

# **Label: "FOIAs/FWS-2017-01049-Border-Wall"**

**Created by: noah\_matson@fws.gov**

Total Messages in label: 20 (5 conversations)

Created: 05-21-2019 at 13:24 PM

# Conversation Contents

Fwd: Flexibility in FWS construction account

**Noah Matson** <[noah\\_matson@fws.gov](mailto:noah_matson@fws.gov)>

---

**From:** Noah Matson <[noah\\_matson@fws.gov](mailto:noah_matson@fws.gov)>  
**Sent:** Wed Apr 18 2018 07:38:34 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** [holly\\_t\\_gaboriault@fws.gov](mailto:holly_t_gaboriault@fws.gov)  
**Subject:** Fwd: Flexibility in FWS construction account

FYI

I'll think about it some more and happy to engage, but this seems like a legal interpretation question regarding the appropriate use of these construction funds, less of a Natural Resources question.

Noah

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Robinson, David" <[david\\_c\\_robinson@fws.gov](mailto:david_c_robinson@fws.gov)>  
**Date:** April 18, 2018 at 9:25:27 AM EDT  
**To:** Brad Long <[brad\\_long@fws.gov](mailto:brad_long@fws.gov)>  
**Cc:** Katherine Spomer <[katherine\\_spomer@fws.gov](mailto:katherine_spomer@fws.gov)>, Shaun Sanchez <[shaun\\_sanchez@fws.gov](mailto:shaun_sanchez@fws.gov)>, Noah Matson <[noah\\_matson@fws.gov](mailto:noah_matson@fws.gov)>, Janet Bruner <[janet\\_bruner@fws.gov](mailto:janet_bruner@fws.gov)>, Laura Whorton <[laura\\_whorton@fws.gov](mailto:laura_whorton@fws.gov)>  
**Subject:** Fwd: Flexibility in FWS construction account

Brad,

I just spoke with Chris Nolan on this request. Please see the below short-notice request for a Briefing Paper on the Service's flexibility to construct resource protection structures along the Texas border. Would your group take the lead on this. I have included Noah (resource protection structure aspect) and Janet (holdings and map aspect).

I will try to find any language in Service authorizations regarding the topic.

DAVID C. ROBINSON  
Deputy Chief  
HQ NWRS Division of Budget, Performance, and Workforce

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS  
MS: NWRS  
5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803  
Phone: 703-358-2262  
E-mail: [david\\_c\\_robinson@fws.gov](mailto:david_c_robinson@fws.gov)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Nolin, Chris** <[chris\\_nolin@fws.gov](mailto:chris_nolin@fws.gov)>  
Date: Wed, Apr 18, 2018 at 9:05 AM  
Subject: Fwd: Flexibility in FWS construction account  
To: David Robinson <[david\\_c\\_robinson@fws.gov](mailto:david_c_robinson@fws.gov)>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Guertin, Stephen** <[stephen\\_guertin@fws.gov](mailto:stephen_guertin@fws.gov)>  
Date: Wed, Apr 18, 2018 at 5:35 AM  
Subject: Re: Flexibility in FWS construction account  
To: "Nolin, Chris" <[chris\\_nolin@fws.gov](mailto:chris_nolin@fws.gov)>, Cynthia Martinez <[cynthia\\_martinez@fws.gov](mailto:cynthia_martinez@fws.gov)>, Sanchez Shaun <[shaun\\_sanchez@fws.gov](mailto:shaun_sanchez@fws.gov)>  
Cc: "Giddings, Rebekah" <[rebekah\\_giddings@fws.gov](mailto:rebekah_giddings@fws.gov)>, Jim Kurth <[Jim\\_Kurth@fws.gov](mailto:Jim_Kurth@fws.gov)>, Charisa Morris <[charisa\\_morris@fws.gov](mailto:charisa_morris@fws.gov)>, Kashyap Patel <[kashyap\\_patel@fws.gov](mailto:kashyap_patel@fws.gov)>

Thanks for the update.

Please work with Cynthia's team to prepare a BP on this issue so we can provide a thorough response back up the line through Greg so he has the comprehensive background. There will probably be a meeting with the political leadership team and the SOL team. On a tight deadline.

- State the request
- Analyze and address the question "does the FWS have the ability to use some of its FY 18 construction appropriations account funding to build resource protection structures along the US Mexican border?" ie what is our construction appropriations language, does this give us any flexibility for this purpose, are there any other laws, regs, or policies that allow this use of the account or forbid this use of the account?
- List all the NWR holdings along the border in Texas and include a map (to respond to the particular statement about a two mile stretch in Texas)
- Include the language from the Homeland Security Bill: "SEC 230. (c) None of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be obligated for construction of a border barrier in the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge."

On Tue, Apr 17, 2018 at 4:57 PM, Nolin, Chris <[chris\\_nolin@fws.gov](mailto:chris_nolin@fws.gov)> wrote:

I assume this is Santa Ana NWR? We don't have too many refuges on the border in Texas. If it is that, we have a specific provision against building a barrier there in the Homeland Security Bill: "SEC 230. (c) None of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be obligated for construction of a border barrier in the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge."

On Tue, Apr 17, 2018 at 2:30 PM, Giddings, Rebekah <[rebekah\\_giddings@fws.gov](mailto:rebekah_giddings@fws.gov)> wrote:

Please see Scott's message below...

***Rebekah Giddings***

Deputy Assistant Director for Budget, Planning and Human Capital

US Fish and Wildlife Service

703-358-2117

Warning: This email may contain Privacy Act Sensitive Data, which is intended only for the use of the individual to which it is addressed. It may contain information that is privileged, confidential or otherwise protected disclosure under applicable laws.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Stephen Guertin** <[stephen\\_guertin@fws.gov](mailto:stephen_guertin@fws.gov)>  
Date: Tue, Apr 17, 2018 at 2:29 PM  
Subject: Fwd: Flexibility in FWS construction account  
To: [rebekah\\_giddings@fws.gov](mailto:rebekah_giddings@fws.gov)

Can u pls forward to Chris Nolin and division of budget. Thx

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Sheehan, Gregory" <[greg\\_j\\_sheehan@fws.gov](mailto:greg_j_sheehan@fws.gov)>  
**Date:** April 17, 2018 at 2:00:03 PM EDT  
**To:** Stephen Guertin <[stephen\\_guertin@fws.gov](mailto:stephen_guertin@fws.gov)>  
**Subject:** Fwd: Flexibility in FWS construction account

Greg Sheehan  
Principal Deputy Director  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
202-208-4545 office  
202-676-7675 cell

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Cameron, Scott" <[scott\\_cameron@ios.doi.gov](mailto:scott_cameron@ios.doi.gov)>  
**Date:** April 17, 2018 at 11:38:03 AM EDT  
**To:** Olivia Ferriter <[olivia\\_ferriter@ios.doi.gov](mailto:olivia_ferriter@ios.doi.gov)>, Denise Flanagan <[denise\\_flanagan@ios.doi.gov](mailto:denise_flanagan@ios.doi.gov)>, "Moss, Adrienne" <[adrienne\\_moss@ios.doi.gov](mailto:adrienne_moss@ios.doi.gov)>, Jason Freihage <[jason\\_freihage@ios.doi.gov](mailto:jason_freihage@ios.doi.gov)>, Susan Combs <[susan\\_combs@ios.doi.gov](mailto:susan_combs@ios.doi.gov)>, Gregory Sheehan <[gregory\\_sheehan@fws.gov](mailto:gregory_sheehan@fws.gov)>, Brent Range <[brent\\_range@ios.doi.gov](mailto:brent_range@ios.doi.gov)>, Jean Parrish <[jean\\_parrish@ios.doi.gov](mailto:jean_parrish@ios.doi.gov)>

**Subject: Flexibility in FWS construction account**

All,

The question has been posed as to the authority and the ability of FWS to use some of its FY 18 construction appropriations account funding to build resource protection structures along the US Mexican border. Apparently there is a 2 mile stretch of land in Texas that is in question.

Jean, can you please schedule a meeting on this topic with POB, FW&P, FWS, and Brent Range?

Thanks,  
Scott  
Scott J. Cameron  
Acting Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget  
Office of the Secretary of the Interior  
Desk 202 208 4242  
Cell 202 706 9031

--

Chris Nolin  
Budget Officer  
US Fish & Wildlife Service  
703-358-2343 desk  
240-305-0490 cell  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Headquarters  
MS: BPHC  
[5275 Leesburg Pike](#)  
[Falls Church, VA 22041](#)-3803

--

Chris Nolin  
Budget Officer  
US Fish & Wildlife Service  
703-358-2343 desk  
240-305-0490 cell  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Headquarters  
MS: BPHC  
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**Created by: noah\_matson@fws.gov**

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Created: 05-21-2019 at 13:25 PM

# Conversation Contents

Fwd: Flexibility in FWS construction account

**Noah Matson** <[noah\\_matson@fws.gov](mailto:noah_matson@fws.gov)>

---

**From:** Noah Matson <[noah\\_matson@fws.gov](mailto:noah_matson@fws.gov)>  
**Sent:** Wed Apr 18 2018 07:35:37 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** [mitch\\_ellis@fws.gov](mailto:mitch_ellis@fws.gov)  
**Subject:** Fwd: Flexibility in FWS construction account

Given your experience not only in the NR division but more importantly along the border, FYI. Seems like a legal question regarding the appropriate use of these funds and less a NR div question.

Noah

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**From:** "Robinson, David" <[david\\_c\\_robinson@fws.gov](mailto:david_c_robinson@fws.gov)>  
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Cc: "Giddings, Rebekah" <[rebekah\\_giddings@fws.gov](mailto:rebekah_giddings@fws.gov)>, Jim Kurth <[Jim\\_Kurth@fws.gov](mailto:Jim_Kurth@fws.gov)>, Charisa Morris <[charisa\\_morris@fws.gov](mailto:charisa_morris@fws.gov)>, Kashyap Patel <[kashyap\\_patel@fws.gov](mailto:kashyap_patel@fws.gov)>

Thanks for the update.

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**Date:** April 17, 2018 at 11:38:03 AM EDT

**To:** Olivia Ferriter <[olivia\\_ferriter@ios.doi.gov](mailto:olivia_ferriter@ios.doi.gov)>, Denise

Flanagan <[denise\\_flanagan@ios.doi.gov](mailto:denise_flanagan@ios.doi.gov)>, "Moss,

Adrienne" <[adrienne\\_moss@ios.doi.gov](mailto:adrienne_moss@ios.doi.gov)>, Jason

Freihage <[jason\\_freihage@ios.doi.gov](mailto:jason_freihage@ios.doi.gov)>, Susan Combs

<[susan\\_combs@ios.doi.gov](mailto:susan_combs@ios.doi.gov)>, Gregory Sheehan

<[gregory\\_sheehan@fws.gov](mailto:gregory_sheehan@fws.gov)>, Brent Range

<[brent\\_range@ios.doi.gov](mailto:brent_range@ios.doi.gov)>, Jean Parrish

<[jean\\_parrish@ios.doi.gov](mailto:jean_parrish@ios.doi.gov)>

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Acting Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget  
Office of the Secretary of the Interior  
Desk 202 208 4242  
Cell 202 706 9031

--

Chris Nolin  
Budget Officer  
US Fish & Wildlife Service  
703-358-2343 desk  
240-305-0490 cell  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Headquarters  
MS: BPHC  
[5275 Leesburg Pike](#)  
[Falls Church, VA 22041](#)-3803

--

Chris Nolin  
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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Headquarters  
MS: BPHC  
[5275 Leesburg Pike](#)  
[Falls Church, VA 22041](#)-3803

# **Label: "FOIAs/FWS-2017-01049-Border-Wall"**

**Created by: noah\_matson@fws.gov**

Total Messages in label: 20 (5 conversations)

Created: 05-21-2019 at 13:25 PM

# Conversation Contents

## DTS Assignment--Border barrier benefits on Southern Arizona NWR

<DTS@fws.gov>

---

**From:** <DTS@fws.gov>  
**Sent:** Wed Apr 04 2018 10:12:43 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** <asia\_l\_harris@fws.gov>, <azuredee\_perkins@fws.gov>, <noah\_matson@fws.gov>, <xiomara\_labiosa@fws.gov>  
**Subject:** DTS Assignment--Border barrier benefits on Southern Arizona NWR

Hello and welcome to the DTS automated email alert! Your office (ANRS) has a task assigned. Please log in to the Data Tracking System at the following URL Address: <https://dts.fws.gov/dts/preLogin.do?officeId=436> and review Document Control Number (DCN)\*\* BP034505. To move the document to the next office in the routing process, enter the task completed date for your office's routing in the routing screen and save the record. Document Subject: Border barrier benefits on Southern Arizona NWR Action Required: 2-Appropriate Action Assigned By Office: R2-NWRS-RC User: Alice Montoya \*\*Thank you\*\*.



Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

**Fwd: IPaC resources report**

1 message

**Hausman, Alyssa** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>  
 To: Martin Kodis <martin\_kodis@fws.gov>

Mon, Jan 30, 2017 at 11:51 AM

WaPo article linked below

Alyssa Hausman  
 Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 Office: (703) 358-2275  
 Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Aubrey, Craig** <craig\_aubrey@fws.gov>  
 Date: Mon, Jan 30, 2017 at 10:04 AM  
 Subject: Fwd: IPaC resources report  
 To: Alyssa Hausman <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Aubrey, Craig** <craig\_aubrey@fws.gov>  
 Date: Mon, Jan 30, 2017 at 9:29 AM  
 Subject: Re: IPaC resources report  
 To: "Pavelka, Mark" <mark\_pavelka@fws.gov>, Gina Shultz <Gina\_Shultz@fws.gov>, Gavin Shire <gavin\_shire@fws.gov>  
 Cc: Foster Tori <victoria\_foster@fws.gov>

thanks. do we not have the cover page any more like we did in 2016? also, I think we should consider language that goes further into what the report is: a list of resources that may be impacted by activities carried out in the area delineated by whoever is entering in the info. It should talk about some of the ways we have set up the shapefiles to account for direct and indirect effects, as well as the fact that there is further analysis needed before to ascertain if any of these resources actually occur in the project area or could be affected by the project.

Unfortunately, we need to make sure we cover ourselves for lazy reporting/people using IPaC for purposes we didn't really intend.

Here's the link to the latest article. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/01/27/endangered-animals-are-already-cut-off-by-a-border-wall-trump-wants-it-much-bigger/?hpid=hp\\_regional-hp-cards\\_rhp-card-national%3Ahomepage%2Fcard&utm\\_term=.5ffb9445f37#comments](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/01/27/endangered-animals-are-already-cut-off-by-a-border-wall-trump-wants-it-much-bigger/?hpid=hp_regional-hp-cards_rhp-card-national%3Ahomepage%2Fcard&utm_term=.5ffb9445f37#comments)

Thanks,

Craig

On Fri, Jan 27, 2017 at 3:09 PM, Pavelka, Mark <mark\_pavelka@fws.gov> wrote:

Craig. I have attached two copies of the IPaC "trust resource report" for the "Trump Wall" project area originally created by someone in the public. The file ending in 2016 was the one created and delivered to the original requestor (it can be found posted at various location on the web). In our last release we changed the format of the report to decrement it to a less formal feeling document in hopes to further differentiate it from an official species list (we still have users presenting resource reports rather than official species lists to our FOs for consultation purposes). The attached "trust resource report" ending in 2017 is what IPaC currently produces.

Let me know if you need anything further.

On Fri, Jan 27, 2017 at 8:17 AM, Aubrey, Craig <craig\_aubrey@fws.gov> wrote:

Mark, can u send me a copy of a species/resources report? apparently, talk of a border wall has ppl using IPaC again and it's come up to external affairs. I need to show one to Gina. thanks,

Craig

Craig W. Aubrey  
 Chief, Division of Environmental Review  
 Ecological Services Program  
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Headquarters

6/18/2019

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: IPaC resources report

Ecological Services, MS: ES  
5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803  
703-358-2171 (general)  
703-358-2442 (direct)

--

**Mark Pavelka**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Headquarters  
Branch of Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC)  
5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

duty station:  
Oceanside, CA 92057  
703-851-1495

---

"The true sign of intelligence is not knowledge but imagination" - Albert Einstein

**From:** [Shire, Gavin](#)  
**To:** [Paul Ross](#)  
**Subject:** Daily media digest backdated to Friday 27  
**Date:** Wednesday, February 1, 2017 3:09:18 PM  
**Attachments:** [FWS Media Inquiries Jan 30.xlsx](#)  
[FWS Media Inquiries Jan 31.xlsx](#)  
[Media Inquiries Jan 27.xlsx](#)

---

Sorry for the backlog. Catching up from my leave.

G

Gavin Shire  
Chief of Public Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
MS: EA  
5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803  
703-358-2649 (o)  
703-346-9123 (c)  
[gavin\\_shire@fws.gov](mailto:gavin_shire@fws.gov)

<b>HQ Outlet</b>	<b>Reporter Name</b>	<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
Pennsylvania Outdoor News	Debra Weisberg	Impact of DO 219 (reporter was hostile on the issue)	1
Capital News Service	Jake Brodsky	Data on canvasback ducks	1
Palm Beach Post	Kimberly Miller	Confirmation of upcoming FL manatee proposed downlisting	1
Nature	Cassandra Willyard	Great apes-ebola	1

<b>R2 Outlet</b>	<b>Reporter Name</b>	<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
News 4/FOX San Antonio	Chris Hoffman	missing salamanders	



### **Response Provided**

Provided statement, link to the order and explained it has an implementation timeline of 5 years, which she clearly did not understand  
Provided information

Confirmed that decision will be made in coming months, forwarded to R4 for additional follow up.

No response provided at this time

### **Response Provided**

confirmed that the reward amount had increased from \$10K to \$20K as a result of outside donations

<b>HQ</b>			
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**HQ****Outlet**                      **Reporter Name**

National Geographic      Rachel Nuwer  
E&E Greenwire              Corbin Hiar

Sun Herald                      Paul Hampton

**R7****Outlet**                      **Reporter Name**

CNN                              John Sutter

**R5****Outlet**                      **Reporter Name**

Daily Caller News              Ethan Barton  
Foundation (PA)

**R6****Outlet**                      **Reporter Name**

Missoula Independent

**R8****Outlet**                      **Reporter Name**

Independent blogger              Eric Metz

**Info Requested****Number of inquiries**

Elephants-Zakouma National Park in Chad.  
Letter from House Oversight Committee requesting  
info on the DO 219

Questions regarding a WSFR New Beginnings for  
Marine Education CIAP grant

**Info Requested****Number of inquiries**

Pacific walrus

**Info Requested****Number of inquiries**

Story comparing pollution responses at two Superfund  
sites near or at John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge

**Info Requested****Number of inquiries**

Impacts of hiring freeze

**Info Requested****Number of inquiries**

Info on the 2017-18 waterfowl hunting frameworks

**Response Provided**

Provided quote from AD for IA  
Commented that we had received the letter and were working on providing a response  
Working with HQ WSFR to answer his questions

**Response Provided**

Chief of Marine Mammals Management in Alaska provided background to help him identify a good story to tell.

**Response Provided**

Response pending

**Response Provided**

Standard response

**Response Provided**

Backgroundin

HQ				
Outlet	Reporter Name	Info Requested	Number of inquiries	Response Provided
Journal of the International Double Reed Society	Whitney Holly	Clarifying rules on traveling with instruments containing rosewood		1 Working with IA on responses, original request came in to MA e-mail 1/31
High Country News Associated Press	Ben Goldfarb Matt Brown	Correction request: opinion piece incorrectly Rusty patched bumble bee/NRDC release on listing delay due to Exec. Order		Writer and editor made correction asap 1 Referred to Heather Swift, DOI
GoMN News in Minneapolis.	Adam Uren	Effects of the regulations order on the rusty patched bumble bee/NRDC news release		1 Sent to DOI/Heather for response
Poughkeepsie Journal	John Ferro	Follow-up questions on refuge revenue sharing and property value of Shawangunk Grasslands NWR		1 Working with R5 and HQ Refuges
Politico	Esther Whieldon	Updates on the ESA and ESA 101		3 We don't have any current updates to share and provided our ESA web site for a 101
Wall Street Journal	Will Connors	Comment on legislation to delist gray wolves, current numbers and do we still consider wolves recovered		1 We do not have a position on the legislation, the current gray wolf population is accurate ( <a href="https://www.fws.gov/home/wolfrecovery/">https://www.fws.gov/home/wolfrecovery/</a> ), wolves are biologically recovered and we are conducting winter counts
Tribune Media	Travis McKnight	Follow up questions from his previous inquiry		1 Provided him the ECOS databes link for questions about other species with pending petitions but declined to answer additional questions related to the wall
R1				
Outlet	Reporter Name	Info Requested	Number of inquiries	Response Provided
KNDU (NBC, Tri-Cities, Washington)		Mid-Columbia Refuge Complex to do a story on the effects of all the cold and snow on wildlife. Stemmed from a cougar sighting in the area		1 Provided taped interview covering impacts of the weather on waterfowl (avian cholera), deer, elk, insects, mountain lions, etc.
R6				
Outlet	Reporter Name	Info Requested	Number of inquiries	Response Provided

St. George News	Julie Applegate	Inquiry related to a landowner withdrawing his land from the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve, its affect on the Reserve and the HCP	1	OTR response: FWS is currently evaluating if this withdrawal will impact the Reserve, HCP and ongoing discussions regarding the HCP renewal. The HCP does allow for a landowner to withdraw from the Reserve. However, if any development or other land uses on the property would result in take of the desert tortoise, the landowner would need to apply for an Incidental Take Permit in order to avoid violation of the Endangered Species Act. Application of a permit requires an HCP, part of which must provide measures that would fully offset the impacts of the take to the maximum extent possible.
Freelance	Luke Alie	Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge Tour for a Radiolab-inspired series on Superfund sites.	1	we discussed the site's various histories from Native American to present, the future visitor center, our upcoming listening session, the xeric tall grass prairie ecosystem, etc. No ETA on a release date yet, as he is still interviewing other parties, editing audio, and conducting research.

R2				
Outlet	Reporter Name	Info Requested	Number of inquiries	Response Provided
Japanese documentary film unit		Follow-up to previous inquiry regarding filming on national wildlife refuges along the border with Mexico	2	Filming is allowed on the Refuge in any area that is open to the public, the Refuge simply requires some paperwork be filled out prior to filming. For additional access to border areas, recommended they contact Border Patrol.
PBS NewsHour	Mark Scialla	Follow-up to Feb 8 request to interview scientists about impacts of a border wall on wildlife		Coordinated with A. B. Wade at USGS and directed them to talk to scientists there who have published studies on barrier impacts.

R3				
Outlet	Reporter Name	Info Requested	Number of inquiries	Response Provided
Fox News	Terace Garnier	Effective date of listing of rusty patched bumble bee.	1	Referred to DOI
AP	John Flesher	Effective date of listing of rusty patched bumble bee.	1	Referred to DOI
St. Louis Public Radio	Eli Chen	Requested copy of Fed Register notice of delay Rusty Patched Bumble Bee effective date	1	Provided Federal Register link and referred them to DOI with any other questions.

**R4**



Outlet	Reporter Name	Info Requested	Number of inquiries	Response Provided
FoxNews	Terace Garnier	Listing of the Rusty patched bumble bee		1 Field Office sent the reporter the link to the Federal Register Notice for Delay of Effective Date for listing. The Public Affairs Specialist also told the reporter about a Carolina heelsplitter habitat restoration project that the field office is working on with Lancaster County, SC.
Once Q La Primera 1190 AM, Radio Show: "Vision Latina"	Abraham Segundo	Live interview at Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge about the refuge's annual Everglades Day public event.		1 The interview was conducted in Spanish the afternoon of February 9
Island Sun Newspaper, Sanibel, FL		"Ding" Darling Wildlife Society Fundraiser at Community House for J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR		1 Provided assistance for a positive story about local residents/donors supporting "Ding" NWR.
Out and About Southwest Florida on ABC Channel #7		Wants to do a feature story on "Ding" Darling NWR as an area tourist attraction		1 Declined because they want to charge FWS \$495.00 to film/hour
Islander, Newspaper Sanibel, FL	Meghan McCoy	Death of former Sanibel mayor and environmentalist Mark "Bird" Westall		1 Ranger Jeff Combs spoke to Meghan about "Bird" Westall's impact on visitors and his guided tours in the refuge. Wildlife Refuge Manager Paul Tritaik e-mailed a quote about "Bird's" impact on the conservation of this island and the refuge.

R5				
Outlet	Reporter Name	Info Requested	Number of inquiries	Response Provided
Portland Press Herald	Mary Pols	Listing of the Rusty patched bumble bee		1 Referred to DOI
Boston Globe	David Abel	Listing of the Rusty patched bumble bee		1 Referred to DOI

**From:** [Parramore, Laury](#)  
**To:** [Paul Ross](#)  
**Cc:** [Gavin Shire](#)  
**Subject:** Daily Media Digest-2/16  
**Date:** Friday, February 17, 2017 11:39:11 AM  
**Attachments:** [FWS Media Inquiries-Feb 16.xlsx](#)

---

Laury Marshall Parramore

Division of Public Affairs

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

MS: EA

5275 Leesburg Pike

Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

703/358 2541 -- direct

703/589 6947 -- mobile

"Nature does not hurry, yet everything is accomplished." -- Lao Tzu

## Daily Media Digest for 2/16/2017

### HQ

Outlet	Reporter Name
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Courthouse News

Joshua Russel

National Geographic

Rachel Bale

Huffington Post

Chris D'Angelo

greatlakesecho.org

Ian Wendrow

Law360

Adam Lidgett

### R1

Outlet	Reporter Name
--------	---------------

Chinook Observer

Amy Niles

New Yorker

Jared Sullivan

Newsweek

Winston Ross

Various

Various

### Region 2

Outlet	Reporter Name
--------	---------------

Texas Tribune

Kiah Collier

Center for Biological Diversity

Michael Robinson

Freelancer

David Hawkins

Santa Fe New Mexican

Rebecca Moss

TV3 News Phoenix

Derek Staal

PBSNewsHour

Mark Scialla

### Region 7

**Outlet****Reporter Name**

Motherboard/VICE

Grennan Milliken

**Region 6****Outlet****Reporter Name**

Denver Post

Bruce Finley

Aberdeen News, SD

Shannon Marvel

<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
-----------------------	----------------------------

Comment on NRDC rusty patched bumble bee lawsuit  
Story about helmeted hornbills for National Geographic Magazine, along with Tim Laman, an award-winning Nat Geo photographer. She's read about the USFWS bust in Oregon a few years ago and is interested in learning about OLE projects in general.  
FWS comment on House passing Resolution 69 to rescind the FWS's Alaska NWR Rule

Questions on the prelisting conservation policy  
FWS comment on Maine federal judge releasing FWS from lawsuit on incidental take permit and accidental capture of Canada lynx

<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
-----------------------	----------------------------

Tour of Willapa NWR  
Operation Kingsnake story followup  
Request to state biologist to attend wolf tracking surveys for the Rogue Pack (OR-7) in field  
Reporters attending open houses on North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly DEIS

<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
-----------------------	----------------------------

Border wall  
Mexican wolf count numbers  
Requests photos feral swine on Havasu NWR to accompany article  
Mexican wolf-pending District Court ruling

Requests aerial eradication ride-along  
Third contact to interview someone on border wall impact on wildlife

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
FWS comment on House passing Resolution 69 to rescind the FWS's Alaska NWR Rule	

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Black Tailed Prairie Dogs	

South Dakota Fire EA

**Response Provided**

Provided approved FWS and DOI statements

Reporter read about the USFWS bust in Oregon a few years ago and is interested in learning about OLE projects in general. HQ PA staff working with reporter.

Provided web page for background only

Coordinating with HQ ES and R3

Forwarded to Northeast Region

**Response Provided**

Staff following up.

Staff followed up.

State biologist indicated he wasn't unable to take reporter out at this time but maybe check back in a month or two.

Anne McCreary, Methow Valley News; Christine Pratt, Wenatchee World; John Kruse, Northwestern Outdoors; Courtney Flatt, Northwest News Network; Erik Pague, Northern Kittitas County Tribune; Luke Thompson, Yakima Herald

**Response Provided**

Approved statement provided

Will provide when available

Region will provide photos

Regional staff provided statement that FWS intends pursue permits for importation and release of Mexican wolves from the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.

Regional staff checking to see if possible

Referred to USGS and told no staff available but will look for other resources

**Response Provided**

Provided FR and FWS Web resources as background

**Response Provided**

Indicated that species is not listed. Provided info on 12-moth findings and how PD can be a good food source for species and Black footed ferrets, Service role in surveys.

Connected with Zone FMO to get specifics of the EA



**From:** [Shire, Gavin](#)  
**To:** [Paul Ross](#)  
**Subject:** Media digest for Feb 17 and Feb 21  
**Date:** Wednesday, February 22, 2017 2:58:27 PM  
**Attachments:** [FWS Media Inquiries Feb 17.xlsx](#)  
[FWS Media Inquiries Feb 21.xlsx](#)

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Gavin Shire  
Chief of Public Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
MS: EA  
5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803  
703-358-2649 (o)  
703-346-9123 (c)  
[gavin\\_shire@fws.gov](mailto:gavin_shire@fws.gov)

## Media digest for February 17, 2017

### R4

Outlet	Reporter Name
BBC Natural History	Emma Peace

### R8

Outlet	Reporter Name
KVTA Radio/Ventura County Reporter	Alex Wilson
Santa Maria Times	Logan Anderson

Audubon Magazine                      Meaghan Lee Callaghan

### R2

Outlet	Reporter Name
Arizona Daily Sun; KUAZ public radio	Emery Cowan; Zac Ziglar

### R7

Outlet	Reporter Name
Associated Press	Dan Joling

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Reporter would like to film Louisiana black bears for a one-hour documentary on the bear and the Mississippi River	1

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Contacted Ventura FWO about doing a feature story on the condor program	1
contacted Ventura FWO about ESA compliance at a proposed FedEx facility at the Santa Maria Airport	1

contacted Sacramento NWR regarding snow goose counts from the Snow Goose Festival for a story about bird festivals around the country	1
---	---

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Info about the recent Mexican wolf count	2

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
photos of caribou on Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	1

**Response Provided**

Currently setting up the filming

**Response Provided**

Ventura FWO will work with Hopper NWRC to arrange interviews with appropriate POCs.

The field office provided information that the Service has been working with the FAA and a project proponent in that area to ensure compliance with the ESA. The Service has not taken any enforcement actions related to this project and no projects have been ordered to halt construction in the Santa Maria area.

Refuge provided waterfowl survey results for the primary wintering waterfowl months

**Response Provided**

Provided on-the-record responses about the numbers (why they are up), plans for release/translocation of wolves, and required permits from AZ state

**Response Provided**

provided the reporter with photos as requested

## Media digest for February 21, 2017

### HQ

Outlet	Reporter Name
--------	---------------

Ouside Magazine	David Ferry
Freelance wrier	Erica Goode
Interlochen Public Radio	Peter Payette
National Geographic	Kennedy Elliott
New York Times	Richard Conniff

### R1

Outlet	Reporter Name
--------	---------------

National Geographic

### R2

Outlet	Reporter Name
--------	---------------

White Mountain	Trudy Balcom
Independent Newspaper	
Freelancer (Guardian and WaPo)	Jack Losh
Capitol News Service in Phoenix	John at Skyview
KPHO CBS 5   KTVK 3TV	Derek Staahl

### R5

Outlet	Reporter Name
--------	---------------

Cape Cod Chronicle; Wicked Tim Wood; Doreen Leggett  
Local Cape Cod

R5		
Outlet	Reporter Name	
Florida Today, Fort Myers News-Press, CNN Digital, Daytona Beach News- Journal		

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Requesting interview on species prioritization and ASU study	1
Requested background and resources about FWS's Livingston Stone and Fisheries Rail Car transportation service for book	1
Implication of court ruling vacating our standing cormorant deprecation order due to NEPA violation	1
The reporter wants to do a story on the ESA and has some questions about the data on our webpage.	1
The reporter is writing an op-ed on the importance of chickens as an alternative to bushmeat.	1

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
interview about Wisdom's (the world's oldest known living wild bird) newest chick	1

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Info on the MX wolf count	1
impact of border fences on wildlife populations	1

Interview regarding feral swine eradication at Havasu National Wildlife Refuge  
Wants a ride-along during feral swine eradication effort at Havasu National Wildlife Refuge

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
----------------	---------------------

Seeking FWS comment on bill introduced 2/17 by Rep. William Keating (MA-9th) proposing to remove FWS authority over submerged lands at Monomoy NWR on Cape Cod, Mass.

2

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Status of Service's manatee reclassification decision. Inquiries stimulated by release of manatee count numbers by the state which showed the population continues to rise.	4



### **Response Provided**

Ongoing: working with HQ ES on statement and background

NCTC provided resources/background on Livingston and first fisheries program. Follow up phone interview on background.

Working with HQ Migratory Birds, provided updated fact sheet with new information on NEPA process for depredation orders on double-crested cormorant populations.

Ongoing

Ongoing

### **Response Provided**

Deputy Refuge Manager at Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge provided the interview

### **Response Provided**

Provided info on how the count is conducted and minimum vs. maximum number

Provided standard statement regarding FWS' nexus with a possible border wall (Any assessment of the potential impacts of a US-Mexico border wall on threatened and endangered wildlife would be made through the formal consultation process under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, once initiated by the federal action agency involved. We have not received a request for such a consultation from any agency and would not make speculative assessments outside of that process. ) and referred to USGS for further information.

Conducted interview using Key Points and eradication information

Connected Derek with Brenda Zaun at Havasu. No "ride along" allowed due to safety concerns, but Brenda is coordinating filming opportunities from a safe vantage point.

### **Response Provided**

Regional Refuge Chief responding to inquiry using approved talking points:

- \* We do not take a position on pending legislation.
- \* We have been cooperating with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Town of Chatham for years, and have been flexible in our approach to manage these refuge lands.
- \* We remain committed to collaborating with the town, and recognize the significant management role they play in implementing our comprehensive conservation plan (CCP).

### **Response Provided**

We are on track for a decision early this year. Regardless of whether manatees are Endangered or Threatened, they receive the same protections. All comments will be addressed in the forthcoming final decision.

**From:** [Parramore, Laury](#)  
**To:** [Paul Ross](#)  
**Cc:** [Gavin Shire](#)  
**Subject:** Daily Media Digest for 3/3  
**Date:** Monday, March 6, 2017 12:43:25 PM  
**Attachments:** [FWS Media Inquiries-March 3.xlsx](#)

---

Hi Paul,  
Here's the digest for this past Friday.

Laury Marshall Parramore

Division of Public Affairs

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

MS: EA

5275 Leesburg Pike

Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

703/358 2541 -- direct

703/589 6947 -- mobile

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## Daily Media Digest for 3/3/2017

### HQ

Outlet	Reporter Name
Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism	Kaitlin Cough
A private citizen	William Lynn
Freelance science journalist	Lesley Evans Ogden
Texas Tribune	Kiah Collier

### R4

Outlet	Reporter Name
Times of the Islands, Sanibel, Florida	Janice Holly
Keynoter (Florida Keys)	Katie Atkins
U.S. 104.1 Radio, (Florida Keys)	Bill Becker

### R6

Outlet	Reporter Name
Field and Stream Magazine	Jared Sullivan, Associate Editor
Helena Independent Record	Al Knauber
Salt Lake Tribune	Brian Maffly
Associated Press	Matt Volz

**R8**

**Outlet**

San Luis Obispo Tribune

**Reporter Name**

Kaytlyn Leslie

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Impact of budget cut on Operation Crash and similar law enforcement investigations	1
Impact of SO 3346 and what is the status of lead use as a result (e.g. for waterfowl hunting)	1
Interested in manatees and law enforcement at refuges/other locations, plus other OLE protection of wildlife	1
FWS requests correction request re border wall article incorrectly citing FWS report	1

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Summer programs at the J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge	1
Update on Key deer and Old World screwworm	1
Key deer and Old World Screwworm and information on Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge's new nature center	1

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Feature on law enforcement activities focused on anti-poaching	1
Secretarial Order on lead ammo	2
Secretarial order on lead ammo	2
D.C. Appellate Court ruling on Wyoming wolves	1

**Info Requested****Number of inquiries**

Decline in monarch butterfly overwintering  
in California

1

### **Response Provided**

Staff passed to DOI-OCO

Staff informed him that the status is now the same as it has been since 1991, with lead shot illegal for use in waterfowl, but other forms of lead allowed unless specifically stipulated by other regulations  
Staff working with HQ OLE, HQ Refuges and R4 to respond

Staff sought and got correction that FWS has not undertaken a border wall report

### **Response Provided**

Refuge Ranger talked about the free summer programs offered at the refuge and sent a schedule.  
Staff referred the reporter to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for information about fly releases.  
Refuge Manager Dan Clark participated in a live, on-air interview on these topics

### **Response Provided**

Special agent spoke with the reporter and provided background on two large-scale law enforcement operations that are suitable for Field and Stream's purposes. These were high-level discussions designed to provide the reporter with enough information to pitch the story to his editor. Crucial elements of the investigations were not disclosed.  
Staff provided Director's Order 219 and used "if asked" statement for background. Staff also explained that DO 209 was never implemented and that the current Secretarial Order essentially rolls back DO 209.  
Reporter referred to NPS for questions on the SO's impacts on Yellowstone National Park  
Regional staff coordinated with HQ to respond to question about relationship between the 1991 ban on lead ammunition and this week's Secretarial Order.

Staff with HQ created statement, but it was not approved by DOI



**Response Provided**

Staff coordinating response with subject matter expert

**From:** [Parramore, Laury](#)  
**To:** [Paul Ross](#)  
**Cc:** [Gavin Shire](#)  
**Subject:** Daily Media Digest for 3/7 (and revised 3/3)  
**Date:** Wednesday, March 8, 2017 1:30:48 PM  
**Attachments:** [FWS Media Inquiries-March 3.v2.xlsx](#)  
[FWS Media Inquiries-March 7.xlsx](#)

---

Hi Paul,  
Here's yesterday's digest along with an amended version for last Friday.

Laury Marshall Parramore

Assistant Chief, Public Affairs

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

MS: EA

5275 Leesburg Pike

Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

703/358 2541 -- direct

703/589 6947 -- mobile

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## Daily Media Digest for 3/3/2017

### HQ

Outlet	Reporter Name
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A private citizen	William Lynn
Freelance science journalist	Lesley Evans Ogden
Texas Tribune	Kiah Collier

### R4

Outlet	Reporter Name
Times of the Islands, Sanibel, Florida	Janice Holly
Keynoter (Florida Keys)	Katie Atkins
U.S. 104.1 Radio, (Florida Keys)	Bill Becker

### R6

Outlet	Reporter Name
Field and Stream Magazine	Jared Sullivan, Associate Editor
Helena Independent Record	Al Knauber
Salt Lake Tribune	Brian Maffly
Associated Press	Matt Volz

**R8**

**Outlet**

San Luis Obispo Tribune

**Reporter Name**

Kaytlyn Leslie

**R**

**Outlet**

Arizona Weekly (Tucson - PBS)

**Reporter Name**

Not known

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Impact of budget cut on Operation Crash and similar law enforcement investigations	1
Impact of SO 3346 and what is the status of lead use as a result (e.g. for waterfowl hunting)	1
Interested in manatees and law enforcement at refuges/other locations, plus other OLE protection of wildlife	1
FWS requests correction request re border wall article incorrectly citing FWS report	1

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Summer programs at the J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge	1
Update on Key deer and Old World screwworm	1
Key deer and Old World Screwworm and information on Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge's new nature center	1

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Feature on law enforcement activities focused on anti-poaching	1
Secretarial Order on lead ammo	2
Secretarial order on lead ammo	2
D.C. Appellate Court ruling on Wyoming wolves	1

<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
Decline in monarch butterfly overwintering in California	1

<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
Jaguars in Arizona	1

### **Response Provided**

Staff passed to DOI-OCO

Staff informed him that the status is now the same as it has been since 1991, with lead shot illegal for use in waterfowl, but other forms of lead allowed unless specifically stipulated by other regulations  
Staff working with HQ OLE, HQ Refuges and R4 to respond

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Staff referred the reporter to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for information about fly releases.

Refuge Manager Dan Clark participated in a live, on-air interview on these topics

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Reporter referred to NPS for questions on the SO's impacts on Yellowstone National Park

Regional staff coordinated with HQ to respond to question about relationship between the 1991 ban on lead ammunition and this week's Secretarial Order.

Staff with HQ created statement, but it was not approved by DOI

**Response Provided**

Staff coordinating response with subject matter expert

**Response Provided**

Arizona ES Field Supervisor interviewed about the habitat and biology of the jaguar



**Daily Media Digest for 3/7/2017**

<b>HQ</b>	
<b>Outlet</b>	<b>Reporter Name</b>

<b>R6</b>	
<b>Outlet</b>	<b>Reporter Name</b>
PBS (Wild Travels Television Show)	Harvey Moshman

<b>R7</b>	
<b>Outlet</b>	<b>Reporter Name</b>
Peninsula Clarion	Elizabeth Earl

Forest Source Magazine                      Not known

<b>R5</b>	
<b>Outlet</b>	<b>Reporter Name</b>
Lockport Union-Sun and Journal (NY)	Not known

**R2**

**Outlet**

**Reporter Name**

Arizona Weekly (Tucson - PBS)

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
----------------	---------------------

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Visit to Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge	1

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Kenai NWR regarding recently detected invasive species,	1

interview with Kenai NWR staff regarding the Refuge's work to create fuel breaks to prevent wildfires from threatening community that surround the Refuge. The name of the reporter is currently unknown.	1
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Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Lower Great Lakes Fisheries Resource Office biologist responded to inquiry on GLRI, providing background on existing projects. Based on other local reporting, he is likely doing story on how GLRI funding cuts proposed in President's budget would affect sport fishing in Lake Ontario however none of his questions directed at FWS related to budget.	1

**Info Requested****Number of inquiries**

dedicating the Friday show to jaguars in Arizona. This is not going to be political. Rather it's a piece about how perhaps the jaguar is not as foreign to Arizona as once thought. They interviewed Arizona ES Field Supervisor Steve Spangle (Friday) about the habitat and biology of the jaguar.

1

### **Response Provided**

### **Response Provided**

Harvey and his crew visited Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge on 3/7 to film a segment for PBS's Wild Travels TV show. The segment will feature the National Wildlife Property and Eagle Repositories as well as the refuge itself (with a focus on bison). Steve Segin managed the repository angles while Ryan Moehring handled the refuge and bison angles. This was a very standard visit. Nothing controversial covered. This is typically a lighthearted show. Episodes can be viewed here: <http://www.wildtravelstv.com/-episodes>.

### **Response Provided**

contacted Kenai NWR regarding recently detected invasive species, elodea, in local lake. The reporter was asking basic questions about the invasive aquatic plant and the efforts to eradicate it and prevent its spread.

interview with Kenai NWR staff regarding the Refuge's work to create fuel breaks to prevent wildfires from threatening community that surround the Refuge. The name of the reporter is currently unknown.

### **Response Provided**

Lower Great Lakes Fisheries Resource Office biologist responded to inquiry on GLRI, providing background on existing projects. Based on other local reporting, he is likely doing story on how GLRI funding cuts proposed in President's budget would affect sport fishing in Lake Ontario however none of his questions directed at FWS related to budget.

**Response Provided**

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**From:** [Parramore, Laury](#)  
**To:** [Paul Ross](#)  
**Cc:** [Gavin Shire](#)  
**Subject:** Daily media digests 3/14-16  
**Date:** Sunday, March 19, 2017 6:13:56 PM  
**Attachments:** [FWS Media Inquiries-March 15.xlsx](#)  
[FWS Media Inquiries-March 14.xlsx](#)  
[FWS Media Inquiries-March 16.xlsx](#)

---

Hi Paul,  
Sorry for the delay in getting these to you.

Laury Marshall Parramore

Assistant Chief, Public Affairs

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

MS: EA

5275 Leesburg Pike

Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

703/358 2541 -- direct

703/589 6947 -- mobile

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**Daily Media Digest for 3/15/2017**

**HQ**

<b>Outlet</b>	<b>Reporter Name</b>
---------------	----------------------

Telemundo

Adriana Mocchiola

Thompson Reuters

Dena Aubin

Voice of America

Vero Balderas Iglesias

**R2**

<b>Outlet</b>	<b>Reporter Name</b>
---------------	----------------------

KOB-TV (Albuquerque)

Jennifer French

SIERRA (Sierra Club Magazine)

Jason Mark

Chieftain, Socorro County, NM

Scott Turner

Telemundo Houston

Juan José Rodas

**R4**

<b>Outlet</b>	<b>Reporter Name</b>
---------------	----------------------

Wall Street Journal, Miami

Arian Campo-Flores



Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Interested in interviewing an FWS law enforcement official regarding U.S. efforts to halt the illegal wildlife trade in Miami, FL	1
Requests comment on a lawsuit filed in Florida federal court by four conservation organizations over the authorization of strip mining in central Florida	1
Interested in interviewing an FWS expert regarding the rusty patched bumble bee listing	1

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Northern jaguar and the border wall	1
Feature story about the "reappearance" of jaguars in the U.S.—and what a proposed border wall could mean for wildlife connectivity.	1
Story on captive mexican wolf facility at Sevietta Wildlife Refuge, what research goes on there, what care is given to the wolves there, how the wolves come to the facility, how long they stay and when (and on what conditions) they are released, and how many are there, and how they are doing in the wild.	1
Border wall impacts on wildlife. Requested visit to facilities where wildlife are housed, video footage and on-camera interviews with Spanish speaking experts.	1

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Decision status for West Indian manatee reclassification	1

### **Response Provided**

Staff working with OLE on this request

Staff informed her that we do not comment on ongoing or pending litigation. Army Corps of Engineers PAO provided the same response

Staff working with ES on this request

### **Response Provided**

Staff indicate reporter will interview USGS staff; FWS staff did not offer comment

Reporter seeks FWS perspective on the jaguar in general: the draft recovery plan; challenges and opportunities for this species; challenges and opportunities for maintaining habitat, etc. In response to questions about wall, staff provided approved statement. Reporter also speaking with DHS Customs and Border Protection.

Staff setting up interview with Mexican wolf biologist

Staff provided approved statement on border wall.  
Referred to USGS for more information on research and published studies on barrier impacts to wildlife.  
Referred to CBP for access to border sites.

### **Response Provided**

Staff responded that a decision is expected early this year. The final decision will complete 2012 reclassification petition process.

**Daily Media Digest for 3/14/2017**

**HQ**

**Outlet**

**Reporter Name**

Current Argus, Carlsbad, NM

Maddy Hayden

Science News

Susan Milius

Info Requested	Number of inquiries
Questions about Mexican wolves	1
Questions about the forthcoming budget.	1
Wanted to know how to be notified and where to find information on the current budget and how much was devoted to science research	

**Response Provided**

Staff referred request to R2

Staff informed reporter there would be a news release when the budget is announced and where to find current information online

## Daily Media Digest for 3/16/2017

### HQ

Outlet	Reporter Name
--------	---------------

Courthouse News

Alex Pickett

Law360

Sophia Morris

Forensic Teacher Magazine

Mark Feil

### R6

Outlet	Reporter Name
--------	---------------

Boulder Daily Camera

Charlie Brennan

### R8

Outlet	Reporter Name
--------	---------------

Not known

Freelance journalist

### R5

Outlet	Reporter Name
--------	---------------

The Wildlife Professional

Dana Kobilinsky

Delmarva Now

Hillary Chesson

<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
FWS comment on CBD phosphate mine lawsuit	1
FWS comment on CBD phosphate mine lawsuit	1
Requested photos associated with the Pepper Trail Audubon article	1

<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
Effects of President's budget on FWS programs	1

<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
Secretarial Order 3346 and how it will affect the future of the environment	1

<b>Info Requested</b>	<b>Number of inquiries</b>
Writing 150-200 word story on the ruling for the Maine incidental take permit regarding Canada lynx	1
President's proposed budget and cuts for national wildlife refuges.	1

**Response Provided**

Staff responded with no comment on pending litigation and provided 2014 BO on mine  
Staff responded with no comment on pending litigation, provided 2014 BO on mine  
Staff working with OLE on this request

**Response Provided**

Staff responding to request to know how many FWS employees in Boulder County. Reporter referred to DOI Comms for budget info.

**Response Provided**

Staff did not comment.

**Response Provided**

Staff coordinating to meet Friday deadline

Directed to DOI Comms



**From:** [Denise Sheehan](#)  
**To:** [Nolin Chris](#)  
**Cc:** [Jim Kurth](#); [Stephen Guertin](#); [Giddings Rebekah](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Roadblock Removed  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 25, 2017 7:11:08 AM

---

I agree. And Trump has now said he can wait until Sept on the wall....

Sent from my iPad

On Apr 25, 2017, at 9:13 AM, Nolin, Chris <[chris\\_nolin@fws.gov](mailto:chris_nolin@fws.gov)> wrote:

My shutdown meter just fell to under 50% today. In any event, I can't imagine they would not at least do a short term CR to give them more time to negotiate.

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** **CQ Budget Tracker** <[budgettracker-owner@cqrollcall.com](mailto:budgettracker-owner@cqrollcall.com)>  
**Date:** Tue, Apr 25, 2017 at 6:10 AM  
**Subject:** Roadblock Removed  
**To:** [chris\\_nolin@fws.gov](mailto:chris_nolin@fws.gov)

[Advertisement](#)



BudgetTracker Logo



David Lerman, Editor [budget@cq.com](mailto:budget@cq.com)

**MORNING BRIEFING**

## Roadblock Removed

President Donald Trump removed a major roadblock to a spending deal that would avoid a government shutdown this week.

After insisting for days that Congress must begin funding a wall along the Mexican border, Trump for the first time Monday night said he might be willing to postpone that funding battle until September. The comment, made to conservative media outlets and confirmed by a White House official, could ease negotiations on a spending package needed by Friday to avert a shutdown.

Democrats, who have described Trump's border wall as a costly boondoggle, warned as recently as Monday that any money for a wall would sabotage a final spending deal for the rest of the current fiscal year, which runs through September. While Trump said he still held out hope of getting wall funding this week, his new willingness to wait several months means he's unlikely to veto a spending package that doesn't include wall construction.

"It's good for the country that President Trump is taking the wall off the table in these negotiations," Senate Minority Leader Charles E. Schumer, D-N.Y., said. "Now the bipartisan and bicameral negotiators can continue working on the outstanding issues."

Democratic negotiators from both chambers upped the ante over the weekend by offering Republicans a spending deal that includes no money for a wall. Instead, the offer would require continued payment of disputed health insurance subsidies, provide money for Puerto Rico's Medicaid program, and permanently fix a health care funding shortfall for retired miners, Democratic aides said. Republicans had not responded to the offer as of late Monday, the aides said.

Trump, who had promised that Mexico would pay for a wall, has requested about \$1.4 billion from Congress to begin the project this fiscal year. It's not clear whether any of the wall could in fact get built by then, particularly since much of the land is privately owned and would have to be taken by eminent domain.

The ultimate cost of a wall running the entire length of the nearly 2,000-mile Southern border is also unclear. Trump estimated during the campaign it might cost about \$10 billion, while Schumer pegged the price tag Monday "as high as \$50 billion," an amount he called "staggering."

Administration officials had previously declined to say directly whether Trump would veto any spending bill that lacked wall money, even as they expressed confidence that a shutdown would be avoided. "We feel very

confident where we're headed and I'm not going to get ahead of the negotiations that are ongoing," White House spokesman Sean Spicer told reporters Monday.

Before Trump's surprising comments Monday night, the fight over a wall fueled talk of the potential need to buy more time. Lawmakers began to acknowledge the possibility of passing another stopgap continuing resolution that would extend current funding levels for at least several days to give negotiators more breathing room for a final fiscal 2017 package. The government is currently operating on a continuing resolution ([PL 114-254](#)) that runs dry at midnight Friday.

"There's certainly a chance we could have a short-term continuing resolution," Rep. Tom Cole, R-Okla., a senior House appropriator, said on MSNBC's "Morning Joe" program. "But we're within striking distance of getting this done," he said of a final spending package. Sen. Lindsey Graham, R-S.C., a senior Senate appropriator, told CQ he expected Congress to adopt a one-week stopgap to give negotiators more time.

Democratic leaders warned Monday they would agree to another short-term stopgap only if a final deal appeared within reach, as CQ's [Kellie Mejdrich reports](#). They also accused Trump of disrupting what they said had been productive bipartisan negotiations among congressional leaders. "If the president stepped out of it, we could get a budget done by Friday," Schumer said in a conference call with reporters.

Even if the wall fight has eased, other issues still threaten a final spending deal. Further complicating the talks is a dispute over whether to continue paying subsidies to health insurance companies to help lower the co-payments and deductibles of those enrolled in the individual marketplace. Democrats want the subsidy payments to be guaranteed as part of a spending package, while Trump has threatened to withhold the money to force Democrats to negotiate on a replacement plan for Obamacare.

Several Democratic senators said Monday they couldn't envision a spending deal that didn't include language guaranteeing the subsidy payments. "I'd be very reluctant to do that," said Sen. Jack Reed, D-R.I., an appropriator, when asked if he would support a bill without a subsidy provision.

White House budget director Mick Mulvaney offered up a grand bargain of sorts, in which Democrats would win \$1 in subsidies for every dollar they agree to provide for a border wall. But Democrats have dismissed that offer, saying Trump was breaking his campaign promise to make Mexico pay for the wall.

The bottom line: Hurdles remain, but Trump took a major step toward

reaching a bipartisan deal that would keep the government running as he nears his 100th day in office.

---

## **TAX TIFF**

Trump has been cool to the idea, but House Republicans are pursuing a border adjustment tax.

The House Ways and Means Committee has tentative plans to hold a series of public hearings early next month on the plan, which would eliminate corporate deductions on imports, as CQ's Alan K. Ota [reports](#). That tax is estimated to raise \$1.2 trillion over 10 years to help pay for a lowering of tax rates that would be part of a tax code overhaul.

"We are starting with the border adjustment tax proposal," said Rep. Tom Reed, R-N.Y., a committee member and Trump ally. "More dialogue will give us a chance to get it right for the American people."

But Trump once called the border tax "too complicated." And some Senate Republicans have fought the plan, saying it would hurt consumers by increasing the price of imported goods.

The hearing will let lawmakers learn "just how harmful this will be for consumers," said Brian Dodge, senior executive vice president of the Retail Industry Leaders Association, a trade group for large retailers including Wal-Mart and Target.

---

## **BUDGET BUSTER**

The Navy's latest plan for a 355-ship fleet could prove to be a budget buster.

That, in essence, was the assessment of the Congressional Budget Office, which is out with a new cost analysis of the shipbuilding plan. Enlarging the fleet from the current 275 ships to 355 would cost the Navy about \$26.6 billion annually for the next 30 years.

But such a large amount of ship construction funding would be virtually

unprecedented. The spending would be “more than 60 percent above the average amount the Congress has appropriated for that purpose over the past 30 years, and 40 percent more than the amount appropriated for 2016,” the CBO report said.

Moreover, the Navy hasn’t even been able to come up with all the money needed to fund its previous plan of a 308-ship fleet, the CBO found. The Navy’s plan “would fall short of the 308-ship force goal in 22 of the next 30 years,” the report said.

And because of the time required to build large ships, the earliest the Navy could produce a 355-ship fleet, if funding were even available, would be in 2035. You can read the [report here](#).

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## MAINTAINING MILITARY

If a “government shutdown” were to occur, much of the government would continue to operate.

Foremost among the exempted personnel would be the military, who would still report for duty even if the government runs out of money. But a shutdown would still have significant consequences for the Defense Department, as CQ’s Megan Scully [explains](#).

Money for things like training and depot maintenance would typically come to a halt, while the Pentagon’s expansive acquisition workforce likely would be furloughed, stalling many weapons contracts.

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## APPROPRIATIONS AGENDA

Here is the rundown of this week’s scheduled activity on budget and appropriations matters:

— Possible floor action this week on a fiscal 2017 spending measure.

**Tuesday, April 25:**

— Senate State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee hearing on U.S. aid to Egypt, 2:15 p.m., 124 Dirksen

**Wednesday, April 26:**

— Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee hearing on National Guard and Reserve programs, 10:30 a.m., 192 Dirksen

— House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee closed-door hearing on U.S. Pacific Command, 1:30 p.m., H-140 Capitol

**Thursday, April 27:**

— Senate Military Construction-VA Appropriations Subcommittee hearing on veteran suicide prevention, 10:30 a.m., 124 Dirksen

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**PODCAST PLUG**

Can't get enough of your Budget Tracker?

Look for CQ Roll Call's new weekly podcast on the budget hosted by Jane Norman, budget and economics editor. This week's topic: The mystery over how much time Congress has to use budget reconciliation to pass a health-care bill.

You will find Budget Tracker Extra every Monday morning on iTunes, Stitcher and SoundCloud. [You can listen to this week's podcast here.](#)

---

**TRACKER TALK**

Send comments and questions to your Budget Tracker. It's free of charge and so much fun!

E-mail: [davidlerman@cqrollcall.com](mailto:davidlerman@cqrollcall.com)

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## Special: Budget Drama

Check out [CQ's special page](#) featuring the latest on Congress' spending battles.

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## CQ ON FACEBOOK

Check out [CQ Now's Facebook page](#) for daily intelligence, graphics and more!

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## NEW IN BILLS

New bill information since Saturday, Apr. 22

See new information since [Past 4 hours](#) | [Today](#) | [Yesterday](#) | [Past 3 days](#) | [Past 7 days](#)

None found



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You are subscribed as [chris\\_nolin@fws.gov](mailto:chris_nolin@fws.gov)

To stop or change your subscription, forward this message to [customerservice@cqrollcall.com](mailto:customerservice@cqrollcall.com).

Issue-Id: 170992549:budgettracker:1211



--  
Chris Nolin  
Budget Officer  
US Fish & Wildlife Service  
703-358-2343 desk  
240-305-0490 cell  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Headquarters  
MS: BPHC  
5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

<Morning\_Newsletter-44770.txt>







Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

---

**Fwd: Endangered Border Species**

1 message

**Alyssa Hausman** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

Fri, Jun 9, 2017 at 2:47 PM

To: Marty Kodis &lt;martin\_kodis@fws.gov&gt;, Angela Gustavson &lt;angela\_gustavson@fws.gov&gt;

Cc: Lisa Jones &lt;lisa\_m\_jones@fws.gov&gt;

I just got this inquiry. Is this something we need to discuss or work with OCL? Or am I good to work with ES and region 2?

Thanks

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Mayfield, Hannah" <Hannah.Mayfield@mail.house.gov>**Date:** June 9, 2017 at 12:20:17 PM EDT**To:** "alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov" <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>**Subject:** Endangered Border Species

Dear Ms. Hausman,

Our office is interested in getting some information on the endangered species that live on and near the U.S. / Mexico Border. We are especially interested in any endangered species that have migration patterns that could be obstructed by a border wall.

Thank you for your time. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Sincerely,

**Hannah A. Mayfield**

Congressman John Carter- TX31

2110 Rayburn HOB

202-225-3864



Hausman, Alyssa <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

---

## listed species on border

1 message

---

**Alyssa Hausman** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

Fri, Jun 9, 2017 at 3:18 PM

To: jeff\_newman@fws.gov, Don Morgan <don\_morgan@fws.gov>

Cc: kayla\_miller@fws.gov

Hi Jeff and Don,

I just received the below inquiry on species along the border. Do you all have any information already developed on this, or am I best of working through CLA for regions 2 and 8?

Thank you!  
- Alyssa

> Our office is interested in getting some information on the endangered species that live on and near the U.S. / Mexico Border. We are especially interested in any endangered species that have migration patterns that could be obstructed by a border wall.

>

> Thank you for your time. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Sent from my iPhone



Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

---

## Inquiry on Listed Species near Border

1 message

---

**Hausman, Alyssa** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 8:34 AM

To: Meghan Snow &lt;meghan\_snow@fws.gov&gt;, Chris Tincher &lt;chris\_tincher@fws.gov&gt;

Hi Meghan and Chris,

I received an inquiry from Rep. Carter's office on Friday requesting information on the listed species that live on and near the U.S. / Mexico Border. They are especially interested in any listed species that have migration patterns that could be obstructed by a border wall.

I received this request as both a voicemail and email; the email was general but the voicemail specifically mentioned southern California. Since Carter is from Texas, I figure it's best just to pull all information, if possible. Can you please check with ES for a list of listed species along the border in each of your states, and if possible note the ones that migrate across the border.

Thank you very much for your help. Let me know if you have questions or need me to clarify the request with Carter's office.

Best,  
Alyssa

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)



Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

---

**Re: Endangered Border Species**

1 message

---

**Hausman, Alyssa** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>  
To: "Mayfield, Hannah" <Hannah.Mayfield@mail.house.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 8:16 AM

Hi Hannah,

Sorry for the delay in responding to you. I just listened to your voicemail, in which you said you were specifically interested in the border along southern California. Is that still the case, or would you like to include Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas in your inquiry as well?

Best,  
Alyssa

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Fri, Jun 9, 2017 at 12:20 PM, Mayfield, Hannah <[Hannah.Mayfield@mail.house.gov](mailto:Hannah.Mayfield@mail.house.gov)> wrote:

Dear Ms. Hausman,

Our office is interested in getting some information on the endangered species that live on and near the U.S. / Mexico Border. We are especially interested in any endangered species that have migration patterns that could be obstructed by a border wall.

Thank you for your time. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Sincerely,

**Hannah A. Mayfield**  
Congressman John Carter- TX31  
2110 Rayburn HOB  
202-225-3864



Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

---

**Re: Inquiry on Listed Species near Border**

1 message

**Hausman, Alyssa** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 9:33 AM

To: Meghan Snow &lt;meghan\_snow@fws.gov&gt;, Chris Tincher &lt;chris\_tincher@fws.gov&gt;

Hi Meghan and Chris,

I just spoke to the staffer and it sounds like their office wants to get a good idea of what resources will be impacted by the wall and reached out to us for the information on listed species. She has seen that Outdoor article and is aware that it is not an official report. Right now, she's hoping for a list of listed species that occur at or migrate across the border. If it's possible to get this by the end of the day Thursday, I would really appreciate it.

Thanks,  
Alyssa

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 8:34 AM, Hausman, Alyssa <[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)> wrote:

Hi Meghan and Chris,

I received an inquiry from Rep. Carter's office on Friday requesting information on the listed species that live on and near the U.S. / Mexico Border. They are especially interested in any listed species that have migration patterns that could be obstructed by a border wall.

I received this request as both a voicemail and email; the email was general but the voicemail specifically mentioned southern California. Since Carter is from Texas, I figure it's best just to pull all information, if possible. Can you please check with ES for a list of listed species along the border in each of your states, and if possible note the ones that migrate across the border.

Thank you very much for your help. Let me know if you have questions or need me to clarify the request with Carter's office.

Best,  
Alyssa

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)



Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

---

**Re: listed species on border**

1 message

**Hausman, Alyssa** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

Tue, Jun 13, 2017 at 10:42 AM

To: "Morgan, Don" &lt;don\_morgan@fws.gov&gt;

Cc: Jeff Newman &lt;jeff\_newman@fws.gov&gt;, Kayla Miller &lt;kayla\_miller@fws.gov&gt;

Thank you. Regions 2 and 8 are working on this. I'll share their response to you as an FYI.

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 5:45 AM, Morgan, Don <don\_morgan@fws.gov> wrote:

Good Morning Alyssa,

I do not believe we have any information compiled on this. I suggest working directly with the Regions.

Don

---

Don R. Morgan  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Chief, Branch of Recovery and State Grants  
5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803  
Phone (703) 358-2444  
Fax (703) 358-1800

On Fri, Jun 9, 2017 at 3:18 PM, Alyssa Hausman <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov> wrote:

Hi Jeff and Don,

I just received the below inquiry on species along the border. Do you all have any information already developed on this, or am I best of working through CLA for regions 2 and 8?

Thank you!  
- Alyssa

> Our office is interested in getting some information on the endangered species that live on and near the U.S. / Mexico Border. We are especially interested in any endangered species that have migration patterns that could be obstructed by a border wall.

>

> Thank you for your time. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Sent from my iPhone



Hausman, Alyssa <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

**Re: Meghan - Background: Inquiry on Listed Species near Border**

1 message

**Hausman, Alyssa** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>  
To: "Tincher, Chris" <chris\_tincher@fws.gov>  
Cc: Meghan Snow <meghan\_snow@fws.gov>

Tue, Jun 13, 2017 at 2:54 PM

Sorry, I was out for a big chunk of the call. Yes please to a simple list of species. If they have more in depth questions, we can address those when they come in. Let's keep this as simple as possible for now.

Thank you!

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Tue, Jun 13, 2017 at 2:34 PM, Tincher, Chris <chris\_tincher@fws.gov> wrote:

Hi Meghan,

On the call today you were asking about the format for this response. To minimize the workload (hopefully), I've asked our staff to simply provide a list of the species. I'm sure there will be follow up questions to this request.

Thought it might be helpful to know the Congressman's position on national security. See his statement below. I've also copied the article referenced in the inquiry (Outside on-line publication)

Chris

Christine R. Tincher  
Congressional Liaison / Public Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Southwest Region  
New Mexico \* Arizona \* Texas \* Oklahoma

Office: (602) 889-5954  
Mobile: (505) 449-8776  
Email: [chris\\_tincher@fws.gov](mailto:chris_tincher@fws.gov)

\*\*\*\*\*

Background:

Rep John Carter's District (R Texas Dist 31) covers the Troy/Temple area to Round Rock along I-35 in Texas. (This is not a border district, but does include Fort Hood.) Rep Carter is a strong supporter of national security.

<https://carter.house.gov/district-map-and-offices/>  
District map

<https://carter.house.gov/press-releases/carter-statement-on-the-presidents-budget-proposal2/>  
May 23, 2017, statement on the budget:

Today, Rep. John R. Carter released the following statement on President Trump's FY18 budget request released this morning, which includes increases in national security, homeland security, and justice programs. The President's request includes \$668 billion for national defense, \$54 billion above the budget cap in current law, fully offsetting this increase with non-defense reductions. It also includes \$44.1 billion for Homeland Security and \$27.7 billion for the Justice department. This includes \$2.6 billion in border security infrastructure and technology, \$300 million for additional Border Patrol agents and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) law enforcement personnel, and \$1.5 billion for expanded detention and removal of illegal immigrants.

"I have long been a fierce supporter of our military, our veterans, and those who secure our borders and protect our communities. I'm grateful to finally have a President committed to rebuilding our military, defending our borders and securing our great nation."

"While it is ultimately Congress' job to pass a budget and fund the government, what the President has set forth is a good framework for us to build on, that seeks to balance the budget and reduce our debt, while making no cuts to Social Security or Medicare. Through his budget proposal released today, President Trump is pursuing priorities we both share: rebuilding our military, supporting our soldiers and their families, securing our border, taking care of our veterans, and supporting those who work day in and day out to keep our communities safe."


**Outside online publication - published May 3, 2017**

<https://www.outsideonline.com/2075761/trumps-wall-threatens-111-endangered-species>

# Trump's Wall Threatens 111 Endangered Species

*And yes, the bald eagle is on that list*

By: Wes Siler May 3, 2016

 Trump's Wall Threatens 111 Endangered Species

SHARE THIS

Shar Twee Ema

The Jaguar is the species most threatened by the proposed border wall. Its construction would almost certainly mean the end of wild jaguars in the US. Photo: [Hamish Irvine](#)


Trust  
Resources

**Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act** requires any construction project “permitted, funded, or licensed by any federal agency” to be reviewed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for endangered species present in the area. To the best of our knowledge, Donald Trump has filed no such request for his proposed border wall. So we did that for him.

*“I will build a great wall—and nobody builds walls better than me, believe me—and I’ll build them very inexpensively. I will build a great, great wall on our southern border, and I will make Mexico pay for that wall. Mark my words.” — Donald Trump*

Assuming Trump's wall will run along the entire 1,989-mile long land border the U.S. shares with Mexico and that the construction project will impact a total width of 1,000 feet (access roads, support structures, staging areas, etc), the USFWS estimates that the project will “potentially impact” 111 endangered species, 108 species of migratory bird, four wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and an unknown number of protected wetlands.

You can find all of those species and areas listed in the official report below. Before you dive in, we pull out some of the most significant species that would be most impacted by this project.

 trump-wall-jefe

El Jefe himself, captured prowling on the Arizona side of the border by a remote trail cam. Photo: USFWS

## Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)



The Trump wall would undoubtedly spell the end of jaguars in the U.S. The very last jaguar thought to call the U.S. home is “El Jefe,” a 7-year-old male. Heavily studied by conservationists, **he was captured on video earlier this year.**

The Department of the Interior has designated **764,207 acres** of Arizona and New Mexico as **Critical Habitat** for jaguars. Under the Endangered Species Act, that designation requires any federal agency to “conduct their activities in such a way as to conserve species,” and also to “ensure that any activity they fund, authorize, or carry out will not jeopardize the survival of a threatened or endangered species.”

**This map** shows the Critical Habitat set aside for the jaguar. Any wall roughly tracking the border would have to pass through it. Detouring north, to avoid the habitat, would invariably leave cities like Sierra Vista and Nogales exposed to the southern border. Skipping that area could ruin the point of the wall entirely by leaving a porous, difficult-to-monitor area.

With only a single jaguar remaining in the U.S., does the species have any chance of a future? The hope is that a female from the Mexican populations will wander north and find El Jefe or that he may wander south and find a potential mate. Any border wall would prevent that from happening.



The Mexican Gray Wolf remains **the most endangered subspecies of wolf in the world.** Photo: **Tony Hisgett**

## Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*)

“The Gray Wolf, being a keystone predator, is an integral component of the ecosystems to which it typically belongs,” **explains USFWS.**

Any border wall would invariably cut off populations of wolves north and south of the border. Populations are down to just 100 or so immediately north of the border, and there are only a few dozen south of it. That means a genetic “bottleneck” has already been created, and wolves need as much intermixing as much as possible in order to survive.

Wondering why wolves matter? Watch this video. <https://youtu.be/ysa5OBhXz-Q>

## West Indian Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*)

To be effective, any wall would presumably need to extend at least partially into shallow water to prevent people from simply wading or swimming around it. Shallow water is exactly where manatees reside, and the border neatly **aligns with their habitat along Texas' coastal waterways**.

Manatees are a rare sight as far west as Texas, but **sightings of them are reportedly on the rise**, and the area where the Gulf of Mexico meets the border is part of their official habitat.



A green turtle hatches at Florida's Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge. Any border wall would cut through many such protected areas. Photo: US Fish and Wildlife Service

## Sea Turtles (Green, Hawksbill, Kemp's Ridley, Leatherback, Loggerhead)

All the above species of endangered and threatened sea turtles call the Texas coast, where the U.S. meets Mexico, home. Development directly on beaches and in the water would bring noise, pollution, seabed disturbance, and light pollution.

**Artificial lights interfere with sea turtle navigation**, sometimes preventing females from nesting, and even preventing hatchlings from finding the sea as they crawl out of their holes.



The Bald Eagle's range extends into northern Mexico. Any large construction project along the border could disrupt their habitat. Photo: **Karen Bullock**

## Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

The national bird (and national animal) of the United States, the bald eagle's range extends into northern Mexico. The wall would neatly divide that range. While such a proud example of freedom could obviously soar over the top of any man-made wall, such a large construction project would nevertheless disrupt a large portion of the bird's habitat. The subject of significant conservation efforts over the last century, bald eagles are no longer listed as endangered or threatened, but remain a "bird of conservation concern," and are additionally protected by the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#). It's also illegal to disturb the nest of any bald eagle, so any nests along the proposed route of the border wall would invariably pose an obstacle.

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---

TrumpWall by *Outside*





On Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 6:33 AM, Hausman, Alyssa <[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)> wrote:

Hi Meghan and Chris,

I just spoke to the staffer and it sounds like their office wants to get a good idea of what resources will be impacted by the wall and reached out to us for the information on listed species. She has seen that Outdoor article and is aware that it is not an official report. Right now, she's hoping for a list of listed species that occur at or migrate across the border. If it's possible to get this by the end of the day Thursday, I would really appreciate it.

Thanks,  
Alyssa

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 8:34 AM, Hausman, Alyssa <[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)> wrote:

Hi Meghan and Chris,

I received an inquiry from Rep. Carter's office on Friday requesting information on the listed species that live on and near the U.S. / Mexico Border. They are especially interested in any listed species that have migration patterns that could be obstructed by a border wall.

I received this request as both a voicemail and email; the email was general but the voicemail specifically mentioned southern California. Since Carter is from Texas, I figure it's best just to pull all information, if possible. Can you please check with ES for a list of listed species along the border in each of your states, and if possible note the ones that migrate across the border.

Thank you very much for your help. Let me know if you have questions or need me to clarify the request with Carter's office.

Best,  
Alyssa

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)



Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

---

**Re: Meghan - Background: Inquiry on Listed Species near Border**

1 message

---

**Hausman, Alyssa** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>  
To: "Snow, Meghan" <meghan\_snow@fws.gov>

Wed, Jun 14, 2017 at 1:48 PM

Thanks Meghan.

Did I miss what Chris sent? I haven't seen anything (unless I'm being a total fool, which is possible).

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Wed, Jun 14, 2017 at 1:06 PM, Snow, Meghan &lt;meghan\_snow@fws.gov&gt; wrote:

Thank you! Our Carlsbad office has sent me an extensive spreadsheet with the information you're looking for. I have proposed to our ES ARD that we condense the information into a format similar to the one that Chris Tincher provided so it's easier for you to combine all of the information into one package for submission to the Congressman's staff. I'll be sure to have it over to you tomorrow.

Best,  
Meghan

**Meghan Snow**  
Congressional Affairs Specialist  
Pacific Southwest Region (Region 8), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Regional Office - Sacramento, CA  
Office: (916) 978-4445  
Cell: (916) 539-7494  
Email: [meghan\\_snow@fws.gov](mailto:meghan_snow@fws.gov)  
Website: <https://www.fws.gov/cno/>

On Wed, Jun 14, 2017 at 6:40 AM, Hausman, Alyssa <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov> wrote:  
Hi Chris and Meghan,

I saw the below article in CQ this morning. It gives a little more context for Carter's question.

- Alyssa

## WALL WOES

A top House Republican appropriator expressed doubts about the Trump administration's \$1.6 billion down payment for a wall along the Mexican border.

Rep. John Carter, chairman of the House Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, used a hearing with the Customs and Border Protection agency to press for details of the wall construction plan. Acting Border Patrol Chief Carla Provost said 50 miles of wall in southern Texas and 14 miles of replacement wall near San Diego, Calif., could begin by March or April of next year if Congress funds the project, as CQ's Dean DeChiaro [reports](#).

But Carter, a Texas Republican, pressed for details on the status of contracts that would be needed before construction could begin, and Provost couldn't provide answers. "We don't want to be sitting with large pots of money out there for long periods of time," Carter said.

Carter, a former judge, also questioned whether the administration could acquire all the private land needed for the project in time, particularly if lawsuits were required to take property by eminent domain. In Texas, he said, "we fight for our property rights."

The public resistance from a top Republican lawmaker was just the latest setback to Trump's plan for building a border wall that he promised Mexico would finance. He later qualified his pledge, saying Congress must pay for the wall and Mexico would reimburse the U.S. at a later time through means that have never been explained.

Alyssa Hausman  
 Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 Office: (703) 358-2275  
 Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Tue, Jun 13, 2017 at 2:54 PM, Hausman, Alyssa <[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)> wrote:

Sorry, I was out for a big chunk of the call. Yes please to a simple list of species. If they have more in depth questions, we can address those when they come in. Let's keep this as simple as possible for now.

Thank you!

Alyssa Hausman  
 Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 Office: (703) 358-2275  
 Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Tue, Jun 13, 2017 at 2:34 PM, Tincher, Chris <[chris\\_tincher@fws.gov](mailto:chris_tincher@fws.gov)> wrote:

Hi Meghan,  
 On the call today you were asking about the format for this response. To minimize the workload (hopefully), I've asked our staff to simply provide a list of the species. I'm sure there will be follow up questions to this request.

Thought it might be helpful to know the Congressman's position on national security. See his statement below. I've also copied the article referenced in the inquiry (Outside on-line publication)

Chris

Christine R. Tincher  
 Congressional Liaison / Public Affairs Specialist  
 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Southwest Region  
 New Mexico \* Arizona \* Texas \* Oklahoma

Office: (602) 889-5954  
 Mobile: (505) 449-8776  
 Email: [chris\\_tincher@fws.gov](mailto:chris_tincher@fws.gov)

\*\*\*\*\*

Background:

Rep John Carter's District (R Texas Dist 31) covers the Troy/Temple area to Round Rock along I-35 in Texas. (This is not a border district, but does include Fort Hood.) Rep Carter is a strong supporter of national security.

<https://carter.house.gov/district-map-and-offices/>  
 District map

<https://carter.house.gov/press-releases/carter-statement-on-the-presidents-budget-proposal2/>  
 May 23, 2017, statement on the budget:

Today, Rep. John R. Carter released the following statement on President Trump's FY18 budget request released this morning, which includes increases in national security, homeland security, and justice programs. The President's request includes \$668 billion for national defense, \$54 billion above the budget cap in current law, fully offsetting this increase with non-defense reductions. It also includes \$44.1 billion for Homeland Security and \$27.7 billion for the Justice department. This includes \$2.6 billion in border security infrastructure and technology, \$300 million for additional Border Patrol agents and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) law enforcement personnel, and \$1.5 billion for expanded detention and removal of illegal immigrants.

"I have long been a fierce supporter of our military, our veterans, and those who secure our borders and protect our communities. I'm grateful to finally have a President committed to rebuilding our military, defending our borders and securing our great nation."

"While it is ultimately Congress' job to pass a budget and fund the government, what the President has set forth is a good framework for us to build on, that seeks to balance the budget and reduce our debt, while making no cuts to Social Security or Medicare. Through his budget proposal released today, President Trump is pursuing priorities we both share: rebuilding our military, supporting our soldiers and their families, securing our border, taking care of our veterans, and supporting those who work day in and day out to keep our communities safe."

-----  
**Outside online publication - published May 3, 2017**




<https://www.outsideonline.com/2075761/trumps-wall-threatens-111-endangered-species>

# Trump's Wall Threatens 111 Endangered Species

*And yes, the bald eagle is on that list*

By: Wes Siler May 3, 2016

 Trump's Wall Threatens 111 Endangered Species

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The Jaguar is the species most threatened by the proposed border wall. Its construction would almost certainly mean the end of wild jaguars in the US. Photo: [Hamish Irvine](#)


Trust

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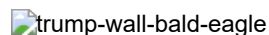


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---

Resources TrumpWall by [Outside](#)





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[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

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Best,  
Alyssa

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[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)



Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

**Re: CA Border Species**

1 message

**Alyssa Hausman** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>  
To: "Snow, Meghan" <meghan\_snow@fws.gov>

Thu, Jun 15, 2017 at 6:08 PM

Thanks!

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 15, 2017, at 5:02 PM, Snow, Meghan &lt;meghan\_snow@fws.gov&gt; wrote:

We used 10 miles.

**Meghan Snow**Congressional Affairs Specialist  
Pacific Southwest Region (Region 8), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Regional Office - Sacramento, CA  
Office: (916) 978-4445  
Cell: (916) 539-7494  
Email: [meghan\\_snow@fws.gov](mailto:meghan_snow@fws.gov)  
Website: <https://www.fws.gov/cno/>

On Thu, Jun 15, 2017 at 12:07 PM, Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt; wrote:

Thanks!

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Thu, Jun 15, 2017 at 2:03 PM, Snow, Meghan &lt;meghan\_snow@fws.gov&gt; wrote:

Let me get back to you on that.

**Meghan Snow**Congressional Affairs Specialist  
Pacific Southwest Region (Region 8), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Regional Office - Sacramento, CA  
Office: (916) 978-4445  
Cell: (916) 539-7494  
Email: [meghan\\_snow@fws.gov](mailto:meghan_snow@fws.gov)  
Website: <https://www.fws.gov/cno/>

On Thu, Jun 15, 2017 at 10:59 AM, Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt; wrote:

Thank you both very much!

One quick question for Meghan. The Region 2 species were determined by those within a mile of the border. Is there a specific distance or way that the California species were identified? I just want to make sure I qualify everything accurately when I pass these along.

Thanks,  
AlyssaAlyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Thu, Jun 15, 2017 at 11:59 AM, Snow, Meghan &lt;meghan\_snow@fws.gov&gt; wrote:

Shoot - use this one.

**Meghan Snow**Congressional Affairs Specialist  
Pacific Southwest Region (Region 8), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Regional Office - Sacramento, CA  
Office: (916) 978-4445  
Cell: (916) 539-7494



Email: [meghan\\_snow@fws.gov](mailto:meghan_snow@fws.gov)  
Website: <https://www.fws.gov/cno/>

On Thu, Jun 15, 2017 at 8:56 AM, Snow, Meghan <[meghan\\_snow@fws.gov](mailto:meghan_snow@fws.gov)> wrote:

Hi Alyssa,

Attached is the list of species that could be impacted by a border wall. I think there will be some overlap with Chris's list. Also, my folks included links to reviews. Feel free to remove those for consistency sake, but I wanted to send them over in case you get a request for more information.

Best,  
Meghan

**Meghan Snow**  
Congressional Affairs Specialist  
Pacific Southwest Region (Region 8), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Regional Office - Sacramento, CA  
Office: (916) 978-4445  
Cell: (916) 539-7494  
Email: [meghan\\_snow@fws.gov](mailto:meghan_snow@fws.gov)  
Website: <https://www.fws.gov/cno/>



Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

## Re: FYI - DHS conducting Congressional briefings on prototype wall in Texas

1 message

**Hausman, Alyssa** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>  
 To: "Tincher, Chris" <chris\_tincher@fws.gov>  
 Cc: Martin Kodis <martin\_kodis@fws.gov>, Angela Gustavson <angela\_gustavson@fws.gov>

Thu, Jun 15, 2017 at 10:27 AM

Thanks, Chris. Please share if Aislinn is able to get more info.

- Alyssa

Alyssa Hausman  
 Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 Office: (703) 358-2275  
 Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Wed, Jun 14, 2017 at 5:11 PM, Tincher, Chris <chris\_tincher@fws.gov> wrote:

Hi,  
 Just an fyi. Not sure how tightly held this information is / was supposed to be but thought it might be helpful for you to be aware of. Joy asked Aislinn to sit in on some border calls with other agencies. During the call she learned about a contract for a prototype wall in Texas. Sounds like DHS is starting Congressional briefings on the prototype. FWS was in "listen" only mode during this meeting. At this point Aislinn is just learning about the members in the group.

She shared it with me because I gave her a heads-up on the Congressional inquiry related to potential impacts to wildlife if a border wall was in place.  
 Chris

Christine R. Tincher  
 Congressional Liaison / Public Affairs Specialist  
 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Southwest Region  
 New Mexico \* Arizona \* Texas \* Oklahoma

Office: (602) 889-5954  
 Mobile: (505) 449-8776  
 Email: [chris\\_tincher@fws.gov](mailto:chris_tincher@fws.gov)

\*\*\*\*\*

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Maestas, Aislinn** <aislinn\_maestas@fws.gov>  
 Date: Wed, Jun 14, 2017 at 10:57 AM  
 Subject: Re: Border related article - Rep Carter pressing for details on wall construction plan  
 To: "Tincher, Chris" <chris\_tincher@fws.gov>  
 Cc:

Thank you for sharing Chris.

I was on a border update call yesterday, and it sounds like DHS did some Congressional outreach last week about the recent contract awarded in TX to begin building the prototype wall. I have requested more information on who exactly was briefed and what was shared. I will share with you once I receive it.

- A



Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

---

**Re: Endangered Border Species**

1 message

**Alyssa Hausman** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

Tue, Jun 20, 2017 at 5:51 PM

To: "Gustavson, Angela" &lt;angela\_gustavson@fws.gov&gt;

Cc: "Barkin, Pamela" &lt;pamela\_barkin@ios.doi.gov&gt;, Dominic Maione &lt;dominic\_maione@ios.doi.gov&gt;

Hi Pam,

I transmitted our response to Carter's office yesterday. It was a spreadsheet of listed species occurring within 1 mile of the AZ, TX, and NM borders and 10 miles of the CA border (different because of the Service's two regional offices involved). I qualified that these were simple lists of occurrence and not any analysis or suggestion of impact to those species by the construction of a wall. I will send you that spreadsheet first thing tomorrow, when I am back at my computer. I'm happy to get on the phone with you if you would like.

I'll be sure to work with you on future inquiries.

Best,  
Alyssa

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 20, 2017, at 5:37 PM, Gustavson, Angela &lt;angela\_gustavson@fws.gov&gt; wrote:

Hi Pam,

I'm looping Alyssa Hausman in from our office who was working to follow-up with Rep. Carter's office.

Angela

Angela Gustavson  
Deputy Chief  
Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: 703-358-2253  
Mobile: 202-909-5105  
[angela\\_gustavson@fws.gov](mailto:angela_gustavson@fws.gov)

On Tue, Jun 20, 2017 at 4:25 PM, Barkin, Pamela &lt;pamela\_barkin@ios.doi.gov&gt; wrote:

Hi Angela! I got Marty's out of office message. Do you know about this one? Thanks in advance!

Pamela Barkin  
Assistant Legislative Counsel  
Office of the Secretary of the Interior  
(202) 501-2563

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Barkin, Pamela** <[pamela\\_barkin@ios.doi.gov](mailto:pamela_barkin@ios.doi.gov)>  
Date: Tue, Jun 20, 2017 at 4:24 PM  
Subject: Re: Endangered Border Species  
To: "Maione, Dominic" <[dominic\\_maione@ios.doi.gov](mailto:dominic_maione@ios.doi.gov)>, Martin Kodis <[martin\\_kodis@fws.gov](mailto:martin_kodis@fws.gov)>

Hi Marty,

I have been monitoring border issues in OCL and today on our border coordination call, someone from FWS was talking about Rep. Carter's ESA request (see note below). Who in your office is working on this issue? I am trying to coordinate border information that may be sent to CBP and/or the Hill before it is sent.

Thanks,  
Pam

Pamela Barkin  
Assistant Legislative Counsel  
Office of the Secretary of the Interior  
(202) 501-2563

On Tue, Jun 20, 2017 at 3:16 PM, Maione, Dominic <[dominic\\_maione@ios.doi.gov](mailto:dominic_maione@ios.doi.gov)> wrote:

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Kodis, Martin** <[martin\\_kodis@fws.gov](mailto:martin_kodis@fws.gov)>

Date: Fri, Jun 9, 2017 at 2:53 PM  
Subject: Fwd: Endangered Border Species  
To: Micah Chambers <[micah\\_chambers@ios.doi.gov](mailto:micah_chambers@ios.doi.gov)>  
Cc: Dominic Maione <[dominic\\_maione@ios.doi.gov](mailto:dominic_maione@ios.doi.gov)>

Hi Micah,

FYI, Hannah Mayfield in Congressman Carter's (TX) office reached out to us about species/border wall information. We will work to respond.

Here's their request: "Our office is interested in getting some information on the endangered species that live on and near the U.S. / Mexico Border. We are especially interested in any endangered species that have migration patterns that could be obstructed by a border wall."

Marty

--

Martin Kodis  
Chief, Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041

703-358-2241 ph  
703-358-2245 fax

--

Dominic A. Maione | Attorney - Advisor | Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs | U.S. Department of the Interior | 202.208.4092



Hausman, Alyssa <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

**Re: Alyssa : Senator Cruz may be in South Texas Aug. 22 - interest in visiting Santa Ana NWR**

1 message

**Hausman, Alyssa** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>  
To: "Tincher, Chris" <chris\_tincher@fws.gov>

Wed, Aug 16, 2017 at 1:28 PM

Thanks, Chris.

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Wed, Aug 16, 2017 at 1:22 PM, Tincher, Chris <chris\_tincher@fws.gov> wrote:

Hi Alyssa,  
I just spoke with Lisa about this one. Senator Cruz (R TX) plans to be in South Texas next week and may visit Santa Ana on Aug. 22. Not confirmed and close hold for now. Hoping to have confirmation by tomorrow.  
Chris

Christine R. Tincher  
Congressional Liaison / Public Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Southwest Region  
New Mexico \* Arizona \* Texas \* Oklahoma

Office: (602) 889-5954  
Mobile: (505) 449-8776  
Email: [chris\\_tincher@fws.gov](mailto:chris_tincher@fws.gov)

\*\*\*\*\*

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Tincher, Chris** <chris\_tincher@fws.gov>  
Date: Tue, Aug 15, 2017 at 5:34 PM  
Subject: Lisa : Senator Cruz may be in South Texas Aug. 22 - interest in visiting Santa Ana NWR  
To: "Jones, Lisa" <lisa\_m\_jones@fws.gov>

Hi Lisa,  
Got some kickbacks saying you were it. Call me on my cell in the morning if you have questions. I'll send you more info as I receive it.  
Chris

Christine R. Tincher  
Congressional Liaison / Public Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Southwest Region  
New Mexico \* Arizona \* Texas \* Oklahoma

Office: (602) 889-5954  
Mobile: (505) 449-8776  
Email: [chris\\_tincher@fws.gov](mailto:chris_tincher@fws.gov)

\*\*\*\*\*

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Tincher, Chris** <chris\_tincher@fws.gov>  
Date: Tue, Aug 15, 2017 at 5:30 PM  
Subject: Senator Cruz may be in South Texas Aug. 22 - interest in visiting Santa Ana NWR  
To: Devin Helfrich <devin\_helfrich@fws.gov>, Angela Gustavson <angela\_gustavson@fws.gov>, Martin Kodis <martin\_kodis@fws.gov>

Hi,  
I just notified our leadership about this potential site visit on Aug. 22 to the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge. This is close hold for now (internal communications are fine).

Cassandra Meade, Deputy State Director for Senator Cruz, called this afternoon. She is tentatively proposing an informal briefing on the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge with FWS and BP. (She plans to reach out to BP in the morning.) It would be just a short meet-and-greet (about an hour),

with hopefully an opportunity to walk the area being discussed as a proposed location to construct a border wall, or other infrastructure. The Senator is not interested in having media alerted prior to the visit.

This will need to be approved by their DC Office. I indicated I would need to provide updates as well. Nothing is set at this time. A final decision will most likely be made by Thursday of this week. I'm waiting for an email from the Office of Senator Cruz with more details.

Chris

**Cassandra L. Meade**

*Deputy State Director, South Texas Regional Director*

Office of U.S. Senator Ted Cruz (R-TX)

O: 956-686-7339

C: 202-412-6946

Christine R. Tincher

Congressional Liaison / Public Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Southwest Region

New Mexico \* Arizona \* Texas \* Oklahoma

Office: (602) 889-5954

Mobile: (505) 449-8776

Email: [chris\\_tincher@fws.gov](mailto:chris_tincher@fws.gov)

\*\*\*\*\*



Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

## Fwd: LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL: (DUE 10/3/17 @ 5 PM) H.R. 3548 - OMB Request for Views Re: Border Security for America Act of 2017

1 message

Hausman, Alyssa &lt;alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov&gt;

Wed, Sep 27, 2017 at 1:25 PM

To: Lisa Jones &lt;lisa\_m\_jones@fws.gov&gt;, Devin Helfrich &lt;devin\_helfrich@fws.gov&gt;, Taylor Pool &lt;taylor\_pool@fws.gov&gt;

FYI - Region 8 had no comments on the last one I ke this and Region 2 never responded. I think we're safe

Alyssa Hausman  
 Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 Office: (703) 358-2275  
 Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Nevils, Joseph &lt;joseph\_nevils@ios.doi.gov&gt;

Date: Wed, Sep 27, 2017 at 1:23 PM

Subject: LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL: (DUE 10/3/17 @ 5 PM) H.R. 3548 - OMB Request for Views Re: Border Security for America Act of 2017

To: Douglas Domenech <douglas\_domenech@ios.doi.gov>, James Cason <james\_cason@ios.doi.gov>, David Bernhardt <(b) (6), (b) (5)>, DS <gareth\_rees@ios.doi.gov>, OIG <Lori\_Vassar@doioig.gov>, OIG <bruce\_delaplaine@doioig.gov>, OIG <nancy\_dipaolo@doioig.gov>, OCL Office <Chris\_Salotti@ios.doi.gov>, OCL Office <micah\_chambers@ios.doi.gov>, OCL Office <amanda\_kaster@ios.doi.gov>, OCL Office <blake\_deeley@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-PMB <Amy\_Holley@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-PMB <Denise\_Flanagan@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-PMB <Abigail\_D\_Miller@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-PMB <Olivia\_Ferriter@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-PMB <Scott\_Cameron@ios.doi.gov>, PPA <Shawn\_Buckner@ios.doi.gov>, PPA <Chloe\_Mayne@ios.doi.gov>, POB <adrienne\_moss@ios.doi.gov>, POB <jason\_freihage@ios.doi.gov>, POB <tiffany\_taylor@ios.doi.gov>, POB <patrick\_joos@ios.doi.gov>, DAS-PRE <harry\_humbert@ios.doi.gov>, DAS-PRE <mark\_bathrick@ios.doi.gov>, DAS-PRE <lisa\_a\_branum@ios.doi.gov>, DAS-PRE <bryan\_rice@ios.doi.gov>, DAS-PRE <brent\_range@ios.doi.gov>, DAS-PRE <darren\_cruzan@ios.doi.gov>, DAS-PRE <craig\_leff@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-IN <nikolao\_pula@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-IN <Stephen\_Sander@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-IN <basil\_ottley@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-IA <Liberty.Metcalf@bia.gov>, A/S-IA <Darren.Pete@bia.gov>, A/S-IA <Karen.Frazier@bia.gov>, A/S-FWP <maureen\_foster@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-FWP <wendy\_r\_fink@ios.doi.gov>, FWS <marian\_howe@fws.gov>, FWS <taylor\_pool@fws.gov>, FWS <devin\_helfrich@fws.gov>, FWS <lisa\_m\_jones@fws.gov>, FWS <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>, FWS <Martin\_Kodis@fws.gov>, FWS <angela\_gustavson@fws.gov>, NPS <Melissa\_Kuckro@nps.gov>, NPS <Susan\_Farinelli@nps.gov>, NPS <Sarah\_Gamble@nps.gov>, A/S-WS <kerry\_rael@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-WS <andrea\_travnicek@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-LM <Richard\_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, A/S-LM <Pam.Royal@boemre.gov>, A/S-LM <pam.royal@bsee.gov>, BLM <mareid@blm.gov>, BLM <wholmes@blm.gov>, BLM <mgins@blm.gov>, BLM <jralston@blm.gov>, BLM <michelle\_reid@blm.gov>, BLM <William\_E\_Holmes@blm.gov>, SOL <Marigrace.Caminiti@sol.doi.gov>, SOL <edward.keable@sol.doi.gov>, SOL-GL <rachel.spector@sol.doi.gov>, SOL-LR <Laura.Brown@sol.doi.gov>, SOL-LR <renee.cooper@sol.doi.gov>, SOL-PW <Kathleen.Aken@sol.doi.gov>, SOL-PW <Carolyn.Burch@sol.doi.gov>, SOL-PW <peg.romanik@sol.doi.gov>, SOL-PW <louise.milkman@sol.doi.gov>

Cc: OCL Office <Pamela\_Barkin@ios.doi.gov>

**DEADLINE: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2017 @ 5 PM****DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL REFERRAL**

**Date:** September 27, 2017  
**To:** Legislative Liaison  
  
**From:** Pam Barkin (501-2563)  
**Contact:** Joe Nevils (208-4580)  
**Subject:** H.R. 3548 - OMB Request for Views  
**Re:** Border Security for America Act of 2017

Attached, please find H.R. 3458, the Border Security for America Act of 2017, which is similar to the first two titles of S. 1757, the Building America's Trust Act.

Please submit any comments on the bill by the deadline.

6/18/2019

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL: (DUE 10/3/17 @ 5 PM) H.R. 3548 - OMB Request for Views ...

**Please send agency comments or respond with a "no comment" to [Pamela\\_Barkin@ios.doi.gov](mailto:Pamela_Barkin@ios.doi.gov) and [Joseph\\_Nevils@ios.doi.gov](mailto:Joseph_Nevils@ios.doi.gov) by the deadline above.**

Attachment(s): 1

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**Joseph Nevils**

Legislative Assistant


Department of the Interior

1849 C St, NW 20240

(202) 208-4580 (O)

(202) 208-7619 (F)

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 **BILLS-115hr3548ih.pdf**  
399K





Hausman, Alyssa <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>

**Re: Another Border Bill Referral - Needed today**

1 message

**Hausman, Alyssa** <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov>  
To: "Tincher, Chris" <chris\_tincher@fws.gov>  
Cc: Meghan Snow <meghan\_snow@fws.gov>

Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 10:34 AM

Whoops, here is the attachment. Thanks!

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

On Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 10:32 AM, Tincher, Chris <chris\_tincher@fws.gov> wrote:

Morning Alyssa,  
I'll check with our folks. No one is in at the moment. Hope to have info back to you by your deadline.  
Chris

Christine R. Tincher  
Congressional Liaison / Public Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Southwest Region  
New Mexico \* Arizona \* Texas \* Oklahoma

Office: (602) 889-5954  
Mobile: (505) 449-8776  
Email: [chris\\_tincher@fws.gov](mailto:chris_tincher@fws.gov)

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On Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 7:28 AM, Hausman, Alyssa <alyssa\_hausman@fws.gov> wrote:

Hi Chris and Meghan,

We just got a request for views on another border bill (HR3548), which is due back to the Department at 4pm ET today. Can you please let me know as soon as possible if you have any comments on the attached version of the bill?

Chris, note that Sec. 122 includes direction to start eradicating salt cedar and carrizo cane. I've include past comments on similar (more extensive) language below:

The Fish and Wildlife Service has been asked to sit on a task team formed with the purpose of working together on long term solutions for salt cedar. The Service is a participant in this team at the request of Sen. McCain, who is also the lead for the effort. Other participants include representatives from the Army Corps, Avondale, Buckeye, Goodyear, and Maricopa County along with Arizona Game and Fish Department, BLM and FWS. This amendment is viewed as an effort to make the task team a viable entity.

While the Service is an active participant on the task team, the Service does not believe that salt cedar removal and control is a priority use of resources, except in limited circumstances. The latest science concludes that salt cedar does not affect water supplies and wildlife as previously believed. Additionally, many species, including the federally listed willow flycatcher, use this salt cedar-dominated habitat.

This bill may be bigger than something you all want to comment on, but I'm providing it just in case.

Thank you very much!

- Alyssa

Alyssa Hausman  
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Specialist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: (703) 358-2275  
Mobile: (703) 785-3402  
[alyssa\\_hausman@fws.gov](mailto:alyssa_hausman@fws.gov)

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
**LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL REFERRAL**

6/18/2019

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Re: Another Border Bill Referral - Needed today

**To:** Legislative Liaison  
**Subject:** H.R. 3548 - OMB Request for Views  
Re: Border Security for America Act of 2017

**Attached, please find the latest Committee Print of H.R. 3548 as ordered reported by the House Homeland Security Committee.**

**Please identify any remaining concerns that you may have with the bill by the deadline above.**

**Please provide your comments as a redline mark-up of the bill providing specific fixes for any concerns that you may have.**

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 **Committee Print.docx**  
92K



Whorton, Laura &lt;laura\_whorton@fws.gov&gt;

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**Re: Southern border construction**

1 message

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**Whorton, Laura** <laura\_whorton@fws.gov>  
To: "Harms, Hillary" <hillary\_harms@fws.gov>  
Cc: Katherine Spomer <Ketti\_Spomer@fws.gov>

Wed, Apr 18, 2018 at 5:05 PM

Sorry, one more thought. I also think it would be helpful to keep in the part about the resource management reprogramming thresholds that require Congressional approval as back pocket info for Greg in case they go down that path instead of the construction account. My understanding of the purpose of this briefing paper is to prep Greg for his meeting, so a complete picture will ensure he's better prepared.

Laura

---

Laura Whorton  
Acting Transportation Branch Chief  
National Wildlife Refuge System  
Division of Facilities, Equipment & Transportation  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
703-358-1752 (direct)

On Wed, Apr 18, 2018 at 5:03 PM, Whorton, Laura <laura\_whorton@fws.gov> wrote:

Hillary,

I've tracked some changes, attached. I think we'll need to explain the link more about why a border barrier wouldn't be a Service asset even if built on Service land. I also think we'd be remiss to exclude that line-item construction projects are selected by Congress and would require a reprogramming to use for a different project.

Based on Chris' comments, you'll probably want to mention in the background that part of a border wall was constructed in the Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR per the 2008 appropriations.

Kelly confirmed my thoughts about the map, by the way. Not sure why he didn't reply all.

Laura

---

Laura Whorton  
Acting Transportation Branch Chief  
National Wildlife Refuge System  
Division of Facilities, Equipment & Transportation  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
703-358-1752 (direct)

On Wed, Apr 18, 2018 at 4:48 PM, Harms, Hillary <hillary\_harms@fws.gov> wrote:

Let me know what you think.

Thanks,  
Hillary

Hillary Harms  
Budget Formulation Analyst  
Division of Budget  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
703-358-1837

On Wed, Apr 18, 2018 at 2:30 PM, Whorton, Laura <laura\_whorton@fws.gov> wrote:

Hi all,

Attached is our briefing paper and map in response to the Deputy Secretary's request regarding our construction account and the southern border. The map shows the Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR in green and the Santa Ana NWR in gray.

Please let us know if you have questions.

Thanks,

Laura

---

Laura Whorton  
Acting Transportation Branch Chief  
National Wildlife Refuge System  
Division of Facilities, Equipment & Transportation  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
703-358-1752 (direct)



Gustavson, Angela &lt;angela\_gustavson@fws.gov&gt;

---

**Fwd: Rep. Vela and Thompson visiting Santa Ana NWR**

1 message

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**Gustavson, Angela** <angela\_gustavson@fws.gov> Fri, Jun 15, 2018 at 3:30 PM  
To: Barbara Wainman <barbara\_wainman@fws.gov>, Matthew Huggler <Matthew\_Huggler@fws.gov>  
Cc: Martin Kodis <Martin\_Kodis@fws.gov>, Devin Helfrich <devin\_helfrich@fws.gov>

Hi Barbara and Matt,

For your awareness, Lesli Gray let me know this morning that Reps. Vela and Thompson (MS) will be visiting Santa Ana NWR tomorrow.

I let John and Micah know at the OCL meeting and followed up with them afterward to address a couple of questions they had.

I've also reiterated the guidance to Lesli that we shouldn't discuss CBP/border issues.

Angela

Angela Gustavson  
Deputy Chief  
Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: 703-358-2253  
Mobile: 202-909-5105  
[angela\\_gustavson@fws.gov](mailto:angela_gustavson@fws.gov)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Chambers, Micah** <[micah\\_chambers@ios.doi.gov](mailto:micah_chambers@ios.doi.gov)>  
Date: Fri, Jun 15, 2018 at 3:18 PM  
Subject: Re: Rep. Vela and Thompson visiting Santa Ana NWR  
To: "Gustavson, Angela" <[angela\\_gustavson@fws.gov](mailto:angela_gustavson@fws.gov)>  
Cc: John Tanner <[john\\_tanner@ios.doi.gov](mailto:john_tanner@ios.doi.gov)>, Martin Kodis <[Martin\\_Kodis@fws.gov](mailto:Martin_Kodis@fws.gov)>

Thank you. Please reiterate that they should not be wading into any CBP/Immigration/Wall issues. I know you said that already, but just making sure.

On Fri, Jun 15, 2018 at 3:00 PM, Gustavson, Angela <[angela\\_gustavson@fws.gov](mailto:angela_gustavson@fws.gov)> wrote:

Hi John and Micah,

I wanted to follow-up on your question at the OCL meeting about the visit to Santa Ana NWR that I mentioned. The refuge is in Rep. Vela's district, and as I mentioned, he and Rep. Bennie Thompson (MS) will be going there tomorrow. The visit will only be Refuge staff; CBP is not attending. We'll share any feedback we get from the visit.

Angela

Angela Gustavson  
Deputy Chief  
Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: 703-358-2253  
Mobile: 202-909-5105  
[angela\\_gustavson@fws.gov](mailto:angela_gustavson@fws.gov)

--

5/30/2019

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: Rep. Vela and Thompson visiting Santa Ana NWR

## Micah Chambers

Deputy Director

Office of Congressional & Legislative Affairs

Office of the Secretary of the Interior

**From:** [JSisson7373](#)  
**To:** [jim\\_kurth@fws.gov](mailto:jim_kurth@fws.gov); [stephen\\_quertin@fws.gov](mailto:stephen_quertin@fws.gov); [Gregory J Sheehan, Acting Director, FWS](#); [rebekah\\_giddings@fws.gov](mailto:rebekah_giddings@fws.gov); [barbara\\_wainman@fws.gov](mailto:barbara_wainman@fws.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Fwd: Divisions A (Interior) and B (FSGG) of H.R. 6147 - Summary of Amendments Submitted v3  
**Date:** Thursday, July 12, 2018 12:22:44 PM  
**Attachments:** [Summary of Amendments v3.pdf](#)  
[ATT00001.htm](#)

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All,  
This just in....see Adams 106.  
Denise

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Mark Mioduski <[mmioduski@cgagroup.com](mailto:mmioduski@cgagroup.com)>  
**Date:** July 12, 2018 at 1:32:35 PM EDT  
**To:** JSisson7373 <[jsisson7@gmail.com](mailto:jsisson7@gmail.com)>  
**Subject:** FW: Divisions A (Interior) and B (FSGG) of H.R. 6147 - Summary of Amendments Submitted v3

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**From:** Hodgkins, Caitlin <[caitlin.hodgkins@mail.house.gov](mailto:caitlin.hodgkins@mail.house.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 12, 2018 12:46 PM  
**To:** Hodgkins, Caitlin <[caitlin.hodgkins@mail.house.gov](mailto:caitlin.hodgkins@mail.house.gov)>  
**Subject:** Divisions A (Interior) and B (FSGG) of H.R. 6147 - Summary of Amendments Submitted v3

**Please see LATE #123 - #153**  
**REVISED Adams #121, Pingree #115, Brooks #114, Moore #17, Huffman #47, Dingell #75, O'Halleran #21**

**Summary of Amendments Submitted to the Rules Committee for  
Division A of H.R. 6147 - Department of the Interior, Environment, and  
Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019**

(summaries derived from information provided by sponsors)

Listed in Alphabetical Order

Jul 11, 2018 6:01PM

***Click on sponsor for amendment text.***

<b><u>Abraham (LA), Westerman (AR)</u></b>	<b><u>#35</u></b> Prevents the enforcement of limitations or prohibitions on the use of GMO seed in commercial agricultural operations conducted on National Wildlife Refuges.
<b><u>Adams (NC)</u></b>	<b><u>#106</u></b> States that no funds shall be used to carry out reassignments of Senior Executive Service members without an analysis of agency diversity and needs.
<b><u>Adams (NC)</u></b>	<b><u>#121</u></b> <b>REVISED</b> Decreases and then increases the EPA Environmental Programs and Management account fund by \$742,000. This increase is to emphasize the need for greater funding for the Environmental Justice program area within the account.
<b><u>Barragán, (CA)</u></b>	<b><u>#6</u></b> Prohibits funds for the Department of the Interior to issue a permit for any oil and gas drilling operation that is located within 1,500 feet of a home, school, or other building that requires special protection.
<b><u>Beyer (VA), Norton (DC)</u></b>	<b><u>#24</u></b> Funds Interior’s body camera pilot program for Law Enforcement Officers.
<b><u>Beyer (VA)</u></b>	<b><u>#25</u></b> Strikes section 431, which repeals the Clean Water Rule
<b><u>Beyer (VA)</u></b>	<b><u>#26</u></b> Strikes section 430, which allows a loophole in Federal water quality permitting requirements for pollution discharges.
<b><u>Beyer (VA)</u></b>	<b><u>#28</u></b> Strip all ESA riders.
<b><u>Beyer (VA)</u></b>	<b><u>#76</u></b> Strikes section which legislates that biomass be treated as carbon neutral.
<b><u>Beyer (VA)</u></b>	<b><u>#130</u></b> <b>LATE</b> Bans the use of funds for keeping multiple calendars for the Administrator of the EPA, the Secretary of the Interior, and their Deputy Secretaries.
<b><u>Beyer (VA), Blumenauer (OR)</u></b>	<b><u>#147</u></b> <b>LATE</b> Reduces the Department of Interior’s Office of the Secretary account by \$1 million and increases the Environmental Protection Agency’s Office of the Inspector General’s account by \$1 million.
<b><u>Biggs (AZ)</u></b>	<b><u>#111</u></b> Transfers funds from the Forest Service land acquisition account to the spending reduction account.
<b><u>Biggs (AZ)</u></b>	<b><u>#128</u></b> <b>LATE</b> Transfers funds from the NPS land acquisition account to Indian Education.



- Biggs (AZ)** #129 **LATE** Transfers funds from the BLM Land acquisition account to the NPS Parks Maintenance Backlog.
- Blumenauer (OR), Turner (OH), Heck, Denny (WA), Courtney (CT), Smith, Adam (WA), Katko (NY)** #50 Increases the Historic Preservation Fund by \$5 million to restore level funding with FY 2018.
- Brooks (AL), Duncan (SC), Biggs (AZ)** #113 Prohibits funds appropriated under this act from being made available to any state or local government that is designated a Sanctuary jurisdiction through noncompliance of Section 642 of the Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373).
- Brooks (AL)** #114 **REVISED** Eliminates federal funding for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
- Brown (MD)** #61 Prohibits funds to be used to include in the 2019-2024 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Program an oil and gas lease sale in any area categorized as 'No Oil and Gas Activity' in the DoD Mission Compatibility Planning Assessment: BOEM 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Draft Proposed Program, published on October 30, 2015.
- Buchanan (FL)** #51 Restores \$7,877,000 to the Fish and Wildlife Service for new listings under the Endangered Species Act, level with final FY 2018 funding. Reduces the Office of the Secretary by the same amount.
- Byrne (AL)** #110 Prevents the re-purposing of Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act funds.
- Carbajal (CA)** #13 States that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to process any application under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) for a permit to drill or a permit to modify, that would authorize use of hydraulic fracturing or acid well stimulation treatment in the Pacific Outer Continental Shelf.
- Carbajal (CA)** #15 Increases funding by \$5.4 million to ensure EPA can help protect communities from the impacts of oil spills.

<b><u>Carter, Buddy (GA)</u></b>	<b><u>#62</u></b> Prevents funds from being use to implement a rule requiring Tier 4 marine engines on commercial vessels until those Tier 4 marine engines are available for vessels with various restrictions, such as pilot boats.
<b><u>Castor (FL), Rooney, Francis (FL), Crist (FL)</u></b>	<b><u>#77</u></b> Provides that no funds may be used to include (a) any area of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico that is referred to in section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; (b) the portion of the South Atlantic Planning Area south of 30 degrees 43 minutes North Latitude; or (c) the Straits of Florida Planning Area in any OCS leasing program developed under OCSLA Section 18.
<b><u>Castor (FL), Rooney, Francis (FL), Crist (FL)</u></b>	<b><u>#78</u></b> Provides that no oil and gas leasing or preleasing or any related activity may be offered of any tract located in (a) any area of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico that is referred to in section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; (b) the portion of the South Atlantic Planning Area south of 30 degrees 43 minutes North Latitude; or (c) the Straits of Florida Planning Area.
<b><u>Castor (FL), Rooney, Francis (FL), Crist (FL)</u></b>	<b><u>#93</u></b> Provides that no funds shall be made available to install a private phone booth for the Secretary of Interior.
<b><u>Cicilline (RI)</u></b>	<b><u>#41</u></b> Prohibits oil and gas drilling off of the coast of New England.
<b><u>Cleaver (MO)</u></b>	<b><u>#125</u></b> <b>LATE</b> Affirms the support of Congress for the construction of the World War I Memorial at Pershing Park in Washington, D.C. and urges other Federal Agencies, as appropriate, to support and participate in commemoration activities.
<b><u>Clyburn (SC), Adams (NC), Sewell (AL)</u></b>	<b><u>#18</u></b> Increases funding by \$2 million for Historic Preservation Fund grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
<b><u>Cohen (TN)</u></b>	<b><u>#58</u></b> Prohibits the use of funds to enter into any new contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with any Trump related business listed in the President Trump's Annual Financial Disclosure Report submitted to the Office of Government Ethics as well as certain Trump related properties listed on the Trump

Organization's website. The specific properties are listed in the amendment.

- Cohen (TN)** #67 Prohibits the use of funds to enter into any new contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with any Trump related business listed in the President Trump's Annual Financial Disclosure Report submitted to the Office of Government Ethics. The specific properties are listed in the amendment.
- Connolly (VA), Price, David (NC)** #29 Prohibits funds from being used to change or modify the 2015 federal coal ash rule (80 Fed. Reg. 21301 (April 17, 2015)).
- Connolly (VA), Beyer (VA)** #30 Prohibit funds to finalize EPA rulemakings initiated by former Administrator Pruitt until the Inspector General's investigations into the former Administrator's activities are complete.
- Courtney (CT), Larson, John (CT)** #103 Provides funding for the U.S. Geological Survey to develop a map showing pyrrhotite occurrences across the United States.
- Courtney (CT), Larson, John (CT), Neal (MA), Esty (CT), DeLauro (CT), Himes (CT), McGovern (MA)** #105 Designates \$300,000 within the Operation of the National Park System for the New England Scenic Trail.
- Cramer, Kevin (ND)** #1 Prevents implementation of the Bureau of Land Management Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation rule.
- DeGette (CO), Dingell (MI)** #109 Prohibits funding being used to implement, administer, or enforce EPA's Memorandum relating to Conditional No Action Assurance Regarding Small Manufacturers of Glider Vehicles.
- Delaney (MD)** #42 Prohibits funds from being used to implement DOI Secretarial Orders 3349 and 3360.
- Denham (CA)** #60 Prevents federal funds from being used to implement the State of California's Bay-Delta Plan.
- Denham (CA)** #153 **LATE** Increases the WIFIA administrative expenses account by \$2 million and decreases the DOI Office of the Secretary account by the same amount.
- Dingell (MI)** #75 **REVISED** Increases USGS funding by \$250,000 for

fisheries assessment to continue and expand advanced technologies research in the Ecosystem Fisheries Program in accordance with Congressional direction that mission areas and accounts would be maintained at the enacted level.

**Duncan (SC),** #66 Prevents funds from going to local governments that permit individuals who are not citizens of the United States to vote in elections for state or local office.  
**Brooks (AL), Biggs (AZ)**

**Dunn (FL)** #90 Prohibits use of funds made available by the Act to add the Panama City crawfish to the list of endangered and threatened wildlife published under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

**Emmer (MN),** #71 Prohibits funding from being used to implement a January 13, 2017 effort by the U.S. Department of Interior and Agriculture to restrict all leasing, exploration, and potential development of approximately 234,328 acres of federal land in Northeast Minnesota.  
**Nolan (MN)**

**Esty (CT),** #82 Increases funding to “brownfields projects” within the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) by \$10 million by pulling \$10 million from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to help cities and towns clean up brownfield sites in their local communities by .  
**McKinley (WV)**

**Gallego (AZ)** #132 **LATE** Ensures none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement the Presidential Proclamation entitled “Modifying the Bears Ears National Monument” issued on December 4, 2017.

**Gallego (AZ)** #133 **LATE** Ensures none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue any permit for mineral exploration or mining on lands reserved under the Presidential Proclamation entitled “Establishment of the Bears Ears National Monument” issued on December 28, 2016.

**Gallego (AZ)** #134 **LATE** Ensures none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue grazing permits or leases in contravention of BLM regulations.

**Garamendi (CA),** #32 Strikes Section 437. Section 437 prohibits judicial review of California WaterFix.  
**McNerney (CA),**  
**Huffman (CA),**  
**Bera (CA)**

<b><u>Garamendi (CA), McNerney (CA), Huffman (CA), Bera (CA)</u></b>	<b><u>#33</u></b>	Strikes Section 44 which prohibits judicial review of CALFED projects, the Central Valley Project (CVP) and the State Water Project (SWP).
<b><u>Goodlatte (VA), Thompson, Glenn (PA), Shuster (PA)</u></b>	<b><u>#5</u></b>	Prohibits the Environmental Protection Agency from using any funds to take retaliatory, or EPA described “backstop” actions, against any of the six states in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed in the event that a state does not meet the goals mandated by the EPA’s Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load.
<b><u>Grijalva (AZ)</u></b>	<b><u>#95</u></b>	The amendment prohibits funds for the construction of a border wall in the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge.
<b><u>Grijalva (AZ)</u></b>	<b><u>#96</u></b>	Increases the budget for the Department of the Interior Inspector General’s Office by \$2.5 million.
<b><u>Grijalva (AZ)</u></b>	<b><u>#97</u></b>	Ensures no funds may be used to consider uranium as a critical mineral under EO 13817 (Dec. 20, 2017).
<b><u>Grijalva (AZ)</u></b>	<b><u>#100</u></b>	Prohibits funds for trophy hunting permits authorizing importation from any country of an elephant trophy or lion trophy from Zimbabwe, Zambia, or Tanzania.
<b><u>Grijalva (AZ)</u></b>	<b><u>#142</u></b>	<b>LATE</b> Prohibits funds for modifying or revoking national monuments established by the Antiquities Act.
<b><u>Grothman (WI)</u></b>	<b><u>#143</u></b>	<b>LATE</b> Prohibits funds made available by this Act to be used to implement or enforce the EPA’s ground level ozone rule.
<b><u>Hanabusa (HI), Gabbard (HI), Young, Don (AK)</u></b>	<b><u>#39</u></b>	Increases the USGS Surveys, Investigations and Research account by \$4,798,500, intended to be used for the Volcano Hazards Program to ameliorate impacts caused by volcanic eruptions.
<b><u>Heck, Denny (WA)</u></b>	<b><u>#91</u></b>	Directs EPA to fund the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey.
<b><u>Hudson (NC)</u></b>	<b><u>#49</u></b>	Increases the Capital Improvement and Maintenance account for Forest Service road repairs.
<b><u>Huffman (CA)</u></b>	<b><u>#45</u></b>	States no funds shall be used to reassign or transfer members of the Senior Executive Service at the Department of the Interior.
<b><u>Huffman (CA)</u></b>	<b><u>#46</u></b>	States no funds shall be used to withdraw the EPA Region 10 proposed determination to protect the

Bristol Bay watershed and wild salmon from the impacts of the Pebble Mine.

- Huffman (CA)** #47 **REVISED** States none of the funds may be used for implementation of Section 20001 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, related to oil and gas development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
- Huffman (CA),  
Reichert (WA),  
Kilmer (WA),  
Carbajal (CA),  
Lowenthal (CA),  
McEachin (VA),  
Connolly (VA),  
Bonamici (OR),  
Soto (FL)** #48 States none of the funds may be used for oil and gas leasing or activities in the Pacific Region of the Outer Continental Shelf.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #144 **LATE** Expresses support for National Historic Areas and for continuation of national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #145 **LATE** Prohibits funds to be used to limit outreach programs administered by the Smithsonian Institution.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #146 **LATE** Prohibits the use of funds to eliminate or restrict programs aimed at reforestation of urban areas.
- Jayapal (WA),  
Barragán, (CA),  
Ruiz (CA),  
McEachin (VA)** #52 Prohibits funds from being used to contravene Executive Order 12898 relating to Federal actions to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations.
- Jayapal (WA),  
Quigley (IL),  
Cohen (TN),  
Castor (FL), Beyer  
(VA), Titus (NV),  
Cicilline (RI)** #53 Prohibits any changes to the National Park Service rule preventing fringe hunting.
- Jayapal (WA),  
McEachin (VA),  
Ruiz (CA),  
Barragán, (CA)** #54 Reduces then adds back \$12 million to EPA's Superfund account to underscore the importance of Superfund enforcement.

<b><u>Jayapal (WA), McEachin (VA), Smith, Adam (WA), Ruiz (CA), Barragán, (CA)</u></b>	#55	Increases the amount available for EPA's environmental justice grants to \$16 million.
<b><u>Jeffries (NY), Huffman (CA), Jackson Lee (TX)</u></b>	#150	<b>LATE</b> Prohibits use of funds by the National Park Service to purchase or display a confederate flag except in situations where such flags would provide historical context pursuant to a National Park Service memorandum.
<b><u>Johnson (OH)</u></b>	#92	Restores the number of Appalachian states eligible for grants for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands to be used for economic and community development from 3 to 6.
<b><u>Johnson (OH)</u></b>	#94	Provides for a balanced distribution of funds among Appalachian states for reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development, offset by funds from the Environmental Programs and Management account.
<b><u>Katko (NY), Heck, Denny (WA)</u></b>	#112	Restores funding for capitalization grants for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, equal to the funding appropriated by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018.
<b><u>Keating (MA)</u></b>	#101	Prohibits funds from being used to take Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal land out of trust.
<b><u>Keating (MA)</u></b>	#102	Funds the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission.
<b><u>Keating (MA)</u></b>	#104	Allocates funding for research into PFAS mitigation and harmful impacts.
<b><u>Keating (MA)</u></b>	#140	<b>LATE</b> Allocating funding for states and localities to improve water filtration systems to address extreme PFAS levels in municipal drinking water.
<b><u>Kildee (MI), Walberg (MI)</u></b>	#9	Increases funding to USGS to eradicate grass carp by \$1 million. Reduces funding from the Office of the Interior Secretary by the same amount.
<b><u>Kustoff (TN), Comer (KY)</u></b>	#151	<b>LATE</b> Increases funding to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Agency Resource Management Program by \$5 million to be used for controlling Invasive Asian Carp in the Mississippi and Ohio River

Basins and preventing them from entering and establishing in the inland river systems of Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee and reduces the State and Tribal Assistance Grants by \$5 million.

- LaMalfa (CA)** #135 **LATE** Directs additional funds to the National Forest System account for purposes of eradicating, enforcing, and remediating illegal marijuana grow operations on National Forest System land.
- Lamborn (CO)** #68 Prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce the threatened species or endangered species listing of any plant or wildlife that has not undergone a review as required by section 4(c)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
- Lamborn (CO)** #70 Prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce the threatened species listing of the Preble’s meadow jumping mouse under the Endangered Species Act.
- Lance (NJ)** #86 Sets aside \$6 million dollars from the “Fish Wildlife Service – Resource Management” account for the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program.
- Lance (NJ)** #87 Increases funding for the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program by \$1 million.
- Langevin (RI)** #31 Provides funding for the Southern New England Estuaries Program under EPA Geographic Programs.
- Lawrence (MI)** #4 States that none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to limit the functions of the EPA’s Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.
- Lieu (CA), Gallego (AZ), Welch (VT)** #40 States none of the funds made available in this Division may be used to make a payment to or reimburse expenses incurred at Trump Organization properties.
- Lipinski (IL)** #124 **LATE** Increases the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund each by \$10 million. Reduces the appropriation for the Department of the Interior Office of the Secretary and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management each by \$10 million.
- Loudermilk (GA), Griffith (VA)** #2 Prohibits funds from being used to regulate trailers under the Clean Air Act.



- Lowenthal (CA)** #56 Prohibits funds from being used to delay implementation or repeal provisions of the BLM methane waste prevention rule.
- Lowenthal (CA)** #57 Prohibits funds from being used to implement any recommendations of the Royalty Policy Committee that are outside the scope of the committee described in the Royalty Policy Committee charter.
- Lujan (NM)** #12 Decreases and increases State and Tribal Assistance Grants by \$4 million to direct the EPA to work with the affected States and Indian tribes to a long-term monitoring program for water quality of the Animas and San Juan Rivers in response to the Gold King Mine spill as authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act.
- Matsui (CA),  
DeSaulnier (CA),  
Huffman (CA)** #88 Prohibits the EPA from using funds to propose a rule to end the One National Program for greenhouse gas emissions and fuel economy standards for light-duty vehicles.
- McEachin (VA),  
Beyer (VA)** #36 Refunds the National Academy of Sciences study "Potential Human Health Effects of Surface Coal Mining Operations in Center Appalachia."
- McEachin (VA)** #37 Prevents funds from being used to reduce, consolidate, or terminate the EPA's National Center for Environmental Research, or grants or research carried out by the National Center for Environmental Research.
- McEachin (VA)** #98 Prevents DOI from obstructing an investigation by the GAO, OSC, or DOI Inspector General.
- McEachin (VA)** #99 Transfers funds from the Office of the Secretary to the Human Capital and Diversity office in the Office of Policy, Management and Budget to conduct a employee climate survey on harassment.
- McMorris  
Rodgers (WA)** #14 Limits funding for the implementation of Washington State's revised water quality standard.
- Moore, Gwen  
(WI)** #16 Boosts funding for the Smithsonian by \$500,000 to better support efforts, including the creation of temporary or permanent exhibits, that better tell and increase understanding and education about the history, voices, and narratives of underrepresented

communities, including African-Americans and tribal communities.

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| <b><u>Moore, Gwen (WI)</u></b>   | <b><u>#17</u></b>  | <b>REVISED</b> Maintains FY 2018 funding for an authorized program to address lead in drinking water.  |
| <b><u>Moore, Gwen (WI)</u></b>   | <b><u>#34</u></b>  | Bars the use of funds to reorganize or eliminate the Great Lakes Advisory Board.   |
| <b><u>Moore, Gwen (WI)</u></b>   | <b><u>#116</u></b> | States that none of the funds made available by this act may be used in contravention of Executive Order 13627, which strengthens protections against trafficking in persons in Federal contracting.   |
| <b><u>Moore, Gwen (WI)</u></b>   | <b><u>#126</u></b> | <b>LATE</b> Increases funding for the NEA to support a program of activities to commemorate the International Decade of International Decade for People of African Descent and build greater appreciation and understanding of the history and heritage of people of African descent on American arts and culture. |
| <b><u>Mullin, Markwayne (OK)</u></b>                                       | <b><u>#138</u></b> | <b>LATE</b> Prohibits the use of funds for enforcing the Obama Administration's EPA Methane Rule.  |
| <b><u>Mullin, Markwayne (OK), Gohmert (TX), Gosar (AZ), Perry (PA)</u></b> | <b><u>#139</u></b> | <b>LATE</b> Prohibits funds from implementing the Social Cost of Carbon rule.  |
| <b><u>Norman (SC)</u></b>  | <b><u>#22</u></b>  | Transfers \$12 million from provisions of the Woodrow Wilson International Center to the United States Geological Survey agency.   |
| <b><u>O'Halleran (AZ)</u></b>  | <b><u>#19</u></b>  | Reduces Interior operations funds and increase BIA construction funds by 10 million dollars.   |
| <b><u>O'Halleran (AZ)</u></b>  | <b><u>#20</u></b>  | Reduces and increases by \$36,000,000 the amount of funding appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs construction account for public safety and justice facility construction.   |
| <b><u>O'Halleran (AZ)</u></b>  | <b><u>#21</u></b>  | <b>REVISED</b> Moves \$3,000,000 from the Office of the Special Trustee to the Office of Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation.  |
| <b><u>O'Halleran (AZ)</u></b>  | <b><u>#27</u></b>  | Prohibits changes to Public Land Order 7787 using funds appropriated in this act.  |
| <b><u>Pallone (NJ)</u></b>   | <b><u>#7</u></b>   | States that none of the funds made available by this   |

<b><u>Wasserman</u></b>		Act may be used to research, investigate, or study
<b><u>Schultz (FL)</u></b>		offshore drilling or conduct a lease sale for the
<b><u>Sarbanes (MD)</u></b>		development or production of oil and gas in any area
<b><u>Moulton (MA)</u></b>		located in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, or Straits
<b><u>Beyer (VA)</u></b>		of Florida Outer Continental Shelf Planning Area.
<b><u>McEachin (VA)</u></b>		
<b><u>Palmer (AL)</u></b>	<b><u>#64</u></b>	Ensures that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Environmental Protection Agency's Criminal Enforcement Division.
<b><u>Palmer (AL)</u></b>	<b><u>#65</u></b>	Eliminates funding for Diesel Emission Reduction Grants and sends the savings to the spending reduction account.
<b><u>Pearce (NM)</u></b>	<b><u>#117</u></b>	Prevents funds from being used to treat the New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse as an endangered species.
<b><u>Pearce (NM)</u></b>	<b><u>#118</u></b>	Prevents funds from being used to carry out any rule-making on the status of the Lesser Prairie Chicken
<b><u>Marshall (KS)</u></b>		
<b><u>Perry (PA)</u></b>	<b><u>#148</u></b>	<b>LATE</b> Prohibits the use of funds for any federal advisory committee of the EPA that is not in compliance with the directive entitled "Strengthening and Improving Membership on EPA Federal Advisory Committees" published by the EPA on October 31, 2017.
<b><u>Perry (PA)</u></b>	<b><u>#149</u></b>	<b>LATE</b> Prohibits the EPA from using funds to give formal notification under, or prepare, propose, implement, administer, or enforce any rule or recommendation pursuant to, section 115 of the Clean Air Act.
<b><u>Peters, Scott (CA)</u></b>	<b><u>#83</u></b>	Prohibits funds from being used to hinder, suppress, or block any report required by statute related to climate change and would prohibit funds from being used to suppress communications to the public, or any Congressional entity, regarding science related to climate change.
<b><u>Smith, Adam (WA)</u></b>		
<b><u>Delaney (MD)</u></b>		
<b><u>Peterson (MN)</u></b>	<b><u>#63</u></b>	Requires the Department of Interior to conduct a study on best drainage water management practices on publicly-owned lands and wetlands to reduce the risk of flooding.
<b><u>Pingree (ME)</u></b>	<b><u>#115</u></b>	<b>REVISED</b> Requires that Department of the Interior

funds in the bill shall be available for obligation not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

- Plaskett, (VI)** #69 Strengthens necessary support for insular territories of the United States (to equal Senate levels).
- Poe (TX)** #131 **LATE** Reduces by \$20,000,000 and then increases by the same amount the National Recreation and Preservation account with intent to use the funds for the National Maritime Heritage grant program.
- Polis (CO)** #107 Increases funds for hazardous fuels management activities by \$10 million, decreases funds provided for forest products by the same amount.
- Polis (CO), Ruiz (CA)** #108 Increases state and forestry private account by \$2 million to add funding for Volunteer Fire Assistance grant program, and decreases Wildland Fire Management account by the same amount.
- Price, David (NC), Barragán, (CA), Crist (FL), Buchanan (FL), Rooney, Francis (FL)** #80 No funds may be used to make changes to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement well control rule and production safety systems rule.
- Quigley (IL), Connolly (VA), Pingree (ME)** #137 **LATE** Requires the EPA Administrator and Deputy Administrator to publicly disclose all travel costs paid by EPA within 10 days of travel.
- Rice, Kathleen (NY)** #152 **LATE** Prohibits funds to the Fish and Wildlife Service for issuing permits for importing elephant trophies.
- Rosen (NV)** #43 Ensures that no funds are used to create a net loss of access to recreational hunting or fishing on public lands.
- Rosen (NV)** #44 Prohibits the use of funds to change the designations of Gold Butte National Monument and Basin and Range National Monument as national monuments.
- Ruiz (CA), Cook (CA)** #81 States that no funding made available by this act shall be used to divert water being conveyed from the San Bernardino National Forest to the city of Banning, California.
- Sanford (SC)** #23 Prohibits funds to conduct offshore drilling and seismic testing.

<b><u>Sewell (AL)</u></b>	<b><u>#89</u></b>	Increases funding for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights Movement by \$2,500,000, and reduces departmental operations for the Office of the Secretary of Interior by the same amount.
<b><u>Smith, Jason (MO), Gianforte (MT)</u></b>	<b><u>#3</u></b>	Prevents the payment of attorney's fees as part of any settlement the Federal Government enters into under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act.
<b><u>Smith, Jason (MO)</u></b>	<b><u>#127</u></b>	<b>LATE</b> Prevents funds from being used to designate critical habitat on private land under the Endangered Species Act.
<b><u>Soto (FL)</u></b>	<b><u>#72</u></b>	Increases funding for the National Estuary Program by \$468,000.
<b><u>Soto (FL)</u></b>	<b><u>#79</u></b>	Prohibits the Secretary of the Interior from acting in contradiction of section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006.
<b><u>Soto (FL)</u></b>	<b><u>#84</u></b>	Increases funding for the National Wildlife Refuge System by \$500,000 for the Wildlife and Habitat Management of invasive species.
<b><u>Soto (FL)</u></b>	<b><u>#85</u></b>	Prohibits the removal of the Florida Panther from the endangered species list.
<b><u>Taylor (VA)</u></b>	<b><u>#73</u></b>	States no funds may be used to conduct a lease sale for oil and gas production or development in any area within the North Atlantic or Mid Atlantic Planning area.
<b><u>Taylor (VA)</u></b>	<b><u>#74</u></b>	States no funds may be used to conduct a lease sale for oil and gas production or development in any area within the offshore administrative boundaries of the State of Virginia.
<b><u>Thompson, Glenn (PA)</u></b>	<b><u>#136</u></b>	<b>LATE</b> Restores funding for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation pilot program by \$25,000,000 while reducing EPA's Environmental Programs and Management by the same amount.
<b><u>Tonko (NY), Curbelo (FL), Costello (PA), Johnson, Eddie Bernice (TX),</u></b>	<b><u>#38</u></b>	Prohibits funding to be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce EPA's Strengthening Transparency in Regulatory Science proposed rule.

**Price, David (NC)**

**Vargas (CA),** #59 Increases funding for the U.S.-Mexico Border Water  
**Davis, Susan (CA),** Infrastructure Program by \$5 million.

**Peters, Scott (CA)**

**Wasserman** #8 Restricts funding from being used to conduct an oil  
**Schultz (FL)** and gas lease sale on the Outer Continental Shelf in  
the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Straits of Florida, or  
Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, as such  
planning areas are depicted in the leasing program  
prepared under section 18 of the Outer Continental  
Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344), entitled the “2017–  
2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing  
Proposed Final Program.”

**Welch (VT)** #119 Prohibits the EPA from issuing Renewable Volume  
Obligations under the Renewable Fuel Standard that  
will worsen environmental outcomes as reported in  
the Second Triennial Report to Congress.

**Welch (VT)** #120 Prohibits EPA from using any funds to issue Small  
Refinery Waivers under the Renewable Fuel Standard  
without making public, through press release and  
publishing on the EPA’s website, the following  
information: name of company granted a waiver;  
reason for the waiver; number of gallons covered by  
the waiver; and, the impact of the waiver on overall  
RVO for the year.

**Welch (VT)** #122 Increases and decreases the State and Private  
Forestry Account account by \$5 million to indicate  
that the amount should be used to help mitigate the  
spread of and the Emerald Ash Borer.

**Welch (VT),** #123 Increases funding for the Lake Champlain Basin  
**Stefanik (NY)** Program by \$4 million to the FY18 enacted level.  
Decreases the Office of the Secretary of Interior  
account by the same amount.

**Welch (VT)** #141 **LATE** Prohibits the EPA from developing,  
implementing, or enforcing new regulations altering  
the Reid vapor pressure limitations of section 211(h)  
of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(h)).”

**Young, Don (AK)** #10 Prevents funds from being used to change existing  
placer mining plan of operations with regard to  
reclamation activities.

**Young, Don (AK)** [#11](#) Exempts National Forests in Alaska from the Roadless Rule.

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**From:** Fitzella, James

**Sent:** Wednesday, July 11, 2018 6:09 PM

**To:** Fitzella, James <[James.Fitzella@mail.house.gov](mailto:James.Fitzella@mail.house.gov)>

**Subject:** Division B (FSGG) of H.R. 6147 - Summary of Amendments Submitted v3

**Please see new LATE amendments Kilmer #65 – McHenry #76.**

**REVISED: Palmer #39 and #40, Comstock #56, Kilmer #65**

**WITHDRAWN: Meadows #23 and #24, Peters #46**

**Summary of Amendments Submitted to the Rules Committee for  
Division B of H.R. 6147 - Financial Services and General Government  
Appropriations Act, 2019**

(summaries derived from information provided by sponsors)

Listed in Alphabetical Order

Jul 11, 2018 6:06PM

***Click on sponsor for amendment text.***

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**Brooks (AL),  
Duncan (SC), Biggs  
(AZ), Gosar (AZ)** [#60](#) Prohibits funds appropriated under this act from being made available to any state or local government that is designated a Sanctuary jurisdiction through noncompliance of Section 642 of the Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373).

**Budd (NC)** [#66](#) **LATE** Instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations to make the ruling of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network titled “Beneficial Ownership Requirements for Legal Entity Customers of Certain Financial Products and Services with Automatic

Rollovers or Renewals” (FIN-2018-R002) permanent.

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<b><u>Brooks (AL), Biggs (AZ)</u></b>		permit individuals who are not citizens of the United States to vote in elections for state or local office.
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<b><u>Gianforte (MT)</u></b>	<b><u>#63</u></b>	Prohibits the collection of small debts for oil spill clean up from counties who have not received proper direction from the treasury, or prompt response from the Justice Department.
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to disclose information about the advertisements to the public.

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- |  |                            |   |
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| <u><a href="#">Norton (DC), Lee, Barbara (CA)</a></u>                                    | <u><a href="#">#2</a></u>  | Permits the District of Columbia to spend its local funds on abortion services.   |
| <u><a href="#">Norton (DC), Blumenauer (OR), DeSaulnier (CA)</a></u>                     | <u><a href="#">#3</a></u>  | Strikes the repeal of the District of Columbia's Death with Dignity Act of 2016, and permits the District to spend its local funds to enact laws or regulations related to medical aid in dying.  |
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| <u><a href="#">Norton (DC), Connolly (VA), Raskin (MD)</a></u>                           | <u><a href="#">#5</a></u>  | Extends the availability of identity protection coverage to individuals whose personally identifiable information was compromised during recent data breaches at Federal agencies.                |
| <u><a href="#">Norton (DC)</a></u>   | <u><a href="#">#6</a></u>  | Strikes the repeal of the District of Columbia's Local Budget Autonomy Amendment Act of 2012.   |
| <u><a href="#">Palazzo (MS)</a></u>  | <u><a href="#">#15</a></u> | Designates a 25m increase to CDFI programs.   |
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| <u><a href="#">Rosen (NV), Yoho (FL)</a></u>   | <u><a href="#">#27</a></u> | Prohibits the use of funds for a government contribution for the retirement benefits of any Member of Congress who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of a State or the United States. |
| <u><a href="#">Rothfus (PA)</a></u>  | <u><a href="#">#69</a></u> | <b>LATE</b> Prohibits the funds from being used to seize  |

property as a means of enforcing the liability provisions of the District of Columbia individual mandate.

- Scott, Bobby (VA),** [#55](#) Prohibits the use of funds by the Office of Personnel Management or any other executive branch agency for the development, promulgation, modification, or implementation of any rule which would remove administrative law judges from the competitive service or place such administrative law judges in the excepted service.
- Cummings (MD),**
- Cicilline (RI)**
- Serrano (NY),** [#43](#) Revokes the FCC's 2018 rules relating to "Restoring Internet Freedom." Restores the FCC's 2015 rules on Net Neutrality and prevents the FCC from from repealing, revoking, amending, or otherwise modifying those rules.
- Price, David (NC),**
- Welch (VT)**
- Sewell (AL)** [#57](#) Increases funding for Judiciary Capital Security under the Repairs and Alterations account of the Federal Building Fund by \$8,500,000.
- Soto (FL)** [#49](#) Allows individuals authorized to be employed in the United States pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program to be eligible for paid employment with the U.S. House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate.
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- Wasserman**
- Schultz (FL)** [#8](#) Strikes section 112, which would prohibit the use of funds for the IRS to make a determination that a church or association of churches is not exempt from taxation for participating in political campaigns or on

behalf of candidates for public office.

- Wasserman** #11 Prohibits funds from this or any other Act from being used to prevent a Member of Congress from entering, for the purpose of conducting oversight, any facility in the United States used for purposes of detaining or otherwise housing foreign national minors.
- Schultz (FL), Pocan (WI)**
- Waters (CA)** #13 Strikes financial services-related policy riders (section 133, section 628, and title IX of division B).
- Young, Don (AK), Moore, Gwen (WI), Hanabusa (HI), Gabbard (HI)** #9 Increases funding for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Native American CDFI Assistance (NACA) Program by \$3 million.
- Zeldin (NY), DeLauro (CT), Rice, Kathleen (NY), Courtney (CT), Suozzi (NY), Faso (NY)** #21 Prohibits funds from being used by the GSA to market or sell Plum Island, NY.
- Zeldin (NY), Reichert (WA), Fitzpatrick (PA), Stefanik (NY), Costello (PA), Smith, Christopher (NJ), Faso (NY)** #22 Reauthorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

**James Fitzella**  
***Professional Staff***  
**House Committee on Rules**  
H-312, the Capitol | Washington, DC 20515  
(202) 225-9191

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- Murphy, Stephanie (FL)** #59 Reduces funding for Small Business Administration, Entrepreneurial Development Programs by \$1 million, and increases it by the same amount, with \$600,000 of the increase intended for the Women's Business Centers program and \$400,000 intended for Veterans Outreach programs.
- Norman (SC)** #42 Reduces the Presidential Allowance amount by \$4.796 million and transfers that money to the spending reduction account.
- Norton (DC), Rohrabacher (CA), Lee, Barbara (CA), Blumenauer (OR)** #1 Permits the District of Columbia to spend its local funds to regulate and tax recreational marijuana.

- Norton (DC), Lee, Barbara (CA)** #2 Permits the District of Columbia to spend its local funds on abortion services.
- Norton (DC), Blumenauer (OR), DeSaulnier (CA)** #3 Strikes the repeal of the District of Columbia's Death with Dignity Act of 2016, and permits the District to spend its local funds to enact laws or regulations related to medical aid in dying.
- Norton (DC), Ryan, Tim (OH), Lee, Barbara (CA)** #4 Permits the District of Columbia to spend its local funds to carry out its Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act of 2014.
- Norton (DC), Connolly (VA), Raskin (MD)** #5 Extends the availability of identity protection coverage to individuals whose personally identifiable information was compromised during recent data breaches at Federal agencies.
- Norton (DC)** #6 Strikes the repeal of the District of Columbia's Local Budget Autonomy Amendment Act of 2012.
- Palazzo (MS)** #15 Designates a 25m increase to CDFI programs.
- Palmer (AL), Sanford (SC), Meadows (NC)** #39 **REVISED** Prohibits funds from being used to carry out the District of Columbia's Minimum Wage Amendment Act of 2017, also known as Initiative 77.
- Palmer (AL), Walker (NC), Meadows (NC)** #40 **REVISED** Prohibits funds from being used to carry out the District of Columbia's Health Insurance Requirement Amendment Act of 2018.
- Peters, Scott (CA)** #46 **WITHDRAWN** Prohibits funds from being used to implement Executive Orders 13836, 13837, 13839, relating to federal workers.
- Polis (CO)** #73 **LATE** Provides funding for the SBA to do technical assistance, training and education about the 7(a)(15) employee-ownership loan guarantee program.
- Rosen (NV), Yoho (FL)** #27 Prohibits the use of funds for a government contribution for the retirement benefits of any Member of Congress who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of a State or the United States.
- Rothfus (PA)** #69 **LATE** Prohibits the funds from being used to seize property as a means of enforcing the liability provisions of the District of Columbia individual mandate.
- Scott, Bobby (VA), Cummings (MD), Cicilline (RI)** #55 Prohibits the use of funds by the Office of Personnel Management or any other executive branch agency for the development, promulgation, modification, or implementation of any rule which would remove administrative law judges from the competitive service or place such administrative law judges in the excepted service.

- Serrano (NY), Price, David (NC), Welch (VT)** #43 Revokes the FCC’s 2018 rules relating to “Restoring Internet Freedom.” Restores the FCC’s 2015 rules on Net Neutrality and prevents the FCC from repealing, revoking, amending, or otherwise modifying those rules.
- Sewell (AL)** #57 Increases funding for Judiciary Capital Security under the Repairs and Alterations account of the Federal Building Fund by \$8,500,000.
- Soto (FL)** #49 Allows individuals authorized to be employed in the United States pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program to be eligible for paid employment with the U.S. House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate.
- Soto (FL)** #50 Allows individuals authorized to be employed in the United States pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program to be eligible for paid employment with the federal government.
- Soto (FL)** #51 Increases funding for Tax Counseling for the Elderly by \$1 million.
- Soto (FL)** #52 Increases funding for the Department of Treasury’s Cybersecurity Enhancement Account by \$500,000 to further strengthen cybersecurity at Treasury and the nation’s financial infrastructure.
- Soto (FL)** #53 Increases funding for the IRS’s identify theft and refund fraud casework program by \$500,000.
- Wasserman Schultz (FL)** #8 Strikes section 112, which would prohibit the use of funds for the IRS to make a determination that a church or association of churches is not exempt from taxation for participating in political campaigns or on behalf of candidates for public office.
- Wasserman Schultz (FL), Pocan (WI)** #11 Prohibits funds from this or any other Act from being used to prevent a Member of Congress from entering, for the purpose of conducting oversight, any facility in the United States used for purposes of detaining or otherwise housing foreign national minors.
- Waters (CA)** #13 Strikes financial services-related policy riders (section 133, section 628, and title IX of division B).
- Young, Don (AK), Moore, Gwen (WI), Hanabusa (HI), Gabbard (HI)** #9 Increases funding for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Native American CDFI Assistance (NACA) Program by \$3 million.
- Zeldin (NY), DeLauro (CT), Rice, Kathleen** #21 Prohibits funds from being used by the GSA to market or sell Plum Island, NY.

**(NY), Courtney  
(CT), Suozzi  
(NY), Faso (NY)**

**Zeldin (NY),  
Reichert (WA),  
Fitzpatrick (PA),  
Stefanik (NY),  
Costello (PA),  
Smith,  
Christopher (NJ),  
Faso (NY)**

#22 Reauthorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund  
(LWCF)

**From:** [JSisson7373](#)  
**To:** [Gregory J Sheehan, Acting Director, FWS](#); [stephen\\_quertin@fws.gov](mailto:stephen_quertin@fws.gov); [jim\\_kurth@fws.gov](mailto:jim_kurth@fws.gov); [chris\\_nolin@fws.gov](mailto:chris_nolin@fws.gov); [rebekah\\_giddings@fws.gov](mailto:rebekah_giddings@fws.gov); [barbara\\_wainman@fws.gov](mailto:barbara_wainman@fws.gov); [janine\\_Velasco@fws.gov](mailto:janine_Velasco@fws.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Fwd: Division A (Interior) of H.R. 6147 - Summary of Amendments Submitted v8  
**Date:** Friday, July 13, 2018 2:39:39 PM  
**Attachments:** [Summary of Amendments Submitted v8.pdf](#)  
[ATT00001.htm](#)

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Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Mark Mioduski <[mmioduski@cgagroup.com](mailto:mmioduski@cgagroup.com)>  
**Date:** July 13, 2018 at 5:31:16 PM EDT  
**To:** JSisson7373 <[jsisson7@gmail.com](mailto:jsisson7@gmail.com)>  
**Subject:** FW: Division A (Interior) of H.R. 6147 - Summary of Amendments Submitted v8

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**From:** Hodgkins, Caitlin <[caitlin.hodgkins@mail.house.gov](mailto:caitlin.hodgkins@mail.house.gov)>  
**Sent:** Friday, July 13, 2018 5:07 PM  
**Subject:** FW: Division A (Interior) of H.R. 6147 - Summary of Amendments Submitted v8

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**From:** Minkler, Annie  
**Sent:** Friday, July 13, 2018 5:01 PM  
**To:** Minkler, Annie <[Annie.Minkler@mail.house.gov](mailto:Annie.Minkler@mail.house.gov)>  
**Subject:** Division A (Interior) of H.R. 6147 - Summary of Amendments Submitted v8

**LATE: Gosar #167, Blackburn #168, Grothman #169, Polis #170**  
**REVISED: Loudermilk #2, Kustoff #151, Matsui #88, Lance #87, Gianforte #159,**  
**Langavin #31, Lowenthal #56, McEachin #98, Torres #162**  
**WITHDRAWN: Lance #86, Soto #85**

**Summary of Amendments Submitted to the Rules Committee for  
Division A of H.R. 6147 - Department of the Interior, Environment, and  
Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019**

(summaries derived from information provided by sponsors)

Listed in Alphabetical Order



Jul 13, 2018 4:58PM

***Click on sponsor for amendment text.***

- Abraham (LA),  
Westerman (AR),  
Crawford (AR)** **#35** **REVISED** Prevents the enforcement of limitations or prohibitions on the use of genetically engineered seed in commercial agricultural operations conducted on National Wildlife Refuges.
- Adams (NC)** **#106** States that no funds shall be used to carry out reassignments of Senior Executive Service members without an analysis of agency diversity and needs.
- Adams (NC)** **#121** **REVISED** Decreases and then increases the EPA Environmental Programs and Management account fund by \$742,000. This increase is to emphasize the need for greater funding for the Environmental Justice program area within the account.
- Barragán, (CA)** **#6** Prohibits funds for the Department of the Interior to issue a permit for any oil and gas drilling operation that is located within 1,500 feet of a home, school, or other building that requires special protection.
- Beyer (VA),  
Norton (DC)** **#24** Funds Interior's body camera pilot program for Law Enforcement Officers.
- Beyer (VA)** **#25** Strikes section 431, which repeals the Clean Water Rule
- Beyer (VA)** **#26** Strikes section 430, which allows a loophole in Federal water quality permitting requirements for pollution discharges.
- Beyer (VA)** **#28** Strip all ESA riders.
- Beyer (VA)** **#76** Strikes section which legislates that biomass be treated as carbon neutral.
- Beyer (VA)** **#130** **LATE** Bans the use of funds for keeping multiple calendars for the Administrator of the EPA, the Secretary of the Interior, and their Deputy Secretaries.
- Beyer (VA),  
Blumenauer (OR)** **#147** **LATE** Reduces the Department of Interior's Office of the Secretary account by \$1 million and increases the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of the Inspector General's account by \$1 million.
- Biggs (AZ)** **#111** Transfers funds from the Forest Service land

acquisition account to the spending reduction account.

- Biggs (AZ)** #128 **LATE** Transfers funds from the NPS land acquisition account to Indian Education.
- Biggs (AZ)** #129 **LATE** Transfers funds from the BLM Land acquisition account to the NPS Parks Maintenance Backlog.
- Blackburn (TN)** #168 **LATE** Reduces discretionary budget authority by one percent for Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations for Department of Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies.
- Blumenauer (OR),** #50 Increases the Historic Preservation Fund by \$5 million  
**Turner (OH),**  
**Heck, Denny**  
**(WA), Courtney**  
**(CT), Smith, Adam**  
**(WA), Katko (NY),**  
**Keating (MA)**
- Brooks (AL),** #113 Prohibits funds appropriated under this act from  
**Duncan (SC),** being made available to any state or local  
**Biggs (AZ), Gaetz** government that is designated a Sanctuary  
**(FL), Palmer (AL),** jurisdiction through noncompliance of Section 642 of  
**Norman (SC),** the Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility  
**McClintock (CA),** Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373).  
**Black (TN), Yoho**  
**(FL), Webster (FL),**  
**King, Steve (IA),**  
**Gosar (AZ),**  
**Barletta (PA),**  
**Jones (NC),**  
**DesJarlais (TN)**
- Brooks (AL)** #114 **REVISED** Eliminates federal funding for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
- Brown (MD)** #61 Prohibits funds to be used to include in the 2019-2024 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Program an oil and gas lease sale in any area categorized as 'No Oil and Gas Activity' in the DoD Mission Compatibility Planning Assessment: BOEM 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Draft Proposed Program, published on October 30, 2015.

- Buchanan (FL)** #51 Restores \$7,877,000 to the Fish and Wildlife Service for new listings under the Endangered Species Act, level with final FY 2018 funding. Reduces the Office of the Secretary by the same amount.
- Burgess (TX)** #157 **LATE** Places a funding limitation on the EPA's ability to utilize the Title 42 special pay authority.
- Byrne (AL), Babin (TX), Higgins, Clay (LA), Palazzo (MS), Scalise (LA)** #110 Prevents the re-purposing of Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act funds.
- Carbajal (CA)** #13 States that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to process any application under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) for a permit to drill or a permit to modify, that would authorize use of hydraulic fracturing or acid well stimulation treatment in the Pacific Outer Continental Shelf.
- Carbajal (CA)** #15 Increases funding by \$5.4 million to ensure EPA can help protect communities from the impacts of oil spills.
- Carter, Buddy (GA)** #62 **WITHDRAWN** Prevents funds from being use to implement a rule requiring Tier 4 marine engines on commercial vessels until those Tier 4 marine engines are available for vessels with various restrictions, such as pilot boats.
- Castor (FL), Rooney, Francis (FL), Crist (FL)** #77 **REVISED** States that no funds may be used to include (a) any area of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico that is referred to in section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; (b) the portion of the South Atlantic Planning Area south of 30 degrees 43 minutes North Latitude; or (c) the Straits of Florida Planning Area in any OCS leasing program developed under OCSLA Section 18.
- Castor (FL), Rooney, Francis (FL), Crist (FL)** #78 **REVISED** States that no oil and gas leasing or preleasing or any related activity may be offered of any tract located in (a) any area of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico that is referred to in section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; (b) the portion of the South Atlantic Planning Area south of 30 degrees 43 minutes North Latitude; or (c) the Straits

of Florida Planning Area.

- Castor (FL),  
Rooney, Francis  
(FL), Crist (FL)** **#93** **REVISED** Provides that no funds may be made available to install a private phone booth in or near the office of the Secretary of the Interior.
- Cicilline (RI)** **#41** Prohibits oil and gas drilling off of the coast of New England.
- Cleaver (MO)** **#125** **LATE** Affirms the support of Congress for the construction of the World War I Memorial at Pershing Park in Washington, D.C. and urges other Federal Agencies, as appropriate, to support and participate in commemoration activities.
- Clyburn (SC),  
Adams (NC),  
Sewell (AL)** **#18** Increases funding by \$2 million for Historic Preservation Fund grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
- Cohen (TN)** **#58** Prohibits the use of funds to enter into any new contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with any Trump related business listed in the President Trump's Annual Financial Disclosure Report submitted to the Office of Government Ethics as well as certain Trump related properties listed on the Trump Organization's website. The specific properties are listed in the amendment.
- Cohen (TN)** **#67** Prohibits the use of funds to enter into any new contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with any Trump related business listed in the President Trump's Annual Financial Disclosure Report submitted to the Office of Government Ethics. The specific properties are listed in the amendment.
- Connolly (VA),  
Price, David (NC)** **#29** Prohibits funds from being used to change or modify the 2015 federal coal ash rule (80 Fed. Reg. 21301 (April 17, 2015)).
- Connolly (VA),  
Beyer (VA)** **#30** Prohibit funds to finalize EPA rulemakings initiated by former Administrator Pruitt until the Inspector General's investigations into the former Administrator's activities are complete.
- Courtney (CT),  
Larson, John (CT)** **#103** Provides funding for the U.S. Geological Survey to develop a map showing pyrrhotite occurrences across the United States.
- Courtney (CT),** **#105** Designates \$300,000 within the Operation of the

<b><u>Larson, John (CT), Neal (MA), Esty (CT), DeLauro (CT), Himes (CT), McGovern (MA)</u></b>		National Park System for the New England Scenic Trail.
<b><u>Cramer, Kevin (ND)</u></b>	<b><u>#1</u></b>	Prevents implementation of the Bureau of Land Management Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation rule.
<b><u>DeGette (CO), Dingell (MI)</u></b>	<b><u>#109</u></b>	Prohibits funding being used to implement, administer, or enforce EPA's Memorandum relating to Conditional No Action Assurance Regarding Small Manufacturers of Glider Vehicles.
<b><u>Delaney (MD)</u></b>	<b><u>#42</u></b>	Prohibits funds from being used to implement DOI Secretarial Orders 3349 and 3360.
<b><u>Denham (CA)</u></b>	<b><u>#60</u></b>	Prevents federal funds from being used to implement the State of California's Bay-Delta Plan.
<b><u>Denham (CA)</u></b>	<b><u>#153</u></b>	<b>LATE</b> Increases the WIFIA administrative expenses account by \$2 million and decreases the DOI Office of the Secretary account by the same amount.
<b><u>Dingell (MI), Moolenaar (MI)</u></b>	<b><u>#75</u></b>	<b>REVISED</b> Increases USGS funding by \$250,000 for fisheries assessment to continue and expand advanced technologies research in the Ecosystem Fisheries Program in accordance with Congressional direction that mission areas and accounts would be maintained at the enacted level.
<b><u>Duncan (SC), Brooks (AL), Biggs (AZ)</u></b>	<b><u>#66</u></b>	Prevents funds from going to local governments that permit individuals who are not citizens of the United States to vote in elections for state or local office.
<b><u>Dunn (FL)</u></b>	<b><u>#90</u></b>	Prohibits use of funds made available by the Act to add the Panama City crawfish to the list of endangered and threatened wildlife published under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
<b><u>Emmer (MN), Nolan (MN)</u></b>	<b><u>#71</u></b>	Prohibits funding from being used to implement a January 13, 2017 effort by the U.S. Department of Interior and Agriculture to restrict all leasing, exploration, and potential development of approximately 234,328 acres of federal land in Northeast Minnesota.
<b><u>Esty (CT),</u></b>	<b><u>#82</u></b>	Increases funding to "brownfields projects" within the

- McKinley (WV)** State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) by \$10 million by pulling \$10 million from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to help cities and towns clean up brownfield sites in their local communities by .
- Gallego (AZ)** #132 **LATE** Ensures none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement the Presidential Proclamation entitled “Modifying the Bears Ears National Monument” issued on December 4, 2017.
- Gallego (AZ)** #133 **LATE** Ensures none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue any permit for mineral exploration or mining on lands reserved under the Presidential Proclamation entitled “Establishment of the Bears Ears National Monument” issued on December 28, 2016.
- Gallego (AZ)** #134 **LATE** Ensures none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue grazing permits or leases in contravention of BLM regulations.
- Garamendi (CA),  
McNerney (CA),  
Huffman (CA),  
Bera (CA), Lofgren (CA)** #32 Strikes Section 437. Section 437 prohibits judicial review of California WaterFix.
- Garamendi (CA),  
McNerney (CA),  
Huffman (CA),  
Bera (CA), Lofgren (CA)** #33 Strikes Section 44 which prohibits judicial review of CALFED projects, the Central Valley Project (CVP) and the State Water Project (SWP).
- Gianforte (MT)** #159 **LATE REVISED** Allows for voluntary consultation by the Secretary of Agriculture if new information regarding a species or critical habitat could affect a land management plan.
- Goodlatte (VA),  
Thompson, Glenn (PA), Shuster (PA), Perry (PA)** #5 Prohibits the Environmental Protection Agency from using any funds to take retaliatory, or EPA described “backstop” actions, against any of the six states in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed in the event that a state does not meet the goals mandated by the EPA’s Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load.
- Gosar (AZ)** #167 **LATE** Helps meet U.S. energy security needs, provide for the common defense and ensure the availability of certain critical minerals by prohibiting funds to

carryout Public Land Order 7787.

- Grijalva (AZ)** #95 The amendment prohibits funds for the construction of a border wall in the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge.
- Grijalva (AZ)** #96 Increases the budget for the Department of the Interior Inspector General's Office by \$2.5 million.
- Grijalva (AZ)** #97 Ensures no funds may be used to consider uranium as a critical mineral under EO 13817 (Dec. 20, 2017).
- Grijalva (AZ)** #100 Prohibits funds for trophy hunting permits authorizing importation from any country of an elephant trophy or lion trophy from Zimbabwe, Zambia, or Tanzania.
- Grijalva (AZ)** #142 **LATE** Prohibits funds for modifying or revoking national monuments established by the Antiquities Act.
- Grothman (WI)** #143 **LATE** Prohibits funds made available by this Act to be used to implement or enforce the EPA's ground level ozone rule.
- Grothman (WI)** #169 **LATE** Reduces funding for the National Endowment on the Arts and the Humanities by 15 percent.
- Hanabusa (HI),  
Gabbard (HI),  
Young, Don (AK)** #39 Increases the USGS Surveys, Investigations and Research account by \$4,798,500, intended to be used for the Volcano Hazards Program to ameliorate impacts caused by volcanic eruptions.
- Heck, Denny (WA)** #91 Directs EPA to fund the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey.
- Hice, Jody (GA)** #163 **LATE** States that no funds should be made available for the execution of any program conducted by the Office of Environmental Justice.
- Hudson (NC)** #49 **WITHDRAWN** Increases the Capital Improvement and Maintenance account for Forest Service road repairs.
- Huffman (CA)** #45 States no funds shall be used to reassign or transfer members of the Senior Executive Service at the Department of the Interior.
- Huffman (CA)** #46 States no funds shall be used to withdraw the EPA Region 10 proposed determination to protect the Bristol Bay watershed and wild salmon from the impacts of the Pebble Mine.
- Huffman (CA)** #47 **REVISED** States none of the funds may be used for implementation of Section 20001 of the Tax Cuts and

Jobs Act, related to oil and gas development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

- Huffman (CA), Reichert (WA), Kilmer (WA), Carbajal (CA), Lowenthal (CA), McEachin (VA), Connolly (VA), Bonamici (OR), Soto (FL)**
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #144 **LATE WITHDRAWN** Expresses support for National Historic Areas and for continuation of national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #145 **LATE WITHDRAWN** Prohibits funds to be used to limit outreach programs administered by the Smithsonian Institution.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #146 **LATE WITHDRAWN** Prohibits the use of funds to eliminate or restrict programs aimed at reforestation of urban areas.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #154 **LATE** Prohibits funds to be used to limit outreach programs administered by the Smithsonian Institution.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #155 **LATE** Prohibits the use of funds to eliminate or restrict programs aimed at reforestation of urban areas.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #156 **LATE** Expresses support for National Historic Areas and for continuation of national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #161 **LATE** Prohibits funds to be used to house migrant children who have been involuntarily separated from family members or responsible adults.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #164 **LATE** Increases by \$500,000 the amount of funds provided for the Historic Preservation Fund to be used for competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks



associated with communities currently under-represented.

- Jackson Lee (TX)** #165 **LATE** States that of the funds provided for the Historic Preservation Fund, increase by \$1,000,000 those funds allocated for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #166 **LATE** Reduces by \$1,000,000 then increase by \$1,000,000 the amount of funds available for workers compensation and unemployment compensation associated with the orderly closure of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and other related purposes.
- Jayapal (WA),  
Barragán, (CA),  
Ruiz (CA),  
McEachin (VA)** #52 Prohibits funds from being used to contravene Executive Order 12898 relating to Federal actions to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations.
- Jayapal (WA),  
Quigley (IL),  
Cohen (TN),  
Castor (FL), Beyer  
(VA), Titus (NV),  
Cicilline (RI)** #53 Prohibits any changes to the National Park Service rule preventing fringe hunting.
- Jayapal (WA),  
McEachin (VA),  
Ruiz (CA),  
Barragán, (CA)** #54 Reduces then adds back \$12 million to EPA's Superfund account to underscore the importance of Superfund enforcement.
- Jayapal (WA),  
McEachin (VA),  
Smith, Adam  
(WA), Ruiz (CA),  
Barragán, (CA)** #55 Increases the amount available for EPA's environmental justice grants to \$16 million.
- Jeffries (NY),  
Huffman (CA),  
Jackson Lee (TX)** #150 **LATE** Prohibits use of funds by the National Park Service to purchase or display a confederate flag except in situations where such flags would provide historical context pursuant to a National Park Service memorandum.
- Johnson (OH),  
Griffith (VA)** #92 Restores the number of Appalachian states eligible for grants for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands to be used for economic and community development from 3 to 6.

<b><u>Johnson (OH), Griffith (VA)</u></b>	#94	<b>REVISED</b> Provides for a balanced distribution of funds among Appalachian states for reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development, offset by funds from the Environmental Programs and Management account.
<b><u>Katko (NY), Heck, Denny (WA)</u></b>	#112	<b>REVISED</b> Restores funding for capitalization grants for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, equal to the funding appropriated by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018.
<b><u>Keating (MA)</u></b>	#101	Prohibits funds from being used to take Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal land out of trust.
<b><u>Keating (MA)</u></b>	#102	Funds the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission.
<b><u>Keating (MA)</u></b>	#104	Allocates funding for research into PFAS mitigation and harmful impacts.
<b><u>Keating (MA)</u></b>	#140	<b>LATE</b> Allocating funding for states and localities to improve water filtration systems to address extreme PFAS levels in municipal drinking water.
<b><u>Kildee (MI), Walberg (MI)</u></b>	#9	Increases funding to USGS to eradicate grass carp by \$1 million. Reduces funding from the Office of the Interior Secretary by the same amount.
<b><u>Kustoff (TN), Comer (KY)</u></b>	#151	<b>LATE REVISED</b> Reduces and increases by \$5,000,000 the amount of funding appropriated to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Agency Resource Management Program for controlling Invasive Asian Carp in the Mississippi and Ohio River Basins and preventing them from entering and establishing in the inland river systems of Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
<b><u>LaMalfa (CA)</u></b>	#135	<b>LATE REVISED</b> Directs additional funds to the National Forest System account for purposes of eradicating, enforcing, and remediating illegal marijuana grow operations on National Forest System land.
<b><u>Lamborn (CO)</u></b>	#68	Prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce the threatened species or endangered species listing of any plant or wildlife that has not undergone a review as required by section 4(c)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

- Lamborn (CO)** #70 Prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce the threatened species listing of the Preble’s meadow jumping mouse under the Endangered Species Act.
- Lance (NJ)** #86 **WITHDRAWN** Sets aside \$6 million dollars from the “Fish Wildlife Service – Resource Management” account for the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program.
- Lance (NJ)** #87 **REVISED** Increases funding for the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program by \$1 million.
- Langevin (RI),  
Cicilline (RI),  
Keating (MA),  
Kennedy (MA)** #31 **REVISED** Provides funding for the Southern New England Estuaries Program under EPA Geographic Programs.
- Lawrence (MI)** #4 States that none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to limit the functions of the EPA’s Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.
- Lieu (CA), Gallego (AZ), Welch (VT)** #40 States none of the funds made available in this Division may be used to make a payment to or reimburse expenses incurred at Trump Organization properties.
- Lipinski (IL)** #124 **LATE REVISED** Increases the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund each by \$10 million. Reduces the appropriation for the Department of the Interior Office of the Secretary and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management each by \$10 million.
- Loudermilk (GA),  
Griffith (VA)** #2 **REVISED** Prohibits funds from being used to regulate trailers under the Clean Air Act.
- Lowenthal (CA)** #56 **REVISED** Prohibits funds from being used to delay implementation or repeal provisions of the BLM methane waste prevention rule.
- Lowenthal (CA)** #57 Prohibits funds from being used to implement any recommendations of the Royalty Policy Committee that are outside the scope of the committee described in the Royalty Policy Committee charter.
- Lujan (NM)** #12 **REVISED** Decreases and increases State and Tribal Assistance Grants by \$4 million to direct the EPA to work with the affected States and Indian tribes to a

long-term monitoring program for water quality of the Animas and San Juan Rivers in response to the Gold King Mine spill as authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act.

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| <b><u>Matsui (CA),<br/>DeSaulnier (CA),<br/>Huffman (CA)</u></b> | <b><u>#88</u></b>  | <b>REVISED</b> Prohibits the EPA from using funds to propose a rule to end the One National Program for greenhouse gas emissions and fuel economy standards for light-duty vehicles.   |
| <b><u>McEachin (VA),<br/>Beyer (VA)</u></b>                      | <b><u>#36</u></b>  | Refunds the National Academy of Sciences study “Potential Human Health Effects of Surface Coal Mining Operations in Center Appalachia.”  |
| <b><u>McEachin (VA)</u></b>                                      | <b><u>#37</u></b>  | Prevents funds from being used to reduce, consolidate, or terminate the EPA's National Center for Environmental Research, or grants or research carried out by the National Center for Environmental Research.   |
| <b><u>McEachin (VA)</u></b>                                      | <b><u>#98</u></b>  | <b>REVISED</b> Prevents DOI from obstructing an investigation by the Government Accountability Office, Office of Special Counsel, or DOI Inspector General.  |
| <b><u>McEachin (VA)</u></b>                                      | <b><u>#99</u></b>  | Transfers funds from the Office of the Secretary to the Human Capital and Diversity office in the Office of Policy, Management and Budget to conduct a employee climate survey on harassment.  |
| <b><u>McMorris<br/>Rodgers (WA)</u></b>                          | <b><u>#14</u></b>  | Limits funding for the implementation of Washington State's revised water quality standard.  |
| <b><u>Moore, Gwen<br/>(WI)</u></b>                               | <b><u>#16</u></b>  | Boosts funding for the Smithsonian by \$500,000 to better support efforts, including the creation of temporary or permanent exhibits, that better tell and increase understanding and education about the history, voices, and narratives of underrepresented communities, including African-Americans and tribal communities. |
| <b><u>Moore, Gwen<br/>(WI)</u></b>                               | <b><u>#17</u></b>  | <b>REVISED</b> Maintains FY 2018 funding for an authorized program to address lead in drinking water.  |
| <b><u>Moore, Gwen<br/>(WI)</u></b>                               | <b><u>#34</u></b>  | Bars the use of funds to reorganize or eliminate the Great Lakes Advisory Board.   |
| <b><u>Moore, Gwen<br/>(WI)</u></b>                               | <b><u>#116</u></b> | States that none of the funds made available by this act may be used in contravention of Executive Order   |

13627, which strengthens protections against trafficking in persons in Federal contracting.

- Moore, Gwen (WI)** #126 **LATE REVISED** Increases funding for the NEA to support a program of activities to commemorate the International Decade for People of African Descent and build greater appreciation and understanding of the history and heritage of people of African descent.
- Mullin, Markwayne (OK), Perry (PA)** #138 **LATE** Prohibits the use of funds for enforcing the Obama Administration's EPA Methane Rule.
- Mullin, Markwayne (OK), Gohmert (TX), Gosar (AZ), Perry (PA), Gianforte (MT)** #139 **LATE** Prohibits funds from implementing the Social Cost of Carbon rule.
- Norman (SC)** #22 Transfers \$12 million from provisions of the Woodrow Wilson International Center to the United States Geological Survey agency.
- O'Halleran (AZ)** #19 Reduces Interior operations funds and increase BIA construction funds by 10 million dollars.
- O'Halleran (AZ)** #20 Reduces and increases by \$36,000,000 the amount of funding appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs construction account for public safety and justice facility construction.
- O'Halleran (AZ)** #21 **REVISED** Moves \$3,000,000 from the Office of the Special Trustee to the Office of Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation.
- O'Halleran (AZ)** #27 Prohibits changes to Public Land Order 7787 using funds appropriated in this act.
- Pallone (NJ), Wasserman Schultz (FL), Sarbanes (MD), Moulton (MA), Beyer (VA), McEachin (VA), Connolly (VA), Bonamici (OR)** #7 **REVISED** States that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to research, investigate, or study offshore drilling or conduct a lease sale for the development or production of oil and gas in any area located in the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, or Straits of Florida Outer Continental Shelf Planning Area.

**Deutch (FL), Soto (FL), Clyburn (SC), Pingree (ME), Adams (NC), Payne, Jr. (NJ), Pascrell (NJ)**

**Palmer (AL)** #64 Ensures that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Environmental Protection Agency's Criminal Enforcement Division.

**Palmer (AL)** #65 Eliminates funding for Diesel Emission Reduction Grants and sends the savings to the spending reduction account.

**Pearce (NM)** #117 Prevents funds from being used to treat the New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse as an endangered species.

**Pearce (NM), Marshall (KS)** #118 Prevents funds from being used to carry out any rule-making on the status of the Lesser Prairie Chicken

**Perry (PA)** #148 **LATE** Prohibits the use of funds for any federal advisory committee of the EPA that is not in compliance with the directive entitled "Strengthening and Improving Membership on EPA Federal Advisory Committees" published by the EPA on October 31, 2017.

**Perry (PA)** #149 **LATE** Prohibits the EPA from using funds to give formal notification under, or prepare, propose, implement, administer, or enforce any rule or recommendation pursuant to, section 115 of the Clean Air Act.

**Perry (PA)** #160 **LATE** Prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (relating to the renewable fuel program).

**Peters, Scott (CA), #83 Smith, Adam (WA), Delaney (MD)** Prohibits funds from being used to hinder, suppress, or block any report required by statute related to climate change and would prohibit funds from being used to suppress communications to the public, or any Congressional entity, regarding science related to climate change.

**Peterson (MN)** #63 Requires the Department of Interior to conduct a study on best drainage water management practices

on publicly-owned lands and wetlands to reduce the risk of flooding.

- Pingree (ME)** #115 **REVISED** Requires that Department of the Interior funds in the bill shall be available for obligation not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.
- Plaskett, (VI)** #69 Strengthens necessary support for insular territories of the United States (to equal Senate levels).
- Poe (TX), Olson (TX)** #131 **LATE** Reduces by \$20,000,000 and then increases by the same amount the National Recreation and Preservation account with intent to use the funds for the National Maritime Heritage grant program.
- Polis (CO)** #107 Increases funds for hazardous fuels management activities by \$10 million, decreases funds provided for forest products by the same amount.
- Polis (CO), Ruiz (CA), King, Peter (NY)** #108 Increases state and forestry private account by \$2 million to add funding for Volunteer Fire Assistance grant program, and decreases Wildland Fire Management account by the same amount.
- Polis (CO)** #170 **LATE** Decreases funds for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management used for oil and gas by \$2 million, and applies the funds to the spending reduction account.
- Price, David (NC), Barragán, (CA), Crist (FL), Buchanan (FL), Rooney, Francis (FL)** #80 No funds may be used to make changes to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement well control rule and production safety systems rule.
- Quigley (IL), Connolly (VA), Pingree (ME)** #137 **LATE** Requires the EPA Administrator and Deputy Administrator to publicly disclose all travel costs paid by EPA within 10 days of travel.
- Renacci (OH), Moulton (MA)** #158 **LATE** Increases the lifetime federal funding cap for the Essex National Heritage Area, Ohio and Erie National Heritage Canalway, and the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area from \$17 million to \$19 million.
- Rice, Kathleen (NY)** #152 **LATE** Prohibits funds to the Fish and Wildlife Service for issuing permits for importing elephant trophies.
- Rosen (NV)** #43 Ensures that no funds are used to create a net loss of

access to recreational hunting or fishing on public lands.

- Rosen (NV)** #44 Prohibits the use of funds to change the designations of Gold Butte National Monument and Basin and Range National Monument as national monuments.
- Ruiz (CA), Cook (CA)** #81 States that no funding made available by this act shall be used to divert water being conveyed from the San Bernardino National Forest to the city of Banning, California.
- Sanford (SC)** #23 **REVISED** Prohibits funds to conduct offshore drilling and seismic testing
- Sewell (AL)** #89 Increases funding for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights Movement by \$2,500,000, and reduces departmental operations for the Office of the Secretary of Interior by the same amount.
- Smith, Jason (MO), Gianforte (MT)** #3 Prevents the payment of attorney's fees as part of any settlement the Federal Government enters into under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act.
- Smith, Jason (MO)** #127 **LATE** Prevents funds from being used to designate critical habitat on private land under the Endangered Species Act.
- Soto (FL)** #72 Increases funding for the National Estuary Program by \$468,000.
- Soto (FL)** #79 Prohibits the Secretary of the Interior from acting in contradiction of section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006.
- Soto (FL)** #84 Increases funding for the National Wildlife Refuge System by \$500,000 for the Wildlife and Habitat Management of invasive species.
- Soto (FL)** #85 **WITHDRAWN** Prohibits the removal of the Florida Panther from the endangered species list.
- Taylor (VA)** #73 States no funds may be used to conduct a lease sale for oil and gas production or development in any area within the North Atlantic or Mid Atlantic Planning area.
- Taylor (VA)** #74 States no funds may be used to conduct a lease sale for oil and gas production or development in any area



within the offshore administrative boundaries of the State of Virginia.

**Thompson, Glenn (PA)** #136 **LATE** Restores funding for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation pilot program by \$25,000,000 while

reducing EPA's Environmental Programs and Management by the same amount.

**Tonko (NY),  
Curbelo (FL),  
Costello (PA),  
Johnson, Eddie  
Bernice (TX),  
Price, David (NC)**

#38 Prohibits funding to be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce EPA's Strengthening Transparency in Regulatory Science proposed rule.

**Torres (CA)**

#162 **LATE REVISED** Prevents the use of funds to carry out a reorganization of the Department of the Interior, unless all Tribes likely to be impacted by such reorganization have been meaningfully consulted and concerns raised in the context of such consultations have been adequately addressed.

**Vargas (CA),  
Davis, Susan (CA),  
Peters, Scott (CA)**

#59 Increases funding for the U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program by \$5 million.

**Wasserman  
Schultz (FL)**

#8 Restricts funding from being used to conduct an oil and gas lease sale on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Straits of Florida, or Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, as such planning areas are depicted in the leasing program prepared under section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344), entitled the "2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program."

**Welch (VT)**

#119 **REVISED** Prohibits the EPA from issuing Renewable Volume Obligations under the Renewable Fuel Standard that will worsen environmental outcomes as reported in the Second Triennial Report to Congress (U.S. EPA. Biofuels and the Environment: The Second Triennial Report to Congress. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, EPA/600/R-18/195, 2018.)"

**Welch (VT)**

#120 **REVISED** Prohibits EPA from using any funds to issue Small Refinery Waivers under the Renewable Fuel

Standard without making public, through press release and publishing on the EPA's website, the following information: name of company granted a waiver; reason for the waiver; number of gallons covered by the waiver; and, the impact of the waiver on overall RVO for the year.

- Welch (VT)**      **#122** **REVISED** Increases and decreases the State and Private Forestry Account account by \$5 million to indicate that the amount should be used to help mitigate the spread of and the Emerald Ash Borer.
- Welch (VT),**  
**Stefanik (NY)**      **#123** **REVISED** Increases funding for the Lake Champlain Basin Program by \$4 million to the FY18 enacted level. Decreases the Office of the Secretary of Interior account by the same amount.
- Welch (VT)**      **#141** **REVISED** Prohibits the EPA from developing, implementing, or enforcing new regulations altering the Reid vapor pressure limitations of section 211(h) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(h)).”
- Young, Don (AK)**      **#10** Prevents funds from being used to change existing placer mining plan of operations with regard to reclamation activities.
- Young, Don (AK)**      **#11** Exempts National Forests in Alaska from the Roadless Rule.

**Annie Minkler**  
**Professional Staff**  
**House Committee on Rules**  
**H-312, the Capitol | Washington, DC 20515**  
**(202) 225-9191**

## Summary of Amendments Submitted to the Rules Committee for

### Division A of H.R. 6147 - Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019

(summaries derived from information provided by sponsors)

Listed in Alphabetical Order

Jul 13, 2018 4:58PM

*Click on sponsor for amendment text.*

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| <b>Abraham (LA),<br/>Westerman (AR),<br/>Crawford (AR)</b> | #35  | <b>REVISED</b> Prevents the enforcement of limitations or prohibitions on the use of genetically engineered seed in commercial agricultural operations conducted on National Wildlife Refuges.   |
| <b>Adams (NC)</b>  | #106 | States that no funds shall be used to carry out reassignments of Senior Executive Service members without an analysis of agency diversity and needs.   |
| <b>Adams (NC)</b>  | #121 | <b>REVISED</b> Decreases and then increases the EPA Environmental Programs and Management account fund by \$742,000. This increase is to emphasize the need for greater funding for the Environmental Justice program area within the account. |
| <b>Barragán, (CA)</b>                                      | #6   | Prohibits funds for the Department of the Interior to issue a permit for any oil and gas drilling operation that is located within 1,500 feet of a home, school, or other building that requires special protection.                           |
| <b>Beyer (VA),<br/>Norton (DC)</b>                         | #24  | Funds Interior's body camera pilot program for Law Enforcement Officers.   |
| <b>Beyer (VA)</b>  | #25  | Strikes section 431, which repeals the Clean Water Rule  |
| <b>Beyer (VA)</b>  | #26  | Strikes section 430, which allows a loophole in Federal water quality permitting requirements for pollution discharges.  |
| <b>Beyer (VA)</b>  | #28  | Strip all ESA riders.  |
| <b>Beyer (VA)</b>  | #76  | Strikes section which legislates that biomass be treated as carbon neutral.  |
| <b>Beyer (VA)</b>  | #130 | <b>LATE</b> Bans the use of funds for keeping multiple calendars for the Administrator of the EPA, the Secretary of the Interior, and their Deputy Secretaries.  |
| <b>Beyer (VA),<br/>Blumenauer (OR)</b>                     | #147 | <b>LATE</b> Reduces the Department of Interior's Office of the Secretary account by \$1 million and increases the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of the Inspector  |

- General's account by \$1 million.
- Biggs (AZ)** #111 Transfers funds from the Forest Service land acquisition account to the spending reduction account.
- Biggs (AZ)** #128 **LATE** Transfers funds from the NPS land acquisition account to Indian Education.
- Biggs (AZ)** #129 **LATE** Transfers funds from the BLM Land acquisition account to the NPS Parks Maintenance Backlog.
- Blackburn (TN)** #168 **LATE** Reduces discretionary budget authority by one percent for Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations for Department of Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies.
- Blumenauer (OR), Turner (OH), Heck, Denny (WA), Courtney (CT), Smith, Adam (WA), Katko (NY), Keating (MA)** #50 Increases the Historic Preservation Fund by \$5 million to restore level funding with FY 2018.
- Brooks (AL), Duncan (SC), Biggs (AZ), Gaetz (FL), Palmer (AL), Norman (SC), McClintock (CA), Black (TN), Yoho (FL), Webster (FL), King, Steve (IA), Gosar (AZ), Barletta (PA), Jones (NC), DesJarlais (TN)** #113 Prohibits funds appropriated under this act from being made available to any state or local government that is designated a Sanctuary jurisdiction through noncompliance of Section 642 of the Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373).
- Brooks (AL)** #114 **REVISED** Eliminates federal funding for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
- Brown (MD)** #61 Prohibits funds to be used to include in the 2019-2024 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Program an oil and gas lease sale in any area categorized as 'No Oil and Gas Activity' in the DoD Mission Compatibility Planning Assessment: BOEM 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Draft Proposed Program, published on October 30, 2015.
- Buchanan (FL)** #51 Restores \$7,877,000 to the Fish and Wildlife Service for

new listings under the Endangered Species Act, level with final FY 2018 funding. Reduces the Office of the Secretary by the same amount.

- Burgess (TX)** #157 **LATE** Places a funding limitation on the EPA's ability to utilize the Title 42 special pay authority.
- Byrne (AL),  
Babin (TX),  
Higgins, Clay  
(LA), Palazzo  
(MS), Scalise (LA)** #110 Prevents the re-purposing of Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act funds.
- Carbajal (CA)** #13 States that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to process any application under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) for a permit to drill or a permit to modify, that would authorize use of hydraulic fracturing or acid well stimulation treatment in the Pacific Outer Continental Shelf.
- Carbajal (CA)** #15 Increases funding by \$5.4 million to ensure EPA can help protect communities from the impacts of oil spills.
- Carter, Buddy  
(GA)** #62 **WITHDRAWN** Prevents funds from being use to implement a rule requiring Tier 4 marine engines on commercial vessels until those Tier 4 marine engines are available for vessels with various restrictions, such as pilot boats.
- Castor (FL),  
Rooney, Francis  
(FL), Crist (FL)** #77 **REVISED** States that no funds may be used to include (a) any area of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico that is referred to in section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; (b) the portion of the South Atlantic Planning Area south of 30 degrees 43 minutes North Latitude; or (c) the Straits of Florida Planning Area in any OCS leasing program developed under OCSLA Section 18.
- Castor (FL),  
Rooney, Francis  
(FL), Crist (FL)** #78 **REVISED** States that no oil and gas leasing or preleasing or any related activity may be offered of any tract located in (a) any area of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico that is referred to in section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; (b) the portion of the South Atlantic Planning Area south of 30 degrees 43 minutes North Latitude; or (c) the Straits of Florida Planning Area.
- Castor (FL),  
Rooney, Francis  
(FL), Crist (FL)** #93 **REVISED** Provides that no funds may be made available to install a private phone booth in or near the office of the Secretary of the Interior.
- Cicilline (RI)** #41 Prohibits oil and gas drilling off of the coast of New England.
- Cleaver (MO)** #125 **LATE** Affirms the support of Congress for the construction

of the World War I Memorial at Pershing Park in Washington, D.C. and urges other Federal Agencies, as appropriate, to support and participate in commemoration activities.

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| <b>Clyburn (SC),<br/>Adams (NC),<br/>Sewell (AL)</b>   | #18  | Increases funding by \$2 million for Historic Preservation Fund grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.   |
| <b>Cohen (TN)</b>  | #58  | Prohibits the use of funds to enter into any new contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with any Trump related business listed in the President Trump's Annual Financial Disclosure Report submitted to the Office of Government Ethics as well as certain Trump related properties listed on the Trump Organization's website. The specific properties are listed in the amendment. |
| <b>Cohen (TN)</b>  | #67  | Prohibits the use of funds to enter into any new contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with any Trump related business listed in the President Trump's Annual Financial Disclosure Report submitted to the Office of Government Ethics. The specific properties are listed in the amendment.  |
| <b>Connolly (VA),<br/>Price, David (NC)</b>  | #29  | Prohibits funds from being used to change or modify the 2015 federal coal ash rule (80 Fed. Reg. 21301 (April 17, 2015)).   |
| <b>Connolly (VA),<br/>Beyer (VA)</b>   | #30  | Prohibit funds to finalize EPA rulemakings initiated by former Administrator Pruitt until the Inspector General's investigations into the former Administrator's activities are complete.   |
| <b>Courtney (CT),<br/>Larson, John<br/>(CT)</b>  | #103 | Provides funding for the U.S. Geological Survey to develop a map showing pyrrhotite occurrences across the United States.   |
| <b>Courtney (CT),<br/>Larson, John<br/>(CT), Neal (MA),<br/>Esty (CT),<br/>DeLauro (CT),<br/>Himes (CT),<br/>McGovern (MA)</b> | #105 | Designates \$300,000 within the Operation of the National Park System for the New England Scenic Trail.   |
| <b>Cramer, Kevin<br/>(ND)</b>  | #1   | Prevents implementation of the Bureau of Land Management Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation rule.   |
| <b>DeGette (CO),<br/>Dingell (MI)</b>  | #109 | Prohibits funding being used to implement, administer, or enforce EPA's Memorandum relating to Conditional No Action Assurance Regarding Small Manufacturers of Glider Vehicles.  |

- Delaney (MD)** #42 Prohibits funds from being used to implement DOI Secretarial Orders 3349 and 3360.
- Denham (CA)** #60 Prevents federal funds from being used to implement the State of California’s Bay-Delta Plan.
- Denham (CA)** #153 **LATE** Increases the WIFIA administrative expenses account by \$2 million and decreases the DOI Office of the Secretary account by the same amount.
- Dingell (MI),  
Moolenaar (MI)** #75 **REVISED** Increases USGS funding by \$250,000 for fisheries assessment to continue and expand advanced technologies research in the Ecosystem Fisheries Program in accordance with Congressional direction that mission areas and accounts would be maintained at the enacted level.
- Duncan (SC),  
Brooks (AL),  
Biggs (AZ)** #66 Prevents funds from going to local governments that permit individuals who are not citizens of the United States to vote in elections for state or local office.
- Dunn (FL)** #90 Prohibits use of funds made available by the Act to add the Panama City crawfish to the list of endangered and threatened wildlife published under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
- Emmer (MN),  
Nolan (MN)** #71 Prohibits funding from being used to implement a January 13, 2017 effort by the U.S. Department of Interior and Agriculture to restrict all leasing, exploration, and potential development of approximately 234,328 acres of federal land in Northeast Minnesota.
- Esty (CT),  
McKinley (WV)** #82 Increases funding to “brownfields projects” within the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) by \$10 million by pulling \$10 million from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to help cities and towns clean up brownfield sites in their local communities by .
- Gallego (AZ)** #132 **LATE** Ensures none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement the Presidential Proclamation entitled “Modifying the Bears Ears National Monument” issued on December 4, 2017.
- Gallego (AZ)** #133 **LATE** Ensures none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue any permit for mineral exploration or mining on lands reserved under the Presidential Proclamation entitled “Establishment of the Bears Ears National Monument” issued on December 28, 2016.
- Gallego (AZ)** #134 **LATE** Ensures none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue grazing permits or leases in contravention of BLM regulations.
- Garamendi (CA),  
McNerney (CA),** #32 Strikes Section 437. Section 437 prohibits judicial review of California WaterFix.

**Huffman (CA),  
Bera (CA),  
Lofgren (CA)**

**Garamendi (CA), #33** Strikes Section 44 which prohibits judicial review of CALFED projects, the Central Valley Project (CVP) and the State Water Project (SWP).  
**McNerney (CA),  
Huffman (CA),  
Bera (CA),  
Lofgren (CA)**

**Gianforte (MT) #159** **LATE REVISED** Allows for voluntary consultation by the Secretary of Agriculture if new information regarding a species or critical habitat could affect a land management plan.

**Goodlatte (VA), #5** Prohibits the Environmental Protection Agency from using any funds to take retaliatory, or EPA described “backstop” actions, against any of the six states in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed in the event that a state does not meet the goals mandated by the EPA’s Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load.  
**Thompson, Glenn  
(PA), Shuster  
(PA), Perry (PA)**

**Gosar (AZ) #167** **LATE** Helps meet U.S. energy security needs, provide for the common defense and ensure the availability of certain critical minerals by prohibiting funds to carryout Public Land Order 7787.

**Grijalva (AZ) #95** The amendment prohibits funds for the construction of a border wall in the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge.

**Grijalva (AZ) #96** Increases the budget for the Department of the Interior Inspector General’s Office by \$2.5 million.

**Grijalva (AZ) #97** Ensures no funds may be used to consider uranium as a critical mineral under EO 13817 (Dec. 20, 2017).

**Grijalva (AZ) #100** Prohibits funds for trophy hunting permits authorizing importation from any country of an elephant trophy or lion trophy from Zimbabwe, Zambia, or Tanzania.

**Grijalva (AZ) #142** **LATE** Prohibits funds for modifying or revoking national monuments established by the Antiquities Act.

**Grothman (WI) #143** **LATE** Prohibits funds made available by this Act to be used to implement or enforce the EPA’s ground level ozone rule.

**Grothman (WI) #169** **LATE** Reduces funding for the National Endowment on the Arts and the Humanities by 15 percent.

**Hanabusa (HI), #39** Increases the USGS Surveys, Investigations and Research account by \$4,798,500, intended to be used for the Volcano Hazards Program to ameliorate impacts caused by volcanic eruptions.  
**Gabbard (HI),  
Young, Don (AK)**

**Heck, Denny #91** Directs EPA to fund the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey.



(WA)

- Hice, Jody (GA)** #163 **LATE** States that no funds should be made available for the execution of any program conducted by the Office of Environmental Justice.
- Hudson (NC)** #49 **WITHDRAWN** Increases the Capital Improvement and Maintenance account for Forest Service road repairs.
- Huffman (CA)** #45 States no funds shall be used to reassign or transfer members of the Senior Executive Service at the Department of the Interior.
- Huffman (CA)** #46 States no funds shall be used to withdraw the EPA Region 10 proposed determination to protect the Bristol Bay watershed and wild salmon from the impacts of the Pebble Mine.
- Huffman (CA)** #47 **REVISED** States none of the funds may be used for implementation of Section 20001 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, related to oil and gas development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
- Huffman (CA), Reichert (WA), Kilmer (WA), Carbajal (CA), Lowenthal (CA), McEachin (VA), Connolly (VA), Bonamici (OR), Soto (FL)** #48 States none of the funds may be used for oil and gas leasing or activities in the Pacific Region of the Outer Continental Shelf.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #144 **LATE WITHDRAWN** Expresses support for National Historic Areas and for continuation of national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #145 **LATE WITHDRAWN** Prohibits funds to be used to limit outreach programs administered by the Smithsonian Institution.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #146 **LATE WITHDRAWN** Prohibits the use of funds to eliminate or restrict programs aimed at reforestation of urban areas.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #154 **LATE** Prohibits funds to be used to limit outreach programs administered by the Smithsonian Institution.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #155 **LATE** Prohibits the use of funds to eliminate or restrict programs aimed at reforestation of urban areas.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #156 **LATE** Expresses support for National Historic Areas and for continuation of national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance.

- Jackson Lee (TX)** #161 **LATE** Prohibits funds to be used to house migrant children who have been involuntarily separated from family members or responsible adults.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #164 **LATE** Increases by \$500,000 the amount of funds provided for the Historic Preservation Fund to be used for competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks associated with communities currently under-represented.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #165 **LATE** States that of the funds provided for the Historic Preservation Fund, increase by \$1,000,000 those funds allocated for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
- Jackson Lee (TX)** #166 **LATE** Reduces by \$1,000,000 then increase by \$1,000,000 the amount of funds available for workers compensation and unemployment compensation associated with the orderly closure of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and other related purposes.
- Jayapal (WA),  
Barragán, (CA),  
Ruiz (CA),  
McEachin (VA)** #52 Prohibits funds from being used to contravene Executive Order 12898 relating to Federal actions to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations.
- Jayapal (WA),  
Quigley (IL),  
Cohen (TN),  
Castor (FL),  
Beyer (VA), Titus  
(NV), Cicilline  
(RI)** #53 Prohibits any changes to the National Park Service rule preventing fringe hunting.
- Jayapal (WA),  
McEachin (VA),  
Ruiz (CA),  
Barragán, (CA)** #54 Reduces then adds back \$12 million to EPA's Superfund account to underscore the importance of Superfund enforcement.
- Jayapal (WA),  
McEachin (VA),  
Smith, Adam  
(WA), Ruiz (CA),  
Barragán, (CA)** #55 Increases the amount available for EPA's environmental justice grants to \$16 million.
- Jeffries (NY),  
Huffman (CA),  
Jackson Lee (TX)** #150 **LATE** Prohibits use of funds by the National Park Service to purchase or display a confederate flag except in situations where such flags would provide historical context pursuant to a National Park Service memorandum.
- Johnson (OH),  
Griffith (VA)** #92 Restores the number of Appalachian states eligible for grants for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands to be

	used for economic and community development from 3 to 6.
<b>Johnson (OH), Griffith (VA)</b>	#94 <b>REVISED</b> Provides for a balanced distribution of funds among Appalachian states for reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development, offset by funds from the Environmental Programs and Management account.
<b>Katko (NY), Heck, Denny (WA)</b>	#112 <b>REVISED</b> Restores funding for capitalization grants for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, equal to the funding appropriated by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018.
<b>Keating (MA)</b>	#101 Prohibits funds from being used to take Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal land out of trust.
<b>Keating (MA)</b>	#102 Funds the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission.
<b>Keating (MA)</b>	#104 Allocates funding for research into PFAS mitigation and harmful impacts.
<b>Keating (MA)</b>	#140 <b>LATE</b> Allocating funding for states and localities to improve water filtration systems to address extreme PFAS levels in municipal drinking water.
<b>Kildee (MI), Walberg (MI)</b>	#9 Increases funding to USGS to eradicate grass carp by \$1 million. Reduces funding from the Office of the Interior Secretary by the same amount.
<b>Kustoff (TN), Comer (KY)</b>	#151 <b>LATE REVISED</b> Reduces and increases by \$5,000,000 the amount of funding appropriated to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Agency Resource Management Program for controlling Invasive Asian Carp in the Mississippi and Ohio River Basins and preventing them from entering and establishing in the inland river systems of Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
<b>LaMalfa (CA)</b>	#135 <b>LATE REVISED</b> Directs additional funds to the National Forest System account for purposes of eradicating, enforcing, and remediating illegal marijuana grow operations on National Forest System land.
<b>Lamborn (CO)</b>	#68 Prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce the threatened species or endangered species listing of any plant or wildlife that has not undergone a review as required by section 4(c)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
<b>Lamborn (CO)</b>	#70 Prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce the threatened species listing of the Preble's meadow jumping mouse under the Endangered Species Act.
<b>Lance (NJ)</b>	#86 <b>WITHDRAWN</b> Sets aside \$6 million dollars from the "Fish Wildlife Service – Resource Management" account for the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program.

<b>Lance (NJ)</b>	#87	<b>REVISED</b> Increases funding for the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program by \$1 million.
<b>Langevin (RI), Cicilline (RI), Keating (MA), Kennedy (MA)</b>	#31	<b>REVISED</b> Provides funding for the Southern New England Estuaries Program under EPA Geographic Programs.
<b>Lawrence (MI)</b>	#4	States that none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to limit the functions of the EPA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.
<b>Lieu (CA), Gallego (AZ), Welch (VT)</b>	#40	States none of the funds made available in this Division may be used to make a payment to or reimburse expenses incurred at Trump Organization properties.
<b>Lipinski (IL)</b>	#124	<b>LATE REVISED</b> Increases the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund each by \$10 million. Reduces the appropriation for the Department of the Interior Office of the Secretary and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management each by \$10 million.
<b>Loudermilk (GA), Griffith (VA)</b>	#2	<b>REVISED</b> Prohibits funds from being used to regulate trailers under the Clean Air Act.
<b>Lowenthal (CA)</b>	#56	<b>REVISED</b> Prohibits funds from being used to delay implementation or repeal provisions of the BLM methane waste prevention rule.
<b>Lowenthal (CA)</b>	#57	Prohibits funds from being used to implement any recommendations of the Royalty Policy Committee that are outside the scope of the committee described in the Royalty Policy Committee charter.
<b>Lujan (NM)</b>	#12	<b>REVISED</b> Decreases and increases State and Tribal Assistance Grants by \$4 million to direct the EPA to work with the affected States and Indian tribes to a long-term monitoring program for water quality of the Animas and San Juan Rivers in response to the Gold King Mine spill as authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act.
<b>Matsui (CA), DeSaulnier (CA), Huffman (CA)</b>	#88	<b>REVISED</b> Prohibits the EPA from using funds to propose a rule to end the One National Program for greenhouse gas emissions and fuel economy standards for light-duty vehicles.
<b>McEachin (VA), Beyer (VA)</b>	#36	Refunds the National Academy of Sciences study "Potential Human Health Effects of Surface Coal Mining Operations in Center Appalachia."
<b>McEachin (VA)</b>	#37	Prevents funds from being used to reduce, consolidate, or terminate the EPA's National Center for Environmental Research, or grants or research carried out by the National

		Center for Environmental Research.
<b>McEachin (VA)</b>	#98	<b>REVISED</b> Prevents DOI from obstructing an investigation by the Government Accountability Office, Office of Special Counsel, or DOI Inspector General.
<b>McEachin (VA)</b>	#99	Transfers funds from the Office of the Secretary to the Human Capital and Diversity office in the Office of Policy, Management and Budget to conduct a employee climate survey on harassment.
<b>McMorris Rodgers (WA)</b>	#14	Limits funding for the implementation of Washington State's revised water quality standard.
<b>Moore, Gwen (WI)</b>	#16	Boosts funding for the Smithsonian by \$500,000 to better support efforts, including the creation of temporary or permanent exhibits, that better tell and increase understanding and education about the history, voices, and narratives of underrepresented communities, including African-Americans and tribal communities.
<b>Moore, Gwen (WI)</b>	#17	<b>REVISED</b> Maintains FY 2018 funding for an authorized program to address lead in drinking water.
<b>Moore, Gwen (WI)</b>	#34	Bars the use of funds to reorganize or eliminate the Great Lakes Advisory Board.
<b>Moore, Gwen (WI)</b>	#116	States that none of the funds made available by this act may be used in contravention of Executive Order 13627, which strengthens protections against trafficking in persons in Federal contracting.
<b>Moore, Gwen (WI)</b>	#126	<b>LATE REVISED</b> Increases funding for the NEA to support a program of activities to commemorate the International Decade for People of African Descent and build greater appreciation and understanding of the history and heritage of people of African descent.
<b>Mullin, Markwayne (OK), Perry (PA)</b>	#138	<b>LATE</b> Prohibits the use of funds for enforcing the Obama Administration's EPA Methane Rule.
<b>Mullin, Markwayne (OK), Gohmert (TX), Gosar (AZ), Perry (PA), Gianforte (MT)</b>	#139	<b>LATE</b> Prohibits funds from implementing the Social Cost of Carbon rule.
<b>Norman (SC)</b>	#22	Transfers \$12 million from provisions of the Woodrow Wilson International Center to the United States Geological Survey agency.
<b>O'Halleran (AZ)</b>	#19	Reduces Interior operations funds and increase BIA construction funds by 10 million dollars.

- O'Halleran (AZ)** #20 Reduces and increases by \$36,000,000 the amount of funding appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs construction account for public safety and justice facility construction.
- O'Halleran (AZ)** #21 **REVISED** Moves \$3,000,000 from the Office of the Special Trustee to the Office of Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation.
- O'Halleran (AZ)** #27 Prohibits changes to Public Land Order 7787 using funds appropriated in this act.
- Pallone (NJ), Wasserman Schultz (FL), Sarbanes (MD), Moulton (MA), Beyer (VA), McEachin (VA), Connolly (VA), Bonamici (OR), Deutch (FL), Soto (FL), Clyburn (SC), Pingree (ME), Adams (NC), Payne, Jr. (NJ), Pascrell (NJ)** #7 **REVISED** States that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to research, investigate, or study offshore drilling or conduct a lease sale for the development or production of oil and gas in any area located in the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, or Straits of Florida Outer Continental Shelf Planning Area.
- Palmer (AL)** #64 Ensures that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Environmental Protection Agency's Criminal Enforcement Division.
- Palmer (AL)** #65 Eliminates funding for Diesel Emission Reduction Grants and sends the savings to the spending reduction account.
- Pearce (NM)** #117 Prevents funds from being used to treat the New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse as an endangered species.
- Pearce (NM), Marshall (KS)** #118 Prevents funds from being used to carry out any rule-making on the status of the Lesser Prairie Chicken
- Perry (PA)** #148 **LATE** Prohibits the use of funds for any federal advisory committee of the EPA that is not in compliance with the directive entitled "Strengthening and Improving Membership on EPA Federal Advisory Committees" published by the EPA on October 31, 2017.
- Perry (PA)** #149 **LATE** Prohibits the EPA from using funds to give formal notification under, or prepare, propose, implement, administer, or enforce any rule or recommendation pursuant to, section 115 of the Clean Air Act.

<b>Perry (PA)</b>	#160 <b>LATE</b> Prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (relating to the renewable fuel program).
<b>Peters, Scott (CA), Smith, Adam (WA), Delaney (MD)</b>	#83 Prohibits funds from being used to hinder, suppress, or block any report required by statute related to climate change and would prohibit funds from being used to suppress communications to the public, or any Congressional entity, regarding science related to climate change.
<b>Peterson (MN)</b>	#63 Requires the Department of Interior to conduct a study on best drainage water management practices on publicly-owned lands and wetlands to reduce the risk of flooding.
<b>Pingree (ME)</b>	#115 <b>REVISED</b> Requires that Department of the Interior funds in the bill shall be available for obligation not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.
<b>Plaskett, (VI)</b>	#69 Strengthens necessary support for insular territories of the United States (to equal Senate levels).
<b>Poe (TX), Olson (TX)</b>	#131 <b>LATE</b> Reduces by \$20,000,000 and then increases by the same amount the National Recreation and Preservation account with intent to use the funds for the National Maritime Heritage grant program.
<b>Polis (CO)</b>	#107 Increases funds for hazardous fuels management activities by \$10 million, decreases funds provided for forest products by the same amount.
<b>Polis (CO), Ruiz (CA), King, Peter (NY)</b>	#108 Increases state and forestry private account by \$2 million to add funding for Volunteer Fire Assistance grant program, and decreases Wildland Fire Management account by the same amount.
<b>Polis (CO)</b>	#170 <b>LATE</b> Decreases funds for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management used for oil and gas by \$2 million, and applies the funds to the spending reduction account.
<b>Price, David (NC), Barragán, (CA), Crist (FL), Buchanan (FL), Rooney, Francis (FL)</b>	#80 No funds may be used to make changes to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement well control rule and production safety systems rule.
<b>Quigley (IL), Connolly (VA), Pingree (ME)</b>	#137 <b>LATE</b> Requires the EPA Administrator and Deputy Administrator to publicly disclose all travel costs paid by EPA within 10 days of travel.
<b>Renacci (OH), Moulton (MA)</b>	#158 <b>LATE</b> Increases the lifetime federal funding cap for the Essex National Heritage Area, Ohio and Erie National Heritage Canalway, and the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area from \$17 million to \$19 million.

<b>Rice, Kathleen (NY)</b>	#152	<b>LATE</b> Prohibits funds to the Fish and Wildlife Service for issuing permits for importing elephant trophies.
<b>Rosen (NV)</b>	#43	Ensures that no funds are used to create a net loss of access to recreational hunting or fishing on public lands.
<b>Rosen (NV)</b>	#44	Prohibits the use of funds to change the designations of Gold Butte National Monument and Basin and Range National Monument as national monuments.
<b>Ruiz (CA), Cook (CA)</b>	#81	States that no funding made available by this act shall be used to divert water being conveyed from the San Bernardino National Forest to the city of Banning, California.
<b>Sanford (SC)</b>	#23	<b>REVISED</b> Prohibits funds to conduct offshore drilling and seismic testing
<b>Sewell (AL)</b>	#89	Increases funding for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights Movement by \$2,500,000, and reduces departmental operations for the Office of the Secretary of Interior by the same amount.
<b>Smith, Jason (MO), Gianforte (MT)</b>	#3	Prevents the payment of attorney's fees as part of any settlement the Federal Government enters into under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act.
<b>Smith, Jason (MO)</b>	#127	<b>LATE</b> Prevents funds from being used to designate critical habitat on private land under the Endangered Species Act.
<b>Soto (FL)</b>	#72	Increases funding for the National Estuary Program by \$468,000.
<b>Soto (FL)</b>	#79	Prohibits the Secretary of the Interior from acting in contradiction of section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006.
<b>Soto (FL)</b>	#84	Increases funding for the National Wildlife Refuge System by \$500,000 for the Wildlife and Habitat Management of invasive species.
<b>Soto (FL)</b>	#85	<b>WITHDRAWN</b> Prohibits the removal of the Florida Panther from the endangered species list.
<b>Taylor (VA)</b>	#73	States no funds may be used to conduct a lease sale for oil and gas production or development in any area within the North Atlantic or Mid Atlantic Planning area.
<b>Taylor (VA)</b>	#74	States no funds may be used to conduct a lease sale for oil and gas production or development in any area within the offshore administrative boundaries of the State of Virginia.
<b>Thompson, Glenn (PA)</b>	#136	<b>LATE</b> Restores funding for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation pilot program by \$25,000,000 while reducing EPA's Environmental Programs and Management by the



- same amount.
- Tonko (NY),  
Curbelo (FL),  
Costello (PA),  
Johnson, Eddie  
Bernice (TX),  
Price, David (NC)**
- #38 Prohibits funding to be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce EPA’s Strengthening Transparency in Regulatory Science proposed rule.
- Torres (CA)**
- #162 **LATE REVISED** Prevents the use of funds to carry out a reorganization of the Department of the Interior, unless all Tribes likely to be impacted by such reorganization have been meaningfully consulted and concerns raised in the context of such consultations have been adequately addressed.
- Vargas (CA),  
Davis, Susan  
(CA), Peters,  
Scott (CA)**
- #59 Increases funding for the U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program by \$5 million.
- Wasserman  
Schultz (FL)**
- #8 Restricts funding from being used to conduct an oil and gas lease sale on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Straits of Florida, or Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, as such planning areas are depicted in the leasing program prepared under section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344), entitled the “2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program.”
- Welch (VT)**
- #119 **REVISED** Prohibits the EPA from issuing Renewable Volume Obligations under the Renewable Fuel Standard that will worsen environmental outcomes as reported in the Second Triennial Report to Congress (U.S. EPA. Biofuels and the Environment: The Second Triennial Report to Congress. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, EPA/600/R-18/195, 2018.)”
- Welch (VT)**
- #120 **REVISED** Prohibits EPA from using any funds to issue Small Refinery Waivers under the Renewable Fuel Standard without making public, through press release and publishing on the EPA’s website, the following information: name of company granted a waiver; reason for the waiver; number of gallons covered by the waiver; and, the impact of the waiver on overall RVO for the year.
- Welch (VT)**
- #122 **REVISED** Increases and decreases the State and Private Forestry Account account by \$5 million to indicate that the amount should be used to help mitigate the spread of and the Emerald Ash Borer.
- Welch (VT),**
- #123 **REVISED** Increases funding for the Lake Champlain Basin

- Stefanik (NY)** Program by \$4 million to the FY18 enacted level. Decreases the Office of the Secretary of Interior account by the same amount.
- Welch (VT)** #141 **REVISED** Prohibits the EPA from developing, implementing, or enforcing new regulations altering the Reid vapor pressure limitations of section 211(h) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(h)).”
- Young, Don (AK)** #10 Prevents funds from being used to change existing placer mining plan of operations with regard to reclamation activities.
- Young, Don (AK)** #11 Exempts National Forests in Alaska from the Roadless Rule.

**From:** [Kashyap Patel](#)  
**To:** [Maureen Foster](#)  
**Cc:** [Greg Sheehan](#); [Jim Kurth](#); [Stephen Guertin](#); [Tasha Robbins](#); [Morris, Charisa](#)  
**Subject:** ESA Reg Reform proposed rule comments to date  
**Date:** Thursday, August 2, 2018 9:00:20 AM  
**Attachments:** [Sec 7 comments.pdf](#)  
[Sec 4 comments.pdf](#)  
[4\(d\) comments.pdf](#)

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Hi Maureen,

I understand Susan is interested in the comments to date on 1 of the 3 Reg Reform proposed rules that we currently have out for comment, but I don't know which one.

Attached are all three. I hope this answers what she's looking for, but I'm standing by in case it doesn't.

Thanks,  
Kashyap

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[Kashyap\\_Patel@fws.gov](mailto:Kashyap_Patel@fws.gov) | acting Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of the Director | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
| [1849 C Street NW, Room 3348 | Washington, DC 20240](#) | (202) 208-4923 | Txt/Cell: 703-638-4640

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h1-ff7e
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0004

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** EPIC, EDF, and SCF Anonymous

**Address:** United States,

**Email:** jake@policyinnovation.org

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## General Comment

Please find attached the letter of the Environmental Policy Innovation Center, Environmental Defense Fund, and Sand County Foundation on the proposed withdrawal of the general 4(d) rule.

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## Attachments

4(d) letter



The Honorable Ryan Zinke  
Secretary of Interior  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C St. NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Considerations on Withdrawing the Default 4(d) Rule under the Endangered Species Act

Dear Secretary Zinke,

The Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Policy Innovation Center, and Sand County Foundation understand that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to withdraw its general 4(d) rule (50 C.F.R. § 17.31(a)) that extends the Endangered Species Act (ESA) section 9 prohibitions for endangered species to threatened species. We believe that thoughtfully-crafted, species-specific 4(d) rules can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the ESA, including by: focusing conservation actions on the primary threats to a species; encouraging voluntary conservation actions; and reducing conflict among landowners and business communities affected by listing decisions. Regardless of whether the Service proceeds with the withdrawal, we expect that the Service will continue issuing species-specific 4(d) rules for many new threatened wildlife listings. To enhance the efficacy of 4(d) rules, we offer the following recommendations.

First, we note that reduced protections for threatened species may be justified only if the Service correctly classifies species as threatened or endangered. The Service has improved its classification process over the years, but has yet to adopt a quantitative or semi-quantitative classification system that would vastly improve the consistency, predictability, objectivity, and defensibility of listing decisions. The Service should pursue those improvements as it seeks to reform the 4(d) program to ensure that 4(d) rules and related modifications to the section 9 prohibitions are promulgated only when warranted.

Second, we urge the Service to develop national guidance on when and how to develop species-specific 4(d) rules. Like section 10 incidental take permits, section 4(d) species-specific rules have allowed for exceptions to section 9 prohibitions, and frequently similar activities are covered by section 10 permits and section 4(d) rules. Section 10 permitting, however, is covered by comprehensive guidance including a detailed Habitat Conservation Plan Handbook and a recently revised policy on candidate conservation agreements with assurances. By contrast, species-specific 4(d) rules are not covered by any national policy or guidance, even though they also allow activities to proceed without violating section 9. The result has been inconsistencies in the contents of 4(d) rules, creating controversy, litigation, and lost conservation opportunities on some of those rules. The Service can begin solving these problems by drafting national

guidance on 4(d) rules, which will provide great value within – and outside – the agency regardless of whether the general rule is withdrawn. This recommendation to adopt a national policy on the implementation of 4(d) rules is consistent with a policy resolution adopted by the Western Governors’ Association following a multi-year stakeholder initiative on Species Conservation and the Endangered Species Act (WGA Policy Resolution 2017-11 as amended).

The Service should consider the following factors as part of any national guidance or policy on 4(d) rules.

- 1. How and when the take prohibition would apply.** We suggest 4(d) rules focus the take prohibition on those threats that meaningfully imperil or impede the recovery of a species. Indeed, the Service may even adopt any “necessary and advisable” protections beyond those offered by its general 4(d) rule, as it did with the special rules for the African lion and African elephant. By covering activities with beneficial, neutral, or trivial effects, the Service can reduce its permitting workload, allowing the agency to focus its limited resources on other activities with a far higher return on investment for conservation. The five-factor threat analysis and any species status assessment that accompanies the listing decision should provide almost all the information needed to tailor a 4(d) rule in this manner.
- 2. Consistency for private landowners.** Activities that benefit survival or recovery, have no known harmful effects, or have only trivial effects should not be subject to section 9 prohibitions absent unusual circumstances. This is particularly true for private working lands: ranches, farms, and forests. Exclusions for private lands should include activities already covered by existing conservation plans that explicitly further recovery or achieve a net conservation benefit, such as safe harbor agreements, Working Lands for Wildlife programs, and certain habitat conservation plans. Policy that clarifies which programs or initiatives would qualify for such 4(d) exclusions will incentivize private landowners and others to enroll in qualifying conservation plans.
- 3. Encourage state collaboration.** 4(d) rules can similarly be tailored to offer exceptions as an incentive for state collaboration in conservation and recovery efforts that benefit recovery. The Utah prairie dog and lesser-prairie chicken provide examples of 4(d) rules designed to facilitate the state’s role in conservation. Guidance that includes standards necessary for a state-led conservation effort to qualify for 4(d) rule coverage would incentivize state-lead efforts and increase opportunities for state collaboration in conservation.
- 4. Incorporate adequate avoidance, minimization, and/or offset measures in a 4(d) rule, so that a covered species is no worse off than if it had been covered by a section 10 agreement.** Most 4(d) rules do not include such requirements, thus potentially setting a lower standard for conservation than if the section 10 “minimize and mitigate to the maximize extent practicable” requirement were to apply. One way to address this shortfall in a 4(d) rule would be to encourage landowners to participate in programs

created by other entities such as states or conservation organizations. The 4(d) rules for the California gnatcatcher and the lesser-prairie chicken used this approach.

- 5. Standardize how the agency considers exemptions.** The National Marine Fisheries Service has drafted all of its 4(d) rules to offer the full protections of section 9 unless an activity is specifically exempted. This forces the agency to think through each exemption it deems appropriate while minimizing the risk that it inadvertently exempts an activity it should have regulated under section 9. The standardization of agency consideration streamlines agency procedures and clarifies timeline and workflow expectations for stakeholders.
  
- 6. Evaluate using science-based metrics.** Science-based metrics evaluating habitat or population impacts of excepted activities should be used to add rigor and transparency to the 4(d) implementation process. Consistent and verifiable tracking metrics will confirm whether the exempted activities have beneficial, neutral, or negligible impacts, as well as risks identified in the Services' five-factor threat analysis and any species status assessment. For example, the National Marine Fisheries Service's 4(d) rule for anadromous fish rule requires that "at a minimum, harvest monitoring programs must collect catch and effort data, information on escapements, and information on biological characteristics, such as age, fecundity, size and sex data, and migration timing." States must also "monitor the amount of take of listed salmonids occurring in its fisheries" and report the summarized data periodically.

In closing, we believe that a thoughtful approach to 4(d) rules can yield better outcomes for wildlife and landowners. We have offered some of our main recommendations for how to pursue that approach. If you have questions or comments, we would be pleased to hear from you at [mrupp@edf.org](mailto:mrupp@edf.org) (Mark Rupp for EDF), [jake@policyinnovation.org](mailto:jake@policyinnovation.org) (Ya-Wei Li for the Innovation Center), and [kmcaleese@sandcountyfoundation.org](mailto:kmcaleese@sandcountyfoundation.org) (Kevin McAleese for Sand County Foundation). Thank you for considering our comments.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h7-x5no
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0005

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** jean publeee

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## General Comment

this is a ryan zinke proceeding and the american people could not stand this person in the directors role so that he is now gone. his regulations should be gone as well. he was not a good choice for america and he seemed determined to change america and to take away all rights of americans 326 million americans in their rights in americans open space and how it is preserved and protected. clearly, zinke wants no protection for any land or life anywhere in america and wants only profiteers to be able to destroy everything we have tried to save over the last 50 years. his agency shares that view and this agency hires only wildlife killers with gun violence in their hearts and keeps out of federal and state fish and game agencies all people with compassion for animals and life on earth. americans who want to protect and preserve are blackballed in this awful evil federal government agency as well as all fish and game agencies in every state in this union. they have set up a cabal of only wildlife killers and gun fanciers in these agencies, so you know what the outcome in laws and regulations will be. kill them. keep killing for money. it is the wrong attitude. we need animal protectors in these agencies. we need to stop the blackball and blacklisting of animal protectors for jobs in fws. this rule as proposed does not meet the clear english rule. no eighth grader could understand what is going on with this provision. it is not clearly explained. it needs to be thrown into the wastebasket. along with ryan zinke. i oppose this regulation. it is not evocative of the protection and preservation of our open space, our vegetation and our wildlife, birds, etc that we all need to organize to preserve and protect. this comment is for the public record. find me 100 eighth grade students who can understand this law and go for it. it is not possible. this agency is writing all these ryan zinke laws in the most unclarified way possible. they do not meet the requirements of the clear english law.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h7-bz2n
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0006

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I live in a state where residents - both Democrats and Republicans - rely on several endangered and threatened species for their livelihoods (food, tourism, fishing jobs, etc). The changes proposed by the Trump administration would do great damage to these residents by no longer preventing the decline of threatened and endangered species; these changes would also result in significant damage to ecosystems throughout our state. In short, I do NOT support any of the proposed changes. I urge FWS and NOAA to withdraw these proposed changes immediately.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h7-skzg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0007

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sophia Brown

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## General Comment

Stop taking money from corporations and doing favors for them and start doing your actual job.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h9-kaea
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0008

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carmine Profant

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose the proposed changes to this rule because it will significantly reduce the effectiveness of the federal Endangered Species Act. Now more than ever It is critical to keep strong protections for wildlife suffering from multiple, serious and wide-ranging pressures and threats to their ongoing survival through loss of habitat, global warming, development of public and other open lands, hunting and trapping, chemically intensive farming, ranching practices, pollution, and the relentless persecution and destruction of wildlife by USDA Wildlife Services. Please do not change this rule and weaken the ESA's bedrock protections for America's treasured wild species. Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h9-11rv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0009

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tim Demers

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## General Comment

I have concerns with this section of the section of Regulatory Flexibility Act, "However, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required if the head of an agency, or his designee, certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. SBREFA amended the Regulatory Flexibility Act to require Federal agencies to provide a statement of the factual basis for certifying that a rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. We certify that, if adopted as proposed, this proposed rule would not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities." I understand that is separate from the section of ESA regarding critical habitat and listing species, however it has potential to undermine biological evidence. How many small entities accounts or a "substantial number"? While the definition of "forseeable future" was defined, i am troubled by the lack of a definition for this measure of consideration. There is room for bias to take over and side with the interest of business over the survival of a species being considered for listing and protection. I would like to see language identifying this "substantial number" of impacted entities.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h9-caml
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0010

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marilyn Montgomery

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## General Comment

Do not rollback any of the animals listed on the Endangered and Threatened Species Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hb-z1p7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0011

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Paul Allen

**Address:**

Oakland, CA, 94609

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose this rule change. The Endangered Species Act has saved many species from extinction including our national bird, the Bald eagle. These changes will reverse that history and endangered and threatened species will be in greater danger of extinction. Rescind this rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hb-4bhi
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0012

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kristen McCann

**Address:** United States,

**Email:** Kristen3unc@aol.com

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## General Comment

Hello,

Im writing to ask that you strengthe the endangered species act and not rollback ANY protections for animals. We cant keep putting money in front of humane treatment of humans and animals. There are many other ways to earn a living, eat dinner and have fun besides killing animals, especially endangered ones. Please have a heart and dont roll back these protections. Its our responsibility to stand up for those who cant stand up for themselves.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hd-swnj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0013

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Martha Damsky

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## General Comment

Please do not take away protections of endangered and threatened species of non human animals and plants!!!!!!!!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hd-5zf6
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0014

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Peter Wood

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## General Comment

Do not weaken the Endangered Species Act - Strengthen it!

Stop the Trump regime's war on wildlife!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94he-g37f
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0015

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Elaine Sloan

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## General Comment

Stop trying to destroy the Endangered Species Act! If anything, it should be strengthened!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94he-1vu6
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0016

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mindy Yan

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## General Comment

Dear government officials,

Please do not allow these proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act to occur.

The blanket section 4(d) rule has helped to prevent further decline in populations of vulnerable species, (such as the Bald Eagle, our National symbol, among countless others) and has also helped us conserve limited resources in areas deemed as "critical habitats".

I am optimistic for our future generations to be able to appreciate the species richness of our native flora and fauna, and this is definitely attainable if we continue to implement the Endangered Species Act without any modifications, as we have done for 45 years.

It has been a great success, and as the saying goes "if it ain't broke, don't fix it".

I want to thank you for taking the time to read my comment and kind consideration of my words.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hq-5hpt
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0017

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Steven Wurgler

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## General Comment

I do not trust this administration to act in the best interest of our environment. This administration has demonstrated time and time again that they will ignore science and public opinion, and act only in the best interest of donor-class (e.g. net neutrality). Please focus our limited resources on enforcing the Act as written; do no harm. I do appreciate the thoughtful comments and specific recommendations provided by EPIC/EDF/SCF in ID# FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0004, but I have little faith that environmental scientists will be welcome and included in the round-table debate.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hr-qy41
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0018

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kristina Moore

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## General Comment

The ESA has prevented 99% of the species covered under the Act from going extinct, and it has helped revive iconic species like the bald eagle, the American alligator and the California condor. Undermining the ESA will cause irreparable harm to America's wildlife and permanently alter our ecosystem. It will also set a dangerous precedent of government inserting itself into decisions that should be based on the best science available, not business interests -- and leaving endangered wildlife to suffer the consequences. 83% of Americans support the ESA.

Anti-wildlife members of Congress have already introduced legislation that would limit the land areas where ESA protections apply, undermine the use of science, and even declare open season on individual species like wolves and sage grouse by blocking or denying federal protections. Please save our country's most imperiled wildlife and wild places and do not dismantle the Endangered Species Act in the favor of business interests.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hs-gbe7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0019

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Brian Porter

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## General Comment

I oppose any weakening of the Endangered Species Act. This proposal is ill-conceived, putting short-term economic interests over the long-term health of our planet. Biodiversity is critical to human survival. We need to consider what kind of home we are leaving for our children and grandchildren.

The Endangered Species Act has been highly successful. There is no reason to alter it!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ht-fgec
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0020

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Nancy Desmond

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## General Comment

Please do not allow Red Wolves to be hunted! There are only 35 left!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hv-kjov
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0021

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mari von Hoffmann

**Address:**

p.o.box 704

Missoula, MT, 59806

**Email:** mari1laxmi@gmail.com

**Phone:** 4065522032

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## General Comment

Make no changes to the existing law.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hv-izv2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0022

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mari von Hoffmann

**Address:**

p.o.box 704

Missoula, MT, 59806

**Email:** mari1laxmi@gmail.com

**Phone:** 4065522032

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## General Comment

Make no changes to the existing law.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hv-xg3w
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0023

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Dr. E. O'Halloran

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## General Comment

I STRONGLY OPPOSE this proposal to revise our regulations extending most of the prohibitions for activities involving endangered species to threatened species. These changes would irreparably harm the Endangered Species Act and directly increase the risk of extinction of many, if not all, of the species on the Endangered Species List and the Threatened Species List. These changes are not necessary and are a blatant attempt to gut the Endangered Species Act in order to prioritize private profits over the health and survival of species that we must protect for our children's future, the health of our ecosystems, and the biodiversity necessary to sustain life on earth. These changes would put private profit over scientific findings. This is just another egregious proposal to work against established law, common sense, the public interest, and science to pass more of our commons and public resources to extractive and other private industries. The US Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA should be protecting the public and our public treasures and not selling out to Trump administration corporate buddies. Do not make these terrible changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hv-pnla
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0024

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Becca Anonymous

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## General Comment

These new changes do nothing to help endangered species they instead work against endangered species by making it more difficult to protect animals and add on new animals that may require protection in the future. These changes seek to dismantle the power and efficiency of the endangered species act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hw-4yxw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0025

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Jansen

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## General Comment

Lets call this what it most certainly is, a blatant gift to those willing to destroy species, habitats and our environment in the pursuit of corporate profits. This administration shows little regard for our environment or those in it. This heinous bill will make it easier to remove common sense regulations and more difficult to enact protections when and where needed. I appreciate how frustrating it must be for developers to be forced to consider environmental impact when we all know how altruism, not profit, drives their decisions. One need only look at Houstons flooding during Hurricane Harvey to see the results of unregulated growth and progress. I am against these revisions as I fear no good will come from their enactment, especially, if youre an endangered species or a fragile habitat.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hw-ckmn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0026

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Steven Dyer

**Address:**

3143 NW Shevlin Meadow Dr

Bend, OR, 97703

**Email:** bendrunner2@gmail.com

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## General Comment

Wildlife is a low priority in this country. Money comes first. As a birder I know that many species are declining due to habitat destruction, pesticides, diversion of water, human encroachment and other issues mostly caused by man. It is obvious these changes are for the energy and mining companies and this is supported by Trump. I am not in favor of changing the regulations in question. You are the Fish and Wildlife agency. It is your responsibility to provide habitat and protection for threatened and endangered species. Please do not bow to Trump and the Energy and Mining industries. The animals come first. Do not approve these changes. Do not approve these changes. Please do not approve these changes!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-71xx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0027

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joey Bruno

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## General Comment

I believe the Endangered Species Act should remain. These beautiful creatures have every right to be protected from becoming extinct, no matter what. It would be cruel of us to end such protection. We are better than that. Please continue to protect endangered species.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-vrd9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0028

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose these changes. I feel that they will reduce protections for essential habitat, make it easier to remove protected species, and further threaten our environment and ecosystem in favor of industry.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-r17f
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0029

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service would weaken ESA regulations by making it harder to secure and maintain federal protections for imperiled species. The FWS and NMFS should keep existing ESA protections to save threatened and endangered animals from extinction. Please stop.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-achg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0030

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marietta Carter

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## General Comment

I do not support any changes whatsoever to the ESA unless they are made on the basis of peer-reviewed science and are intended to help preserve endangered species. Any change based purely on the business considerations is immoral and inconsistent with the role of Fish and Wildlife Service.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-nhs1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0031

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Red Townsend

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## General Comment

Please DO NOT TOUCH the Endangered Species Act.

I like it just the way it is.

It is important legislation.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-v451
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0032

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Charles Stott

**Address:**

206 Downey St.

San Francisco, CA, 94117

**Email:** cstott19@gmail.com

**Phone:** 4152640169

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## General Comment

I OPPOSE all of Interior Secretary Zinke's proposed rule changes to the 1973 Endangered Species Act. The changes will weaken protections for vulnerable animal and plant species, remove opportunities for public input and make it harder to hold wildlife agencies accountable for their actions. These changes are clearly designed to make it easier for pipelines, roads, drilling, fracking, logging and large scale farming projects to gain speedy approvals, without adequate oversight or cause to consider the environmental impacts to endangered wildlife and their habitat (which often overlaps human habitat). Protection of the environment through the 1973 ESA regulations is protection of our well being and health as a nation, not just the financial prerogatives of business at the expense of the environment, endangered species and their habitats. This is a national issue, not a state by state one: Animals cross state lines and should be covered by one consistent national environmental law that ensures their safety and protection.

The Endangered Species Act has been a wild success since it was enacted. It is one of the most effective environmental policies in American history, with 99 percent of species listed recovering in their designated timeline. Without it, animals like the piping plover, the northern spotted owl, and gray wolf could go extinct. The ESA saved the humpback whale, the grizzly bear and the bald eagle, and now the law could be dismantled by the changes proposed by Interior Secretary Zinke.

The proposed ESA law changes weaken the protections that have been in place for 45 years. We need the protections of the 1973 ESA. I urge the Interior Department make NO CHANGES to the Endangered Species Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-sdug
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0033

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Simone Resende

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

Keeping the Endangered Species Act strong is critical if we are to ensure that threatened and endangered animals, the grizzly bear and African lions and elephants, do not go extinct. I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Any regulation that weakens protection to endangered species makes no sense to me. So much has been taken from this planet already, lets preserve the little that is left.

Sincerely

Simone Resende

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-w9g1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0034

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Christopher Walker

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle.

The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule.

CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 /

Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-mzie
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0035

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tina Pirazzi

**Address:**

445 Los Altos Ave  
Long Beach, CA, 90814

**Email:** tpirazzi@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 5624982790

**Fax:** 90814

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

As one of the single most effective conservation laws in the United States, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has saved countless species from extinction. In addition to being effective, the ESA has been tremendously successful - 99% of

listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

PLEASE WITHDRAW the proposed CHANGES to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17

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Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-309b
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0036

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Heide Coppotelli

**Address:**

383 Seldon Emerson Rd

Cedar Mountain, 28718

**Email:** goodshepherd@comporium.net

**Phone:** 8288844673

**Fax:** 28718

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 /  
Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-9i24
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0037

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Alyssa Samuelson

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-gwkw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0038

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Wieteke Holthuijzen

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## General Comment

As a member of the scientific community, both as a current graduate student in biology as well as a long-time field technician in the fields of avian biology and island ecology, I strongly oppose the proposed changes to Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA or Act; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), section 4(d).

I would first like to address the proposed change in the definition of critical habitat in regard to destruction or adverse modification, which is described as a direct or indirect alteration that appreciably diminishes the value of critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of a listed species such alterations include, but are not limited to, alterations adversely modifying any of those physical or biological features that were the basis for determining the habitat to be critical (50 CFR 402.02) (51 FR 19926; June 3, 1986). The proposed rulemaking action seeks to add the words as a whole following critical habitat when determining the value of critical habitat in a consultation process but I am highly dubious of the clarity that these words would provide and fear, instead, that as a whole would lead to more confusion, less stringent protection for species and their habitats, and most worryingly, make the consultation process highly subjective. While it is generally better to include more clarity in process to ensure a standard assessment procedure, in this case, the significance of critical habitat for a given species, as a whole provides more leeway in the consultation process by specifically bringing in a greater metaphorical margin of error. In the bigger picture, losing a part of critical habitat may not appear to be significant and moreover, calculating or quantifying the loss of critical habitat as a portion of the whole is incredibly difficult, as different habitats may provide different services or needs for a given species throughout the year, or, that in allowing the loss of critical habitat, causes unexpected consequences through disrupting habitat connectivity or flow. None of this new wording as a whole gives any objective means or measure by which to determine at which scale to compare the loss of local habitat in the context of all critical habitat. If a habitat is listed as critical, none should even be available for destruction or adverse modification as this habitat is already critical.

For example, consider the case of the Laysan Duck (*Anas laysanensis*) an endangered species that I have studied and which only occurs on three tiny islands in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Laysan Island, Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, and Kure Atoll). This duck species is one of the most endangered Anatidae family

species in the whole world. Although no critical habitat is listed for this species, it is obvious that the three minuscule islands where it occurs are paramount in this species survival and recovery. What if, under the proposed changes, it was determined that the destruction of habitat for Laysan Ducks on Midway Atoll NWR did not pose a threat at the population level in light of all habitat for the Laysan Ducks at a larger scale, or in context of all of this species critical habitat? For a species numbering less than 1000 in total, any loss of habitat threatens the species as a whole. Adding the words as a whole does nothing to ensure more effective protection or more efficient policy if anything, it would allow for subjective consultations and open shockingly legal avenues to literally destruct critical habitat that is key to species survival and recovery, which is the very purpose of the ESA. Moreover, inserting the proposed language of appreciably diminish in reference to the effects of the action would only increase the amount of leeway in developing subjective and arbitrary decisions.

As for all the other proposed changes to Part 424, subchapter A of chapter IV, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, I highly disagree and strongly encourage the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce to fully implement rather than deconstruct the ESA. I also fear that in changing the proposed sections, too much leverage is given to the Secretary in determining the designation of critical habitat. The protection of habitat key to a species survival and recovery should not hinge on the opinion of one individual, as that is simply opening the door for subjective decisions that could push already vulnerable listed species over the tipping point. The ESA was developed with the goal of utilizing rigorous research and scientific inquiry not the changing values and ideas of one administration to the next. Peer-review, robust science, and transparency are at the heart of effective conservation policy not authoritarian decision-making.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and I hope that the original integrity and text of the ESA remains untouched and our nations diverse biological resources remain intact and protected.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-p5p4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0039

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Katie Pakenham

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## General Comment

I oppose this change to the precedent of automatically extending most protections afforded to endangered species to threatened species. The current system affords those species which could become endangered in the foreseeable future with blanket protections until the threats facing the species can be more thoroughly addressed through species-specific legislation (when prudent) as is demonstrated with the examples of the coastal California gnatcatcher and Kentucky arrow darter. The proposal to not automatically afford threatened species any protections at all, to have no obligations to provide future protections, and to not have any deadline by which species-specific legislation needs to be produced creates the possibility of a threatened species going unprotected and unaddressed during a time in which protection may be critical. The current method of dealing with threatened species is more logical and more in line with the goal of attempting to prevent a threatened species from becoming an endangered one.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-h5lj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0040

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Keri Pakenham

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## General Comment

This proposal could be extremely harmful to species dwindling in numbers. First off, there is no timeline proposed for when protections have to be offered to threatened species. This could allow a species' numbers to drop to the point of endangerment without anything being done to prevent it. In addition, if a species is threatened, it should be immediately protected to prevent its numbers from falling even lower. The FWS should want to keep species from reaching the point of endangerment, and this proposal is a large step in the wrong direction. For these reasons, this proposal should not be implemented.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-v05u
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0041

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Protect our environment now!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-ry7n
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0042

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Steve Iverson

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-kt0v
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0043

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Julie Eppler

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-6fj6
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0044

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jonathan Boyne

**Address:**

2013 Kakela Dr

Honolulu, HI, 96822

**Email:** boyne@hawaii.edu

**Fax:** 96822

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States.

99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle.

The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law.

The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action.

If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government.

Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.



Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 /  
Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i8-hptv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0045

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Liz Wells

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

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# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i6-v1y4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0046

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kraig and Valerie Schweiss

**Address:**

19720 Pennington Rd.

Sterling, IL, 61081

**Email:** schweiss@thewisp.net

**Phone:** 61081

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular;

polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animals, and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

We urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule.CFR Citation:50 CFR 17/Docket ID: FWS-

HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i5-112p
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0047

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Scott Hayman

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## General Comment

Retain the practice of treating threatened species the same as endangered. Do NOT allow the economic consequences of a species' protection to be taken into consideration for a listing.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-sxf1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0048

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Chip Williams

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## General Comment

Protect our fish and wildlife, endangered species, our land, waterways, oceans and air.

I strongly oppose changes suggested to our current rules to protect endangered and threatened species, and any revisions of regulations for prohibition to threatened wildlife and plants proposed by President Trumps administration. I oppose these changes to any current rules and laws protecting our planet from business interests.

Please protect our planet from business interest that currently dominate our political debate.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-c4y6
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0049

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Pasqua

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## General Comment

Keep all of them protected.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-7525
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0050

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Susan Babbitt

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## General Comment

The ESA is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States and is very popular;90% of voters across the political spectrum support it. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk by removing the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened

will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered,requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 /  
Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-hyaq
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0051

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Do not gut The Endangered Species Act! Please, do not let the Trump Administration ravage irreplaceable American lands & throw open the door to the decimation of rare wildlife for financial interests like mining, gas, ranching & logging. We cannot replace these priceless treasures, and the proposals fail to properly value these critical public goods. The ESA has enjoyed bipartisan support for decades. Shame on the Trump Administration!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-nw78
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0052

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Barbara Bartle

**Address:**

5600 N Beach St

Fort Worth, TX, 76137

**Email:** glorificus37@gmail.com

**Phone:** 8177913758

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## General Comment

I encourage the current administration to leave this Act ALONE. Do not favor destruction of non-human species by taking the land or slaughtering the individual plants and animals.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-m774
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0053

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Robert Depew

**Address:**

510 Fonthill Drive, Apt. F-10

Doylestown, PA, 18901

**Email:** rdepew60@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 2155953206

**Fax:** 18901

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## General Comment

I am opposed to all of the proposed changes, The ESA is an overwhelmingly successful piece of legislation.  
LEAVE IT ALONE!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-dcfe
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0054

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Susan Goldberg

**Address:**

148 State Route 36

Apt 4

Highlands, NJ, 07732

**Email:** suegoldberg13@gmail.com

**Phone:** 9738681805

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act has already been responsible for saving countless plant and animal species in our country. Downgrading species to "threatened" will also threaten the effectiveness of this legislation. I understand that THAT is the purpose of this proposed change because the current administration values business interest over the environment. I object to their perspective and I strongly object to any changes to the ESA at this time!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-4s8q
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0055

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carolyn Riddle

**Address:**

900 W Braker Ln

Austin, 78758

**Email:** riddlegame@gmail.com

**Phone:** 5094885074

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-iy75
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0056

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Wildfires in Calif must stop. over Billion dollars in tax payer COST ,bad for budge, bad for wildlife, lives lost, time to tend your garden Investigate and review policy of Environmentalist activists which seem to be causing more harm then good. REPORT 2007 said California wildfires pumped nearly 8 million metric tons of climate-warming carbon dioxide into the atmosphere; 2017 fire worse REPORT: from Scientists study estimated that Fires in US release millions metric tons of carbon dioxide per year; REPORT Forest fires may produce as much co2 as half of all fossil-fuels burned . We have a clear and present danger of high-intensity fires on public lands in California , fuels buildup to unnatural levels Misguided Obama policy Suppress of Wildfire and Unwise ideas of environmentalist give too much power where environmental analyses were 60% of the costs . Forest management to help prevent & mitigate wildfires and protect wildlife by greatest threat to many endangered species and their habitat is catastrophic WILDFIRE ,leads to susceptible to insects and disease outbreaks MUST do thinning forest to protect habitat and more resistant to insect predation. concentration of trees and underbrush amounts to 45 tons of dry fuel per acre, potential for catastrophic fire2017 Mr Secretary Zinke accumulation and thickening of vegetation exacerbates fuel conditions and often leads to larger and higher-intensity fires," .. We Do Not Have A Fire Problem On Our Nations Forests; We Have A Land Management Problem Agencies need to review or change or appeal forest rules that are subject to NEPA and ESA and other federal regulations. Agency need to review update or repeal The law guiding Federal, State Forest , BIA and tribal management of forests. Need to update or repeal the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) of 1980 , subsection of EAJA, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2412(d) section 2412(b).

California fire Ozone regulations compliance costs could measure in the trillions of dollars. Inability of the Forest Service to thin forests due to overly cumbersome and lengthy environmental processes, increasing frivolous lawsuits filed by certain litigious environmental groups, and a lack of sufficient agency focus on this challenge has led to nearly 60 million acres that are at high risk of deadly and catastrophic forest fires that endanger communities, hurt local economies, destroy land and water quality and release massive amounts of emissions into the atmosphere.

POOR Forest Management provide less water for wildlife too many trees and underbrush creates a closed

canopies where 15 to 60 percent of snow never reaches the ground and is lost to evaporation. Being thinned, trees create right-sized gaps in the canopy to allow snow to fall to the ground yet receive enough shade to be protected from melting too early.

Millions of taxpayer dollars are spent on shuffling paper, over-analysis and ensuring process is followed. We currently estimate planning and environmental analyses are roughly 60% of the costs of forest management projects. All of us understand that significantly aggressive active management. 2015 Subcommittee Chairman Tom McClintock (CA-04), The greatest threat to many endangered species and their habitat is catastrophic WILDFIRE.. Yet rather than thinning the forest to protect this habitat, were spending millions upon millions on extraordinarily long, complicated, voluminous documents that IMPEDE our ability to properly manage the forests for the benefit of all species.. Today, timber harvest in public forests is practically non-existent. Rather than a healthy 50 to 100 trees per acre, the west slope now averages 300-plus trees per acre. This concentration of trees and underbrush amounts to 45 tons of dry fuel per acre, or a potential for catastrophic fire.. The greenhouse gas emissions alone were equivalent to more than 8.5 million passenger vehicles driven for a year or heating 3.7 million homes. accumulation and thickening of vegetation in areas that have historically burned at frequent intervals exacerbates fuel conditions and often leads to larger and higher-intensity fires," Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Proposed Rule: Air Quality State Implementation Carbons and Ozone Green house gas coming from WILDFIRES, NOT OIL AND GAS COMPANIES Extreme events of wildfires have significant impacts on air quality especially when they occur during periods conducive to ozone formation, Findings demonstrate a clear impact of wildfires on surface O3 nearby and potentially far downwind from the fire location, Wildfires were not in in the Flawed past administration EPA report for Greenhouse gas. It is well settled that the steady accumulation and thickening of vegetation in areas that have historically burned at frequent intervals exacerbates fuel conditions and often leads to larger and higher-intensity fires,

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-gubn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0057

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Taylor

**Address:**

2122 31st St

Rock Island, IL, 61201

**Email:** taylorct@mchsi.com

**Phone:** 309-793-1987

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## General Comment

Do not repeal the Endangered and Threatened Species Regulation. Why allow endangered and threatened species to be hunted? This does not make any sense. This is not just an act to get rid of so-called excess government regulations, it is a vindictive act to overturn regulations made into law during the Obama administration.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-apiy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0058

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** William Hardy

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-qlvi
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0059

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marian Shapiro

**Address:**

249 Savona Ave

Goleta, 93117

**Email:** marianshapiro@cox.net

**Phone:** 8059680478

**Fax:** 93117

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## General Comment

Please protect the Endangered Species Act. Without this Act, scientists estimate that at least 227 species would have likely gone extinct since the laws passage in 1973.

"Streamlining" regulations ruins the crucial protections for our most endangered wildlife. Taking care of our planet means protecting all of us. We are all interdependent on each other. We can't possibly know how letting some species become extinct affects the remaining species. Listen to the scientists!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-6vij
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0060

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sydney Rubin

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## General Comment

I have lived on the East Coast my whole life and have plans to go out west and tour our National Parks in the coming years. One of the things I look forward to the most is being able to see a Grizzly Bear. Grizzly Bears would likely not exist today if it were not for the strict rules of the Endangered Species Act.

The ESA is one of the most successful environmental protection acts. It is proven to be VERY effective at preventing species from going extinct, including the Bald Eagle, the Grizzly Bear, the American Alligator, and many many more. I love this act because it helps keep our natural world diverse. Humans do not have the right to take the land away from the other species we share this land with.

Please please please do not implement these changes that would roll back the ESA. This administration has done enough to hurt our environment and help big industries. Please do something for these species and the American citizens who overwhelmingly support the ESA. Just read the public comments and actually listen to what the public wants. You work for the people, not the few big businesses.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-kedu
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0061

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Alicia Shulman

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## General Comment

The proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service would weaken ESA regulations by making it harder to secure and maintain federal protections for imperiled species. The FWS and NMFS should keep existing ESA protections to save threatened and endangered animals from extinction

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-8ai5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0062

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Aleks Kosowicz

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## General Comment

The proposed changes to the wildly successful, wildly popular ESA that would remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action.

Should these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more aggressive intervention--an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for currently listed species and those that will need to be. One thing is certain, as we stand at the precipice of the next great extinction, we cannot afford to lose another single species.

Please do not move forward with these proposed changes--leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-bfhf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0063

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ricquanna Blizzard

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## General Comment

I dont want changes to the laws protecting threatened wildlife and plants. I dont want anything inhumane to happen to wildlife and plants. It would make me very mad to see animals and plants hurt because we need them for peace of mind healthy and happiness.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-3paz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0064

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Rodde Anonymous

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## General Comment

I vehemently oppose any changes to the Endangered Species Act. I live in a state where many people rely on specific animals on the ESA as a resource for income (eg- whale watching/tourism). Not only that, any change in an eco system will have adverse effects on other species within that eco system; its a domino effect and often has detrimental consequences. Humans are not the only living thing on this planet that has a right to survive. Please leave the ESA alone!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-sqve
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0065

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marc D

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## General Comment

I am writing today regarding proposed regulation change FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001. I strongly feel that restricting the protections for threatened species would have a negative impact on the aforementioned species and/or plant. I believe that this rule change would raise the chances that a threatened species could be downgraded from threatened to endangered and would be one step closer to extinction. While I do understand that the Endangered Species Act could use some reform and improvements to increase the recovery and delisting rate, this bedrock, bipartisan conservation law has been very successful in preventing the extinction of endangered and threatened species with a 98-99% success rate; as well as the ecosystems and habitats in which they survive. Please reconsider this regulatory reform and pursue a different means of protecting our great American treasures and heritage.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-qydc
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0066

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Patti Packer

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-9fjh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0067

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Michael Lombardi

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-gm45
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0068

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Helgaleena Healingline

**Address:**

monona, WI, 53716

**Email:** helgaleenas@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 6082550504

**Organization:** RDNA

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## General Comment

Although 90% of voters support the ESA - including liberals, moderates, and conservatives - the Interior Department has proposed to issue new provisions that will render the Act ineffective.

The ESA has had a tremendous record of success. There is no need for any legislative changes to the statute. The proposed revisions have far-reaching implications, to the point at which adding new species to the list could become nearly impossible.

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle.

The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government.

Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions!!!

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most

effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I REPEAT:

Please withdraw the proposed changes

to

4(d) (protective regulations) rule.

CFR Citation:

50 CFR 17 Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-k5gz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0069

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** J Beverly

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern regarding 4(d) (protective regulations) rule:

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation:50 CFR 17/Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007.

Thank you for your consideration.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-r458
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0070

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Alicia Cameron

**Address:**

2630 Pineview LN N  
Plymouth, MN, 55441

**Email:** aa\_cameron@hotmail.com

**Phone:** 952-297-5125

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## General Comment

I'm writing in support of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. According to Mother Jones: "The Endangered Species Act remains one of the countrys strongest and most popular pieces of legislation: A 2015 Tulchin Research poll found that 90 percent of voters support the law. And of the at least 75 legislative attacks on endangered species so far in this Congress, only three have been signed into law, according to the Center for Biological Diversity. Mother Jones, Jackie Flynn Mogensen, 07/23/18. I am one of those 90 percent of voters that fervently believe in preserving our environment, not only for future generations of people, but more importantly for the animals it helps conserve. People, especially people representing corporate interests, and many State governments have a proven, poor track record of self-regulating the environment in the best interests of the environment. Its important to maintain consistent Federal oversight of these efforts to ensure common compliance and wide-spread positive effects. I urge U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) not to push to gut this very important and very popular legislation.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-pgrb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0071

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service would weaken ESA regulations by making it harder to secure and maintain federal protections for imperiled species. The FWS and NMFS should keep existing ESA protections to save threatened and endangered animals from extinctio

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-mswi
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0072

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Perkins

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## General Comment

LEAVE IT ALONE! LEAVE IT ALONE! LEAVE IT ALONE! What is the matter with saving lives??

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-p02t
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0073

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Greg Rosas

**Address:**

4353 Edwards Ln.

Castro Valley, 94546

**Email:** thestro15@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 5104499395

**Fax:** 94546

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-flh4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0074

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Perkins

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## General Comment

Can you not leave any sensible, responsible laws intact?? There is NO reason to change this law. It works, no matter how the Republicans lie about it. Leave something good for our children and grandchildren!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-i6ta
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0075

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ricquanna Blizzard

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## General Comment

I don't want any changes to the laws protecting threatened wildlife and plants. I don't want anything to happen inhumane to threatened wildlife or plants.thank you

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-oc35
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0076

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** JARED KRUEGER

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## General Comment

HELL NO I DO NOT AGREE WITH THIS AND DAMN THIS ADMINISTRATION FOR PUTTING BIG BUSINESS OVER ENDANGERED ANIMALS WHO DON'T HAVE A VOICE OR A CHOICE. HAVE A HEART AND VOTE THIS DOWN!!!!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-2i11
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0077

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Cathryn Ring

**Address:**

1908 17th St

Olivehurst, CA, 95961

**Email:** cating@comcast.net

**Phone:** 5307412103

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## General Comment

The proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act would weaken regulations and make it harder for imperiled species to be protected.

The FWS and NMFS should keep existing ESA protections to save threatened and endangered animals from extinction.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-p9q3
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0078

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ricquanna Blizzard

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## General Comment

Hi I want you not to revise the laws if it hurts the animals. I want the animals to stay safe in numbers and health. I want the animals to have a safe environment. I want the plants to be safe too and healthy.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-hsuy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0079

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kyle Van Dyke

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## General Comment

Rolling back government regulations on protecting species and the habitat they rely on at this time would be a foolish mistake. Currently the world is changing rapidly due to climate change and to embolden developers to increase sprawl and kill more animal species as global biodiversity is crashing is the most irresponsible decision the government could make the only benefit to Rolling back these legislations would be for developers to make higher profits and greater Revenue this is not something I find important enough to guarantee increase stress and likely Extinction of at least several species in North America I doubt this will be approved the people of America do not want these rules to be rollback overwhelmingly meaning above 80% of US citizens support The Endangered Species Act as currently written to make any changes to this would be to go against the vast majority of the American public do not make any changes whatsoever to The Endangered Species Act the Trump Administration wishes to destroy and remove government in any way possible without regard for the negative consequences of doing this any change to The Endangered Species Act as currently enacted would be a mistake please consider the very long impact into the future that this would have and how your grandchildren would never be able to see the Wild Life as a currently exist I can't imagine a future where the bald eagle the symbol of the United States of America goes extinct because you passed these changes so that it would make it easier for developers to kill it off if you pass these changes you are guaranteeing a legacy of poor leadership and failure I hope the American public has time to comment on these changes that are being proposed however I don't believe they will but don't be fooled into thinking they don't care if you pass these rules they will punish you for it in future elections

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-4cp9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0080

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Simon

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## General Comment

With increasing population, it is more important than ever to protect endangered species. We are stewards of the land and all the flora and fauna who inhabit our public lands. It is our responsibility to pass on to future generations the legacy of a vibrant wilderness. We must not do anything to weaken environmental laws, most particularly the Endangered Species Act. I strongly oppose these changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-745e
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0081

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joan Kon

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## General Comment

Do not change the present ESA. We need to protect!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-3t76
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0082

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tosha Mayo

**Address:**

500 Wall St. Apt 224

Seattle, WA, 98121

**Email:** tosha.mayo@gmail.com

**Fax:** 98121

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-9nz3
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0083

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Elizabeth Butler

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-78ng
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0084

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Gregory Vanderlaan

**Address:**

7121 Main Ave

Orangevale, CA, 95662

**Email:** gregvan@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 916-987-7165

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## General Comment

Do not make any changes at all to the Endangered Species Act. It is working great right now. I believe that Animals are more important than Corporate Profits. Republicrimers are trying to destroy our environment in order to increase corporate profits. Don't do that.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-w171
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0085

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Moira Chapman

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-E

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-4wnq
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0086

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** ELLEN WAGNER

**Address:**

CO,

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## General Comment

This is nothing but an attempt by Big Oil and other corporations to obtain free access to ALL public lands to rape them and steal whatever money they can from this destruction. They don't give a fuck, to put it politely, about the species that are threatened. All they see is \$ for their own selfish goals.

This is DISGUSTING AND HUBRISTIC AND MONEY-GRUBBING IN THE WORST WAY. THESE RICH PEOPLE DON'T CARE ABOUT THE HERITAGE OF THIS COUNTRY THAT TEDDY ROOSEVELT CARED ABOUT--THEY WANT TO MILK THE LAND FOR ALL IT'S WORTH.

STOP IT! STOP IT! PRESERVE THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT AS IT IS! DON'T KOWTOW TO THESE RICH, ARROGANT FUCKERS!! WE ALL WANT OUR RICH AND VARIED SPECIES TO CONTINUE TO EXIST FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-5pka
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0087

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Piletz

**Address:**

Dept of Biology Box 4045, MCC 111-B

Mississippi College

Clinton, MS, 39058

**Email:** jpiletz@mc.edu

**Phone:** 6019257818

**Fax:** 39058

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## General Comment

Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most

effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 /Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-htch
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0088

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ernest Rickard

**Address:**

19134 Northwest Morgan Road

Portland, 97231

**Email:** gratewhitehunter@msn.com

**Phone:** 5038968257

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## General Comment

I oppose the proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act

Our wildlife and the environment we live in deserves to keep the protections as they have been written.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-q7ht
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0089

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Anne Coleman

**Address:**

Tucson, AZ, 85704

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## General Comment

Keep the Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-uplz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0090

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Brenda Clark

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## General Comment

The proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service would weaken ESA regulations by making it harder to secure and maintain federal protections for imperiled species. The FWS and NMFS should keep existing ESA protections to save threatened and endangered animals from extinction.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-pkyv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0091

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

4(d) (protective regulations) rule: Federal Register notice CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-13ar
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0092

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The regulations protecting the many endangered species in the country need to remain in place and not be replaced with regulations that would allow for the extinction of many specials. I live in an area where the bald eagle is making a come back from close to extinction. This beautiful bird that is the symbol for our country was close to extinction. Regulations for its protection has allowed this species to once again thrive. It is urgent that our environmental protection agency protect our wildlife.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-49kb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0093

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ellen Jackson

**Address:**

1430 Pacific Avenue

Santa Barbara, CA, 93109

**Email:** ellenj@cox.net

**Phone:** 805-966-0580

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## General Comment

Ranching, logging and oil drilling cant be allowed to destroy or compromise fragile wildlife habitats that are part of our heritage.

Species such as the Gray Wolf and the sage grouse need protection. Its easy to dismiss individual species as unimportant, but many of them play a larger role and in a wider network.

Just to give one example, the sage grouse is a keystone species. By protecting it, we protect elk, pronghorn, mule deer, golden eagles and pygmy rabbitsand other inhabitants of sagebrush terrain.

These new laws, sold to the public as a means to streamline regulations, would slam a wrecking ball into the most crucial protections for our most endangered wildlife.

Hundreds of species have been saved by the ESA. Dont let this Act be weakened in any way.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-u6ef
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0094

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Barbara Wilson

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## General Comment

How can you begin to think this is a positive thing to do? For the first time in many years we have the HONOR of watching Bald Eagles on Anderson Island. Our rodent population has grown over the years and our Bald Eagles are beginning to make a difference. Their presence could actually help with the proliferation of disease such as Hanta Virus and other diseases. There is no argument that can put drilling and mining above common sense. Health vs Money??? No brainer. Brain Matter vs. Greed!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-wn23
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0095

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Scott Henderson

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## General Comment

Do NOT revise, rescind or otherwise change any provisions of the Endangered Species Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-v20f
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0096

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Pamela B.

**Address:**

3021 Austin Street  
Corpus Christi, 78404

**Email:** pbrey@mygrande.net

**Phone:** 3618850643

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## General Comment

Contrary to the Trump Administration's claims, the Endangered Species Act has been one of the most successful pieces of legislation ever enacted. There is no need for change or revision and 83% of Americans support the Act.

I vehemently oppose any change or revision.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-1smg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0097

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** marjorie xavier

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## General Comment

Save the Endangered Species Act, the act that has saved so many species.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-ihnz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0098

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** sofia caveiro

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-30j1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0099

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Gertrude Battaly

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-13u8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0100

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Crystal Elkins

**Address:**

2632 Bullion Loop  
Sanford, FL, 32771

**Email:** Crystal@designsbypanda.com

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## General Comment

Please do not remove any protections in place to help threatened wildlife and plants. This is a system that hasnt helped countless species in the past 45 years and we haven barely put a dent in the damage that we handbag done. These regulations need to be tightened, no lessened. Protections for those that are threatened are vital for keeping them from becoming endangered.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ic-lr0u
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0101

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Please no changes needed.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94id-vzd0
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0102

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jennifer Hill

**Address:**

Westerville, OH, 43081

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The proposed revisions to the endangered species act will reverse decades of progress, take our country backward rather than forward, and will prove to be on the wrong side of history, hurting future generations.

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 /  
Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94id-psfy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0103

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mark Berman

**Address:**

450 Gabbardtown Rd.

Berea, 40403

**Email:** maberman7@gmail.com

**Phone:** 651-334-2581

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

Keep in mind that polling shows that 90% of voters from across the political spectrum supports the endangered species act. I for one am a strong supporter of this act and believe addressing the increased rate of species extinction one of our highest priorities. I support numerous non profit organizations that are fighting this challenge in a variety of ways.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

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# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ib-jqth
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0104

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tracey Bonner

**Address:**

1707 Castle Rd

Arlington, TX, 76014

**Email:** tlb8@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 8179654424

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## General Comment

I am fed up with ignorance and stupidity of this Administration some of the people in Congress. OUR Wildlife are NOT the problem. Ignoramuses are the problem. Greed and the total lack of respect for OUR Environment needs to stop NOW. Come together and save OUR Environment and Wildlife and if we all come together with some sane solutions we can SAVE ourselves at the same time. We ALL need to nurture OUR Nature in order for it to survive and thrive!

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 oil, gas, coal, or ranching, to name just a few, simply to make a profit,

we ALL need to TAKE ACTION NOW to save our planet and ourselves at the same time!

Please save the Endangered Species Act!!!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94id-8i8k
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0105

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Laurie House

**Address:**

160 River Road

Biddeford, 04005

**Email:** lhouse@maine.rr.com

**Phone:** 2077108196

**Fax:** 04005

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## General Comment

Please make it easier, not harder, to protect endangered species and their habitat. I oppose the suggested changes to ESA legislation and regulations.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94if-o2a8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0106

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Brenda Howe

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## General Comment

Please do everything to continue fully protecting all endangered species ESA. My understanding is that a select group of wealthy Republicans are gaming the system to reduce the American citizens voice. The new director has said "We will look at each species independently". This is not a fair system and a bad way to run the program. The fossil fuel companies with the deepest pockets will always come out ahead of the species and the people. I have listen to farmers and other conservation groups who have worked together to come up with ways to have fair balance. It can be done. History will Judge you! Do the will of the people and not the will of the fossil Fuel Companies.

For the record: I don't support politicians who insist on putting Industry over the peoples will and well being. Yes, protecting endangered species is important for the well being of all Americans. Your actions tell the truth. I'm a white middle aged American women and from what I have seen, are White Rich Greedy Old Men who continue to destroy everything and anything of natures majestic beauty, All for more money. You are a disgrace to your country and the world. This is why a record number of young men, woman and minorities are entering American politics. To replace the rich white old men in America's politics today. All of your money, lying cheating, jury mandering, voter suppression will not save your political career. WE are waking up and we are organizing. What you Resist will Persist. We will not allow you to destroy our land and our country for your own selfish greedy corporate Pigs.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ie-wavm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0107

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Aaron Fumarola

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## General Comment

DON'T FUCK THIS UP. THE ESA WORKS PERFECTLY FINE AS IS.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94if-t7db
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0108

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat process in place has been working amazingly well. There may be a few concerns, but overall it is a huge success as it is currently written. The proposed changes do not enhance its protections to the environment, wildlife or the citizens of the United States. Crucial discoveries have been made by protecting and studying these animals and their habitat. Our very way of life has improved because we as a nation have placed value on protecting wildlife and wildlife habitat. To consider undermining this is extremely short sighted. Temporary economic gain will be lost to the excessive costs of trying to recreate or reestablish what currently exists. It is not feasible to recreate all the complex network of interactions between flora, fauna and the microbiome/mycorrhizal associations once they are lost.

Please withdraw the proposed changes for the sake of the current and future generations. The short term needs of corporate entities should not outweigh the long term gains available through scientific study, public observation and the inventive entrepreneurship of America's people to work in harmony with the current configuration of the law.

Diversity of species is a reservoir of genetic information and biological processes that cannot be replaced once lost. This information has been utilized in ways our grandparents could never have predicted. The discoveries yet to be made by protecting these species and their habitats may not be in our current awareness but our children and their children will produce exciting advances if we leave them the materials to do so.

Thank you for your consideration.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ic-mc26
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0109

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Terri Gits

**Address:**

8450 London Lane  
Conifer, CO, 80433

**Email:** tntgits@gmail.com

**Phone:** 7204698754

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## General Comment

I find it appalling that you want to remove protective status for wildlife and plants. The reason they have the protection in the first place is because they are close to extinction. Humans are not God and weve caused the destruction of animals and plants. We need to fix the problem, not kill everything. The fucking ranchers, hunters, oil, gas and mining companies can find something else to destroy. They are already causing climate change and destroying pristine wildlife and plant life habitat with the endangered species act. It would be devistating without protection. This administrations greed and complete lack of compassion and common sense is beyond cruel and heartbreaking. Theyve already possibly destroyed the environment past the turning point, we cant lose the last of these iconic species and plants. Grow a soul and protect the Endangered Species Act. I AM TERRI GITS AND I AM OPPOSED TO CANCELLING OR CHANGING THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OTHER THAN IMPROVEMENTS FOR MORE SPECIES THAT ARE APPROVED BY ENVIRONMENTALISTS AND SCIENTISTS. November cannot get here soon enough.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94if-1wtj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0110

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Katie Kule

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## General Comment

**ATTENTION:**

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk

If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government and more funding will be thrown down the drain in vain.

I believe that protection for threatened species needs to be

maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 /

Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ig-gnt1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0111

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Changing the Endangered Species Regulations are a bad idea. These regulation have need very successful in protecting rare species. Why change it. It makes no sense.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ic-faeb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0112

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Robin Brazier

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## General Comment

I oppose revising the regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife and plants because this would be a major blow to conservation efforts and put our planet in danger.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ib-ftzp
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0113

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carol Painter PhD

**Address:**

141 Westhaven Rd

Address 2

ITHACA, 14850

**Email:** cpainter49528@gmail.com

**Phone:** 6072774128

**Fax:** 14850

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ii-v1m2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0114

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Horace Atkins

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## General Comment

It is evident that these revisions are part of a concerted effort by the current executive administration to do away with ecological protections. Though these changes may seem small, they and future revisions are intended to act as a death by a thousand cuts, stringing up red tape and unnecessary paperwork and considerations that are intended to waste the already-limited time and resources of our Fish and Wildlife officers and biologists. Do not weaken the Endangered Species Act. These animals and plants are an integral part of American heritage and form a vital part of our natural landscapes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ic-pcrl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0115

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Iris zhan

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94id-gh47
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0116

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-5skx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0117

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Corey Fleischer

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## General Comment

This is just ANOTHER example of how we are choosing short-term profit over life. People from all over the world come to America specifically for our beautiful public lands and to experience a wildlife sighting will make them come back. This is ungodly, cruel, and self-absorbed. Humans shouldnt even have control over what animals can and cannot live. The people who decided this probably claim they are Christians while they ruin the world. This shouldnt even be a thought. Shame on you! I cant wait to move to Canada. LEAVE THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT ALONE!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-7mlr
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0118

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tanner Dye

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## General Comment

I am wondering if our comments and concerns are even being considered when this legislation will be pushed through. When there was public debate over the FCCs decision to repeal Net Neutrality our voices were drowned out by a sea of fake comments and responses, and then ignored as it was still repealed despite 80% of Americans supporting it. The Endangered Species Act is supported by well over 4 out of 5 Americans, What assurances do we have that our opinions will be considered or validated when this reform is being considered?

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-dk78
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0119

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Richard Worth

**Address:**

West Palm Beach, Florida, 33405

**Email:** solitary-bird@att.net

**Phone:** 5613241113

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animaland other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule.CFR Citation:

50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-by7c
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0120

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Nora Lee

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## General Comment

Retain the practice of treating threatened species the same as endangered. Do NOT allow the economic consequences of a species' protection to be taken into consideration for a listing. Some things simply shouldn't be monetized.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-luq2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0121

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Janie Chodosh

**Address:**

832 Bishops Lodge Road

Santa Fe, NM, 87501

**Email:** jchodosh2@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 5056600217

**Organization:** Janie Chodosh

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## General Comment

To Whom it May Concern,

Simply said: Do not gut or change or weaken the Endangered Species Act. This is a critical piece of environmental legislation for every endangered species, of which there are 1,300, in North America

Thank you

Janie Chodosh



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94il-xur0
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0122

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Pam Shaouy

**Address:**

104 Wiley Hills Trail  
Woodstock, GA, 30188

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## General Comment

There have been over 60 bills in the last two years to weaken and gut the Endangered Species Act (ESA)--and these proposed changes are more of the same.

I am AGAINST these proposed changes because they are designed to make it easier for logging, ranching, mineral/coal mining, and oil drilling industries to destroy habitat and drive species extinct. These industry activities are the very reason why we need the ESA in the first place. Please leave the ESA alone.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94il-jssm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0123

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kathleen Dolson

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## General Comment

I am against any of the proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act. Congress needs to stop pandering the the oil, mining, and logging, etc. corporations and PROTECT our environment and ALL life on this earth.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94il-pbfn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0124

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service would weaken ESA regulations by making it harder to secure and maintain federal protections for imperiled species. The FWS and NMFS should keep existing ESA protections to save threatened and endangered animals from extinction.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94il-mqcs
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0125

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Robert Hyer II

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## General Comment

Leave the Endangered Species Act intact. I would suggest strengthening the act to counteract the impending devastation of global warming our corporate parasites refuse to acknowledge as they rape and pillage our planet. Our skeletal remnants deserve protecting from the rampaging greed of international corporations dictating the destruction of our world for cash. Say goodbye to the Orangutan for palm oil. Bye.

Fish and Wildlife Service has historically proven its ineptness and incompetence orchestrated by their oil and mining handlers. America and all our wildlife deserve protection and humans capable of realizing global warming and adjusting the Endangered Species Act to better save respective ecosystems. What do we get. We get councils organized by child bombing, oil thieves who overthrow the second largest oil reserve on our planet and want to run tar sands pipelines through our parks and native american sacred land. I want a nation smart enough to protect our own land, water and air because as Chief Seattle said we are merely a strand in the web of life and what we do to our Mother Earth we do to ourselves.

Chief was smart and chose wisely. King Midas got one wish and turned everything he touched to gold. King Midas starved to death. King chose poorly.

Choose wisely America please!! Save and expand the Endangered Species Act to adjust for global warming and disband the Fish and Wildlife Service. Send them all to Fallujah to protect the environment for oil companies.

You like betrayal America? Great place to start a representative republic.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ku-kpt2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0126

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Aaron Anderson

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## General Comment

You make me sick!

How dare you even think to revise the endangered and threatened species act.

Shame on you leave it alone you greedy fucks.

As a citizen, proud supporter of TR . Let this be.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ku-fbph
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0127

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Paula Zerzan

**Address:**

16912 Falcon Lane

Sonoma, CA, 95476-7250

**Email:** pzerzan@comcast.net

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kt-yvw5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0128

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Nathan Cook

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## General Comment

As a professional fishing guide, the rollback of endangered and threatened species protections is a direct attack on my livelihood. Do not roll back protections for these plant and animal species!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ks-bwdj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0129

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ron Morehouse

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## General Comment

Keep the endangered and threatened species act strong.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kr-o9k4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0130

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Grant Volk

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kr-o5kv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0131

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Claire Perricelli

**Address:**

2259 16th

Eureka, 95501

**Email:** ceperr@sbcglobal.net

**Phone:** 7074430493

**Fax:** 95501

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## General Comment

Please protect this means of protection. It is NOT time to dial back endangered species or any other environmental protections.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kq-h0hz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0132

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** greg nelson

**Address:**

35 vistamar drive  
laguna niguel, CA, 92677

**Email:** gregandmaria@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 7143946509

**Fax:** 92677

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## General Comment

Please do not change or alter the ESA regulations as they currently stand. We must continue to protect our wildlife and natural resources and changing this rule will only allow them to deteriorate.

Thank you.

greg nelson

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kq-t3sr
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0133

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Gary Azevedo

**Address:**

2413 Bucknell st.  
turlock, CA, 95382

**Email:** garyazvd@aol.com

**Phone:** 209-620-6567

---

## General Comment

Endangered Species Act: Fact

After viewing a Prof. Fisheries Biology Analysis on a California river: The Biology Report declared the river 'dead'. From the

Entomology to the fall Spawning salmon in 1994. For which, only 74 chinook salmon returned to spawn to an outdated hatchery.

Noticing a 'small' trout population the first 6 miles from the hatchery, I made some suggestions how to bring the river back.

I volunteered to work at the river's new Salmon Hatchery with California Fish & Wildlife Technicians in 2002, after discussing

the report with the Biology firm and verified the entomology myself. Working with then (Cal. F&G) rising star Culturist Bill Smith

(now Hatchery Supervisor) and his crew, we returned over 1000 spawning salmon. By 2004, over 1600. One suggestion, after

spawning the carcasses be returned to the river to decompose in they're natural state. The entomology exploded, caddis,

mayfly, midges, and terrestrial as well. Soon, more and more 'wild redds' were established on the river, along with hatchery

returns, by the fall of 2006, over 3000 salmon returned, and the trout population exploded as well, because of the massive

entomology. Then a 'bonus'. The first Steelhead in over 30 years returned, with a viable steelhead run today.

Case in point: Without the ESA, bringing attention to the demise of the Mokelumne River in central California,

this beautiful  
river would be nothing more than agricultural runoff and a wasted waterway. Instead, it can now be looked at as  
a 'template'  
for every river of its size in America.

Please protect The Endangered Species Act, it saved a beautiful river and its native species.

Thank you for your hard work

Gary Azevedo

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kp-7n07
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0134

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Timothy Bartley

**Address:**

PO Box 100 PMB 392

485 Fir Street

Mammoth Lakes, CA, 93546

**Email:** timbartley1@mac.com

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## General Comment

I am a California outdoorsman who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kp-dxke
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0135

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Quinn McKee

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## General Comment

Please care for the environment!

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kp-5w83
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0136

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** James Wong

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## General Comment

Please stop the revisions and continue to preserve wildlife for future generations.....all businesses can cooperate and all must come to an understanding...thank you



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kp-tgl3
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0137

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Greg Thomson

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kp-6idx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0138

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tresa Langley

**Address:**

517 Russell Ave  
Harriman, TN, 37748

**Email:** Langleytresa@aol.com

**Phone:** 8656177090

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## General Comment

I disagree with changing our laws on endangered animals. We need to think about the next 50 years and not the 5 or 10.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kp-mw1a
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0139

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kp-699b
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0140

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Angela Norton

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## General Comment

There have been many species brought from the brink of extinction due to the protections. There is no excuse to change any of the existing protections. If they are changed, it will ruin habitat or possibly make various species placed into danger. Our nation is one of natural beauty. Changing protections will risk ruining the reputation America has for its gorgeous wildlife and landscapes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kp-4cvg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0141

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Protect the forest lands, stop wildfires before they start by cutting old trees, remove old growth, take away the fuel ..

Public exposure to wildfire smoke is a concern because a large proportion of wildland fire smoke emissions is fine particulate matter (PM2.5) that can penetrate to the deepest parts of the lungs. are 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller, and can only be seen with an electron microscope. Fine particles are produced from all types of combustion, including residential wood burning, forest fires.

December 11, 2017 The USDA Forest Service additional 27 million trees, died throughout California since November 2016, to an historic 129 million on 8.9 million acres.

The dead trees pose a hazard to people and critical infrastructure. The number of dead and dying trees has continued to rise, along with the risks to communities and firefighters. Regional Forester of the USDA Forest Service. Californias trees remain vulnerable increased wildfire threat. The USDA Forest Service focus on mitigating hazard trees and thinning overly dense forests so they are healthier and better able to survive stressors like this in the future.

Fires are very large and often severe in many ecosystems of the region. In 2004, more than 5.8 million ha burned in Canada and Alaska, one of the largest fire year on record for the North American. Forest Service needs to stop the environmentalist for doing their job to protect the lands and people.

Over the past 4 decades, there has been a doubling of the annual area burned across the North American regions which has ..resulted in an increase in the atmospheric emissions from fires. Fuel consumption in ecosystems with large organic deposits (peatlands and forests with deep duff layers) is highly variable, depending primarily on fuel moisture and layer thickness.

Fire in these surface organic are subject to more carbon to combustion and often burn in residual smoldering combustion which results in less efficient burning and higher levels of non-CO2 trace gasses than flaming fires. New evidence indicates wildfires in the forest regions generate substantial amounts of mercury emissions (2 to 7 mg Hg-m-2 per fire event) due to the build-up in surface material over long time periods.

To acquire a better understanding of the emissions generated by wildfire, the source strength must be

characterized. This requires explicit knowledge of the source including: (1) area burned; (2) fuel characteristics, (3) fuel consumption; and (4) pollutant-specific emission factors. Three approaches to estimating wildfire emissions

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ko-rjtj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0142

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Derek Mitchell

**Address:**

1417 Sir Francis Drake

San Anselmo, 94960

**Email:** mitchellderek1@gmail.com

**Phone:** 5105582950

---

## General Comment

Hello,

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

Best regards,  
Derek Mitchell

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ko-oylx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0143

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Erin Kennedy

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## General Comment

How Dare You Take Protections Away from Our Beloved National Treasures!!! Who Exactly Do You Exist for?!? The Taxpaying Public Overwhelming Wants Protections to Stay in Place for All Wildlife! Your Rogue Agency is Adrift in Corruption! Ranchers, Hunters, Mining and Logging Conglomerates Have Open Season on Our Public Lands! It's a National Disgrace!!!! Stop Stealing What's Irreplaceable for Special Interest Profiteers!!!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ko-dhof
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0144

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Clark

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ko-9mgq
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0145

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** laura holt

---

## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kn-o65p
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0146

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Raymond Lorenson

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

It is not just California salmon, steelhead, and trout that would suffer from these proposed revisions. Endangered wildlife everywhere in the United States would suffer. Keep the Endangered Species Act strong.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kn-zqy7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0147

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Bruce Olitzky

**Address:**

2570 36th. Avenue

San Francisco, CA, 94116

**Email:** bruce@grantprosearch.com

**Phone:** 4155648235

**Fax:** 94116

---

## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kn-ic61
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0148

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kathryn Wild

**Address:**

7275 Canyon Breeze

San Diego, CA, 92126

**Email:** kathrynwildphd@gmail.com

**Phone:** 8585555555

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## General Comment

If we go down, let us at least go down fighting! "The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people." <https://www.fws.gov/info/pocketguide/fundamentals.html>

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kn-3p1a
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0149

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stephen Spiller

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

Sincerely,

Stephen Spiller

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-r5wb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0150

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Caryn Cowin

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. Since its passage 40 years ago, 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-uhnu
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0151

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Brian Trautwein

**Address:**

Goleta, CA, 93117

**Email:** bearnewt@gmail.com

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## General Comment

Please maintain the necessary and effective Endangered Species Act. The Act has been utilized to delist and recover species such as the brown pelican and bald eagle. That is the win-win result we all want.

Please uphold the Endangered Species Act.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-pe23
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0152

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tom Jagger

**Address:**

1478 43rd Ave  
San Francisco, 94122

**Email:** tom@jagger.net

**Phone:** 4155957798

**Fax:** 94122

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## General Comment

NO STEPS BACKWARD!!!!!!

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-xlc9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0153

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ron Melin

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## General Comment

As Paul Ehrlich has written - "Species are like the rivets on a plane. With every rivet lost, the plane is one step closer to crashing". We need to continue to protect all threatened and endangered species.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-6azn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0154

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** GARRET ERSKINE

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

Rollback of the Endangered Species Act is a terrible idea and I will not vote for a government or elected official that supports this action.

Garret Erskine - Concerned Citizen

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-wigy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0155

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Brian Parino

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-ndin
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0156

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Regarding proposed ESA revisions:

Retain the phrase "without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination. Referencing costs and other impacts "could undermine best available science"

Retain scientific and wildlife agency consultations before approving permits for ventures such as oil and gas drilling and logging.

Retain civil and criminal accountability for mass killing of species in the event of an anthropogenic catastrophic event.

Economic factors must not determine which species survive, all covered species deserve our protection.

Delisting and listing of species must be based on best available science, never on economics.

Best available science includes the reality and consequences of climate change, and the ESA definition of "foreseeable future" must be consistent with this science, and applied across all species and geographies for all occasions, not just on a case by case basis .

The ESA defines a threatened species as one "that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range." This definition must be retained with the caveat that foreseeable includes the widely accepted models of climate change, as well as the cumulative impacts of reasonably foreseeable projects.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-6ibf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0157

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** James Heintz

**Address:**

Santa Rosa, CA, 95404

**Email:** jamesheintz1@gmail.com

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## General Comment

As a Californian who enjoys bringing my children out into nature to camp and fish and hunt I want to keep our ecosystems as healthy as possible; therefore, I do not support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened, I want those species to be protected so that can rebound and one day be available to harvest for my children and my grandchildren. The way things are going, they won't even be able to see them in the rivers.

That's why it's important to me to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and to be strengthening our protections of nature so that it can be around for our posterity to enjoy the way that we have been able to enjoy it.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-jxh5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0158

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Steven Hager

**Address:**

23476 Augusta

Mission Viejo, CA, 92692

**Email:** srhager2004@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 9498128897

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

Sincerely,

Steven R. Hager, PhD

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-a0qd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0159

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Charles Hammerstad

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

Charles



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-w45a
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0160

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jeremiah Brown

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## General Comment

I will be GREATLY disappointed as an outdoorsman if this is allowed with the curee t and future administration. If this proceeds you will forever lose my vote and force me to vote for youre competitor.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-6epv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0161

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jack McCowan

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-nbyu
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0162

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Gerald Salazar

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-joia
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0163

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-i7cn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0164

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Megan N

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-x2jh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0165

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** MICHAEL TURNER

**Address:**

584 SEQUOIA DRIVE

LOS ALTOS, CA, 94024

**Email:** MHT584@SBCGLOBAL.NET

**Phone:** 6509693605

**Fax:** 94024

---

## General Comment

07/30/2018

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-3fq4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0166

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Nick Bauer

**Address:**

267 Deanna Place  
Windsor, CA, 95492

**Phone:** 7076543474

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## General Comment

Rolling back the ESA is a terrible plan. All decisions should be based on peer reviewed science.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-dw1q
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0167

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Chris Birdsall

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kk-eq92
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0168

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ruth Battaglia

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## General Comment

Protect life in all its forms. The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle.

The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kj-h4dy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0169

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kate Melanson

**Address:**

Santa Cruz, CA, 95060

**Email:** klmelanson@gmail.com

**Phone:** 5613731470

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## General Comment

I am opposed to this change especially as it pertains to single-species recovery as animals are part of an ecosystem that changes with their presence and in their absence. Species do not exist in a vacuum. Furthermore, natural fluctuations could falsely lead to conclusions that given this order, could put the species in further danger through hastily made decisions. These changes also ignore the possibility of future changes caused by loss of habitat or changes in community composition as species change ranges due to temperature fluctuations. This order makes it harder to protect species that provide ecosystem services that benefit not only the ecosystems they live in but also provide financial relief through natural engineering that is beneficial to the humans they live near. Thank you for your consideration.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kj-rjan
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0170

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Please do not make any changes to the Endangered Species Act. This act has had proven results, most notably with the bald eagle. It works. Leave it alone.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ki-ottl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0171

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Douglas Burrill

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## General Comment

The proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service would weaken ESA regulations by making it harder to secure and maintain federal protections for imperiled species. The FWS and NMFS should keep existing ESA protections to save threatened and endangered animals from extinction.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ki-e1cd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0172

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kathleen Nicoll

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## General Comment

I support and agree with all parts of the existing Endangered Species Act, as it stands now on this date, July 30, 2018. I do not or will not support or vote for anyone that recommends or makes changes to what has already been enacted. A large majority of Americans support the existing ESA. Your actions to change this bipartisan law are wrong and belie favoritism with entities that wish to create and make capital or political gains from changes to this Act. The ESA must stand, as is, because it preserves life and habitat.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kh-fgvq
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0173

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Shary B

**Address:**

1950 Alaskan Way  
Seattle, WA, 98101

**Email:** shary50@yahoo.com

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kg-s79b
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0174

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** David James

**Address:**

19508 Trenton Way  
Mokena, IL, 60448

**Email:** djdejames@comcast.net

**Phone:** 708-479-7955

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## General Comment

DO NOT change the endangered species act ! We cannot put the profits of oil, gas, and mining companies before the environment. We all have to live on this planet, and we can't destroy everything for the profit of a few .

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kf-qsjw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0175

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marlene Hobart

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## General Comment

On an earlier comment that I made, the year date registered wrong. My comment should read:  
I support and agree with all parts of the Endangered Species Act, as it stands now on this date, July 30, 2018, and do not or will not support or vote for anyone that recommends or makes changes to this said Act. Your actions belie favoritism with entities that wish to create and make capital or political gains from changes to this Act and are not in the direction of preservation of life and habitat.

The earlier comment had the year as 2918. This is incorrect and has been corrected above to 2018.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kf-a83w
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0176

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Valerie Harms

**Address:**

3701 Ravalli

Bozeman, MT, 59718

**Email:** valerie@valerieharms.com

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## General Comment

I oppose any effort to relax protections of endangered species and habitat (docket 0007 and 0006) because both are drastically low now anyway. Species and habitat are the sources of life. To rob them of protection robs the earth of its resources.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kf-otce
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0177

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marlene Hobart

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## General Comment

I support and agree with all parts of the Endangered Species Act, as it stands now on this date, July 30, 2018, and do not or will not support or vote for anyone that recommends or makes changes to this said Act. Your actions belie favoritism with entities that wish to create and make capital or political gains from changes to this Act and are not in the direction of preservation of life and habitat.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kf-xx9m
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0178

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Teresa Callahan

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## General Comment

Dear Sirs,

I oppose the changes proposed in FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007 concerning the treatment of threatened species. Threatened species should continue to have the same protections against takings as endangered species. As you well know, this change would allow the killing of threatened species without consequences unless there was a species specific rule. The Trump Administration constantly claims that it wants to simplify regulations but you are proposing to create excess bureaucracy in order to drive more species to extinction. As you well know, the Fish and Wildlife Service will not have sufficient resources to generate a species specific rule for every threatened species. It is idiotic to adopt the approach of the National Marine Fisheries Service, which has jurisdiction over a fraction of the species that FWS oversees. It is completely impractical for FWS to generate hundreds of species specific regulations. The blanket regulation that provides the same protections to threatened species as endangered species should remain in place.

The whole purpose of the threatened species designation is to provide recovery efforts to plants and animals before they are on the brink of extinction. Recovery is much more efficient if undertaken before a species' numbers dwindle to minute numbers. The result of this rule change would be to cause more threatened species to become endangered, which violates your mandate under the Endangered Species Act, which is to recover species.

Sincerely,

Teresa Callahan

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kf-mqxy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0179

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Hello. The proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service would weaken ESA regulations by making it harder to secure and maintain federal protections for imperiled species. I encourage the FWS and NMFS to keep existing ESA protections to save threatened and endangered animals from extinction. Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kd-15fr
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0180

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** anand raghunathan

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## General Comment

Please protect the integrity of the ESA and don't enact any of the proposed changes. The western governors policy resolution for improving the efficacy of the ESA was released last month. It included a number of innovative and commendable ideas that can and should be pursued, but only through existing administrative channels without changes to the law:

Increase federal-state collaboration by developing templates and tools to incentivize voluntary conservation. Encourage state participation in recovery planning.

Encourage the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to develop Species Status Assessments to help inform listing decisions and, if needed, a recovery plan blueprint to encourage conservation actions.

Implement recovery plans that provide clearer and earlier guidance for recovery, delisting or downlisting.

Establish a playbook to inform citizens on how to engage throughout various steps of the ESA process.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ka-4ad5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0181

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

**Submitter's Representative:** Earth Day Network Team

**Organization:** Earth Day Network

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## General Comment

4(d) (protective regulations) rule:Federal Register notice CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17/ Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

dear Mrs, dear Mister,  
to whom it may concern,

the endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support

the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17/ Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Thank you very much for your attention,  
Best regards



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k3-v99s
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0182

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Rachel Brown

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## General Comment

Please DO NOT mess with America's precious wilderness and wildlife! Current regulations are in place to protect them, and I support them. Keep the wilderness preserves as they are - as the treasure of the American people, to be enjoyed in an undamaged state. They are NOT resources to be exploited and destroyed for profit.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k2-mdir
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0183

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Cheryl Schneiderhan

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## General Comment

Do not "revise" the Endangered Species Act, the current rules have successfully brought back animals from near extinction. Why would you want to dilute a successful and widely approved act? Why are corporations and ranchers more important than endangered species?

I oppose the proposed rule change.

Cheryl

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k2-f4tv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0184

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Dr. Mha Atma S Khalsa

**Address:**

1536 S Crest Dr.

Los Angeles, 90035-3314

**Email:** earthactionnetwork@earthlink.net

**Phone:** 3102030162

---

## General Comment

As a concerned American citizen I appreciate your carefully considering my comments.

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I strongly urge you NOT to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k0-9udi
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0185

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sandi Covell

**Address:**

San Francisco, CA, 94112-1401

**Email:** scovell@earthlink.net

**Phone:** 4153341183

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## General Comment

The widely popular Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States as 99% of

listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle.

The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes! Leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched!

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species.

**WE DO NOT WANT MORE EXTINCTIONS!**

Again, I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule.CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17/ Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k0-v8or
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0186

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joseph Ryder

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## General Comment

The most important benefit of the Endangered Species Act, to me, is not just the protection of the target creature but the fact that important habitat is also protected. Habitat protection aids not just the species targeted but habitat protection benefits the whole ecosystem, plant and animal alike.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jy-gvuk
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0187

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Expect Us

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## General Comment

You need to keep existing protections for endangered & threatened species or strengthen their protection. Corporate interests do NOT outweigh the need for protecting our wildlife. I am appalled that the trump administration would consider rolling back protections in favor of corporations who only want to use & abuse the land and any wildlife in it's way.

You all work FOR the people and NOT for corporations.

It is overwhelmingly popular to not repeal or weaken protections. The only people who want to do so are looking to pollute & exhaust resources. Enough is enough!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jy-k9fv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0188

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Alison Traweek

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## General Comment

I am strongly in favor of the Endangered Species Act and in major protections of our beautiful and diverse animal and plant life. Please preserve the heart and soul of the ESA in full.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jy-wg6x
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0189

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Very much opposed to this. Do not do this. Will be voting for those who work for the voiceless and powerless. This proposal takes away everything from them. Reject this immediately.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jx-z2fq
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0190

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** derek Kreiner

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## General Comment

Why in the name of god are you messing with and reducing a policy that 90% of Americans support? That's 90% of citizens not the donors who are paying you to tear down these regulations.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jw-2ick
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0191

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kaitlyn Furey

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## General Comment

These changes could be disastrous for wildlife conservation, making it easier to remove plants and animals from the list of endangered species. The Endangered Species act does not need to be revised!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jv-h4xl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0192

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kimberly Pearson

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

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# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jv-u88m
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0193

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern:

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. In addition, polling results show that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the endangered species act. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jv-pziy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0194

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Denise Lytle

**Address:**

Fords, NJ, 08863

**Email:** centauress6@live.com

**Phone:** 7329108543

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jt-c47y
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0195

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Melissa Allison

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## General Comment

Your summation and press release indicate this would be good for wildlife, while instead it would be good for business. You need to drop this plan and instead (not in addition, but rather instead) work on more and better ways to help wildlife before it's threatened and/or endangered.

Here's how public employees with integrity behave: <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2016/11/21/resisting-trump-from-inside-the-government>

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94js-7u52
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0196

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

California Wild Fires hurting wildlife and humans ...Agency needs to change...and . MUST be in debate on greenhouse gas GHG, ozone, particle matters, MATT, clean air regulations, cross state emissions, Regional Haze Rule, carbon tax, and climate change, more than autos, more than industrial, more than oil and gas business. Wildfires are the biggest threat to ozone and humans and has most deaths This week wildfire in North Calif has taken the lives of over 30 people so far, Smoke from wildfires is made up of a complex mixture of gases and fine particles produced when wood and other organic materials burn.

The biggest health threat from smoke is from fine particles. These microscopic particles can get into your eyes and respiratory system, where they can cause health problems such as burning eyes, runny nose, and illnesses such as bronchitis. Fine particles also can aggravate chronic heart and lung diseases - and even are linked to premature deaths in people with these conditions. Wildfire gaseous pollutants are precursors for ozone (O3) production. Millions of acres of forest and grassland have burned. Smoke is a complex mixture of carbon dioxide, water vapor, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, hydrocarbons and other organic chemicals, nitrogen oxides, and trace minerals. The individual compounds present in smoke number in the thousands. Particulate matter is the principal pollutant of concern from wildfire smoke. these particles are within the fine particle PM2.5 fraction and can be inhaled into the deepest recesses of the lung and may represent a greater health concern than larger particles. Another pollutant of concern during smoke events is carbon monoxide, which is a colorless, odorless gas produced by incomplete combustion of wood or other organic materials. Carbon monoxide levels are highest during the smoldering stages of a fire, especially in very close proximity to the fire. As the smoke moves downwind, it becomes more dilute and often more widespread, eventually reaching ground level into our lakes and rivers, and drinking water.

Past practices of extinguishing every fire has not been followed, or cleaning brush and old growth, before the fires start, too much has been concerned with old growth impacts related to ecosystems, birds, and wildlife, instead of humans in the area, which are leading to larger, more intense, more frequent wildfires that threaten life, safety, and property. Wildfire smoke can result in significant air quality impacts to public health, particularly for at-risk groups, and impacts to safety and transportation through diminished visibility on roads and aviation

corridors. Wildfire smoke also contains significant quantities of respiratory irritants, which can act in concert to produce eye and respiratory irritation and potentially exacerbate asthma. A tactical plan before fires outlining the critical steps with a cohesive wildland fire management strategy must be done, California should be charged a carbon tax on emission that impact the public health.

California Fires and The Regional Haze Rule, Wildfire gaseous pollutants are precursors for ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) production. Millions of acres of forest and grassland have burned in recent months. wildfires are producing tons of pollutions more than autos. oil and gas or factories . Currently requires states to submit state plans for compliance , mainly affect Western states (the rule aims to improve visibility in national parks, which are located primarily in Western states).

EPA needs to conduct a study on the formation of atmospheric ozone describing the extent to which wildfire sources of air pollution affect the ability of states to comply with federal pollution limits under the Clean Air Act. the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) sensor. the burned surface can be mapped using a recently developed algorithm that uses multitemporal land surface reflectance data. MODIS is a satellite that monitors, among other factors land surface changes on the Earth's surface every 24 to 48 hours. It is usefully employed to estimate regional biomass burning emissions from grassland and woodland fires for a number of trace gases and particulates. Mercury emissions from forest fires (QHg) (in kg of mercury per year) can be estimated following a bottom-up approach by the equation: contribute substantial emissions of gases and particles to the atmosphere. These emissions can impact air quality and even climate. Daily emissions of particulate matter and numerous trace gases from fires mercury emissions from major natural sources and their variations with meteorological conditions is considered one of the major priority in estimating the relative contribution of major natural sources compared to industrial sources and ultimately to evaluate the mercury flux released to the atmosphere on regional and global scale. estimate the contribution of wildfires to the total mercury released to the atmosphere.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jr-3slw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0197

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tanja Rieger

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jr-ubxv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0198

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** lindsey Anonymous

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## General Comment

Please do not amend the endangered species act. The only thing to gain from this amendment is short term economic gains, but very soon we will have lost more money than we have gained because we will have to play catch up with our lack of biodiversity that will be caused by mass extinction. Already, as a result of lack of biodiversity, the rocky mountains have lost all of their pine trees. Now, this will happen at a much greater scale and will destroy the planet. How can you spend money if the entire planet is gone?

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jq-5ngv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0199

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Diener

**Address:**

398 N. Seminole Dr.

Chattanooga, 37411

**Email:** johndiener@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 423-463-1055

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## General Comment

Don't make any changes you bunch of dumb fools.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jp-t34m
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0200

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** LM Higgins

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## General Comment

This law has done, and continues to do, EXACTLY what it was designed to do. There is NO legitimate reason for this proposal except the interest of business, and business interests are not supposed to be the priority of this Department.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jo-w0zw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0201

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Scott Donaldson

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## General Comment

These are terrible ideas and do not represent the interests of the American people or further the purpose of the agency for which the original rules exist. Do NOT implement these changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jj-q5hx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0202

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jessica Johnigan

**Address:**

4836 sappho ave

Jacksonville, FL, 32205

**Email:** paynepformance@gmail.com

**Phone:** 9049101364

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## General Comment

The proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service would weaken ESA regulations by making it harder to secure and maintain federal protections for imperiled species. The FWS and NMFS should keep existing ESA protections to save threatened and endangered animals from extinction.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jf-8vox
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0203

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mark Stannard

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94je-vp6q
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0204

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** DARREN EASTMAN

**Address:**

21446 ONEDA CT.

LOS GATOS, CA, 95033

**Email:** darren.eastman@gmail.com

**Phone:** 650-215-3313

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## General Comment

The proposed changes would threaten the reintroduction of endangered species. As a California resident, I'm concerned we'll never have a single brown bear enter our state again; despite the bruin being on our state flag and our state animal. No brown bears have existed in California since the last was shot in Tulare County, in 1922. Most animals in the ESA don't understand borders and will migrate where the food source is. Brown bears historically migrated to California because of the coastal regions fish. The proposed changes would see the brown bear delisted, amongst others, however, this magnitude isn't disclosed in the CFR statement.

Such proposed changes would further endanger a number of species which still have less than 1,000 in existence.

Further, the proposed rules directly counter and disregard the many treaties signed with native Americans, which stipulate that the state has no authority over their fish and wildlife practices and regulations. This protection extends beyond tribal reservation onto public lands in many areas.

Lastly, your selective quoting of judicial cases is not accurate and unfortunate, as this matter was decided back in 1981 in *United States v. Oregon*, 769 F.2d 1410 (9th Cir. 1981). Changing rules again after state and federal courts have overruled the agency shows disrespect and jeopardizes the equality under law that we enjoy as a democracy.

I'd like to see your agency stop trying to abuse due process and force the judiciary to overrule you. If you don't have any respect for the wildlife or rule of law, how about the native Americans...who rely on the ESA for their religious practice? Let's not deprive religious freedom and let the rule of law already established continue; it's

working fine and doesn't need revision. We must stop the madness of making binding, legal agreements with Indian nations and then disregarding them completely. Just because many of the treaties are 100 years or older, doesn't mean they still don't apply, or, have expired.

You fail to state anywhere why you feel the ESA needs any amendment. All you're doing is making the few people who don't distrust the federal government already feel certain that position is now appropriate.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jd-n09t
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0205

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Lynn Pique

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, with 90% of voters across the political spectrum supporting it. The changes to the statute proposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

By removing protections for future species listed as threatened, the proposed changes prevent the protection of plants and animals that will eventually become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I strongly urge you to withdraw these proposed changes to the 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. Please leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jb-uxcn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0206

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Do not weaken the ESA. There is only one earth. Don't let money and greed destroy it.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ja-1vif
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0207

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Pat Heffron-Cartwright

**Address:**

1363 Apple Brook Lane

Dayton, OH, 45358

**Email:** Scartwr408@aol.com

**Phone:** 937-885-5239

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## General Comment

I strongly urge you to do everything in your power to protect all endangered plants and animals for generations to come. If they are not protected and become extinct, we can never get them back.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j7-crfu
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0208

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** jennifer valentine

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007 -----

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-3ofx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0209

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

WILDFIRE and HEALTH AND HABITAT. The greatest threat to many endangered species and their habitat is catastrophic WILDFIRE.. Yet rather than thinning the forest to protect this habitat, were spending millions upon millions on extraordinarily long, complicated, voluminous documents that IMPEDE our ability to properly manage the forests for the benefit of all species. Not surprisingly, the clear and present danger of high-intensity fires on public lands in California have increased significantly over the last 20 years. Besides reducing the risk of catastrophic fire, trees in a restored healthy forest are more resistant to insect predation. .... Further, in restored forests faster growing large trees sequester carbon faster than smaller trees.

POOR FOREST MANAGEMENT ALSO HAS LESS WATER FOR WILDLIFE AND PEOPLE. Forest must be thinned, trees create right-sized gaps in the canopy to allow snow to fall to the ground yet receive enough shade to be protected from melting too early, unlike closed canopies from too many trees where 15 to 60 percent of snow never reaches the ground and is lost to evaporation...

The consequences are a domino effect that results in forest management coming to a standstill, there are environmental consequences to any action we take, and if we were not cautious and careful and cooperative that can cause harm, Schulz reiterated during the hearing. At the same time, there is an environmental consequence to doing nothing, and that's what I'm concerned about. Economic depression of forest communities makes rebuilding more difficult. Lengthy and complex planning processes such as NEPA, CEQA, and the ESA must be completed before any action is taken. CARB impedes prescribed therapeutic burns while promoting the unintended consequence of enabling larger, more damaging fires. Today, timber harvest in public forests is practically non-existent. Rather than a healthy 50 to 100 trees per acre, the west slope now averages 300-plus trees per acre. This concentration of trees and underbrush amounts to 45 tons of dry fuel per acre, or a potential for catastrophic fire. restoration is sorely needed for a return to healthy forests. environmental restoration program of unprecedented scale can alter the direction of current high-intensity wildfire trends

Many federally managed forests are dangerously overgrown and action need be taken to remove excessive growth and turn the resulting wood and biomass into products with economic value. Preserving dynamic

ecosystems in a static state is just not possible Many of the things causing forests to decline is an environmental disconnect ... . .

Forest Service and Fema needs to change, Too many Fires and Bad ideas , Wildfires California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), BEFORE A FIRE all state public land officials and local public health officials must prepare for smoke events, to take measures to protect the public, and communicate with the public about wildfire prevention . Where roads have narrowed over the years as vegetation and trees have encroached, even into ditches and onto shoulders, they should have cleared this vegetation away. where California allowed the natural landscape to grow higher, they should have removed the fire threat to create defensible space.

They should have cleared dead and dying trees that have become hazards that can carry fire across large areas, or into areas that are a threat to values-at-risk, state management must move aggressively to minimize that threat. All land managers across the state fire Departments. burnable vegetation, must think about fire in a new and aggressive way. implementing such a strategy is carrying out activities that address vegetation composition and structure and also alters fuel loads to reduce hazards. Such methods of fuel treatment safeguard public and firefighter safety and protect our landscapes, scenic vistas, and natural and historic objects; our neighbors, nearby communities, and infrastructure; and our own administrative and visitor service assets and facility, think about a different way of managing public lands to better incorporate fuels management into your resource-management planning. appropriate reviews and identification of resource needs and data gaps. California should ensure fire management plans are up to date and include the identified needs for a robust fuels-management program to support wildfire prevention and suppression efforts to be developed and implemented by both fire and other resource staff. Identify ways to address the realities we face in a safer and more effective manner. ..

We simply cannot afford to continue business as usual. ..We must do everything we can to address the steady accumulation of fuels on our Nations public lands and the resulting increased threats from catastrophic wildfires.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-riem
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0210

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-jft0
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0211

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Richard Stern

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j5-3dzo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0212

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I am against the changes to the Endangered and Threatened Species Act. How can you believe that allowing the corporations to do as they want, make money, while allowing bald eagles to be wiped off the face of Earth is a good thing. Shame on you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-g4ii
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0213

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sue McHenry

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## General Comment

It is unconscionable to weaken the Endangered Species Act. As weather and climate changes, plants will be put in MORE stressed conditions. They, unlike humans, cannot easily move to a new location (or turn on the air conditioning). 90% of voters support the ESA - including liberals, moderates, and conservatives - yet, the Interior Department has proposed to issue new provisions that will render the Act ineffective. 99% of species listed under the ESA have been significantly helped. Many other species are seriously imperilled. There are over 1300 species listed as threatened or endangered. It is not their fault, it is we humans' fault and it is our responsibility to their environment and ultimately our own environment to keep the ESA as strong as possible. Do NOT weaken provisions and prohibitions under the Endangered Species Act. This failure would be an extremely short-sighted action.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-ugdr
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0214

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Julie Strother

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## General Comment

Regarding Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat Docket Number: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006, I do not support any of the proposed changes. Do not make any changes, as they are proposed in this filing.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-julg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0215

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Vicky Moraiti

**Address:**

64 Kerasountos

Albany, NY, 12242

**Email:** vicky.morab@yahoo.gr

**Phone:** 5555555555

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-s3eb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0216

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mark Keegan

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## General Comment

I oppose this change, for its language would weaken the Endangered Species Act -- (e.g. "Among other changes, the proposal would add language in both sections to paragraph (a) to specify that its provisions apply only to species listed as threatened species on or before the effective date of this rule." "Species... would have protective regulations only if...")

After all we have taken from this land -- wild lands usurped, species numbers and ranges reduced -- you would have us take more?

We should be increasing our protections for our fellow American mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, and the habitats they depend upon.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-g3o0
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0217

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Vered Gordon

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## General Comment

The Trump administration only cares about one thing: money. They are willing to destroy our country and our planet to make a quick buck. If this revision passes, our environment and ecosystem will suffer terribly, while a few rich people get richer. Please leave the Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants list as it is!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-ophe
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0218

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Chelsey Smith

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## General Comment

I strongly believe changes made by this Administration to the Endangered & Threatened Species protection act or anything related to the environment will have negative impact and be done with ill intentions. Please do not dismantle important policy that has been in place for 50 years and, generally speaking, has had a very positive track record.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j3-uq46
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0219

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Caryn Graves

**Address:**

1642 Curtis St.

Berkeley, CA, 94702-1329

**Email:** caryn@lmi.net

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j3-7vgm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0220

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ewa Czyzewska

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## General Comment

Dear Decision Maker,

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j2-d855
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0221

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

DO NOT CHANGE THE ESA. Conservation of these species and their habitats is too important to mess with.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j0-60i5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0222

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ruth Woody

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## General Comment

With the continual growth and constant building there needs to continue to be laws to protect our wildlife before there are none.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94iz-4dap
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0223

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Susan Ewald

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for stewardship of Americas awe inspiring lands, and should not be influenced by business interests above concerns for the plant and animal species being protected by the Endangered Species Act, a law supported by a large majority of voters. While there is always another way to turn a profit, there is no remedy for a species that has been driven to extinction. The value of a diverse variety of plants and animals cannot be taken for granted who knows what plant might provide the cure for cancer? The simple knowledge that the grizzly bear and wolf exist feeds the American spirit, and they are an essential to maintaining balance in nature. I believe the pursuit of profit takes second place to protection of endangered species.

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. Ninety-nine percent of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species.

We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you to abandon the proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act, and to leave the regulations of Americas most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ix-e9h1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0224

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kristen Z

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ir-qml5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0225

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Suzanne M.

**Address:**

Lawrence, KS, 66047-9201

**Email:** rolygirl03@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 785-550

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species.

We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule.

Thank you for reading this letter.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ip-abte
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0226

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Do not undo the current protections that help maintain the variety of species (including our own) on our planet . Reducing current protections could slam a wrecking ball into wildlife preservation. One example from a government source that references wolves into Yellowstone National Park states "Many other animals benefit from wolf." It has been clearly demonstrated that eradication of wolves in Yellowstone National Park resulted in adverse effects on the ecosystem. Reintroduction has helped the park return to a more balanced and sustainable ecosystem that attracts tourists and serves as a source of revenue for the United States. By rolling back current regulations, there will be adverse effects to the American economy that will result from the adverse effects on numerous ecosystems. Therefore, I urge you to carefully consider the current revisions for Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ip-10g0
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0227

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Harte

**Address:**

1180 Cragmont Ave  
Berkeley, 94708-1613

**Email:** melharte@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 5108485389

**Fax:** 94708-1613

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ip-f119
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0228

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joel Gerst

**Address:**

1216 ordway st

Berkeley, CA, 94706

**Email:** Josiegerst@gmail.com

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9410-m499
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0229

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** William Boucher

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## General Comment

It is hard to put into words how important the endangered species act is to me and the country. Without it there would be pitiful regard for wildlife or the lands they inhabit. I believe the ESA keeps us all in check and acts as an indicator to humans that we are impacting nature past the point of concern. For example, take the central coast coho salmon. Salmon thrive in cool, perennial streams. Human development around coho streams has lead to increased sediment runoff, degraded riparian zones leading to increased water temperatures and water diversions just to name a few. When the coho were listed under the endangered species act, it triggered an alarm to address those problems or we had to accept their extinction in central California. Why does it matter? The salmon play many important roles in our area. They have historical importance with the native americans, they provide food to a plethora of wildlife (seals, osprey, eagles, otters, whales, etc.) and jobs and recreation for anglers. Not to mention we love eating salmon!

I believe if the endangered species act were to disappear we would have nothing keeping us in check with our impact on wildlife and the environment. I know that I share this opinion with many others. I hope our voice gets heard and taken into consideration. Thank you for your time!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9415-e601
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0230

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jeff Lincer

**Address:**

9251 Golondrina Dr.

La Mesa, CA, 91941

**Email:** JeffLincer@gmail.com

**Phone:** 6193374060

**Fax:** 91941

---

## General Comment

As an Environmental Scientist, with 45 years of experience, and an avid fisherman, who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

As you may know, there are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. Please, let us do intelligent things so that the situation and projects don't become worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and, importantly, protect those species, which may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey L. Lincer, Ph.D.

Environmental Scientist

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9415-dp9u
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0231

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Arthur Strauss

**Address:**

8 Blanchard

Irvine, CA, 92603

**Email:** astraussmd@gmail.com

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9415-u7an
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0232

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9414-raw2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0233

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jeff Bright

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## General Comment

As an American and Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

Currently, within California alone, there are 11 native salmonids listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of the state's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct within 50 years and 74% within 100 years. We simply cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to choose the right side of history: Conserve our natural heritage and preserve the public trust: For the health and well being of future generations of Americans, keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species as originally intended and protect those species that may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9414-lzae
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0234

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Independent Voter

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9414-urjr
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0235

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Hilary Licht

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9413-b5zx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0236

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** William Bramley

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## General Comment

Do not revise the regs for wildlife protection!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9413-d0y8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0237

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Steven Huntley

**Address:**

950 Palm Terrace

Pasadena, 91104

**Email:** steve@seniorfinancialgroupllc.com

**Phone:** 6264370871

**Fax:** 91104

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9413-o8dg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0238

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9412-8rrl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0239

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Robert Skinner

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## General Comment

Please do not roll back the Endangered Species act, this is something we cannot afford to loose.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9412-en25
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0240

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Lynette Kocialski

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## General Comment

Date Posted: Jul 25, 2018

RIN: 1018-BC97

CFR: 50 CFR Part 17

Federal Register Number: 2018-15811

No changes to the endangered species act should be made. Additional species must be actively added to preserve the ecosystems and our future. Corporate greed cannot replace them once a species is gone. I vehemently oppose ANY changes that would prevent the addition of new species or delist those already afforded protections.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9411-687u
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0241

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Holly Duffy

**Address:**

PO Box 207

Eureka, 95502

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9411-kd60
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0242

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Gabriela Marani

**Address:**

Vienna, VA, 22182

**Email:** gamarani@gmail.com

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## General Comment

To Whom it may concern,

The Endangered and Threatened Species Act is one of the most successful and strong regulation the US had. It served as an example to the whole World of how we can protect and recover species on its way to extinction.

Please, keep ESA the way it is and show the World the US is still a leader on environmental issues.

Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9416-e6xm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0243

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tracy Dasilva

---

## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

This also reaches well beyond California, and well beyond fish.

Please Quit putting our native ecology at risk.

I am NOT ok with my children, and my childrens children learning about our wildlife only in a book because species were extirpated, or extinct due to the selfish capitalistic desires of our government.

Please stop

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9417-fzz9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0244

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carter Shoop

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9417-5mmo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0245

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** B. Gabriela Arango

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## General Comment

We are potentially heading into the sixth mass extinction event, with 30% of the world species already threatened, and increasing threats fueled by anthropogenic actions (Barnosky, 2014). Conserving as many species as possible should be our desired goal to preserve ecosystem function and retention of biodiversity. We are now at the turning point of either being proactive and amend our actions or face the disappearance of even our own species. I strongly believe it is our societys interest to survive. Please do not reverse the current policies of the Endangered and Threatened Species Act. We should not be exacerbating anthropogenic changes by using fossil fuels, instead, we should look into the future to mitigate our impact and move away from fossil fuels. We must be proactively seeking innovative solutions that generate clean energy.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-lv90
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0246

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Pat Hersey

**Address:**

9462 Farewell Rd.

Columbia, MD, 21045

**Email:** trishhersey@hotmail.com

**Phone:** 443-538-5995

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## General Comment

The changes to the Endangered Species Act will only benefit the biggest corporate polluters. The vast majority of the public is in favor of the Act as it stands. Can you not see what is happening? Please go against any changes to this Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-hkgb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0247

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Annis Henson

**Address:**

2399 NW Hosmer Lake Dr.

Bend, OR, 97703

**Email:** arhenson.henson@gmail.com

**Phone:** n/a

**Fax:** n/a

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## General Comment

This entire section of the proposed rule changes to our proven and effective Endangered Species Act concern me greatly. I am primarily a citizen science observer and active through bird watching in many parts of our country. During my 45 years in Central Oregon I have seen the recovery of such birds as The Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle and more. We NEVER saw a Bald Eagle over the urban parts of the Deschutes River until a few years ago. It is remarkable. When one species is rescued, many other birds and other wildlife also benefit. This is important - not to be dismissed for some temporary financial benefit to a few human beings. As a regular So California visitor, I have seen with my own eyes Blue Gray Gnatcatchers reestablishing in their natural habitats. In AZ, the Black Tailed Gnatcatcher.

More recently, I witnessed the reclamation of the Sycan Marsh of SE Oregon through efforts by the Nature Conservancy - so much wildlife is surprising even the experts who work on this "project." We regularly visit estuaries in Oregon, WA, and CA. Many are protected under this Nixon sponsored Act, thus returning valuable qualities to such sensitive natural areas that will also aid human survival and our good mental health for opportunity to witness its beauty and contribution to an improved coastal environment.

Wherever our rivers are being rehabilitated I give thanks to this Act and the state & federal employees who help safeguard it alongside relevant non-profits and hoards of volunteers. All of these groups' widespread efforts contribute to the economies of the surrounding communities. This is no small amount that helps sustain our more rural areas across the entire U.S. I am particularly familiar with the Upper Rogue River in Oregon. The Union Creek Resort employs countless folks, mostly from Prospect - all due to the forest, river, and proximity to Crater Lake National Park. Our grandchildren help care for this area, and are fishers who along with many friends will

be buying fishing licenses as they become adults. We watch beaver, Pileated Woodpeckers, Osprey now & then, yes Bald Eagles, the American Dippers, Spotted Sandpipers, etc. etc. To preserve and protect and IMPROVE rivers such as the grand Rogue is the history and promise of the ESA. Do not destroy, dismantle, reduce its strategic place in our country. Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-53n6
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0248

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Michael Halpern

**Address:**

1825 K St Nw Suite 800

washington, DC, 20006

**Email:** agutierrez@ucsusa.org

**Phone:** 2023316952

**Submitter's Representative:** Michael Halpern

**Organization:** Union of Concerned Scientists

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## General Comment

See attached file(s)

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## Attachments

UCS extension request Endangered\_and\_Threatened\_Species\_Revision\_of



July 31, 2018

The Honorable Greg Sheehan  
Acting Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Comment period extension request for proposed rulemaking: Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants – Docket ID No. FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Dear Acting Director Sheehan:

The Union of Concerned Scientists, on behalf of more than 500,000 members and supporters across the country, respectfully requests that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) extend the comment period for the above-referenced proposed rulemaking for a minimum of sixty (60) days beyond the currently scheduled public comment deadline. We also encourage you to schedule at least one public hearing to encourage robust public input.

In your agency's own words, "[w]hen Congress passed the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1973, it recognized that our rich natural heritage is of 'esthetic, ecological, educational, recreational, and scientific value to our Nation and its people'." This landmark law has been 99% successful at saving species from extinction and has been a cornerstone of conservation and species preservation at FWS. These proposals could profoundly change the implementation of the Endangered Species Act and the public, including the scientific community, needs sufficient time to better evaluate the impacts of the proposed rule in conjunction with the other two administrative proposals<sup>1</sup> to provide comprehensive and meaningful feedback on it.

If FWS is serious about obtaining relevant information from a diversity of perspectives, the agency needs to extend the comment period by a minimum of sixty (60) days. Given the critical and comprehensive nature of this proposal, the current timeframe is wholly inadequate and will not allow for thorough public input on these proposed rules and their impact on FWS's ability to fulfill its mission to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001>,  
<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001>

Thank you for your consideration of this request. We would appreciate acknowledgement of this letter and look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Halpern". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Halpern".

Michael Halpern  
Deputy Director, Center for Science and Democracy  
Union of Concerned Scientists

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-lwec
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0249

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Bonnie Waring

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## General Comment

As a biology professor with a PhD in ecology and as a citizen, I strenuously object to the proposed revision to the Endangered Species Act. Protections that are afforded to endangered species should also be afforded to threatened species whose populations are in decline. As available habitat shrinks and climate variability increases, wildlife populations are increasingly under pressure, regardless of 'red list' status. In an analysis of 10,000 animal populations, the World Wildlife Foundation found that terrestrial animal populations have fallen on average 40%, and freshwater animal populations 75%, since 1970. Most threatened species are likely to continue declining without active intervention. In the midst of an ongoing mass extinction event, it is foolhardy and wrong to reduce protections for populations that the U.S. government itself has deemed under threat. The proposed revision has a poor scientific basis and runs contrary to the original intention of the ESA.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-qs25
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0250

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** chris van hook

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## General Comment

I strongly object to rolling back any protections of the Endangered Species Act. The rollbacks would allow officials to devalue science when deciding how wildlife should be protected. That is unacceptable for any reason. This is not the 1800's - profits can not be the deciding factor when the result is the extinction of species.

Rollbacks would remove scientific and wildlife agency consultations before approving permits for ventures such as oil and gas drilling and logging. Catastrophic events, such as the Deepwater Horizon oil spill that destroyed or injured up to a million birds, would no longer be punished or held accountable under weakened regulations and the lack of a clear definition and ambiguous language does not leave room for potential impacts induced by climate change.

45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years, 74% in 100 years if present trends continue. We cannot let things get worse.

No roll backs!! Your mission is to protect the Environment! Stop ruining it for us and all future generations! Nature is all we really have. It must be protected over all else!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-ynj9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0251

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Justin Barnett

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## General Comment

Leave this law alone! The endangered species act has protected wildlife, and promoted biological diversity for decades. Now along comes the Trump administration, the most diabolical, and anti environment administration since the 1800's, looking to roll back our country to the days of the 1890's when a person could stroll across the Chicago River it was so clogged with pollution. The endangered species act had constrained industry from engaging in destructive ways, and needs to be left wholly intact!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-iclo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0252

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Nicole Siskind

**Address:**

836 Wonder View Drive

Calabasas, CA, 91302

**Email:** NSiskind@gmail.com

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## General Comment

I strongly object to rolling back any protections of the Endangered Species Act. The rollbacks would allow officials to devalue science when deciding how wildlife should be protected. That is unacceptable for any reason. This is not the 1800's - profits can not be the deciding factor when the result is the extinction of species.

Rollbacks would remove scientific and wildlife agency consultations before approving permits for ventures such as oil and gas drilling and logging. Catastrophic events, such as the Deepwater Horizon oil spill that destroyed or injured up to a million birds, would no longer be punished or held accountable under weakened regulations and the lack of a clear definition and ambiguous language does not leave room for potential impacts induced by climate change.

45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years, 74% in 100 years if present trends continue. We cannot let things get worse.

No roll backs!! Your mission is to protect the Environment!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-zmn5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0253

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Cindy Wines

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## General Comment

Please please do not dismantle the ESA which protects bears, wolves, lions, tigers elephants and more. Do we want our children to see these animals when they grow up?? No death by a thousand cuts. Protect our wildlife!!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-zdgl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0254

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Robert Klamt

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## General Comment

As a Master-degreed fishery biologist that worked in the field for 35 years I have observed first hand the substantial reductions in our native salmon, steelhead, and trout. These reductions are not only harbingers of the potential loss of valuable resources, but also the symptoms of human onslaughts to the streams, rivers, and lakes where they live as well as the watersheds that support them.

In my work obtaining fishery restoration grants and working with restorationists and other fishery professionals, I also have observed the positive responses of salmonids to improvements in their habitats and watersheds. Those actions resulted in improvements to the ecosystem overall and added diversity and resiliency. Resilience in an ecosystem benefits human kind and is key to a species bouncing back from extinction. It is extremely important to recognize the benefit to human kind from increasing diversity and resiliency in our ecosystems. Our very existence is dependent on those characteristics.

Additionally, economic benefits FROM federal ESA actions must be considered as another positive outcome. Many of our listed species are economically important.

The record is full of examples of how the federal Endangered Species Act has highlighted a species in danger, provided a cogent approach to slowing declines in populations, and resulted in the return of many species to a non-endangered status. Perhaps the most notable is the American Bald Eagle.

Please do not relax the provisions and processes of the federal Endangered Species Act. It contains a very workable approach to identifying species at risk using scientific information, a mechanism to determine actions to slow or stop the population decline, and a mechanism to remove species from the list once recovered. A very important feature of the federal ESA is the ability to recognize good efforts to protect habitat and ways in which landowners and others can meet the requirements of the ESA without incurring hardship.

Specifically, removing the provision that listing a species must be considered "...without reference to possible economic or other impacts..." will likely allow projects with detriment to the species even if the economic value



is short-term. Economic BENEFITS from federal ESA actions are long-lasting and add to the economic resiliency that is so important to our nation.

Preservation and restoration of species is not a short-term goal.

Additionally, those who cause a mass killing of a species (or number of species) could not be held accountable for the damage to the species and the ecosystem upon which they, and we, depend.

Also, the proposed language change to allow "for-see-able future" to be defined on a case-by-case basis is ambiguous and will allow special interests to influence decisions for short-term gain.

The federal Endangered Species Act is a "win/win" for the species and human kind. We as humans require ecosystems that are diverse and resilient. The federal Endangered Species Act supports and fosters those characteristics, supports our quality of life, and ultimately, our existence.

Please do not relax the federal Endangered Species Act. It is working, and provides a benefit to all.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-c789
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0255

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Liz Mahon

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act works. Please do not revise. Protecting plants, animals and environmental habitat is a priority for many citizens. Once a species is gone, it is gone. No going back. Please act wisely.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-yfdd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0256

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stefan Kleinke

**Address:**

15965 Humboldt Peak Dr  
Broomfield, CO, 80023

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## General Comment

I hereby, strongly urge you to keep the Endangered Species Act and its previous interpretation intact. The previous application of the Act was not just one of the greatest legislative and regulatory success stories of the past fifty years, bringing iconic American wildlife such as the Bald Eagles and the Grey Wolves back from the brink of extinction, it also ensured sustainable economic development while preserving and/or restoring entire ecosystems. Just to provide a simplified example for some of the complex relationships indirectly protected by the Act: A healthy raptor population will help to control rodent populations, which in turn helps to control diseases and prevent harm to Agriculture; less rodents will also require less applications of pesticides, keeping water supplies safe and reducing the cost for treatment.

The cited burden to future economic development are misinformed by failing to consider the long-term effects of exploitation of our land and natural resources. If figuring in the true cost of unsustainable industry practices in, for example, mining, oil & gas extraction, and logging, these business models would not be competitive and economically viable at all, because a large part of their true operating expenses is deferred to the (tax-paying) public and future generations. As such, weakening the application of the Endangered Species Act in the name of falsely perceived economic advantages in the short term is an inviable business model for the long term, financially burdening our children and endangering the public.

Similar to the complex natural systems the Act successfully protected so far, its implementation is at least as complex a system of cause and effects and consequences that should be considered before any changes. Therefore, further study of, for example, the ecological and economical long-term impact is required before proposing any changes that may adversely affect the public.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lh-ntrm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0257

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Amy Wolfberg

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

I am strongly against this proposed revision to the Endangered Species Act ("ESA"). The ESA is one of our strongest environmental laws and has proven effective in preventing certain species from crossing over the line into extinction. Without the ESA, wolves, marine mammals, grizzly bears and other flora and fauna would have been snuffed out, never to recover. And now, with the effects of climate change apparent, it is imperative that the ESA remain intact to protect wildlife and plants vulnerable to the ravages of climate upheaval.

In addition to its effectiveness, the ESA is one of our nation's most popular environmental laws and has strong support among Americans. Allowing a minority of interests such as logging, ranching/agriculture, mining, energy to supersede science and the will of the public for profit is morally repugnant to the majority of Americans.

To that end, I ask that you kindly do not allow this revision to move forward.

Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lh-ei7m
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0258

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Oleg Anonymous

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## General Comment

Hello,

Your summation and press release indicate this would be good for wildlife, while instead it would be good for business. You need to drop this plan and instead (not in addition, but rather instead) work on more and better ways to help wildlife before its threatened and/or endangered.

Thank you for your time.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94le-olcc
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0259

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Allen Noren

**Address:**

8 Hill Drive

Petaluma, CA, 94952

**Email:** allen.noren@gmail.com

**Phone:** 707.763.8909

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

I'm horrified to think that our iconic species, those that define us as Americans, may be under even more threat than they already are by this proposed rollback.

Please reconsider this very shortsighted and dangerous proposal.

Regards, --Allen Noren

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ld-7m4f
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0260

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Judith Magyar

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## General Comment

Protective Regulations

To those charged with this decision:

I remember when Richard Nixon created the Endangered Species Act in 1973. The same interests that resist it now resisted it then.

But it has endured and has proven its value and effectiveness many times over. The endangered species habitat is humans habitat too. Their health is our health.

Bee populations and other pollinators populations are declining and may reach the point of extinction in our lifetimes because of chemicals and other pollutants. Species preservation law may save them and countless other important species.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lc-iuv0
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0261

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Melissa Racklyeft

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## General Comment

I do NOT support the proposed revisions to the ESA.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

We need to keep the Endangered Species Act strong in order to protect endangered and threatened species AND to protect species who may become threatened or endangered in the future, especially in the face of climate change.

Healthy fish mean healthy waters and healthy waters mean a healthy California!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-941b-a0d6
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0262

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Douglas Brown

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## General Comment

I oppose ALL of the proposed revisions. It is clear these do NOT represent the opinions of the vast majority of US citizens. Instead they are meant to increase profits of corporations that would exploit fragile natural resources. IF we didnt have the most corrupt president in US history, and one of the most corrupt Congresses, these proposed revisions would never have been proposed.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lb-ermm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0263

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kim Kosa

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## General Comment

These proposed changes seriously undermine the goal of the ESA and the intent of Congress. On a moral level they are also unconscionable and run contrary to any ecological mandates of our federal agencies. Allowing costs to in any way drive decisions on ESA protections (rather than sole scientific evidence) virtually guarantees that extraction industry interests will end up directing agency decisions. You will quite simply become captured by resource extraction proponents, bar none. Rolling back protections for future species listed as 'threatened' will virtually ensure regulations promulgated regarding these species will be substantively weak and lead to listing as Endangered -- more dangerous (and expensive) than simply protecting these vulnerable populations from the outset -- yet another giveaway to industry and expense to the common tax payer from this Administration.

The ESA has been a massive success since the 70s. It's why we still have our national bird not only flying around but thriving in many place. In a time where we're seeing climate change impacts affect our landscapes on an exponential scale, this is the worst possible time to weaken this critical, bedrock environmental statute. I urge the employees of FWS and DOI to stand up for the right thing here by keeping the ESA and regs as they are, and NOT moving forward with these bogus changes. Otherwise the only parties you are serving are oil, gas and mining tycoons. Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lp-u1sp
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0264

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Your summation and press release indicate this would be good for wildlife, while instead it would be good for business. You need to drop this plan and instead (not in addition, but rather instead) work on more and better ways to help wildlife before its threatened and/or endangered ...

This is an administration that has nominated a Dow Chemical lawyer to oversee the Superfund program, worked hard to open Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to drilling, and foisted the U.S. Army Corp of Engineer to evaluate a prospective gold mine near Bristol Bay

Also curious thaty NOAA Assistant Administrator for Fisheries Chris Oliver says the changes are meant to bring clarity and consistency to the Endangered Species Act.

NPRs Nate Rott highlights two of the changes: The first would end the practice of treating threatened species the same as endangered. This proposal says that threatened species could still get some of those protections as endangered, but it would be determined on a case-by-case basis. It wont be de facto anymore. The second would allow the economic consequences of a species protection to be taken into consideration during a listing. The decision would still ultimately be determined by the best available science, but the cost of that would also be considered.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lr-v7cw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0265

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Linda Propert Sanford

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## General Comment

Terrible ideas all of them!

We cant improve our world if we harm the environment we live in. Protecting endangered species is our responsibility and protects us, too.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lr-yfso
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0266

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Virginia Ludvik

**Address:**

10205 Chapala Pl NE

Albuquerque, 87111-4921

**Email:** virginia\_ludvik@comcast.net

**Phone:** 5053329011

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## General Comment

I am against any changes to the Endangered Species Act. The majority of Americans do not support changes. This does not represent the will of the American People. Stop this immediately.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lt-x32v
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0267

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Scottie Hilleo

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## General Comment

Enough is enough.

We are loosing species at an alarming rate.

With population growing at a staggering rate and new development everywhere, we must do everything possible to help to save the what we can for the future.

Please help to keep current protocols for Endangered and Threatened Species of all life forms intact and make laws stronger with much deeper penalties for those people and companies that think they are beyond the laws you help to set.

I plead with you and your families to keep as much as we can for future generations to come.

Thank you!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lt-gzk7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0268

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** jean publieee

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## General Comment

every single animal, bird, rodent, reptile, etc in America is under threat by our government. We have evil government agencies including USFS, USFWS, APHIS, BLM who love killing animals. They just love it. They are moneygrubbers. The American public is not going along with this killing agenda for moneygrubbers. The fact is they use animal dead bodies to make money in every case. It is a venal, horrific evil project they are on in our government. I want the endangered and threatened rules to stand as written. In fact I want them stronger in protection and providing peace and tranquility for animals, birds, etc in the land we have saved. I want the land saved too and the trees. Stop the atrocities going on. It is an animal holocaust that is being proposed.

This is an administration that has nominated a Dow Chemical lawyer to oversee the Superfund program, worked hard to open Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to drilling, and foisted the U.S. Army Corp of Engineer to evaluate a prospective gold mine near Bristol Bay over the objections of Alaska's governor.

Also curious that NOAA Assistant Administrator for Fisheries Chris Oliver says the changes are meant to bring clarity and consistency to the Endangered Species Act.

NPR's Nate Rott highlights two of the changes: The first would end the practice of treating threatened species the same as endangered. This proposal says that threatened species could still get some of those protections as endangered, but it would be determined on a case-by-case basis. It won't be de facto anymore. The second would allow the economic consequences of a species protection to be taken into consideration during a listing. The decision would still ultimately be determined by the best available science, but the cost of that would also be considered.

Costs and economic consequences balanced against wildlife.

Rott interviewed Collin OMara, head of the National Wildlife Federation, who said, One out of every three wildlife species in this country is either at risk or vulnerable to extinction in the coming century. We have a crisis that we need that needs solutions. Like, the status quo is basically just managing decline of species populations that we all care about.

OMara would like to see more resources put into helping wildlife before theyre threatened or endangered, Rott said.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lt-j0s4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0269

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Lloyd

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## General Comment

The changes proposed here are not in keeping with the intent of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The handful of examples of 4(d) rules offered in the analysis notwithstanding, the goal of the proposed revisions is clear: to eliminate protections for threatened species.

That the intent of the ESA is to prevent extinction and promote the recovery of listed species is indisputable. Actions taken under the ESA should therefore be consistent with this intent. Removing protections for threatened species is clearly inconsistent with the intent of the ESA because doing so a) does nothing to further recovery of the species and b) increases the likelihood that the species will becoming endangered in the future.

The changes proposed here are premised on the incomprehensible argument that doing nothing will promote recovery of threatened species, which is demonstrably false. Eliminating protections for threatened species will not promote their conservation. They have become threatened because of external pressures on population growth; doing nothing, as proposed here, amounts to allowing the continued action of the pressures that led to the listing of the species under the ESA. That the Secretary could promulgate species-specific rules in lieu of blanket protections offers no assurance that the Secretary will do so.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lt-ufvo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0270

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Monica Mc Carthy

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## General Comment

We cannot afford rollbacks of current protections. The balance of this planet is at stake.  
Business cannot be allowed to profit at the expense of the ecosystem.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lt-awvi
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0271

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Robyn Carmel

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## General Comment

I am AGAINST any changes to the Endangered Species Act. I BEG you, on behalf of my children and future children of this planet, please do not turn your backs on our endangered animals. Each and every one of them exists for a reason and plays a critical role in the survival of our world's ecosystem.

Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lu-rxdh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0272

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Please do not change the Endangered Species Act. This is so detrimental for the health of our planet and jeopardizes future generations. This goes directly against the will of the American people. Please don't do this!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lx-cdkj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0273

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marni Montanez

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## General Comment

We don't need more business. Making America great to me is not about money or prestige, America has long been the one to set an example of taking care of our animals whether wild life or domestic. America has always been known for its compassion and strength in preserving it's natural lands and wild animals. We need for laws to be steady and build an America we have always known, one in which we take care of those who fall victim to our decisions.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lx-55e4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0274

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Keith Shein

**Address:**

201 Martin Drive  
Novato, CA, 94949

**Email:** shein@sonic.net

**Phone:** 415-302-6626

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species

as originally intended and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

We are stewards of the land, and we owe it to our children and all generations to come to protect the rivers and fish.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lw-f3lo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0275

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Frank Eldredge

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations covering threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

Frank Eldredge

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lw-u39n
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0276

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Is this a joke? This flies in the face of best scientific information available. This is political trash. Do not make this change.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lv-4wd8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0277

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marisa McGrew

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lv-fk8k
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0278

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stanley Gonzales

**Address:**

1506 Avenida Del Manzano  
Camarillo, CA, 93010

**Email:** stangonzales@gmail.com

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

I copied and pasted this reply from another user because I could not have said better myself and it reflects 100% of my beliefs as an advocate for these protections!

The endangered species act is one of the most important conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective

and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ly-v57g
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0279

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sean Herron

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## General Comment

As a professional biologist and avid outdoor enthusiast, I DO NOT support the proposed revisions of regulations that protect threatened and endangered species. I believe that the proposed changes would have devastating consequences on our nations most impacted and imperiled species, and would eliminate protections that are necessary to ensure the survival of these species.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m0-s6tb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0280

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Douglas Edwards

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife. Development projects and farming which damages our fisheries is short term gain for long term destruction.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m5-b1nx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0281

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joseph Hutson

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## General Comment

As a Californian who values the vitality of native fish species and healthy waters, I do NOT support the revisions of regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife.

There are 11 native salmonids that are listed as federally threatened. If present trends continue, 45% of California's native salmon, steelhead, and trout are likely to be extinct in 50 years and 74% in 100 years. We cannot let things get worse.

I urge you to keep our Endangered Species Act strong and protect our currently endangered and threatened species - as originally intended - and protect those who may face the consequences of climate change in the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m6-b4xj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0282

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Following are my comments on the Endangered Species Act changes that would revise the regulations for prohibitions to threatened wildlife and plants:

I do not want you to weaken the regulations that apply to federally threatened species. I think they should receive the same protection that federally endangered species receive. I do not think that you should let the future of threatened species be determined in a case by case basis or even state by state basis. I think this weakens the Endangered Species Act and opens it up to the whims of political and private interests. For example, who would determine the full extent of the regulation if it is on a case by case basis? This would require a team of qualified professionals. You need to specify who the professionals would be and by what process you would determine the regulations. How would the public be involved, since we are the taxpayers. How would you avoid catering to a private landowner or corporation that did not want the regulations in the first place? How would you ensure objective integrity of applying actual, scientific conservation practices for the species?

Also, there should not be flexibility in the length of time that a species is federally listed, whether it is endangered or threatened. The legal process of building a recovery team and then following recommendations to de-list after scientific determination that a population is stable, should remain the framework or process to determine de-listing or downlisting of a species. If you make decisions about species on a case by case basis you might be costing we taxpayers more money, by side-stepping the legal processes that are the core of this Act.

Your new proposed rule is not written for those of us that are not lawyers. The language needs to be simpler and easier to understand. I have a Master's degree in Natural Resource Management, and still cannot understand some of the language. I have even worked on a recovery team. This new proposed rule is not a good one. Rather than weakening the Endangered Species Act, you need to strengthen it. Especially in these times of climate change around the earth. Animals and plants are being forced out of their habitats by human caused pollutants and changes to our climate. This is not the time to succumb to those who think helping endangered and threatened species is inconvenient to their money making ability. Remember that it is the plants that give use our oxygen, our sustenance, and remember that it is the animals that cannot speak for themselves. We have to be

their stewards, especially as they are pushed out of their home ranges by our human industries, highways, power lines, polluted streams and rivers, crowded coastlines and constant air traffic.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94md-63h2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Revision of Regulations for Prohibitions to Threatened Wildlife and Plants

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0283

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Chantal Buslot

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## General Comment

Your summation and press release indicate this would be good for wildlife, while instead it would be good for business. You need to drop this plan and instead (not in addition, but rather instead) work on more and better ways to help wildlife before its threatened and/or endangered.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h1-6yga
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0004

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Alfred Brock

**Address:**

4526 South John Hix Road

Wayne, MI, 48184

**Email:** Alfred.Brock@gmail.com

**Phone:** 7347561185

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## General Comment

I believe that removing the phrase, without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination is reasonable and I support.

As for the prudent clause concerning habitat destruction or change that is unrelated to the designation of the area involved then rather than just abandoning the species at that point I believe it would be necessary for the species to be preserved - especially those individuals from that particular location threatened or destroyed.

In order to do this it should be possible to collect DNA from the still living creatures, remove some to breeding areas (such as commercial zoos - which would need to change their basic circus model to accommodate this load) or to laboratories or special locations where the species may be propagated as it is studied.

Furthermore, if a species is under threat or is facing destruction in its present habitat it should be possible, considering the size of the United States and the displacement of most of the species that lived in North America, to find a suitable location to relocate individuals of the species and reintroduce them to a location where they can survive and flourish.

Examples of this would be several of the pressured species in the Eastern Part of the United States. There are many locations in the east which have reverted enough to support the species they once supported but the creatures have not been reintroduced.

These include beavers, martins and several bird species for example. There are many more.

The same situation exists in the Western Part of the United States where some areas where species have been pressured never had any attempt to reintroduce them over the wider range they were forced out of. These include non-offensive creatures like certain marmots, the prairie dog, the black footed ferret, the buffalo (which can also become a commercial proposition for those willing to contract to handle the herd(s)).

Whether these items are addressed in this particular rule or not they should be kept in mind as we move into our future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h1-ft3o
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0005

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ana Anonymous

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## General Comment

I ask that you do not change this rule. I understand you are attempting to modernize it for the public, but I fear it will place threatened animals in as much danger as endangered animals. The Trump administration doesn't care if it destroys habits, if it is for special favors. That is why we must stand up for our enviroment and stop letting money and greed get in the way of protecting our most beloved species.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h4-lybl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0006

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jennifer Wingo

**Address:**

1045 Vine St

Aspen, CO, 28480

**Email:** wingoiaquinto@gmail.com

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## General Comment

Please do not make any changes to the ESA that actually undermine it's intent. I find it disgusting that a few Republican Congressmen, especially Mr. Bishop in Utah, would so brazenly go against popular opinion. I understand making changes to the act to make it work better; however, most of the rules proposed seemed aimed at helping a few corporations make more money and grab more land.

While I support the Wyoming model of public/private partnership in conservation, especially in the case of the Greater Sage Grouse, unfortunately you cannot trust corporations to do the right thing. And you definitely cannot trust them to repair the land once they are done mining and extracting. Once gone, species cannot be replaced.

Finally, shame on you, Secretary Zinke. Publicly you shout from the rooftops how much you admire Teddy Roosevelt, a champion of conservation; in your actions, you do exactly the opposite of what Mr. Roosevelt would have done.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h5-ak69
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0007

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jan Wachholz

**Address:**

15509 134th PI NE

Woodinville, WA, 98072

**Email:** janwachholz@gmail.com

**Phone:** 4254888228

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## General Comment

I am writing to respectfully encourage you not to move forward with this proposed rule FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006 rolling back protections that could effect many of our endangered species for years to come! Science as well as positive public opinion is the foundation of the Endangered Species Act, which was created more than 40 years ago to protect animals and plants from irreversible destruction, including threats like habitat loss and fragmentation, overharvesting, pollution, invasive species, and climate change. And it has been remarkably successful at preventing extinctions, with 99% of the species protected under the Act still sharing our planet today: Every time you see Americas iconic national bird, the bald eagle, youre seeing evidence of its success of the Endangered Species Act.

The Endangered Species Act is widely supported by the American public, who largely support stronger environmental protection. So I strongly encourage the FWS to reject this deeply troubling proposal and urge the agency to keep these regulations intact!!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h6-uyxs
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0008

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** jean publieee

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## General Comment

i am totally against any document that ryan zinke was responsible for writing because obviously he is an anti wildlife, anti species person and has a background and history to show that propensity. he was never a good choice for this position and is a person dedicated to wildlife death for profiteering. i definitely opposed removing the phrase "without reference to economic or other uimpact of the determination"> i oppose all use of the agency in determining foreseeable future. this proposal is not written in clear english and as such violates the clear english law so that it should be rewritten in a simpler way so that an eighth grade student could read and understand it. it does not meet the standard either. factually, this agency never gets the best science to review what they pass. this agency hires political claquees that give them the recommendation they want. their hiring practices have been reviewed and have been shown to be slanted and biased. factually, this agency kept out from hiring all animal protectors. it hires animal killers. it functions as a branch of the nra so that its practices have become evil, soiled and violent. corruption rules. moneygrubbing rules. they hire gun people who like to kill animals. they don't hire sensible people who know that animals are intelligent creatures who deserve protection and a chance at life. this agency only considers human values and not that animals have a god-given place on earth. political corruption is rampant in this agency, this law was set up to protect the land of 326 million americans, not just this politically corrupt agency full of nra and gun people. yet it has been taken over by only them. wildlife watchers get blacklisted and shut up. this attempt to turn our national land into a dead land with logged trees and dead animals has never been under attack as violently as under this trump ryan zinke regime. it is wrong it is not what the people of this country want. the slanted biased political situation at this agency needs change. it needs to be recognized as demonic and evil and killing all life on earth. we all need each other. we all need the trees and the plants. we don't need the mining and the robber baron cattle ranchers like clive bundy. we don't need those kind at all. it is national land, belonging to 326 million people.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h6-aliw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0009

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Andrea Ptak

**Address:**

6542 52nd Ave S

Seattle, WA, 98118

**Email:** aptak5118@aol.com

**Phone:** 2067259169

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## General Comment

I propose that the federal government make NO changes to the existing regulations that protect the environment in any way, but I especially do NOT want any changes that will allow economic consideration to become a factor when determining whether a species and/or habitat is endangered.

I personally believe that humankind is also a "threatened species" and that accelerated the loss of species and habitat that we are experiencing, in conjunction with the extreme weather wrought by climate change, is the proverbial canary in the coal mine.

We can no longer allow the rape of this planet and its natural resources in the name of "progress" (i.e. greed) that benefits a tiny minority of wealthy individuals while the vast majority of living creatures in this planet are left to suffer its continuing decline.

I realize that to you I might sound like an extremist, and, perhaps I am. But I have been an environmentalist since I read "Silent Spring" in the early 1970s. Even President Richard Nixon realized that Rachel Carson was right and this allowed the EPA to come into being. Until recently, it and the Dept. of the Interior have made some strides in trying to reverse the adverse effects Americans have had on our incredible portion of this planet. Let's not stop that trend now just because we have an extremely short-sighted POTUS who is more concerned with reelection and short-term economic gain.

I know that many Evangelicals and other extreme Christians believe the End Times are nigh, so concern for the long-term health of the planet is not a priority, but I believe we will see this become a self-fulfilling prophecy if we do not STRENGTHEN our environmental regulations to instead continue to clean up our air, water, soil, and allow every living creature within our borders to prosper.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h6-1d7p
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0010

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** C. Coville

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## General Comment

I am opposed to the proposed changes in the Endangered Species Act. About 83% of Americans currently support the Endangered Species Act. Under the new rules threatened species wouldnt be automatically protected, as endangered species are. If the threatened species reach endangered status, it might be too late to save them. Removing the language that the services that enforce the ESA make their decisions "based solely on scientific data, without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination, makes it much easier for roads, pipelines, etc. to be built at the expense of a species. It benefits developers, mining and oil and gas drilling. Once again, the Trump Administration is favoring industries, putting profit over protecting our environment. It should greatly disturb everyone that we're not doing everything we can to protect our most endangered wildlife.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h7-ldo2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0011

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Thomas Welman

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## General Comment

I live in a state where residents - both Democrats and Republicans - rely on several endangered species for their livelihoods (food, tourism, fishing jobs, etc). The changes proposed by the Trump administration would do great damage to these residents by no longer preventing the decline of threatened and endangered species; these changes would also result in significant damage to ecosystems throughout our state. In short, I do NOT support any of the proposed changes. I urge FWS and NOAA to withdraw these proposed changes immediately.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h8-a9pa
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0012

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Lori Coleman

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## General Comment

The proposed changes give an opening for entities whose financial interests are affected by Endangered Species Act regulations to lobby for decisions that adversely affect the species the law is supposed to be protecting. The sole consideration should be protecting the species. If "the Services will continue to make determinations based solely on biological considerations," there is no reason to include the economic impact assessments. It simply gives people ammunition to undermine the law.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h8-tirn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0013

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sarah Hubbell

**Address:**

5 Hollow Oak Drive  
Sudbury, MA, 01776

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## General Comment

The proposed regulation changes amount to a gutting of the endangered species act and should not be implemented. My objections are based on the following:

1. removing the phrase "without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination" from paragraph b provides an enormous loophole for industry and non biological concerns to dominate in the process of assessing whether or not an endangered species should be listed and adequate habitat preserved. The numbers associated with past economic assessments have been faulty and are easily manipulated. Leaving the regulation with that phrase puts preservation of species diversity at the forefront of implementing the act, not as an after thought subject to the whims of anyone who wants to make up numbers to exploit the habitat needed for the species to be preserved.
2. The terms "foreseeable future" can be easily manipulated as can the time frames used to designate whether or not a species is endangered. The whole category of designating a species as threatened is at risk to unnecessary political intervention in the proposed regulation.
3. The designation of critical habitat change proposed under the revision of section 7(a)(2) basically eliminates protection for any species impacted by the warming of the planet. It is outrageous that the department would not work to protect species diversity for those species that are threatened by climate change.
4. The purpose of the endangered species act is to preserve species diversity which is necessary for the health of ecosystems. The proposed regulations make it much more difficult, more time consuming, and next to impossible to really implement species protection. I strongly oppose the regulations as written.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h8-tugy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0014

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I oppose the proposed definition of foreseeable future. Additionally, I oppose removing language that bars assessing the cost of conservation - without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h9-ydn9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0015

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carmine Profant

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose the proposed changes to this rule because it will significantly reduce the effectiveness of the federal Endangered Species Act. Now more than ever It is critical to keep strong protections for wildlife suffering from multiple, serious and wide-ranging pressures and threats to their ongoing survival through loss of habitat, global warming, development of public and other open lands, hunting and trapping, chemically intensive farming, ranching practices, pollution, and the relentless persecution and destruction of wildlife by USDA Wildlife Services. Please do not change this rule and weaken the ESA's bedrock protections for America's treasured wild species. Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h9-zx6t
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0016

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carmine Profant

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose the proposed changes to this rule because it will significantly reduce the effectiveness of the federal Endangered Species Act. Now more than ever It is critical to keep strong protections for wildlife suffering from multiple, serious and wide-ranging pressures and threats to their ongoing survival through loss of habitat, global warming, development of public and other open lands, hunting and trapping, chemically intensive farming, ranching practices, pollution, and the relentless persecution and destruction of wildlife by USDA Wildlife Services. Please do not change this rule and weaken the ESA's bedrock protections for America's treasured wild species. Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h9-r0o0
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0017

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tim Demers

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## General Comment

The proposed sections for clearing up vague language for "foreseeable future" are logical. Clear language is important for streamlined regulation and I support clarifying language. I have concerns about the proposed changes regarding economic impact. While it is good to see language supporting the stance of using biological evidence as grounds for listed. However I worry about circumstances where the bias and agenda of an administration will prefer economic factors over biological evidence that supports the listing of a species. For some species it can be difficult to rationalize economic impact for species protection. Some language clarifying or setting some sort of scale or measure that determines when economic impact out-weighs biological evidence would be good to see to avoid exploitation of vague language and interpretations.

I am very concerned about limitations on critical habitat designations. If a listed species does not have critical habitat protections outside of its current geographic range then we limit the future existence of that species to that range. Range expansion should be a goal of ESA to ensure delisting. It may be advantageous in overall goal of the ESA to support the objective of range expansion, that way a population that is growing has room to expand out of its current restricted range. A species confined to pockets of limited habitat will only grow so much and may be perpetually listed and in need of protection for its continued survival. Of course case by case arguments can be made.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ha-gvca
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0018

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sarah Seiberlich

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## General Comment

It is not clear to me how you plan to revise the Endangered Species Act. But, having heard a spokesperson for this proposal, it seems to me that the intent is to minimize the concerns regarding species that have decreased populations and/or habitat. I am strongly against business taking precedence over nature. I recognize business is necessary and important and the endangered species act can cause many challenges to it. However, given that we have one planet on which to live and (hopefully) many generations coming after us, I feel it is extremely short-sighted to place the "needs" (needs-by which generally means whichever way will bring the most profits to a business) ahead of all else. Again, when EPA was created, rivers were catching fire, cities were extremely smoggy, and many species were near extinction. It is not as if these laws were created just to make things more difficult for business. They were created because we saw what short-sightedness was doing to our country and would ultimately hinder our progress as a nation. Are our memories so short that we choose to go back to that way of living? It is not that these regulations can never be looked at and tweaked, but I do not gather that is the case here. It seems to me that people are being short-sighted and this I do not support.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hb-wocl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0019

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Paul Allen

**Address:**

Oakland, CA, 94609

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose this rule change. The Endangered Species Act has saved many species from extinction including our national bird, the Bald eagle. These changes will reverse that history and endangered and threatened species will be in greater danger of extinction. Rescind this rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hd-5r5l
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0020

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mindy Yan

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## General Comment

Dear government officials,

Please do not allow these proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act to occur.

The blanket section 4(d) rule has helped to prevent further decline in populations of vulnerable species, (such as the Bald Eagle, our National symbol, among countless others) and has also helped us conserve limited resources in areas deemed as "critical habitats".

I am optimistic for our future generations to be able to appreciate the species richness of our native flora and fauna, and this is definitely attainable if we continue to implement the Endangered Species Act without any modifications, as we have done for 45 years.

It has been a great success, and as the saying goes "if it ain't broke, don't fix it".

I want to thank you for taking the time to read my comment and kindly request your consideration of my words.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hq-w5oi
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0021

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kathryn Mackenzie

**Address:** United Kingdom,

**Email:** Kathyreed01@gmail.com

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose the proposed changes to this rule because it will significantly reduce the effectiveness of the federal Endangered Species Act. Now more than ever Wildlife is struggling; through loss of habitat, global warming, hunting and trapping, chemically intensive farming, mining and drilling, cattle grazing and pollution. There are 8 billion+ people on the planet and in comparison, a pitifully small number of grizzlies, polar bear, bald eagle...these species need more (not less) protection in order to survive.

Please do not change this rule and weaken the ESA's bedrock protections for America's treasured wild species. Please do not deprive this and future generations of these spectacular animals. Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hr-smiv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0022

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kristina Moore

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## General Comment

The ESA has prevented 99% of the species covered under the Act from going extinct, and it has helped revive iconic species like the bald eagle, the American alligator and the California condor. Undermining the ESA will cause irreparable harm to America's wildlife and permanently alter our ecosystem. It will also set a dangerous precedent of government inserting itself into decisions that should be based on the best science available, not business interests -- and leaving endangered wildlife to suffer the consequences. 83% of Americans support the ESA.

Anti-wildlife members of Congress have already introduced legislation that would limit the land areas where ESA protections apply, undermine the use of science, and even declare open season on individual species like wolves and sage grouse by blocking or denying federal protections. Please save our country's most imperiled wildlife and wild places and do not dismantle the Endangered Species Act in the favor of business interests.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hs-e4h3
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0023

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Brian Porter

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## General Comment

I oppose any weakening of the Endangered Species Act. This proposal is ill-conceived, putting short-term economic interests over the long-term health of our planet. Biodiversity is critical to human survival. We need to consider what kind of home we are leaving for our children and grandchildren.

The Endangered Species Act has been highly successful. There is no reason to alter it!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hs-rq6q
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0024

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Brian Porter

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## General Comment

I oppose any weakening of the Endangered Species Act. This proposal is ill-conceived, putting short-term economic interests over the long-term health of our planet. Biodiversity is critical to human survival. We need to consider what kind of home we are leaving for our children and grandchildren.

The Endangered Species Act has been highly successful. There is no reason to alter it!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hs-ezr3
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0025

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Robert Bickel

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## General Comment

As productive citizens living and working in urban centers, we strongly request that NO changes be made to the endangered species act. Economic growth at the expense of natural habitat and species is not ethical nor is it a good investment in the future. These changes simply do not bod well for our national interest. We appreciate your time.

Robert and June Bickel



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hu-984c
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0026

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Keith Forbes

**Address:**

14 Benton Dr

Saratoga Springs, NY, 12866

**Email:** keithjosephforbes@gmail.com

**Organization:** We Care

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## General Comment

With global threats to habitat and climate change, we are currently experiencing the worst extinction rate since the dinosaurs disappeared, at 1,000 to 10,000 times the background rate of 1 to 5 species per year. Species are not simply discrete units, but are part of complex ecological networks (such as food webs) that support life as we know it. These ecological networks are what makes life on earth possible for our species, generating the oxygen, clean water, nutrients in soils, etc. necessary for our existence.

It would therefore be a grave error to risk any changes to the Endangered Species Act that put its efficacy at peril. I therefore oppose any and all changes that would weaken its reliance on science as the sole criteria for determining critical habitat and the likelihood that a species would become endangered or threatened in the foreseeable future. I also oppose any changes to the current language that weaken strong species protection in any form.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hv-666e
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0027

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mari von Hoffmann

**Address:**

p.o.box 704

Missoula, MT, 59806

**Email:** mari1laxmi@gmail.com

**Phone:** 4065522032

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## General Comment

Make no changes to existing law!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hv-h61v
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0028

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carole Johnston

**Address:**

30 Clarendon Av

Avondale Estates, GA, 30002

**Email:** bruce@cbjohnston.com

**Phone:** 4042974107

**Organization:** Private citizen

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## General Comment

I am opposed to any changes in the current ESA and this rule which would effectively change the provisions contained in the ESA. Our current rules have done an excellent job of protecting endangered species and, thus, preserving this country's natural heritage. Make no changes that would weaken or impede the provisions of the ESA.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hv-uj52
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0029

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Dr. E. O'Halloran

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## General Comment

I STRONGLY OPPOSE this proposal to revise portions of our regulations that implement section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). These changes would irreparably harm the Endangered Species Act and directly increase the risk of extinction of many, if not all, of the species on the Endangered Species List and the Threatened Species List. These changes are not necessary and are a blatant attempt to gut the Endangered Species Act in order to prioritize private profits over the health and survival of species that we must protect for our children's future, the health of our ecosystems, and the biodiversity necessary to sustain life on earth. These changes would put private profit over scientific findings. This is just another egregious proposal to work against established law, common sense, the public interest, and science to pass more of our commons and public resources to extractive and other private industries. The US Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA should be protecting the public and our public treasures and not selling out to Trump administration corporate buddies. Do not make these terrible changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hw-qubg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0030

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Keri Pakenham

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## General Comment

This change cannot be supported. Many species have already gone extinct due to the damage humans have caused. This proposal has the sole purpose of creating loopholes for businesses to take advantage of and encroach on protected areas. If this change was to be implemented, it would be devastating to hundreds of species and environments.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-1lwh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0031

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Katie Pakenham

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## General Comment

I oppose this proposal to amend the ESA and especially disapprove of the removal of the phrase, without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination [when determining endangered and threatened species]" from the legislation. While this proposal makes the argument that the FWS and NMFS will continue to only use scientific data and will solely consider the economic impacts when informing local governments and the public, the elimination of this phrase would provide an opening for corporations interested in harnessing land that would otherwise be used in the protection of an endangered species. As demonstrated in this very proposal, even the slightest turn of phrase in regulatory legislation can change the courts' interpretation of the said legislation. In the case of the ESA, this makes it possible for the FWS and NMFS to not list a species as endangered/threatened partly due to negative economic impacts associated with the listing and be unchallenged in the courts. In short, it is unwise and risky to allow the use of economic analysis for the provision of public data that ultimately should not be used to alter the decisions of the FWS or NMFS. In fact, the proposal itself identifies that the FWS and NMFS still seek to make listing determinations solely based on biological information and will not use economic data. Thus, why remove this clause that ensures a lack of bias for the sake of a few potential "circumstances where such [economic] impacts are referenced"? In conclusion, the removal of this phrase weakens the ESA, a historic and widely supported act, and puts it at risk of being manipulated to suit the interests of corporate entities.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-ms6d
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0032

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marietta Carter

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## General Comment

I do not support any changes whatsoever to the ESA unless they are made on the basis of peer-reviewed science and are intended to help preserve endangered species. Any change based purely on the business considerations is immoral and inconsistent with the role of Fish and Wildlife Service.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-ebbf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0033

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Charles Stott

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## General Comment

I OPPOSE all of Interior Secretary Zinke's proposed rule changes to the 1973 Endangered Species Act. The changes will weaken protections for vulnerable animal and plant species, remove opportunities for public input and make it harder to hold wildlife agencies accountable for their actions. These changes are clearly designed to make it easier for pipelines, roads, drilling, fracking, logging and large scale farming projects to gain speedy approvals, without adequate oversight or cause to consider the environmental impacts to endangered wildlife and their habitat (which often overlaps human habitat). Protection of the environment through the 1973 ESA regulations is protection of our well being and health as a nation, not just the financial prerogatives of business at the expense of the environment, endangered species and their habitats. This is a national issue, not a state by state one: Animals cross state lines and should be covered by one consistent national environmental law that ensures their safety and protection.

The Endangered Species Act has been a wild success since it was enacted. It is one of the most effective environmental policies in American history, with 99 percent of species listed recovering in their designated timeline. Without it, animals like the piping plover, the northern spotted owl, and gray wolf could go extinct. The ESA saved the humpback whale, the grizzly bear and the bald eagle, and now the law could be dismantled by the changes proposed by Interior Secretary Zinke.

The proposed ESA law changes weaken the protections that have been in place for 45 years. We need the protections of the 1973 ESA. I urge the Interior Department make NO CHANGES to the Endangered Species Act.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-2drb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0034

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** MIKE ISAACS

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## General Comment

Few areas of government take into account an outlook that is more far-sighted than ESA, The costs associated with reintroduction of lost species is far greater than the costs associated with maintenance, even long term maintenance. Please take the requisite time necessary to arrive at these conclusions on your own.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-8qvf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0035

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Alan Anonymous

**Address:**

PO box 84

Glendale, MA, 01229

**Email:** alan@papsun.com

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## General Comment

Please protect our habitat for all endangered species. We only have one chance for their survival!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-gqgb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0036

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** E Crosby

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## General Comment

I do not support the changes being proposed to the Environmental Protection Act. This will ruin legislation that has worked for many years.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-veey
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0037

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Christopher Walker

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-rzd8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0038

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Heide Coppotelli

**Address:**

383 Seldon Emerson Rd

Cedar Mountain, 28718

**Email:** goodshepherd@comporium.net

**Phone:** 8288844673

**Fax:** 28718

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-a22b
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0039

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Alyssa Samuelson

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-x64z
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0040

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tina Pirazzi

**Address:**

445 Los Altos Ave

Long Beach, CA, 90814

**Email:** tpirazzi@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 5624982790

**Fax:** 90814

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

As one of the single most effective conservation laws in the United States, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has saved countless species from extinction. In addition to being effective, the ESA has been tremendously successful - 99% of

listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our

most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50

CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-oc4u
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0041

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Julie Eppler

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ia-h6gl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0042

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Todd Kenworth

**Address:**

820 Trinity Lane

Claremont, CA, 91711

**Email:** toddyworth@gmail.com

**Submitter's Representative:** Todd Andrew Kenworth

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## General Comment

This is completely out of touch with any sense of environmental protection. This will only make it easier for big business to rampage an already volatile and damaged environment. I understand it is in line with the Trump Adm policy that we should turn a blind eye for the sake of business but that in itself will come to harm business. Regulations are good and should be protected in order to protect our environmental heritage for the safekeeping of future generations. The current US government is so out of touch with the world and will only worsen its already despicable attack on the environment and human health. All for the sake of lining the pockets of the greedy. Makes absolutely no sense and an overwhelming number of Americans do not support this, only the greedy out of touch Trump administration.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i8-fzmd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0043

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Liz Wells

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i7-ozc2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0044

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jerily Rushworth

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 /  
Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i6-sd7a
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0045

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kraig and Valerie Schweiss

**Address:**

19720 Pennington Rd.

Sterling, IL, 61081

**Email:** schweiss@thewisp.net

**Phone:** 61081

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling

shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added

to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and

habitat destruction is one of the largest driving forces behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

We urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most

effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed change to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424/Docket ID:

FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-wxe4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0046

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stacy Anonymous

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## General Comment

This bill is designed to undermine the Endangered Species Act and will wreck havoc on American wildlife and animal habitats. The decision to put a species on the endangered list should be based on scientific data not economic factors. The Endangered Species Act has been successful and saving a few species but extinction rates in America are extremely high and gutting this act will make them soar. We might have saved the bald eagle, but that could be the only species we've saved if this goes forward. Preserving species should be the goal of our government agencies, not allowing their wilful destruction.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-hp3y
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0047

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Chip Williams

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## General Comment

Protect our fish and wildlife, endangered species, our land land waterways, oceans and air.

I oppose the current changes suggested to our endangered and threatened species and habitats proposed by President Trumps administration.

Please protect our planet from business interest that currently dominate our political debate.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-dyv2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0048

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Susan Babbitt

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-u9kh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0049

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Do not gut The Endangered Species Act! Please, do not let the Trump Administration ravage irreplaceable American lands & throw open the door to the decimation of rare wildlife for financial interests like mining, gas, ranching & logging. We cannot replace these priceless treasures, and the proposals fail to properly value these critical public goods. The ESA has enjoyed bipartisan support for decades. Shame on the Trump Administration!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i3-qm3s
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0050

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Don Larson

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## General Comment

I couldn't imagine not being able to go out a photograph ball eagles or any other endangered species. Why is anyone even thinking about getting rid of these great animals and birds is beyond me. Man would tear down the sun if he could. Is nothing sacred to anyone anymore? Anyone in their right mind couldn't possibly want to destroy these creatures. Please don't do this for now and for future generations to come. When things are gone they are gone and you can never get them back. Anyone who is thinking this way, we should get rid of them first before we get rid of any animals. Don't do this, don't even think about doing this. Thank you!!!!.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i3-mz78
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0051

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** B. Martin

**Address:**

1014 Dewberry Dr  
Hawley, PA, 18428

**Email:** Jbmartin@ptd.net

**Phone:** 5702264738

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## General Comment

On a day it was announced hundreds of endangered and protected loggerhead sea turtles (some 30 or more years old) washed up dead on Florida beaches due to suffocation in red tide blooms (which are fueled by agricultural and construction runoff ) and are increasing in frequency, I am appalled these changes are being proposed or even being considered. Our oceans and its inhabitants are being choked by plastics and other pollutants. Our wetlands, forests and mountains are increasingly being stripped of natural resources by this administration who is encouraging destroying natural habitats of many migrating animals for the sake of business and profits. We do not need pullback on endangered and protected species; in fact, we need to add additional species for protection such as was recently done for certain bee species/ pollinators. President Theodore Roosevelt was the pioneer of preserving our natural resources and as Robert Redford is quoted as saying :

I think the environment should be put in the category of our national security. Defense of our resources is just as important as defense abroad. Otherwise, what is there to defend? We only have one chance at this, we do not get do-overs with our earth.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-10ba
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0052

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Comella

**Address:**

1900 John F Kennedy Blvd

Apt 1624

Philadelphia, PA, 19103

**Email:** john.comella1@gmail.com

**Phone:** 2676872288

**Fax:** 19103

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## General Comment

All animals, including us, need protections in laws and safe environments to be able to our lives without fear and harm. Animals other than humans ALSO need those protections to live their lives.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-vgyk
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0053

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Robert Depew

**Address:**

510 Fonthill Drive, Apt. F-10

Doylestown, PA, 18901

**Email:** rdepew60@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 2155953206

**Fax:** 18901

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## General Comment

I am opposed to all of the proposed changes. The ESA is an overwhelmingly successful piece of legislation.  
LEAVE IT ALONE!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-mek3
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0054

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** J Imamura

**Address:**

Hilo, HI, 96720

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## General Comment

Please do not change anything about the ESA. I want President Trump's grandchildren to have a chance to see all the endangered plants and animals that this regulation is protecting for ALL of us. Plus the plants, animals and habitats saved are also BIG economic drivers as much as oil and cattle and farming are.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-y7hr
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0055

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carolyn Riddle

**Address:**

900 W Braker Ln

Austin, 78758

**Email:** riddlegame@gmail.com

**Phone:** 5094885074

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-dvzl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0056

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** William Hardy

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-e4sg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0057

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Roy Gamse

**Address:**

3615 N Kenilworth Street

Arlington, VA, 22207

**Email:** gamses@aol.com

**Phone:** 703-532-5648

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-kac8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0058

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sydney Rubin

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## General Comment

I have lived on the East Coast my whole life and have plans to go out west and tour our National Parks in the coming years. One of the things I look forward to the most is being able to see a Grizzly Bear. Grizzly Bears would likely not exist today if it were not for the strict rules of the Endangered Species Act.

The ESA is one of the most successful environmental protection acts. It is proven to be VERY effective at preventing species from going extinct, including the Bald Eagle, the Grizzly Bear, the American Alligator, and many many more. I love this act because it helps keep our natural world diverse. Humans do not have the right to take the land away from the other species we share this land with.

Please please please do not implement these changes that would roll back the ESA. This administration has done enough to hurt our environment and help big industries. Please do something for these species and the American citizens who overwhelmingly support the ESA. Just read the public comments and actually listen to what the public wants. You work for the people, not the few big businesses.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-kmr8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0059

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Rebecca SHEFFIELD

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## General Comment

Stop ruining our earth to line your pockets!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-y5os
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0060

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Andrea Chisari

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## General Comment

The ESA has had a tremendous record of success. There is no need for any legislative changes to the statute. The proposed revisions have far-reaching implications, to the point at which adding new species to the list could become nearly impossible.

Don't touch it - unless you want to make it STRONGER, include more species, and keep them on longer!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-7oy1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0061

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Rebecca SHEFFIELD

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## General Comment

Stop trying to ruin our earth to line your pockets!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-pnnk
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0062

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Louis Fischer

**Address:**

2927 McKinley St NW

Washington, DC, 20015-1217

**Email:** elemfischer@gmail.com

**Phone:** 202-363-6468

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. Ninety-nine percent

of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will dangerously weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at

risk. The changes proposed will remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact. To consider economic impact goes against the very nature of the law as it was designed.

No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added

to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both

of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, thereby requiring more intervention from the DOI. In addition, the changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. But habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest

driving forces behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall. I strongly urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule.

CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424/

Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-m59b
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0063

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Aleks Kosowicz

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## General Comment

To undermine the ESA in any way is unthinkable--especially as we stand at the precipice of the next great extinction. Not only is the law wildly successful, it is also wildly popular, enjoying support from the vast majority of the population.

Proposing to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact undermines the ESA's very essence. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance, nor should the processes of adding new, threatened species to the list or habitat protection be made more difficult, which this proposal would also do. In light of the rapidity with which we are losing species, these actions would likewise negate the purpose of the Act altogether--it's far easier to intervene before a species progresses to the point of being endangered, and habitat loss itself is becoming more the actual cause for endangerment by the day.

Please do not move forward with these proposed changes--leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-9bzh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0064

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Zach Fitzner

**Address:** United States,

**Email:** zachfitzner@yahoo.com

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act is a part of the backbone of US conservation law and regulation. I believe the act has been doing a reasonably good job of protecting our endangered species. I am certain that the proposed changes will weaken the act. It may be time to again look at the act with a critical eye but changes made should strengthen, not weaken the act. The proposed changes make corruption obvious as the changes are intended to help big business over the voiceless cause of species facing the specter of extinction. Changes like these can cause extinctions, which I need not remind you are permanent and irreversible. More thought, more science, more consideration not more money and corporate interest are needed.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-fo7o
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0065

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I don't want any changes for the law about listing species and designating critical laws. I dont want anyrhing inhumane to happen with that. I will be effected negatively greatly knowing some kind of imbalance happened with the species and laws. The animals dont like to be hurt and they shouldnt make bad laws to get animals and laws bad.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-xjof
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0066

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kyle Gould

**Address:**

10876 McCurdy Road

N/A

Dansville, NY, 14437

**Email:** gouldkyle978@gmail.com

**Phone:** 5854477775

---

## General Comment

Hello, my name is Kyle Gould and I am a concerned citizen from New York State.

I'm writing to demand that no changes to the Endangered Species Act should be made, unless it allows for including the threats of habitat loss and climate change to be reasons to list a species. The ongoing attacks against the endangered species act are immoral and disgusting, and reek of corporate greed. Should the Endangered Species Act be weakened, then biodiversity and ecological sustainability within the United States would collapse. This is why I demand that the Endangered Species Act should have no revisions at this time unless it includes protections from the threat of both climate change and habitat loss.

Thank you for your time,  
Kyle Gould

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-6srf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0067

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kyle Gould

**Address:**

10876 McCurdy Road

N/A

Dansville, NY, 14437

**Email:** gouldkyle978@gmail.com

**Phone:** 5854477775

---

## General Comment

Hello, my name is Kyle Gould and I am a concerned citizen from New York State.

I'm writing to demand that no changes to the Endangered Species Act should be made, unless it allows for including the threats of habitat loss and climate change to be reasons to list a species. The ongoing attacks against the endangered species act are immoral and disgusting, and reek of corporate greed. Should the Endangered Species Act be weakened, then biodiversity and ecological sustainability within the United States would collapse. This is why I demand that the Endangered Species Act should have no revisions at this time unless it includes protections from the threat of both climate change and habitat loss.

Thank you for your time,  
Kyle Gould



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-y7a4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0068

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Michael Lombardi

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-3cxd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0069

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joel Watters

**Address:**

Manns choice, PA,

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## General Comment

You guys need to leave our endangered wildlife alone. They were here long before greedy men, they'll be here long after you're all gone...if normal people keep you in check. Stop trying to make it easier to destroy their habitats for your crappy businesses, buildings, and amusement.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-u720
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0070

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

We strongly oppose the changes to the Endangered Species Act as proposed by the Trump administration. The ESA was created 45 years ago to protect wildlife and has enjoyed tremendous success. The ESA is responsible for the preservation of numerous endangered species including the very symbol of our national patriotism and freedom, the Bald Eagle. The proposed changes to the ESA will destroy decades of diligence to protect our wildlife. We all benefit from an environment filled with all available species of fish, fowl, insect and mammal. This fragile ecosystem has survived for thousands of years but without the stewardship of all it cannot continue to sustain itself. The most egregious portion of the proposal is the change to the language surrounding "economic impact." The Trump administration proposals are nothing less than a thinly veiled attempt to enrich the few while depriving the many. Mining, drilling, and other economic development has and can continue to prosper in harmony with the land, water and forests. Wildlife depends on these natural resources just as our natural resources depend on each of us. As the adults in the room discuss these proposed changes they must remain cognizant that their decisions today must be for the benefit of future generations and not for the short term gain of a corporate entity or their shareholders. Do you want to be the ones to tell your grandchildren you destroyed the enduring symbol of freedom in the United States? Think about it. Once they're gone they're gone. No corporation, shareholder or developer will ever be able to recreate the gifts divinity has bestowed on all of us. In the end, history, and the Supreme Being, will judge your legacy by your actions, not by the net worth of you or those you are beholding to...

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-gjdi
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0071

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Helgaleena Healingline

**Address:**

monona, WI, 53716

**Email:** helgaleenas@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 6082550504

**Organization:** RDNA

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## General Comment

Although 90% of voters support the ESA - including liberals, moderates, and conservatives - the Interior Department has proposed to issue new provisions that will render the Act ineffective.

The ESA has had a tremendous record of success. There is no need for any legislative changes to the statute. The proposed revisions have far-reaching implications, to the point at which adding new species to the list could become nearly impossible.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed.

No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance!!

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct.

The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult.

Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species

falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I REPEAT:

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule.

CFR Citation:50 CFR 424/Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-1952
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0072

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Linda Petty

**Address:**

142 East Main St

Carpentersville, IL, 60110

**Email:** linda\_petty@hotmail.com

**Phone:** 7086098503

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## General Comment

DO NOT change this act unless it is to strengthen the protections for our wildlife and their habitats! Yes, I said OUR wildlife and habitats. It does NOT belong to the Congress as a group. It does NOT belong to corporations! We are Americans and the wildlife and habitats within our borders is OURS. Corporate profits do not outweigh the perpetual protections of our natural resources. As it is you are now allowing the murder of bear and wolf cubs in their dens. That is the most atrocious thing I've heard of since they shot buffalo from train windows in the 1800's and almost caused their extinction.

Get the actual experts involved. This act has saved over 170 species, the bald eagle being only one of them. Look at the success of the California Condor. I will work through social media to make sure anyone who votes in favor of this bill will be voted out of office at the earliest possible election. I will be watching each and every one of you!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-syju
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0073

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Rich Fairbanks

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## General Comment

Leave the ESA as is at least until Trump leaves office. The last thing this law needs is more 'streamlining' and 'economic efficiency.'

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-wdcb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0074

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** J Beverly

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern regarding Section 4 (LISTING AND CRITICAL HABITAT) rule:

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.



Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424/Docket ID:FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006.

Thank you for your consideration.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-6p60
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0075

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Elaine Fischer

**Address:**

2514 Sharmar Rd.

Roanoke, VA, 24018

**Email:** efischer@workmail.com

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## General Comment

We MUST save species for future generations! It is irresponsible to wipe out animals, plants and their needed habitats for greedy Corporate Profit!

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-g2jk
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0076

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Alicia Cameron

**Address:**

2630 Pineview LN N  
Plymouth, MN, 55441

**Email:** aa\_cameron@hotmail.com

**Phone:** 952-297-5125

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## General Comment

I'm writing in support of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. According to Mother Jones: "The Endangered Species Act remains one of the countrys strongest and most popular pieces of legislation: A 2015 Tulchin Research poll found that 90 percent of voters support the law. And of the at least 75 legislative attacks on endangered species so far in this Congress, only three have been signed into law, according to the Center for Biological Diversity. Mother Jones, Jackie Flynn Mogensen, 07/23/18. I am one of those 90 percent of voters that fervently believe in preserving our environment, not only for future generations of people, but more importantly for the animals it helps conserve. People, especially people representing corporate interests, and many State governments have a proven, poor track record of self-regulating the environment in the best interests of the environment. Its important to maintain consistent Federal oversight of these efforts to ensure common compliance and wide-spread positive effects. I urge U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) not to push to gut this very important and very popular legislation.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-ro1z
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0077

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Greg Rosas

**Address:**

4353 Edwards Ln.

Castro Valley, 94546

**Email:** thestro15@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 5104499395

**Fax:** 94546

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk. I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the

protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

Thank you for taking the time to read and consider my comments.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-txc7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0078

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Patti Packer

**Address:**

5 Jennifer Rd

Scotia, NY, 12302

**Email:** pattiac@nycap.rr.com

**Phone:** 518-399-4843

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-103x
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0079

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Phyl Morelo

**Address:**

White Pine, 37890

**Email:** 1432phyl@gmail.com

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## General Comment

Protect our endangered species. donald trump & his egotistic crew are clueless to how to protect our endangered species. We all must continue to send emails, letters & phone calls NOT to destroy the ESA. More protection is needed, not less!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-4aqj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0080

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** JARED KRUEGER

**Address:**

432 E Willey Street  
Philadelphia, 19125

**Email:** jared.krueger@gmail.com

**Phone:** 9082084449

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## General Comment

HELL NO I DO NOT SUPPORT THIS CHANGE AND DAMN THIS ADMINISTRATION FOR PUTTING BIG BUSINESS INTEREST OVER THOSE ANIMALS THAT DO NOT HAVE A VOICE OR A CHOICE IN HOW HUMANS INVADE AND DESTROY THEIR ENVIRONMENT. HAVE A HEART AND VOTE THIS DOWN!!!!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-w728
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0081

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Heather Landry

**Address:**

Cleveland, TN, 37323

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## General Comment

"We have fallen heirs to the most glorious heritage a people ever received, and each one must do his part if we wish to show that the nation is worthy of its good fortune."

-Theodore Roosevelt

A true Republican doesn't only care about money. He cares about his country and the welfare of the wildlife in his country. I understand it's frustrating for energy companies to not have access to every corner of the earth that they want to destroy, and it's frustrating for the politicians who make large sums of money off those energy companies, but try doing something good for once in your life instead of always trying to get richer and more powerful. You've done plenty of damage to the environment already. Don't "revise" the Endangered Species Act too. Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-rgdx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0082

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ricquanna Blizzard

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## General Comment

I'm against changes to the laws about protecting listing species and designating critical habitat. I dont want anything inhumane to happen to any species of animals or habitat.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-hijw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0083

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jonathan Boyne

**Address:**

2013 Kakela Dr

Honolulu, HI, 96822

**Email:** boyne@hawaii.edu

**Fax:** 96822

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle.

The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-aw1n
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0084

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ricquanna Blizzard

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## General Comment

I don't want them to revise the law if they are going to hurt species of animals or habitat. I don't want anything inhumane to happen to a species of animals or habitat.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-f6lh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0085

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kerry Gobert

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## General Comment

Growing up I don't remember seeing bald eagles but since they were put on the endangered species list I get to see them on a regular basis here in northern Michigan and also in southern Florida. It has been a joy to see these them. I would like to have my grandkids being able to enjoy our national bird during their lifetime. By ending protections these majestic birds and many other species will be gone forever and the next generation of our families will not get to enjoy them. Do the right thing and do not allow trump and big businesses ruin our environment. I am also a hunter and fishermen and would like to be able to enjoy these activities as my years on earth will be getting less and less.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-uh5d
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0086

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Simon

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## General Comment

With increasing population, it is more important than ever to protect endangered species. We are stewards of the land and all the flora and fauna who inhabit our public lands. It is our responsibility to pass on to future generations the legacy of a vibrant wilderness. We must not do anything to weaken environmental laws, most particularly the Endangered Species Act. I strongly oppose these changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-hynp
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0087

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kyle Van Dyke

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## General Comment

Rolling back government regulations on protecting species and the habitat they rely on at this time would be a foolish mistake. Currently the world is changing rapidly due to climate change and to embolden developers to increase sprawl and kill more animal species as global biodiversity is crashing is the most irresponsible decision the government could make the only benefit to Rolling back these legislations would be for developers to make higher profits and greater Revenue this is not something I find important enough to guarantee increase stress and likely Extinction of at least several species in North America I doubt this will be approved the people of America do not want these rules to be rollback overwhelmingly meaning above 80% of US citizens support The Endangered Species Act as currently written to make any changes to this would be to go against the vast majority of the American public do not make any changes whatsoever to The Endangered Species Act the Trump Administration wishes to destroy and remove government in any way possible without regard for the negative consequences of doing this any change to The Endangered Species Act as currently enacted would be a mistake please consider the very long impact into the future that this would have and how your grandchildren would never be able to see the Wild Life as a currently exist I can't imagine a future where the bald eagle the symbol of the United States of America goes extinct because you passed these changes so that it would make it easier for developers to kill it off if you pass these changes you are guaranteeing a legacy of poor leadership and failure I hope the American public has time to comment on these changes that are being proposed however I don't believe they will but don't be fooled into thinking they don't care if you pass these rules they will punish you for it in future elections



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-eckf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0088

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joan Kon

**Address:**

9617 nw 26 pl

Sunrise,

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## General Comment

Please do not change the ESA. Humans are made to protect the earth and wildlife. These changes will only do harm

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-wvf5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0089

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tosha Mayo

**Address:**

500 Wall St. Apt 224

Seattle, WA, 98121

**Email:** tosha.mayo@gmail.com

**Fax:** 98121

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-qlr1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0090

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Elizabeth Butler

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-meuy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0091

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Barbara Nordin

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## General Comment

I am opposed to changing this rule. It has been effective in protecting endangered species such as the manatee and bald eagle. The protection of a varied animal species must take precedence over monetary gain for individual corporations. Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-blox
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0092

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Piletz

**Address:**

Dept of Biology Box 4045, MCC 111-B

Mississippi College

Clinton, MS, 39058

**Email:** jpiletz@mc.edu

**Phone:** 6019257818

**Fax:** 39058

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## General Comment

Please do not move forward with the proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006. In fact, please preserve our national parks and associated natural resources for wildlife.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ib-tz2f
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0093

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Meryl Pinque

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ib-6xx7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0094

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carol Painter PhD

**Address:**

141 Westhaven Rd

Address 2

ITHACA, 14850

**Email:** cpainter49528@gmail.com

**Phone:** 6072774128

**Fax:** 14850

---

## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.



Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-000

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-bvyo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0095

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Denise Vibbert

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## General Comment

NO changes to habitat evaluations! I suspect that these proposals are designed to place a much greater emphasis on short term profits for certain industries. The long term benefits of the protection and reestablished of extinction risk species can not compare. Would we want to undo one of our most successful US programs, wouldn't we miss the American eagle, the bison, etc. had we let them become extinct? This is something we cant undo. If we had well informed administration officials, this would not even be proposed.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-gfjo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0096

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** joan mcafee

**Address:**

57 Hickory Dr

North Kingstown, RI, 02852-6926

**Email:** joan8286@aol.com

**Phone:** 4013018310

**Organization:** joan mcafee

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## General Comment

I disapprove any changes to the Endangered Species Act of 1973..

I disapprove any shrinking of Federally protected land for mining operations when EPA standards are not progressive. I challenge the expertise of Ryan Zinke or Wilber Ross to oversee any changes to the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

NO CHANGES....

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-j6jk
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0097

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Scott Henderson

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## General Comment

Do NOT revise, rescind or otherwise change any provisions of the Endangered Species Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-5ryc
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0098

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-980z
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0099

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

It is vital that the habitat of endangered species be protected. Protection of habitat is the only way that many endangered species can be saved. Business must take a back seat to preservation of the animals that represent our national treasures.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-wptj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0100

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sofia Caveiro

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-d1gm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0101

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Pamela B.

**Address:**

3021 Austin Street

Corpus Christi, TX, 78404

**Email:** pbrey@mygrande.net

**Phone:** 3618850643

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## General Comment

Contrary to the Trump Administration's claims, the Endangered Species Act has been one of the most successful pieces of legislation ever enacted. There is no need for change or revision and 83% of Americans support the Act.

I vehemently oppose any change or revision.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-e73u
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0102

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Don Crozier

**Address:**

1503 Belleau Lake Dr

O Fallon, 63366-3123

**Email:** doncrozier@gmail.com

**Phone:** 6369781790

**Fax:** 63366-3123

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## General Comment

The endangered species act has been effective and is actually one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. Thank goodness that the Bald Eagle was saved due to this law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-wfu5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0103

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Danica Kubick

**Address:**

115 Sandra Muraida Way

#139

Austin, TX, 78703

**Email:** danicakubick@hotmail.com

**Phone:** 2024608446

**Fax:** 78703

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## General Comment

I strongly opposed this rule. The Endangered Species Act, an incredibly important and effective piece of legislation, in its current form must be preserved. The preservation of species is more important than business interests.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-jouu
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0104

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Noelle Kahn

**Address:**

932 Falconhead Lane

#102

Las Vegas, NV, 89128

**Email:** Durannie4ever@gmail.com

**Phone:** 7026225075

**Fax:** 89128

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## General Comment

Business is not more important than the preservation of the land, air and sea that are home to a growing number of endangered species. It is vital to protect the rules used to designate endangered species and do all we can to ensure their existence for generations to come. No matter the cost to us as consumers, it is vital to protect the very strict guidelines for the ESA.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-fo1y
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0105

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** sofia caveiro

**Address:**

6001 sw 92 st

miami, FL, 33156

**Email:** scaveiro@aol.com

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI. The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall. I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006 -

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-bvw0
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0106

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** marjorie xavier

**Address:**

3252 guillermo place  
hayward, CA, 94542

**Email:** marjorie618@aol.com

**Phone:** 5105377550

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## General Comment

Save the Endangered Species Act, the act that has saved so many species.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-qtm0
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0107

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Gertrude Battaly

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-2ynn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0108

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Crystal Elkins

**Address:**

2632 Bullion Loop  
Sanford, FL, 32771

**Email:** Crystal@designsbypanda.com

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## General Comment

This isnt absolutely ridiculous and a blatant attack on a system that businesses that have no regard for our environment, species and ecosystems have long opposed. Please do not remove the safety measures that have helped to save countless species and ecosystems.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ib-ho4t
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0109

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Re: Save The Endangered Species Act - I Feel Frightened!

To Whom It May Concern,

I am a member of the Democratic party. I have always found your party's politics somewhat biased and your views rather insensitive. I believe in the values of animal rights and environmental protection.

Your policies are derisive and your ambitions, disgusting.

Recently, I have come to feel frightened about the potential rollback of the Endangered Species Act. I am affected by this daily because I love and respect animals.

During your time as a politician, you have spoken out against environmental regulations and argued in favour of rollback of Obama-era policies. I hope you will rise to the challenge and put an end to wildlife endangerment.

I am writing you to ask that you protect the environment and create legislation to protect endangered species. Don't let your cruel relationship with the people of the United States and the rest of the world stand in the way of progress.

I ask that you please send me a response letting me know where you stand on this issue and if you are able to help with my request.

Thank you for taking time to read my letter.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ii-ouiu
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0110

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Susan Carpenter

**Address:**

207 Richardson Rd  
Coventry, RI, 02816

**Email:** Suecarpenter@verizon.net

**Phone:** 401392-0591

**Submitter's Representative:** Sheldon Whitehouse

**Government Agency Type:** State

**Government Agency:** Senator

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## General Comment

This has been in place since 1973 and has not caused our country economic hardship. Why now? Are you worried our recent boom in our economy wont last without the demise of these nearly extinct animals or their habitats. Once gone, we can never get them back. Plants and animals that could someday be the link to curing a disease will be gone forever. With so many other things that need to be done in our country, like writing laws that are up to date with the vastly moving technologies, why this. Please have a heart and leave the wildlife and their spaces alone so we can all enjoy them into the future.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ie-cj8u
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0111

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** warwick hansell

**Address:**

6824 South 1495 East

Cottonwood Heights, UT, 84121

**Email:** landrovie@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 8019107265

**Fax:** 84121

---

## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ii-516a
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0112

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John McEachern

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## General Comment

I would like to express my opposition to the Services' proposed revision of regulations pertaining to the endangered species act that would remove language requiring that a determination over whether or not a species is listed be made "without reference to economic or other impacts of such determination." While it is certainly important in crafting the specifics of a species' recovery plan to work with people and entities whose economic interests may be affected, the potential economic effects of any such plans should not be taken into account when making the decision as to whether a species should be listed in the first place. Even if the Services' do not wish to actually use economic factors in determining whether or not to list a species, but simply wish to make it easier to share information with the public on potential economic impacts, this language still should not be removed because doing so will make it easier for future administrations, whose intentions might not be as good, to prevent deserving species from being listed. If there is instead a way to add language that would make it clear that the Services are allowed to share information on the economic impact of listing a species with the public, while not removing the language that prevents a species' listing from being determined in any way by this information, I think that would be a better way to make the changes desired while also reassuring concerned Americans that the listing process is not to be made beholden to special interests.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ie-ep6q
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0113

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Donna Yavorsky

**Address:**

5 Oak Fern Drive

Warren, NJ, 07059

**Email:** dyavorsk@gmail.com

**Phone:** 7326729133

**Fax:** 07059

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## General Comment

The regulations would gut protections for threatened species. Currently they are subject to the same protections as endangered species under two blanket FWS regulations, which prohibit taking (ie killing) such species. The proposed rules would remove the protections against taking threatened species unless the Fish and Wildlife Service has promulgated a species specific regulation, given the hundreds of species under FWS jurisdiction, this will not happen. Developers and others could just kill threatened species without punishment (see the 0007 regulation).

The proposed rules also entirely discount climate change as a factor for listing and declaring critical habitat (see the 0006 rule). The rule would also allow consideration of economic impacts in listing (completely illegal under the law and would make extinction of the species the prime factor in delisting a species. The 0009 rule would dramatically narrow and weaken interagency consultation.

The regulations are also obviously aimed at protecting various Trump pet projects such drilling in the Arctic, the Wall and coastal drilling.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ig-5amx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0114

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ig-o24y
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0115

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sharon Lieberman

**Address:**

36660 Annapolis Rd  
Annapolis, CA, 95412

**Email:** sjlieby@mcn.org

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

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I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94id-1pv9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0116

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ij-8t1z
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0117

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Andrea Amitrano

**Address:**

207 Richardson Rd  
Coventry, RI, 02816

**Email:** aamitrano1@verizon.net

**Submitter's Representative:** Sheldon Whitehouse

**Government Agency Type:** U.S. Senate

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

I am increasingly alarmed by the current policies aimed at changing regulations that have been in place for many years aimed at protecting habitat and biological diversity and preserving threatened and endangered species. We must work hard to hold onto the plants and animals and wild places that we have. Businesses and corporations, if they so desire, can create workarounds when confronted with environmental situations that may affect their profits. The agencies that are supposed to be frontline environmental watchdogs have been stripped of their powers. If the Dept. of Commerce is going to have a major say concerning this issue, I fear for us all. Please dont let us lose the ground that we have gained in the years since these regulations were put in place. Please work to save our planet for future generations. You dont know what youve got til its gone.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-lfq2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0118

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Gerry Williams

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## General Comment

We must keep Endangered & Threatened Species protections as humanity is wiping species after species out!  
Stop it now.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-qmqv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0119

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Richard Worth

**Address:**

West Palm Beach, Florida, 33405

**Email:** solitary-bird@att.net

**Phone:** 5613241113

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

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The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall. I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most

effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-goi6
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0120

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tanner Dye

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## General Comment

I am wondering if our comments and concerns are even being considered when this legislation will be pushed through. When there was public debate over the FCCs decision to repeal Net Neutrality our voices were drowned out by a sea of fake comments and responses, and then ignored as it was still repealed despite 80% of Americans supporting it. The Endangered Species Act is supported by well over 4 out of 5 Americans, What assurances do we have that our opinions will be considered or validated when this reform is being considered?

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-zhkm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0121

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Janie Chodosh

**Address:**

832 Bishops Lodge Road  
Santa Fe, NM, 87501

**Email:** jchodosh2@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 5056600217

**Organization:** Janie Chodosh

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## General Comment

To Whom It May Concern.

The USA is filled with iconic animals such as the American bald eagle, grizzly and polar bears, the gray wolf, 11 kinds of whales, and many more. There are over 1,300 endangered or threatened species in the USA?

The Endangered Species Act (ESA), passed 40 years ago, has saved from extinction many US species such the iconic California Condor, the humble Nashville Crayfish, the Rusty-patched Bumblebee and over a thousand other species.

We need to protect the ESA, a key piece of legislation to prevent massive species extinction, not attack it. Please do EVERYTHING you can to protect endangered species and to protect this critical piece of legislation.

Thank you,  
Janie Chodosh

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-xnr4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0122

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Pam Shaouy

**Address:**

104 Wiley Hills Trail  
Woodstock, GA, 30188

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## General Comment

An overwhelming 83% of Americans support the Endangered Species Act (ESA)--and I'm one of them.

The ESA is one of the most successful environmental laws in U.S. history. Of the 1,600 at-risk animal and plant species currently protected by it, 85% have seen their populations improve. And there are hundreds of species whose populations have soared because of it.

I am AGAINST the proposed changes to the ESA. The proposed changes undermine the ESA by making it harder to get a species listed and harder to protect critical habitat. This is a giveaway to the very industries whose activities are destroying habitat and driving species extinct in the first place. Please leave the ESA alone.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94il-gble
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0123

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Karl Hamann

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## General Comment

Changes to EPA: I am opposed to any weakening, or lessening of regulations under the Endangered Species Act, or the Environmental Protections Act. We all need a biodiverse planet!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94il-lqi5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0124

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kathleen Dolson

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## General Comment

I am against any of the proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act. Congress needs to stop pandering the the oil, mining, and logging, etc. corporations and PROTECT our environment and ALL life on this earth.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94il-zv0t
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0125

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

**Address:** United States,

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## General Comment

Hi,

I have comments on the "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat."

1) In response to "Section 424.11 Factors for Listing, Delisting, or Reclassifying Species - Economic Impacts," I disagree with your proposal to remove the phrase, "without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination." I recognize your intent to allow economic impacts into the discussion for the sake of informing the public, however, I believe you can achieve this goal with alternate revisions. My proposed revision is to replace the word "reference" with the word "influence." This would relieve the prohibition from discussing economics, while maintaining the very important and significant regulation that the listing of species and critical habitat should never be influenced by the economy or economic opinions.

2) In response to "Section 424.11 Factors for Listing, Delisting, or Reclassifying Species - Foreseeable Future," I believe that the use of "Reliable Predictions" to determine conditions potentially posing a danger of extinction in the future lacks the consideration of species which are not studied to the extent required by the FWS to constitute reliable science. Some species will be reliably predictably vulnerable, others will be reliably predictably non-vulnerable. However, there will be species in a grey area whose vulnerability is uncertain. I propose this regulation revision be supplemented by a "list of insufficiently studied species and habitat." This list will help inform the public and the scientific community of areas requiring research and/or sensitivity.

3) In response to "Section 424.11 Factors for Listing, Delisting, or Reclassifying Species - Factors Considered in Delisting Species," on the surface, this revision is logical. However, when I read the example that this revision will be, "upholding FWS's decision to delist the West Virginia northern flying squirrel because the agency was not required to demonstrate that all of the recovery plan criteria had been met before it could delist the species and it was reasonable to construe the recovery plan as predictive of the delisting analysis rather than controlling it," I have concluded that existing qualifications for delisting a species are imperfect. I would like the FWS and

NOAA to consider that the conditions for delisting a species must be rooted in physical evidence, such as population recovery and habitat expansion. Delisting should not be based on predictive measures such as the assumption that a recovery plan will be successful. Delisting should be withheld until predictive measures are realized and species protection is deemed visibly successful.

4) In response to "Section 424.12 Criteria for Designating Critical Habitat - Not Prudent Determinations," I oppose the expansion of conditions under which critical habitat would not be prudent. For example, using the Services presented example, "Examples would include species experiencing threats stemming from melting glaciers, sea level rise, or reduced snowpack but no other habitat-based threats. In such cases, a critical habitat designation and any resulting section 7(a)(2) consultation, or conservation effort identified through such consultation, could not prevent glaciers from melting, sea levels from rising, or increase the snowpack. Thus, we propose in section 424.12(a)(1)(ii) that designation of critical habitat in these cases may not be prudent because it would not serve its intended function to conserve the species," I believe that the designation of critical habitat should be required whether or not the existing threat can be mitigated. Awareness of threatened habitat is important for planning and decision making. For example, if a habitat is threatened by sea level rise, communities can take action to build space for habitat transition which would protect habitat and species. Additionally, the designation of critical habitat has the potential to spur consultation or conservation efforts which can reduce the threat of sea level rise. Reducing greenhouse gases, while potentially not directly benefiting a species could help reduce the severity of sea level rise and indirectly protect critical habitat. Room must be maintained for the development of future science and technology which may make a critical habitat designation prudent, and so on. This revision makes erroneous assumptions about whether a critical habitat is prudent or not, and therefore I oppose this revision.

5) In response to "Section 424.12 Criteria for Designating Critical Habitat - Designating Unoccupied Areas," I believe that potential restoration actions by private, local, state, and federal groups should be considered for unoccupied designation, as opposed to the current limitation of potential federal action.

Thank you,  
Conor

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-qnvs
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0126

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

WILDFIRE and HEALTH AND HABITAT. The greatest threat to many endangered species and their habitat is catastrophic WILDFIRE.. Yet rather than thinning the forest to protect this habitat, were spending millions upon millions on extraordinarily long, complicated, voluminous documents that IMPEDE our ability to properly manage the forests for the benefit of all speciesNot surprisingly, the clear and present danger of high-intensity fires on public lands in California have increased significantly over the last 20 years. Besides reducing the risk of catastrophic fire, trees in a restored healthy forest are more resistant to insect predication. .... Further, in restored forests faster growing large trees sequester carbon faster than smaller trees.

POOR FOREST MANAGEMENT ALSO HAS LESS WATER FOR WILDLIFE AND PEOPLE.Forest must be thinned, trees create right-sized gaps in the canopy to allow snow to fall to the ground yet receive enough shade to be protected from melting too early, unlike closed canopies from too many trees where 15 to 60 percent of snow never reaches the ground and is lost to evaporation...

The consequences are a domino effect that results in forest management coming to a standstill, there are environmental consequences to any action we take, and if were not cautious and careful and cooperative toothat can cause harm, Schulz reiterated during the hearing. At the same time, theres an environmental consequence to doing nothing, and thats what Im concerned about.Economic depression of forest communities makes rebuilding more difficult. Lengthy and complex planning processes such as NEPA, CEQA, and the ESA must be complied with before any action is taken. CARB impedes prescribed therapeutic burns while promoting the unintended consequence of enabling larger, more damaging fires. Today, timber harvest in public forests is practically non-existent. Rather than a healthy 50 to 100 trees per acre, the west slope now averages 300-plus trees per acre. This concentration of trees and underbrush amounts to 45 tons of dry fuel per acre, or a potential for catastrophic fire. restoration is sorely needed for a return to healthy forests. environmental restoration program of unprecedented scale can alter the direction of current high-intensity wildfire trends

Many federally managed forests are dangerously overgrown and action need be taken to remove excessive growth and turn the resulting wood and biomass into products with economic value. Preserving dynamic

ecosystems in a static state is just not possible Many of the things causing forests to decline is an environmental disconnect ... .

Forest Service and Fema needs to change, Too many Fires and Bad ideas , Wildfires California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), BEFORE A FIRE all state public land officials and local public health officials must prepare for smoke events, to take measures to protect the public, and communicate with the public about wildfire prevention . Where roads have narrowed over the years as vegetation and trees have encroached, even into ditches and onto shoulders, they should have cleared this vegetation away. where California allowed the natural landscape to grow higher, they should have removed the fire threat to create defensible space.

They should have cleared dead and dying trees that have become hazards that can carry fire across large areas, or into areas that are a threat to values-at-risk, state management must move aggressively to minimize that threat. All land managers across the state fire Departments. burnable vegetation, must think about fire in a new and aggressive way. implementing such a strategy is carrying out activities that address vegetation composition and structure and also alters fuel loads to reduce hazards. Such methods of fuel treatment safeguard public and firefighter safety and protect our landscapes, scenic vistas, and natural and historic objects; our neighbors, nearby communities, and infrastructure; and our own administrative and visitor service assets and facility, think about a different way of managing public lands to better incorporate fuels management into your resource-management planning. appropriate reviews and identification of resource needs and data gaps. California should ensure fire management plans are up to date and include the identified needs for a robust fuels-management program to support wildfire prevention and suppression efforts to be developed and implemented by both fire and other resource staff. Identify ways to address the realities we face in a safer and more effective manner. ..

We simply cannot afford to continue business as usual. ..We must do everything we can to address the steady accumulation of fuels on our Nations public lands and the resulting increased threats from catastrophic wildfires.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-arp7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0127

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-euly
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0128

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Richard Stern

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j5-fwp4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0129

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carolyn W Maples

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## General Comment

Endangered species act is crucial to the survival of life on this planet. Humans do not exist in a vacuum! Please do not dismantle this piece of vital legislation.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j5-no2b
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0130

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** patti martin

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## General Comment

the endangered species act has helped save many of our most revered animals. It would be a shame to undo that, we need to protect our environment from the predators in this administration. Once these animals are gone, we can never go back. We need to keep this law.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j5-qruo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0131

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** anonymous anonymous

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## General Comment

I am against the proposed changes to the EPA. If we don't protect the environment and its species, we will be sitting on a huge pile of money while everything around us dies. Don't let the crazies kill off Mother Earth

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-6tdp
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0132

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sue McHenry

**Address:**

PO Box 1492

Silverthorne, 80498

**Email:** sumac01@q.com

**Phone:** 9704681201

**Fax:** 80498

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## General Comment

It is unconscionable to weaken the Endangered Species Act. As weather and climate changes, wildlife and plants will be put in MORE stressed conditions. They, unlike humans, cannot easily move to a new location (or turn on the air conditioning). 90% of voters support the ESA - including liberals, moderates, and conservatives - yet, the Interior Department has proposed to issue new provisions that will render the Act ineffective. Iconic species like the American Bald Eagle have been protected, helped and saved by the ESA. 99% of animals listed under the ESA have been significantly helped. Other species like the monarch butterfly, red wolf, sage grouse, grizzly bear, mexican lobo, vaquita and spring pygmy sunfish are seriously imperilled. There are over 1300 species listed as threatened or endangered. It is not their fault, it is we humans' fault and it is our responsibility to their environment and ultimately our own environment to keep the ESA as strong as possible. Do NOT weaken the Endangered Species Act. This failure would be an extremely short-sighted action.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-32zf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0133

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Vicky Moraiti

**Address:**

64 Kerasountos

Albany, NY, 12242

**Email:** vicky.morab@yahoo.gr

**Phone:** 5555555555

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-h9qf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0134

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Julie Strother

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## General Comment

I am opposed to all proposed changes for Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat Docket Number: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006.

Economic costs should not be considered when evaluating any aspect of endangered and threatened species.

All other aspects of the proposal are not needed. Leave the rules as they are.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-z9uh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0135

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Russell Weisz

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## General Comment

Endangered and threatened species need more protection, not less. The proposed changes provide less protection. I do NOT support the proposed changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j3-6t47
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0136

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mark Keegan

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## General Comment

I oppose the current proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act which for example would remove the phrase, without reference to possible economic or other impacts or would also limit the "foreseeable future" language or would weaken the standard for "recovery" of a species. Changes such as these would weaken the Act and thus weaken protection for many wild animals and their habitats.

I want us rather to increase protections for threatened species, and increase our ability to protect and restore habitat.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j3-rxft
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0137

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** karen erickson

**Address:**

2382 pembrook drive  
clearwater, FL, 33764

**Email:** daminoscarskeet@verizon.net

**Phone:** 7276577588

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## General Comment

I am opposed to any changes in the current endangered and threatened species lists and critical habitats.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j3-lmqp
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0138

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Caryn Graves

**Address:**

1642 Curtis St.

Berkeley, CA, 94702-1329

**Email:** caryn@lmi.net

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j3-fl1p
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0139

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Dorothy Uherka

**Address:**

Cedar City, UT, 84720

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## General Comment

I am outraged that a proposal has been made to change the Endangered Species Act to include economic impact considerations! The economic considerations will benefit a few wealthy people but the loss of the species now being protected will be a loss to humanity. The species now protected and others under consideration are the "canaries in the coal mine" that help to ensure a healthy environment for all of us. If they are allowed to be killed to benefit the wealthy few the environment will continue to be degraded to the point where we are all in danger of physical and emotional death!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j3-f81r
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0140

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ewa Czyzewska

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## General Comment

Dear Decision Maker,

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the symbol of the United States - the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j2-b1kq
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0141

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

DO NOT CHANGE THE ESA. Conservation of these species and their habitats is too important to mess with.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94it-c4t4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0142

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tarun Jain

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## General Comment

Protecting species is our responsibility and ESA is doing it in a good manner. Any change which will give a negative impact on the habitat shall not be supported.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ir-g5b1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0143

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Suzanne M.

**Address:**

Lawrence, KS, 66047-9201

**Email:** rolygirl03@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 785-550

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved

from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is

also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The

proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at

risk. The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made

without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic

consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species

to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does

not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed

threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species

falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block

efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the

protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why

so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our

most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most

effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4

(listing and critical habitat) rule.

Thank you for reading this letter.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ir-n5dg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0144

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Victoria Fong

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## General Comment

I oppose undoing the current protections. This proposed change could slam a wrecking ball into wildlife preservation.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ip-8u8y
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0145

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joel Gerst

**Address:**

1216 ordway st

Berkeley, CA, 94706

**Email:** Josiegerst@gmail.com

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94in-ay2n
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0146

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Teresa Shay

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## General Comment

No. No. No. No! Do not change a word in the ESA or related enforcement regulations. Do not wreck the act that has already saved the bald eagle and other species. Do not destroy the grey wolf, the grizzly, the sage grouse and other species in order to make money.

You and I can find another job, a species gone is gone forever.

Perhaps the ESA could use some updating, but not by the Trump administration. Not by people who are indebted to fossil-fuel companies, a backward-facing energy policy, climate-change denial, giving away public land. and ignoring science (eg-suppressing EPA reports on dangerous chemicals). Better to wait a couple of years, than to destroy the ESA.

No.No. No. NO!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94im-y64f
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0147

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Beverly Garrison

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## General Comment

Proposed changes are NOT beneficial to threatened and endangered species- current and future species.

Proposed changes are beneficial to commercial development of critical habitat that belongs to American taxpaying citizens and elimination of threatened species, polar bears, grizzly bears, wolves, etc.

EPA was established in part to protect these same species and habitats that this proposal now wants to open up for destruction. EPA should not become an avenue for private corporations and their board of directors to manipulate use of public lands and make the endangered and threatened species victims of that greed.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94im-qe1k
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0148

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Michael Litzky

**Address:**

Oakland, CA, 94602

**Email:** wondroustales@gmail.com

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose these changes to the Endangered Species Act. They will only weaken protection for endangered species by watering down the science which determines whether a species is endangered. Caring for our planet is one of the best things we as a human race do. Please don't weaken the ESA! Thank you.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k4-zl86
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0149

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Rachel Brown

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## General Comment

I do NOT want the current regulations changed. I want our endangered species to be protected and preserved, along with their environments. The attempt to destroy priceless, irreplaceable species for the sake of profit is disgusting, disgraceful, and wrong.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k2-gv71
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0150

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Cheryl Schneiderhan

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## General Comment

Do not revise the Endangered and Threatened Species Act to the watered down, industry friendly rules you are proposing. I want protection for endangered species and their critical habitat.

Thank you,  
Cheryl

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k2-sutj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0151

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mha Atma S Khalsa

**Address:**

1536 S Crest Dr.

Los Angeles, CA, 90035

**Email:** earthactionnetwork@earthlink.net

**Phone:** 3102030162

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## General Comment

As a very concerned American citizen and taxpayer I appreciate your considering my comments.

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I very strongly urge you NOT to move forward with these proposed changes and to leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k2-xu1x
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0152

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Elizabeth Touma

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## General Comment

Why remove the phrase, without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination, if you will still make decisions outside of economic considerations? It is not necessary to remove.

I support the evaluation of potential habitat. If the potential habitat is private land, the landowner should be compensated if the habitat is potentially valuable to the species (as opposed to the landowner stating they dont have the funding to restore the habitat.

I support your proposed regulatory approach for threatened species parallel with the approach that the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has taken since Congress added section 4(d) to the Act, abitat). It makes sense to develop the rule species by species as they all have different needs.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k0-ag9j
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0153

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sandi Covell

**Address:**

San Francisco, CA, 94112-1401

**Email:** scovell@earthlink.net

**Phone:** 4153341183

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## General Comment

The widely popular Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States as 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction!

The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk, which would be unconscionable.

PLEASE DO NOT MOVE FORWARD with the following proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched:

No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct.

The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and

plants see their population numbers fall.

Again, PLEASE DO NOT MOVE FORWARD with these proposed changes! Leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched!

WITHDRAW the proposed changes to section 4 rule (listing and critical habitat). CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jy-x8g6
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0154

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I oppose the changes to the Fish and Wildlife Service Proposed Rule: Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat. These changes will have a negative effect on wildlife, the environment, and our country.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jy-21yk
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0155

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Alison Traweek

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act has been wonderful for the wildlife of this country, and it should be strengthened, not weakened. I am wholeheartedly in favor of extending protections of our beautiful animal and plant life.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jy-fimm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0156

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Our beautiful wildlife will be around long after he is no longer in office. We need to think long term. Not for ways for certain people in power to make a little more money while they're living on this planet. The land will be here long after we're gone. Lets leave it in better condition than we found it. This means not moving forward with this poorly thought out proposal full of bad intentions.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jx-q7ok
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0157

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joshua Ernst

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## General Comment

The fact that this administration is even proposing this wrong. Driving animals to extinction is never ok, particularly when it is merely to give corporations and opportunity to make more money. We have a responsibility to care for the earth.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jx-otlo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0158

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Derek Kreiner

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## General Comment

Why in the name of god are you messing with and reducing a policy that 90% of Americans support? That's 90% of citizens not the donors who are paying you to tear down these regulations.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jx-y8fn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0159

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Richard Kite

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern, The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI. The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall. I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006 -----  
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# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jv-xylz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0160

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kimberly Pearson

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

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# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jv-o27s
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0161

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

I am writing regarding the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006.

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. In addition, polling results show that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the endangered species act. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you to withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006, and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. We only have one Earth and it is our responsibility to

preserve it, along with the beautiful wildlife in it.

Thank you.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jv-ij71
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0162

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Denise Lytle

**Address:**

Fords, NJ, 08863

**Email:** centauress6@live.com

**Phone:** 7329108543

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI. The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall. I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jt-nsa1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0163

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** David Harrison

**Address:**

585 Washington St S

Salem, OR, 97302

**Email:** harrirad@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 5035851243

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## General Comment

I am opposed to the proposed changes to Endangered Species Act regulations. The proposed changes would make it more difficult to list species that the best science indicates are deserving of protection. It would also make it more difficult to conserve and restore habitat for declining species by eliminating the Section 7 consultation. By eliminating the 4D rule, it would make it more likely that species listed as Threatened will continue to decline and eventually go extinct. Another change could undermine the listing process by allowing misleading economic analysis to be included in the listing rule, potentially inviting political interference. The benefits of wildlife conservation, which provide billions of dollars to the economy, are undervalued or not even included in these analyses.

The Endangered Species Act has been a great success. Seventy-eight percent of mainland birds listed as Threatened or Endangered under the ESA have populations that are now stable, increasing, or have recovered enough to be delisted, according to a 2016 report published by American Bird Conservancy. I urge you not to undermine this success by implementing the proposed rule changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jr-tz4s
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0164

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tanja Rieger

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jr-zrj8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0165

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kerry Moskowitz

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## General Comment

Hello. We have got to put our planet first and that includes protecting our wildlife. If we do not, there will be no planet for anything to survive. The bald eagle is our national bird-it represents who we are as a country-strong, patriotic, democratic and caring. Have we lost all sense of patriotism? Have we become so greedy, we no longer care about anything other than money. If there is no planet, money wont matter. It is time to speak up and protect what represents America and stop allowing the destruction of our country that seems to be the goal of this administration. Protect the Endangered Species Act and specifically bald eagles! if you need a place to start caring our country and get involved, this is it!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jr-tnbl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0166

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tanja Rieger

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## General Comment

DRAFT TEXT FOR A LETTER TO THE ADMINISTRATION ABOUT:

Section 4 (LISTING AND CRITICAL HABITAT) rule: Federal Register notice CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 /

Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Please edit as you please.

-----  
To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jq-ckih
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0167

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Diener

**Address:**

398 N. Seminole Dr.

Chattanooga, 37411

**Email:** johndiener@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 423-463-1055

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## General Comment

Don't touch the endangered species act!!!!!!!!!!!! TRUMP would kill every animal in the world if he got rich doing it! Now is not the time to make these changes!!!!!!

The laws should be more strict not less.

Oh..... and Zinke is a rich wanna be cowboy who thinks he is Teddy Roosevelt, a real gentlemen conservationist, but doesn't understand ecology and the dire threat that our natural world faces from human impact. Just because you shoot and kill animals doesn't make you an expert on how to protect them.

I'm a wildlife biologist that graduated from Auburn University. I have worked in the conservation field for 13 years now, working all over the world and United States, I have spent summers on the North Slope, studying the impacts oil production has on surrounding wildlife. I have conducted surveys after the BP oil spill on the coast of Louisiana. I was on the search team for the Ivory-billed Woodpecker, that is most certainly gone forever. Life on this planet is failing, from plastic , pollution, climate change, and habitat distraction, there is not much hope.

Don't change anything now! Not under this Administration. I don't trust any of them. They only wish to make money and weaken those laws that get in their way. Don't do this behind the curtain of the trump scandals.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jp-ns11
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0168

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Rachel Anonymous

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## General Comment

I highly object to the proposed changes to remove the phrase: without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination." Decisions should be based solely on scientific data. Our ecosystem is too fragile to not base decisions as such. We have one Earth -- we cannot live anywhere else. Let science guide us, not economics.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jo-xedk
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0169

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Scott Donaldson

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## General Comment

These are terrible ideas and do not represent the interests of the American people or further the purpose of the agency for which the original rules exist. Do NOT implement these changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jn-v93f
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0170

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Terry Troha

**Address:**

Averill Park, NY, 12018

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## General Comment

The proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service would weaken ESA regulations by making it harder to secure and maintain federal protections for imperiled species. It is clear that the aim of this proposal is to put profits ahead of protection for our most endangered wildlife and its habitat.

The FWS and NMFS should keep existing ESA protections to save threatened and endangered animals from extinction.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ji-4wlb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0171

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Gene Krishnasami

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## General Comment

Humans are not above the environment. If the environment stops being able to support some species, eventually it will stop being able to support us.

I am opposed to this rule change and insist it be stopped.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jf-9x7o
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0172

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mark Stannard

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jd-luem
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0173

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Lynn Pique

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, with 90% of voters across the political spectrum supporting it. The changes to the statute proposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

Specifically, the proposed language removes safeguards that listing decisions are to be made independent of economic impact considerations. Furthermore, the planned changes will make it difficult to both add new species to the threatened species list and protect those species already listed as threatened. Lastly, the proposed revisions to the designation of critical habitat will make it easier to block efforts to create protected habitat areas.

I strongly urge you to withdraw these proposed changes to the Section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. Please leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jc-r7kg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0174

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I am with Jane Goodall! Need we say more

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jb-xzmi
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0175

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

As a voting citizen of the U.S. and a sharer of planet earth, I implore you not to weaken the ESA. We only have one earth. Don't let money and greed destroy it.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jb-4kd8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0176

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** K. Wherthey

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## General Comment

A great many things in this country need immediate revision. The Endangered Species Act is not one of them. Its generational benefits outweigh any short-term and finite costs it may impose. It is a classic example of effective and popular legislation. If you damage it, and the biome it protects, the damage will last beyond our lifetimes. Leave it intact.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ja-7tty
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0177

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Pat Heffron-Cartwright

**Address:**

1363 Apple Brook Lane

Dayton, OH, 45458

**Email:** Scartwr408@aol.com

**Phone:** 937-885-5239

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## General Comment

As a citizen of the USA, I have always been proud that our government has taken an active role in protecting endangered animals and plants from extinction. As a human being we need to care for other species on this earth and keep them safe. There is a balance in nature that we do not want to upset. I strongly urge you to keep our endangered species act and all of its parts active and protecting these creatures.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j8-rcwd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0178

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Bill Mecham

**Address:**

35324 Sunlight Dr.

Yucaipa, 92399

**Email:** bill.mecham@gmail.com

**Phone:** 7143301449

**Fax:** 92399

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## General Comment

I oppose these changes. My reading tells me that the new language has but one purpose, to make it more difficult to list new endangered or threatened species and to make delisting easier for a Department of the Interior. The language proposed for "critical habitat" designation is telling. I don't see a better process, I see major loopholes through which a developer will be able to drive a road grader. I am never afraid of change when there is not an ulterior motive. I see ulterior motives through out the explanations of the proposed changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j8-3q8q
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0179

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marian Cooley

**Address:**

1400 N Woodridge Ave

Muncie, IN, 47304

**Email:** mariancooley@att.net

**Phone:** 765-284-0969

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI. The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall. I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j7-86d8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0180

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** ken gunther

**Address:**

11024 161st Street N

Jupiter, FL, 33478

**Email:** ecocosm@icloud.com

**Phone:** 5617460741

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j7-73st
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0181

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carolyn Dickson

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j7-bsw0
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0182

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** jennifer valentine

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI. The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall. I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006 -----

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kz-ipu7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0183

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Erin Daniels

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## General Comment

I am opposed to the proposed changes to the act. Animals need more protection not less.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

**As of:** August 02, 2018  
**Received:** July 30, 2018  
**Status:** Posted  
**Posted:** July 31, 2018  
**Tracking No.** 1k2-94kr-h162  
**Comments Due:** September 24, 2018  
**Submission Type:** Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006  
Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0184  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tera Schreiber  
**Address:**  
2015 E LYNN ST  
SEATTLE, 98112  
**Email:** tera@mudpieville.com  
**Phone:** 2062763530

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## General Comment

Under no circumstances should the protections to endangered species under the ESA be reduced. There is a resident orca in the Puget Sound who has been carrying her dead baby for 7 days. This pod is endangered and on the brink of extinction. And they are suffering and clearly grieving. How can we offer less protection to beings that grieve as much as we do over the loss of a child? How can we watch them starve, which they are literally doing, because humans have destroyed their food source. This is just one example of an animal that deserves better and whose survival we have endangered. There are innovative ways to solve the problems of working with the protections of the Endangered Species Act, and they will be both better for nature but also more productive for humanity.

[https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/environment/grieving-mother-orca-falling-behind-family-as-she-carries-dead-calf-for-a-seventh-day/?utm\\_source=marketingcloud&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=TSA\\_073018234310+Grieving+mother+orca+falling+behind+family\\_7\\_30\\_2018&utm\\_term=Active%20subscriber](https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/environment/grieving-mother-orca-falling-behind-family-as-she-carries-dead-calf-for-a-seventh-day/?utm_source=marketingcloud&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=TSA_073018234310+Grieving+mother+orca+falling+behind+family_7_30_2018&utm_term=Active%20subscriber)

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kp-ej1q
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0185

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Angela Norton

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## General Comment

It is critical that we keep all protections for animal and plants that are currently in place. It would be disastrous to lose any of the protected species. There have been many species brought back from the brink of extinction due to the protections we have implemented. America is a place of beauty. A place that all Americans and visitors should be able to enjoy.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kn-esfw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0186

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jon Nelson

**Address:**

Providence, RI, 02906

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## General Comment

These changes will serve to cut the heart out of the endangered species act and deprive future generations of the joy of the wilderness. It is a sad day when shareholder value and quarterly profits become more important than ensuring that living beings do not disappear from the planet forever. These changes will only benefit a select few for a short while. Keep the act as it is.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-x3oy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0187

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Caryn Cowin

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. Since its passage 40 years ago, 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-a6mr
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0188

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** James Woidat

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## General Comment

As an American that respects our precious wildlife and the healthy habitats required for its survival, I strongly oppose the FWS proposed rule changes that will clearly undermine the effectiveness of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). These FWS rule changes are an overreach and clearly favor challengers to the law and run opposed to the actual spirit of the legislation - which was simply to protect endangered species from extinction, without regard to economic justification.

The numerous FWS proposed changes to definitions and language are death by a hundred cuts to the ESA. The FWS suggestions were clearly crafted by corporate lobbyists and litigators looking to pick apart and undermine the government's ability to designate and protect critical habitats.

For instance, regarding Section 424.11, the suggestion to "remove the phrase, 'without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination', from paragraph (b)" clearly seeks to make economic impact a criteria as to whether or not to protect a critical habitat. There is not other reason for this language change than to place greater emphasis on economic factors in protections decisions. And as the Supreme Court decided in *Tennessee Valley Authority v. Hill*: "... it is clear from the Act's legislative history that Congress intended to halt and reverse the trend toward species extinction whatever the cost."

Additionally, within this same section the FWS seeks to parse the language as to what the "foreseeable future" actually means on a case by case basis. Based on the FWS suggestions, it is clear that this suggested language change and approach is a favor to litigators that are looking for opportunities to weaken habitat protections by attacking what is in fact "foreseeable." These changes seem to require the government to provide increased certainty of a future outcome, which simply can not possibly be provided. These FWS suggestions are again contrary to the spirit of species protection inherent to the ESA.

There are numerous other FWS suggested word changes and language parsing that clearly that seek to undermine the ESA. The FWS is out of line and over-reaching in it's attempt to influence policy through these rules changes, and they should withdraw all suggested changes and let Congress rightfully decide whether the ESA

needs any legislative amendments or modifications.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kk-182r
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0189

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** pat mace

**Address:**

po bx 2361

glen allen, VA, 23058

**Email:** patwithcats@hotmail.com

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## General Comment

The SUCCESSFUL Endangered Species Act needs to be PROTECTED, continued and ENFORCED for our future, as well as theirs!!!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kk-9hl9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0190

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ruth Battaglia

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## General Comment

Protect life in all its forms. The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kj-6mqh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0191

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Please do not make any changes to the Endangered Species Act. This act has had proven results, most notably with the bald eagle. It works. Leave it alone.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kj-2uax
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0192

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** shaun harvey

**Address:**

2047 roselawn drive

Traverse City, MI, 49686

**Phone:** 231-946-3336

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## General Comment

"Please DO NOT remove the phrase, without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination" from the regulatory language. When listing endangered species, economics should not ever be a factor, otherwise, we let industry, which could (and already has) cause serious harm to endangered species and habitats, weigh in on saving America's species. This is a recipe for further extinction and degradation. Please also maintain the policy for designating unoccupied areas that was put forth in 2016. Designating currently unoccupied areas as critical habitat for endangered species may serve to save several species as they migrate to new areas due to the changing climate conditions in their current habitat. This forward looking policy takes into account more than the current conditions with a true aim of helping preserve species - the goal of the ESA."

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kj-b62f
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0193

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

This is a horrible idea, pushed by special interests in the oil and gas industries. Americans overwhelmingly want to protect endangered speices the same way we have been doing since 1973. No changes!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ki-wg1v
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0194

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kathleen Nicoll

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## General Comment

I support and agree with all parts of the existing Endangered Species Act, as it stands now on this date, July 30, 2018. I do not or will not support or vote for anyone that recommends or makes changes to what has already been enacted. A large majority of Americans support the existing ESA. Your actions to change this bipartisan law are wrong and belie favoritism with entities that wish to create and make capital or political gains from changes to this Act. The ESA must stand, as is, because it preserves life and habitat.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kh-szrf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0195

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Eugene Watkins

**Address:**

35 Rough Cut

Crawfordville, FL, 32327

**Email:** donnaandgenewatkins@gmail.com

**Phone:** 850-926-5622

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## General Comment

I disagree with the changes you are proposing to the Endangered and Threaten Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat. I believe the driving force behind these changes is to make it easier for industry and developers to proceed with projects. We are losing habitat and species at an alarming rate. Industry and developers play a key role in the destruction of habitat leading to loss of animal and plant species. Decisions must favor saving species and not making it easier for industry to do as they wish at the expense of all of us.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kh-hjhm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0196

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Grizzly bears, bald eagles, alligators, humpback whales -- all animals that were pulled back from the brink by the ESA. By eliminating language mandating protection irrespective of cost, FWS is nickel-and-diming the American public and putting these species back on track for extinction. The proposed change should not pass.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kh-g70n
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0197

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Shary B

**Address:**

1950 Alaskan Way  
Seattle, WA, 98101

**Email:** shary50@yahoo.com

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## General Comment

Section 4 (LISTING AND CRITICAL HABITAT) rule: Federal Register notice CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 /  
Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kg-jmx4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0198

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** David James

**Address:**

19508 Trenton Way  
Mokena, IL, 60448

**Email:** djdejames@comcast.net

**Phone:** 708-479-7955

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## General Comment

Hello,

The Government should quit putting the profits of oil, gas, and mining companies, before the environment of our planet. Our children and Grandchildren have to live on this planet, and we should not leave a polluted , strip mined, cesspool for them. I say NO changes to the endangered species act !

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kg-oqjc
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0199

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Teresa Callahan

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## General Comment

Dear Sirs:

The proposed changes in FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006 blatantly violate the Endangered Species Act and should not be enacted.

Economic impacts

The Interior Department apparently does not understand the meaning of the word, "solely". You are not allowed to consider economic impacts, which includes regulatory impact analyses (which was illegally tried by the Reagan Administration) and informing the public about the economic impacts of listing or cost/benefit analyses. The ESA requires you to based listing decisions solely on scientific data and biological criteria. The 1982 amendments to the ESA specifically and clearly rejected the Reagan Administration's attempts at using economic criteria. The legislative history of those amendments are absolutely clear on the meaning of "solely." The House and Conference Committee Rep. No. 567, Pt. 1, 97th Congress, 2d Sess.. 20 (1982) states: "Applying economic criteria to the analysis of these alternatives and to any phase of the species listing process is applying economics to the determinations made under Section 4 of the Act and is specifically rejected by the inclusion of the word, "solely" in this legislation."

The removal of the language, without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination, and your stated intention to provide economic impacts is completely illegal and you have no authority to make this change.

Threatened species--definition of foreseeable future

Your proposed definition of "foreseeable future" is a thinly veiled attempt to discount the impact of climate change, which has put one in six species under threat of extinction, including pollinating insects that our essential to our food supply.

Delisting

The primary reason to delist or remove a species from the endangered species list is if they have been recovered. Your proposed removal of the word, "recovery" along with making the first reason for delisting as extinction is a complete perversion of the Endangered Species Act. Obviously this rule change in tandem with the rest of your proposed rule changes is designed to drive more species to extinction. The Interior Department is already trying to claim Mexican wolves are extinct and your proposed Red Wolf rule is designed to drive that species to

extinction. This rule violates the law. It is obvious that the goal of the Trump Administration is to drive as many species as possible to extinction.

#### Designation of Critical Habitat

The expansion proposed of the "not prudent" standard is also completely illegal and is obviously designed to protect various Trump pet projects such as drilling in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, building the Wall along the southern border and coastal drilling. Your statements claiming that critical habitat is not necessary if a species is experiencing threats stemming from melting glaciers, sea level rise or reduced snowpack are complete idiocy and some of the dumbest nonsense ever written by a federal agency. The polar bear which was listed as threatened due to sea rise depends on land based denning sites in the United States in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and critical habitat should be designated there. Ditto for the hundreds of migratory bird species that nest there. There is no authority for claiming that you are not required to designate critical habitat for species that also exist outside the United States. This change is obviously aimed at avoiding designation of critical habitat for the jaguar and ocelot along the southern border. These species would be directly impacted by Trump's Wall of stupidity. Finally, not designating currently unoccupied habitat as critical habitat is also indefensible, since your mandate is to recover species. As predators such as the jaguar and red wolf recover, they need to expand their habitat into currently unoccupied areas. You are not managing a zoo, you are supposed to be recovering species. Finally, your inclusion of this sentence in the rule: "Efficient conservation for the species refers to situations where the conservation is effective, societal conflicts are minimized, and resources expended are commensurate with the benefit to the species" once again inserts economic considerations into the rule along with criteria not authorized by the statute. There is no support for the concept of "efficient conservation." In addition, your idea that there could be no areas that meet the definition of critical habitat is ridiculous, since every plant and animal occupies some habitat. Your duty is to recover species not to drive them to extinction or destroy their critical habitat at the behest of the oil and gas industry or other economic interests.

This proposed rule has no basis in law and should not be finalized.

Sincerely,

Teresa Callahan

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kf-zo3h
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0200

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marlene Hobart

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## General Comment

On an earlier comment that I made, the year date registered wrong. My comment should read: I support and agree with all parts of the Endangered Species Act, as it stands now on this date, July 30, 2018, and do not or will not support or vote for anyone that recommends or makes changes to this said Act. Your actions belie favoritism with entities that wish to create and make capital or political gains from changes to this Act and are not in the direction of preservation of life and habitat.

The earlier comment had the year as 2918. This is incorrect and has been corrected above to 2018.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kf-13il
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0201

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marlene Hobart

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## General Comment

I support and agree with all parts of the Endangered Species Act, as it stands now on this date, July 30, 2018, and do not or will not support or vote for anyone that recommends or makes changes to this said Act. Your actions belie favoritism with entities that wish to create and make capital or political gains from changes to this Act and are not in the direction of preservation of life and habitat.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ke-dwd8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0202

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** June Lepley

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## General Comment

Based on prior actions by the Trump administration, I am afraid that this is just another excuse for the Republican Party to hasten the destruction of planet earth by its continued rape of the environment. Some examples over the past year and a half that Trump has been large and in charge: Keystone Pipeline - approved despite the protest of the native people who actually own the land - resulted in millions of gallons of oil spilled on their burial grounds. The land grab of two national monuments - Grand Staircase Escalante and Bears Ears just so you can start destroying this impossibly beautiful land by mining and drilling. And now, you want to kill endangered animals just so you open even more land for mining and drilling!

How many people will want to continue visiting my state when it has been completely destroyed by mining and drilling, when all they can see is strip mines, retention ponds, polluted air, huge coal trucks, oil derricks, complete destruction. Don't you people have ANY idea what you are doing to this state, to this country, to this planet? Or, maybe you do and you just don't care as long as you can make a few extra dollars.

I am so disgusted by ALL of my "elected officials" who are SUPPOSED to have MY best interest and my STATE'S best interest and my PLANET'S best interest as their primary, sworn duty - not their PARTY's interest, not their POCKET BOOK's interest.

So ashamed of you all

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kd-dur3
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0203

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** anand raghunathan

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## General Comment

Please protect the integrity of the ESA and don't enact any of the proposed changes. The western governors policy resolution for improving the efficacy of the ESA was released last month. It included a number of innovative and commendable ideas that can and should be pursued, but only through existing administrative channels without changes to the law:

Increase federal-state collaboration by developing templates and tools to incentivize voluntary conservation.  
Encourage state participation in recovery planning.

Encourage the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to develop Species Status Assessments to help inform listing decisions and, if needed, a recovery plan blueprint to encourage conservation actions.

Implement recovery plans that provide clearer and earlier guidance for recovery, delisting or downlisting.

Establish a playbook to inform citizens on how to engage throughout various steps of the ESA process.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ka-k72g
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0204

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

**Submitter's Representative:** Earth Day Network Team

**Organization:** Earth Day Network

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## General Comment

dear Mrs, dear Mister,

To whom it may concern, The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule.



Thank you very much for your attention,  
Best regards

Beatrice Altfeld, Germany

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k4-cjr4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0205

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Cherie C.

**Address:**

wilton, California, United States Minor Outlying Islands, 95693

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## General Comment

This is outrageous! Do not change the protection of our endangered plants and animals to protect the profits of businesses! We are not a stand-alone species, if the other species in this world die, we die. And to loose the future because of short-term profits of the few is horrific. Shame!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k4-v567
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0206

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Lauren Marino

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## General Comment

Hello, my name is Lauren Marino, and I am a concerned citizen from Massachusetts. I am writing to demand that no changes to the Endangered Species Act be made that limit the protections of species that are already endangered or threatened. Under no circumstances should economic costs be considered a factor in whether or not to protect an endangered or threatened species. Climate change is real and needs to be better addressed, not de-emphasized.

Protect life, not industry.

Thank you for your time.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9412-5q3z
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0207

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Lynette Kocialski

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## General Comment

Date Posted: Jul 25, 2018

RIN: 1018-BC88

CFR: 50 CFR Part 424

Federal Register Number: 2018-15810

The endangered species act is proven to have saved multiple species from extinction. any changes to lessen, remove species or fail to add news ones is detrimental to the entire eco system. I vehemently oppose any changes to this act that delist or fail to add additional species. The true purpose of this is the allow mining and other activities and not worry about the species or environment in the process. That is a recipe for disaster for our future. I am OPPOSED.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h6-mu8e
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0208

Comment from jean publieee

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** jean publieee

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## General Comment

i am totally against any document that ryan zinke was responsible for writing because obviously he is an anti wildlife, anti species person and has a background and history to show that propensity. he was never a good choice for this position and is a person dedicated to wildlife death for profiteering. i definitely opposed removing the phrase "without reference to economic or other uimpact of the determination"> i oppose all use of the agency in determining foreseeable future. this proposal is not written in clear english and as such violates the clear english law so that it should be rewritten in a simpler way so that an eighth grade student could read and understand it. it does not meet the standard either. factually, this agency never gets the best science to review what they pass. this agency hires political claquees that give them the recommendation they want. their hiring practices have been reviewed and have been shown to be slanted and biased. factually, this agency kept out from hiring all animal protectors. it hires animal killers. it functions as a branch of the nra so that its practices have become evil, soiled and violent. corruption rules. moneygrubbing rules. they hire gun people who like to kill animals. they don't hire sensible people who know that animals are intelligent creatures who deserve protection and a chance at life. this agency only considers human values and not that animals have a god-given place on earth. political corruption is rampant in this agency, this law was set up to protect the land of 326 million americans, not just this politically corrupt agency full of nra and gun people. yet it has been taken over by only them. wildlife watchers get blacklisted and shut up. this attempt to turn our national land into a dead land with logged trees and dead animals has never been under attack as violently as under this trump ryan zinke regime. it is wrong it is not what the people of this country want. the slanted biased political situation at this agency needs change. it needs to be recognized as demonic and evil and killing all life on earth. we all need each other. we all need the trees and the plants. we don't need the mining and the robber baron cattle ranchers like clive bundy. we don't need those kind at all. it is national land, belonging to 326 million people.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94he-rqwb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0209

Comment from Mindy Yan

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mindy Yan

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## General Comment

Dear government officials,

Please do not allow these proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act to occur.

The blanket section 4(d) rule has helped to prevent further decline in populations of vulnerable species, (such as the Bald Eagle, our National symbol, among countless others) and has also helped us conserve limited resources in areas deemed as "critical habitats".

I am optimistic for our future generations to be able to appreciate the species richness of our native flora and fauna, and this is definitely attainable if we continue to implement the Endangered Species Act without any modifications, as we have done for 45 years.

It has been a great success, and as the saying goes "if it ain't broke, don't fix it".

I want to thank you for taking the time to read my comment and kind consideration of my words.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94he-zywy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0210

Comment from John Smith

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Smith

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## General Comment

It would seem there would be some utility in studying the amount cost savings realized by having only the FWS enforce this rule. The NMFS is a completely duplicative agency. Studying the viability and cost savings of having the FWS unilateral enforce this rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ht-r1pw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0211

Comment from Tara Sterba

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tara Sterba

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## General Comment

I am commenting in support of the portion of proposed rule that would remove the phrase "without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination" from the factors for listing, delisting, and reclassifying endangered and threatened species. While the decision would still be based "solely on scientific research..." it is also important to at least inform the public of what economic and other implications of the rule may be. I do think it may be hard to separate that economic impact, if adverse, from the overall decision process, but if that can be ensured I am very much in favor of removing this language.

In any decision we make as a society to conserve and protect our endangered and threatened species, it is equally as important to be informed of economic impact so that we can best plan around new decisions and ensure our overall economic success as a society working to preserve other species.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-tt1h
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0212

Comment from Charles Stott

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Charles Stott

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## General Comment

I OPPOSE all of Interior Secretary Zinke's proposed rule changes to the 1973 Endangered Species Act. The changes will weaken protections for vulnerable animal and plant species, remove opportunities for public input and make it harder to hold wildlife agencies accountable for their actions. These changes are clearly designed to make it easier for pipelines, roads, drilling, fracking, logging and large scale farming projects to gain speedy approvals, without adequate oversight or cause to consider the environmental impacts to endangered wildlife and their habitat (which often overlaps human habitat). Protection of the environment through the 1973 ESA regulations is protection of our well being and health as a nation, not just the financial prerogatives of business at the expense of the environment, endangered species and their habitats. This is a national issue, not a state by state one: Animals cross state lines and should be covered by one consistent national environmental law that ensures their safety and protection.

The Endangered Species Act has been a wild success since it was enacted. It is one of the most effective environmental policies in American history, with 99 percent of species listed recovering in their designated timeline. Without it, animals like the piping plover, the northern spotted owl, and gray wolf could go extinct. The ESA saved the humpback whale, the grizzly bear and the bald eagle, and now the law could be dismantled by the changes proposed by Interior Secretary Zinke.

The proposed ESA law changes weaken the protections that have been in place for 45 years. We need the protections of the 1973 ESA. I urge the Interior Department make NO CHANGES to the Endangered Species Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-8aol
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0213

Comment from vbgt reede

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** vbgt reede

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## General Comment

WILDFIRE and HEALTH AND HABITAT. The greatest threat to many endangered species and their habitat is catastrophic WILDFIRE.. Yet rather than thinning the forest to protect this habitat, were spending millions upon millions on extraordinarily long, complicated, voluminous documents that IMPEDE our ability to properly manage the forests for the benefit of all species. Not surprisingly, the clear and present danger of high-intensity fires on public lands in California have increased significantly over the last 20 years. Besides reducing the risk of catastrophic fire, trees in a restored healthy forest are more resistant to insect predication. .... Further, in restored forests faster growing large trees sequester carbon faster than smaller trees.

POOR FOREST MANAGEMENT ALSO HAS LESS WATER FOR WILDLIFE AND PEOPLE. Forest must be thinned, trees create right-sized gaps in the canopy to allow snow to fall to the ground yet receive enough shade to be protected from melting too early, unlike closed canopies from too many trees where 15 to 60 percent of snow never reaches the ground and is lost to evaporation...

The consequences are a domino effect that results in forest management coming to a standstill, there are environmental consequences to any action we take, and if we were not cautious and careful and cooperative that can cause harm, Schulz reiterated during the hearing. At the same time, there is an environmental consequence to doing nothing, and that's what I'm concerned about. Economic depression of forest communities makes rebuilding more difficult. Lengthy and complex planning processes such as NEPA, CEQA, and the ESA must be completed with before any action is taken. CARB impedes prescribed therapeutic burns while promoting the unintended consequence of enabling larger, more damaging fires. Today, timber harvest in public forests is practically non-existent. Rather than a healthy 50 to 100 trees per acre, the west slope now averages 300-plus trees per acre. This concentration of trees and underbrush amounts to 45 tons of dry fuel per acre, or a potential for catastrophic fire. restoration is sorely needed for a return to healthy forests. environmental restoration program of unprecedented scale can alter the direction of current high-intensity wildfire trends

Many federally managed forests are dangerously overgrown and action need be taken to remove excessive growth and turn the resulting wood and biomass into products with economic value. Preserving dynamic

ecosystems in a static state is just not possible Many of the things causing forests to decline is an environmental disconnect ... . .

Forest Service and Fema needs to change, Too many Fires and Bad ideas , Wildfires California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), BEFORE A FIRE all state public land officials and local public health officials must prepare for smoke events, to take measures to protect the public, and communicate with the public about wildfire prevention . Where roads have narrowed over the years as vegetation and trees have encroached, even into ditches and onto shoulders, they should have cleared this vegetation away. where California allowed the natural landscape to grow higher, they should have removed the fire threat to create defensible space.

They should have cleared dead and dying trees that have become hazards that can carry fire across large areas, or into areas that are a threat to values-at-risk, state management must move aggressively to minimize that threat. All land managers across the state fire Departments. burnable vegetation, must think about fire in a new and aggressive way. implementing such a strategy is carrying out activities that address vegetation composition and structure and also alters fuel loads to reduce hazards. Such methods of fuel treatment safeguard public and firefighter safety and protect our landscapes, scenic vistas, and natural and historic objects; our neighbors, nearby communities, and infrastructure; and our own administrative and visitor service assets and facility, think about a different way of managing public lands to better incorporate fuels management into your resource-management planning. appropriate reviews and identification of resource needs and data gaps. California should ensure fire management plans are up to date and include the identified needs for a robust fuels-management program to support wildfire prevention and suppression efforts to be developed and implemented by both fire and other resource staff. Identify ways to address the realities we face in a safer and more effective manner. ..

We simply cannot afford to continue business as usual. ..We must do everything we can to address the steady accumulation of fuels on our Nations public lands and the resulting increased threats from catastrophic wildfires.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jr-ny99
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0214

Comment from Anonymous Anonymous

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

"Wow, highest Poll Numbers in the history of the Republican Party. That includes Honest Abe Lincoln and Ronald Reagan. There must be something wrong, please recheck that poll!" - President Tiny Hands, July 29 2018

Because President Tiny Hands has a little, tiny, teeny, itty, bitty, weenie brain, he can only absorb a small fraction of daily news. It works something like this:

- My poll numbers are up = greatest ever
- My poll numbers are down = fake news
- Someone I endorsed got elected = totally my achievement
- Someone I endorsed lost = loser
- US places tariffs on imports = America first
- Other countries place retaliatory imports on US goods = waah, waah, those mean mean foreigners

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jr-e11k
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0215

Comment from DARREN EASTMAN

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** DARREN EASTMAN

**Address:**

LOS GATOS, CA, 95033

**Email:** darren.eastman@gmail.com

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## General Comment

NOAA has nothing to do with the ESA and there's zero reason for it to be amended. This is an attempt to remove many of the animals from the ESA and allow hunting permits to be issued. Do the wildlife departments in the northwestern states have so little funding they need to spend what they do have on lobbying to hunt endangered species? Why not ask for more funding the democratic and honest way.? Let's respect due process and stop this illegal amendment (as stipulated by the courts) of the ESA, as found by federal courts.

The proposed changes would threaten the reintroduction of endangered species. As a California resident, I'm concerned we'll never have a single brown bear enter our state again; despite being on our state flag and our state animal. No brown bears have existed in California since the last was shot in Tulare County, in 1922. Most animals in the ESA don't understand borders and will migrate where the food source is. Brown bears historically migrated to California because of the coastal regions fish. The proposed changes would see the brown bear delisted, amongst others, however, this magnitude isn't disclosed in the CFR statement.

Such proposed changes would further endanger a number of species which still have less than 1,000 in existence.

Further, the proposed rules directly counter and disregard the many treaties signed with native Americans, which stipulate that the state has no authority over their fish and wildlife practices and regulations. This protection extends beyond tribal reservation onto public lands in many areas.

Lastly, your selective quoting of judicial cases is not accurate and unfortunate, as this matter was decided back in 1981 in *United States v. Oregon*, 769 F.2d 1410 (9th Cir. 1981). Changing rules again after state and federal courts have overruled the agency shows disrespect and jeopardizes the equality under law that we enjoy as a democracy.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94js-d7y3
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0216

Comment from vgbf sws

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** vgbf sws

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## General Comment

California Wild Fireshurting critical wildlife habitat...and . MUST be in debate on greenhouse gas GHG, ozone, particle matters, MATT, clean air regulations, cross state emissions, Regional Haze Rule, carbon tax, and climate change, more than autos, more than industrial, more than oil and gas business. Wildfires are the biggest threat to ozone and humans and has most deaths This week wildfire in North Calif has taken the lives of over 30 people so far, Smoke from wildfires is made up of a complex mixture of gases and fine particles produced when wood and other organic materials burn.

The biggest health threat from smoke is from fine particles. These microscopic particles can get into your eyes and respiratory system, where they can cause health problems such as burning eyes, runny nose, and illnesses such as bronchitis. Fine particles also can aggravate chronic heart and lung diseases - and even are linked to premature deaths in people with these conditions. Wildfire gaseous pollutants are precursors for ozone (O3) production. Millions of acres of forest and grassland have burned. Smoke is a complex mixture of carbon dioxide, water vapor, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, hydrocarbons and other organic chemicals, nitrogen oxides, and trace minerals. The individual compounds present in smoke number in the thousands. Particulate matter is the principal pollutant of concern from wildfire smoke. these particles are within the fine particle PM2.5 fraction and can be inhaled into the deepest recesses of the lung and may represent a greater health concern than larger particles. Another pollutant of concern during smoke events is carbon monoxide, which is a colorless, odorless gas produced by incomplete combustion of wood or other organic materials. Carbon monoxide levels are highest during the smoldering stages of a fire, especially in very close proximity to the fire. As the smoke moves downwind, it becomes more dilute and often more widespread, eventually reaching ground level into our lakes and rivers, and drinking water.

Past practices of extinguishing every fire has not been followed, or cleaning brush and old growth, before the fires start, too much has been concerned with old growth impacts related to ecosystems, birds, and wildlife, instead of humans in the area, which are leading to larger, more intense, more frequent wildfires that threaten life, safety, and property. Wildfire smoke can result in significant air quality impacts to public health, particularly for at-risk groups, and impacts to safety and transportation through diminished visibility on roads and aviation

corridors. Wildfire smoke also contains significant quantities of respiratory irritants, which can act in concert to produce eye and respiratory irritation and potentially exacerbate asthma. A tactical plan before fires outlining the critical steps with a cohesive wildland fire management strategy must be done, California should be charged a carbon tax on emission that impact the public health.

California Fires and The Regional Haze Rule, Wildfire gaseous pollutants are precursors for ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) production. Millions of acres of forest and grassland have burned in recent months. wildfires are producing tons of pollutions more than autos. oil and gas or factories . Currently requires states to submit state plans for compliance , mainly affect Western states (the rule aims to improve visibility in national parks, which are located primarily in Western states).

EPA needs to conduct a study on the formation of atmospheric ozone describing the extent to which wildfire sources of air pollution affect the ability of states to comply with federal pollution limits under the Clean Air Act. the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) sensor. the burned surface can be mapped using a recently developed algorithm that uses multitemporal land surface reflectance data. MODIS is a satellite that monitors, among other factors land surface changes on the Earth's surface every 24 to 48 hours. It is usefully employed to estimate regional biomass burning emissions from grassland and woodland fires for a number of trace gases and particulates. Mercury emissions from forest fires (QHg) (in kg of mercury per year) can be estimated following a bottom-up approach by the equation: contribute substantial emissions of gases and particles to the atmosphere. These emissions can impact air quality and even climate. Daily emissions of particulate matter and numerous trace gases from fires mercury emissions from major natural sources and their variations with meteorological conditions is considered one of the major priority in estimating the relative contribution of major natural sources compared to industrial sources and ultimately to evaluate the mercury flux released to the atmosphere on regional and global scale. estimate the contribution of wildfires to the total mercury released to the atmosphere.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kj-p677
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0217

Comment from shaun hARVEY

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** shaun hARVEY

**Address:**

2047 ROSELAWN DR

Traverse City, MI, 49686

**Phone:** 231-946-3336

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## General Comment

"Please DO NOT remove the phrase, without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination" from the regulatory language. When listing endangered species, economics should not ever be a factor, otherwise, we let industry, which could (and already has) cause serious harm to endangered species and habitats, weigh in on saving America's species. This is a recipe for further extinction and degradation. Please also maintain the policy for designating unoccupied areas that was put forth in 2016. Designating currently unoccupied areas as critical habitat for endangered species may serve to save several species as they migrate to new areas due to the changing climate conditions in their current habitat. This forward looking policy takes into account more than the current conditions with a true aim of helping preserve species - the goal of the ESA."

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kk-xlgb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0218

Comment from Kate Melanson

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kate Melanson

**Address:**

Santa Cruz, CA, 95060

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## General Comment

I believe that the changes proposed here will further set back the US as an environmental leader. At one point the ESA was cutting edge, but the US has been surpassed by many other countries who are not making changes for the worse, but for the better. The consideration of economic impacts, though important for many reasons, does not seem to include future economic impacts, including savings provided by ecosystem services provided by listed organisms that benefit not only the environment they live in, but could save people money in the long run. The phrase "the foreseeable future" should be defined, but if the purpose is to streamline processes, shouldn't it not be defined on a case-by-case basis? Also defining critical habitat is a first step in providing protection for listed organisms. It is one of the least things that we can do to protect species, but making it harder to define and set aside these spaces completely defeats the purpose of this once world-leading conservation act. Thank you for your time.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kn-8zix
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0219

Comment from James Woidat

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** James Woidat

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## General Comment

As an American that respects our precious wildlife and the healthy habitats required for its survival, I strongly oppose the NOAA & FWS proposed rule changes that will clearly undermine the effectiveness of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). These rule changes are an overreach into the legislative realm, and they clearly favor challengers to the law and run opposed to the actual spirit of the legislation - which was simply to protect endangered species from extinction, without regard to economic justification.

The numerous NOAA proposed changes to definitions and language are death by a hundred cuts to the ESA. The suggestions were clearly crafted by corporate lobbyists and litigators looking to pick apart and undermine the government's ability to designate and protect critical habitats.

There are numerous suggested word changes and language parsing that clearly that seek to undermine the ESA. For instance, the suggested removal of a key phrase "without reference to possible economic impacts of such determination" clearly seeks to raise economic impact as a protection decision factor. This rule change runs counter to the Supreme Court ruling in *Tennessee Valley Authority v. Hill*: "... it is clear from the Act's legislative history that Congress intended to halt and reverse the trend toward species extinction whatever the cost." Another example of NOAA/FWS suggested rule changes that undermine the ESA - the suggested focus on "foreseeable future" criteria clearly seeks to call into question the "certainty" of action outcomes when making protection determinations. These and the mind-numbing number of additional suggested changes simply seek to give corporate attorneys a stronger foothold on the legal battlefield against the ESA.

In short, the NOAA and FWS are over-reaching in their attempt to influence legislation and policy through these rules changes, and they should WITHDRAW all suggested changes and let Congress rightfully decide whether the ESA needs any amendments or modifications.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9414-kmsy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0220

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Melody Tam

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## General Comment

Please do not jeopardize America's diverse wildlife population! The diversity of species is critical to maintaining our country's parks and forests. Remember that it was this Act that helped the Bald Eagle rebound in numbers. If we lose any more species we will be losing a vital part of America. We must protect all living species for our children and generations to come. Why would you want to destroy American animals/wildlife for our future citizens to enjoy??

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9414-dc98
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0221

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Olivia Sanderfoot

**Address:**

2359 Franklin Avenue E., Unit 101

Seattle, WA, 98102

**Email:** osanderfoot@gmail.com

**Phone:** 608-692-4460

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## General Comment

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like to voice my concerns regarding the proposed revisions to criteria used to designate critical habitat for threatened and endangered species. The agencies propose in section 424.12(a)(1)(ii) that if a species is not primarily threatened by modification or loss of habitat, then designating habitat as critical for that species may not be prudent. In their reasoning for this proposed change, the agencies argue that designating critical habitat for species not experiencing habitat-related threats would do nothing to address the actual threats a species is facing. Such an effort therefore does not serve its intended function to conserve the species. This reasoning is directly at odds with research that illustrates the importance of maintaining high-quality habitat for species not immediately threatened by modification or loss of current habitat, but threatened instead by other aspects of global change, such as the spread of invasive species or infectious disease, rising temperatures, weather extremes, or (to use examples provided by the agencies) loss of snowpack, glacial melt, and sea level rise.

Firstly, many of these stressors do contribute to loss of suitable habitat. For example, invasion of non-native aquatic species, such as zebra mussels, in Wyoming is threatening the states fisheries (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2010) and sea level rise is inundating intertidal zones that provide crucial habitat for seabirds (Galbraith et al. 2002). I do not believe it is appropriate to consider the effects of global environmental change on the availability of suitable habitat as separate from the effects of land use change (e.g. urbanization, industrialization). Either way, threatened and endangered species are losing habitat that is critical to their recovery and worth designating as such. Furthermore, protecting critical habitat ensures that it will not be used for activities that could lead to habitat loss or worsen other threats in the near future.

Secondly, drivers of extinction are often synergistic; multiple stressors may lead to rapid population declines (Brook et al. 2008). For example, the abundance of eastern oysters in the Chesapeake Bay has rapidly declined since 1980 due to overexploitation, loss of habitat, and disease (Wilberg et al. 2011). The Gunnison sage-grouse found in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah is threatened by loss of habitat, ongoing recreational and tourism activity, and droughts (Storch 2007). Therefore, if the goal of these agencies is to ensure that conservation efforts are effective and efficient, it is necessary that they to work toward mitigating a multitude of threats simultaneously rather than focusing on what is determined to be the primary extinction driver for a given species.

Designating critical habitat is one of the most powerful tools the agencies have in protecting threatened and endangered species. All threatened species benefit from additional habitat protection, regardless of the primary extinction drivers in play. Critical habitat designation should be considered a key component of the management plan of any threatened or endangered species. The agencies are requesting public comment to ensure these regulations are effective in furthering the ESA's ultimate goal recovery of our most imperiled species to the point they no longer need federal protection. One of the most effective and efficient routes to recovery is habitat protection, and as such I oppose the proposed changes to section 424.

The sources for the research cited above can be found at the end of this comment. I hope the agencies will consider how recent research regarding the impact of multiple stressors on imperiled species underscores the ineffectiveness of this regulation in achieving its stated purpose.

Sincerely,

Olivia V. Sanderfoot  
National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow  
School of Environmental & Forest Sciences, University of Washington

Master of Science (Environment & Resources), University of WisconsinMadison (2017)  
Bachelor of Science (Majors: Biology, Spanish; Certificate: Environmental Studies), University of WisconsinMadison (2015)

#### Bibliography:

Brook et al. 2008. Synergies among extinction drivers under global change. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*. 23(8): 453-460.

Galbraith et al. 2002. Global Climate Change and Sea Level Rise: Potential Losses of Intertidal Habitat for Shorebirds. *Waterbirds: The International Journal of Waterbird Biology*. 25(2): 173-183.

Storch 2007. Conservation status of grouse worldwide: an update. *Wildl. Biol.* 13 (Suppl. 1): 5-12.

Wilberg et al. 2011. Overfishing, disease, habitat loss, and potential extirpation of oysters in upper Chesapeake Bay. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*. 436: 131-144.

Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2010. Wyoming Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9416-kwt7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0222

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Audrey Massmann

**Address:**

Providence, RI,

**Email:** audrey\_massmann@brown.edu

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## General Comment

As a scientist, I have a number of concerns about these proposed changes.

I am troubled by the suggestion that demarcating critical habitat could cause a greater threat than leaving habitat unprotected. This shows an unfounded lack of faith in the ability of FWS professionals to carry out their mission of conservation. The agency has had remarkable success in rehabilitating threatened and endangered populations - this is what our tax dollars are paying FWS to do!

Adding the ability to declare species extinct will also decrease the success rate of this very successful law. The black-footed ferret was thought to be extinct, but its continued protected status meant that resources existed to protect it when a small population was discovered. If FWS is going to take it upon itself to declare species extinct, the criteria for determining extinction should be clearly stated in the text of the regulations. Declaring a species extinct with insufficient evidence constitutes giving up on the species with such low numbers they may go years without being detected. It is a self-fulfilling prophecy that will rob our children of the biodiverse nation they deserve to inherit.

The most ominous part of the proposed changes is the insistence on protecting only "valid taxonomic entities". Taxonomic uncertainty is a product of behavioral and evolutionary research debate. It is irrelevant to the conservation needs of the plants or animals in question. Consider the Oahu tree snails, a protected genus found no where else in the world and essential to the delicate ecology and rich cultural history of that island. Would they get cut from the list because they are not a single species? What about plant varieties - a significant portion of the protected plants list? The need for conservation was already established when these populations were added to the list. If anything, plants and animals with conflicting opinions about taxonomy deserve a stronger guarantee of protection. Because scientists are just beginning to study these organisms, there is untapped potential to make discoveries useful to industry or medicine.

Minor edits will not address these concerns. I ask that you withdraw this proposal for the sake of the integrity of one of the most effective environmental laws in our country.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9417-7tyb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0223

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tyler Golden

**Address:** United States,

**Email:** tylergoldencz@gmail.com

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## General Comment

I have just read through the Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat and would like to provide feedback. The linguistic changes proposed are not acceptable as they remove the blanket protection needed to preserve endangered and threatened species. It's also ridiculous to loosen the process on designating critical habitats to include economic inputs. It's blatantly obvious that industries will exploit this loophole to gain access to these areas. And when you have shifted the burden of proof to the animals themselves, you've got a situation where these weak regulations will result in a decline in these species. It's heartbreaking to think that corporate greed is more important than saving endangered species.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9417-m51o
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0224

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sarah Schrock

**Address:**

2255 March St  
Kalamazoo, 49001

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose these changes to the Endangered Species Act. The act was created one year before I was born and in that time I have been grateful to see the resurgence of several species we thought would be gone forever when I was young. Without these regulations these successes would likely have been impossible. However the impact of species decline takes many years to be seen and to stabilize. This is why it is so important to protect animals that are threatened as well as those that are critically endangered. The impact of current events on those animals may not truly be seen for many years.

I would gladly pay more to live in a world where we support, protect and foster wildlife diversity. I strongly believe humanity needs to begin to act more as the caretakers for our world and not as the owners. While I do not believe regulations necessarily limit growth, I do think they are necessary.

Please do not make these changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-9mpv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0225

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Hello,

I am a resident of Michigan.

I am horrified by the Trump administration's proposed rule on Endangered and Threatened Species.

Trump's policies are deplorable and sickening. I am livid about this. He does not respect the environment and the importance of diversity of plant and animal life to a healthy ecosystem and habitable planet. His administration cares only about special interests. This is another example of his short term-thinking for gain and greed.

We have to oppose this! We have to protect what remains of wildlife and diverse species. As more species die off, our beloved earth will continue to die, too.

Please protect endangered and threatened species!

Oppose this!

Thank you, NPR for giving folks a place to comment on another abomination from Donald Trump.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-eh12
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0226

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act has been very successful in preserving habitat for listed species . Biodiversity is important for all life forms on the planet. No changes should be made.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-5wi7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0227

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Donna Anonymous

**Address:** United States,

**Email:** dduditch@comcast.net

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## General Comment

I am a strong supporter of The Endangered Species Act. It is a conservation law that has saved so many species from Extinction, and it has worked amazingly well without crashing the economy since the 1970s!!!! I strongly oppose any changes to it. Thank you

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-6jws
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0228

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stephanie Malin

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## General Comment

Given that we are in the midst of the 6th mass extinction on the planet, and given the plummeting rates of biodiversity worldwide, any reductions or limitations to protections for endangered species is incredibly short-sighted. In the US, the current administration makes it incredibly clear that these reductions are motivated by the lobbying efforts of a few elite economic actors, such as major oil and gas companies and large-scale ranchers (often using our public lands to lease to graze their cattle, etc.). Unfortunately, these players have chosen to ignore or simply do not understand the systems they are disrupting and our own dependence on those systems.

I staunchly oppose any reduction or limitation of the Endangered Species Act. I believe it needs to instead be strengthened and not gutted by corporate cronies with very narrow interests. Economic development is very important, yes; so are rural livelihoods. But sustainable \*community\* development and leaving ALL forms of wealth (including biodiversity and functioning ecosystems) for future generations are much more important priorities.

Let's not let down future generations at such a critical time.

Thank you,  
Stephanie Malin, PhD

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-gdp5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0229

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stefan Kleinke

**Address:**

15965 Humboldt Peak Dr  
Broomfield, CO, 80023

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## General Comment

I hereby, strongly urge you to keep the Endangered Species Act and its previous interpretation intact. The previous application of the Act was not just one of the greatest legislative and regulatory success stories of the past fifty years, bringing iconic American wildlife such as the Bald Eagles and the Grey Wolves back from the brink of extinction, it also ensured sustainable economic development while preserving and/or restoring entire ecosystems. Just to provide a simplified example for some of the complex relationships indirectly protected by the Act: A healthy raptor population will help to control rodent populations, which in turn helps to control diseases and prevent harm to Agriculture; less rodents will also require less applications of pesticides, keeping water supplies safe and reducing the cost for treatment.

The cited burden to future economic development are misinformed by failing to consider the long-term effects of exploitation of our land and natural resources. If figuring in the true cost of unsustainable industry practices in, for example, mining, oil & gas extraction, and logging, these business models would not be competitive and economically viable at all, because a large part of their true operating expenses is deferred to the (tax-paying) public and future generations. As such, weakening the application of the Endangered Species Act in the name of falsely perceived economic advantages in the short term is an inviable business model for the long term, financially burdening our children and endangering the public.

Similar to the complex natural systems the Act successfully protected so far, its implementation is at least as complex a system of cause and effects and consequences that should be considered before any changes. Therefore, further study of, for example, the ecological and economical long-term impact is required before proposing any changes that may adversely affect the public.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-9kl7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0230

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Liz Mahon

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act works. Please do not revise. Protecting plants, animals and environmental habitat is a priority for many citizens. Once a species is gone, it is gone. No going back. please act wisely.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-iyh9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0231

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Bonnie Waring

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## General Comment

I am writing to strongly oppose the proposed revisions to the Endangered Species Act, which will catastrophically weaken the law. My objections are both scientific (I have a PhD in Ecology and am a biology professor) and civic. Conservation decisions should be guided SOLELY by the best available scientific data: the demography of the population of interest, its habitat requirements, etc. The language of the proposed revisions is a clear attempt to allow development and/or resource exploration/exploitation in habitats where threatened or endangered species are present, on the grounds that such activities are economically important. This contradicts the actual purpose of the Endangered Species Act and would make wise conservation planning impossible. Species in decline often have restricted or patchy distributions, and therefore their habitats must remain undisturbed if the populations are to recover, regardless of competing economic interests.

Once a species goes extinct, it is gone forever, along with all its potential benefit to humankind. A large fraction of pharmaceutical drugs are derived from plants and animals. A huge sector of the U.S. economy revolves around wildlife - hunting, fishing, wildlife photography, birdwatching, and many visits to national and state parks are driven by citizens' enjoyment of biodiversity. Wild species underlie 'ecosystem services' such as water purification, soil stabilization, etc. that add value to our economy. Allowing species to go extinct to preserve 'economic interests' is incredibly short-sighted and ignores the vital role that our country's natural resources play in bolstering ALL economic activity.

The proposed revisions to the ESA essentially make the Act toothless. I am disappointed in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA, who have abandoned their core mission to attempt this monstrosity of a revision.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-tb9j
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0232

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Michael Halpern

**Address:**

1825 K St Nw Suite 800

washington, DC, 20006

**Email:** agutierrez@ucsusa.org

**Phone:** 2023316952

**Submitter's Representative:** Michael Halpern

**Organization:** Union of Concerned Scientists

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## General Comment

See attached file(s)

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## Attachments

UCS extension request Listing\_Species\_and\_Designating\_Critical\_Habi

July 31, 2018

The Honorable Greg Sheehan  
Acting Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Comment period extension request for proposed rulemaking: Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat - Docket ID No. FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Dear Acting Director Sheehan:

The Union of Concerned Scientists, on behalf of more than 500,000 members and supporters across the country, respectfully requests that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) extend the comment period for the above-referenced proposed rulemaking for a minimum of sixty (60) days beyond the currently scheduled public comment deadline. We also encourage you to schedule at least one public hearing to encourage robust public input.

In your agency's own words, "[w]hen Congress passed the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1973, it recognized that our rich natural heritage is of 'esthetic, ecological, educational, recreational, and scientific value to our Nation and its people'." This landmark law has been 99% successful at saving species from extinction and has been a cornerstone of conservation and species preservation at FWS. These proposals could profoundly change the implementation of the Endangered Species Act and the public, including the scientific community, needs sufficient time to better evaluate the impacts of the proposed rule in conjunction with the other two administrative proposals<sup>1</sup> to provide comprehensive and meaningful feedback on it.

If FWS is serious about obtaining relevant information from a diversity of perspectives, the agency needs to extend the comment period by a minimum of sixty (60) days. Given the critical and comprehensive nature of this proposal, the current timeframe is wholly inadequate and will not allow for thorough public input on these proposed rules and their impact on FWS's ability to fulfill its mission to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001>,  
<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001>

Thank you for your consideration of this request. We would appreciate acknowledgement of this letter and look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Halpern". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Halpern".

Michael Halpern  
Deputy Director, Center for Science and Democracy  
Union of Concerned Scientists

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-8e0j
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0233

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jenny Oakley

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## General Comment

Comment on Section 424.11 - Factors for Listing, Delisting, or Reclassifying Species: Economic Impacts. In response to the proposed removal of the phrase without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination, from paragraph (b)". This phrase should not be removed. Even with the phrase removed " the Services will continue to make determinations based solely on biological considerations". The service can still employ evaluation and prioritization based on how effective different management interventions and techniques may be based on their budget, making the most sound investments in conservation management on behalf of the american people. The species conservation status is determined using the five statutory factors, specifically economic factors are NOT included in that determination, therefore should not be considered or published by the service along with a status ruling. It is in no way a supporting document for the ruling and it is not required for any part of the ruling consideration. Industry, NGOs, Academics, etc. are welcome to conduct a review on the economic impacts of the conservation management rulings, but that is in NO WAY the role of the service when making evaluations on factors for listing, delisting, or reclassifying species.

Comment on Section 424.12 - Criteria for Designating Critical Habitat: Not Prudent Determinations.

If you are to revise section 424.12(a)(1) by increasing the circumstances in which the services may find it is not prudent to designate critical habitat as contemplated in section 4(a)(3)(A) of the Act, this list SHOULD BE exhaustive. You state that these cases in which valuing critical habitat would not contribute to the conservation of the species would be rare. If so rare, then certainly an exhaustive list can be formulated. Furthermore, to prove that a particular circumstance of critical habitat designation is not prudent, the service would have to study and report those findings to support that claim in sufficient detail.

If that is the case, then the claim should be able to pass current act requirements as-is even if critical habitat designation is not prudent, because these data have been sufficiently studied and reported in the ruling.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-wc9j
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0234

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Heide Hennen

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-jufo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0235

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Heide Hennen

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-941a-adhd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0236

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Terry Herr

**Address:**

6596 102nd Ave  
South Haven, MI, 49090

**Email:** therr850@gmail.com

**Phone:** 2696374733

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## General Comment

I fully understand reducing regulations but weakening endangered species protections is a dangerous area. All of nature is interconnected. If we take away one flower or animal several others will be affected. Not immediately but in the near future other species will suffer till we get to the point plants and animals we depend on will suffer and die. Without bees plants will not be pollinated and not grow, like corn, beans, tomatoes. Without the common bat we will see huge increases in mosquitos. We need to protect all endangered species.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lb-eogr
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0237

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Doug Brown

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## General Comment

I oppose ALL of the proposed revisions. They seem to have the only intent of weakening and thwarting the purposes of the original act. Clearly, these changes are being proposed to benefit large corporations and not for the benefit of citizens or the ecosystems.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lc-g5ki
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0238

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Melissa Snyder

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## General Comment

Please do not repeal any laws that protect threatened or endangered species. We need to put nature above business. There is no point building our world today if we leave nothing for tomorrow.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ld-2niv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0239

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Judith Magyar

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## General Comment

Section 4 Critical Habitat

To those charged with this decision:

I remember when Richard Nixon created the Endangered Species Act in 1973. The same interests that resist it now resisted it then.

But it has endured and has proven its value and effectiveness many times over. The endangered species habitat is humans habitat too. Their health is our health.

One of the interests seeking to overturn the Act is mining. There are places in West Virginia where homeowners cannot drink the water that comes into their homes because of contaminants. Habitat protection for humans as well as species would have prevented this and would do so in the future.

I urge you not to move forward these reckless changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ld-3gw7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0240

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jessica Mays

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## General Comment

Please protect our wild life! This is one of my voting priorities!!!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94le-c1tw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0241

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kindall Jones

**Address:**

Boerne, TX, 78006

**Email:** razorbackoinkers@gmail.com

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## General Comment

I do not support the proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

The proposed changes do nothing to ensure the diversity of species in the United States. Instead the changes are designed to weaken the ESA and remove due consideration in the process of protecting species other than human.

I do not support the removal of the phrase "without reference to possible economic impacts of such determination" in Section 4(b)(1)(A). You cannot put a value on the preservation (or against the preservation) of a species just as you cannot put a value on a human's life. The cost of implementing a protection for a species is not a factor as the ESA's purpose is to protect the diversity of plant and animal life.

The plan to limit the foreseeable future (Section 4) to probable instead of possible severely restricts the ability to take timely action for species preservation. Time in species preservation needs to be considered in the multiples of decades in order to save a species. Modeling in the scientific world is required to try and predict the outcomes and how best to avert them or ameliorate them if necessary. Businesses use modeling or projecting to build their long term plans and should well understand the role it plays in preparation for the future.

The proposed changes on delisting and listing species from the threatened and endangered species list only weakens the ESA. The goal of the Endangered Species Act is to save species.

Critical habitat should include both occupied and unoccupied areas. This is necessary as the human population is continually expanding suburbia and moving into more rural areas. If we do not act to protect the areas into which the species may need to move as a result of climate change or other environmental degradation to their current habitat, there will be nowhere for the species to move.

Do not rescind or change the Section 4(d) blanket rule. Providing currently identified threatened species and species who will become listed as threatened in the future the same protections as endangered species is critical to preventing a species from becoming endangered. Any changes to this section or removal of this section will drastically imperil threatened species and will not give businesses pause before taking an action adverse to a species. This section provides the requirement for consideration of actions and modification of actions on the part of humans to conserve species.

Proposed changes to Section 7 weakens the consultation process between agencies and services. This consultation process is there to prevent harm to endangered species and their habitat and must be a requirement. The proposed change also limits the impacts which must be considered in making a decision concerning activities in protected habitats. For planners to only consider the immediate impact of activities is short-sighted and fails to consider the second and third order effects of an activity. Armies, businesses, and governments would not operate this way in the conduct of their operations - why should we allow individuals and businesses to operate as if in void when it comes to species on the brink of non-survival?

I do not agree with a deadline on completing informal consultations. If an administration does not like a rule, it can fail to provide the manpower to ensure the rule is followed which would then cause deadlines to not be met which would then automatically allow people to not follow the rule which was put in place as a protection against our selfish instincts.

I currently do not agree in identifying specific situations in which Section 7 of the ESA would not be triggered.

Sincerely,

Kindall Jones

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lg-qt3r
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0242

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jill Springer Forrest

**Address:**

3107 Westshore Dr NE

Moses Lake, WA, 98837

**Email:** JillysReststop@gmail.com

**Phone:** 5097654790

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## General Comment

Please protect all of our endangered species

I'd rather save the planet instead of big oil company shareholders. Thank you.0

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ln-rqsi
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0243

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Matthew Becker

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## General Comment

This is a horrible idea. The science is real and cannot be refuted. Do not disgrace our land by putting immediate political desires before the long-term needs of the planet that we share with all species.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lq-cw1b
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0244

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stacie Barker

**Address:**

53 Blueberry Hill Lane

Sudbury, MA, 01776

**Email:** staciebarker@gmail.com

**Phone:** 978-440-8233

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## General Comment

Please do not pass this bill. I believe that economic impacts should not be considered when designating an animal as endangered. If economic gain is allowed to influence decisions regarding when an animal should be protected, it seems very likely that the decision will always be based on money rather than on preservation of the animal. Please do not make this change.

Stacie Barker

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lr-4ooi
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0245

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I do not support these changes, which I believe will hurt and destroy endangered wildlife for our generation and for those to come. Please do not proceed with this proposed rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ls-ejmw
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0246

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Judith Katz

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## General Comment

I am totally opposed to these revisions.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lt-104f
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0247

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Lukas Anderson

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## General Comment

We must protect what is left of our world. This regulation specifically avoided considering economic impacts, because when we do that, money always wins, at the expense of everything else. For example, look at our government.

This administration would watch the world burn if it meant they could sell the ashes afterwards.

We must preserve endangered species, and already protected lands. This regulatory change does not meet that objective.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lt-osp4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0248

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Robyn Carmel

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## General Comment

I oppose ALL of the proposed revisions. I BEG you, on behalf of my children and future children of this planet, please do not turn your backs on our endangered animals. Each and every one of them exists for a reason and plays a critical role in the survival of our world's ecosystem.

Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lu-w24r
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0249

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Taylor Chase

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## General Comment

Please do not let this happen. Our environment is in such a fragile state as it is, and we really need all of these species to be around for future generations and posterity. They need to be protected

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lu-pw9u
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0250

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Cheryl Das

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act has provided needed protections to wildlife in danger for well over 40 years, preventing the extinction of 99% of listed species.

Animals that might not be here today without the Endangered Species Act include the Bald Eagle, the California Condor, the American Peregrine Falcon, the Southern Sea Otter, the Southern Sea Otter, the Florida Manatee, the Sea Turtle, and the Humpback Whale. These rollbacks of regulations will gut protections for threatened wildlife! In addition they will drastically reduce the role of science from future decision making. The proposed changes will allow officials to consider the economic impact of protecting a species when enforcing the ESA! Big business only cares about profits and it is crazy to consider mining logging, and drilling companies' claim of loss of profit over the disasterous environmental impact shown by scientific study! Do NOT implement this proposal!!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lv-68et
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0251

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stanley Gonzales

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

I copied and pasted this reply from another user because I could not have said better myself and it reflects 100% of my beliefs as an advocate for these protections!

The endangered species act is one of the most important conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lw-vh9m
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0252

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Dont make any of these changes, this is ridiculous. America will hate you either now and later or later if these go through, and I dont want that.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lw-t1vp
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0253

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sharon Roy

**Address:**

1601 Sheffield Road

Birmingham, MI, 48009

**Email:** sharonroypt@hotmail.com

**Phone:** 248-646-7105

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## General Comment

According to a national poll conducted in 2015, 90 percent of American voters support the Endangered Species Act. Impressive results in an era marked by political polarization. The survey provides strong evidence that regardless of political persuasion, gender, ethnicity or location, most people support this decades-old conservation law.

After a plant or animal has vanished from a landscape, its loss reverberates sometimes in unexpected ways. One example is the rise of Lyme disease, a chronic illness that causes joint pain, fatigue and memory loss. It's a growing epidemic in the Northeast and upper Midwest, caused by a bacteria transmitted to humans through tick bites. Because ticks get this disease from the rodents they feed on, many wildlife biologists have linked the rise of Lyme disease to the loss of large predators that would normally eat rodents.

More than four decades after this legal safety net was created, evidence of its impact is clear: 99 percent of listed species have not perished.

Endangered species are an economic benefit. A university of Montana research study has shown that visitors were drawn to visit Yellowstone National Park after wolves were re-introduced, contributing approximately \$35.5 million per year to the regional economy.

The Endangered Species Act protects plants as well as animals. It has prevented the loss of rare plants, many of which may have medicinal properties. A majority of widely-used prescription drugs are derived from natural sources. Yet, only a small percentage of the known plant species has ever been screened for medicinal uses, and still more species remain unknown to science.

Despite having been in effect for 4 decades, the economy of the United States has continued to grow, indicating that the regulations in the act are not a barrier to economic growth.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m3-th8q
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0254

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jonathan Cummings

**Address:**

6 Tayla Way

Nottingham, NH, 03290

**Email:** jonathan.cummings@gmail.com

**Phone:** 8029998684

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## General Comment





See attached file(s)

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## Attachments

Cummings\_et\_al-2018-Conservation\_Biology

# Implicit decision framing as an unrecognized source of confusion in endangered species classification

Jonathan W. Cummings <sup>1,\*</sup> Sarah J. Converse <sup>1,2</sup> David R. Smith <sup>3</sup> Steve Morey,<sup>4</sup> and Michael C. Runge <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, 12100 Beech Forest Road, Laurel, MD, 20708, U.S.A.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Geological Survey, Washington Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, School of Environmental and Forest Sciences & School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195-5020, U.S.A.

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Geological Survey, Lectown, Science Center, 11649 Lectown Road, Kearneysville, WV, 25430, U.S.A.

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Region, 911 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, OR, 97232, U.S.A.

**Abstract:** *Legal classification of species requires scientific and values-based components, and how those components interact depends on how people frame the decision. Is classification a negotiation of trade-offs, a decision on how to allocate conservation efforts, or simply a comparison of the biological status of a species to a legal standard? The answers to problem-framing questions such as these influence decision making in species classifications. In our experience, however, decision makers, staff biologists, and stakeholders often have differing perspectives of the decision problem and assume different framings. In addition to differences between individuals, in some cases it appears individuals themselves are unclear about the decision process, which contributes to regulatory paralysis, litigation, and a loss of trust by agency staff and the public. We present 5 framings: putting species in the right bin, doing right by the species over time, saving the most species on a limited budget, weighing extinction risk against other objectives, and strategic classification to advance conservation. These framings are inspired by elements observed in current classification practices. Putting species in the right bin entails comparing a scientific status assessment with policy thresholds and accounting for potential misclassification costs. Doing right by the species adds a time dimension to the classification decision, and saving the most species on a limited budget classifies a suite of species simultaneously. Weighing extinction risk against other objectives would weigh ecological or socioeconomic concerns in classification decisions, and strategic classification to advance conservation would make negotiation a component of classification. We view these framings as a means to generate thought, discussion, and movement toward selection and application of explicit classification framings. Being explicit about the decision framing could lead decision makers toward more efficient and defensible decisions, reduce internal confusion and external conflict, and support better collaboration between scientists and policy makers.*

**Keywords:** decision theory, Endangered Species Act, game theory, multiple-criteria decision analysis, problem framing, red lists, risk assessment, threatened species

Marcos de Decisión Implícita como una Fuente Irreconocible de Confusión dentro de la Clasificación de Especies en Peligro

**Resumen:** *La clasificación legal de las especies requiere componentes científicos y basados en valores, y cómo interactúan esos componentes depende de cómo las personas enmarcan esa decisión. ¿Una clasificación es una negociación de compensaciones, una decisión sobre cómo asignar los esfuerzos de conservación, o simplemente una comparación del estado biológico de las especies de acuerdo a un estándar legal? Las respuestas para preguntas de enmarcación de problemas como las anteriores influyen sobre la toma de*

\*Current address: School for Marine Science and Technology, University of Massachusetts – Dartmouth, 836 South Rodney French Boulevard, New Bedford, MA 02744, U.S.A., email [jcummings@umassd.edu](mailto:jcummings@umassd.edu)

**Article impact statement:** *Explicit decision framing in legal classification of species can reduce conflict and yield more efficient and defensible conservation decisions.*

*Paper submitted March 23, 2017; revised manuscript accepted May 4, 2018.*

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*decisiones dentro de la clasificación de especies. Sin embargo, en nuestra experiencia, los responsables de las decisiones, los biólogos del equipo, y los accionistas tienen frecuentemente perspectivas discrepantes sobre el problema de decisión y suponen diferentes marcos. Además de las diferencias entre los individuos, en algunos casos parece que los mismos individuos no tienen claro el proceso de decisión, lo que contribuye a una parálisis regulatoria, litigación, y la pérdida de la confianza por parte de la agencia y el público. Presentamos cinco marcos: colocar a las especies dentro del compartimento correcto, hacerle bien a la especie con el tiempo, salvar a la mayor cantidad de especies con un presupuesto limitado, sopesar el riesgo de extinción frente a otros objetivos, y la clasificación estratégica para avanzar la conservación. Estos marcos están inspirados por elementos observados en las prácticas actuales de conservación. La colocación de las especies dentro del compartimento correcto implica comparar una evaluación del estado científico con los límites de la política y considerar los costos de una posible clasificación errónea. Hacerle bien a la especie añade una dimensión de tiempo a la decisión de clasificación, y salvar a la mayor cantidad de especies con un presupuesto limitado clasifica a un conjunto de especies de manera simultánea. Sopesar el riesgo de extinción frente a otros objetivos consideraría a los asuntos ecológicos o socioeconómicos dentro de las decisiones de clasificación, y la clasificación estratégica para avanzar la conservación haría que la negociación fuera un componente de la clasificación. Vemos estos marcos como medios para generar pensamiento, discusión, y movimiento hacia la selección y aplicación de marcos explícitos de clasificación. Si se es explícito sobre el marco de decisión, se puede llevar a los responsables de las decisiones hacia decisiones más eficientes y defendibles, a reducir la confusión interna y a externar el conflicto, y a respaldar una mejor colaboración entre los científicos y los creadores de políticas.*

**Palabras Clave** Acta de Especies en Peligro, análisis multicriterio de decisiones, enmarcación de problemas, especies amenazadas, listas rojas, teoría de decisiones, teoría de juegos, valoración de riesgos

**摘要:** 物种法定的濒危等级划分需要考虑科学和价值成分, 而它们的互动取决于决策框架的制定。等级划分是利益权衡的协商, 是对保护工作如何分配的决策, 还是物种的生物学状况与法定标准的简单对照? 对这些问题的回答会影响物种等级划分的决策。然而, 根据我们的经验, 决策者、生物学学者以及利益相关者往往对决策问题有不同观点, 并倾向于采取不同的框架。除了不同个体之间差异外, 一些情况下似乎个体自身对于决策过程也不甚清楚, 这往往导致监管无力、诉讼发生, 以及评估机构人员和公众信任的丧失。这里, 我们提出了五种决策框架: 将物种归入合适的类别、随时间推移让物种正确分类、用有限的预算拯救最多的物种、权衡灭绝风险与其它目标, 还有推进保护的策略分类。这些框架的提出受到了当前等级划分实践中的一些因素的启发。“将物种归入合适的类别”需要比较科学的等级评估和政策的临界值, 并考虑潜在分类错误的成本; “让物种正确分类”在等级划分的决策中增加了时间维度; “用有限的预算拯救最多的物种”同时给一系列的物种划分等级; “权衡灭绝风险与其它目标”会在决策时权衡生态学、社会经济学问题; 而“推进保护的策略分类”会将协商纳入到等级划分中。我们认为这些框架是引起思考、讨论, 并促进明确的等级划分框架的选择及应用的手段。而确定明确的决策框架可以引导决策者做出更合理有效的决策, 减少内部混乱和外部冲突, 并支持科学家和决策者之间更好的合作。【翻译: 胡怡思; 审校: 聂永刚】

**关键词:** 《濒危物种法案 (Endangered Species Act) 》, 受胁迫物种, 决策论, 风险评估, 多准则决策分析, 博弈论, 红色名录, 问题构建

## Introduction

Endangered species legislation protects species by associating regulatory protection with categories of extinction risk, and the legislation (or related policy) guides assignment of species to categories. For example, the risk categories in the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (16 USC 1531 et seq.) are “endangered,” “threatened,” and “not warranted.” A species should be classified as endangered if it “is in danger of extinction in all or a significant portion of its range” and threatened if it “is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future in all or a significant portion of its range.” Similar structures are found in the statutes of other nations and states.

Regulatory classification of species has both scientific and policy components. Virtually all species face some danger of extinction. Indeed, on a geological time

scale, all species are doomed to extinction (Mace & Lande 1991). However, we do not list all species because the legal classification of species follows from a statement of societal risk tolerance applied to a species risk assessment. Naturally, previous approaches have framed the problem of species classification as a form of risk assessment and focused on a comparison of a scientifically determined species’ status with predetermined policy thresholds (i.e., quantitative listing criteria). Some authors describe the method for assessing species’ status through population viability analysis (PVA) (Taylor 1995; McGowan et al. 2014) or other quantitative methods (e.g., Patrick & Damon-Randall 2008). Several teams in the United States have worked with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries to discuss the development of quantitative listing criteria to

categorize species given PVA results (Demaster et al. 2004; Cochrane et al. 2011; Regan et al. 2013). This framing of the species classification problem, however, has not been widely adopted. There are several explanations for limited adoption of quantitative listing criteria. There has been a resistance to the widespread use of PVA as an assessment tool, and agency guidance regarding ESA decision making indicates a reluctance to establish universal policy standards for risk tolerance (Doremus 1997). Nevertheless, we suspect a third reason is that decision makers frame the decision in fundamentally different ways or perhaps do not themselves have clarity in their framing. We propose that case-by-case framings and a lack of transparency in the framing of decisions limit the consistency of classifications, cause discord within regulatory agencies during the classification process, and contribute to stakeholder dissatisfaction with the listing process.

We considered 5 framings for species classification decisions that correspond to the range of frameworks and framework components we have observed in practice, noting the important policy and scientific tasks required to reach a decision in each: putting species in the right bin, doing right by the species over time, saving the most species on a limited budget, weighing extinction risk against other objectives, and strategic classification to advance conservation. The framings we examined are informed by the range of national classification frameworks, our conversations with scientists and policy makers about species risk classification, and our own observations. We did not analyze the frameworks from a legal perspective. Although this set is not exhaustive, we believe it represents the majority of frameworks in play in real-world settings. Our goal was to illustrate how the framing of decisions can profoundly influence what drives species classifications and the tasks and roles of those involved in the decisions. We believe that explicit discussion of the classification framework will provide a foundation on which to establish transparent policy standards for use in assessments and to increase efficiency and consistency of classifications, improve internal and external communication about implementation, and increase the relevance of scientific efforts to better support classification decisions in governmental regulation.

## Putting Species in the Right Bin

### Description

Perhaps the most intuitive way to think about species classification is as the task of assigning each species to the correct risk category or bin (framing 1). The obvious tasks under this framing are to gather relevant information, assess the species' status, and compare it with established definitions for each bin (e.g., endangered, threatened, or not warranted under the ESA). However, species' status

is uncertain due to uncertainty in population dynamics, limiting factors, and future threats affecting extinction risk. Thus, an additional task is to incorporate the risks and costs of misclassification. A formal question for this framing is, What species classification minimizes the expected misclassification costs?

### Policy Tasks

Three tasks require interpretation of the intent of the legal statute when applying this framework. First, the metrics to assess species' status need to be identified. It is common to consider the probability of extinction (e.g., as a reflection of the phrase "in danger of extinction" in the ESA), but other metrics and approaches have also been articulated (Andelman et al. 2004; de Grammont & Cuarón 2006). Second, the classification bins need to be defined in terms of the assessment metrics. If probability of extinction is the metric, then the time frame (e.g., a number of years) and risk threshold (e.g., percent chance) need to be established for the boundaries between bins. Much has been written about the selection of these thresholds (e.g., Patrick & Damon-Randall 2008; USFWS 2010; McGowan et al. 2014), but in general standards have not been established.

The third policy task in this framing is to establish the cost of misclassification, which has received the least attention to date, and to our knowledge has not been considered explicitly in past ESA classifications. There are biological, societal, and economic costs of misclassification. Failing to list a species when it should be listed is costly when it compromises the long-term conservation of the species. Conversely, listing a species when it should not be listed incurs unnecessary conservation costs and imposes an unnecessary regulatory burden on the public.

### Scientific Task

Given a clear delineation of the bins and an understanding of the misclassification costs, the scientific task is to evaluate the species' status through PVA or other assessment techniques that account for uncertainty (e.g., Taylor 1995; Beissinger & McCullough 2002; McGowan et al. 2014). These assessments should provide a prediction of the probability that the species is in each bin (e.g., 0.25 probability that the species is endangered, 0.75 probability that the species is threatened). For each listing category, the misclassification cost is multiplied by the probability that the species belongs in a given bin, and the bin with the lowest expected misclassification cost is recommended. Regan et al. (2013) discuss possible bin definitions and some of their implications.

### Implications

This framing is associated with heuristics such as considering the weight of evidence or erring on the side of the

**Table 1.** Two misclassification cost matrices for putting species in the right bin (framing 1) when costs are symmetric (equally costly to underprotect and overprotect) and asymmetric (costlier to underprotect than to overprotect).<sup>a</sup>

		Symmetric			Asymmetric <sup>b</sup>			
		Probability	NW	T	E	NW	T	E
True status	NW	0.60	-	0.5	1.0	-	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	0.5 <sup>c</sup>
	T	0.30	0.5	-	0.5	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	-	0.5 <sup>c</sup>
	E	0.10	1.0	0.5	-	1.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.7 <sup>d</sup>	-
Expected misclassification cost <sup>e</sup>			0.25 <sup>f</sup>	0.35	0.75	0.37	0.31 <sup>f</sup>	0.45

<sup>a</sup>Costs are combined with the probabilistic assessment of the likelihood that the species falls into each category to calculate the expected misclassification cost for each potential listing decision. Abbreviations: NW, not warranted; T, threatened; E, endangered.

<sup>b</sup>The asymmetric matrix errs on the side of the species.

<sup>c</sup>Misclassification costs associated with overprotection (undue regulatory burden).

<sup>d</sup>Misclassification costs associated with underprotection (lost conservation opportunity).

<sup>e</sup>Probability weighted sum of the misclassification costs for a given classification.

<sup>f</sup>Listing decision with the lowest expected cost of misclassification in each cost scenario.

species, which reflect the importance of the risk attitudes inherent in species classification decisions. A misclassification cost matrix (Table 1) provides a way to formally account for risk tolerance. For example, suppose a status assessment estimates a probability distribution for classification as not warranted with probability 0.6, threatened with probability 0.3, and endangered with probability 0.1. Using a symmetric misclassification cost matrix (Table 1), the expected misclassification cost is lowest for a not-warranted determination ( $0.6*0+0.3*0.5+0.1*1 = 0.25$ ), which reflects the weight of evidence. However, if an asymmetric cost matrix is used with a greater penalty for under protection than overprotection (Table 1), the same assessment can lead to a threatened classification, reflecting an effort to err on the side of protecting the species in the face of uncertainty. Thus, the optimal listing classification in this framing can be influenced by the asymmetry of misclassification costs, which shifts the burden of proof when costs of over- or underprotection change. Misclassification costs provide a way to explicitly weigh the evidence required, the nature of the burden of proof, and the risk tolerance in the face of uncertainty.

At this point, readers who practice species classification may feel a sense of recognition and a sense of discomfort. We suspect that putting species in the right bin is the most common implicit framework in species classification efforts. But in our experience, it is uncommon to have the information or resources to estimate the probability of extinction and rare to even discuss misclassification costs. Instead, qualitative analyses of proxy metrics (e.g., abundance) and their subsequent interpretation are often coupled with vague bin thresholds, which means difficult policy judgments are embedded in the scientific analysis or masked by opaque documentation.

Therefore, moving toward a full implementation of this framing requires explicit completion of the policy tasks described. Boyd et al. (2016) performed a retrospective analysis of past ESA listing decisions to describe the implicit policy thresholds that emerged, and Cochrane et al.

(2011) surveyed biologists' opinions about the definition of endangerment, either of which could be used as a starting point for establishing policy standards. The documentation of ESA classifications is often too vague to determine whether a threshold for the classification categories was established regarding the assessment metric(s) or not. However, the Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*) classification procedure described by Patrick and Damon-Randall (2008) provides an example of this framing. Some nations, such as Brazil, employ a form of this framing by adding a legal classification that has regulatory implications for the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List categorization of each species. This amounts to adopting the IUCN Red List metrics, bins, and scientific procedure and adding regulatory consequences, an example of implementing framing 1 without a misclassification-cost step.

## Doing Right by the Species Over Time

### Description

Framing 1 pressures decision makers to make a correct one-time decision. Managers who worry about mistakenly listing a species when it does not warrant listing may realize classification decisions can be revisited after uncertainty is reduced. This thinking suggests the desire to do right by the species over time (framing 2) (i.e., treat species classifications as recurrent decisions). From this perspective, the question is, What species classification, now and in the future, minimizes cumulative misclassification costs? For this framing, rather than selecting a single best classification at one point in time, a decision maker selects the best classification at any point in time. This enables decision makers to account for their ability to reclassify species when they obtain additional information. The optimal sequence of classifications through time will minimize the cumulative misclassification costs. In decision-analytic terms, this is a dynamic decision



problem (Williams & Johnson 2013; McGowan et al. 2015) or, possibly, an adaptive dynamic problem if reduction in uncertainty is pursued (Williams 1996). The details of dynamic decision problems in conservation applications are described by Marescot et al. (2013) and Fackler and Pacifici (2014).

### Policy Tasks

Determining the assessment metrics and their associated classification thresholds are identical to the first two policy tasks in framing 1. The third policy task—development of the misclassification cost matrix—is similar to the task in framing 1, but misclassification costs could change over time.

### Scientific Tasks

The primary scientific task—predicting the species' status with the selected metrics—is the same for framings 1 and 2. However, as time passes the status of the species may change as threats manifest or ongoing conservation efforts take effect, affecting the likelihood and costs of misclassification. Therefore, framing 2 also requires forecasting how a species' classification will affect its future status and how much uncertainty will be reduced over time. Using this forecast, the task is to identify the sequence of classifications through time that produces the lowest expected misclassification cost.

### Implications

Framing the problem as a sequence of recurrent listing classifications has interesting implications. In addition to costs of under- or overprotection, this framing introduces two additional costs: the political costs and the practical costs of revisiting a species classification. The political cost may arise as a function of stakeholders' reactions to a change in species classification, whereas the practical cost is the cost of performing the necessary scientific and administrative work. When reclassification costs are negligible, provided the status is not expected to deteriorate quickly, and there is an opportunity for learning, there is less pressure to correctly classify a species during its first evaluation. However, increasing costs of reclassification would increase the pressure to apply a correct initial classification. By evaluating the changes in classification that may occur with application of more detailed information, the benefits provided by additional information can be determined and evaluated formally based on the value of information (Runge 2011; Runge et al. 2011).

Our development of this framing was motivated by species that have been considered for listing multiple times. One particularly relevant example is the withdrawal of the proposed listing of the Wolverine (*Gulo gulo luscus*) due to uncertainty about the effects of cli-

mate change and to enable additional research. A decision to delay listing while additional information is obtained is compatible with framing 2.

## Saving the Most Species on a Limited Budget

### Description

What if, rather than considering each species in isolation, one classified multiple species simultaneously? The listing process itself is expensive, can lead to contentious litigation, requires investment in recovery planning and implementation, and incurs a regulatory burden. With a limited budget, it is logical to focus on listing the group of species for which protection is most cost-effective (framing 3). The formal question is, Given budgetary constraints, what suite of species classifications maximizes the expected number of persisting species? The key concept that prompts this shift to a multiple-species framing is the recognition that there are only so many resources available to allocate to species conservation (Ashe 2014).

### Policy Tasks

In this multispecies framing, the statement of values as a policy standard (i.e., the objective function) can take a variety of subtly different forms (Nicholson & Possingham 2006). One possible standard is to maximize the expected number of species that will persist long into the future, with possible adjustments such as weighting species differently if some are deemed more important than others (e.g., Carroll et al. 1996). The available budget constrains the total number of species that can be listed.

### Scientific Tasks

The scientific task is to forecast the fate of all considered species both with and without protection and the costs of classification for each. For example, if the objective is measured using the expected number of species persisting over the next 100 years, the scientific task is to predict the cost of management as well as each species' probability of persistence for 100 years if it is not listed, listed as threatened, or listed as endangered. The optimization procedure, which is a type of portfolio analysis (Marsh et al. 2007; Joseph et al. 2009; Converse et al. 2011), searches for the classification of each species that maximizes the expected number of species persisting over time while meeting the budget constraint.

### Implications

With limited resources and an objective to maximize the expected number of persisting species, it is optimal to list

the species whose extinction risk can be reduced most (or reduced below some threshold) at least cost (Bottrill et al. 2008; Wilson et al. 2011). Species that are expected to become extinct regardless of their listing classification might remain unlisted. Similarly, species requiring costly actions to recover them might not be listed. This framework appears inconsistent with the practice of listing species with a low probability of persistence despite their dismal and costly prospects for recovery (Martin-Lopez et al. 2011; Wilson et al. 2011), which perhaps occurs because of legal requirements or a different objective function. The potential benefits of this approach are more efficient species classifications and recoveries (Bottrill et al. 2008).

In a sense, this framing treats listing itself as a recovery action, indeed, as the overarching recovery action for a species, and evaluates how to allocate effort across species toward recovery. This framing fits within the general problem of allocating resources to achieve conservation objectives. Joseph et al. (2009) applied this framing to the allocation of conservation efforts to imperiled species in New Zealand.

## Weighing Extinction Risk Against Other Objectives

### Description

It would be possible for decision makers to complete the policy tasks of framings 1, 2, or 3 at a single time and apply those policy standards to subsequent classifications. However, managers may reject those framings if they believe the same standards do not apply to all species under all circumstances. In our experience, the practice under the ESA has been to treat each listing determination as context specific. There are several possible explanations for this. First, one might argue that some species are more important than others owing to their genetic uniqueness, cultural importance, or ecosystem function. Second, the consequences of listing affect other societal objectives, such as recreation, economic development, or private property rights. Much of the discussion about the implementation of the ESA and criticisms of the act (Carroll et al. 1996; Doremus 1997) suggest a move toward a framing that accounts for multiple objectives. Indeed, many other natural resource decisions account for multiple objectives (Huang et al. 2011), and the stated purpose of the ESA recognizes that species have esthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value. The question associated with weighing extinction risk against other objectives (framing 4) is, What is the best species classification given multiple objectives?

### Policy Tasks

The first policy task is to define the objectives and associated metrics on which listing consequences need to be

evaluated. Some metrics could be taken from framings 1 to 3 (e.g., the probability of extinction), but new metrics will be needed for the other objectives. A challenging aspect of this first task is to determine which of the objectives are admissible under the relevant statute. The second policy task involves weighing those objectives against each other. In multiple-objective decisions, the challenge is to evaluate trade-offs; that is, how does a decision maker value one objective relative to the others? This challenge is often resolved by assigning a relative importance weight to each objective. Then, the best classification has the greatest weighted-average benefit across objectives. For an overview of multiple-objective decisions (multicriteria decision analysis) and their application to environmental management, see Huang et al. (2011), Conroy and Peterson (2013), and Goodwin and Wright (2014).

### Scientific Tasks

The scientific evaluation under this framing must include the effect of the decision on each objective. Objectives reflecting species status are assessed as described in framings 1–3. Assessments are also needed for the broader societal objectives (reflecting the degree of regulatory burden, economic costs, recreational opportunities, etc.).

### Implications

Framings 1–3 do not explicitly consider multiple objectives in listing decisions, although their policy tasks include implicit objectives beyond species conservation through the setting of policy thresholds, such as the desire to avoid regulatory burden or minimize costs. Decision makers may struggle to explicitly balance multiple interests, and they must wrestle with which objectives to consider. Under the Canadian Species at Risk Act (SARA), it is admissible to consider socioeconomic consequences in a listing classification (Waples et al. 2013). In contrast, the language of the ESA likely constrains this framing. The ESA states that listing classifications be made “solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available,” which is typically taken to mean multiple objectives may not be considered. This is a broad constraint, and in practice it is unclear what objectives may be in play under this framing, particularly given that additional objectives, such as economic considerations, are admissible in post-listing determinations. This is a wellspring of ESA conflict.

In our experience, the thinking behind framing 4 may have been applied to some high-profile species, such as those associated with substantial trade-offs between protection and economic development or those with well-funded nongovernmental organization support for their conservation. Based on responses to the classifications of the snail darter (*Percina tanas*), gray wolf (*Canis lupus*),

polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*), and Greater Sage-Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) there seem to be prominent perspectives in some communities that associate those decisions with consideration of multiple objectives. Under SARA the classification system allows implementation from this framing through the discretion it gives to the Canadian Minister of Environment to arrive at a classification.

Some authors suggest additional objectives for consideration in listing decisions, such as a species' ecological uniqueness, function, or endemism; species' aesthetic, scientific, or recreational value; and the effectiveness and cost of recovery actions for both the target and nontarget species (Carroll et al. 1996; Shogren et al. 1999; D'Elia et al. 2008). Results of a survey of social opinion (Wallmo & Lew 2011) support the use of multiple objectives based on the finding of distinct preferences for some species over others. We recognize that under the ESA and some other legal frameworks it is uncertain which, if any, of these potential objectives are admissible.

## Strategic Classification to Advance Conservation

### Description

The ultimate goal of species classification laws is the long-term conservation of species. In many cases, the actions that result in conservation are undertaken not by a single government agency, but by private landowners, industries, conservation organizations, indigenous groups, or multiple government agencies. Thus, long-term conservation often hinges on the cooperation and participation of many partners. How does listing classification play a role in motivating and encouraging cooperation? This question suggests a framing that considers the strategic role of listing decisions within larger conservation endeavors (framing 5). Accounting for multiple parties, the question is, What actions should be taken to achieve long-term species conservation, given the effects of partner cooperation? This framing portrays conservation as a set of negotiated actions among multiple parties, whereby listing decisions are made in a way that incorporates the actions taken by outside stakeholders.

There are two key differences between framing 5 and framings 1–4. One is that decision makers can explicitly consider and select between actions that influence future regulatory authority and the degree of future cooperation from partner organizations. The second is that in addition to the task of predicting species status, the actions and reactions of stakeholders must also be predicted. How decision makers act and how they communicate about listing classifications could influence the behavior of other participants in negotiations. From a decision-analysis perspective, one way to view this framing is through an application of game theory (Colyvan et al. 2011) or negotiation analysis (Sebenius 2007).

### Policy Tasks

The policy tasks involve identifying each participant's objectives and how much consideration to give to those participants' objectives. The particulars depend on the participants, their objectives, and the set of actions available to each participant.

### Scientific Tasks

In this framing, part of the scientific task is to predict the behavior, actions, and reactions of each participant in response to the classification actions and the effects of those actions on the achievement of conservation and strategic objectives. This is challenging work that requires expertise from many fields, including social science, and we are not aware of any formal examples. However, we suspect these calculations are made informally on a regular basis by decision makers.

### Implications

With this framing, one can account for the recurrent and interdependent nature of decisions across species and the political dimensions of listing decisions. Adopting this framing would likely change the set of species that are listed. For example, choosing not to list a controversial species might increase the likelihood of cooperation for conservation of other species or reduce the likelihood of losing resources to litigation. We believe this framing is one that may currently be used in listing decisions of particularly high-profile species. The Greater Sage-Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) and New England cottontail (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*) listing decisions, in which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service made not-warranted findings following commitments to conservation from stakeholders, could be viewed as originating from this framing.

### Discussion

In our experience, individual decision makers, agency staff, and stakeholders view listing decisions differently and assume different framings that stem from an implicit perspective on the classification process rather than from an explicit and commonly understood perspective. The fact that we can identify examples of the use, or perceived use, of multiple framings across our ESA examples, as well as expressions of different framings in other classification laws, supports this claim. We suggest that disagreements about listing determinations are rooted in the participants' alternative perspectives, which lead to different participants working from different implicit framings. An explicit decision framing, based on a single shared perspective, could help reduce regulatory

paralysis, litigation, and loss of trust by agency staff and the public. In a clear framing, the factors influencing the decision are readily identifiable. Perhaps more importantly, those factors that are not pertinent would also be clear, potentially alleviating some of the controversies in listing decisions. A common understanding of the framing in use might enable interested parties to identify the applicability, or the lack thereof, of their information or comments to the science and policy tasks of the framing. Interested parties and decision makers could perhaps more readily supply and critique available information based on the factors relevant to the applied framing.

The challenges of developing an explicit decision framing for species classification are three-fold. The first is to identify the preferences and values that capture a society's tolerance of extinction risk. Once those values are identified, the second challenge is to select and fully develop the decision framing to clarify and delineate the policy and scientific tasks and indicate how these elements are integrated. The preceding descriptions of five frameworks represent steps toward fully delineating an explicit framework. The final challenge is to apply and communicate that framework in a consistent and explicit manner such that a common perspective can be developed by those participating in the decision process. Although effort has been devoted to developing the science and policy tasks for listing classifications, we argue that such development is premature if the framing of the decision is not clear. In developing a framing for species classification, the following factors may be relevant. **Legality:** Does the framing comport with the intent and legal interpretation of the current law or does it require amendment of the law? **Realism:** Does the framing match actual conditions in which decision makers work, such as budgetary constraints, available skill sets, temporal constraints, costs of reclassification, feasibility of required analyses, multiple objectives, and the role of stakeholders? **Transparency:** Does the framing result in a clear and open decision process, which is a fundamental value in a democracy? **Consistency:** Does the framing lead to consistent outcomes across different decisions? **Administrative efficiency:** Does the framing help managers delegate science and policy tasks efficiently? **Conservation value:** Does the framing promote the conservation benefit as intended?

Selection of a framing based on these multiple factors can be a multiple-objective decision itself. Addressing these factors so that an explicit framing that meets society's and decision makers' objectives is at the heart of the discussions we hope to bring about with this essay.

Species conservation does not end with a classification decision; in many cases, it marks the beginning. Explicit discussion of frameworks among recovery team members and between the recovery team and stakeholders has the potential to significantly improve the recovery planning process, and aspects of the listing-decision framings could

translate to recovery planning decisions as well. For example, recovery plans and critical habitat designations may be more explicit about socioeconomic values (framing 4), which could influence the allocation of resources (framing 3) to support recovery actions. However, a listing classification in a regulatory setting also has direct socioeconomic consequences, and the risk attitude that produces misclassification costs (framing 1) can therefore be viewed as resulting from implicit consideration of multiple objectives (framing 4).

We suggest that when agencies act without an explicit, commonly understood decision framing, it confuses everybody and invites miscommunication, unproductive dispute, and a lack of transparency, all of which can undermine the ultimate conservation goals. We view the continued confusion over policy and science as a symptom of a deeper source of conflict reflecting the lack of clarity in the listing decision, which an explicit framework and the shared perspective developed from clear communication and implementation of that framework could reduce. An explicit framework can provide scientists with a clear understanding of the analyses necessary to support the decision process, stakeholders with a clear understanding of what and how information is considered in the decision process, and agency staff and decision makers with a clear understanding of how the steps taken by each individual in the process will combine to produce a classification decision. We hope the framings presented here provide a starting point for an open conversation about the factors to consider in species classification and a shared understanding of what is and is not relevant to listing decisions.

## Acknowledgments

We were supported by USGS and USFWS. Our thinking on the structure and analysis of endangered species decisions has been formed during numerous rich discussions with many colleagues, especially J. Cochrane, M. Thabault, R. Waples, H. Bell, B. Jessup, J. Newman, and T. Woods. We thank R. Akçakaya, N. Allan, L. Kordonow, T. Regan, J. Szymanski, M. Thabault, and R. Waples for helpful comments on an earlier version of the manuscript. The findings and conclusions in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m7-7j4x
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0255

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Rev. Dr Chad Rimmer

**Address:** United States,

**Email:** chad.rimmer@gmail.com

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## General Comment

I oppose the proposal to:

- 1) remove the blanket protection of threatened species that will be endangered in the foreseeable future. In section 424.11, they want to insert a section that requires officials to demonstrate that the endangerment of species is probable. In other words, the burden of proof would rest on the animals, not industries. The Administrations proposal is based on a linguistic difference that wants to distinguish whether data suggests endangerment is reliable or certain. This, friends, is building a house on shifting sand.
- 2) loosen the process of making decisions to protect the habitats and ecosystems of endangered species based solely on scientific data without reference to possible economic or other impacts. In other words, by removing that phrase without reference to possible economic or other impacts from 424.11 paragraph (b), the following situation could happen. Scientists bring data to congress that suggests a particular river is necessary to preserve the Eagle and River Otter, because they feed on a particular fish in that river, and therefore, a pharmaceutical company cannot build their plant on that river because it will stir up silt and kill the fish and endanger the Eagles and Otters. But now, congress(men) can over-ride the protection of that habitat by suggesting that not building the plant would diminish the profitability of the company.
- 3) change other language regarding factors for de-listing species, and designating what are critical habitats, and unoccupied areas, knowing that these changes are intended to reduce the burden of regulation. Of course we need a just economy. But, the economy does not need an advocatethreatened and endangered species, and their ecosystems do. We cannot undo decades of efforts to conserve biodiversity by allowing financial de-regulation to reduce the complexity of ecosystems, commodify the value of creatures, and gamble on the probability that habitats are not as delicately balanced as science suggests.

I am opposed to these changes for ecological reasons as named above. But, I am also opposed on more fundamental philosophical bases. The Fish and Wildlife Service Deputy Director, Greg Sheehan, claims that the Trump Administration is doing this because they are "dedicated to being a good neighbor". This is a socially, scientifically and theologically corrupt idea of caring for our neighbor. Please remember that after the flood, a rainbow was put in the sky as a reminder that God would never harm the earth and all creatures...they are our

neighbors, and we need to do our part to protect them, too. And in the end, our well-being is inextricably linked to theirs. Disarming or reducing protections of habitats that support biodiversity will only expedite the increase of climate change, the onset of unjust pressures related to climate change, and the collapse of our economy, which regardless of short-sighted economic metrics, is entirely based on the health of the earth.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m1-qh20
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0256

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** George Barker

**Address:**

27 Church St.

White Plains, NY, 10603

**Email:** gbarker31@aol.com

**Phone:** 941-448-7185

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## General Comment

I am opposed to any diminution of the Endangered Species Act. Removal of any of the animals, fish, or fowl now protected is ill advised if predicated on money considerations.

Sincerely,

George D. Barker

271 Church St

White Plains, NY

10603



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m0-nmmo
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0257

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** dj creager

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## General Comment

As a student at CSU, majoring in wildlife biology and fishery sciences, I support this amendment. By revising the ESA we are allowing current laws and driving factors to make our laws stronger and concurrent with the times. If we do not adapt our laws to meet current needs and ideals we are opening the door for further damage to the ecosystems we are trying to protect. As we progress further into an age of technology there are needs that need to be addressed to further us as a species. As horrific and unjust as it sounds, if the difference between a city no-longer becoming reliant on coal and switching to wind, solar, or hydro power is subjected to the protection of an endangered species I believe we need to weigh the role of said species verses the greater good. If we allow the ESA to act on a case to case biases it will save funds allocated to non presented species and allow for us as a species to become better for our environment as a whole. The goal of this amendment, in my opinion, is to save funds and further progress us for the greater good of the entire country or planet.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m0-cvho
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0258

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act has been one of the most successful government programs EVER. Do not weaken it. Also, if you could please stop terrorizing us...that would be great.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lz-qddn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0259

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mark Osborn

**Address:**

2220 NE Klickitat ST  
Portland, OR, 97212

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act is not broken - don't fix it. This is a reckless attempt to create loopholes for development and business to have a stakehold in decisions regarding threatened species. The law as it stands is a wall against corporate interests in defense of nature and threatened species. The proposed changes are unnecessary to the purpose of the Act and are intended to have the effect of weakening the Act for greed and profit.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lz-n77n
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0260

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joan Estes

**Address:**

206 E. Hilburn  
24530 lakeview dr  
Bellville, TX, 77418

**Email:** joan-estes@hotmail.com

**Phone:** 2145001344

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## General Comment

My comment is in regards to the removal of the requirement that consultations with wildlife agencies and experts, well versed, lifetime experienced, boots on the ground scientist would be replaced by scientist hired by industry.

It is understood that industry wants regulations relaxed in order that money can be made hand over fist if rules and regulations are removed or relaxed. Regulations were put in place with a goal of protecting threatened and endangered species and the habitats they occupy. Their existence is dependent on their critical habitats. Even grade school children realize all living things have basic needs to be met in order to grow to adult hood, reproduce, have successful birthrates, sustain themselves until maturity and once again reproduce. Population Viability Models matter!

Data gathering over many decades by wildlife biologist fanning across our nation seeking the truth through dedicated research must never be ignored. Consideration of data and conclusions about habitat changes due to climate change and a species chance for survival in the future cannot be denied. As I type my comments thousands of acres have burned and still burn in the southwest and floods have ravaged the northeast. And these are not isolated incidents; they are a repeat of what happened last year. And lets not forget the Hurricanes that laid Puerto Rico and the Gulf coast states to ruin. Climate change is a reality.

Industry continues to encroach on all habitats, and increasing human populations puts an ever mounting burden on all wildlife. As of 2016 there were 1,264 Superfund sites in the U.S. Critical habitats cannot contend with any additional such disasters.

Handpicked industry scientists and their commercial data put a heavy finger on the scale, favoring shareholders over threatened and endangered species. This was evident in the tobacco industry decades ago.

Placing burdens upon threatened and endangered species by declassification or deregulation to increase wealth for stockholders and company owners is dangerous and ultimately deadly for these species and the habitats in which they survive.

Some entities want to believe that humans and human activities do not cause threats to any environment. They are absolutely wrong.

Humans are part of the very environment that every other living thing is part of. Human induced destruction and stress will affect the survival of endangered and threatened species. Threatened and endangered species are endangered and threatened for a reason. They have been squeezed out and forced to try to survive in an ever shrinking habitat. Deregulation will serve only to place much more strain on their dwindling numbers. It is imperative not to deny this fact.

Americans of all ages, races, sexes and economic backgrounds treasure our native and migrating wildlife. We demand no harm come to the lands, rivers, seas, and habitats, especially critical habitats, that the threatened and endangered wildlife and plants need to survive and thrive. Not by anyone, be it a citizen, visitor, industry or corporation.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94mc-q12s
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0261

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

**Address:**

724 Terrace Lane

Greencastle, IN, 46135

**Email:** Jlrud@cinergymetro.net

**Phone:** 7657205232

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## General Comment

How proud we all are to see the comeback of the bald eagle! This would not have happened without the Endangered Species Act. Please keep this protection in place for future generations. Keep the Endangered Species Act as it currently exists.

Thank you.

Jerry Rud

Greencastle, Indiana

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94md-o4rt
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001

Endangered and Threatened Species: Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0262

Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

As a biology grad student at SEMO, I oppose this amendment to the endangered species act. The endangered species act already works well enough, leave it alone. These amendments were made for selfish reasons, and benefit those who would seek to ravage the environment for economic gain.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h2-5i6q
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0004  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** jean publee

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## General Comment

i totally oppose the revised definition by adding "as a whole" as a change. i also oppose removal of the second sentence. we should use the court definitions, not additional changes should be accepted from this moneygrubbing agency which was run by the horrible ryan zinke. these changes are not clearly defined in this proposal and should be disregarded in total since they are not in accordance with the plain english rule. i also oppose keeping out the phrase "as a whole". i believe the intent of this change is to diminish the intent of protecting species. i totally oppose revised definition of "effects of the action" as the agency wants. the us public 326 million of us own this land. these services want to cut the public out entirely. that is the intent of this. the public asks for protection and preservation and this administration wants to turn our preserved land into mines, robber baron cattle ranches, oil and gas sites and save nothing. that is the intent of these proposed changes. there are documented cases of employees in these agencies taking bribes to give away what belongs to all of us. that is corrupt and that is the corruption of these proposals. all of the animal and plant species in america are already in complete jeopardy and to pretend otherwise is to be blind. the moneygrubbers have all the money and power and they are in the process of taking all of our american land for their own profiteering uses. our bears ears is an example. their vision of america is to save and protect nothing. we need to protect the endangered species act as it is. not allow these ryan zinke changes. we are at a tipping point already. we need to save and protect everything we have saved so far. i also find "active management" to be a fraud. the "active" is to make jobs for corruption and corrupt employees. the land needs to be saved and protected. that "active mgt" destroys habitat every single day. i oppose the words "appreciably diminish" added = this allows destruction.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h2-m5uk
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0005  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** micki owens

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## General Comment

Half a century ago, a Republican administration under President Richard Nixon committed the nation to protecting organisms from being wiped off the face of the planet due to human activities. Today we face what scientists have begun calling the sixth mass extinction event in world history. Its up to us now to decide if we are willing to continue taking its role in protecting wildlife seriously.

The proposed revisions have far-reaching implications, potentially making it easier for roads, pipelines and other construction projects to gain approvals than under current rules. One change, for instance, would eliminate longstanding language that prohibits considering economic factors when deciding whether or not a species should be protected.

This plan also intends to make it more difficult to shield species like the Atlantic sturgeon that are considered threatened, which is the category one level beneath the most serious one, endangered.

I believe we as the dominant species on Earth have an obligation to protect other species. I do not support these proposed changes to the act!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h8-n1ed
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0006  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I live in a state where residents - both Democrats and Republicans - rely on several endangered and threatened species for their livelihoods (food, tourism, fishing jobs, etc). The changes proposed by the Trump administration would do great damage to these residents by no longer preventing the decline of threatened and endangered species; these changes would also result in significant damage to ecosystems throughout our state. In short, I do NOT support any of the proposed changes. I urge FWS and NOAA to withdraw these proposed changes immediately.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h9-8sx5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0007  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Keep the Endangered Species Act as it is!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hb-4b2x
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0008  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Paul Allen  
**Address:**  
Oakland, CA, 94609

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose this rule change. The Endangered Species Act has saved many species from extinction including our national bird, the Bald eagle. These changes will reverse that history and endangered and threatened species will be in greater danger of extinction. Rescind this rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94he-myzv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0009  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I am writing to inform you of why the Endangered Species Act is viewed as such a pivotal part of our country and how its repeal would prove irrefutably and irreversibly detrimental to our nation as well as the world as a whole.

The repeal of the Endangered Species Act would prove to have detrimental consequences on every aspect of human survival. In a time where climate change is already such prominent and dangerous issue, the repeal of the Endangered Species Act would do no more than further doom our planet in an attempt to perpetuate human greed and reverse all progress we have achieved as a species over the past few decades.

The Endangered Species Act holds significant importance even from a highly human centric perspective. We as humans often forget that we too are animals, that we live and die on this earth in the same way as another organic being. When the environment around us suffers, we put ourselves at risk. Many people do not acknowledge that we are effected by nature in the same way as anything else, but a lack of acknowledgement does not equate to a lack of importance. The Endangered Species Act protects critical ecosystems that allow humanity to thrive and progress, not to mention survive. The extinction of any given species impacts the entirety of the ecosystem, and endangerment serves as a sign that the ecosystem has begun to fall apart. Each species that is lost triggers the loss of other species within its ecosystem. With human dependence on the environment to provide us with clean water, air, and other resources, any unnatural change in the environment should be terrifying and appear as a threat to our existence as a whole.

Secondly, we have a medical crisis in America. Tens of thousands of Americans die every year from illnesses with no known cure. Over 50% of the 150 most frequently prescribed medications were originally derived from plants or other natural products. As of now, only 5% of known plant species have been tested for medicinal uses, meaning that there are still 95% of plants to explore that could prove imperative to discovering cures and treatments for countless medical mysteries. The destruction of such valuable resources for nothing more than the monetary gains of a few would be an attack on humanity as a whole.

From a monetary perspective, tourism in the United States is heavily dependent upon the natural beauty of this country. Every year, millions of people visit natural areas in the US and participate in wildlife related activities. In fact, outdoor activities are the second most popular travel activity in America (according to the Travel Industry Association of America). The U.S. Park Service logs over 200 million visitors to our National Parks every year and the local economies of these areas benefit greatly from activities associated with these visits. Without the immense biological diversity present in these areas, the entirety of the travel industry would suffer greatly.

Agriculture also plays an important role in the protection of species. Many farmers set aside portions of their land as wildlife habitat and also work in partnership with groups such as Trout Unlimited to restore river and stream habitats for endangered and threatened fish and reptiles. In addition, wild relatives of common crops contain important genetic material needed to maintain these crops. These relatives can be used to ensure crops are disease-resistant while providing information for developing new crops that can grow in less than adequate lands.

Please consider the harsh ramifications that the repeal of the Endangered Species Act would cause before deciding that temporary and unsustainable economic benefit is of higher priority than the survival of America and the human species as a whole.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hr-a9kz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0010  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kristina Moore

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## General Comment

The ESA has prevented 99% of the species covered under the Act from going extinct, and it has helped revive iconic species like the bald eagle, the American alligator and the California condor. Undermining the ESA will cause irreparable harm to America's wildlife and permanently alter our ecosystem. It will also set a dangerous precedent of government inserting itself into decisions that should be based on the best science available, not business interests -- and leaving endangered wildlife to suffer the consequences. 83% of Americans support the ESA.

Anti-wildlife members of Congress have already introduced legislation that would limit the land areas where ESA protections apply, undermine the use of science, and even declare open season on individual species like wolves and sage grouse by blocking or denying federal protections. Please save our country's most imperiled wildlife and wild places and do not dismantle the Endangered Species Act in the favor of business interests.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hs-4n4m
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0011  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Brian Porter

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## General Comment

I oppose any weakening of the Endangered Species Act. This proposal is ill-conceived, putting short-term economic interests over the long-term health of our planet. Biodiversity is critical to human survival. We need to consider what kind of home we are leaving for our children and grandchildren.

The Endangered Species Act has been highly successful. There is no reason to alter it!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hu-8i7g
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0012  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Chuck Cummins

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## General Comment

I stand firmly with changing the regulations to make them less onerous to miners.

Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hu-5rtq
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0013  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Russ Pearce  
**Address:**  
970 Saint Marie Street  
n/a  
Florissant, MO, 63031  
**Email:** russau@yahoo.com  
**Phone:** 1 (314) 921-2493  
**Submitter's Representative:** N/A  
**Organization:** Retired  
**Government Agency:** N/A

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## General Comment

Thank you Lord Jesus for clearing the heads and minds of some clueless people that haven't figured out common sense and reason! WAAAAAAAAAHOOOOOO!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hv-1jau
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0014  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Dr. E. O'Halloran  
**Address:**  
Spokane,

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## General Comment

I STRONGLY OPPOSE this proposal to amend portions of our regulations that implement section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. These changes would irreparably harm the Endangered Species Act and directly increase the risk of extinction of many, if not all, of the species on the Endangered Species List and the Threatened Species List. These changes are not necessary and are a blatant attempt to gut the Endangered Species Act in order to prioritize private profits over the health and survival of species that we must protect for our children's future, the health of our ecosystems, and the biodiversity necessary to sustain life on earth. These changes would put private profit over scientific findings. This is just another egregious proposal to work against established law, common sense, the public interest, and science to pass more of our commons and public resources to extractive and other private industries. The US Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA should be protecting the public and our public treasures and not selling out to Trump administration corporate buddies. Do not make these terrible changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-q901
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0015  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marietta Carter

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## General Comment

I do not support any changes whatsoever to the ESA unless they are made on the basis of peer-reviewed science and are intended to help preserve endangered species. Any change based purely on the business considerations is immoral and inconsistent with the role of Fish and Wildlife Service.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hx-vkao
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0016  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Charles Stott

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## General Comment

I OPPOSE all of Interior Secretary Zinke's proposed rule changes to the 1973 Endangered Species Act. The changes will weaken protections for vulnerable animal and plant species, remove opportunities for public input and make it harder to hold wildlife agencies accountable for their actions. These changes are clearly designed to make it easier for pipelines, roads, drilling, fracking, logging and large scale farming projects to gain speedy approvals, without adequate oversight or cause to consider the environmental impacts to endangered wildlife and their habitat (which often overlaps human habitat). Protection of the environment through the 1973 ESA regulations is protection of our well being and health as a nation, not just the financial prerogatives of business at the expense of the environment, endangered species and their habitats. This is a national issue, not a state by state one: Animals cross state lines and should be covered by one consistent national environmental law that ensures their safety and protection.

The Endangered Species Act has been a wild success since it was enacted. It is one of the most effective environmental policies in American history, with 99 percent of species listed recovering in their designated timeline. Without it, animals like the piping plover, the northern spotted owl, and gray wolf could go extinct. The ESA saved the humpback whale, the grizzly bear and the bald eagle, and now the law could be dismantled by the changes proposed by Interior Secretary Zinke.

The proposed ESA law changes weaken the protections that have been in place for 45 years. We need the protections of the 1973 ESA. I urge the Interior Department make NO CHANGES to the Endangered Species Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-ho1w
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0017  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Scott Henderson

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## General Comment

Do NOT revise, rescind or otherwise change any provisions of the current Endangered Species Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-13ug
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0018  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Pamela B.  
**Address:**  
3021 Austin Street  
Corpus Christi, 78404  
**Email:** pbrey@mygrande.net  
**Phone:** 3618850643

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## General Comment

Contrary to the Trump Administration's claims, the Endangered Species Act has been one of the most successful pieces of legislation ever enacted. There is no need for change or revision and 83% of Americans support the Act.

I vehemently oppose any change or revision.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-yf15
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0019  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joan Kon

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## General Comment

We need to stand up for the ones that can not stand up for themselves..wildlife and Mother Nature. Do NOT change the ESA.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-6d98
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0020  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kyle Van Dyke

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## General Comment

Rolling back government regulations on protecting species and the habitat they rely on at this time would be a foolish mistake. Currently the world is changing rapidly due to climate change and to embolden developers to increase sprawl and kill more animal species as global biodiversity is crashing is the most irresponsible decision the government could make the only benefit to Rolling back these legislations would be for developers to make higher profits and greater Revenue this is not something I find important enough to guarantee increase stress and likely Extinction of at least several species in North America I doubt this will be approved the people of America do not want these rules to be rollback overwhelmingly meaning above 80% of US citizens support The Endangered Species Act as currently written to make any changes to this would be to go against the vast majority of the American public do not make any changes whatsoever to The Endangered Species Act the Trump Administration wishes to destroy and remove government in any way possible without regard for the negative consequences of doing this any change to The Endangered Species Act as currently enacted would be a mistake please consider the very long impact into the future that this would have and how your grandchildren would never be able to see the Wild Life as a currently exist I can't imagine a future where the bald eagle the symbol of the United States of America goes extinct because you passed these changes so that it would make it easier for developers to kill it off if you pass these changes you are guaranteeing a legacy of poor leadership and failure I hope the American public has time to comment on these changes that are being proposed however I don't believe they will but don't be fooled into thinking they don't care if you pass these rules they will punish you for it in future elections

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-d6h2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0021  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tom Buyatte

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## General Comment

I am writing asking you to oppose an changes to the Endangered Species Act. This 1973 legislation is very popular with a vast majority of the American People, It has been credited with stabilizing many species including the Bald Eagle, California Grey, and Hump back Whales ,the Grizzly Bear, the American Grey Wolf and over 700 other threatened species.

We recently learned that Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinki had tried to hide important information of economic, scientific, and historical benefits from the formation of National Monuments. This current administration seems to put corporate greed and personal profits above the wishes of the majority of the American people.

As an active voter, avid wilderness adventurer, and tourist, who often spends hard earned dollars in communities surrounding these wilderness areas, I am asking you to save these treasures for future of our children and grand children. Sad will be the day when these animals will only be pictures in a book, and we have tell our children that the reason we no longer have these animals is because corporations and rich stock holders wanted more money for themselves.

Tom Buyatte  
Las Vegas NV 89147

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-g675
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0022  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** j Lintecume

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## General Comment

Since over 700 species have been saved from extinction it seems that this law has worked perfectly well. If you allow gas, oil, and whatever business to dig wherever, what will happen when species start dying off. Knowing big business, NOT ONE THING!!!! Profit before anything else. Guess what we wouldn't be here if it weren't for all those animals including rich, greedy oblivious people.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-19fu
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0023  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Rich Fairbanks

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## General Comment

Leave it alone until Trump is out of office. I do not want major conservation laws changed while a grifter is in the White House.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-597a
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0024  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stefanie Shore

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## General Comment

I am writing to express my deep disappointment and concern regarding any change or rollback of the Endangered Species Act. Biodiversity is critical to the survival of humans. It is a complex domino effect, and it must be nurtured and preserved. PLEASE save the Endangered Species Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-8grm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0025  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kyle Gould  
**Address:**  
10876 McCurdy Road  
N/A  
Dansville, NY, 14437  
**Email:** gouldkyle978@gmail.com  
**Phone:** 5854477775

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## General Comment

Hello, my name is Kyle Gould and I am a concerned citizen from New York State.

I'm writing to demand that no changes to the Endangered Species Act should be made, unless it allows for including the threats of habitat loss and climate change to be reasons to list a species. The ongoing attacks against the endangered species act are immoral and disgusting, and reek of corporate greed. Should the Endangered Species Act be weakened, then biodiversity and ecological sustainability within the United States would collapse. This is why I demand that the Endangered Species Act should have no revisions at this time unless it includes protections from the threat of both climate change and habitat loss.

Thank you for your time,  
Kyle Gould

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-8ga8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0026  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sydney Rubin

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## General Comment

I have lived on the East Coast my whole life and have plans to go out west and tour our National Parks in the coming years. One of the things I look forward to the most is being able to see a Grizzly Bear. Grizzly Bears would likely not exist today if it were not for the strict rules of the Endangered Species Act.

The ESA is one of the most successful environmental protection acts. It is proven to be VERY effective at preventing species from going extinct, including the Bald Eagle, the Grizzly Bear, the American Alligator, and many many more. I love this act because it helps keep our natural world diverse. Humans do not have the right to take the land away from the other species we share this land with.

Please please please do not implement these changes that would roll back the ESA. This administration has done enough to hurt our environment and help big industries. Please do something for these species and the American citizens who overwhelmingly support the ESA. Just read the public comments and actually listen to what the public wants. You work for the people, not the few big businesses.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-h8cv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0027  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Robert Depew  
**Address:**  
510 Fonthill Drive, Apt. F-10  
Doylestown, PA, 18901  
**Email:** rdepew60@yahoo.com  
**Phone:** 2155953206  
**Fax:** 18901

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## General Comment

I am opposed to all of the proposed changes. The ESA is an overwhelmingly successful piece of legislation.  
LEAVE IT ALONE!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-edpm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0028  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Helen Walker

**Address:**  
605 Portland Ave  
#10  
St. Paul, MN, 55102

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## General Comment

Please don't end the protections. On my drive to work I see a Bald Eagle sitting on his favorite perch each day. This eagle is here because of the EPA and the Endangered Species Act. I live in an urban area and I am in awe of the fact that I see eagles, falcons, hawks, wild turkeys, and foxes on my way to and from work. This happened because our nation as a whole decided to ban DTD and other harmful pesticides and to protect the environment because without it we are nothing. Now you want to roll all this back because .... why...? Because some company doesn't want to actually take responsibility for their waste? We are a representational democracy, this means that while I don't actually have a vote in the Senate or the House, my representatives are acting in my place. So do your job. The majority of people in the US support this act and don't want to see it ended. Remember, the election is a short time away, we will vote and we will make our voices heard.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-xy56
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0029  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Do not gut The Endangered Species Act! Please, do not let the Trump Administration ravage irreplaceable American lands & throw open the door to the decimation of rare wildlife for financial interests like mining, gas, ranching & logging. We cannot replace these priceless treasures, and the proposals fail to properly value these critical public goods. The ESA has enjoyed bipartisan support for decades. Shame on the Trump Administration!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-7dgn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0030  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Chip Williams

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## General Comment

Protect our fish and wildlife, endangered species, our land, waterways, oceans and air.

I strongly oppose changes suggested to our current rules to protect endangered and threatened species, interagency cooperation and any revisions of regulations for prohibition to threatened wildlife and plants proposed by President Trumps administration. I oppose these changes to any current rules and laws protecting our planet from business interests.

Please protect our planet from business interest that currently dominate our political debate.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ic-56sl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0031  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** N C

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## General Comment

I support the revisions to the endangered species act. As a Florida boat, I see larger numbers of manatees and sea turtles both of which no longer require the protections in the current law.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ie-8o1e
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0032  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Donna Yavorsky  
**Address:**  
5 Oak Fern Drive  
Warren, NJ, 07059  
**Email:** dyavorsk@gmail.com  
**Phone:** 7326729133  
**Fax:** 07059

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## General Comment

The regulations would gut protections for threatened species. Currently they are subject to the same protections as endangered species under two blanket FWS regulations, which prohibit taking (ie killing) such species. The proposed rules would remove the protections against taking threatened species unless the Fish and Wildlife Service has promulgated a species specific regulation, given the hundreds of species under FWS jurisdiction, this will not happen. Developers and others could just kill threatened species without punishment (see the 0007 regulation).

The proposed rules also entirely discount climate change as a factor for listing and declaring critical habitat (see the 0006 rule). The rule would also allow consideration of economic impacts in listing (completely illegal under the law and would make extinction of the species the prime factor in delisting a species. The 0009 rule would dramatically narrow and weaken interagency consultation.

The regulations are also obviously aimed at protecting various Trump pet projects such drilling in the Arctic, the Wall and coastal drilling.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ib-kp0x
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0033  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Monica Anonymous

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose this rule change.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-vkjh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0034  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tanner Dye

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## General Comment

I am wondering if our comments and concerns are even being considered when this legislation will be pushed through. When there was public debate over the FCCs decision to repeal Net Neutrality our voices were drowned out by a sea of fake comments and responses, and then ignored as it was still repealed despite 80% of Americans supporting it. The Endangered Species Act is supported by well over 4 out of 5 Americans, What assurances do we have that our opinions will be considered or validated when this reform is being considered?

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94il-mnte
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0035  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Pam Shaouy  
**Address:**  
104 Wiley Hills Trail  
Woodstock, GA, 30188

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is wildly successful and popular. It has protected critical habitat and helped hundreds of species survive and thrive. It is supported by 83% of Americans.

I am AGAINST the proposed changes. We need the Federal government--not the states--to continue to set the standards for the ESA. States don't have the desire, money or infrastructure to protect species. Allowing states to set the standards and make recovery plans all but ensures species extinction as their prioritization of industry and financial gain over wildlife and wild places is why we need the ESA in the first place. Please leave the ESA alone.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kq-c08x
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0036  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Angela Norton

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## General Comment

Whether it is wildlife or plant life, our species need protection. The land is extremely important to humans and other organisms that share our planet. It is crucial that the protections and definitions remain in place and are not altered or dropped from the current language. Do not make changes to the protections.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kn-jq62
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0037  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** James Woidat

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## General Comment

I strongly oppose the NOAA & FWS proposed rule changes that appear designed to undermine the effectiveness of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). These rule changes are an overreach by these agencies into the legislative realm, and they clearly favor challengers to the law and run opposed to the actual spirit of the legislation - which was simply to protect endangered species from extinction, without regard to economic justification.

The numerous NOAA & FWS proposed changes to definitions and language are death by a hundred cuts to the ESA. The suggestions were clearly crafted by corporate lobbyists and litigators looking to pick apart and undermine the government's ability to designate and protect critical habitats.

There are numerous suggested word changes and language parsing that clearly that seek to undermine the ESA. These overly confusing rule change suggestions often focus on exploitable key phrases such as "appreciably diminish", baseline jeopardy, and "reasonable certainty" - and suggested agency changes appear designed to give corporate attorneys a stronger foothold on the legal battlefield against ESA protection actions. Additionally, rather than suggest practical process and "interagency cooperation" changes, the NOAA & FWS are clearly seeking to rewrite the actual legal language to be used in the enforcement of the ESA.

In short, the NOAA and FWS are over-reaching in their attempt to influence legislation and policy through these rules changes, and they should WITHDRAW all suggested changes and let Congress rightfully decide whether the ESA needs any amendments or modifications.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94km-pprv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0038  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Suze Peace  
**Address:**  
1571 Alanson Dr  
DELAND, FL, 32724  
**Email:** 4sfpeace@bellsouth.net  
**Phone:** 3868375469

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## General Comment

FWS, I am OPPOSED to changing the Endangered Species Act without a lot more thought. It is easy to gut, but not to add protections. When I hear the word economics over environment, I stop. This is being pushed for the wrong reasons. In Florida, we have watched the manatee downlisted because of objections from the boat industry and the Pacific Law Foundation. What do they have to do with manatees? "Get these blobs out of our way?"

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kl-58hv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0039  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Teresa Callahan

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## General Comment

FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009 would turn the consultation process, which is mandated by law to a rubber stamping of agency actions. The proposed rule would illegally narrow the consultation process by allowing programmatic consultation, which appears to be the Administration's attempt to eliminate meaningful interagency consultation. Federal agencies are to refrain from any action that would jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species. The Secretary of the Interior has an affirmative duty to increase the population of protected species. Federal agencies may not engage in the destruction and adverse modification of the critical habitat of endangered and threatened species, as for example, by allowing oil and gas drilling on the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or building a useless border wall or allowing oil and gas drilling everywhere and any where. Weakening the consultation process as you propose to do is blatantly illegal under the ESA. This rule should not be enacted.

Sincerely,  
Teresa Callahan

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kj-ss2k
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0040  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The agencies in question have managed to find a way to communicate with each other for over forty years. Make no changes to the Endangered Species Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ki-8djx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0041  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Christina Tarr  
**Address:**  
1512 Spruce St  
Berkeley, CA, 94709  
**Email:** christina.tarr@gmail.com  
**Phone:** 5103750520

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act, passed in 1973, is an incredibly popular law, credited with bringing iconic species like the bald eagle, the grizzly bear, and the humpback whale back from the brink of extinction. It is also an important tool in the fight to protect our environment, useful for blocking or limiting coal mines, development, and oil and gas drilling. Even with the ESA in full force, however, there are indications that as many as one-third of Americas species are vulnerable, with one in five imperiled and at high risk of extinction. This crisis extends well beyond species officially listed as endangered, and now includes many garden variety creatures from monarch butterflies to songbirds. Experts note that some 12,000 species across the country are in need of conservation action. Habitat loss and degradation, invasive species, disease, and chemical pollution are the leading wildlife threats. Climate change amplifies these threats. Changing climate and precipitation patterns will create new and increased risks of drought and flooding as sea level rise creeps up the coastlines. The effects on individual species remain mostly unknown, but are likely to ripple throughout ecosystems.

Now, with our wild places in decline, is not the time to start weighing the economic costs of development against the implementation of the Endangered Species Act. Nor do we have time to let threatened species become endangered before we move to act on their behalf. Reject these provisions whose only intent is to hobble the Endangered Species Act. We need an ESA acting in full force working to preserve our endangered wilderness, and the species with whom we share the planet.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ki-6i3t
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0042  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kathleen Nicoll

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## General Comment

I support and agree with all parts of the existing Endangered Species Act, as it stands now on this date, July 30, 2018. I do not or will not support or vote for anyone that recommends or makes changes to what has already been enacted. A large majority of Americans support the existing ESA. Your actions to change this bipartisan law are wrong and belie favoritism with entities that wish to create and make capital or political gains from changes to this Act. The ESA must stand, as is, because it preserves life and habitat.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kf-dpym
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0043  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marlene Hobart

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## General Comment

On an earlier comment that I made, the year date registered wrong. My comment should read:  
I support and agree with all parts of the Endangered Species Act, as it stands now on this date, July 30, 2018, and do not or will not support or vote for anyone that recommends or makes changes to this said Act. Your actions belie favoritism with entities that wish to create and make capital or political gains from changes to this Act and are not in the direction of preservation of life and habitat.

The earlier comment had the year as 2918. This is incorrect and has been corrected above to 2018.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kf-j33i
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0044  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Marlene Hobart

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## General Comment

I support and agree with all parts of the Endangered Species Act, as it stands now on this date, July 30, 2018, and do not or will not support or vote for anyone that recommends or makes changes to this said Act. Your actions belie favoritism with entities that wish to create and make capital or political gains from changes to this Act and are not in the direction of preservation of life and habitat.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kd-ces5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0045  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** anand raghunathan

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## General Comment

Please protect the integrity of the ESA and don't enact any of the proposed changes. The western governors policy resolution for improving the efficacy of the ESA was released last month. It included a number of innovative and commendable ideas that can and should be pursued, but only through existing administrative channels without changes to the law:

- Increase federal-state collaboration by developing templates and tools to incentivize voluntary conservation.
- Encourage state participation in recovery planning.
- Encourage the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to develop Species Status Assessments to help inform listing decisions and, if needed, a recovery plan blueprint to encourage conservation actions.
- Implement recovery plans that provide clearer and earlier guidance for recovery, delisting or downlisting.
- Establish a playbook to inform citizens on how to engage throughout various steps of the ESA process.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k2-p9zp
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0046  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Cheryl Schneiderhan  
**Address:**  
United States, 98103

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## General Comment

I oppose the proposed rule changes to the Endangered and Threatened Species Act. The Act has been very successful at bringing species back from extinction, why would you want to dilute such a successful and popular Act?

Thanks,  
Cheryl

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jx-k0ex
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0047  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** derek Kreiner

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## General Comment

Why in the name of god are you messing with and reducing a policy that 90% of Americans support? That's 90% of citizens not the donors who are paying you to tear down these regulations.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jq-xwmf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0048  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Diener  
**Address:**  
398 N. Seminole Dr.  
Chattanooga, 37411  
**Email:** johndiener@yahoo.com  
**Phone:** 423-463-1055

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## General Comment

Don't change anything about the ESA. You bunch of idiots. What till the Trump morons are all out of office, then we can talk about whats good and bad about the ESA.

But don't touch it now.

And..... Zinke is dumb.

Thanks

John

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jo-zypd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0049  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Scott Donaldson

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## General Comment

These are terrible ideas and do not represent the interests of the American people or further the purpose of the agency for which the original rules exist. Do NOT implement these changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ji-qihk
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0050  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Gene Krishnasami  
**Address:**  
2003a Sedgefield Drive  
Mount Laurel, NJ, 08054

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## General Comment

Threatened species are a bell weather as to the overall health of an ecosystem. If we lose those species, we will be only be hurting the ecosystem, which we share with all other plants and animals and therefore will only be hurting ourselves in the long run.

We must not roll back these environmental protections.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jh-exxg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0051  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Lina Huang

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## General Comment

Hello, I am a concerned citizen from El Cerrito, California.

I urge you not to make changes to the Endangered Species Act. The ongoing attacks against the endangered species act are immoral and disgusting. It reeks of corporate greed. Should the Endangered Species Act be weakened, then biodiversity and ecological sustainability within the United States would collapse. This is why I demand that the Endangered Species Act should have no revisions at this time unless it includes protections from the threat of both climate change and habitat loss.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jd-t0vm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0052  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** tommy john

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## General Comment

i fully support any and all changes to the ESA

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-m34y
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0053  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

WILDFIRE and HEALTH AND HABITAT. The greatest threat to many endangered species and their habitat is catastrophic WILDFIRE.. Yet rather than thinning the forest to protect this habitat, were spending millions upon millions on extraordinarily long, complicated, voluminous documents that IMPEDE our ability to properly manage the forests for the benefit of all species. Not surprisingly, the clear and present danger of high-intensity fires on public lands in California have increased significantly over the last 20 years. Besides reducing the risk of catastrophic fire, trees in a restored healthy forest are more resistant to insect predication. .... Further, in restored forests faster growing large trees sequester carbon faster than smaller trees.

POOR FOREST MANAGEMENT ALSO HAS LESS WATER FOR WILDLIFE AND PEOPLE. Forest must be thinned, trees create right-sized gaps in the canopy to allow snow to fall to the ground yet receive enough shade to be protected from melting too early, unlike closed canopies from too many trees where 15 to 60 percent of snow never reaches the ground and is lost to evaporation...

The consequences are a domino effect that results in forest management coming to a standstill, there are environmental consequences to any action we take, and if we were not cautious and careful and cooperative too that can cause harm, Schulz reiterated during the hearing. At the same time, there's an environmental consequence to doing nothing, and that's what I'm concerned about. Economic depression of forest communities makes rebuilding more difficult. Lengthy and complex planning processes such as NEPA, CEQA, and the ESA must be complied with before any action is taken. CARB impedes prescribed therapeutic burns while promoting the unintended consequence of enabling larger, more damaging fires. Today, timber harvest in public forests is practically non-existent. Rather than a healthy 50 to 100 trees per acre, the west slope now averages 300-plus trees per acre. This concentration of trees and underbrush amounts to 45 tons of dry fuel per acre, or a potential for catastrophic fire. restoration is sorely needed for a return to healthy forests. environmental restoration program of unprecedented scale can alter the direction of current high-intensity wildfire trends

Many federally managed forests are dangerously overgrown and action need be taken to remove excessive growth and turn the resulting wood and biomass into products with economic value. Preserving dynamic

ecosystems in a static state is just not possible Many of the things causing forests to decline is an environmental disconnect ... .

Forest Service and Fema needs to change, Too many Fires and Bad ideas , Wildfires California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), BEFORE A FIRE all state public land officials and local public health officials must prepare for smoke events, to take measures to protect the public, and communicate with the public about wildfire prevention . Where roads have narrowed over the years as vegetation and trees have encroached, even into ditches and onto shoulders, they should have cleared this vegetation away. where California allowed the natural landscape to grow higher, they should have removed the fire threat to create defensible space.

They should have cleared dead and dying trees that have become hazards that can carry fire across large areas, or into areas that are a threat to values-at-risk, state management must move aggressively to minimize that threat. All land managers across the state fire Departments. burnable vegetation, must think about fire in a new and aggressive way. implementing such a strategy is carrying out activities that address vegetation composition and structure and also alters fuel loads to reduce hazards. Such methods of fuel treatment safeguard public and firefighter safety and protect our landscapes, scenic vistas, and natural and historic objects; our neighbors, nearby communities, and infrastructure; and our own administrative and visitor service assets and facility, think about a different way of managing public lands to better incorporate fuels management into your resource-management planning. appropriate reviews and identification of resource needs and data gaps. California should ensure fire management plans are up to date and include the identified needs for a robust fuels-management program to support wildfire prevention and suppression efforts to be developed and implemented by both fire and other resource staff. Identify ways to address the realities we face in a safer and more effective manner. ..

We simply cannot afford to continue business as usual. ..We must do everything we can to address the steady accumulation of fuels on our Nations public lands and the resulting increased threats from catastrophic wildfires.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j5-7tty
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0054  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

I can't believe that someone(s) in Washington think changing EPA to eliminate the protection of plants, animals and Mother Earth is a good thing. How much money do the corporations need before they will be satisfied. Please don't let them ruin our way of life. Stand up for what is right and just.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-93qd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0055  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Julie Strother

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## General Comment

Regarding Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation Docket Number: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009, I am opposed to all proposed changes in this rule. The changes are not needed and do not protect threatened and endangered species. Do not implement any of the proposed changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-h6ri
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0056  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mark Keegan

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## General Comment

I oppose this change, for weakens the Endangered Species Act -- "We propose to revise the definition of 'destruction or adverse modification'" looks, by my reading of what follows it, to be weakening of the definition. We should not be weakening any law that protects wild habitat and indigenous wildlife, but rather finding ways to strengthen it.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j2-1wli
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0057  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

DO NOT CHANGE THE ESA. Conservation of these species and their habitats is too important to mess with.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94is-vfwc
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0058  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous  
**Address:**  
Mead, WA, 99021  
**Email:** leaky@comcast.net  
**Submitter's Representative:** Cathy McMorris Rodgers  
**Organization:** private citizen

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## General Comment

Dear USFWS and NOAA Agencies,

Please do not weaken any of the protections for endangered and threatened plants and animals under the Endangered Species Act. Most threatened and endangered species require considerable attention and protections to avoid local extirpations or widespread extinction. Any weakening of the existing ESA provisions through elevating financial considerations, reductions in interagency cooperation, or weakening section 7 protections could have serious consequences for our nations natural heritage. Please maintain the highest level of stewardship of our natural resources as currently exists under the ESA law.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94is-rbsc
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0059  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** anthony mitchell

**Address:**

316 eastlawn dr  
rochester hills, MI, 48307

**Email:** tonymitchell856@gmail.com

**Phone:** 9729971650

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## General Comment

the ESA needs a major overhaul and I support amending the endangered species act as I and many others believe that is has been hijacked for decades now by animal rights terrorist for other purposes than the conservation of Americas flora and fauna the current ESA is ineffective endangered animals and endangered plants many species have gone extinct under the act tigers rhinos felines primates birds fish + + + so its costing millions of dollars to let the animals die? they never try captive breeding programs which is possible! capture slowly introduce let the pair breed and confirm pregnancy let the female give birth and release her and pups/cubs back into the wild if they refuse to mate than Artificial insemination it is. wash rinse and repeat until our beloved animals and plants are no longer in danger. all the money zoos donate to bs can contribute to something a bit more productive let the animal rights groups including but not limited to peta HSUS and AZA put its money where its mouths are

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ir-26t7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0060  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Adam Anonymous

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## General Comment

I wish to express my opposition to the proposed changes. They are clearly intended to weaken protections for the environment to serve the interests of oil and energy companies. The changes do not serve to protect the environment as the Act, passed during a Republican administration, originally intended.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ip-dfz9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0061  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** frances hugg

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## General Comment

Changing any part of the Endangered Species Act as it is now, especially by this planet-killing Trump administration , would endanger all of it! It was working just fine as it was until Trump, with his Big Fossil Fuel industry donors came along! Do not change any part of the existing Act! Any changes that Trump and his planet hating polluting cronies would suggest are for money and nothing else, and all for the destruction of our planet as a viable place to live!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94h2-vak7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0062  
Comment from jean publieee

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** jean publieee

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## General Comment

i totally oppose the revised definition by adding "as a whole" as a change. i also oppose removal of the second sentence. we should use the court definitions, not additional changes should be accepted from this moneygrubbing agency which was run by the horrible ryan zinke. these changes are not clearly defined in this proposal and should be disregarded in total since they are not in accordance with the plain english rule. i also oppose keeping out the phrase "as a whole". i believe the intent of this change is to diminish the intent of protecting species. i totally oppose revised definition of "effects of the action" as the agency wants. the us public 326 million of us own this land. these services want to cut the public out entirely. that is the intent of this. the public asks for protection and preservation and this administration wants to turn our preserved land into mines, robber baron cattle ranches, oil and gas sites and save nothing. that is the intent of these proposed changes. there are documented cases of employees in these agencies taking bribes to give away what belongs to all of us. that is corrupt and that is the corruption of these proposals. all of the animal and plant species in america are already in complete jeopardy and to pretend otherwise is to be blind. the moneygrubbers have all the money and power and they are in the process of taking all of our american land for their own profiteering uses. our bears ears is an example. their vision of america is to save and protect nothing. we need to protect the endangered species act as it is. not allow these ryan zinke changes. we are at a tipping point already. we need to save and protect everything we have saved so far. i also find "active management" to be a fraud. the "active" is to make jobs for corruption and corrupt employees. the land needs to be saved and protected. that "active mgt" destroys habitat every single day. i oppose the words "appreciably diminish" added = this allows destruction. the entire proposal should be thrown in the wastebasket. use the court findings.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9415-7fgn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0063  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Charles Young

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## General Comment

Do not remove any birds or animals from the current list of endangered species. If anything, we should be adding more species at this time. The real issue should be the penalties applied to protecting these species on the current list. The current penalties are totally outdated and inadequate. The EPA should increase the possible prison sentence to 20 years in prison and the maximum fine to \$100 million for Killing Elephants and/or trafficking in the ivory trade with similar increases for other birds and animals. In addition, we should pay a \$25,000.00 bounty for any person that captures and brings to justice any poacher/hunter/trapper of birds or animals on the endangered species list. Finally, we should withhold aid to any country that does not agree to cooperate in these endeavors.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kp-zy71
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0064  
Comment from rfgth lkoi

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** rfgth lkoi

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## General Comment

Protect the forest lands, stop wildfires before they start by cutting old trees, remove old growth, take away the fuel ..

Public exposure to wildfire smoke is a concern because a large proportion of wildland fire smoke emissions is fine particulate matter (PM2.5) that can penetrate to the deepest parts of the lungs. are 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller, and can only be seen with an electron microscope. Fine particles are produced from all types of combustion, including residential wood burning, forest fires.

December 11, 2017 The USDA Forest Service additional 27 million trees, died throughout California since November 2016, to an historic 129 million on 8.9 million acres.

The dead trees pose a hazard to people and critical infrastructure. The number of dead and dying trees has continued to rise, along with the risks to communities and firefighters. Regional Forester of the USDA Forest Service. Californias trees remain vulnerable increased wildfire threat. The USDA Forest Service focus on mitigating hazard trees and thinning overly dense forests so they are healthier and better able to survive stressors like this in the future.

Fires are very large and often severe in many ecosystems of the region. In 2004, more than 5.8 million ha burned in Canada and Alaska, one of the largest fire year on record for the North American. Forest Service needs to stop the environmentalist for doing their job to protect the lands and people.

Over the past 4 decades, there has been a doubling of the annual area burned across the North American regions which has ..resulted in an increase in the atmospheric emissions from fires. Fuel consumption in ecosystems with large organic deposits (peatlands and forests with deep duff layers) is highly variable, depending primarily on fuel moisture and layer thickness.

Fire in these surface organic are subject to more carbon to combustion and often burn in residual smoldering combustion which results in less efficient burning and higher levels of non-CO2 trace gasses than flaming fires. New evidence indicates wildfires in the forest regions generate substantial amounts of mercury emissions (2 to 7 mg Hg-m-2 per fire event) due to the build-up in surface material over long time periods.

To acquire a better understanding of the emissions generated by wildfire, the source strength must be

characterized. This requires explicit knowledge of the source including: (1) area burned; (2) fuel characteristics, (3) fuel consumption; and (4) pollutant-specific emission factors. Three approaches to estimating wildfire emissions

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kn-8549
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0065  
Comment from Caryn Cowin

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Caryn Cowin

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. Since its passage 40 years ago, 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity must consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kk-vckp
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0066  
Comment from Ruth Battaglia

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ruth Battaglia

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## General Comment

Protect all life. the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kh-bpo1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0067  
Comment from Michael Stoerger

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Michael Stoerger  
**Address:**  
Bozeman, MT, 59715  
**Email:** michael.stoerger@gmail.com  
**Phone:** 406-587-8888

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## General Comment

Greetings. I am a wildlife conservation professional and have worked in various capacities at environmental organizations. I am absolutely against the proposed changes to the ESA that I feel are weakening the legislation, not strengthening it. It's just another example of federal agencies carrying out the anti-environment policies of the Trump Administration. Every proposed change actually dilutes the Act and allows for agencies to act unilaterally rather than cooperatively. See specifics below:

- Section 4 (Listing & Critical Habitat)

Change #1: The change wants to allow economic impacts to be considered when making a ruling rather than the much more important and relevant biological data. Of course, this creates the loophole that will allow more extractive industries to flourish.

Change #4: The wording on critical habitat designation prevents the requirement to examine unoccupied areas of habitat necessary for a species to survive.

-Section 4(d) (Removing Blanket Protections from Threatened Species)

If the end goal of the ESA is to prevent the loss of biodiversity and to help at risk species to recover, than this change effectively undermines that goal. The whole point is to prevent Threatened Species to become Endangered Species. This change will allow Threatened Species to become vulnerable with the loss of their protections.

-Section 7 (Interagency Cooperation)

These proposed changes allow agencies to act unilaterally by preventing the necessity of interagency cooperation. It does not allow for a baseline jeopardy for imperiled species. Other items in this section include giving oversight to parties who have no stake in the protection of species rather than those who have a vested

interest in them.

Overall, this is another shameful example of Trump meddling in issues that are above his intelligence level. It simply serves to create convenient loopholes to allow this Administration to conduct their energy exploration pursuits unfettered by the environmental community. They're just legislating to make themselves legally immune from prosecution by environmental lawyers. Its a sad statement that the federal agency created to protect wildlife (USFWS) is now a party to new laws that will actually put wildlife at greater risk. Seems to be the top brass of FWS having been hanging out with the policy makers at CITES, another agency that despite their charter is actually promoting the exploitation of animals rather than affording them protections. Corruption is viciously contagious. Wow. Well done.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94kh-7u7c
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0068  
Comment from Shary B

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Shary B

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern, the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 30, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ka-3ubv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0069  
Comment from Beatrice Altfeld

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Beatrice Altfeld  
**Organization:** Earth Day Network

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## General Comment

Section 7 (interagency cooperation) rule: Federal Register notice CFR:50 CFR Part 402/Docket ID:NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

dear Mrs, dear Mister,

to whom it may concern,  
the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

Thank you very much for your attention.

Best regards

Beatrice Altfeld, Germany

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k2-7z15
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0070  
Comment from Dr. Mha Atma S Khalsa

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Dr. Mha Atma S Khalsa

**Address:**

1536 S Crest Dr.  
1536 S Crest Dr.  
Los Angeles, CA, 90035-3314

**Email:** earthactionnetwork@earthlink.net  
**Phone:** 310

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## General Comment

As a concerned American citizen and taxpayer I appreciate your considering my comments.

The Endangered Species Act is one of the very most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I strongly urge you NOT to move forward with these proposed changes and rather to leave the regulations to one

of our most  
effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7  
(Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94k1-r4t7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0071  
Comment from Sandi Covell

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sandi Covell  
**Address:**  
San Francisco, CA, 94112-1401  
**Email:** scovell@earthlink.net  
**Phone:** 4153341183

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## General Comment

The widely popular Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the US. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction!

The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk, so please **DO NOT MOVE FORWARD** these proposed changes. Leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched!

The proposed changes will do the following:

- Allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat.
- Reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations, e.g., the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes.
- Make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

Again, I URGE YOU NOT TO MOVE FORWARD these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

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# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jv-9tzy
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0072  
Comment from Kimberly Pearson

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kimberly Pearson

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern, the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jv-b1zt
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0073  
Comment from Anonymous Anonymous

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern:

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. In addition, polling results show that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the endangered species act. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat.

The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Inter-agency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001. We only have one Earth and it is our responsibility to protect it.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jv-da0w
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0074  
Comment from Denise Lytle

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Denise Lytle  
**Address:**  
Fords, NJ, 08863  
**Email:** centauress6@live.com  
**Phone:** 7329108543

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk. Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jr-324q
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0075  
Comment from Tanja Rieger

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tanja Rieger

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern, the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 29, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jq-u9ep
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0076  
Comment from Brian Cole

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Brian Cole  
**Address:**  
5502 N. Fk. Siuslaw Rd  
Florence, OR, 97439  
**Email:** golddigger61@hotmail.com  
**Phone:** 5419911095

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## General Comment

I whole heartedly support the revisions. It has great merit to amend the Endangered Species Act as proposed.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jf-geft
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0077  
Comment from Mark Stannard

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mark Stannard

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern, the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jd-br4r
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0078  
Comment from Lynn Pique

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Lynn Pique

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular, with 90% of voters across the political spectrum supporting it. The changes to the statute proposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The proposed changes will weaken requirements that federal agencies consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that agency activities do not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The planned changes will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I strongly urge you to withdraw the proposed changes to the Section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. Please leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94jb-inq7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0079  
Comment from Anonymous Anonymous

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Do not weaken the ESA. There is only one earth. Don't let money and greed destroy it.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ja-zdcj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0080  
Comment from Pat Heffron-Cartwright

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Pat Heffron-Cartwright

**Address:**

1363 Apple Brook Lane  
Dayton, OH, 45458

**Email:** Scartwr408@aol.com

**Phone:** 937-885-5239

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## General Comment

It is important that all agencies work together to protect our endangered animals and plants.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j7-biii
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0081  
Comment from jennifer valentine

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** jennifer valentine

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern, the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

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# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-53ev
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0082  
Comment from jkiu trre

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** jkiu trre

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## General Comment

WILDFIRE and HEALTH AND HABITAT. The greatest threat to many endangered species and their habitat is catastrophic WILDFIRE.. Yet rather than thinning the forest to protect this habitat, were spending millions upon millions on extraordinarily long, complicated, voluminous documents that IMPEDE our ability to properly manage the forests for the benefit of all species. Not surprisingly, the clear and present danger of high-intensity fires on public lands in California have increased significantly over the last 20 years. Besides reducing the risk of catastrophic fire, trees in a restored healthy forest are more resistant to insect predication. .... Further, in restored forests faster growing large trees sequester carbon faster than smaller trees.

POOR FOREST MANAGEMENT ALSO HAS LESS WATER FOR WILDLIFE AND PEOPLE. Forest must be thinned, trees create right-sized gaps in the canopy to allow snow to fall to the ground yet receive enough shade to be protected from melting too early, unlike closed canopies from too many trees where 15 to 60 percent of snow never reaches the ground and is lost to evaporation...

The consequences are a domino effect that results in forest management coming to a standstill, there are environmental consequences to any action we take, and if we were not cautious and careful and cooperative too that can cause harm, Schulz reiterated during the hearing. At the same time, there is an environmental consequence to doing nothing, and that's what I'm concerned about. Economic depression of forest communities makes rebuilding more difficult. Lengthy and complex planning processes such as NEPA, CEQA, and the ESA must be complied with before any action is taken. CARB impedes prescribed therapeutic burns while promoting the unintended consequence of enabling larger, more damaging fires. Today, timber harvest in public forests is practically non-existent. Rather than a healthy 50 to 100 trees per acre, the west slope now averages 300-plus trees per acre. This concentration of trees and underbrush amounts to 45 tons of dry fuel per acre, or a potential for catastrophic fire. restoration is sorely needed for a return to healthy forests. environmental restoration program of unprecedented scale can alter the direction of current high-intensity wildfire trends

Many federally managed forests are dangerously overgrown and action need be taken to remove excessive growth and turn the resulting wood and biomass into products with economic value. Preserving dynamic

ecosystems in a static state is just not possible Many of the things causing forests to decline is an environmental disconnect ... .

Forest Service and Fema needs to change, Too many Fires and Bad ideas , Wildfires California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), BEFORE A FIRE all state public land officials and local public health officials must prepare for smoke events, to take measures to protect the public, and communicate with the public about wildfire prevention . Where roads have narrowed over the years as vegetation and trees have encroached, even into ditches and onto shoulders, they should have cleared this vegetation away. where California allowed the natural landscape to grow higher, they should have removed the fire threat to create defensible space.

They should have cleared dead and dying trees that have become hazards that can carry fire across large areas, or into areas that are a threat to values-at-risk, state management must move aggressively to minimize that threat. All land managers across the state fire Departments. burnable vegetation, must think about fire in a new and aggressive way. implementing such a strategy is carrying out activities that address vegetation composition and structure and also alters fuel loads to reduce hazards. Such methods of fuel treatment safeguard public and firefighter safety and protect our landscapes, scenic vistas, and natural and historic objects; our neighbors, nearby communities, and infrastructure; and our own administrative and visitor service assets and facility, think about a different way of managing public lands to better incorporate fuels management into your resource-management planning. appropriate reviews and identification of resource needs and data gaps. California should ensure fire management plans are up to date and include the identified needs for a robust fuels-management program to support wildfire prevention and suppression efforts to be developed and implemented by both fire and other resource staff. Identify ways to address the realities we face in a safer and more effective manner. ..

We simply cannot afford to continue business as usual. ..We must do everything we can to address the steady accumulation of fuels on our Nations public lands and the resulting increased threats from catastrophic wildfires.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-lhwr
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0083  
Comment from Gustavo Gomes

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Gustavo Gomes

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern, the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j6-vwuf
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0084  
Comment from Richard Stern

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Richard Stern

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern, the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-lmft
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0085  
Comment from Vicky Moraiti

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Vicky Moraiti  
**Address:**  
64 Kerasountos  
Albany, NY, 12242  
**Email:** vicky.morab@yahoo.gr  
**Phone:** 5555555555

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern, the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j4-5lrb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0086  
Comment from Russell Weisz

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Russell Weisz

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## General Comment

Endangered and Threatened Species need more protection not less. The proposed changes provide less protection. I do NOT support the proposed changes.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j3-uohm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0087  
Comment from Caryn Graves

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Caryn Graves  
**Address:**  
1642 Curtis St.  
Berkeley, CA, 94702-1329  
**Email:** caryn@lmi.net

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94j3-cial
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0088  
Comment from Ewa Czyzewska

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ewa Czyzewska

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## General Comment

Dear Decision Maker,

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 28, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ix-s0lg
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0089  
Comment from Kristen Z

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kristen Z

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ir-jv1v
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0090  
Comment from Suzanne M.

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Suzanne M.  
**Address:**  
Lawrence, KS, 66047-9201  
**Email:** rolygirl03@yahoo.com  
**Phone:** 785-550

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,  
the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule.

Thank you for reading this letter.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ip-tukb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0091  
Comment from Mary Harte

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Harte  
**Address:**  
1180 Cragmont Ave  
Berkeley, 94708-1613  
**Email:** melharte@yahoo.com  
**Phone:** 5108485389  
**Fax:** 94708-1613

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern, the Endangered Species Act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ip-76c2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0092  
Comment from Joel Gerst

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Joel Gerst  
**Address:**  
1216 ordway st  
Berkeley, CA, 94706  
**Email:** Josiegerst@gmail.com

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance.

The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006





# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94il-afj5
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0093  
Comment from Kathleen Dolson

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kathleen Dolson

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## General Comment

I am against any of the proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act. Congress needs to stop pandering the the oil, mining, and logging, etc. corporations and PROTECT our environment and ALL life on this earth.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-d2x3
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0094  
Comment from Neil Bernstein

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Neil Bernstein  
**Address:**  
927 37th St Ne  
Cedar Rapids, 52402  
**Email:** Booksandbirds@imonmail.com  
**Phone:** 3193641047

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## General Comment

My wife and I are adamantly opposed to all proposed changes to weaken the Endangered and Threatened Species Act, which has served us well since the 1970s. These changes are not being proposed to conserve or preserve our natural heritage, these are direct attempts to exploit and destroy the world in the name of business.

If there were constructive and well-reasoned approaches, we would listen. However, these changes are just another attempt to promote business at the cost of everything else.

Thank you.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ik-39so
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0095  
Comment from Richard Worth

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Richard Worth  
**Address:**  
West Palm Beach, Florida, 33405  
**Email:** solitary-bird@att.net  
**Phone:** 5613241113

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## General Comment

The ESA is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

Proposed changes will allow federal agencies to not acknowledge the broad consequences of their actions through changes to the consultation requirements of Section 7 of the Act. Section 7 consultations require that a federal agency that is funding, authorizing or conducting an activity consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that the activity does not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy their critical habitat. The proposed changes will reduce the effects of agency actions required to undergo consultations. For example, the proposed rule seeks comment on changes that would stop consultation for effects like climate change that are manifested through global processes. The changes proposed will also make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ie-u4xs
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0096  
Comment from Stephanie Seymour

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stephanie Seymour

**Address:**

41 Cheshire Ln  
Ringwood, NJ, 07456

**Email:** stephanieseymour66@yahoo.com

**Phone:** 9739626747

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

Thank you very much for your time.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ih-t0kn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0097  
Comment from Stephenie Berggrun

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Stephenie Berggrun

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. Ninety-nine percent of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ic-7yc4
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0098  
Comment from Iris zhan

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Iris zhan

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ib-pzu6
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0099  
Comment from Carol Painter PhD

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carol Painter PhD

**Address:**

141 Westhaven Rd  
Address 2  
ITHACA, 14850

**Email:** cpainter49528@gmail.com

**Phone:** 6072774128

**Fax:** 14850

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94ic-17wl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0100  
Comment from Wilma Jean

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Wilma Jean

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## General Comment

Please no changes needed.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i8-isnn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0101  
Comment from Liz Wells

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Liz Wells

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i7-unbl
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0102  
Comment from Jerily Rushworth

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jerily Rushworth

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i6-i6b2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0103  
Comment from Kraig and Valerie Schweiss

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Kraig and Valerie Schweiss

**Address:**

19720 Pennington Rd.  
Sterling, IL, 61081

**Email:** schweiss@thewisp.net

**Phone:** 61081

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling

shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The proposed changes to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

We urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7(Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402/  
Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i6-cf72
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0104  
Comment from Tina Pirazzi

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tina Pirazzi  
**Address:**  
445 Los Altos Ave  
Long Beach, CA, 90814  
**Email:** tpirazzi@yahoo.com  
**Phone:** 5624982790  
**Fax:** 90814

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

PLEASE WITHDRAW the proposed CHANGES to section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR

Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-2a5v
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0105  
Comment from John Pasqua

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Pasqua

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## General Comment

Keep all endangered species protected.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 27, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i4-lwip
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0106  
Comment from Susan Babbitt

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Susan Babbitt

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## General Comment

The ESA is a highly effective conservation law: 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, and is supported by 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i2-x2d2
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0107  
Comment from Carolyn Riddle

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Carolyn Riddle  
**Address:**  
900 W Braker Ln  
Austin, 78758  
**Email:** riddlegame@gmail.com  
**Phone:** 5094885074

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-c73k
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0108  
Comment from William Hardy

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** William Hardy

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i1-d9fm
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0109  
Comment from Aleks Kosowicz

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Aleks Kosowicz

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## General Comment

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 of the wildly successful, wildly popular ESA would make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. Put simply, they undermine the very heart of this law.

Ecosystems being as intricate as they are by nature means that protecting even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. Nothing is living in a vacuum--if the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk, full stop.

Please do not move forward with these proposed changes--leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-4c2p
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0110  
Comment from Ricquanna Blizzard

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ricquanna Blizzard

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## General Comment

I don't want any changes to the laws protecting the interagency cooperation case. I don't want anything inhumane to happen with that. I really don't know what this is but I don't want anything jeopardizing our well being on earth. I would be very mad if people got sick, unhappy or dead from seeing anything negative going on with nature.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-4mli
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0111  
Comment from Michael Lombardi

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Michael Lombardi

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-lnrn
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0112  
Comment from Patti Packer

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Patti Packer

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-5obz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0113  
Comment from J Beverly

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** J Beverly

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern regarding Section 7 (interagency cooperation) rule:

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7(Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation:50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID:NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

Thank you for your consideration.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94i0-qluj
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0114  
Comment from Helgaleena Healingline

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Helgaleena Healingline  
**Address:**  
monona, WI, 53716  
**Email:** helgaleenas@yahoo.com  
**Phone:** 6082550504  
**Organization:** RDNA

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. There is absolutely no good reason to mess with the Endangered Species statute.

The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development.

The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. !!

If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

I REPEAT:  
Please withdraw the proposed changes to

section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402/ Docket ID:  
NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-j1u9
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0115  
Comment from Mary Perkins

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mary Perkins

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## General Comment

Leave this Endangered Species Act alone!!! Let's try to save at least some of species. This Act works, no matter how many Republicans lie about it! Save something for our kids and grandkids!!

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-pob7
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0116  
Comment from Greg Rosas

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Greg Rosas  
**Address:**  
4353 Edwards Ln.  
Castro Valley, 94546  
**Email:** thesro15@yahoo.com  
**Phone:** 5104499395  
**Fax:** 94546

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-4k5n
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0117  
Comment from Ricquanna Blizzard

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ricquanna Blizzard

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## General Comment

I don't want any laws changed about protecting the interagency cooperations case. I dont want anything inhumane to happen with that.thank you

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-3bnd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0118  
Comment from Tosha Mayo

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tosha Mayo  
**Address:**  
500 Wall St. Apt 224  
Seattle, WA, 98121  
**Email:** tosha.mayo@gmail.com  
**Fax:** 98121

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-doih
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0119  
Comment from Elizabeth Butler

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Elizabeth Butler

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-p3pv
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0120  
Comment from John Piletz

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** John Piletz

**Address:**

Dept of Biology Box 4045, MCC 111-B  
Mississippi College  
Clinton, MS, 39058

**Email:** jpiletz@mc.edu

**Phone:** 6019257818

**Fax:** 39058

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## General Comment

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-7u6t
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0121  
Comment from Anonymous Anonymous

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hz-3bqk
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0122  
Comment from Sofia Caveiro

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sofia Caveiro

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-yrix
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0123  
Comment from Sofia Caveiro

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Sofia Caveiro

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the American bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants, animal and other species at risk. The changes proposed to remove the blanket protections for species listed in the future as threatened will prevent protection of plants and animals that will become endangered or extinct without action. If these regulatory changes go into effect, many more species will fall from threatened to endangered, requiring more intervention from the government. Protection for threatened species needs to be maintained, both for already listed and not yet listed species. We do not want more extinctions. I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched. Please withdraw the proposed changes to 4(d) (protective regulations) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 17 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-86ww
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0124  
Comment from marjorie xavier

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** marjorie xavier  
**Address:**  
3252 guillermo place  
hayward, CA, 94542  
**Email:** marjorie618@aol.com  
**Phone:** 51-5377550

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## General Comment

Save the Endangered Species Act, the act that has saved so many species.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-y9mz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0125  
Comment from Jonathan Boyne

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Jonathan Boyne  
**Address:**  
2013 Kakela Dr  
Honolulu, HI, 96822  
**Email:** boyne@hawaii.edu  
**Fax:** 96822

---

## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States.

99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle.

The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law.

The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development.

The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation.

If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001.



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-wx5k
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0126  
Comment from Julie Eppler

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Julie Eppler

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-uyj8
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0127  
Comment from Tina Pirazzi

---

## Submitter Information

**Name:** Tina Pirazzi  
**Address:**  
445 Los Altos Ave  
Long Beach, CA, 90814  
**Email:** tpirazzi@yahoo.com  
**Phone:** 5624982790  
**Fax:** 90814

---

## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

As one of the single most effective conservation laws in the United States, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has saved countless species from extinction. In addition to being effective, the ESA has been tremendously successful - 99% of

listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

PLEASE WITHDRAW the proposed CHANGES to section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR

Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-u4i1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0128  
Comment from Christopher Walker

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Christopher Walker

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule.

CFR Citation: 50 CFR  
Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-4w6r
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0129  
Comment from Heide Coppotelli

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Heide Coppotelli  
**Address:**  
383 Seldon Emerson Rd  
Cedar Mountain, 28718  
**Email:** goodshepherd@comporium.net  
**Phone:** 8288844673  
**Fax:** 28718

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## General Comment

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plants and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to the language of section 7 will make it harder to protect critical habitat that is being impacted by development. The protection of even extremely small sections of habitat is crucial for species conservation. If the mechanisms for enforcement of the protection of critical habitats are weakened, species will be put at greater risk.

I urge you not to move forward these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes section 7 (Interagency Cooperation) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR Part 402 / Docket ID: NOAA\_FRDOC\_0001



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-y5vx
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0130  
Comment from Alyssa Samuelson

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Alyssa Samuelson

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## General Comment

To whom it may concern,

The endangered species act is one of the most effective conservation laws in the United States. 99% of listed species have been saved from extinction, including iconic species such as the bald eagle. The law is also widely popular; polling shows that 90% of voters across the political spectrum support the law. The proposed changes to the statute will weaken the law and put thousands of plant and animal species at risk.

The changes proposed to remove the language that ensures listing decisions are made without considering economic impact go against the very nature of the law as it was designed. No economic consideration should be made when determining how to save a species from complete disappearance. The changes proposed for the listing of threatened species will make it very difficult for any new species to be added to the list. Protections for threatened species are crucial in ensuring that the species does not become endangered and ultimately extinct. The changes also make protection of already listed threatened species more difficult. Both of these changes will result in a much higher number of species falling from threatened to endangered status, requiring more intervention from the DOI.

The changes proposed to the designation of critical habitat will provide many opportunities to block efforts to create protected habitat areas. Habitat protection is one of the most crucial tools in the protection of endangered species, and habitat destruction is one of the largest driving force behind why so many species of animals and plants see their population numbers fall.

I urge you not to move forward with these proposed changes and leave the regulations to one of our most effective and popular conservation laws untouched.

Please withdraw the proposed changes to section 4 (listing and critical habitat) rule. CFR Citation: 50 CFR 424 / Docket ID: FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 26, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94hy-ujtb
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0131  
Comment from Charles Stott

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Charles Stott

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## General Comment

I OPPOSE all of Interior Secretary Zinke's proposed rule changes to the 1973 Endangered Species Act. The changes will weaken protections for vulnerable animal and plant species, remove opportunities for public input and make it harder to hold wildlife agencies accountable for their actions. These changes are clearly designed to make it easier for pipelines, roads, drilling, fracking, logging and large scale farming projects to gain speedy approvals, without adequate oversight or cause to consider the environmental impacts to endangered wildlife and their habitat (which often overlaps human habitat). Protection of the environment through the 1973 ESA regulations is protection of our well being and health as a nation, not just the financial prerogatives of business at the expense of the environment, endangered species and their habitats. This is a national issue, not a state by state one: Animals cross state lines and should be covered by one consistent national environmental law that ensures their safety and protection.

The Endangered Species Act has been a wild success since it was enacted. It is one of the most effective environmental policies in American history, with 99 percent of species listed recovering in their designated timeline. Without it, animals like the piping plover, the northern spotted owl, and gray wolf could go extinct. The ESA saved the humpback whale, the grizzly bear and the bald eagle, and now the law could be dismantled by the changes proposed by Interior Secretary Zinke.

The proposed ESA law changes weaken the protections that have been in place for 45 years. We need the protections of the 1973 ESA. I urge the Interior Department make NO CHANGES to the Endangered Species Act.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 25, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94he-yovd
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0132  
Comment from Mindy Yan

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Mindy Yan

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## General Comment

Dear government officials,

Please do not allow these proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act to occur. The blanket section 4(d) rule has helped to prevent further decline in populations of vulnerable species, (such as the Bald Eagle, our National symbol, among countless others) and has also helped us conserve limited resources in areas deemed as "critical habitats".

I am optimistic for our future generations to be able to appreciate the species richness of our native flora and fauna, and this is definitely attainable if we continue to implement the Endangered Species Act without any modifications, as we have done for 45 years.

It has been a great success, and as the saying goes "if it ain't broke, don't fix it".

I want to thank you for taking the time to read my comment and kind consideration of my words.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9418-dlca
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0133  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Leave your corrupt hands off the Endangered Species Act. The proposed rule-making to so-called Interagency Cooperation is a dangerous attempt to 'define' and 'interpret' your way out of compliance. For example, based on the re-definition of the terms, a contribution to global warming could now be characterized as an "activity" since it is not directly part of the proposed "action." Since global warming is, well, a global problem, any specific activity in a specific area would not have to be considered for consultation since it has "effects that are manifested through global processes." In logical extension of this interpretation, we never would have to do anything to protect any species, because they all may die off anyways at some point due to "global processes."

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> July 31, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-9419-ilgt
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0134  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Michael Halpern

**Address:**

1825 K St Nw Suite 800  
Washington, DC, 20006

**Email:** agutierrez@ucsusa.org

**Phone:** 2023316952

**Submitter's Representative:** Michael Halpern

**Organization:** Union of Concerned Scientists

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## General Comment

See attached file(s)

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## Attachments

UCS extension request Endangered\_and\_Threatened\_Species\_Interagency

July 31, 2018

The Honorable Greg Sheehan  
Acting Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Comment period extension request for proposed rulemaking: Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation - Docket ID No. FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001

Dear Acting Director Sheehan:

The Union of Concerned Scientists, on behalf of more than 500,000 members and supporters across the country, respectfully requests that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) extend the comment period for the above-referenced proposed rulemaking for a minimum of sixty (60) days beyond the currently scheduled public comment deadline. We also encourage you to schedule at least one public hearing to encourage robust public input.

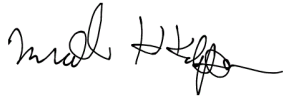
In your agency's own words, "[w]hen Congress passed the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1973, it recognized that our rich natural heritage is of 'esthetic, ecological, educational, recreational, and scientific value to our Nation and its people'." This landmark law has been 99% successful at saving species from extinction and has been a cornerstone of conservation and species preservation at FWS. These proposals could profoundly change the implementation of the Endangered Species Act and the public, including the scientific community, needs sufficient time to better evaluate the impacts of the proposed rule in conjunction with the other two administrative proposals<sup>1</sup> to provide comprehensive and meaningful feedback on it.

If FWS is serious about obtaining relevant information from a diversity of perspectives, the agency needs to extend the comment period by a minimum of sixty (60) days. Given the critical and comprehensive nature of this proposal, the current timeframe is wholly inadequate and will not allow for thorough public input on these proposed rules and their impact on FWS's ability to fulfill its mission to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. We would appreciate acknowledgement of this letter and look forward to your reply.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0006-0001>,  
<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0007-0001>

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Halpern". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Halpern".

Michael Halpern  
Deputy Director, Center for Science and Democracy  
Union of Concerned Scientists

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lu-5fuh
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0135  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Cheryl Das

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act has provided needed protections to wildlife in danger for well over 40 years, preventing the extinction of 99% of listed species.

Animals that might not be here today without the Endangered Species Act include the Bald Eagle, the California Condor, the American Peregrine Falcon, the Southern Sea Otter, the Florida Manatee, the Sea Turtle, and the Humpback Whale. These rollbacks of regulations will gut protections for threatened wildlife! In addition they will drastically reduce the role of science from future decision making. The proposed changes will allow officials to consider the economic impact of protecting a species when enforcing the ESA! Big business only cares about profits and it is crazy to consider mining logging, and drilling companies' claim of loss of profit over the disasterous environmental impact shown by scientific study! Do NOT implement this proposal!!



# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lu-yskz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0136  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species act is so important for conserving our environment for future generations. Please do not change this act at all.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lw-rwxz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0137  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

Do not add as a whole or remove the second sentence. Do not gut your duties, this is not streamlining.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94lz-84c1
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0138  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Ronny Zastrow

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## General Comment

Simply no. I would not trust the Trump administration to give me correct change at a church carnival.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m0-676v
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0139  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** MARY JOANNE SCHWEBACH

**Address:**  
Altamonte Springs, FL, 32701

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## General Comment

We must continue to protect plants and animals from extinction regardless of economic consequences. Survival of listed plants and animals preserves critical biodiversity for the entire biome. The Endangered Species Act is a necessary protection for our entire environmental web. The original intent of the Act must be maintained for the continued protection of our natural resources.

I believe that the economic gain of exploiting listed species and the associated biological environment is far outweighed by the value of these natural resources to us now and particularly to generations of Americans to come. Loss of these natural treasures will be permanent; economic gains by exploiting these natural areas is fleeting and temporary.

I urge you to maintain, and in fact strengthen, protections of endangered and threatened species and their environment

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m0-ut5d
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0140  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act has been one of the most successful government programs EVER. Do not weaken it.

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

<b>As of:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Received:</b> August 01, 2018
<b>Status:</b> Posted
<b>Posted:</b> August 02, 2018
<b>Tracking No.</b> 1k2-94m0-7ygz
<b>Comments Due:</b> September 24, 2018
<b>Submission Type:</b> Web

**Docket:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009  
Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation

**Comment On:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0001  
Endangered and Threatened Species: Interagency Cooperation

**Document:** FWS-HQ-ES-2018-0009-0141  
Submitted Electronically via eRulemaking Portal

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## Submitter Information

**Name:** Anonymous Anonymous

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## General Comment

The Endangered Species Act has been one of the most successful government programs EVER. Do not weaken it.

**From:** [Gustavson, Angela](#)  
**To:** [Angela Gustavson](#)  
**Subject:** Congressional Affairs Update  
**Date:** Friday, December 21, 2018 2:23:29 PM  
**Attachments:** [12.21.18.docx](#)

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Good afternoon,

The Congressional Affairs Update for this week is attached, which includes an update on appropriations.

There are also a few bills of interest to the Service that have passed or are expected to pass Congress this week.

In addition, a summary of the provisions of interest to the Service in the draft public lands package is included. Although the draft public lands package is not expected to be taken up during this Congress, it will likely serve as a starting point for discussions during the 116th Congress.

Happy holidays,

Angela

Angela Gustavson  
Deputy Chief  
Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: 703-358-2253  
Mobile: 202-909-5105  
[angela\\_gustavson@fws.gov](mailto:angela_gustavson@fws.gov)

## CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS UPDATE

*Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

December 21, 2018

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### 2018 Congressional Recess Schedule

<i>Senate</i>	<i>Holidays &amp; Special Days</i>	<i>House</i>
	<b>Targeted Adjournment Date</b> Dec. 21	

## APPROPRIATIONS UPDATE

### **Funding for Federal Government Set to Expire on December 21**

Funding for several Federal agencies, including the Department of the Interior, is currently set to expire on Friday, December 21 at midnight. On Wednesday, December 19, the Senate passed by voice vote a continuing resolution (Sen. Amdt to H.R. 695) to extend funding for those federal agencies in question through February 8, 2019. On Thursday, December 20, the House of Representatives voted 217-185 to pass an additional amendment to H.R. 695 that would add \$5.7 billion for border security and \$7.8 billion for disaster recovery, which includes \$32.4 million for the Service's construction account. On Friday, December 21, the Senate began voting on a motion to proceed to the House amendment to H.R. 695. Currently, a resolution between the House and Senate bills is unclear. Any funding bill that is passed by both chambers would still require the President's signature into law.

## UPDATES ON LEGISLATION OF INTEREST

### **Congress Passes Legislation to Enact Maps for the Coastal Barrier Resources System.**

On Thursday, December 20, the Senate passed H.R. 5787, the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018, by unanimous consent. The bill would adopt the Service's final recommended maps for 59 units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS), including maps for 57 units developed through the Service's digital mapping pilot project. H.R. 5787 also directs the Service to make any determination as to whether a location is within or outside of the CBRS using printed versions of official maps. **Senators John Barrasso (R-WY) and Tom Carper (D-DE)**, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, issued a statement on the Senate floor that the bill is not intended to limit the Service's use of digital mapping tools in the implementation of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, including the making of property determinations. The bill, which passed the House of Representatives under suspension of the rules on November 16, now goes to the President for signature into law.

### **Congress Passes Legislation to Establish Program for Okavango Delta Region**

On Thursday, December 20, the Senate passed H.R. 4819, the Defending Economic Livelihoods and Threatened Animals (DELTA) Act. The bill requires the Department of State and USAID to



work with other relevant federal agencies to develop a program to support natural resources management, wildlife conservation, combat wildlife trafficking, promote economic development, among other goals, in the Okavango River Basin in Angola, Botswana, and Namibia. The bill, which passed the House of Representatives under suspension of the rules on July 17, now goes to the President for signature into law.

### **Congress Expected to Pass Legislation to rename Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge**

On Friday, December 21, the House is expected to pass S. 3456, a bill to rename the Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge the “Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge”. The legislation has already passed the Senate. Once the legislation passes the House, it will be sent to the President’s desk for his signature.

### **Public Lands Package not Taken Up by the 115th Congress**

A draft of the 680-page omnibus package of public lands legislation, negotiated by the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction, is not expected to be introduced or considered this Congress. The draft package contains several provisions of interest to the Service, including:

- Allows certain Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans or their relatives to select land allotments. Requires subsequent Act of Congress to authorize any selection and allotment in the NWRS.
- Divides and redesignates the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, with the portions under Service jurisdiction renamed “Tule Lake National Monument” and “Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument.” No management changes would be made.
- Permanently reauthorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund, requiring at least 40 percent to be used for Federal purposes and 40 percent to be used for assistance to states.
- Directs the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a priority list for certain Department lands, including Service lands, identifying land that the public would otherwise be allowed to hunt, fish, or use for other recreational purposes, but has restricted or no public access.
- Amends the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to provide certain federal cost sharing opportunities to states for acquiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public target range.
- Amends the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to provide for hunter and recreational shooter recruitment grants.
- Establishes a Federal framework for migratory bird hunting allowing for closing date for ducks, mergansers, and coots of January 31, with the ability to add two days to the hunting season for veterans and two days for youth.
- Reauthorizes the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program through FY 2022.
- Directs the Secretary to control and manage invasive species on Department managed lands and develop a strategic plan for the invasive species program.
- Reauthorizes the Multinational Species Conservation Funds through FY 2022.
- Directs the Service to establish and annual wildlife prize competitions.
- Reauthorizes the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act at \$6,500,000 annually through FY 2022.
- Adopts the Service’s final recommended maps for 59 units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

- Reauthorizes certain hydropower revenues through FY 2023 to support the Upper Colorado River and San Juan River Basin Recovery Programs.
- Creates a free-of-charge annual pass for 4<sup>th</sup> grade students to access all federal lands.
- Establishes an Indian Youth Service within the Public Land Corps Program.

### **INTRODUCED LEGISLATION OF INTEREST**

**S.3803 — A bill to establish the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area in the State of Utah, to designate wilderness areas in the State, to provide for certain land conveyances, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Hatch, Orrin G. [R-UT] (Introduced 12/20/2018) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 12/20/2018 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.3789 — A bill to provide for certain water resources development activities of the Corps of Engineers, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Kennedy, John [R-LA] (Introduced 12/19/2018) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

Latest Action: Senate - 12/19/2018 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

**S.3767 — A bill to require Executive agencies to make public all funding reprogramming requests, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Merkley, Jeff [D-OR] (Introduced 12/18/2018) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: Senate - Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Action: Senate - 12/18/2018 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

**S.3764 — A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to require the pre- and post-application reporting of, and to establish buffer zones for, restricted use pesticides, to prohibit the use of pesticides containing chlorpyrifos, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Schatz, Brian [D-HI] (Introduced 12/18/2018) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: Senate - Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Latest Action: Senate - 12/18/2018 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

**S.3760 — A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify the definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Paul, Rand [R-KY] (Introduced 12/17/2018) Cosponsors: (2)

Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

Latest Action: Senate - 12/17/2018 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

**H.R.7378 — To require a guidance clarity statement on certain agency documents.**

Sponsor: Rep. Luetkemeyer, Blaine [R-MO-3] (Introduced 12/20/2018) Cosponsors: (6)  
Committees: House - Oversight and Government Reform  
Latest Action: House - 12/20/2018 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

**H.R.7368 — To provide for the compensation of Federal employees furloughed during a Government shutdown.**

Sponsor: Rep. Beyer, Donald S., Jr. [D-VA-8] (Introduced 12/20/2018) Cosponsors: (71)  
Committees: House - Oversight and Government Reform  
Latest Action: House - 12/20/2018 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

**H.R.7332 — To prohibit taxpayer funds from being used to build a wall between Mexico and the United States, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Jackson Lee, Sheila [D-TX-18] (Introduced 12/19/2018) Cosponsors: (4)  
Committees: House - Judiciary, Homeland Security  
Latest Action: House - 12/19/2018 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security

**H.Res.1182 — Designating the National Center for Coastal Resilience, a partnership among Old Dominion University, the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, and the College of William & Mary, as a national center of excellence for research in coastal flooding and recurrent flooding.**

Sponsor: Rep. Taylor, Scott [R-VA-2] (Introduced 12/19/2018) Cosponsors: (0)  
Committees: House - Science, Space, and Technology  
Latest Action: House - 12/19/2018 Referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

**From:** [Wainman, Barbara](#)  
**To:** [Margaret Everson](#); [Jim Kurth](#)  
**Subject:** Cuellar aims to stop Border Wall going up next to SpaceX site  
**Date:** Friday, February 1, 2019 11:31:26 AM

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<https://riograndeguardian.com/cuellar-aims-to-stop-border-wall-going-up-next-to-spacex-site/>

This article from today's clips references the prohibitions on wall construction in and around certain refuges that we were just discussing. I will look for the language in the bill

**From:** [Gustavson, Angela](#)  
**To:** [Angela Gustavson](#)  
**Subject:** Congressional Affairs Update  
**Date:** Friday, February 1, 2019 1:58:07 PM  
**Attachments:** [2.1.19.docx](#)

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Good afternoon,

The Congressional Affairs Update (CAU) for this week is attached.

The 116th Congress began on January 3. The CAU includes a summary of committee leadership assignments of interest to the Service.

There were also a number of bills introduced at the beginning of the new Congress of interest, which are highlighted in the CAU. One of those bills is a Senate legislative package of land management bills, which is expected to be considered by the Senate next week.

Next week, two Committees in the House will hold hearings on impacts of climate change.

Have a good weekend,

Angela

Angela Gustavson  
Deputy Chief  
Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: 703-358-2253  
Mobile: 202-909-5105  
[angela\\_gustavson@fws.gov](mailto:angela_gustavson@fws.gov)

## CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS UPDATE

*Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

February 1, 2019

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### 2019 Congressional Recess Schedule

<i>Senate</i>	<i>Holidays &amp; Special Days</i>	<i>House</i>
TBD		TBD

### 116<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS COMMENCES

The first session of the 116<sup>th</sup> Congress commenced on Thursday, January 3<sup>rd</sup>. In the 116<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Senate has 53 Republican, 45 Democratic, and two Independent Senators; the House of Representatives has 235 Democratic members and 198 Republicans, with two vacant seats.

For the Senate, some leadership and committee positions of interest include:

- Majority Leader: Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-KY)
- Minority Leader: Sen. Chuck Schumer (D-NY)
- Senate Appropriations Committee:
  - Chair of Full Committee: Sen. Richard Shelby (R-AL)
  - Vice Chair of Full Committee: Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT)
  - Chair of Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies: Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)
  - Ranking Member of Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies: Sen. Tom Udall (D-NM)
- Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works:
  - Chair of Full Committee: Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY)
  - Ranking Member of Full Committee: Sen. Tom Carper (D-DE)
  - Chair of Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife: Sen. Kevin Cramer (R-ND)
  - Ranking Member of Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife: TBD
- Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:
  - Chair of Full Committee: Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)
  - Ranking Member of Full Committee: Sen. Joe Manchin (D-WV)

For the House of Representatives, some leadership and committee positions of interest include:

- Speaker of the House: Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)
- House Majority Leader: Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-MD)
- House Minority Leader: Rep. Kevin McCarthy (R-CA)
- House Appropriations Committee:
  - Chair of Full Committee: Rep. Nita Lowey (D-NY)
  - Ranking Member of Full Committee: Rep. Kay Granger (R-TX)

- Chair of Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies: Rep. Betty McCollum (D-MN)
- Ranking Member of Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies: Rep. David Joyce (R-OH)
- House Natural Resources Committee:
  - Chair of Full Committee: Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ)
  - Ranking Member of Full Committee: Rep. Rob Bishop (R-UT)
  - Vice Chair of Full Committee: Rep. Deb Haaland (D-NM)
  - Vice Chair for Insular Affairs: Rep. Gregorio Kilili Sablan (D-CNMI)
  - Chair of Water, Oceans and Wildlife Subcommittee: Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA)
  - Ranking Member of Water, Oceans and Wildlife Subcommittee: Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
  - Chair of Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee: Rep. TJ Cox (D-CA)
  - Ranking Member of Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee: Rep. Louie Gohmert (R-TX)

## **APPROPRIATIONS UPDATE**

### **Short Term Funding Agreement Reopens Federal Government**

On Friday, January 25, the President signed into law a continuing resolution extending funding for several government agencies, including those under the Department of the Interior. The resolution funds covered agencies, which experienced a 35-day lapse in appropriations, through Friday, February 15.

## **UPDATES ON LEGISLATION OF INTEREST**

### **President Signs into Law Bills on Coastal Barriers, Hobe Sound, and Okavango Delta**

The President signed into law several bills of interest to the Service that were passed at the end of the 115<sup>th</sup> Congress, including:

- H.R. 5787, the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018, which adopts the Service’s final recommended maps for 59 units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System, including maps for 57 units developed through the Service’s digital mapping pilot project.
- S. 3456, which renames the Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge the “Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge.”
- H.R. 4819, the Defending Economic Livelihoods and Threatened Animals (DELTA) Act, which requires the Department of State and USAID to work with other relevant federal agencies to develop a program to support natural resources management, wildlife conservation, combat wildlife trafficking, promote economic development, among other goals, in the Okavango River Basin in Angola, Botswana, and Namibia.

### **116th Congress Reintroduces Several Wildlife and Land Management Bills**

During the first few weeks of the 116<sup>th</sup> Congress, Members reintroduced several pieces of legislation of interest to the Service that were considered during the 115<sup>th</sup> Congress. Bills of significant interest include:

- S. 268 and H.R. 872 - The Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver (WILD) Act - Reauthorizes the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program; reauthorizes the Multinational Species Conservation Funds; requires federal agencies to implement strategic programs to control invasive species; and establishes monetary-prize competitions for technological innovation in prevention of wildlife trafficking and poaching, promotion of wildlife conservation, management of invasive species, protection of endangered species, and the non-lethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.
- H.R. 30 - The Saving America's Endangered Species (SAVES) Act - Amends the ESA to prevent nonnative species that are found in the United States from being treated as federally threatened or endangered.
- H.R. 548 - The Federally Integrated Species Health (FISH) Act - Transfers all functions related to management of federally-listed anadromous and catadromous species from the Department of Commerce to the Department of the Interior.
- S. 261 and H.R. 925 - North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) Reauthorization - Extends the authorization of appropriations for allocation to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under NAWCA through fiscal year 2024.
- S. 94 - Target Practice and Marksmanship Training Support Act - Facilitates the construction and expansion of public target ranges by authorizing use of 90 percent of Wildlife Restorations funds within hunter education (currently 75 percent) for acquiring land; limits the federal share of the enhanced hunter education funds to 90 percent (currently 75 percent); and allows the funds to be available for use for five fiscal years.
- H.R. 877 - The Modernizing Pittman-Robertson Act - Makes it a purpose of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to provide financial and technical assistance to the states for the promotion of hunting and recreational shooting; prescribes a formula for the allocation of funds and authorizes such use for R3 activities; and allows the use of funds for public outreach activities.
- H.R. 864 - Wildlife Conservation and Anti-Trafficking Act - Reauthorizes the Multinational Species Conservation Funds; requires development of a plan to reward whistleblowers/informants; authorizes placement of wildlife law enforcement attachés in embassies abroad; strengthens language to make wildlife trafficking a predicate offense under money laundering, racketeering, and travel act statutes; and establishes an interagency IUU fishing enforcement program.
- S. 38 - Endangered Fish Recovery Programs Extension Act - Extends annual base funding for the Upper Colorado and San Juan fish recovery programs through fiscal year 2023.
- H.R. 183 - To clarify the United States interest in certain submerged lands in the area of the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes - Addresses ownership of certain submerged areas in Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge.

### **Senate Introduces Legislative Package of Land Management Bills**

On Tuesday, January 8, **Senators Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) and Maria Cantwell (D-WA)** introduced S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act, a legislative package of land management bills. The Senate is expected to debate and vote on the measure on the floor next week. Provisions of interest to the Service include:

- Reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) - Permanently reauthorizes the LWCF, requiring at least 40 percent to be used for Federal purposes and



40 percent to be used for assistance to States, as well as at least \$15 million in annual funding for recreational public access projects.

- The Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver (WILD) Act - Reauthorizes the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program; reauthorizes the Multinational Species Conservation Funds; requires federal agencies to implement strategic programs to control invasive species; and establishes monetary-prize competitions for technological innovation in prevention of wildlife trafficking and poaching, promotion of wildlife conservation, management of invasive species, protection of endangered species, and the non-lethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.
- Target Practice and Marksmanship Training - Amends the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to provide certain federal cost sharing opportunities to States for acquiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public target range.
- Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities For Veterans – Amends the federal framework hunting season by extending the closing date for ducks, mergansers, and coots to January 31 and allowing for two additional days for each veterans and youth.
- Reauthorization of Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act – Reauthorizes the program at \$6,500,000 annually through fiscal year 2022.
- John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System - Adopts the Service’s final recommended maps for 59 units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System, including maps for 57 units developed through the Service’s digital mapping pilot project. This language was passed as a standalone bill at the end of the 115th Congress and signed into the law.
- Endangered Fish Recovery Programs - Extends annual base funding for the Upper Colorado and San Juan fish recovery programs through fiscal year 2023.
- World War II Pacific Sites - Breaks apart and redesignates the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument.
- Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment - Allows certain Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans or their relatives to select land allotments of not more than 160 acres, excluding the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Wilderness units, and Wild and Scenic Rivers.
- Identifying Opportunities for Recreation, Hunting, and Fishing on Federal Land – Directs the Secretary of the Interior to publicly identify land which the public would otherwise be allowed to hunt, fish, or use for other recreational purposes, but has restricted or no public access.
- Open Book On Equal Access To Justice - Requires online disclosure of information related to payments made out of the Judgement Fund.
- Every Kid Outdoors Act - Creates an annual pass for 4th grade students for free access to all federal lands.
- 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act - Establishes the Indian Youth Service Corps within the Public Land Corps Program.

## **UPCOMING HEARINGS/MARKUPS**

### **House Committees to Hold Hearings on Impacts of Climate Change**

On Wednesday, February 6, the House Committees on Natural Resources and Energy and Commerce will both hold oversight hearings examining the impacts of climate change on the environment, economy, and human health.

- The House Committee on Natural Resources hearing, titled “Climate Change: Impacts and the Need to Act”, is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. in 1324 Longworth House Office Building. For more information, please visit: <https://naturalresources.house.gov/hearings/climate-change-impacts-and-the-need-to-act>
- The House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change hearing, titled “Time for Action: Addressing the Environmental and Economic Effects of Climate Change”, is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. in 2123 Rayburn House Office Building. For more information, please visit: <https://energycommerce.house.gov/committee-activity/hearings/hearing-on-time-for-action-addressing-the-environmental-and-economic>

## INTRODUCED LEGISLATION OF INTEREST

### **S.310 — A bill to amend the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act to reauthorize the Act.**

Sponsor: Sen. Cardin, Benjamin L. [D-MD] (Introduced 01/31/2019) Cosponsors: (10)

Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

Latest Action: Senate - 01/31/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

### **S.308 — A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal lands in San Bernardino County, California, to the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, and to accept in return certain non-Federal lands, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Feinstein, Dianne [D-CA] (Introduced 01/31/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/31/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

### **S.302 — A bill to permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund.**

Sponsor: Sen. Burr, Richard [R-NC] (Introduced 01/31/2019) Cosponsors: (13)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/31/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

### **S.282 — A bill to amend the market name of genetically altered salmon in the United States, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Murkowski, Lisa [R-AK] (Introduced 01/30/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: Senate - Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Action: Senate - 01/30/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

### **S.268 — WILD Act**

Sponsor: Sen. Barrasso, John [R-WY] (Introduced 01/29/2019) Cosponsors: (5)

Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

Latest Action: Senate - 01/29/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

**S.264 — A bill to prohibit the construction of certain elements of a physical barrier along the southern border of the United States in Federal wildlife and wilderness areas and on State land.**

Sponsor: Sen. Heinrich, Martin [D-NM] (Introduced 01/29/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Action: Senate - 01/29/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

**S.261 — A bill to extend the authorization of appropriations for allocation to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Heinrich, Martin [D-NM] (Introduced 01/29/2019) Cosponsors: (11)

Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

Latest Action: Senate - 01/29/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

**S.254 — A bill to rescind the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security to waive Federal law to facilitate the construction of border barriers.**

Sponsor: Sen. Udall, Tom [D-NM] (Introduced 01/29/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Judiciary

Latest Action: Senate - 01/29/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**S.218 — A bill to empower States to manage the development and production of oil and gas on available Federal land, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Barrasso, John [R-WY] (Introduced 01/24/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/24/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

**S.180 — A bill to streamline the oil and gas permitting process and to recognize fee ownership for certain oil and gas drilling or spacing units, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Hoeven, John [R-ND] (Introduced 01/17/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/17/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.94 — Target Practice and Marksmanship Training Support Act**

Sponsor: Sen. Capito, Shelley Moore [R-WV] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (12)

Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

Latest Action: Senate - 01/10/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

**S.90 — Protect Utah's Rural Economy Act**

Sponsor: Sen. Lee, Mike [R-UT] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/10/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.86 — Oregon Wildlands Act**

Sponsor: Sen. Wyden, Ron [D-OR] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/10/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.82 — Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area Designation Act**

Sponsor: Sen. Wyden, Ron [D-OR] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/10/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.67 — California Desert Protection and Recreation Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Sen. Feinstein, Dianne [D-CA] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/09/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

**S.60 — Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act**

Sponsor: Sen. Tester, Jon [D-MT] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/09/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

**S.47 — Natural Resources Management Act**

Sponsor: Sen. Murkowski, Lisa [R-AK] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (9)

Latest Action: Senate - 01/09/2019 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 7.

**S.41 — Red River Gradient Boundary Survey Act**

Sponsor: Sen. Cornyn, John [R-TX] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/08/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.38 — Endangered Fish Recovery Programs Extension Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Sen. Gardner, Cory [R-CO] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 01/08/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.13 — Florida Shores Protection and Fairness Act**

Sponsor: Sen. Rubio, Marco [R-FL] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (0)  
Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources  
Latest Action: Senate - 01/03/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.10 — South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Sen. Rubio, Marco [R-FL] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (0)  
Committees: Senate - Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Latest Action: Senate - 01/03/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

**H.R.925 — To extend the authorization of appropriations for allocation to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2024.**

Sponsor: Rep. Thompson, Mike [D-CA-5] (Introduced 01/30/2019) Cosponsors: (1)  
Committees: House - Natural Resources  
Latest Action: House - 01/30/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.919 — To amend title 40, United States Code, to direct the Administrator of General Services to incorporate bird-safe building materials and design features into public buildings, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Quigley, Mike [D-IL-5] (Introduced 01/30/2019) Cosponsors: (16)  
Committees: House - Transportation and Infrastructure  
Latest Action: House - 01/30/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

**H.R.903 — To amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for Congressional oversight of agency rulemaking, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. King, Steve [R-IA-4] (Introduced 01/30/2019) Cosponsors: (0)  
Committees: House - Judiciary, Rules  
Latest Action: House - 01/30/2019 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

**H.R.894 — To direct the Secretary of the Interior to provide for clear title to certain land in Louisiana, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Johnson, Mike [R-LA-4] (Introduced 01/30/2019) Cosponsors: (0)  
Committees: House - Natural Resources  
Latest Action: House - 01/30/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.890 — To amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify Congressional intent regarding the regulation of the use of pesticides in or near navigable waters, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Gibbs, Bob [R-OH-7] (Introduced 01/30/2019) Cosponsors: (5)  
Committees: House - Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture

Latest Action: House - 01/30/2019 Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

**H.R.877 — To amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to modernize the funding of wildlife conservation, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Scott, Austin [R-GA-8] (Introduced 01/30/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/30/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.872 — WILD Act**

**Sponsor: Rep. Lowenthal, Alan S. [D-CA-47] (Introduced 01/30/2019) Cosponsors: (1)**

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Science, Space, and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture

Latest Action: House - 01/30/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.864 — To support wildlife conservation, improve anti-trafficking enforcement, provide dedicated funding at no expense to taxpayers, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Garamendi, John [D-CA-3] (Introduced 01/30/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Judiciary

Latest Action: House - 01/30/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resource

**H.R.823 — To provide for the designation of certain wilderness areas, recreation management areas, and conservation areas in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Neguse, Joe [D-CO-2] (Introduced 01/28/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/28/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.788 — To amend and enhance the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act to improve the conservation of sharks.**

Sponsor: Rep. Webster, Daniel [R-FL-11] (Introduced 01/24/2019) Cosponsors: (13)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Ways and Means

Latest Action: House - 01/24/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means

**H.R.785 — To amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to develop and publish an all-of-the-above quadrennial Federal onshore energy production strategy to meet domestic energy needs, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Tipton, Scott R. [R-CO-3] (Introduced 01/24/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/24/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.742 — To amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to establish January 31 of each year as the Federal framework closing date for the duck hunting season and to establish special duck hunting days for youths, veterans, and active military personnel, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Bishop, Rob [R-UT-1] (Introduced 01/24/2019) Cosponsors: (0)  
Committees: House - Natural Resources  
Latest Action: House - 01/24/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.738 — To protect private property rights.**

Sponsor: Rep. Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr. [R-WI-5] (Introduced 01/23/2019) Cosponsors: (0)  
Committees: House - Judiciary  
Latest Action: House - 01/23/2019 Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

**H.R.737 — To prohibit the sale of shark fins, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Sablan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho [D-MP-At Large] (Introduced 01/23/2019)  
Cosponsors: (68)  
Committees: House - Natural Resources  
Latest Action: House - 01/23/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.691 — To amend the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to authorize insect and disease treatment programs on certain Federal land, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Walden, Greg [R-OR-2] (Introduced 01/18/2019) Cosponsors: (0)  
Committees: House - Agriculture, Natural Resources  
Latest Action: House - 01/18/2019 Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.691 — To amend the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to authorize insect and disease treatment programs on certain Federal land, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Walden, Greg [R-OR-2] (Introduced 01/18/2019) Cosponsors: (0)  
Committees: House - Agriculture, Natural Resources  
Latest Action: House - 01/18/2019 Referred to the Committee on Agriculture,

**H.R.667 — To repeal the Waters of the United States rule and amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Herrera Beutler, Jaime [R-WA-3] (Introduced 01/17/2019) Cosponsors: (1)  
Committees: House - Transportation and Infrastructure  
Latest Action: House - 01/17/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

**H.R.642 — To amend the Oil Region National Heritage Area Act to reauthorize the Oil Region National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Thompson, Glenn [R-PA-15] (Introduced 01/17/2019) Cosponsors: (2)  
Committees: House - Natural Resources  
Latest Action: 01/23/2019 Sponsor introductory remarks on measure.

**H.R.614 — To prohibit the sale of shark parts, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Lieu, Ted [D-CA-33] (Introduced 01/16/2019) Cosponsors: (0)  
Committees: House - Natural Resources  
Latest Action: House - 01/16/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.612 — To amend the Wilderness Act to authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct certain activities to secure the international land borders of the United States, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Johnson, Mike [R-LA-4] (Introduced 01/16/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Homeland Security

Latest Action: House - 01/16/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security

**H.R.580 — To amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to improve the transparency and oversight of land conveyances involving disposal or acquisition of National Forest System lands or Bureau of Land Management public lands, to provide protections and certainty for private landowners related to resurveying such public lands, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Tipton, Scott R. [R-CO-3] (Introduced 01/15/2019) Cosponsors: (2)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Agriculture

Latest Action: House - 01/15/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.579 — To prohibit the conditioning of any permit, lease, or other use agreement on the transfer of any water right to the United States by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Tipton, Scott R. [R-CO-3] (Introduced 01/15/2019) Cosponsors: (7)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Agriculture

Latest Action: House - 01/15/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.572 — To release certain Federal land in California from wilderness study, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. LaMalfa, Doug [R-CA-1] (Introduced 01/15/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/15/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.558 — To direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a demonstration program to adapt the successful practices of providing foreign aid to underdeveloped economies to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to Native communities in similarly situated remote areas in the United States, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Young, Don [R-AK-At Large] (Introduced 01/15/2019) Cosponsors: (2)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/15/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.548 — To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to vest in the Secretary of the Interior functions under that Act with respect to species of fish that spawn in fresh or estuarine waters and migrate to ocean waters, and species of fish that spawn in ocean waters and migrate to fresh waters.**

Sponsor: Rep. Calvert, Ken [R-CA-42] (Introduced 01/15/2019) Cosponsors: (5)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/15/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.



**H.R.537 — To amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to authorize pumped storage hydropower development utilizing multiple Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs.**

Sponsor: Rep. Lamborn, Doug [R-CO-5] (Introduced 01/14/2019) Cosponsors: (2)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/14/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.535 — To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to shall designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.**

Sponsor: Rep. Dingell, Debbie [D-MI-12] (Introduced 01/14/2019) Cosponsors: (9)

Committees: House - Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Action: House - 01/14/2019 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

**H.R.524 — To adjust the eastern boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls and Deschutes Canyon Wilderness Study Areas in the State of Oregon to facilitate fire prevention and response activities to protect private property, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Walden, Greg [R-OR-2] (Introduced 01/11/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/11/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.498 — Clean Up the Code Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Chabot, Steve [R-OH-1] (Introduced 01/11/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Judiciary | Senate - Judiciary

Latest Action: Senate - 01/23/2019 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**H.R.484 — To amend the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to regulate hydraulic fracturing operations on Federal lands, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Soto, Darren [D-FL-9] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Energy and Commerce

Latest Action: House - 01/10/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

**H.R.483 — To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public land within the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area in the State of Idaho to resolve an unauthorized use and an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1983.**

Sponsor: Rep. Simpson, Michael K. [R-ID-2] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/10/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.472 — Community Mapping Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Luetkemeyer, Blaine [R-MO-3] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Financial Services

Latest Action: House - 01/10/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.

**H.R.462 — To amend the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 to provide for expedited project implementation relating to the comprehensive Everglades restoration plan.**

Sponsor: Rep. Hastings, Alcee L. [D-FL-20] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (6)

Committees: House - Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Action: House - 01/10/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

**H.R.441 — Commonsense Flood Prevention Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Babin, Brian [R-TX-36] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Energy and Commerce

Latest Action: House - 01/10/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

**H.R.440 — Eminent Domain Just Compensation Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Amash, Justin [R-MI-3] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Judiciary, Homeland Security

Latest Action: House - 01/10/2019 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary,

**H.R.426 — Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Gianforte, Greg [R-MT-At Large] (Introduced 01/10/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/10/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.417 — To amend title 18, United States Code, to establish measures to combat invasive lionfish, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Soto, Darren [D-FL-9] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (2)

Committees: House - Judiciary, Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.418 — Confirming State Land Grants for Education Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Stewart, Chris [R-UT-2] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.415 — To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant to States and local governments easements and rights-of-way over Federal land within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of projects for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.**

Sponsor: Rep. Rose, Max [D-NY-11] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (4)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.414 — Protecting Local Communities from Harmful Algal Blooms Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Rooney, Francis [R-FL-19] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (8)

Committees: House - Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Action: House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

**H.R.403 — Clear Creek National Recreation Area and Conservation Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Panetta, Jimmy [D-CA-20] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.380 — To amend the Federal Power Act to require the consideration of invasive species when prescribing fishways, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Grothman, Glenn [R-WI-6] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Energy and Commerce

Latest Action: House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

**H.R.365 — This Land Is Our Land Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Espaillat, Adriano [D-NY-13] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (9)

Committees: House - Homeland Security

Latest Action: House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security.

**H.R.358 — California New River Restoration Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Vargas, Juan [D-CA-51] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Action: House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.357 — Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Garamendi, John [D-CA-3] (Introduced 01/09/2019) Cosponsors: (4)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.346 — Red River Gradient Boundary Survey Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Thornberry, Mac [R-TX-13] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (4)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.343 — Lake Fannin Conveyance Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Ratcliffe, John [R-TX-4] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Agriculture

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.

**H.R.341 — COAST Anti-Drilling Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Pallone, Frank, Jr. [D-NJ-6] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (58)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.337 — Defend our Coast Act**

Sponsor: Rep. McEachin, A. Donald [D-VA-4] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (7)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.335 — South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Mast, Brian J. [R-FL-18] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Science, Space, and Technology, Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.316 — GO Act**

Sponsor: Rep. LaMalfa, Doug [R-CA-1] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (4)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Agriculture

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture

**H.R.313 — To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a land exchange involving lands within the boundaries of the Cape Cod National Seashore, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Keating, William R. [D-MA-9] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.310 — West Coast Ocean Protection Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Huffman, Jared [D-CA-2] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (22)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.309 — Stop Arctic Ocean Drilling Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Huffman, Jared [D-CA-2] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (19)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.291 — Coastal Economies Protection Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Cunningham, Joe [D-SC-1] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: 01/10/2019 Sponsor introductory remarks on measure

**H.R.287 — New England Coastal Protection Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Cicilline, David N. [D-RI-1] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (20)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.286 — Florida Coastal Protection Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Castor, Kathy [D-FL-14] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.279 — California Clean Coast Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Carbajal, Salud O. [D-CA-24] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (42)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.266 — Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. McCollum, Betty [D-MN-4] (Introduced 01/08/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Appropriations

Latest Action: Senate - 01/15/2019 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 12.

**H.R.263 — To rename the Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge as the Congressman Lester Wolff Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge.**

Sponsor: Rep. Suozzi, Thomas R. [D-NY-3] (Introduced 01/04/2019) Cosponsors: (26)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/04/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.253 — Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Amodei, Mark E. [R-NV-2] (Introduced 01/04/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/04/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.252 — Pershing County Economic Development and Conservation Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Amodei, Mark E. [R-NV-2] (Introduced 01/04/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/04/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.245 — Cooperative Management of Mineral Rights Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Thompson, Glenn [R-PA-15] (Introduced 01/04/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: 01/11/2019 Sponsor introductory remarks on measure.

**H.R.244 — Advancing Conservation and Education Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Stewart, Chris [R-UT-2] (Introduced 01/04/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/04/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.243 — CARR Act**

Sponsor: Rep. LaMalfa, Doug [R-CA-1] (Introduced 01/04/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Agriculture

Latest Action: House - 01/04/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

**H.R.230 — Ban Toxic Pesticides Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Velazquez, Nydia M. [D-NY-7] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (54)

Committees: House - Agriculture, Energy and Commerce

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

**H.R.205 — Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Rooney, Francis [R-FL-19] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (6)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.202 — Inspector General Access Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Richmond, Cedric L. [D-LA-2] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: House - Oversight and Reform | Senate - Judiciary

Latest Action: Senate - 01/16/2019 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**H.R.183 — To clarify the United States interest in certain submerged lands in the area of the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Keating, William R. [D-MA-9] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.182 — To extend the authorization for the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission.**

Sponsor: Rep. Keating, William R. [D-MA-9] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.179 — Acre In, Acre Out Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Griffith, H. Morgan [R-VA-9] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Agriculture

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.174 — Supporting Home Owner Rights Enforcement Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Griffith, H. Morgan [R-VA-9] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Energy and Commerce

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

**H.R.173 — Pipeline Fairness and Transparency Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Griffith, H. Morgan [R-VA-9] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Energy and Commerce

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

**H.R.172 — New Source Review Permitting Improvement Act of 2018**

Sponsor: Rep. Griffith, H. Morgan [R-VA-9] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Energy and Commerce

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

**H.R.155 — Hearing Protection Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Duncan, Jeff [R-SC-3] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (49)

Committees: House - Ways and Means, Judiciary

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

**H.R.150 — Grant Reporting Efficiency and Agreements Transparency Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Foxx, Virginia [R-NC-5] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (15)

Committees: House - Oversight and Reform | Senate - Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Action: Senate - 01/18/2019 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

**H.R.97 — RAWR Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Buchanan, Vern [R-FL-16] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Foreign Affairs

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

**H.R.50 — GREAT Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Foxx, Virginia [R-NC-5] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Oversight and Reform

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform.

**H.R.30 — SAVES Act**

Sponsor: Rep. Gohmert, Louie [R-TX-1] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.29 — Public Water Supply Invasive Species Compliance Act of 2019**

**Sponsor: Rep. Gohmert, Louie [R-TX-1] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (0)**

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Judiciary

Latest Action: House - 01/03/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary

**From:** [Helfrich, Devin](#)  
**To:** [Kodis, Martin](#)  
**Cc:** [Playforth, Taylor](#); [John Tanner](#); [Wainman, Barbara](#); [Melissa Beaumont](#); [Angela Gustavson](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Incoming request for info from HNRC on border refuges  
**Date:** Tuesday, February 5, 2019 8:18:13 AM

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Hi all,

We have good parcel maps of the refuge, showing the ROW that is being reviewed for barrier construction, and which we have already provided to Congress.  
However, for answers to Lora's other questions, I don't believe that we are the correct Agency to have the info and develop the answers (most likely CBP).

**[Devin Helfrich](#)**

Congressional Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office Direct: (703) 358-2130  
Mobile: (202) 365-5971



On Tue, Feb 5, 2019 at 11:10 AM Kodis, Martin <[martin\\_kodis@fws.gov](mailto:martin_kodis@fws.gov)> wrote:

Hi Devin and Taylor.

Lora Snyder from HNRC majority contacted us with requests for some information regarding FWS refuges in TX on the border. See her questions below.

Devin, I know you provided maps and some info to Senator Heinrich last year (in coordination with Micah) and so you may have some of this information at the ready. Some of the other questions may be answered through a quick call to the region.

Taylor we will wait for your ok before sending anything to Lora, but hopefully the maps at least could be something we send very soon.

Devin, can you please work to gather the responsive information that we are able to develop, and let this group know what the answers to those questions are?

Barbara will inform Margaret and Andrea of this incoming.

Finally, Taylor, we will input this request into the OCL google form.

Thanks all.

Marty



From Lora Snyder this morning:

"Can you please send me an actual map showing federal parcels in the two refuges in South Texas, where bulldozers may be lining up, and what impacts any of that may have on non-federal land? And is it new construction or building a levee higher?"

They are starting this now, correct? Or is the administration waiting for an emergency declaration?

Can you please send me something ASAP?"

--

Martin Kodis  
Chief, Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041

703-358-2241 ph  
703-358-2245 fax

**From:** [Wainman, Barbara](#)  
**To:** [Andrea Travnicek](#); [Margaret Everson](#)  
**Cc:** [Maureen Foster](#); [Aurelia Skipwith](#); [Martin Kodis](#); [Huggler, Matthew](#)  
**Subject:** Fwd: Incoming request for info from HNRC on border refugees  
**Date:** Tuesday, February 5, 2019 8:18:40 AM

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We have gotten a request from the House Natural Resources Committee majority staff concerning the border wall. We are running this through OCL as we normally would and obviously will not provide any response without full clearance but wanted to make you all aware. We have provided these maps before so that part is probably not too problematic. Some of the other questions we will need to ask the refuge about and we will do that so we can provide OCL with the answers. I will keep you posted on this.

Barbara W. Wainman  
Assistant Director, External Affairs  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
(202) 208-5256 (office)  
(571) 471-4159 (cell)

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** **Kodis, Martin** <[martin\\_kodis@fws.gov](mailto:martin_kodis@fws.gov)>  
**Date:** Tue, Feb 5, 2019 at 11:10 AM  
**Subject:** Incoming request for info from HNRC on border refugees  
**To:** Devin Helfrich <[devin\\_helfrich@fws.gov](mailto:devin_helfrich@fws.gov)>, Playforth, Taylor <[taylor\\_playforth@ios.doi.gov](mailto:taylor_playforth@ios.doi.gov)>  
**Cc:** John Tanner <[john\\_tanner@ios.doi.gov](mailto:john_tanner@ios.doi.gov)>, Wainman, Barbara <[barbara\\_wainman@fws.gov](mailto:barbara_wainman@fws.gov)>, Melissa Beaumont <[melissa\\_beaumont@fws.gov](mailto:melissa_beaumont@fws.gov)>, Angela Gustavson <[angela\\_gustavson@fws.gov](mailto:angela_gustavson@fws.gov)>

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Martin Kodis  
Chief, Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041

703-358-2241 ph  
703-358-2245 fax

**From:** [Playforth, Taylor](#)  
**To:** [Helfrich, Devin](#)  
**Cc:** [Kodis, Martin](#); [John Tanner](#); [Wainman, Barbara](#); [Melissa Beaumont](#); [Angela Gustavson](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Incoming request for info from HNRC on border refuges  
**Date:** Tuesday, February 5, 2019 9:06:11 AM

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Acknowledging receipt of your email, let me get back to you shortly.

On Tue, Feb 5, 2019 at 11:18 AM Helfrich, Devin <[devin\\_helfrich@fws.gov](mailto:devin_helfrich@fws.gov)> wrote:

Hi all,

We have good parcel maps of the refuge, showing the ROW that is being reviewed for barrier construction, and which we have already provided to Congress. However, for answers to Lora's other questions, I don't believe that we are the correct Agency to have the info and develop the answers (most likely CBP).

**[Devin Helfrich](#)**

Congressional Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office Direct: (703) 358-2130  
Mobile: (202) 365-5971



On Tue, Feb 5, 2019 at 11:10 AM Kodis, Martin <[martin\\_kodis@fws.gov](mailto:martin_kodis@fws.gov)> wrote:

Hi Devin and Taylor.

Lora Snyder from HNRC majority contacted us with requests for some information regarding FWS refuges in TX on the border. See her questions below.

Devin, I know you provided maps and some info to Senator Heinrich last year (in coordination with Micah) and so you may have some of this information at the ready. Some of the other questions may be answered through a quick call to the region.

Taylor we will wait for your ok before sending anything to Lora, but hopefully the maps at least could be something we send very soon.

Devin, can you please work to gather the responsive information that we are able to develop, and let this group know what the answers to those questions are?

Barbara will inform Margaret and Andrea of this incoming.

Finally, Taylor, we will input this request into the OCL google form.

Thanks all.

Marty

From Lora Snyder this morning:

"Can you please send me an actual map showing federal parcels in the two refuges in South Texas, where bulldozers may be lining up, and what impacts any of that may have on non-federal land? And is it new construction or building a levee higher?

They are starting this now, correct? Or is the administration waiting for an emergency declaration?

Can you please send me something ASAP?"

--

Martin Kodis  
Chief, Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041

703-358-2241 ph  
703-358-2245 fax

--

Taylor Playforth  
Senior Advisor  
US Department of Interior  
Office of Congressional & Legislative Affairs  
(202) 795-0977



Gustavson, Angela &lt;angela\_gustavson@fws.gov&gt;

**Re: Draft response for R2 review - border barrier at Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR**

1 message

**Gustavson, Angela** <angela\_gustavson@fws.gov>

Thu, Feb 7, 2019 at 11:51 AM

To: "Kodis, Martin" &lt;martin\_kodis@fws.gov&gt;

Cc: "Helfrich, Devin" &lt;devin\_helfrich@fws.gov&gt;

Devin and I talked about giving the draft to Barbara once Devin gets it approved by the Region. Since it's a hot topic we thought it would need to be reviewed by Andrea, and therefore probably also by Margaret (and possibly Melissa). We were thinking we'd get that review done prior to sending it to OCL for their review. Let us know if you have thoughts.

Angela

Angela Gustavson  
Deputy Chief  
Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office: 703-358-2253  
Mobile: 202-909-5105  
[angela\\_gustavson@fws.gov](mailto:angela_gustavson@fws.gov)

On Thu, Feb 7, 2019 at 11:48 AM Kodis, Martin &lt;martin\_kodis@fws.gov&gt; wrote:

This looks good. Remember we need to run by Taylor Playforth before sending. Also, fyi, Barbara told me that Cynthia would like to offer to OCL that we go to the Hill and walk committee staff through the maps so they are more useful.

mk

On Thu, Feb 7, 2019 at 11:38 AM Helfrich, Devin &lt;devin\_helfrich@fws.gov&gt; wrote:

Hi Beth and Lesli,  
Thanks for all your help already!  
Could you guys review this response as soon as possible and get it back to us by this afternoon please (the response is composed of info provided by R2)  
Thank you, Devin

*"Thank you for your inquiry and we apologize for the delay.*

*Attached are maps of the La Parida Banco tract of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge located on the Texas-Mexico border. Recently, heavy construction equipment has been staged on this tract of the refuge. There is not currently active border barrier construction activity at other refuges.*

*Other questions regarding the type of construction and timing are not determined or within the authorities of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and we suggest contacting Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) for inquiries into those questions. This public [CPB press release](#) may be helpful to your inquiry.*

*Attachments:*

- *Map 1 – satellite image with basic overlay of La Parida Banco tract, levee, and the Rio Grande.*
- *Map 2 – detailed survey of La Parida Banco tract.*

*Best,*

**Devin Helfrich**  
Congressional Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Office Direct: (703) 358-2130  
Mobile: (202) 365-5971



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Martin Kodis  
Chief, Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041

703-358-2241 ph  
703-358-2245 fax

**From:** [Margaret Everson](#)  
**To:** [Martinez, Cynthia](#)  
**Cc:** [Jim Kurth](#); [Stephen Guertin](#); [Barbara Wainman](#); [Shaun Sanchez](#)  
**Subject:** Re: South Texas Update  
**Date:** Monday, February 11, 2019 7:00:46 AM

---

Thank you

Sent from my iPhone

> On Feb 11, 2019, at 6:55 AM, Martinez, Cynthia <cynthia\_martinez@fws.gov> wrote:

>

> Good Morning,

>

> On Sunday, protesters staged a walk in protest of wall construction. No construction was occurring and there were no incidents or arrests. Operation Border Surge continued in other areas without interference. The incident planning efforts are continuing.

>

> Thanks,

> Cynthia



**From:** [Morris, Charisa](#)  
**To:** [Matthew Huggler](#); [Martin Kodis](#)  
**Subject:** Fwd: FWS weekly Congressional Affairs Update  
**Date:** Tuesday, February 19, 2019 10:30:18 AM  
**Attachments:** [2.15.19.docx](#)

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FYI - we'll make sure we get a section in there for Hill visits (if it isn't in there already)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Foster, Maureen** <[maureen\\_foster@ios.doi.gov](mailto:maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov)>  
Date: Tue, Feb 19, 2019 at 8:41 AM  
Subject: Fwd: FWS weekly Congressional Affairs Update  
To: Christine Powell <[chris\\_powell@nps.gov](mailto:chris_powell@nps.gov)>, Charisa Morris <[charisa\\_morris@fws.gov](mailto:charisa_morris@fws.gov)>, Melissa Beaumont <[melissa\\_beaumont@fws.gov](mailto:melissa_beaumont@fws.gov)>

For the week at a glance AND the weekly check in meetings, please include upcoming proposed hill visits are included.

Thanks.

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Maureen D. Foster  
Chief of Staff  
Office of the Assistant Secretary  
for Fish and Wildlife and Parks  
1849 C Street, NW, Room 3161  
Washington, DC 20240

202.208.5970 (desk)  
202.208.4416 (main)

[Maureen\\_Foster@ios.doi.gov](mailto:Maureen_Foster@ios.doi.gov)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Kodis, Martin** <[martin\\_kodis@fws.gov](mailto:martin_kodis@fws.gov)>  
Date: Fri, Feb 15, 2019 at 4:44 PM  
Subject: FWS weekly Congressional Affairs Update  
To:

Hi folks. Attached is the CAU for this past week in Congress.

There were a number of developments of interest to the Service, including the President signing into law appropriations for the remainder of the fiscal year, and the Senate passing a major public lands package with broad bipartisan support.

Congress is not in session next week so the next CAU will be coming 2 weeks from today.

Thanks, and have a great long weekend,

Marty

--

Martin Kodis  
Chief, Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041

703-358-2241 ph  
703-358-2245 fax

--

[Charisa\\_Morris@fws.gov](mailto:Charisa_Morris@fws.gov) | Chief of Staff, Office of the Director | U.S. Fish & Wildlife  
Service | 1849 C Street NW, Room 3348 | Washington, DC 20240 | (202) 208-3843 | For urgent matters, please  
dial cell: 301-875-8937

## CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS UPDATE

*Division of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

February 15, 2019

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### 2019 Congressional Recess Schedule

<i>Senate</i>	<i>Holidays &amp; Special Days</i>	<i>House</i>
<b>State Work Period</b> Feb. 18 – Feb. 22	<b>President’s Day</b> Feb. 18	<b>District Work Period</b> Feb. 18 – Feb. 22
<b>State Work Period</b> Mar. 18 – Mar. 22	<b>St. Patrick’s Day</b> Mar. 17	<b>District Work Period</b> Mar. 18 – Mar. 22
<b>State Work Period</b> Apr. 15 – Apr. 26	<b>Easter</b> Apr. 21	<b>District Work Period</b> Apr. 15 – Apr. 19 Apr. 22 – Apr. 26
<b>State Work Period</b> May 27 – May 31	<b>Memorial Day</b> May 27	<b>District Work Period</b> May 27 – May 31
<b>State Work Period</b> Jul. 1 – Jul. 5	<b>Independence Day</b> Jul. 4	<b>District Work Period</b> Jul. 1 – Jul. 5
<b>State Work Period</b> Aug. 5 – Sep. 6	<b>Labor Day</b> Sep. 2	<b>District Work Period</b> Jul. 29 – Sep. 6
<b>State Work Period</b> Sep. 30 – Oct. 14	<b>Columbus Day</b> Oct. 14	<b>District Work Period</b> Sep. 30 – Oct. 4 Oct. 7 – Oct. 11
	<b>Veteran’s Day</b> Nov. 11	<b>District Work Period</b> Nov. 4 – Nov. 8
<b>State Work Period</b> Nov. 25 – Nov. 29	<b>Thanksgiving Day</b> Nov. 28	<b>District Work Period</b> Nov. 25 – Nov. 29
<b>State Work Period</b> Dec. 16 – Dec. 31	<b>Christmas Day</b> Dec. 25	

## APPROPRIATIONS UPDATE

### **President Signs Legislation Funding Government through FY 2019**

On Friday, February 15, the President signed into law H.J. Res 31, a resolution funding several government agencies, including those under the Department of the Interior, for the remainder of fiscal year 2019. The Senate and House of Representatives voted 83 - 16 and 300 - 128, respectively, to pass the resolution on Thursday, February 14. The bill funds the Service at \$1.58 billion, which is \$17 million below the FY 2018 enacted level and \$352 million above the President’s budget request. Of interest to the Service, the resolution includes:

- Prohibition on border barrier construction in several locations in south Texas, including Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and certain tracts of the Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR;
- Prohibition on writing or issuing a rule listing the greater sage-grouse and the Columbia Basin DPS of greater sage-grouse;

- Prohibition on destroying any structures on Midway Island that have been recommended by the Navy for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places;
- Direction for mass marking of all hatchery-raised salmonids intended for harvest; and
- Authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into grants and cooperative agreements to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices with volunteer, rural, and rangeland fire protection organizations.

The joint explanatory statement accompanying the resolution includes additional non-binding directives. Of interest, the statement:

- Directs the Service to collaborate with stakeholders on improving voluntary solutions to conserve the lesser prairie-chicken with the goal of avoiding the need to list the species under the ESA;
- Directs the Service to propose to revise the status of the gray wolves by the end of 2019, if ongoing review finds it appropriate;
- Directs the Service to work with stakeholders to reduce grizzly bear-livestock conflict;
- Directs the Service and National Park Service to reopen the public comment period on the draft EIS examining alternatives for restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem;
- Directs the Service to prioritize consultations and permitting related to the Preble's meadow jumping mouse;
- Directs the Service to and NOAA to examine factors linked to the marine environment that may affect marbled murrelet populations, and to work with local stakeholders in the development of the final Long Term Conservation Strategy for the marbled murrelet;
- Directs the Service to control Asian carp and consider creating a dedicated funding source to increase the intensity and geographic scope of efforts to prevent entry into the Great Lakes;
- Prohibits the Service from closing or stopping operations at existing units of the National Fish Hatchery System;
- Prohibits a caribou hunt on Kagalaska Island and efforts to remove cattle on Chirikof and Wosnesenski Islands in the State of Alaska;
- Recognizes the need for law enforcement on National Wildlife Refuges and directs the Service to request adequate funding so no refuge is without law enforcement at any time;
- Directs the Service to consider an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for the purpose of administering the Recovery Challenge Grant program;
- Directs the Service to complete all five-year reviews within the mandated 5 years, and to promulgate rulemaking for any warranted change in species status before the next review;
- Reminds the Service of previous Senate direction to establish the Green River NWR;
- Direct the Service to continue staffing and educational programming at Rio Mora NWR and as well as dialogue with partners on plans for long-term operations of the refuge;
- Directs the Service to provide a spend plan on deferred maintenance to Congress; and
- Expresses support for the Highland Conservation Act and directs the Service to work with the Highlands States regarding priority project.

## UPDATES ON LEGISLATION OF INTEREST

### Senate Passes Omnibus Public Lands Package

This week, the Senate voted 92 - 8 to pass S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act, a large omnibus package of public lands bills sponsored by **Senators Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)** and **Maria Cantwell (D-WA)**. A summary of provisions of interest to the Service included in the Senate-passed bill is below:

- Sec. 3001. Reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) - Permanently reauthorizes the LWCF, requiring at least 40 percent to be used for Federal purposes and 40 percent to be used for assistance to States, as well as at least \$15 million in annual funding for recreational public access projects.
- SEC. 7001. Wildlife and Habitat Conservation - Reauthorizes the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program; reauthorizes the Multinational Species Conservation Funds; requires federal agencies to implement strategic programs to control invasive species; and establishes monetary-prize competitions for technological innovation in prevention of wildlife trafficking and poaching, promotion of wildlife conservation, management of invasive species, protection of endangered species, and the non-lethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.
- SEC. 4301. Federal Closing Date for Hunting of Ducks, Mergansers, and Coots - Amends the federal framework hunting seasons by extending the closing date for ducks, mergansers, and coots to January 31 and allowing for two additional days for each veterans and youth.
- SEC. 7002. Reauthorization of Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act - Reauthorizes the program at \$6,500,000 annually through fiscal year 2023.
- SEC. 7003. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System - Adopts the Service's final recommended maps for 59 units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System, including maps for 57 units developed through the Service's digital mapping pilot project. This language was already passed as a standalone bill at the end of the 115th Congress and signed into the law. Therefore, this section is made to have no effect (essentially deleted) by Sec. 2402A (see the next bullet below).
- SEC. 2402A. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System - Adopts the Service's final recommended maps for units P30/P30P in Cape San Blas, FL and dictates that "Section 7003 shall have no effect." The provision was adopted through an amendment filed by Senator Marco Rubio (R-FL).
- SEC. 8101 & 8102. Endangered Fish Recovery Programs - Extends annual base funding for the Upper Colorado and San Juan fish recovery programs through fiscal year 2023.
- SEC. 2206. World War II Pacific Sites – Separates into individual units and redesignates the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument.
- SEC. 1119. Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment - Allows certain Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans or their relatives to select land allotments of not more than 160 acres, excluding from the Arctic NWR, Wilderness units, and Wild and Scenic Rivers.
- SEC. 4105. Identifying Opportunities for Recreation, Hunting, and Fishing on Federal Land - Directs the Secretary of the Interior to publicly identify land that the public would otherwise be allowed to hunt, fish, or use for other recreational purposes, but has restricted or no public access.

- SEC. 4201. Open Book On Equal Access To Justice - Requires online disclosure of information related to payments awarded to non-federal entities when they prevail against the United States in certain administrative proceedings and civil actions.
- SEC. 3002. Conservation Incentives Landowner Education Program - Requires the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide information on available federal conservation programs to landowners interested in undertaking conservation actions.
- SEC. 9001. Every Kid Outdoors Act - Creates an annual pass for 4th grade students for free access to all federal lands.
- SEC. 9003. 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act - Establishes the Indian Youth Service Corps within the Public Land Corps Program.

Senators filed more than 80 amendments to the bill, most of which were not voted on. The following amendments of interest to the Service were not considered during Senate debate:

- Amdt. 136 from **Senator Ron Johnson (R-WI)** to reinstate the Service's rules delisting gray wolves in Wyoming and the Western Great Lakes, and shield those rules from judicial review;
- Amdt. 130 from **Senator Richard Burr (R-NC)** to include beach nourishment as an exemption within CBRA;
- Amdt. 143 from **Senator Thom Tillis (R-NC)** to revise CBRA maps pertaining to Topsail, NC that were adopted by the 115th Congress;
- Amdt. 145 from **Senator John Kennedy (R-LA)** to reauthorize NAWCA;
- Amdt. 148 from **Sen. Kennedy** to reduce expenses for concessionaires operating in the National Wildlife Refuge System;
- Amdt. 129 from **Sen. Burr** to provide for the introduction of Corolla Horses to Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, and
- Amdt 160 from **Sen. McSally (R-AZ)** to amend the Conservation Service Corps Act.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for consideration. For more information, please visit <https://www.energy.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/bipartisan-l>

### **House Passes Legislation Requiring Public Disclosure of Legal Settlements**

On Wednesday, February 13, the House of Representatives voted 418 - 0 to pass H.R. 995, the Settlement Agreement Information Database Act of 2019. The bill, sponsored by **Representative Gary Palmer (R-AL)**, would direct executive agencies to submit certain information regarding legal settlement agreements to a public database that would be maintained by the Office of Management and Budget. The bill now goes to the Senate for consideration.

### **House Introduces Legislation to Address Deferred Maintenance Backlog**

On, Thursday, February 14, **Representatives Rob Bishop (R-UT-1)** and **Derek Kilmer (D-WA-6)** introduced H.R. 1225, the Restore Our Parks and Public Lands Act. The bill would establish the National Park Service and Public Lands Legacy Restoration Fund to address the deferred maintenance backlog for several land management agencies, including the Service, using 50 percent of federal energy development revenue not otherwise allocated for other purposes, and not to exceed \$1,300,000,000 per year for five years. Ten percent of amounts in the Fund would be allocated to address the maintenance backlog of the National Wildlife Refuge

System. Funds would be automatically available for direct spending without further congressional appropriation.

## HEARINGS AND MARKUPS OF INTEREST

### **Senate Committee Discusses Broad Impacts of Invasive Species**

On Wednesday, February 13, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works held an oversight hearing to discuss the broad impacts of invasive species titled, “The Invasive Species Threat: Protecting Wildlife, Public Health, and Infrastructure.” Committee Members spoke to many issues of interest to the Service, including:

- **Chairman John Barrasso (R-WY)** asked questions about cheatgrass and what can be done to prevent its spread, as well as questions about the impacts of invasive species to rangelands in Wyoming. The Chairman also asked about zebra and quagga mussels and how to prevent the spread of the mussels
- **Ranking Member Tom Carper (D-DE)** asked questions about finding agreement and common ground on invasive species. He also asked about climate change, how states are adapting to climate change as it relates to invasive species, and whether they have adequate funding to address the issue.
- **Senator Kevin Cramer (R-ND)** made a statement regarding state and federal relationships and asked what can be done pertaining to the federal government’s role, outside of monetary support, and if there things that can be done on a policy standpoint. Terry Steinwand, Director of North Dakota Fish and Game (NDFG)) responded that there was no additional policy needed and noted the great coordination between NDFG and the Service, with an emphasis on the work with hatcheries and Ecological Services staff.
- **Senator Ben Cardin (D-MD)** mentioned nutria and asked why that eradication effort was so successful. He also asked if there was a mechanism within the Chesapeake Bay Program to prioritize the invasive species efforts within the watershed.
- **Senator Mike Braun (R-IN)** asked about the use of biocontrol and response to invasive species that have value.

For more information, please visit:

<https://www.epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/hearings?ID=9B3F1A0B-ECA3-4EFC-B03E-85060350E969>

### **House Committees Continue to Examine the Impacts of and Responses to Climate Change**

This week, Committees of the House of Representatives continued with a series of oversight hearings examining the impacts of, science about, and responses to climate change. More hearings are expected to be held through the month of February. Hearings this week included:

- The House Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands held an oversight hearing titled “Climate Change and Public Lands: Examining Impacts and Considering Adaptation Opportunities.” For more information, please visit: <https://naturalresources.house.gov/hearings/climate-change-and-public-lands-examining-impacts-and-considering-adaptation-opportunities->
- The House Science, Space and Technology Committee held an oversight hearing titled “The State of Climate Science and Why it Matters.” For more information, visit: <https://science.house.gov/legislation/hearings/state-climate-science-and-why-it-matters>

- The House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Indigenous Peoples of the United States held an oversight hearing titled “The Impacts of Climate Change on Tribal Communities.” For more information, visit: <https://naturalresources.house.gov/hearings/the-impacts-of-climate-change-on-tribal-communities>
- The House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Energy and Natural Resources held an oversight hearing titled “Climate Change: Preparing for the Energy Transition.” For more information, visit: <https://naturalresources.house.gov/hearings/climate-change-preparing-for-the-energy-transition>

## INTRODUCED LEGISLATION OF INTEREST

**S.531 — A bill to permit disabled law enforcement officers, customs and border protection officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, nuclear materials couriers, members of the Capitol Police, members of the Supreme Court Police, employees of the Central Intelligence Agency performing intelligence activities abroad or having specialized security requirements, and diplomatic security special agents of the Department of State to receive retirement benefits in the same manner as if they had not been disabled.**

Sponsor: Sen. Tester, Jon [D-MT] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

**S.526 — A bill to withdraw certain Bureau of Land Management land from mineral development.**

Sponsor: Sen. Heinrich, Martin [D-NM] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.519 — A bill to amend certain appropriations Acts to repeal the requirement directing the Administrator of General Services to sell Federal property and assets that support the operations of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center in Plum Island, New York.**

Sponsor: Sen. Blumenthal, Richard [D-CT] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: Senate - Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

**S.513 — A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to civil forfeitures relating to certain seized animals, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Harris, Kamala D. [D-CA] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Senate - Judiciary

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**S.502 — A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to require disclosure to States of the basis of determinations under such Act, to ensure use of information provided by**



**State, Tribal, and county governments in decision-making under such Act, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Enzi, Michael B. [R-WY] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (2)

Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

**S.500 — A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, and for other purposes..**

Sponsor: Sen. Portman, Rob [R-OH] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (25)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.499 — A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to apply to territories of the United States, to establish offshore wind lease sale requirements, to provide dedicated funding for coral reef conservation, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Cassidy, Bill [R-LA] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.496 — A bill to preserve United States fishing heritage through a national program dedicated to training and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Sullivan, Dan [R-AK] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: Senate - Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

**S.494 — A bill to establish the American Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist in the awarding of fisheries research and development grants, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Sullivan, Dan [R-AK] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (4)

Committees: Senate - Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

**S.493 — A bill to require Federal agencies not performing security functions to relocate throughout the United States by the beginning of fiscal year 2030.**

Sponsor: Sen. Young, Todd C. [R-IN] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: Senate - Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

**S.491 — A bill to reaffirm the policy of the United States with respect to management authority over public land, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Sen. Heinrich, Martin [D-NM] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (7)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 02/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**S.446 — A bill to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to conduct monitoring, assessment, science, and research, in support of the binational fisheries within the Great Lakes Basin.**

Sponsor: Sen. Peters, Gary C. [D-MI] (Introduced 02/12/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

Latest Action: Senate - 02/12/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

**S.441 — A bill to require each agency to repeal or amend 2 or more rules before issuing or amending a rule.**

Sponsor: Sen. Sullivan, Dan [R-AK] (Introduced 02/12/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: Senate - Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Action: Senate - 02/12/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. (All Actions)

**S.434 — A bill to provide for a report on the maintenance of Federal land holdings under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.**

Sponsor: Sen. Braun, Mike [R-IN] (Introduced 02/11/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: Senate - Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Action: Senate - 02/11/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**H.R.1276 — To reaffirm the policy of the United States with respect to management authority over public land, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Lowenthal, Alan S. [D-CA-47] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (12)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Agriculture

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

**H.R.1255 — To provide for the more accurate computation of retirement benefits for certain firefighters employed by the Federal Government.**

Sponsor: Rep. Connolly, Gerald E. [D-VA-11] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Oversight and Reform

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform.

**H.R.1248 — To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain river segments within the York watershed in the State of Maine as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Pingree, Chellie [D-ME-1] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.1242 — To enact as law certain regulations relating to the taking of double-crested cormorants.**

Sponsor: Rep. Bergman, Jack [R-MI-1] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.1240 — To preserve United States fishing heritage through a national program dedicated to training and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen.**

Sponsor: Rep. Young, Don [R-AK-At Large] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (4)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.1237 — To amend the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 to establish an Ocean Acidification Advisory Board, to expand and improve the research on Ocean Acidification and Coastal Acidification, to establish and maintain a data archive system for Ocean Acidification data and Coastal Acidification data, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Bonamici, Suzanne [D-OR-1] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: House - Science, Space, and Technology

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

**H.R.1228 — To amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to civil forfeitures relating to certain seized animals.**

Sponsor: Rep. Chu, Judy [D-CA-27] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Judiciary

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

**H.R.1225 — To establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service and Public Lands Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Indian Education, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Bishop, Rob [R-UT-1] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (92)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Education and Labor

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

**H.R.1222 — To amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States.**

Sponsor: Rep. Kind, Ron [D-WI-3] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (2)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.1218 — To establish the American Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist in the awarding of fisheries research and development grants, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Young, Don [R-AK-At Large] (Introduced 02/13/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 02/13/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.1216 — To revise the authorized route of the North Country National Scenic Trail in northeastern Minnesota and to extend the trail into Vermont to connect with the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Welch, Peter [D-VT-At Large] (Introduced 02/13/2019) Cosponsors: (9)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 02/13/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.1204 — To amend title 44, United States Code, to require the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs to review regulations, and for other purposes Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,.**

Sponsor: Rep. Mitchell, Paul [R-MI-10] (Introduced 02/13/2019) Cosponsors: (0)

Committees: House - Oversight and Reform, Judiciary

Latest Action: House - 02/13/2019 Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Reform

**H.R.1201 — To direct Federal departments and agencies to perform certain functions to ensure that climate change-related impacts are fully considered in the development of national security doctrine, policies, and plans, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Lynch, Stephen F. [D-MA-8] (Introduced 02/13/2019) Cosponsors: (30)

Committees: House - Energy and Commerce, Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Science, Space, and Technology, Intelligence (Permanent Select)

Latest Action: House - 02/13/2019 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

**H.R.1195 — To amend title 5, United States Code, to include certain Federal positions within the definition of law enforcement officer for retirement purposes, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. King, Peter T. [R-NY-2] (Introduced 02/13/2019) Cosponsors: (23)

Committees: House - Oversight and Reform

Latest Action: House - 02/13/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform.

**H.R.1184 — To establish an Every Kid Outdoors program, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. DeGette, Diana [D-CO-1] (Introduced 02/13/2019) Cosponsors: (24)

Committees: House - Natural Resources, Agriculture, Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

**H.R.1160 — To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Molalla River in the State of Oregon as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Schrader, Kurt [D-OR-5] (Introduced 02/13/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 02/13/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.1147 — To establish the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. McKinley, David B. [R-WV-1] (Introduced 02/11/2019) Cosponsors: (3)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 02/11/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.R.1146 — To amend Public Law 115-97 (commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) to repeal the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program, and for other purposes.**

Sponsor: Rep. Huffman, Jared [D-CA-2] (Introduced 02/11/2019) Cosponsors: (108)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 02/11/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.Res.135 — Expressing support for designation of February 14 as World Bonobo Day.**

Sponsor: Rep. Peters, Scott H. [D-CA-52] (Introduced 02/14/2019) Cosponsors: (12)

Committees: House - Natural Resources

Latest Action: House - 02/14/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

**H.Con.Res.15 — Expressing the commitment of the Congress to the Paris Agreement.**

Sponsor: Rep. Huffman, Jared [D-CA-2] (Introduced 02/08/2019) Cosponsors: (65)

Committees: House - Foreign Affairs

Latest Action: House - 02/08/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

**From:** [Matthew Bishop](mailto:Matthew.Bishop@westernlaw.org)  
**To:** [Margaret Everson@fws.gov](mailto:Margaret_Everson@fws.gov)  
**Cc:** [bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] FW: Notice of intent - Sonoran desert tortoise  
**Date:** Monday, April 15, 2019 1:45:21 PM  
**Attachments:** [Sixty.Day.Notice.FINAL.SDT.April.2019.pdf](#)  
**Importance:** High

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Matthew Bishop  
Western Environmental Law Center  
103 Reeder's Alley  
Helena, Montana 59601  
(406) 324-8011  
[bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)  
[www.westernlaw.org](http://www.westernlaw.org)

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**From:** Matthew Bishop <[bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 15, 2019 2:37 PM  
**To:** [margret\\_everson@fws.gov](mailto:margret_everson@fws.gov); [exsec@ios.doi.gov](mailto:exsec@ios.doi.gov); [RDLueders@fws.gov](mailto:RDLueders@fws.gov)  
**Cc:** [bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org); [nokes@westernlaw.org](mailto:nokes@westernlaw.org)  
**Subject:** Notice of intent - Sonoran desert tortoise  
**Importance:** High

Please see the attached notice letter. A paper copy is also being sent via U.S. First Class Mail (delivery confirmation). Thank you. Matt

Matthew Bishop  
Western Environmental Law Center  
103 Reeder's Alley  
Helena, Montana 59601  
(406) 324-8011  
[bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)  
[www.westernlaw.org](http://www.westernlaw.org)



**Northwest**  
1216 Lincoln Street  
Eugene, Oregon 97401  
(541) 485-2471

**Rocky Mountains**  
103 Reeder's Alley  
Helena, Montana 59601  
(406) 443-3501

**Southwest**  
208 Paseo del Pueblo Sur #602  
Taos, New Mexico 87571  
(575) 751-0351

**Defending the West** [www.westernlaw.org](http://www.westernlaw.org)

## Western Environmental Law Center

April 15, 2019

SENT VIA E-MAIL AND U.S. FIRST CLASS MAIL (Delivery Confirmation)

David Bernhardt  
Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Dept. of the Interior  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
[exsec@ios.doi.gov](mailto:exsec@ios.doi.gov)

Margret Everson  
Acting Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1849 C Street N.W., Room 3358  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
[margret\\_everson@fws.gov](mailto:margret_everson@fws.gov)

Amy Lueders  
Regional Director (Region 2), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southwest Region  
Southwest Regional Office  
500 Gold Avenue SW  
Albuquerque, NM 87103-1306  
[RDLueders@fws.gov](mailto:RDLueders@fws.gov)

**Re: Sixty-day notice of intent to sue for violating the Endangered Species Act when deciding not to list the Sonoran desert tortoise.**

Dear Sec. Bernhardt, Acting Director Everson, and Regional Director Lueders:

The Western Environmental Law Center (“WELC”) provides this sixty-day notice of intent to sue the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (“Service”) for its October 6, 2015 decision not to list the Sonoran desert tortoise (*Gopherus morafkai*) as an endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (“ESA”).

This notice is provided by WELC on behalf of WildEarth Guardians (“Guardians”) and the Western Watersheds Project (“WWP”). These two organizations have a strong interest in ensuring the long-term survival and recovery of the Sonoran desert tortoise in the wild and ensuring the Service utilizes the best available science and complies with the ESA when making listing decisions.

In 2008, Guardians and WWP submitted a formal petition to list the Sonoran desert tortoise as a distinct population segment (“DPS”) under the ESA.

The Service responded to this petition with a positive 90-day finding and in December, 2010 issued a 12-month “warranted but precluded” finding based on its review of the best available science and ESA threat factors. The threats identified by the Service to the species included (but are not limited to):

- On-going invasion of non-native plants species (including buffelgrass);
- Increased urbanization and population growth in habitat;
- Fragmentation of sub-populations that limit genetic exchange;
- Increased OHV use in occupied habitat;
- Mesquite and Ironwood tree harvest in Mexico;
- Livestock grazing;
- Illegal collection, human depredation;
- Lack of adequate protections in land management plans;
- Climate change (drought) and increased fires;
- Cumulative or synergistic effects (of all the above).

Following the Service’s 2010 “warranted” finding, the Service repeatedly reaffirmed this finding in its candidate notices of reviews in 2011, 2012, and 2013.

In 2014, the Service published an extensive “species assessment” for the Sonoran desert tortoise that: (1) incorporated all available scientific literature produced on the species as of March, 2013, including all available literature on threats facing the species; (2) recognized the Sonoran desert tortoise as a distinct species from the Mojave desert tortoise (as such, no need for a DPS listing); and (3) reaffirmed, once again, that the species was “warranted” for listing under the ESA.

On December 5, 2014, and following its “species assessment,” the Service issued yet another candidate notice of review reaffirming its “warranted” finding and announcing the Service’s plans to start work on a proposed listing rule for the tortoise.

In May, 2015, the Service entered into a candidate conservation agreement with assurances with the State of Arizona. During this time, the Service elected to



prepare yet another “species status assessment.” This second assessment included a new population viability analysis and threats assessment which was used to estimate population numbers and trends.

On October 6, 2015, the Service reversed its previous findings and issued a “not warranted” determination on Guardians’ and WWP’s petition to list the Sonoran desert tortoise. With this letter, the Service is put on notice that this finding violates the ESA and is arbitrary and capricious for the following reasons:

*First*, the Service failed to provide a valid, reasonable, and rational explanation for why it reversed its previous “warranted” findings.

As explained by the Ninth Circuit, an “[u]nexplained inconsistency between agency actions is a ‘reason for holding an interpretation to be arbitrary and capricious.’” *Organized Village of Kake v. US Dept. of Agriculture*, 795 F. 3d 956, 966 (9th Cir. 2015) (citation omitted). Agencies are entitled to change their policies, but must provide “good reasons” for the new policy and if it rests on “factual findings that contradict those which underlay its prior policy,” the Agency “must include ‘a reasoned explanation . . . for disregarding facts and circumstances that underlay or were engendered by the prior policy.’” *Id.* A policy change violates the law if “the agency ignores or countermands its earlier factual findings without [providing a] reasoned explanation for doing so . . .” *Id.* (citation omitted).

Here, the Service changed its position on listing the Sonoran desert tortoise during a short 10 month period, from December, 2014 to October, 2015. During this time there were no new scientific studies. There were no corrections or errors identified in the previous findings (earlier errors in the science included in the original petition to list were identified but didn’t undermine the Service’s 2010 “warranted” finding). The only changes were the signing of a candidate conservation agreement with assurances with Arizona but this document was not provided as the reason for the change and is barely discussed in the 2015 “not warranted” finding. It also includes purely voluntary compliance measures which can be terminated without notice or penalty in the event that a species is not listed and, as such, cannot be used to avoid listing (see below).

The change from “warranted” to “not warranted,” therefore, is largely due to the findings of the Service’s second species assessment. But as explained below, this second assessment does not utilize the best available science, is incomplete (doesn’t cover all threats), is based on faulty assumptions, and includes findings premised on “pure speculation” (which even the peer reviewers questioned). There are also a number of inconsistent and contradictory findings that were never explained or dealt with between the 2014 “warranted” finding and the 2015 “not warranted” finding.

One additional change that influenced the Service's finding (and its population viability analysis) was the Agency's decision to treat and assume Sonoran desert tortoises in Arizona exist as one single, connected population (same for Mexico). No explanation or rationale was provided in support of this approach and it was called into question by the scientific community. Sonoran desert tortoises exist as a meta-population in Arizona and Mexico with numerous subpopulations that are fragmented and isolated from each other. These terms and concepts, however— which are critical to understanding the demography of Sonoran desert tortoises – are never analyzed or discussed in the final “not warranted” finding.

The Service's last minute decision to exclude all desert tortoises in the Black Mountains from its analysis and final “not warranted” decision is also arbitrary and contrary to the ESA.

Guardians' and WWP's original listing petition included tortoises in the Black Mountains area of western Mohave County, Arizona because they: (a) are isolated from and not protected by the Mojave desert tortoise DPS listing; (b) occur within the delineated Sonoran population range; and (c) the best available science revealed there is interbreeding between Mojave desert tortoises and Sonoran desert tortoises in this geographic area. Likewise, the Service's 2010 “warranted” finding and subsequent “warranted” findings in the candidate notices of review – as well as the Service's 2014 status assessment – agreed and included tortoises in this area in its analysis and findings. The Service's 2015 “not warranted” finding, however, does not mention or discuss this population in its decision – at all.

The Service's second status assessment does explain why tortoises in the Black Mountains were excluded from its “not warranted” finding (the Service said the tortoises in this area “have been determined to be Mojave desert tortoises”) but no explanation, details, guidance, or information is provided on the legal status of this population in light of this new finding. The Service did not and is not proposing to amend the Mojave desert tortoises' listing status to include the Black Mountain population and the Service chose not to protect (or even analyze) this population when declining the list the Sonoran desert tortoise population. Tortoises in the Black Mountains have thus fallen through the proverbial cracks and remain in ‘no mans land’; not protected as a Mojave desert tortoise or as a Sonoran desert tortoise. This is arbitrary.

Indeed, the Service cannot have it both ways. If – as the Service maintains in the second status assessment – tortoises in the Black Mountains are Mojave desert tortoises (*Gopherus agassizii*), then the Service must amend the original listing for this species and adjust the boundaries to include the Black Mountain population. If not, then the Service must carefully evaluate and analyze whether to list this population.

*Second*, the Service violated the ESA by failing to consider and analyze all five threat factors from section 4(a) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1533(a), before making its “not warranted” finding.

Pursuant to section 4(a)(1) of the ESA and the Service’s implementing regulations, the Service is required to determine whether a species is threatened or endangered because of any of the following factors: (A) the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of the species’ range; (B) overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes; (C) disease or predation; (D) the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; and (E) other man-made factors affecting the species’ continued existence. *Tucson Herpetological Soc’y v. Salazar*, 566 F.3d 870, 873 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing 16 U.S.C. § 1533(a)(1); 50 C.F.R. § 424.11(c)). These factors are listed in the disjunctive so any one or combination of them can be sufficient for a finding that a species qualifies as threatened or endangered.

In deciding not to list the Sonoran desert tortoise, the Service failed to carefully consider and adequately apply Section 4(a)(1)’s listing factors in accordance with the ESA and the Service’s implementing regulations.

The Service, for example, failed to consider and analyze how climate change is already impacting and will continue to directly, indirectly, and cumulatively impact the Sonoran desert tortoise and its habitat. In fact, the Service arbitrarily dismissed the best available science and peer review on climate change impacts.

A number of scientific papers discuss the climate change concerns going forward and, in particular, the related increase in fire and drought conditions and how they may affect Sonoran desert tortoise numbers and habitat in the region. A number of subpopulations experienced significant die-offs from drought (Maricopa die off) and these conditions are expected to get worse. In 2014, the Service cited and discussed a number of papers on this topic, including Galbraith and Price (2009) which stated that the Sonoran desert tortoise is “highly vulnerable” to extinction from climate change. A host of other papers support this finding.

The Service, however, downplays the impacts of climate change in its 2015 “not warranted” finding and does so without any supporting data or research. The Service’s coarse habitat proxy model (see below) largely fails to account for the impacts of climate change because it only includes three variables: slope, elevation, and vegetation. These variables are not largely unhelpful when evaluating the on-going and likely impacts of climate change.

Likewise, the Service erroneously discounted and did not adequately analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that the ongoing invasion of non-native plants species, increased urbanization and population growth in habitat, energy

development, fragmentation of sub-populations that limit genetic exchange, increased OHV use (and other human activities, including target shooting, collection, and vehicle mortalities), mesquite and ironwood tree harvest in Mexico, livestock grazing, illegal collection, human depredation, lack of adequate protections in land management plans, climate change (drought) and increased fires and other threats (recognized by the best science) may have on the Sonoran desert tortoise now and into the foreseeable future.

In applying the ESA's five listing factors, the Service also erroneously discounted and did not adequately consider how the lack of existing regulatory mechanisms for the Sonoran desert tortoise, specifically the lack of guidance in state wildlife and resource management plans, National Forest Plans, National Park Service management plans, and BLM resource management plans. Importantly, Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances are considered "non-regulatory conservation actions." *See* 79 Fed. Reg. 69192.

Here, a number of threats previously identified and discussed by the Service in its earlier "warranted" findings were also never carried forward and addressed in the 2015 "not warranted" finding. This includes (but is not limited to): (1) disease and predation; (2) fragmentation of habitat and increased isolation and less connectivity between subpopulations; (3) inadequate regulatory mechanisms in both the United States and Mexico; (4) over-utilization; (5) livestock grazing; (6) cumulative threats; and (7) activities occurring in Mexico, including desert plant and tree harvest. Also, in terms of habitat loss, there are a number of activities discussed in the 2014 finding that are ignored in the 2015 finding (renewable energy development and OHV use, for example.).

*Third*, the Service's "not warranted" finding conflicts with the best available science.

Pursuant to Section 4(b)(1)(A), 16 U. S.C. § 1533 (b)(1)(A), the Service's implementing regulations, and the Service's 2011 policy on scientific integrity, the Service must make all listing determinations "solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available." This standard – often referred to as the "best available science" standard – does not require scientific certainty (assuming it even exists) or prohibit the Service from making listing decisions in the face of uncertainty or even scientific disagreement. On the contrary, reliance upon the best available science, as opposed to requiring absolute scientific certainty, "is in keeping with congressional intent" that an agency "take preventive measures before a species is 'conclusively' headed for extinction." *Defenders of Wildlife v. Babbitt*, 958 F. Supp. 670, 679–80 (D.D.C.1997) (emphasis in original); *see also American Wildlands v. Norton*, 193 F.Supp.2d 244, 251 (D.D.C.2002) (same). As such, contrary to the Service's listing decision, "definitive conclusions" are not required.

As explained by the Service when listing Canada lynx: “We agree that additional studies of lynx are necessary to better understand the dynamics and requirements of lynx populations in the contiguous United States . . . However, the [ESA] does not allow us to defer a listing decision based on the need for more research. Most scientists would agree that there is always a need for more research, but listing decisions cannot be postponed based on this premise when known threats to the species are present that may result in a species’ trend toward extinction.” 65 Fed. Reg. 16052, 16064 (March 24, 2000); *see also* 55 Fed. Reg. 26114, 26128 (June 26, 1990)(Northern spotted owl) (because the Service used “the best data available . . . [it was] not obligated to have data on all aspects of a species’ biology prior to reaching a determination on listing.”); 61 Fed. Reg. 25813, 24817 (May 23, 1996) (California red-legged frog) (deciding to list species even though many aspects of the species’ status were “not completely understood”). A similar approach should have been –but was not– applied with respect to the Sonoran desert tortoise.

The Service’s “not warranted” finding largely ignores and/or misinterprets and misconstrues the best available science on the existing Sonoran desert tortoise population in the wild (actual and trends) and needs of and threats facing the Sonoran desert tortoise in Arizona and Mexico.

The Service’s “not warranted” finding was premised on a 2015 species assessment that includes a population viability analysis and habitat proxy model to estimate population numbers and trend (and measure the “redundancy and representation” of the species). But this model does not mirror reality, includes faulty assumptions, is based on pure speculation, and conflicts with the best available science.

The peer-reviewed and published papers reveal there is not direct correlation between habitat quality and tortoise numbers. This assumption that a habitat proxy model is appropriate is thus unsupported by the scientific literature. The model also incorrectly assumes there is connectivity between subpopulations of tortoises but the best science reveals populations of tortoises are isolated and becoming increasingly fragmented. Further, the Service’s habitat proxy model excludes a key dimension of redundancy and representation: information on the demography of the Sonoran desert tortoise. The Service has no data to characterize the reproductive rates and other early life stages of the Sonoran desert tortoise – information critical to properly assessing population viability.

The Service’s population viability analysis and habitat model also misinterprets the science. For example, the Service relies on a single paper for its assumption about tortoise occupancy in areas with greater than 5 percent slope but the paper’s author said that is a misrepresentation; the model must (but does not) account for the presence of shelter sites. The Service’s findings are also contradicted

by its own data and surveys on Sonoran desert tortoise occupancy. Under the ESA, scientific certainty is not required. The Service, however, cannot infer from a lack of data or uncertainty that the population of Sonoran desert tortoises remains viable, which is what the Agency did here. Without question, the habitat proxy model used for the Service's population viability analysis fails to provide a "rational basis" to conclude the tortoise population is viable.

Notably, the habit proxy model used by the Service in its population viability analysis for the Sonoran desert tortoise only considers three parameters: slope (areas greater than five percent), elevation, and vegetation. The best available science reveals these three parameters are not only unhelpful in terms of predicting occupancy and density (too coarse – availability of shelter sites is critical) but also unhelpful in assessing threats/impacts. Two of the parameters (slope and elevation) remain unaffected by climate change and vegetation – according to the best available science – and are not the most relevant variable for Sonoran desert tortoises. For the Mojave desert tortoise (just north and formerly considered the same species), the Service used at least ten parameters into its population viability model.

*Fourth*, the Service's listing decision is premised on a misapplication of the term "threatened" and "endangered" as used and applied in the ESA.

Pursuant to the ESA, a species is "threatened" if it is "likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range." 16 U.S.C. § 1532(20). A species is "endangered" if it is "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." 16 U.S.C. § 1532(6). Construction of this language must be based on the best available science. *See Trout Unlimited v. Lohn*, 645 F.Supp. 2d 929, 947, 948 (D. Or. 2007); *Western Watersheds Project v. Foss*, 2005 WL 2002473, \*15-17 (D. Id. 2005).

"Likely to become endangered" means "likely" to be "in danger of extinction." *Lohn*, 645 F.Supp. 2d at 948. "[L]ikely' clearly means something less than 100% certain, but how much less is not as clear." *Id.* at 945. A reasonable construction of "likely" is at least a 50 percent chance (more likely than not). *Id.* at 949. In any case, the level of certainty relied upon by the Service must be based on consideration of the relevant statutory factors using the best available science. *Id.* at 947.

Likewise, "in danger of extinction" is not a fixed term, but its construction must be grounded in the best available science. *See id.* at 948. Certainly, "in danger of extinction" does not mean a "high risk of extinction." *Western Watersheds Project*, 2005 WL 2002473, \*17 (D. Id. 2005). "Instead, the required danger level for extinction necessarily depends on the applicable scientific viability assessments for the particular species." *Lohn*, 645 F.Supp. at 948. For example, a one to five

percent risk of extinction in 100 years can create a discernible risk of extinction. *Foss*, 2005 WL 2002473, \*15 (citing *Center for Biological Diversity v. Lohn*, 296 F.Supp.2d 1223, 1232 (W.D.Wash.2003)).

The term “foreseeable future” must also be defined by reference to the best available science. *See Foss*, 2005 WL 2002473, \*15-17. As the Service recognized in a 2009 Solicitor Memorandum, “[t]he Secretary’s analysis of what constitutes the foreseeable future for a particular listing determination must be rooted in the best available data that allow predictions into the future, and the foreseeable future extends only so far as those predictions are reliable. ‘Reliable’ does not mean ‘certain’; it means sufficient to provide a reasonable degree of confidence in the prediction, in light of the conservation purposes of the Act.” M-Opinion 37021 at 13. What must be avoided is “speculation.” *Id.* at 8.

The corollary is that the Service may not dismiss a risk of extinction that may be reasonably forecasted by science. *See Foss*, 2005 WL 2002473, \*15-17. It “defies common sense” to define “foreseeable future” to exclude the timeframe in which [the best available science] predict[s] extinction. *Id.* at 15. Prediction of the future is necessarily grounded in the “data and logic” of today. M-Opinion 37021 at 8. As one court reasoned, if a species will be endangered in the future if current circumstances continue, “it is clearly threatened today.” *Biodiversity Legal Found. v. Babbitt*, 943 F. Supp. 23, 25 n.5 (D.D.C. 1996).

With respect to the Sonoran desert tortoise, the Service failed to properly apply the ESA’s standards for “threatened” and “endangered” and the terms included therein when deciding not to list the species. This includes failing to properly define and analyze whether the Sonoran desert tortoise is likely to become endangered in the “foreseeable future.”

The Service also arbitrarily limited its foreseeable future assessment for Sonoran desert tortoises to only three generations of tortoises (75 years). The population viability model undertaken in the 2015 species assessment for the Sonoran desert tortoise goes out to 200 years (approximately 8 generations) but for “policy reasons” the Service based its “not-warranted” finding on only a 75 year (3 generation) timeframe. This – according to the best available science and the Service’s own policy – is too short for a long-lived species like the Sonoran desert tortoise, well below the timeframe used for the Mojave desert tortoise, and conflicts with the ESA and how “foreseeable future” is to be interpreted. Very few, if any, species will qualify for listing based on a *three* generation timeframe.

*Fifth*, the Service’s interpretation of “significant portion” and determination that the Sonoran desert tortoise is “not in danger of extinction in a significant portion of its range” is arbitrary and conflicts with the ESA.

Under the ESA and the Service's implementing regulations, a species may warrant listing if it is in danger of extinction or likely to become so throughout all or "a *significant* portion of its range."

The evaluation of whether a portion of the species range is "significant" typically involves a number of variables and factors, including (but not limited to) the size of the area, the percentage of the species' range, its biological and/or ecological importance, unique factors and habitat conditions, its importance for maintaining connectivity amongst subpopulations and facilitating genetic exchange, and whether its loss would result in the loss of a unique or critical function of the species. The focus of the analysis must be on the portion itself.

In 2014, the Service published a final rule interpreting the phrase "significant portion of its range." 79 Fed. Reg. 37,578 (July 1, 2014). The policy demands a high threshold for identifying a "significant portion." A portion of a species' range will only be deemed "significant" if its "contribution to the viability of the species is so important that, without the members in that portion, the species would be in danger of extinction, or likely to become so in the foreseeable future, throughout all of its range." *Id.* at 37,609. In other words, to qualify as a "significant portion" of a species' range, the loss of members in that portion must ultimately threaten the entire listable entity.

Here, the Service applied the 2014 policy's definition of "significant portion" and determined the Sonoran desert tortoise is not in danger of extinction in a "significant portion of its range." In so doing, the Service looked only at the tortoises' current range to determine whether there were any "geographic concentrations of potential threats to the species." The Service concluded that "generally speaking," the risk factors "affecting the tortoise occur throughout the range of the species" but recognized that portions of the range "that are within and near urban development may be subject to impacts not found throughout the range of the species." 80 Fed. Reg. at 60,335.

The Service then evaluated this portion of the tortoises' range to determine if it is "significant" as defined by the 2014 policy, i.e., if the loss of tortoises in the area subject to urban development would threaten the entire species (Sonoran desert tortoises and Arizona and Mexico). The Service's conclusion was that – if lost – this area would only "represent a loss of 9 percent of available habitat" and "at this scale, we have no information to suggest that the remaining 91 percent of available habitat would not support sufficient resiliency and redundancy." *Id.* The Service also said there are not "unique or genetic values" of tortoises in this area that would need to be maintained for the entire species. *Id.*

This finding is arbitrary and conflicts with the ESA because the Service's definition of "significant" – as defined in the 2014 policy and applied here – conflicts



with the ESA by raising the bar too high. Insisting that the loss of members in the portion threaten the entire listable entity in order to qualify as “significant” is the functional equivalent to requiring threats “throughout all” the species’ range. As such, the definition makes listing a species throughout all of its range redundant. There is no separate and independent basis for listing as species in a “significant portion of its range” as envisioned by Congress. *See Desert Survivors v. U.S. Dept. of the Interior*, 321 F. Supp. 3d 1011 (N.D. Cal. 2018); *Center for Biological Diversity v. Jewell*, 248 F. Supp. 3d 946 (D. Ariz. 2017).

The Service’s finding is also arbitrary and conflicts with the ESA because: (1) the Service only evaluated “endangered” status and never considered and evaluated whether the Sonoran desert tortoise qualifies for “threatened” status, i.e., whether it is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future in a “significant portion of its range”; (2) the Service’s finding is premised solely on whether there are “geographic concentrations” of potential threats in a portion of the species’ range and never considered and evaluated other “significant” variables or factors; (3) the Service places inappropriate weight on its finding that threats to the Sonoran desert tortoises are not “geographically concentrated” but this is not the test (some threats like climate change may be widespread); (4) the Service has no population data (actual or trend) on tortoises necessary to make a “significance” finding (only a coarse and unhelpful habitat proxy model); and (5) the Service’s finding was made in the absence of any consideration of whether other, non-urban portions of the tortoises range may be significant. The Service, for example, never evaluated whether the tortoises’ Arizona and/or Mexico range is a “significant portion,” even though the Service concedes the threats to the species differ in Mexico and even though there is substantial evidence that they may be. The Service also never evaluated whether certain mountain ranges and subpopulations within the Sonoran desert tortoises’ range qualify as “significant.” This includes but is not limited to areas facing more severe threats from non-native grass (including the invasion of buffelgrass) and climate change.

*Sixth*, the Service’s “not warranted” finding relies too heavily on largely voluntary and highly speculative actions that may or may not be taken by the State of Arizona and Mexican government.

Pursuant to section 4(b)(1)(A) of the ESA, 16 U. S.C. § 1533 (b)(1)(A), and the Service’s implementing regulations, the Service must make listing determinations after “conducting a review of the status of the species and after taking into account those efforts, if any, being made by any State” to protect such species. The Service can rely on conservation efforts, including state-initiated efforts, so long as they are binding and current, not voluntary or future, and have a proven track record of success. *See Save Our Springs v. Babbitt*, 27 F. Supp. 2d 739, 748 (W.D. Tex. 1997); *Oregon Natural Res. Council v. Daley*, 6 F. Supp. 2d 1139, 1153 (D. Or. 1998); *Fed’n of Fly Fishers v. Daley*, 131 F. Supp. 2d 1158, 1165 (N.D. Cal. 2000); *Ctr. For*

*Biological Diversity v. Morgenweck*, 351 F. Supp. 2d 1137, 1141 (D. Colo. 2004). A sufficient track record of success is two years. *Save Our Springs*, 27 F.Supp. 2d at 748. Any conservation effort relied upon by the Service must also have been submitted for public notice and comment. *Id.*; see also *Morgenweck*, 351 F. Supp. 2d at 1141.

Here, the Service’s “not warranted” finding for the Sonoran desert tortoise inappropriately relies on non-binding efforts to conserve the species from the State of Arizona and purported “protected areas” in Mexico. The Service’s decision to rely on efforts in Mexico is particularly egregious considering the veritable lack of necessary data, public lands, enforcement capacity, and binding accountability to the species’ conservation in the region. The Service also fails to take into account and analyze the impacts to Sonoran desert tortoise conservation efforts from the existing and proposed barrier along the United States and Mexico border and associated on-the-ground enforcement activities.

*Seventh*, the Service’s “not warranted” and related findings are unsupported by reliable and meaningful data. Pursuant to the ESA and APA, the Service’s findings – including listing decisions – must be supported by reliable and meaningful data and evidence and there must be a rational connection between the facts found in the record and the ultimate choice made. See *Defenders of Wildlife v. Babbitt*, 958 F. Supp. 670 (D.D.C. 1997). Here, the Service’s decision fails to utilize the best available science (as outlined above) and fails to provide biological support and data for its conclusion that the Sonoran desert tortoise is “not warranted” for listing. While the Service can “draw conclusions based on less than conclusive scientific evidence, it cannot base its conclusions on no evidence.” *National Assoc. of Home Builders v. Norton*, 340 F.3d 835, 847 (9th Cir. 2003).

Wherefore, this sixty day notice letter serves to put the Service on notice of its liability for violating the ESA and inform the Agency of our intent to file a citizen suit under the ESA seeking the appropriate relief.

Sincerely,

/s/ Matthew Bishop

Matthew Bishop  
Western Environmental Law Center  
103 Reeder’s Alley  
Helena, MT 59601  
(406) 324-8011 (tel.)  
(406) 443-6305 (fax)  
[bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)

On behalf of:

WildEarth Guardians  
Contact: Sarah McMillan  
P.O. Box 7516  
Missoula, Montana 59807  
Ph: (406) 549-3895  
[mcmillan@wildearthguardians.org](mailto:mcmillan@wildearthguardians.org)

Western Watersheds Project  
Contact: Greta Anderson  
738 N. 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 200  
Tucson, Arizona 85705  
Ph: (520) 623-1878  
[greta@westernwatersheds.org](mailto:greta@westernwatersheds.org)



**From:** [roslyn\\_sellars@fws.gov](mailto:roslyn_sellars@fws.gov) on behalf of [Everson, Margaret](#)  
**To:** [Mardee Aanonsen](#)  
**Subject:** Fwd: [EXTERNAL] FW: Notice of intent - Sonoran desert tortoise  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 16, 2019 1:47:26 PM  
**Attachments:** [Sixty.Day.Notice.FINAL.SDT.April.2019.pdf](#)

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----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Matthew Bishop** <[bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)>  
Date: Mon, Apr 15, 2019 at 4:45 PM  
Subject: [EXTERNAL] FW: Notice of intent - Sonoran desert tortoise  
To: <[Margaret\\_Everson@fws.gov](mailto:Margaret_Everson@fws.gov)>  
Cc: <[bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)>

Matthew Bishop

Western Environmental Law Center

103 Reeder's Alley

Helena, Montana 59601

(406) 324-8011

[bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)

[www.westernlaw.org](http://www.westernlaw.org)

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**From:** Matthew Bishop <[bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 15, 2019 2:37 PM  
**To:** [margret\\_everson@fws.gov](mailto:margret_everson@fws.gov); [exsec@ios.doi.gov](mailto:exsec@ios.doi.gov); [RDLueders@fws.gov](mailto:RDLueders@fws.gov)  
**Cc:** [bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org); [nokes@westernlaw.org](mailto:nokes@westernlaw.org)  
**Subject:** Notice of intent - Sonoran desert tortoise  
**Importance:** High

Please see the attached notice letter. A paper copy is also being sent via U.S. First Class Mail

(delivery confirmation). Thank you. Matt

Matthew Bishop

Western Environmental Law Center

103 Reeder's Alley

Helena, Montana 59601

(406) 324-8011

[bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)

[www.westernlaw.org](http://www.westernlaw.org)



**Northwest**  
1216 Lincoln Street  
Eugene, Oregon 97401  
(541) 485-2471

**Rocky Mountains**  
103 Reeder's Alley  
Helena, Montana 59601  
(406) 443-3501

**Southwest**  
208 Paseo del Pueblo Sur #602  
Taos, New Mexico 87571  
(575) 751-0351

**Defending the West** [www.westernlaw.org](http://www.westernlaw.org)

## Western Environmental Law Center

April 15, 2019

SENT VIA E-MAIL AND U.S. FIRST CLASS MAIL (Delivery Confirmation)

David Bernhardt  
Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Dept. of the Interior  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
[exsec@ios.doi.gov](mailto:exsec@ios.doi.gov)

Margret Everson  
Acting Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1849 C Street N.W., Room 3358  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
[margret\\_everson@fws.gov](mailto:margret_everson@fws.gov)

Amy Lueders  
Regional Director (Region 2), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southwest Region  
Southwest Regional Office  
500 Gold Avenue SW  
Albuquerque, NM 87103-1306  
[RDLueders@fws.gov](mailto:RDLueders@fws.gov)

**Re: Sixty-day notice of intent to sue for violating the Endangered Species Act when deciding not to list the Sonoran desert tortoise.**

Dear Sec. Bernhardt, Acting Director Everson, and Regional Director Lueders:

The Western Environmental Law Center (“WELC”) provides this sixty-day notice of intent to sue the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (“Service”) for its October 6, 2015 decision not to list the Sonoran desert tortoise (*Gopherus morafkai*) as an endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (“ESA”).

This notice is provided by WELC on behalf of WildEarth Guardians (“Guardians”) and the Western Watersheds Project (“WWP”). These two organizations have a strong interest in ensuring the long-term survival and recovery of the Sonoran desert tortoise in the wild and ensuring the Service utilizes the best available science and complies with the ESA when making listing decisions.

In 2008, Guardians and WWP submitted a formal petition to list the Sonoran desert tortoise as a distinct population segment (“DPS”) under the ESA.

The Service responded to this petition with a positive 90-day finding and in December, 2010 issued a 12-month “warranted but precluded” finding based on its review of the best available science and ESA threat factors. The threats identified by the Service to the species included (but are not limited to):

- On-going invasion of non-native plants species (including buffelgrass);
- Increased urbanization and population growth in habitat;
- Fragmentation of sub-populations that limit genetic exchange;
- Increased OHV use in occupied habitat;
- Mesquite and Ironwood tree harvest in Mexico;
- Livestock grazing;
- Illegal collection, human depredation;
- Lack of adequate protections in land management plans;
- Climate change (drought) and increased fires;
- Cumulative or synergistic effects (of all the above).

Following the Service’s 2010 “warranted” finding, the Service repeatedly reaffirmed this finding in its candidate notices of reviews in 2011, 2012, and 2013.

In 2014, the Service published an extensive “species assessment” for the Sonoran desert tortoise that: (1) incorporated all available scientific literature produced on the species as of March, 2013, including all available literature on threats facing the species; (2) recognized the Sonoran desert tortoise as a distinct species from the Mojave desert tortoise (as such, no need for a DPS listing); and (3) reaffirmed, once again, that the species was “warranted” for listing under the ESA.

On December 5, 2014, and following its “species assessment,” the Service issued yet another candidate notice of review reaffirming its “warranted” finding and announcing the Service’s plans to start work on a proposed listing rule for the tortoise.

In May, 2015, the Service entered into a candidate conservation agreement with assurances with the State of Arizona. During this time, the Service elected to



prepare yet another “species status assessment.” This second assessment included a new population viability analysis and threats assessment which was used to estimate population numbers and trends.

On October 6, 2015, the Service reversed its previous findings and issued a “not warranted” determination on Guardians’ and WWP’s petition to list the Sonoran desert tortoise. With this letter, the Service is put on notice that this finding violates the ESA and is arbitrary and capricious for the following reasons:

*First*, the Service failed to provide a valid, reasonable, and rational explanation for why it reversed its previous “warranted” findings.

As explained by the Ninth Circuit, an “[u]nexplained inconsistency between agency actions is a ‘reason for holding an interpretation to be arbitrary and capricious.’” *Organized Village of Kake v. US Dept. of Agriculture*, 795 F. 3d 956, 966 (9th Cir. 2015) (citation omitted). Agencies are entitled to change their policies, but must provide “good reasons” for the new policy and if it rests on “factual findings that contradict those which underlay its prior policy,” the Agency “must include ‘a reasoned explanation . . . for disregarding facts and circumstances that underlay or were engendered by the prior policy.’” *Id.* A policy change violates the law if “the agency ignores or countermands its earlier factual findings without [providing a] reasoned explanation for doing so . . .” *Id.* (citation omitted).

Here, the Service changed its position on listing the Sonoran desert tortoise during a short 10 month period, from December, 2014 to October, 2015. During this time there were no new scientific studies. There were no corrections or errors identified in the previous findings (earlier errors in the science included in the original petition to list were identified but didn’t undermine the Service’s 2010 “warranted” finding). The only changes were the signing of a candidate conservation agreement with assurances with Arizona but this document was not provided as the reason for the change and is barely discussed in the 2015 “not warranted” finding. It also includes purely voluntary compliance measures which can be terminated without notice or penalty in the event that a species is not listed and, as such, cannot be used to avoid listing (see below).

The change from “warranted” to “not warranted,” therefore, is largely due to the findings of the Service’s second species assessment. But as explained below, this second assessment does not utilize the best available science, is incomplete (doesn’t cover all threats), is based on faulty assumptions, and includes findings premised on “pure speculation” (which even the peer reviewers questioned). There are also a number of inconsistent and contradictory findings that were never explained or dealt with between the 2014 “warranted” finding and the 2015 “not warranted” finding.

One additional change that influenced the Service's finding (and its population viability analysis) was the Agency's decision to treat and assume Sonoran desert tortoises in Arizona exist as one single, connected population (same for Mexico). No explanation or rationale was provided in support of this approach and it was called into question by the scientific community. Sonoran desert tortoises exist as a meta-population in Arizona and Mexico with numerous subpopulations that are fragmented and isolated from each other. These terms and concepts, however— which are critical to understanding the demography of Sonoran desert tortoises – are never analyzed or discussed in the final “not warranted” finding.

The Service's last minute decision to exclude all desert tortoises in the Black Mountains from its analysis and final “not warranted” decision is also arbitrary and contrary to the ESA.

Guardians' and WWP's original listing petition included tortoises in the Black Mountains area of western Mohave County, Arizona because they: (a) are isolated from and not protected by the Mojave desert tortoise DPS listing; (b) occur within the delineated Sonoran population range; and (c) the best available science revealed there is interbreeding between Mojave desert tortoises and Sonoran desert tortoises in this geographic area. Likewise, the Service's 2010 “warranted” finding and subsequent “warranted” findings in the candidate notices of review – as well as the Service's 2014 status assessment – agreed and included tortoises in this area in its analysis and findings. The Service's 2015 “not warranted” finding, however, does not mention or discuss this population in its decision – at all.

The Service's second status assessment does explain why tortoises in the Black Mountains were excluded from its “not warranted” finding (the Service said the tortoises in this area “have been determined to be Mojave desert tortoises”) but no explanation, details, guidance, or information is provided on the legal status of this population in light of this new finding. The Service did not and is not proposing to amend the Mojave desert tortoises' listing status to include the Black Mountain population and the Service chose not to protect (or even analyze) this population when declining the list the Sonoran desert tortoise population. Tortoises in the Black Mountains have thus fallen through the proverbial cracks and remain in ‘no mans land’; not protected as a Mojave desert tortoise or as a Sonoran desert tortoise. This is arbitrary.

Indeed, the Service cannot have it both ways. If – as the Service maintains in the second status assessment – tortoises in the Black Mountains are Mojave desert tortoises (*Gopherus agassizii*), then the Service must amend the original listing for this species and adjust the boundaries to include the Black Mountain population. If not, then the Service must carefully evaluate and analyze whether to list this population.

*Second*, the Service violated the ESA by failing to consider and analyze all five threat factors from section 4(a) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1533(a), before making its “not warranted” finding.

Pursuant to section 4(a)(1) of the ESA and the Service’s implementing regulations, the Service is required to determine whether a species is threatened or endangered because of any of the following factors: (A) the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of the species’ range; (B) overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes; (C) disease or predation; (D) the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; and (E) other man-made factors affecting the species’ continued existence. *Tucson Herpetological Soc’y v. Salazar*, 566 F.3d 870, 873 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing 16 U.S.C. § 1533(a)(1); 50 C.F.R. § 424.11(c)). These factors are listed in the disjunctive so any one or combination of them can be sufficient for a finding that a species qualifies as threatened or endangered.

In deciding not to list the Sonoran desert tortoise, the Service failed to carefully consider and adequately apply Section 4(a)(1)’s listing factors in accordance with the ESA and the Service’s implementing regulations.

The Service, for example, failed to consider and analyze how climate change is already impacting and will continue to directly, indirectly, and cumulatively impact the Sonoran desert tortoise and its habitat. In fact, the Service arbitrarily dismissed the best available science and peer review on climate change impacts.

A number of scientific papers discuss the climate change concerns going forward and, in particular, the related increase in fire and drought conditions and how they may affect Sonoran desert tortoise numbers and habitat in the region. A number of subpopulations experienced significant die-offs from drought (Maricopa die off) and these conditions are expected to get worse. In 2014, the Service cited and discussed a number of papers on this topic, including Galbraith and Price (2009) which stated that the Sonoran desert tortoise is “highly vulnerable” to extinction from climate change. A host of other papers support this finding.

The Service, however, downplays the impacts of climate change in its 2015 “not warranted” finding and does so without any supporting data or research. The Service’s coarse habitat proxy model (see below) largely fails to account for the impacts of climate change because it only includes three variables: slope, elevation, and vegetation. These variables are not largely unhelpful when evaluating the on-going and likely impacts of climate change.

Likewise, the Service erroneously discounted and did not adequately analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that the ongoing invasion of non-native plants species, increased urbanization and population growth in habitat, energy

development, fragmentation of sub-populations that limit genetic exchange, increased OHV use (and other human activities, including target shooting, collection, and vehicle mortalities), mesquite and ironwood tree harvest in Mexico, livestock grazing, illegal collection, human depredation, lack of adequate protections in land management plans, climate change (drought) and increased fires and other threats (recognized by the best science) may have on the Sonoran desert tortoise now and into the foreseeable future.

In applying the ESA's five listing factors, the Service also erroneously discounted and did not adequately consider how the lack of existing regulatory mechanisms for the Sonoran desert tortoise, specifically the lack of guidance in state wildlife and resource management plans, National Forest Plans, National Park Service management plans, and BLM resource management plans. Importantly, Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances are considered "non-regulatory conservation actions." *See* 79 Fed. Reg. 69192.

Here, a number of threats previously identified and discussed by the Service in its earlier "warranted" findings were also never carried forward and addressed in the 2015 "not warranted" finding. This includes (but is not limited to): (1) disease and predation; (2) fragmentation of habitat and increased isolation and less connectivity between subpopulations; (3) inadequate regulatory mechanisms in both the United States and Mexico; (4) over-utilization; (5) livestock grazing; (6) cumulative threats; and (7) activities occurring in Mexico, including desert plant and tree harvest. Also, in terms of habitat loss, there are a number of activities discussed in the 2014 finding that are ignored in the 2015 finding (renewable energy development and OHV use, for example.).

*Third*, the Service's "not warranted" finding conflicts with the best available science.

Pursuant to Section 4(b)(1)(A), 16 U. S.C. § 1533 (b)(1)(A), the Service's implementing regulations, and the Service's 2011 policy on scientific integrity, the Service must make all listing determinations "solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available." This standard – often referred to as the "best available science" standard – does not require scientific certainty (assuming it even exists) or prohibit the Service from making listing decisions in the face of uncertainty or even scientific disagreement. On the contrary, reliance upon the best available science, as opposed to requiring absolute scientific certainty, "is in keeping with congressional intent" that an agency "take preventive measures before a species is 'conclusively' headed for extinction." *Defenders of Wildlife v. Babbitt*, 958 F. Supp. 670, 679–80 (D.D.C.1997) (emphasis in original); *see also American Wildlands v. Norton*, 193 F.Supp.2d 244, 251 (D.D.C.2002) (same). As such, contrary to the Service's listing decision, "definitive conclusions" are not required.

As explained by the Service when listing Canada lynx: “We agree that additional studies of lynx are necessary to better understand the dynamics and requirements of lynx populations in the contiguous United States . . . However, the [ESA] does not allow us to defer a listing decision based on the need for more research. Most scientists would agree that there is always a need for more research, but listing decisions cannot be postponed based on this premise when known threats to the species are present that may result in a species’ trend toward extinction.” 65 Fed. Reg. 16052, 16064 (March 24, 2000); *see also* 55 Fed. Reg. 26114, 26128 (June 26, 1990)(Northern spotted owl) (because the Service used “the best data available . . . [it was] not obligated to have data on all aspects of a species’ biology prior to reaching a determination on listing.”); 61 Fed. Reg. 25813, 24817 (May 23, 1996) (California red-legged frog) (deciding to list species even though many aspects of the species’ status were “not completely understood”). A similar approach should have been –but was not– applied with respect to the Sonoran desert tortoise.

The Service’s “not warranted” finding largely ignores and/or misinterprets and misconstrues the best available science on the existing Sonoran desert tortoise population in the wild (actual and trends) and needs of and threats facing the Sonoran desert tortoise in Arizona and Mexico.

The Service’s “not warranted” finding was premised on a 2015 species assessment that includes a population viability analysis and habitat proxy model to estimate population numbers and trend (and measure the “redundancy and representation” of the species). But this model does not mirror reality, includes faulty assumptions, is based on pure speculation, and conflicts with the best available science.

The peer-reviewed and published papers reveal there is not direct correlation between habitat quality and tortoise numbers. This assumption that a habitat proxy model is appropriate is thus unsupported by the scientific literature. The model also incorrectly assumes there is connectivity between subpopulations of tortoises but the best science reveals populations of tortoises are isolated and becoming increasingly fragmented. Further, the Service’s habitat proxy model excludes a key dimension of redundancy and representation: information on the demography of the Sonoran desert tortoise. The Service has no data to characterize the reproductive rates and other early life stages of the Sonoran desert tortoise – information critical to properly assessing population viability.

The Service’s population viability analysis and habitat model also misinterprets the science. For example, the Service relies on a single paper for its assumption about tortoise occupancy in areas with greater than 5 percent slope but the paper’s author said that is a misrepresentation; the model must (but does not) account for the presence of shelter sites. The Service’s findings are also contradicted

by its own data and surveys on Sonoran desert tortoise occupancy. Under the ESA, scientific certainty is not required. The Service, however, cannot infer from a lack of data or uncertainty that the population of Sonoran desert tortoises remains viable, which is what the Agency did here. Without question, the habitat proxy model used for the Service's population viability analysis fails to provide a "rational basis" to conclude the tortoise population is viable.

Notably, the habit proxy model used by the Service in its population viability analysis for the Sonoran desert tortoise only considers three parameters: slope (areas greater than five percent), elevation, and vegetation. The best available science reveals these three parameters are not only unhelpful in terms of predicting occupancy and density (too coarse – availability of shelter sites is critical) but also unhelpful in assessing threats/impacts. Two of the parameters (slope and elevation) remain unaffected by climate change and vegetation – according to the best available science – and are not the most relevant variable for Sonoran desert tortoises. For the Mojave desert tortoise (just north and formerly considered the same species), the Service used at least ten parameters into its population viability model.

*Fourth*, the Service's listing decision is premised on a misapplication of the term "threatened" and "endangered" as used and applied in the ESA.

Pursuant to the ESA, a species is "threatened" if it is "likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range." 16 U.S.C. § 1532(20). A species is "endangered" if it is "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." 16 U.S.C. § 1532(6). Construction of this language must be based on the best available science. *See Trout Unlimited v. Lohn*, 645 F.Supp. 2d 929, 947, 948 (D. Or. 2007); *Western Watersheds Project v. Foss*, 2005 WL 2002473, \*15-17 (D. Id. 2005).

"Likely to become endangered" means "likely" to be "in danger of extinction." *Lohn*, 645 F.Supp. 2d at 948. "[L]ikely' clearly means something less than 100% certain, but how much less is not as clear." *Id.* at 945. A reasonable construction of "likely" is at least a 50 percent chance (more likely than not). *Id.* at 949. In any case, the level of certainty relied upon by the Service must be based on consideration of the relevant statutory factors using the best available science. *Id.* at 947.

Likewise, "in danger of extinction" is not a fixed term, but its construction must be grounded in the best available science. *See id.* at 948. Certainly, "in danger of extinction" does not mean a "high risk of extinction." *Western Watersheds Project*, 2005 WL 2002473, \*17 (D. Id. 2005). "Instead, the required danger level for extinction necessarily depends on the applicable scientific viability assessments for the particular species." *Lohn*, 645 F.Supp. at 948. For example, a one to five

percent risk of extinction in 100 years can create a discernible risk of extinction. *Foss*, 2005 WL 2002473, \*15 (citing *Center for Biological Diversity v. Lohn*, 296 F.Supp.2d 1223, 1232 (W.D.Wash.2003)).

The term “foreseeable future” must also be defined by reference to the best available science. *See Foss*, 2005 WL 2002473, \*15-17. As the Service recognized in a 2009 Solicitor Memorandum, “[t]he Secretary’s analysis of what constitutes the foreseeable future for a particular listing determination must be rooted in the best available data that allow predictions into the future, and the foreseeable future extends only so far as those predictions are reliable. ‘Reliable’ does not mean ‘certain’; it means sufficient to provide a reasonable degree of confidence in the prediction, in light of the conservation purposes of the Act.” M-Opinion 37021 at 13. What must be avoided is “speculation.” *Id.* at 8.

The corollary is that the Service may not dismiss a risk of extinction that may be reasonably forecasted by science. *See Foss*, 2005 WL 2002473, \*15-17. It “defies common sense” to define “foreseeable future” to exclude the timeframe in which [the best available science] predict[s] extinction. *Id.* at 15. Prediction of the future is necessarily grounded in the “data and logic” of today. M-Opinion 37021 at 8. As one court reasoned, if a species will be endangered in the future if current circumstances continue, “it is clearly threatened today.” *Biodiversity Legal Found. v. Babbitt*, 943 F. Supp. 23, 25 n.5 (D.D.C. 1996).

With respect to the Sonoran desert tortoise, the Service failed to properly apply the ESA’s standards for “threatened” and “endangered” and the terms included therein when deciding not to list the species. This includes failing to properly define and analyze whether the Sonoran desert tortoise is likely to become endangered in the “foreseeable future.”

The Service also arbitrarily limited its foreseeable future assessment for Sonoran desert tortoises to only three generations of tortoises (75 years). The population viability model undertaken in the 2015 species assessment for the Sonoran desert tortoise goes out to 200 years (approximately 8 generations) but for “policy reasons” the Service based its “not-warranted” finding on only a 75 year (3 generation) timeframe. This – according to the best available science and the Service’s own policy – is too short for a long-lived species like the Sonoran desert tortoise, well below the timeframe used for the Mojave desert tortoise, and conflicts with the ESA and how “foreseeable future” is to be interpreted. Very few, if any, species will qualify for listing based on a *three* generation timeframe.

*Fifth*, the Service’s interpretation of “significant portion” and determination that the Sonoran desert tortoise is “not in danger of extinction in a significant portion of its range” is arbitrary and conflicts with the ESA.

Under the ESA and the Service's implementing regulations, a species may warrant listing if it is in danger of extinction or likely to become so throughout all or "a *significant* portion of its range."

The evaluation of whether a portion of the species range is "significant" typically involves a number of variables and factors, including (but not limited to) the size of the area, the percentage of the species' range, its biological and/or ecological importance, unique factors and habitat conditions, its importance for maintaining connectivity amongst subpopulations and facilitating genetic exchange, and whether its loss would result in the loss of a unique or critical function of the species. The focus of the analysis must be on the portion itself.

In 2014, the Service published a final rule interpreting the phrase "significant portion of its range." 79 Fed. Reg. 37,578 (July 1, 2014). The policy demands a high threshold for identifying a "significant portion." A portion of a species' range will only be deemed "significant" if its "contribution to the viability of the species is so important that, without the members in that portion, the species would be in danger of extinction, or likely to become so in the foreseeable future, throughout all of its range." *Id.* at 37,609. In other words, to qualify as a "significant portion" of a species' range, the loss of members in that portion must ultimately threaten the entire listable entity.

Here, the Service applied the 2014 policy's definition of "significant portion" and determined the Sonoran desert tortoise is not in danger of extinction in a "significant portion of its range." In so doing, the Service looked only at the tortoises' current range to determine whether there were any "geographic concentrations of potential threats to the species." The Service concluded that "generally speaking," the risk factors "affecting the tortoise occur throughout the range of the species" but recognized that portions of the range "that are within and near urban development may be subject to impacts not found throughout the range of the species." 80 Fed. Reg. at 60,335.

The Service then evaluated this portion of the tortoises' range to determine if it is "significant" as defined by the 2014 policy, i.e., if the loss of tortoises in the area subject to urban development would threaten the entire species (Sonoran desert tortoises and Arizona and Mexico). The Service's conclusion was that – if lost – this area would only "represent a loss of 9 percent of available habitat" and "at this scale, we have no information to suggest that the remaining 91 percent of available habitat would not support sufficient resiliency and redundancy." *Id.* The Service also said there are not "unique or genetic values" of tortoises in this area that would need to be maintained for the entire species. *Id.*

This finding is arbitrary and conflicts with the ESA because the Service's definition of "significant" – as defined in the 2014 policy and applied here – conflicts



with the ESA by raising the bar too high. Insisting that the loss of members in the portion threaten the entire listable entity in order to qualify as “significant” is the functional equivalent to requiring threats “throughout all” the species’ range. As such, the definition makes listing a species throughout all of its range redundant. There is no separate and independent basis for listing as species in a “significant portion of its range” as envisioned by Congress. *See Desert Survivors v. U.S. Dept. of the Interior*, 321 F. Supp. 3d 1011 (N.D. Cal. 2018); *Center for Biological Diversity v. Jewell*, 248 F. Supp. 3d 946 (D. Ariz. 2017).

The Service’s finding is also arbitrary and conflicts with the ESA because: (1) the Service only evaluated “endangered” status and never considered and evaluated whether the Sonoran desert tortoise qualifies for “threatened” status, i.e., whether it is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future in a “significant portion of its range”; (2) the Service’s finding is premised solely on whether there are “geographic concentrations” of potential threats in a portion of the species’ range and never considered and evaluated other “significant” variables or factors; (3) the Service places inappropriate weight on its finding that threats to the Sonoran desert tortoises are not “geographically concentrated” but this is not the test (some threats like climate change may be widespread); (4) the Service has no population data (actual or trend) on tortoises necessary to make a “significance” finding (only a coarse and unhelpful habitat proxy model); and (5) the Service’s finding was made in the absence of any consideration of whether other, non-urban portions of the tortoises range may be significant. The Service, for example, never evaluated whether the tortoises’ Arizona and/or Mexico range is a “significant portion,” even though the Service concedes the threats to the species differ in Mexico and even though there is substantial evidence that they may be. The Service also never evaluated whether certain mountain ranges and subpopulations within the Sonoran desert tortoises’ range qualify as “significant.” This includes but is not limited to areas facing more severe threats from non-native grass (including the invasion of buffelgrass) and climate change.

*Sixth*, the Service’s “not warranted” finding relies too heavily on largely voluntary and highly speculative actions that may or may not be taken by the State of Arizona and Mexican government.

Pursuant to section 4(b)(1)(A) of the ESA, 16 U. S.C. § 1533 (b)(1)(A), and the Service’s implementing regulations, the Service must make listing determinations after “conducting a review of the status of the species and after taking into account those efforts, if any, being made by any State” to protect such species. The Service can rely on conservation efforts, including state-initiated efforts, so long as they are binding and current, not voluntary or future, and have a proven track record of success. *See Save Our Springs v. Babbitt*, 27 F. Supp. 2d 739, 748 (W.D. Tex. 1997); *Oregon Natural Res. Council v. Daley*, 6 F. Supp. 2d 1139, 1153 (D. Or. 1998); *Fed’n of Fly Fishers v. Daley*, 131 F. Supp. 2d 1158, 1165 (N.D. Cal. 2000); *Ctr. For*

*Biological Diversity v. Morgenweck*, 351 F. Supp. 2d 1137, 1141 (D. Colo. 2004). A sufficient track record of success is two years. *Save Our Springs*, 27 F.Supp. 2d at 748. Any conservation effort relied upon by the Service must also have been submitted for public notice and comment. *Id.*; see also *Morgenweck*, 351 F. Supp. 2d at 1141.

Here, the Service’s “not warranted” finding for the Sonoran desert tortoise inappropriately relies on non-binding efforts to conserve the species from the State of Arizona and purported “protected areas” in Mexico. The Service’s decision to rely on efforts in Mexico is particularly egregious considering the veritable lack of necessary data, public lands, enforcement capacity, and binding accountability to the species’ conservation in the region. The Service also fails to take into account and analyze the impacts to Sonoran desert tortoise conservation efforts from the existing and proposed barrier along the United States and Mexico border and associated on-the-ground enforcement activities.

*Seventh*, the Service’s “not warranted” and related findings are unsupported by reliable and meaningful data. Pursuant to the ESA and APA, the Service’s findings – including listing decisions – must be supported by reliable and meaningful data and evidence and there must be a rational connection between the facts found in the record and the ultimate choice made. See *Defenders of Wildlife v. Babbitt*, 958 F. Supp. 670 (D.D.C. 1997). Here, the Service’s decision fails to utilize the best available science (as outlined above) and fails to provide biological support and data for its conclusion that the Sonoran desert tortoise is “not warranted” for listing. While the Service can “draw conclusions based on less than conclusive scientific evidence, it cannot base its conclusions on no evidence.” *National Assoc. of Home Builders v. Norton*, 340 F.3d 835, 847 (9th Cir. 2003).

Wherefore, this sixty day notice letter serves to put the Service on notice of its liability for violating the ESA and inform the Agency of our intent to file a citizen suit under the ESA seeking the appropriate relief.

Sincerely,

/s/ Matthew Bishop

Matthew Bishop  
Western Environmental Law Center  
103 Reeder’s Alley  
Helena, MT 59601  
(406) 324-8011 (tel.)  
(406) 443-6305 (fax)  
[bishop@westernlaw.org](mailto:bishop@westernlaw.org)

On behalf of:

WildEarth Guardians  
Contact: Sarah McMillan  
P.O. Box 7516  
Missoula, Montana 59807  
Ph: (406) 549-3895  
[mcmillan@wildearthguardians.org](mailto:mcmillan@wildearthguardians.org)

Western Watersheds Project  
Contact: Greta Anderson  
738 N. 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 200  
Tucson, Arizona 85705  
Ph: (520) 623-1878  
[greta@westernwatersheds.org](mailto:greta@westernwatersheds.org)



115TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 3548

To make certain improvements to the security of the international borders  
of the United States, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 28, 2017

Mr. MCCAUL (for himself, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. KATKO, Mr. DONOVAN, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. ESTES of Kansas, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BARTON, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. COOK, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. POLIQUIN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LOUDERMILK) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Transportation and Infrastructure, Ways and Means, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To make certain improvements to the security of the international borders of the United States, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the  
 5 “Border Security for America Act of 2017”.

6 (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for  
 7 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

**TITLE I—BORDER SECURITY**

Sec. 101. Definitions.

**Subtitle A—Infrastructure and Equipment**

Sec. 102. Strengthening the requirements for barriers along the southern border.

Sec. 103. Air and Marine Operations flight hours.

Sec. 104. Capability deployment to specific sectors and regions.

Sec. 105. U.S. Border Patrol physical infrastructure improvements.

Sec. 106. U.S. Border Patrol activities.

Sec. 107. U.S. Border Patrol forward operating bases.

Sec. 108. Border security technology program management.

Sec. 109. National Guard support to secure the southern border and reimbursement of States for deployment of the National Guard at the southern border.

Sec. 110. Operation Phalanx.

Sec. 111. Merida Initiative.

Sec. 112. Prohibitions on actions that impede border security on certain Federal land.

Sec. 113. Landowner and rancher security enhancement.

Sec. 114. Eradication of carrizo cane and salt cedar.

Sec. 115. Southern border threat analysis.

**Subtitle B—Personnel**

Sec. 131. Additional U.S. Customs and Border Protection agents and officers.

Sec. 132. U.S. Customs and Border Protection retention incentives.

Sec. 133. Anti-Border Corruption Reauthorization Act.

**Subtitle C—Grants**

Sec. 141. Operation Stonegarden.

**Subtitle D—Authorization of Appropriations**

Sec. 151. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—EMERGENCY PORT OF ENTRY PERSONNEL AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING

- Sec. 201. Ports of entry infrastructure.  
 Sec. 202. Secure communications.  
 Sec. 203. Border security deployment program.  
 Sec. 204. Pilot and upgrade of license plate readers at ports of entry.  
 Sec. 205. Biometric exit data system.  
 Sec. 206. Sense of Congress on cooperation between agencies.  
 Sec. 207. Authorization of appropriations.

**1           TITLE I—BORDER SECURITY**

**2   SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.**

**3**In this title:

**4                   (1)   APPROPRIATE    CONGRESSIONAL    COM-**  
**5**MITTEE.—The term “appropriate congressional com-  
**6**mittee” has the meaning given the term in section  
**7**2(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6  
**8**U.S.C. 101(2)).

**9                   (2)   COMMISSIONER.**—The term “Commis-  
**10**sioner” means the Commissioner of U.S. Customs  
**11**and Border Protection.

**12                  (3)   HIGH TRAFFIC AREAS.**—The term “high  
**13**traffic areas” has the meaning given the term in sec-  
**14**tion 102(e)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform  
**15**and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as  
**16**amended by section 102 of this Act.

**17                  (4)   SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means  
**18**the Secretary of Homeland Security.

**19                  (5)   SITUATIONAL AWARENESS.**—The term “sit-  
**20**uational awareness” has the meaning given the term  
**21**in section 1092(a)(7) of the National Defense Au-

1       thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law  
2       114–328; 6 U.S.C. 223(a)(7)).

3       **Subtitle A—Infrastructure and**  
4       **Equipment**

5       **SEC. 102. STRENGTHENING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR BAR-**  
6       **RIERS ALONG THE SOUTHERN BORDER.**

7       Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and  
8       Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Division C of Pub-  
9       lic Law 104–208; 8 U.S.C. 1103 note) is amended—

10           (1) by amending subsection (a) to read as fol-  
11       lows:

12           “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Se-  
13       curity shall take such actions as may be necessary (includ-  
14       ing the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal en-  
15       trants) to construct, install, deploy, operate, and maintain  
16       tactical infrastructure and technology in the vicinity of the  
17       United States border to deter, impede, and detect illegal  
18       activity in high traffic areas.”;

19           (2) in subsection (b)—

20                   (A) in the subsection heading, by striking  
21       “FENCING” and inserting “PHYSICAL BAR-  
22       RIERS”;

23                   (B) in paragraph (1)—



1 (i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting  
2 “situational awareness and” before “oper-  
3 ational control”;

4 (ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to  
5 read as follows:

6 “(B) TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—

7 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than  
8 January 20, 2021, the Secretary of Home-  
9 land Security, in carrying out subsection  
10 (a), shall deploy the most practical and ef-  
11 fective tactical infrastructure available  
12 along the United States border for achiev-  
13 ing situational awareness and operational  
14 control of the border.

15 “(ii) TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE DE-  
16 FINED.—In this subparagraph, the term  
17 ‘tactical infrastructure’ includes—

18 “(I) boat ramps, access gates,  
19 forward operating bases, checkpoints,  
20 lighting, and roads; and

21 “(II) physical barriers (including  
22 fencing, border wall system, and levee  
23 walls).”;

1 (iii) in subparagraph (C)(i), by strik-  
2 ing “fencing is” and inserting “physical  
3 barriers are”;

4 (C) in paragraph (2)—

5 (i) by striking “Attorney General”  
6 and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Se-  
7 curity”; and

8 (ii) by striking “construction of  
9 fences” and inserting “the construction of  
10 physical barriers”; and

11 (D) by amending paragraph (3) to read as  
12 follows:

13 “(3) AGENT SAFETY.—In carrying out this sec-  
14 tion, the Secretary of Homeland Security may not  
15 construct reinforced fencing or tactical infrastruc-  
16 ture, as the case may be, that would, in any manner,  
17 impede or negatively affect the safety of any officer  
18 or agent of the Department of Homeland Security or  
19 of any other Federal agency.”;

20 (3) in subsection (c), by amending paragraph  
21 (1) to read as follows:

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other  
23 provision of law, the Secretary of Homeland Security  
24 is authorized to waive all legal requirements the Sec-  
25 retary, in the Secretary’s sole discretion, determines

1 necessary to ensure the expeditious construction, in-  
2 stallation, operation, and maintenance of the tactical  
3 infrastructure and technology under this section.  
4 Any such decision by the Secretary shall be effective  
5 upon publication in the Federal Register.”; and

6 (4) by adding after subsection (c) the following  
7 new subsections:

8 “(d) CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF TECHNOLOGY.—  
9

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 20,  
11 2021, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in carrying out subsection (a), shall deploy the most practical and effective technology available along the  
12 United States border for achieving situational  
13 awareness and operational control of the border.  
14  
15

16 “(2) TECHNOLOGY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘technology’ includes border surveillance and detection technology, including—  
17  
18

19 “(A) radar surveillance systems;

20 “(B) Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radars (VADER);  
21

22 “(C) 3-dimensional, seismic acoustic detection and ranging border tunneling detection  
23 technology;  
24

25 “(D) sensors;

1 “(E) unmanned cameras; and

2 “(F) man-portable and mobile vehicle-  
3 mounted unmanned aerial vehicles.

4 “(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

5 “(1) HIGH TRAFFIC AREAS.—The term ‘high  
6 traffic areas’ means sectors along the northern,  
7 southern, or coastal border that—

8 “(A) are within the responsibility of U.S.  
9 Customs and Border Protection; and

10 “(B) have significant unlawful cross-border  
11 activity.

12 “(2) SITUATIONAL AWARENESS DEFINED.—The  
13 term ‘situational awareness’ has the meaning given  
14 the term in section 1092(a)(7) of the National De-  
15 fense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Pub-  
16 lic Law 114–328).”.

17 **SEC. 103. AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS FLIGHT HOURS.**

18 (a) INCREASED FLIGHT HOURS.—The Secretary  
19 shall ensure that not fewer than 95,000 annual flight  
20 hours are carried out by Air and Marine Operations of  
21 U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

22 (b) UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM.—The Secretary  
23 shall ensure that Air and Marine Operations operate un-  
24 manned aerial systems for not less than 24 hours per day  
25 for five days per week.

1 (c) CONTRACT AIR SUPPORT AUTHORIZATION.—The  
2 Commissioner shall contract for the unfulfilled identified  
3 air support mission critical hours, as identified by the  
4 Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol.

5 (d) PRIMARY MISSION.—The Commissioner shall en-  
6 sure that—

7 (1) the primary mission for Air and Marine Op-  
8 erations is to directly support U.S. Border Patrol  
9 activities along the southern border of the United  
10 States; and

11 (2) the Executive Associate Commissioner of  
12 Air and Marine Operations assigns the greatest pri-  
13 ority to support missions established by the Commis-  
14 sioner to carry out the requirements under this Act.

15 (e) HIGH-DEMAND FLIGHT HOUR REQUIRE-  
16 MENTS.—In accordance with subsection (c), the Commis-  
17 sioner shall ensure that U.S. Border Patrol Sector  
18 Chiefs—

19 (1) identify critical flight hour requirements;  
20 and

21 (2) direct Air and Marine Operations to sup-  
22 port requests from Sector Chiefs as their primary  
23 mission.

24 (f) STUDY AND REPORT.—

1           (1) STUDY.—Not later than 60 days after the  
2           date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary  
3           shall commence a comprehensive study on the re-  
4           alignment of the Air and Marine Office as a direc-  
5           torate of U.S. Border Patrol.

6           (2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after  
7           the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary  
8           shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Secu-  
9           rity of the House of Representatives and the Com-  
10          mittee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-  
11          fairs of the Senate a report containing the results of  
12          the study under paragraph (1), including rec-  
13          ommendations and timeframes for implementing the  
14          realignment described in such paragraph.

15 **SEC. 104. CAPABILITY DEPLOYMENT TO SPECIFIC SECTORS**  
16 **AND REGIONS.**

17          (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 20, 2021,  
18          the Secretary, in implementing section 102 of the Illegal  
19          Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of  
20          1996 (as amended by section 102 of this Act), and acting  
21          through the appropriate component of the Department of  
22          Homeland Security, shall deploy to each sector or region  
23          of the southern border and the northern border, in a  
24          prioritized manner to achieve situational awareness and

1 operational control of such borders, the following addi-  
2 tional capabilities:

3 (1) SAN DIEGO SECTOR.—For the San Diego  
4 sector, the following:

5 (A) Subterranean surveillance and detec-  
6 tion technologies.

7 (B) To increase coastal maritime domain  
8 awareness, the following:

9 (i) Deployable, lighter-than-air surface  
10 surveillance equipment.

11 (ii) Unmanned aerial vehicles with  
12 maritime surveillance capability.

13 (iii) Maritime patrol aircraft.

14 (iv) Coastal radar surveillance sys-  
15 tems.

16 (v) Maritime signals intelligence capa-  
17 bilities.

18 (C) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
19 ties.

20 (D) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
21 sors.

22 (E) A rapid reaction capability supported  
23 by aviation assets.

24 (F) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
25 able surveillance capabilities.

1           (2) EL CENTRO SECTOR.—For the El Centro  
2 sector, the following:

3           (A) Tower-based surveillance technology.

4           (B) Deployable, lighter-than-air ground  
5 surveillance equipment.

6           (C) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
7 cles.

8           (D) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
9 ties.

10          (E) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
11 sors.

12          (F) A rapid reaction capability supported  
13 by aviation assets.

14          (3) YUMA SECTOR.—For the Yuma sector, the  
15 following:

16          (A) Tower-based surveillance technology.

17          (B) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
18 able surveillance systems.

19          (C) Deployable, lighter-than-air ground  
20 surveillance equipment.

21          (D) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
22 ties.

23          (E) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
24 sors.



1 (F) A rapid reaction capability supported  
2 by aviation assets.

3 (G) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
4 able surveillance capabilities.

5 (H) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
6 cles.

7 (4) TUCSON SECTOR.—For the Tucson sector,  
8 the following:

9 (A) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
10 tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
11 pability.

12 (B) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
13 cles.

14 (C) Tower-based surveillance technology.

15 (D) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
16 ties.

17 (E) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
18 sors.

19 (F) Deployable, lighter-than-air ground  
20 surveillance equipment.

21 (G) A rapid reaction capability supported  
22 by aviation assets.

23 (5) EL PASO SECTOR.—For the El Paso sector,  
24 the following:

25 (A) Tower-based surveillance technology.

1 (B) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
2 ties.

3 (C) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
4 sors.

5 (D) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
6 able surveillance systems.

7 (E) Deployable, lighter-than-air ground  
8 surveillance equipment.

9 (F) A rapid reaction capability supported  
10 by aviation assets.

11 (G) Man-portable surveillance capabilities.

12 (6) BIG BEND SECTOR.—For the Big Bend sec-  
13 tor, the following:

14 (A) Tower-based surveillance technology.

15 (B) Deployable, lighter-than-air ground  
16 surveillance equipment.

17 (C) Improved agent communications capa-  
18 bilities.

19 (D) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
20 ties.

21 (E) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
22 sors.

23 (F) A rapid reaction capability supported  
24 by aviation assets.

1 (G) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
2 able surveillance capabilities.

3 (H) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
4 cles.

5 (7) DEL RIO SECTOR.—For the Del Rio sector,  
6 the following:

7 (A) Increased monitoring for cross-river  
8 dams, culverts, and footpaths.

9 (B) Improved agent communications capa-  
10 bilities.

11 (C) Improved maritime capabilities in the  
12 Amistad National Recreation Area.

13 (D) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
14 sors.

15 (E) A rapid reaction capability supported  
16 by aviation assets.

17 (F) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
18 able surveillance capabilities.

19 (G) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
20 cles.

21 (8) LAREDO SECTOR.—For the Laredo sector,  
22 the following:

23 (A) Maritime detection resources for the  
24 Falcon Lake region.

1 (B) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
2 tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
3 pability.

4 (C) Increased monitoring for cross-river  
5 dams, culverts, and footpaths.

6 (D) Ultralight aircraft detection capability.

7 (E) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
8 sors.

9 (F) A rapid reaction capability supported  
10 by aviation assets.

11 (G) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
12 cles.

13 (9) RIO GRANDE VALLEY SECTOR.—For the Rio  
14 Grande Valley sector, the following:

15 (A) Deployable, lighter-than-air ground  
16 surveillance equipment.

17 (B) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
18 tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
19 pability.

20 (C) Ultralight aircraft detection capability.

21 (D) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
22 sors.

23 (E) Increased monitoring for cross-river  
24 dams, culverts, footpaths.

1 (F) A rapid reaction capability supported  
2 by aviation assets.

3 (G) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
4 able surveillance capabilities.

5 (H) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
6 cles.

7 (10) EASTERN PACIFIC MARITIME REGION.—  
8 For the Eastern Pacific Maritime region, the fol-  
9 lowing:

10 (A) Not later than two years after the date  
11 of the enactment of this Act, an increase of not  
12 less than ten percent in the number of overall  
13 cutter, boat, and aircraft hours spent con-  
14 ducting interdiction operations over the average  
15 number of such hours during the preceding  
16 three fiscal years.

17 (B) Increased maritime signals intelligence  
18 capabilities.

19 (C) To increase maritime domain aware-  
20 ness, the following:

21 (i) Unmanned aerial vehicles with  
22 maritime surveillance capability.

23 (ii) Increased maritime aviation patrol  
24 hours.

1 (D) Increased operational hours for mari-  
2 time security components dedicated to joint  
3 counter-smuggling and interdiction efforts with  
4 other Federal agencies, including the  
5 Deployable Specialized Forces of the Coast  
6 Guard.

7 (11) CARIBBEAN AND GULF MARITIME RE-  
8 GION.—For the Caribbean and Gulf Maritime re-  
9 gion, the following:

10 (A) Not later than two years after the date  
11 of the enactment of this Act, an increase of not  
12 less than ten percent in the number of overall  
13 cutter, boat, and aircraft hours spent con-  
14 ducting interdiction operations over the average  
15 number of such hours during the preceding  
16 three fiscal years.

17 (B) Increased maritime signals intelligence  
18 capabilities.

19 (C) Increased maritime domain awareness  
20 and surveillance capabilities, including the fol-  
21 lowing:

22 (i) Unmanned aerial vehicles with  
23 maritime surveillance capability.

24 (ii) Increased maritime aviation patrol  
25 hours.

1 (iii) Coastal radar surveillance sys-  
2 tems with long range day and night cam-  
3 eras capable of providing 100 percent mar-  
4 itime domain awareness of the United  
5 States territorial waters surrounding Puer-  
6 to Rico, Mona Island, Desecheo Island,  
7 Vieques Island, Culebra Island, Saint  
8 Thomas, Saint John, and Saint Croix.

9 (D) Increased operational hours for mari-  
10 time security components dedicated to joint  
11 counter-smuggling and interdiction efforts with  
12 other Federal agencies, including the  
13 Deployable Specialized Forces of the Coast  
14 Guard.

15 (12) BLAINE SECTOR.—For the Blaine sector,  
16 the following:

17 (A) Coastal radar surveillance systems.

18 (B) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
19 able surveillance capabilities.

20 (C) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
21 sors.

22 (D) Improved agent communications sys-  
23 tems.

1           (E) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
2           tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
3           pability.

4           (F) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
5           cles.

6           (G) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
7           ties.

8           (H) Modernized port of entry surveillance  
9           capabilities.

10          (I) Increased maritime interdiction capa-  
11          bilities.

12          (13) SPOKANE SECTOR.—For the Spokane sec-  
13          tor, the following:

14               (A) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
15               able surveillance capabilities.

16               (B) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
17               sors.

18               (C) Improved agent communications sys-  
19               tems.

20               (D) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
21               tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
22               pability.

23               (E) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
24               cles.



1           (F) Completion of six miles of the Bog  
2           Creek road.

3           (G) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
4           ties.

5           (H) Modernized port of entry surveillance  
6           capabilities.

7           (I) Increased maritime interdiction capa-  
8           bilities.

9           (14) HAVRE SECTOR.—For the Havre sector,  
10          the following:

11           (A) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
12           able surveillance capabilities.

13           (B) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
14           sors.

15           (C) Improved agent communications sys-  
16           tems.

17           (D) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
18           tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
19           pability.

20           (E) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
21           cles.

22           (F) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
23           ties.

24           (G) Modernized port of entry surveillance  
25           capabilities.

1           (15) GRAND FORKS SECTOR.—For the Grand  
2 Forks sector, the following:

3           (A) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
4 able surveillance capabilities.

5           (B) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
6 sors.

7           (C) Improved agent communications sys-  
8 tems.

9           (D) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
10 tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
11 pability.

12          (E) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
13 cles.

14          (F) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
15 ties.

16          (G) Modernized port of entry surveillance  
17 capabilities.

18           (16) DETROIT SECTOR.—For the Detroit sec-  
19 tor, the following:

20           (A) Coastal radar surveillance systems.

21           (B) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
22 able surveillance capabilities.

23           (C) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
24 sors.

1 (D) Improved agent communications sys-  
2 tems.

3 (E) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
4 tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
5 pability.

6 (F) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
7 cles.

8 (G) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
9 ties.

10 (H) Modernized port of entry surveillance  
11 capabilities.

12 (I) Increased maritime interdiction capa-  
13 bilities.

14 (17) BUFFALO SECTOR.—For the Buffalo sec-  
15 tor, the following:

16 (A) Coastal radar surveillance systems.

17 (B) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
18 able surveillance capabilities.

19 (C) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
20 sors.

21 (D) Improved agent communications sys-  
22 tems.

23 (E) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
24 tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
25 pability.

1 (F) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
2 cles.

3 (G) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
4 ties.

5 (H) Modernized port of entry surveillance  
6 capabilities.

7 (I) Increased maritime interdiction capa-  
8 bilities.

9 (18) SWANTON SECTOR.—For the Swanton sec-  
10 tor, the following:

11 (A) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
12 able surveillance capabilities.

13 (B) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
14 sors.

15 (C) Improved agent communications sys-  
16 tems.

17 (D) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
18 tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
19 pability.

20 (E) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
21 cles.

22 (F) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
23 ties.

24 (G) Modernized port of entry surveillance  
25 capabilities.

1           (19) HOULTON SECTOR.—For the Houlton sec-  
2           tor, the following:

3                   (A) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-port-  
4                   able surveillance capabilities.

5                   (B) Advanced unattended surveillance sen-  
6                   sors.

7                   (C) Improved agent communications sys-  
8                   tems.

9                   (D) Increased flight hours for aerial detec-  
10                  tion, interdiction, and monitoring operations ca-  
11                  pability.

12                  (E) Man-portable unmanned aerial vehi-  
13                  cles.

14                  (F) Ultralight aircraft detection capabili-  
15                  ties.

16                  (G) Modernized port of entry surveillance  
17                  capabilities.

18           (b) TACTICAL FLEXIBILITY.—

19                   (1) SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN LAND BOR-  
20                   DERS.—The Secretary may alter the capability de-  
21                   ployment referred to in this section if the Secretary  
22                   determines, after notifying the Committee on Home-  
23                   land Security and Governmental Affairs of the Sen-  
24                   ate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the  
25                   House of Representatives, that such alteration is re-

1       quired to enhance situational awareness or oper-  
2       ational control.

3               (2) MARITIME BORDER.—

4               (A) NOTIFICATION.—The Commandant of  
5       the Coast Guard shall notify the Committee on  
6       Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs  
7       of the Senate, the Committee on Commerce,  
8       Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the  
9       Committee on Homeland Security of the House  
10      of Representatives, and the Committee on  
11      Transportation and Infrastructure of the House  
12      of Representatives regarding the capability de-  
13      ployments referred to in this section, including  
14      information relating to—

15              (i) the number and types of assets  
16              and personnel deployed; and

17              (ii) the impact such deployments have  
18              on the capability of the Coast Guard to  
19              conduct its mission in each of the sectors  
20              referred to in paragraphs (10) and (11) of  
21              subsection (a).

22              (B) ALTERATION.—The Commandant of  
23      the Coast Guard may alter the capability de-  
24      ployments referred to in this section if the  
25      Commandant—

1 (i) determines, after consultation with  
2 the committees referred to in subpara-  
3 graph (A), that such alteration is nec-  
4 essary; and

5 (ii) not later than 30 days after mak-  
6 ing a determination under clause (i), noti-  
7 fies the committees referred to in such  
8 subparagraph regarding such alteration,  
9 including information relating to—

10 (I) the number and types of as-  
11 sets and personnel deployed pursuant  
12 to such alteration; and

13 (II) the impact such alteration  
14 has on the capability of the Coast  
15 Guard to conduct its mission in each  
16 of the sectors referred to in subsection  
17 (a).

18 **SEC. 105. U.S. BORDER PATROL PHYSICAL INFRASTRUC-**  
19 **TURE IMPROVEMENTS.**

20 The Secretary shall upgrade existing physical infra-  
21 structure of the Department of Homeland Security, and  
22 construct and acquire additional physical infrastructure,  
23 including—

- 24 (1) U.S. Border Patrol stations;  
25 (2) U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints;

1 (3) mobile command centers; and

2 (4) other necessary facilities, structures, and  
3 properties.

4 **SEC. 106. U.S. BORDER PATROL ACTIVITIES.**

5 The Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol shall direct  
6 agents of the U.S. Border Patrol to patrol as close to the  
7 physical land border as possible, consistent with the acces-  
8 sibility to such areas.

9 **SEC. 107. U.S. BORDER PATROL FORWARD OPERATING**  
10 **BASES.**

11 (a) **UPGRADES AND MAINTENANCE FOR FORWARD**  
12 **OPERATING BASES.**—Not later than January 20, 2021,  
13 the Secretary shall upgrade existing forward operating  
14 bases of U.S. Border Patrol on or near the southern bor-  
15 der to ensure that such bases meet the minimum require-  
16 ments set forth in subsection (b).

17 (b) **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.**—Each forward oper-  
18 ating base operated by U.S. Customs and Border Protec-  
19 tion shall be equipped with—

20 (1) perimeter security;

21 (2) short-term detention space (separate from  
22 existing housing facilities);

23 (3) portable generators or shore power suffi-  
24 cient to meet the power requirements for the base;

25 (4) interview rooms;



- 1           (5) adequate communications, including wide  
2           area network connectivity;
- 3           (6) cellular service;
- 4           (7) potable water; and
- 5           (8) a helicopter landing zone.

6 **SEC. 108. BORDER SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM**  
7           **MANAGEMENT.**

8           (a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle C of title IV of the  
9 Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 231 et seq.)  
10 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

11 **“SEC. 434. BORDER SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM**  
12           **MANAGEMENT.**

13           “(a) MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAM DEFINED.—In  
14 this section, the term ‘major acquisition program’ means  
15 an acquisition program of the Department that is esti-  
16 mated by the Secretary to require an eventual total ex-  
17 penditure of at least \$300,000,000 (based on fiscal year  
18 2017 constant dollars) over its life cycle cost.

19           “(b) PLANNING DOCUMENTATION.—For each border  
20 security technology acquisition program of the Depart-  
21 ment that is determined to be a major acquisition pro-  
22 gram, the Secretary shall—

23           “(1) ensure that each such program has a writ-  
24 ten acquisition program baseline approved by the  
25 relevant acquisition decision authority;

1           “(2) document that each such program is meet-  
2           ing cost, schedule, and performance thresholds as  
3           specified in such baseline, in compliance with rel-  
4           evant departmental acquisition policies and the Fed-  
5           eral Acquisition Regulation; and

6           “(3) have a plan for meeting program imple-  
7           mentation objectives by managing contractor per-  
8           formance.

9           “(c) ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS.—The Secretary,  
10          acting through the Under Secretary for Management and  
11          the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection,  
12          shall ensure border security technology acquisition pro-  
13          gram managers who are responsible for carrying out this  
14          section adhere to relevant internal control standards iden-  
15          tified by the Comptroller General of the United States.  
16          The Commissioner shall provide information, as needed,  
17          to assist the Under Secretary in monitoring management  
18          of border security technology acquisition programs under  
19          this section.

20          “(d) PLAN.—The Secretary, acting through the  
21          Under Secretary for Management, in coordination with  
22          the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and the  
23          Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection,  
24          shall submit a plan to the appropriate congressional com-  
25          mittees for testing, evaluating, and using independent

1 verification and validation resources for border security  
2 technology. Under the plan, new border security tech-  
3 nologies shall be evaluated through a series of assess-  
4 ments, processes, and audits to ensure—

5           “(1) compliance with relevant departmental ac-  
6           quisition policies and the Federal Acquisition Regu-  
7           lation; and

8           “(2) the effective use of taxpayer dollars.”.

9           (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents  
10 in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is  
11 amended by inserting after the item relating to section  
12 433 the following new item:

“Sec. 434. Border security technology program management.”.

13           (c) PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION  
14 OF APPROPRIATIONS.—No additional funds are author-  
15 ized to be appropriated to carry out section 434 of the  
16 Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection  
17 (a). Such section shall be carried out using amounts other-  
18 wise authorized for such purposes.

19 **SEC. 109. NATIONAL GUARD SUPPORT TO SECURE THE**  
20 **SOUTHERN BORDER AND REIMBURSEMENT**  
21 **OF STATES FOR DEPLOYMENT OF THE NA-**  
22 **TIONAL GUARD AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER.**

23           (a) IN GENERAL.—With the approval of the Sec-  
24 retary of Defense, the Secretary or the Governor of a  
25 State may order any units or personnel of the National

1 Guard of such State to perform operations and missions  
2 under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, along  
3 the southern border for the purposes of assisting U.S.  
4 Customs and Border Protection to secure the southern  
5 border.

6 (b) ASSIGNMENT OF OPERATIONS AND MISSIONS.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—National Guard units and  
8 personnel deployed under subsection (a) may be as-  
9 signed such operations and missions specified in sub-  
10 section (c) as may be necessary to secure the south-  
11 ern border.

12 (2) NATURE OF DUTY.—The duty of National  
13 Guard personnel performing operations and missions  
14 described in paragraph (1) shall be full-time duty  
15 under title 32, United States Code.

16 (c) RANGE OF OPERATIONS AND MISSIONS.—The op-  
17 erations and missions assigned under subsection (b) shall  
18 include the temporary authority to—

19 (1) construct reinforced fencing or other bar-  
20 riers;

21 (2) conduct ground-based surveillance systems;

22 (3) operate unmanned and manned aircraft;

23 (4) provide radio communications interoper-  
24 ability between U.S. Customs and Border Protection

1 and State, local, and tribal law enforcement agen-  
2 cies; and

3 (5) construct checkpoints along the southern  
4 border to bridge the gap to long-term permanent  
5 checkpoints.

6 (d) MATERIEL AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT.—The  
7 Secretary of Defense shall deploy such materiel, equip-  
8 ment, and logistical support as may be necessary to ensure  
9 success of the operations and missions conducted by the  
10 National Guard under this section.

11 (e) EXCLUSION FROM NATIONAL GUARD PER-  
12 SONNEL STRENGTH LIMITATIONS.—National Guard per-  
13 sonnel deployed under subsection (a) shall not be included  
14 in—

15 (1) the calculation to determine compliance  
16 with limits on end strength for National Guard per-  
17 sonnel; or

18 (2) limits on the number of National Guard  
19 personnel that may be placed on active duty for  
20 operational support under section 115 of title 10,  
21 United States Code.

22 (f) REIMBURSEMENT REQUIRED.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense  
24 shall reimburse States for the cost of the deployment  
25 of any units or personnel of the National Guard to

1 perform operations and missions in full-time State  
2 Active Duty in support of a southern border mission.  
3 The Secretary of Defense may not seek reimburse-  
4 ment from the Secretary for any reimbursements  
5 paid to States for the costs of such deployments.

6 (2) LIMITATION.—The total amount of reim-  
7 bursements under this section may not exceed  
8 \$35,000,000 for any fiscal year.

9 **SEC. 110. OPERATION PHALANX.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, with  
11 the concurrence of the Secretary, shall provide assistance  
12 to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for purposes of  
13 increasing ongoing efforts to secure the southern border.

14 (b) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The as-  
15 sistance provided under subsection (a) may include—

16 (1) deployment of manned aircraft, unmanned  
17 aerial surveillance systems, and ground-based sur-  
18 veillance systems to support continuous surveillance  
19 of the southern border; and

20 (2) intelligence analysis support.

21 (c) MATERIEL AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT.—The Sec-  
22 retary of Defense may deploy such materiel, equipment,  
23 and logistics support as may be necessary to ensure the  
24 effectiveness of the assistance provided under subsection  
25 (a).

1 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There  
2 are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of  
3 Defense \$75,000,000 to provide assistance under this sec-  
4 tion. The Secretary of Defense may not seek reimburse-  
5 ment from the Secretary for any assistance provided under  
6 this section.

7 (e) REPORTS.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after  
9 the date of the enactment of this Act and annually  
10 thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a  
11 report to the appropriate congressional defense com-  
12 mittees (as defined in section 101(a)(16) of title 10,  
13 United States Code) regarding any assistance pro-  
14 vided under subsection (a) during the period speci-  
15 fied in paragraph (3).

16 (2) ELEMENTS.—Each report under paragraph  
17 (1) shall include, for the period specified in para-  
18 graph (3), a description of—

19 (A) the assistance provided;

20 (B) the sources and amounts of funds used  
21 to provide such assistance; and

22 (C) the amounts obligated to provide such  
23 assistance.

24 (3) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified  
25 in this paragraph is—

1 (A) in the case of the first report required  
2 under paragraph (1), the 90-day period begin-  
3 ning on the date of the enactment of this Act;  
4 and

5 (B) in the case of any subsequent report  
6 submitted under paragraph (1), the calendar  
7 year for which the report is submitted.

8 **SEC. 111. MERIDA INITIATIVE.**

9 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
10 gress that assistance to Mexico, including assistance from  
11 the Department of State and the Department of Defense  
12 and any aid related to the Merida Initiative should—

13 (1) focus on providing enhanced border security  
14 and judicial reform and support for Mexico’s drug  
15 crop eradication efforts; and

16 (2) return to its original focus and prioritize se-  
17 curity, training, and acquisition of equipment for  
18 Mexican security forces involved in drug crop eradi-  
19 cation efforts.

20 (b) ASSISTANCE FOR MEXICO.—The Secretary of  
21 State, in coordination with the Secretary and the Sec-  
22 retary of Defense, shall provide assistance to Mexico to—

23 (1) combat drug trafficking and related vio-  
24 lence, organized crime, and corruption;



1           (2) build a modern border security system capa-  
2           ble of preventing illegal migration;

3           (3) support border security and cooperation  
4           with United States law enforcement agencies on bor-  
5           der incursions;

6           (4) support judicial reform, institution building,  
7           and rule of law activities; and

8           (5) provide for training and equipment for  
9           Mexican security forces involved in drug crop eradi-  
10          cation efforts.

11          (c) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS; REPORT.—

12           (1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other  
13           provision of law, 50 percent of any assistance appro-  
14           priated in any appropriations Act to implement this  
15           section shall be withheld until after the Secretary of  
16           State submits a written report to the congressional  
17           committees specified in paragraph (3) certifying that  
18           the Government of Mexico is—

19                   (A) significantly reducing illegal migration,  
20                   drug trafficking, and cross-border criminal ac-  
21                   tivities; and

22                   (B) improving the transparency and ac-  
23                   countability of Mexican Federal police forces  
24                   and working with Mexican State and municipal  
25                   authorities to improve the transparency and ac-

1           countability of Mexican State and municipal po-  
2           lice forces.

3           (2) MATTERS TO INCLUDE.—The report re-  
4           quired under paragraph (1) shall include a descrip-  
5           tion of—

6                   (A) actions taken by the Government of  
7           Mexico to address the matters described in such  
8           paragraph; and

9                   (B) any instances in which the Secretary  
10          determines that the actions taken by the Gov-  
11          ernment of Mexico are inadequate to address  
12          such matters.

13          (3) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES SPECI-  
14          FIED.—The congressional committees specified in  
15          this paragraph are—

16                   (A) the Committee on Appropriations of  
17          the Senate;

18                   (B) the Committee on Homeland Security  
19          and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

20                   (C) the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
21          Senate;

22                   (D) the Committee on Appropriations of  
23          the House of Representatives;

24                   (E) the Committee on Homeland Security  
25          of the House of Representatives; and

1 (F) the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
2 House of Representatives.

3 (d) NOTIFICATIONS.—Any assistance made available  
4 by the Secretary of State under this section shall be sub-  
5 ject to—

6 (1) the notification procedures set forth in sec-  
7 tion 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22  
8 U.S.C. 2394–1); and

9 (2) the notification requirements of—

10 (A) the Committee on Homeland Security  
11 and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

12 (B) the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
13 Senate;

14 (C) the Committee on Homeland Security  
15 of the House of Representatives; and

16 (D) the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
17 House of Representatives.

18 (e) SPENDING PLAN.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after  
20 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary  
21 of State shall submit to the congressional commit-  
22 tees specified in paragraph (2) a detailed spending  
23 plan for assistance to Mexico under this section,  
24 which shall include a strategy, developed after con-

1 sulting with relevant authorities of the Government  
2 of Mexico, for—

3 (A) combating drug trafficking and related  
4 violence and organized crime; and

5 (B) anti-corruption and rule of law activi-  
6 ties, which shall include concrete goals, actions  
7 to be taken, budget proposals, and a description  
8 of anticipated results.

9 (2) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES SPECI-  
10 FIED.—The congressional committees specified in  
11 this paragraph are—

12 (A) the Committee on Appropriations of  
13 the Senate;

14 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of  
15 the Senate;

16 (C) the Committee on Homeland Security  
17 and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

18 (D) the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
19 Senate;

20 (E) the Committee on Appropriations of  
21 the House of Representatives;

22 (F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of  
23 the House of Representatives;

24 (G) the Committee on Homeland Security  
25 of the House of Representatives; and

1 (H) the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
2 House of Representatives.

3 **SEC. 112. PROHIBITIONS ON ACTIONS THAT IMPEDE BOR-**  
4 **DER SECURITY ON CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND.**

5 (a) PROHIBITION ON INTERFERENCE WITH U.S.  
6 CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary concerned  
8 shall not impede, prohibit, or restrict activities of  
9 U.S. Customs and Border Protection on covered  
10 Federal land to execute search and rescue operations  
11 or to prevent all unlawful entries into the United  
12 States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful  
13 aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other  
14 contraband through the southern border or the  
15 northern border.

16 (2) APPLICABILITY.—The authority of U.S.  
17 Customs and Border Protection to conduct activities  
18 described in paragraph (1) on covered Federal land  
19 applies without regard to whether a state of emer-  
20 gency exists.

21 (b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES OF U.S. CUSTOMS AND  
22 BORDER PROTECTION.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—U.S. Customs and Border  
24 Protection shall have immediate access to covered  
25 Federal land to conduct the activities described in

1 paragraph (2) on such land to prevent all unlawful  
2 entries into the United States, including entries by  
3 terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of ter-  
4 rorism, narcotics, and other contraband through the  
5 southern border or the northern border.

6 (2) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The activities de-  
7 scribed in this paragraph are—

8 (A) the use of vehicles to patrol the border  
9 area, apprehend illegal entrants, and rescue in-  
10 dividuals; and

11 (B) the construction, installation, oper-  
12 ation and maintenance of tactical infrastructure  
13 and border technology described in section 102  
14 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immig-  
15 rant Responsibility Act of 1996 (as amended  
16 by section 102 of this Act).

17 (c) CLARIFICATION RELATING TO WAIVER AUTHOR-  
18 ITY.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—The activities of U.S. Cus-  
20 toms and Border Protection described in subsection  
21 (b)(2) may be carried out without regard to the pro-  
22 visions of law specified in paragraph (2).

23 (2) PROVISIONS OF LAW SPECIFIED.—The pro-  
24 visions of law specified in this section are all Fed-  
25 eral, State, or other laws, regulations, and legal re-

1 requirements of, deriving from, or related to the sub-  
2 ject of, the following laws:

3 (A) The National Environmental Policy  
4 Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

5 (B) The Endangered Species Act of 1973  
6 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

7 (C) The Federal Water Pollution Control  
8 Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) (commonly re-  
9 ferred to as the “Clean Water Act”).

10 (D) Division A of subtitle III of title 54,  
11 United States Code (54 U.S.C. 300301 et seq.)  
12 (formerly known as the “National Historic  
13 Preservation Act”).

14 (E) The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16  
15 U.S.C. 703 et seq.).

16 (F) The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et  
17 seq.).

18 (G) The Archaeological Resources Protec-  
19 tion Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.).

20 (H) The Safe Drinking Water Act (42  
21 U.S.C. 300f et seq.).

22 (I) The Noise Control Act of 1972 (42  
23 U.S.C. 4901 et seq.).

24 (J) The Solid Waste Disposal Act (42  
25 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

1           (K) The Comprehensive Environmental  
2 Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of  
3 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

4           (L) Chapter 3125 of title 54, United  
5 States Code (formerly known as the “Archae-  
6 ological and Historic Preservation Act”).

7           (M) The Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431 et  
8 seq.).

9           (N) Chapter 3203 of title 54, United  
10 States Code (formerly known as the “Historic  
11 Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act”).

12           (O) The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16  
13 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.).

14           (P) The Farmland Protection Policy Act  
15 (7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.).

16           (Q) The Coastal Zone Management Act of  
17 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.).

18           (R) The Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131  
19 et seq.).

20           (S) The Federal Land Policy and Manage-  
21 ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

22           (T) The National Wildlife Refuge System  
23 Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd  
24 et seq.).



1 (U) The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16  
2 U.S.C. 742a et seq.).

3 (V) The Fish and Wildlife Coordination  
4 Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.).

5 (W) Subchapter II of chapter 5, and chap-  
6 ter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly  
7 known as the “Administrative Procedure Act”).

8 (X) The Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of  
9 1999 (Public Law 106–145).

10 (Y) Sections 102(29) and 103 of the Cali-  
11 fornia Desert Protection Act of 1994 (Public  
12 Law 103–433).

13 (Z) Division A of subtitle I of title 54,  
14 United States Code (formerly known as the  
15 “National Park Service Organic Act”).

16 (AA) The National Park Service General  
17 Authorities Act (Public Law 91–383, 16 U.S.C.  
18 1a–1 et seq.).

19 (BB) Sections 401(7), 403, and 404 of the  
20 National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978  
21 (Public Law 95–625).

22 (CC) Sections 301(a) through (f) of the  
23 Arizona Desert Wilderness Act (Public Law  
24 101–628).

1 (DD) The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899  
2 (33 U.S.C. 403).

3 (EE) The Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C.  
4 668 et seq.).

5 (FF) The Native American Graves Protec-  
6 tion and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et  
7 seq.).

8 (GG) The American Indian Religious Free-  
9 dom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996).

10 (HH) The Religious Freedom Restoration  
11 Act (42 U.S.C. 2000bb).

12 (II) The National Forest Management Act  
13 of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.).

14 (JJ) The Multiple Use and Sustained  
15 Yield Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. 528 et seq.).

16 (3) APPLICABILITY OF WAIVER TO SUCCESSOR  
17 LAWS.—If a provision of law specified in paragraph  
18 (2) was repealed and incorporated into title 54,  
19 United States Code, after April 1, 2008, and before  
20 the date of the enactment of this Act, the waiver de-  
21 scribed in paragraph (1) shall apply to the provision  
22 of such title that corresponds to the provision of law  
23 specified in paragraph (2) to the same extent the  
24 waiver applied to that provision of law.

1 (d) PROTECTION OF LEGAL USES.—This section may  
2 not be construed to provide—

3 (1) authority to restrict legal uses, such as  
4 grazing, hunting, mining, or recreation or the use of  
5 backcountry airstrips, on land under the jurisdiction  
6 of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of  
7 Agriculture; or

8 (2) any additional authority to restrict legal ac-  
9 cess to such land.

10 (e) EFFECT ON STATE AND PRIVATE LAND.—This  
11 section shall—

12 (1) have no force or effect on State lands or  
13 private lands; and

14 (2) not provide authority on or access to State  
15 lands or private lands.

16 (f) TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY.—Nothing in this section  
17 may be construed to supersede, replace, negate, or dimin-  
18 ish treaties or other agreements between the United States  
19 and Indian tribes.

20 (g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

21 (1) COVERED FEDERAL LAND.—The term “cov-  
22 ered Federal land” includes all land under the con-  
23 trol of the Secretary concerned that is located within  
24 100 miles of the southern border or the northern  
25 border.

1           (2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Sec-  
2       retary concerned” means—

3           (A) with respect to land under the jurisdic-  
4       tion of the Department of Agriculture, the Sec-  
5       retary of Agriculture; and

6           (B) with respect to land under the jurisdic-  
7       tion of the Department of the Interior, the Sec-  
8       retary of the Interior.

9       **SEC. 113. LANDOWNER AND RANCHER SECURITY ENHANCE-**  
10           **MENT.**

11       (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL BORDER SECUR-  
12       ITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall estab-  
13       lish a National Border Security Advisory Committee,  
14       which—

15           (1) may advise, consult with, report to, and  
16       make recommendations to the Secretary on matters  
17       relating to border security matters, including—

18           (A) verifying security claims and the bor-  
19       der security metrics established by the Depart-  
20       ment of Homeland Security under section 1092  
21       of the National Defense Authorization Act for  
22       Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 6  
23       U.S.C. 223); and

1 (B) discussing ways to improve the secu-  
2 rity of high traffic areas along the northern  
3 border and the southern border; and

4 (2) may provide, through the Secretary, rec-  
5 ommendations to Congress.

6 (b) CONSIDERATION OF VIEWS.—The Secretary shall  
7 consider the information, advice, and recommendations of  
8 the National Border Security Advisory Committee in for-  
9 mulating policy regarding matters affecting border secu-  
10 rity.

11 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—The National Border Security  
12 Advisory Committee shall consist of at least one member  
13 from each State who—

14 (1) has at least five years practical experience  
15 in border security operations; or

16 (2) lives and works in the United States within  
17 80 miles from the southern border or the northern  
18 border.

19 (d) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY  
20 COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act  
21 (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the National Border  
22 Security Advisory Committee.

1 **SEC. 114. ERADICATION OF CARRIZO CANE AND SALT**  
2 **CEDAR.**

3 Not later than January 20, 2021, the Secretary, after  
4 coordinating with the heads of the relevant Federal, State,  
5 and local agencies, shall begin eradicating the carrizo cane  
6 plant and any salt cedar along the Rio Grande River.

7 **SEC. 115. SOUTHERN BORDER THREAT ANALYSIS.**

8 (a) THREAT ANALYSIS.—

9 (1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days  
10 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-  
11 retary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland  
12 Security of the House of Representatives and the  
13 Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental  
14 Affairs of the Senate a southern border threat anal-  
15 ysis.

16 (2) CONTENTS.—The analysis submitted under  
17 paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of—

18 (A) current and potential terrorism and  
19 criminal threats posed by individuals and orga-  
20 nized groups seeking—

21 (i) to unlawfully enter the United  
22 States through the southern border; or

23 (ii) to exploit security vulnerabilities  
24 along the southern border;

25 (B) improvements needed at and between  
26 ports of entry along the southern border to pre-

1 vent terrorists and instruments of terror from  
2 entering the United States;

3 (C) gaps in law, policy, and coordination  
4 between State, local, or tribal law enforcement,  
5 international agreements, or tribal agreements  
6 that hinder effective and efficient border secu-  
7 rity, counterterrorism, and anti-human smug-  
8 gling and trafficking efforts;

9 (D) the current percentage of situational  
10 awareness achieved by the Department along  
11 the southern border;

12 (E) the current percentage of operational  
13 control (as defined in section 2 of the Secure  
14 Fence Act of 2006 (8 U.S.C. 1701 note))  
15 achieved by the Department on the southern  
16 border; and

17 (F) traveler crossing times and any poten-  
18 tial security vulnerability associated with pro-  
19 longed wait times.

20 (3) ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS.—In compiling  
21 the southern border threat analysis required under  
22 this subsection, the Secretary shall consider and ex-  
23 amine—

24 (A) the technology needs and challenges,  
25 including such needs and challenges identified

1 as a result of previous investments that have  
2 not fully realized the security and operational  
3 benefits that were sought;

4 (B) the personnel needs and challenges, in-  
5 cluding such needs and challenges associated  
6 with recruitment and hiring;

7 (C) the infrastructure needs and chal-  
8 lenges;

9 (D) the roles and authorities of State,  
10 local, and tribal law enforcement in general bor-  
11 der security activities;

12 (E) the status of coordination among Fed-  
13 eral, State, local, tribal, and Mexican law en-  
14 forcement entities relating to border security;

15 (F) the terrain, population density, and cli-  
16 mate along the southern border; and

17 (G) the international agreements between  
18 the United States and Mexico related to border  
19 security.

20 (4) CLASSIFIED FORM.—To the extent possible,  
21 the Secretary shall submit the southern border  
22 threat analysis required under this subsection in un-  
23 classified form, but may submit a portion of the  
24 threat analysis in classified form if the Secretary de-  
25 termines such action is appropriate.



1 (b) U.S. BORDER PATROL STRATEGIC PLAN.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the later of  
3 180 days after the submission of the threat analysis  
4 required under subsection (a) or June 30, 2018, and  
5 every five years thereafter, the Secretary, acting  
6 through the Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol, and in  
7 consultation with the Office for Civil Rights and  
8 Civil Liberties of the Department, shall issue a Bor-  
9 der Patrol Strategic Plan.

10 (2) CONTENTS.—The Border Patrol Strategic  
11 Plan required under this subsection shall include a  
12 consideration of—

13 (A) the southern border threat analysis re-  
14 quired under subsection (a), with an emphasis  
15 on efforts to mitigate threats identified in such  
16 threat analysis;

17 (B) efforts to analyze and disseminate bor-  
18 der security and border threat information be-  
19 tween border security components of the De-  
20 partment and other appropriate Federal depart-  
21 ments and agencies with missions associated  
22 with the southern border;

23 (C) efforts to increase situational aware-  
24 ness, including—

1 (i) surveillance capabilities, including  
2 capabilities developed or utilized by the  
3 Department of Defense, and any appro-  
4 priate technology determined to be excess  
5 by the Department of Defense; and

6 (ii) the use of manned aircraft and  
7 unmanned aerial systems, including cam-  
8 era and sensor technology deployed on  
9 such assets;

10 (D) efforts to detect and prevent terrorists  
11 and instruments of terrorism from entering the  
12 United States;

13 (E) efforts to detect, interdict, and disrupt  
14 aliens and illicit drugs at the earliest possible  
15 point;

16 (F) efforts to focus intelligence collection  
17 to disrupt transnational criminal organizations  
18 outside of the international and maritime bor-  
19 ders of the United States;

20 (G) efforts to ensure that any new border  
21 security technology can be operationally inte-  
22 grated with existing technologies in use by the  
23 Department;

24 (H) any technology required to maintain,  
25 support, and enhance security and facilitate

1 trade at ports of entry, including nonintrusive  
2 detection equipment, radiation detection equip-  
3 ment, biometric technology, surveillance sys-  
4 tems, and other sensors and technology that the  
5 Secretary determines to be necessary;

6 (I) operational coordination unity of effort  
7 initiatives of the border security components of  
8 the Department, including any relevant task  
9 forces of the Department;

10 (J) lessons learned from Operation  
11 Jumpstart and Operation Phalanx;

12 (K) cooperative agreements and informa-  
13 tion sharing with State, local, tribal, territorial,  
14 and other Federal law enforcement agencies  
15 that have jurisdiction on the northern border or  
16 the southern border;

17 (L) border security information received  
18 from consultation with State, local, tribal, terri-  
19 torial, and Federal law enforcement agencies  
20 that have jurisdiction on the northern border or  
21 the southern border, or in the maritime envi-  
22 ronment, and from border community stake-  
23 holders (including through public meetings with  
24 such stakeholders), including representatives  
25 from border agricultural and ranching organiza-

1 tions and representatives from business and  
2 civic organizations along the northern border or  
3 the southern border;

4 (M) staffing requirements for all depart-  
5 mental border security functions;

6 (N) a prioritized list of departmental re-  
7 search and development objectives to enhance  
8 the security of the southern border;

9 (O) an assessment of training programs,  
10 including training programs for—

11 (i) identifying and detecting fraudu-  
12 lent documents;

13 (ii) understanding the scope of en-  
14 forcement authorities and the use of force  
15 policies; and

16 (iii) screening, identifying, and ad-  
17 dressing vulnerable populations, such as  
18 children and victims of human trafficking;  
19 and

20 (P) an assessment of how border security  
21 operations affect border crossing times.

## 1                   **Subtitle B—Personnel**

### 2   **SEC. 131. ADDITIONAL U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PRO-** 3                   **TECTION AGENTS AND OFFICERS.**

4           (a) **BORDER PATROL AGENTS.**—Not later than Sep-  
5   tember 30, 2021, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and  
6   Border Protection shall hire, train, and assign sufficient  
7   agents to maintain an active duty presence of not fewer  
8   than 26,370 full-time equivalent agents.

9           (b) **CBP OFFICERS.**—In addition to positions author-  
10   ized before the date of the enactment of this Act and any  
11   existing officer vacancies within U.S. Customs and Border  
12   Protection as of such date, the Commissioner, subject to  
13   the availability of appropriations, shall hire, train, and as-  
14   sign to duty, not later than September 30, 2021—

15           (1) sufficient U.S. Customs and Border Protec-  
16   tion officers to maintain an active duty presence of  
17   not fewer than 27,725 full-time equivalent officers;  
18   and

19           (2) 350 full-time support staff distributed  
20   among all United States ports of entry.

21           (c) **AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS.**—Not later than  
22   September 30, 2021, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs  
23   and Border Protection shall hire, train, and assign suffi-  
24   cient agents for Air and Marine Operations of U.S. Cus-

1 toms and Border Protection to maintain not fewer than  
2 1,675 full-time equivalent agents.

3 (d) U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION K-9  
4 UNITS AND HANDLERS.—

5 (1) K-9 UNITS.—Not later than September 30,  
6 2021, the Commissioner shall deploy not fewer than  
7 300 new K-9 units, with supporting officers of U.S.  
8 Customs and Border Protection and other required  
9 staff, at land ports of entry and checkpoints, on the  
10 southern border and the northern border.

11 (2) USE OF CANINES.—The Commissioner shall  
12 prioritize the use of canines at the primary inspec-  
13 tion lanes at land ports of entry and checkpoints.

14 (e) U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
15 HORSEBACK UNITS.—

16 (1) INCREASE.—Not later than September 30,  
17 2021, the Commissioner shall increase the number  
18 of horseback units, with supporting officers of U.S.  
19 Customs and Border Protection and other required  
20 staff, by not fewer than 100 officers and 50 horses  
21 for security patrol along the southern border.

22 (2) FUNDING LIMITATION.—Of the amounts  
23 authorized to be appropriated for U.S. Customs and  
24 Border Protection under this Act, not more than one  
25 percent may be used for the purchase of additional

1 horses, the construction of new stables, maintenance  
2 and improvements of existing stables, and for feed,  
3 medicine, and other resources needed to maintain  
4 the health and well-being of the horses that serve in  
5 the horseback units.

6 (f) U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
7 SEARCH TRAUMA AND RESCUE TEAMS.—Not later than  
8 September 30, 2021, the Commissioner shall increase by  
9 not fewer than 50 the number of officers engaged in  
10 search and rescue activities along the southern border.

11 (g) U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION TUN-  
12 NEL DETECTION AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—Not  
13 later than September 30, 2021, the Commissioner shall  
14 increase by not fewer than 50 the number of officers as-  
15 sisting task forces and activities related to deployment and  
16 operation of border tunnel detection technology and appre-  
17 hensions of individuals using such tunnels for crossing  
18 into the United States, drug trafficking, or human smug-  
19 gling.

20 (h) AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS.—Not later than  
21 September 30, 2021, the Secretary shall hire, train, and  
22 assign to duty, in addition to the officers and agents au-  
23 thorized under subsections (a) through (g), 631 U.S. Cus-  
24 toms and Border Protection agricultural specialists to

1 ports of entry along the southern border and the northern  
2 border.

3 (i) GAO REPORT.—If the staffing levels required  
4 under this section are not achieved by September 30,  
5 2021, the Comptroller General of the United States shall  
6 conduct a review of the reasons why such levels were not  
7 achieved.

8 **SEC. 132. U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION RETEN-**  
9 **TION INCENTIVES.**

10 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

11 (1) COVERED AREA.—The term “covered area”  
12 means a geographic area that the Secretary deter-  
13 mines is in a remote location or is an area for which  
14 it is difficult to find full-time permanent covered  
15 CBP employees, as compared to other ports of entry  
16 or Border Patrol sectors.

17 (2) COVERED CBP EMPLOYEE.—The term “cov-  
18 ered CBP employee” means an employee of U.S.  
19 Customs and Border Protection performing activities  
20 that are critical to border security or customs en-  
21 forcement, as determined by the Commissioner.

22 (3) RATE OF BASIC PAY.—The term “rate of  
23 basic pay”—

24 (A) means the rate of pay fixed by law or  
25 administrative action for the position to which



1 an employee is appointed before deductions and  
2 including any special rate under subpart C of  
3 part 530 of title 5, Code of Federal Regula-  
4 tions, or similar payment under other legal au-  
5 thority, and any locality-based comparability  
6 payment under subpart F of part 531 of title  
7 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or similar pay-  
8 ment under other legal authority, but excluding  
9 additional pay of any other kind; and

10 (B) does not include additional pay, such  
11 as night shift differentials under section  
12 5343(f) of title 5, United States Code, or envi-  
13 ronmental differentials under section  
14 5343(c)(4) of such title.

15 (4) SPECIAL RATE OF PAY.—The term “special  
16 rate of pay” means a higher than normal rate of pay  
17 that exceeds the otherwise applicable rate of basic  
18 pay for a similar covered CBP employee at a land  
19 port of entry.

20 (b) HIRING INCENTIVES.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent necessary for  
22 U.S. Customs and Border Protection to hire, train,  
23 and deploy qualified officers and employees, and to  
24 the extent necessary to meet the requirements set  
25 forth in section 131, the Commissioner, with the ap-

1       proval of the Secretary, may pay a hiring bonus of  
2       \$10,000 to a covered CBP employee, after the cov-  
3       ered CBP completes initial basic training and exe-  
4       cutes a written agreement required under paragraph  
5       (2).

6               (2) WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—The payment of a  
7       hiring bonus to a covered CBP employee under  
8       paragraph (1) is contingent upon the covered CBP  
9       employee entering into a written agreement with  
10      U.S. Customs and Border Protection to complete  
11      more than two years of employment with U.S. Cus-  
12      toms and Border Protection beginning on the date  
13      on which the agreement is signed. Such agreement  
14      shall include—

15                   (A) the amount of the hiring bonus;

16                   (B) the conditions under which the agree-  
17      ment may be terminated before the required pe-  
18      riod of service is completed and the effect of  
19      such termination;

20                   (C) the length of the required service pe-  
21      riod; and

22                   (D) any other terms and conditions under  
23      which the hiring bonus is payable, subject to  
24      the requirements under this section.

1           (3) FORM OF PAYMENT.—A signing bonus paid  
2 to a covered CBP employee under paragraph (1)  
3 shall be paid in a single payment after the covered  
4 CBP employee completes initial basic training and  
5 enters on duty and executed the agreement under  
6 paragraph (2).

7           (4) EXCLUSION OF SIGNING BONUS FROM RATE  
8 OF PAY.—A signing bonus paid to a covered CBP  
9 employee under paragraph (1) shall not be consid-  
10 ered part of the rate of basic pay of the covered  
11 CBP employee for any purpose.

12           (5) EFFECTIVE DATE AND SUNSET.—This sub-  
13 section shall take effect on the date of the enactment  
14 of this Act and shall remain in effect until the ear-  
15 lier of—

16                   (A) September 30, 2019; or

17                   (B) the date on which U.S. Customs and  
18 Border Protection has 26,370 full-time equiva-  
19 lent agents.

20           (c) RETENTION INCENTIVES.—

21           (1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent necessary for  
22 U.S. Customs and Border Protection to retain quali-  
23 fied employees, and to the extent necessary to meet  
24 the requirements set forth in section 131, the Com-  
25 missioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may

1 pay a retention incentive to a covered CBP employee  
2 who has been employed with U.S. Customs and Bor-  
3 der Protection for a period of longer than two con-  
4 secutive years, and the Commissioner determines  
5 that, in the absence of the retention incentive, the  
6 covered CBP employee would likely—

7 (A) leave the Federal service; or

8 (B) transfer to, or be hired into, a dif-  
9 ferent position within the Department (other  
10 than another position in CBP).

11 (2) WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—The payment of a  
12 retention incentive to a covered CBP employee under  
13 paragraph (1) is contingent upon the covered CBP  
14 employee entering into a written agreement with  
15 U.S. Customs and Border Protection to complete  
16 more than two years of employment with U.S. Cus-  
17 toms and Border Protection beginning on the date  
18 on which the CBP employee enters on duty and the  
19 agreement is signed. Such agreement shall include—

20 (A) the amount of the retention incentive;

21 (B) the conditions under which the agree-  
22 ment may be terminated before the required pe-  
23 riod of service is completed and the effect of  
24 such termination;

1 (C) the length of the required service pe-  
2 riod; and

3 (D) any other terms and conditions under  
4 which the retention incentive is payable, subject  
5 to the requirements under this section.

6 (3) CRITERIA.—When determining the amount  
7 of a retention incentive paid to a covered CBP em-  
8 ployee under paragraph (1), the Commissioner shall  
9 consider—

10 (A) the length of the Federal service and  
11 experience of the covered CBP employee;

12 (B) the salaries for law enforcement offi-  
13 cers in other Federal agencies; and

14 (C) the costs of replacing the covered CBP  
15 employee, including the costs of training a new  
16 employee.

17 (4) AMOUNT OF RETENTION INCENTIVE.—A re-  
18 tention incentive paid to a covered CBP employee  
19 under paragraph (1)—

20 (A) shall be approved by the Secretary and  
21 the Commissioner;

22 (B) shall be stated as a percentage of the  
23 employee's rate of basic pay for the service pe-  
24 riod associated with the incentive; and

1 (C) may not exceed \$25,000 for each year  
2 of the written agreement.

3 (5) FORM OF PAYMENT.—A retention incentive  
4 paid to a covered CBP employee under paragraph  
5 (1) shall be paid as a single payment at the end of  
6 the fiscal year in which the covered CBP employee  
7 entered into an agreement under paragraph (2), or  
8 in equal installments during the life of the service  
9 agreement, as determined by the Commissioner.

10 (6) EXCLUSION OF RETENTION INCENTIVE  
11 FROM RATE OF PAY.—A retention incentive paid to  
12 a covered CBP employee under paragraph (1) shall  
13 not be considered part of the rate of basic pay of the  
14 covered CBP employee for any purpose.

15 (d) PILOT PROGRAM ON SPECIAL RATES OF PAY IN  
16 COVERED AREAS.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner may es-  
18 tablish a pilot program to assess the feasibility and  
19 advisability of using special rates of pay for covered  
20 CBP employees in covered areas, as designated on  
21 the date of the enactment of this Act, to help meet  
22 the requirements set forth in section 131.

23 (2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The rate of basic pay  
24 of a covered CBP employee paid a special rate of  
25 pay under the pilot program may not exceed 125

1 percent of the otherwise applicable rate of basic pay  
2 of the covered CBP employee.

3 (3) TERMINATION.—

4 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in  
5 subparagraph (B), the pilot program shall ter-  
6minate on the date that is two years after the  
7 date of the enactment of this Act.

8 (B) EXTENSION.—If the Secretary deter-  
9mines that the pilot program is performing sat-  
10isfactorily and there are metrics that prove its  
11 success in meeting the requirements set forth in  
12 section 131, the Secretary may extend the pilot  
13 program until the date that is four years after  
14 the date of the enactment of this Act.

15 (4) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Shortly after the  
16 pilot program terminates under paragraph (3), the  
17 Commissioner shall submit a report to the Com-  
18 mittee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-  
19 fairs of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary  
20 of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security  
21 of the House of Representatives, and the Committee  
22 on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives  
23 that details—

24 (A) the total amount paid to covered CBP  
25 employees under the pilot program; and

1 (B) the covered areas in which the pilot  
2 program was implemented.

3 (e) SALARIES.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(b) of the En-  
5 hanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act  
6 of 2002 (8 U.S.C. 1711(b)) is amended to read as  
7 follows:

8 “(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CBP  
9 EMPLOYEES.—There are authorized to be appropriated to  
10 U.S. Customs and Border Protection such sums as may  
11 be necessary to increase, effective January 1, 2018, the  
12 annual rate of basic pay for U.S. Customs and Border  
13 Protection employees who have completed at least one year  
14 of service—

15 “(1) to the annual rate of basic pay payable for  
16 positions at GS–12, step 1 of the General Schedule  
17 under subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United  
18 States Code, for officers and agents who are receiv-  
19 ing the annual rate of basic pay payable for a posi-  
20 tion at GS–5, GS–6, GS–7, GS–8, or GS–9 of the  
21 General Schedule;

22 “(2) to the annual rate of basic pay payable for  
23 positions at GS–12, step 10 of the General Schedule  
24 under such subchapter for supervisory CBP officers  
25 and supervisory agents who are receiving the annual



1 rate of pay payable for a position at GS–10 of the  
2 General Schedule;

3 “(3) to the annual rate of basic pay payable for  
4 positions at GS–14, step 1 of the General Schedule  
5 under such subchapter for supervisory CBP officers  
6 and supervisory agents who are receiving the annual  
7 rate of pay payable for a position at GS–11 of the  
8 General Schedule;

9 “(4) to the annual rate of basic pay payable for  
10 positions at GS–12, step 10 of the General Schedule  
11 under such subchapter for supervisory CBP officers  
12 and supervisory Border Patrol agents who are re-  
13 ceiving the annual rate of pay payable for a position  
14 at GS–12 or GS–13 of the General Schedule; and

15 “(5) to the annual rate of basic pay payable for  
16 positions at GS–8, GS–9, or GS–10 of the General  
17 Schedule for assistants who are receiving an annual  
18 rate of pay payable for positions at GS–5, GS–6, or  
19 GS–7 of the General Schedule, respectively.”.

20 (2) HARDSHIP DUTY PAY.—In addition to com-  
21 pensation to which Border Patrol agents are other-  
22 wise entitled, Border Patrol agents who are assigned  
23 to rural areas shall be entitled to receive hardship  
24 duty pay, in lieu of a retention incentive under sub-  
25 section (b), in an amount determined by the Com-

1       missioner, which may not exceed the rate of special  
2       pay to which members of a uniformed service are en-  
3       titled under section 310 of title 37, United States  
4       Code.

5               (3) OVERTIME LIMITATION.—Section 5(c)(1) of  
6       the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)),  
7       is amended by striking “\$25,000” and inserting  
8       “\$45,000”.

9       **SEC. 133. ANTI-BORDER CORRUPTION REAUTHORIZATION**  
10               **ACT.**

11       (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the  
12       “Anti-Border Corruption Reauthorization Act of 2017”.

13       (b) HIRING FLEXIBILITY.—Section 3 of the Anti-  
14       Border Corruption Act of 2010 (6 U.S.C. 221) is amended  
15       by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following new  
16       subsections:

17               “(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Commissioner of  
18       U.S. Customs and Border Protection may waive the appli-  
19       cation of subsection (a)(1)—

20                       “(1) to a current, full-time law enforcement of-  
21       ficer employed by a State or local law enforcement  
22       agency who—

23                               “(A) has continuously served as a law en-  
24       forcement officer for not fewer than three  
25       years;

1           “(B) is authorized by law to engage in or  
2 supervise the prevention, detection, investiga-  
3 tion, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of  
4 any person for, any violation of law, and has  
5 statutory powers for arrest or apprehension;

6           “(C) is not currently under investigation,  
7 has not been found to have engaged in criminal  
8 activity or serious misconduct, has not resigned  
9 from a law enforcement officer position under  
10 investigation or in lieu of termination, and has  
11 not been dismissed from a law enforcement offi-  
12 cer position; and

13           “(D) has, within the past ten years, suc-  
14 cessfully completed a polygraph examination as  
15 a condition of employment with such officer’s  
16 current law enforcement agency;

17           “(2) to a current, full-time Federal law enforce-  
18 ment officer who—

19           “(A) has continuously served as a law en-  
20 forcement officer for not fewer than three  
21 years;

22           “(B) is authorized to make arrests, con-  
23 duct investigations, conduct searches, make sei-  
24 zures, carry firearms, and serve orders, war-  
25 rants, and other processes;

1           “(C) is not currently under investigation,  
2           has not been found to have engaged in criminal  
3           activity or serious misconduct, has not resigned  
4           from a law enforcement officer position under  
5           investigation or in lieu of termination, and has  
6           not been dismissed from a law enforcement offi-  
7           cer position; and

8           “(D) holds a current Tier 4 background  
9           investigation or current Tier 5 background in-  
10          vestigation; and

11          “(3) to a member of the Armed Forces (or a re-  
12          serve component thereof) or a veteran, if such indi-  
13          vidual—

14                 “(A) has served in the Armed Forces for  
15                 not fewer than three years;

16                 “(B) holds, or has held within the past five  
17                 years, a Secret, Top Secret, or Top Secret/Sen-  
18                 sitive Compartmented Information clearance;

19                 “(C) holds, or has undergone within the  
20                 past five years, a current Tier 4 background in-  
21                 vestigation or current Tier 5 background inves-  
22                 tigation;

23                 “(D) received, or is eligible to receive, an  
24                 honorable discharge from service in the Armed  
25                 Forces and has not engaged in criminal activity

1 or committed a serious military or civil offense  
2 under the Uniform Code of Military Justice;  
3 and

4 “(E) was not granted any waivers to ob-  
5 tain the clearance referred to subparagraph  
6 (B).

7 “(c) **TERMINATION OF WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—The  
8 authority to issue a waiver under subsection (b) shall ter-  
9minate on the date that is four years after the date of  
10 the enactment of the Border Security for America Act of  
11 2017.”.

12 (c) **SUPPLEMENTAL COMMISSIONER AUTHORITY AND**  
13 **DEFINITIONS.**—

14 (1) **SUPPLEMENTAL COMMISSIONER AUTHOR-**  
15 **ITY.**—Section 4 of the Anti-Border Corruption Act  
16 of 2010 is amended to read as follows:

17 **“SEC. 4. SUPPLEMENTAL COMMISSIONER AUTHORITY.**

18 “(a) **NONEXEMPTION.**—An individual who receives a  
19 waiver under section 3(b) is not exempt from other hiring  
20 requirements relating to suitability for employment and  
21 eligibility to hold a national security designated position,  
22 as determined by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and  
23 Border Protection.

24 “(b) **BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.**—Any indi-  
25 vidual who receives a waiver under section 3(b) who holds

1 a current Tier 4 background investigation shall be subject  
2 to a Tier 5 background investigation.

3 “(c) ADMINISTRATION OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINA-  
4 TION.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border  
5 Protection is authorized to administer a polygraph exam-  
6 ination to an applicant or employee who is eligible for or  
7 receives a waiver under section 3(b) if information is dis-  
8 covered before the completion of a background investiga-  
9 tion that results in a determination that a polygraph ex-  
10 amination is necessary to make a final determination re-  
11 garding suitability for employment or continued employ-  
12 ment, as the case may be.”

13 (2) REPORT.—The Anti-Border Corruption Act  
14 of 2010, as amended by paragraph (1), is further  
15 amended by adding at the end the following new sec-  
16 tion:

17 **“SEC. 5. REPORTING.**

18 “(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than one year  
19 after the date of the enactment of this section and annu-  
20 ally thereafter while the waiver authority under section  
21 3(b) is in effect, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and  
22 Border Protection shall submit to Congress a report that  
23 includes, with respect to each such reporting period—

24 “(1) the number of waivers requested, granted,  
25 and denied under section 3(b);

1           “(2) the reasons for any denials of such waiver;

2           “(3) the percentage of applicants who were  
3 hired after receiving a waiver;

4           “(4) the number of instances that a polygraph  
5 was administered to an applicant who initially re-  
6 ceived a waiver and the results of such polygraph;

7           “(5) an assessment of the current impact of the  
8 polygraph waiver program on filling law enforcement  
9 positions at U.S. Customs and Border Protection;  
10 and

11           “(6) additional authorities needed by U.S. Cus-  
12 toms and Border Protection to better utilize the  
13 polygraph waiver program for its intended goals.

14           “(b) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The first report  
15 submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

16           “(1) an analysis of other methods of employ-  
17 ment suitability tests that detect deception and could  
18 be used in conjunction with traditional background  
19 investigations to evaluate potential employees for  
20 suitability; and

21           “(2) a recommendation regarding whether a  
22 test referred to in paragraph (1) should be adopted  
23 by U.S. Customs and Border Protection when the  
24 polygraph examination requirement is waived pursu-  
25 ant to section 3(b).”.

1           (3) DEFINITIONS.—The Anti-Border Corrup-  
2           tion Act of 2010, as amended by paragraphs (1) and  
3           (2), is further amended by adding at the end the fol-  
4           lowing new section:

5 **“SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.**

6           “In this Act:

7           “(1) FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—  
8           The term ‘Federal law enforcement officer’ means a  
9           ‘law enforcement officer’ defined in section 8331(20)  
10          or 8401(17) of title 5, United States Code.

11          “(2) SERIOUS MILITARY OR CIVIL OFFENSE.—  
12          The term ‘serious military or civil offense’ means an  
13          offense for which—

14                 “(A) a member of the Armed Forces may  
15                 be discharged or separated from service in the  
16                 Armed Forces; and

17                 “(B) a punitive discharge is, or would be,  
18                 authorized for the same or a closely related of-  
19                 fense under the Manual for Court-Martial, as  
20                 pursuant to Army Regulation 635–200 chapter  
21                 14–12.

22          “(3) TIER 4; TIER 5.—The terms ‘Tier 4’ and  
23          ‘Tier 5’ with respect to background investigations  
24          have the meaning given such terms under the 2012  
25          Federal Investigative Standards.



1           “(4) VETERAN.—The term ‘veteran’ has the  
2           meaning given such term in section 101(2) of title  
3           38, United States Code.”.

4           (d) POLYGRAPH EXAMINERS.—Not later than Sep-  
5           tember 30, 2021, the Secretary shall increase to not fewer  
6           than 150 the number of trained full-time equivalent poly-  
7           graph examiners for administering polygraphs under the  
8           Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010.

## 9                                   **Subtitle C—Grants**

### 10       **SEC. 141. OPERATION STONEGARDEN.**

11           (a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XX of the  
12           Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)  
13           is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

#### 14       **“SEC. 2009. OPERATION STONEGARDEN.**

15           “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the  
16           Department a program to be known as ‘Operation  
17           Stonegarden’, under which the Secretary, acting through  
18           the Administrator, shall make grants to eligible law en-  
19           forcement agencies, through the State administrative  
20           agency, to enhance border security in accordance with this  
21           section.

22           “(b) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.—To be eligible to re-  
23           ceive a grant under this section, a law enforcement agen-  
24           cy—

25                           “(1) shall be located in—

1                   “(A) a State bordering Canada or Mexico;

2                   or

3                   “(B) a State or territory with a maritime

4                   border; and

5                   “(2) shall be involved in an active, ongoing,

6                   U.S. Customs and Border Protection operation co-

7                   ordinated through a sector office.

8                   “(c) PERMITTED USES.—The recipient of a grant

9                   under this section may use such grant for—

10                  “(1) equipment, including maintenance and

11                  sustainment costs;

12                  “(2) personnel, including overtime and backfill,

13                  in support of enhanced border law enforcement ac-

14                  tivities;

15                  “(3) any activity permitted for Operation

16                  Stonegarden under the Department of Homeland

17                  Security’s Fiscal Year 2017 Homeland Security

18                  Grant Program Notice of Funding Opportunity; and

19                  “(4) any other appropriate activity, as deter-

20                  mined by the Administrator, in consultation with the

21                  Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protec-

22                  tion.

23                  “(d) PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.—The Secretary

24                  shall award grants under this section to grant recipients

25                  for a period of not less than 36 months.

1       “(e) REPORT.—For each of the fiscal years 2018  
2 through 2022, the Administrator shall submit to the Com-  
3 mittee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs  
4 of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security  
5 of the House of Representatives a report that contains in-  
6 formation on the expenditure of grants made under this  
7 section by each grant recipient.

8       “(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There  
9 is authorized to be appropriated \$110,000,000 for each  
10 of the fiscal years 2018 through 2022 for grants under  
11 this section.”.

12       (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of  
13 section 2002 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6  
14 U.S.C. 603) is amended to read as follows:

15       “(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary, through  
16 the Administrator, may award grants under sections 2003,  
17 2004, and 2009 to State, local, and tribal governments,  
18 as appropriate.”.

19       (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents  
20 in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is  
21 amended by inserting after the item relating to section  
22 2008 the following:

“Sec. 2009. Operation Stonegarden.”.

1           **Subtitle D—Authorization of**  
2                           **Appropriations**

3 **SEC. 151. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

4           (a) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to amounts otherwise  
5 authorized to be appropriated, there are authorized to be  
6 appropriated for each of the fiscal years 2018 through  
7 2021, \$2,500,000,000 to implement this title and the  
8 amendments made by this title, of which—

9                   (1) \$10,000,000 shall be used by the Depart-  
10           ment of Homeland Security to implement Vehicle  
11           and Dismount Exploitation Radars (VADER) in  
12           border security operations; and

13                   (2) \$200,000,000 shall be used by the Depart-  
14           ment of State to implement section 111.

15           (b) **HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREA**  
16 **PROGRAM.**—Section 707(p)(5) of the Office of National  
17 Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21  
18 U.S.C. 1706(p)(5)) is amended by striking “to the Office  
19 of National Drug Control Policy” and all that follows and  
20 inserting “\$280,000,000 to the Office of National Drug  
21 Control Policy for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2021  
22 to carry out this section.”.

1 **TITLE II—EMERGENCY PORT OF**  
2 **ENTRY PERSONNEL AND IN-**  
3 **FRASTRUCTURE FUNDING**

4 **SEC. 201. PORTS OF ENTRY INFRASTRUCTURE.**

5 (a) ADDITIONAL PORTS OF ENTRY.—

6 (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may construct  
7 new ports of entry along the northern border and  
8 southern border and determine the location of any  
9 such new ports of entry.

10 (2) CONSULTATION.—

11 (A) REQUIREMENT TO CONSULT.—The  
12 Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of  
13 the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the  
14 Administrator of General Services, and appro-  
15 priate representatives of State and local govern-  
16 ments, and Indian tribes, and property owners  
17 in the United States prior to selecting a loca-  
18 tion for any new port constructed pursuant to  
19 paragraph (1).

20 (B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The purpose of  
21 the consultations required by subparagraph (A)  
22 shall be to minimize any negative impacts of  
23 such a new port on the environment, culture,  
24 commerce, and quality of life of the commu-  
25 nities and residents located near such new port.

1           (b) EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF HIGH-VOL-  
2 UME SOUTHERN BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY.—Not later  
3 than September 30, 2021, the Secretary shall expand the  
4 primary and secondary inspection lanes for vehicle, cargo,  
5 and pedestrian inbound and outbound inspection lanes at  
6 the top ten high-volume ports of entry on the southern  
7 border, as determined by the Secretary.

8           (c) PORT OF ENTRY PRIORITIZATION.—Prior to con-  
9 structing any new ports of entry pursuant to subsection  
10 (a), the Secretary shall complete the expansion and mod-  
11 ernization of ports of entry pursuant to subsection (b) to  
12 the extent practicable.

13 **SEC. 202. SECURE COMMUNICATIONS.**

14           (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ensure that  
15 each U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immi-  
16 gration and Customs Enforcement officer or agent, if ap-  
17 propriate, is equipped with a secure two-way communica-  
18 tion device, supported by system interoperability and LTE  
19 network capability, that allows each such officer to com-  
20 municate—

21                   (1) between ports of entry and inspection sta-  
22 tions; and

23                   (2) with other Federal, State, tribal, and local  
24 law enforcement entities.

1 (b) LAND BORDER AGENTS AND OFFICERS.—The  
2 Secretary shall ensure that each U.S. Customs and Border  
3 Protection agent or officer assigned or required to patrol  
4 on foot, by horseback, or with a canine unit, in remote  
5 mission critical locations, including the Rio Grand Valley  
6 and Big Bend, and at border checkpoints, has a multi-  
7 band, encrypted portable radio with military-grade high  
8 frequency capability to allow for beyond line-of-sight com-  
9 munications.

10 **SEC. 203. BORDER SECURITY DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM.**

11 (a) EXPANSION.—Not later than September 30,  
12 2021, the Secretary shall fully implement the Border Se-  
13 curity Deployment Program of the U.S. Customs and Bor-  
14 der Protection and expand the integrated surveillance and  
15 intrusion detection system at land ports of entry along the  
16 southern border and the northern border.

17 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addi-  
18 tion to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated  
19 for such purpose, there is authorized to be appropriated  
20 \$33,000,000 for fiscal year 2018 to carry out subsection  
21 (a).

22 **SEC. 204. PILOT AND UPGRADE OF LICENSE PLATE READ-**  
23 **ERS AT PORTS OF ENTRY.**

24 (a) UPGRADE.—Not later than one year after the  
25 date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of

1 U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall upgrade all ex-  
2 isting license plate readers on the northern and southern  
3 borders on incoming and outgoing vehicle lanes.

4 (b) PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after  
5 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner  
6 of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall conduct a  
7 one-month pilot program on the southern border using li-  
8 cense plate readers for one to two cargo lanes at the top  
9 three high-volume land ports of entry or checkpoints to  
10 determine their effectiveness in reducing cross-border wait  
11 times for commercial traffic and tractor-trailers.

12 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date  
13 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall report  
14 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Govern-  
15 mental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on the Judici-  
16 ary of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security  
17 of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on  
18 the Judiciary of the House of Representatives the results  
19 of the pilot program under subsection (b) and make rec-  
20 ommendations for implementing use of such technology on  
21 the southern border.

22 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addi-  
23 tion to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated  
24 for such purpose, there is authorized to be appropriated



1 \$125,000,000 for fiscal year 2018 to carry out subsection  
2 (a).

3 **SEC. 205. BIOMETRIC EXIT DATA SYSTEM.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle B of title IV of the  
5 Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211 et seq.)  
6 is amended by inserting after section 417 the following  
7 new section:

8 **“SEC. 418. BIOMETRIC ENTRY-EXIT.**

9 “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall—

10 “(1) not later than 180 days after the date of  
11 the enactment of this section, submit to the Com-  
12 mittee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-  
13 fairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
14 Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security  
15 and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of  
16 Representatives an implementation plan to establish  
17 a biometric exit data system to complete the inte-  
18 grated biometric entry and exit data system required  
19 under section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and  
20 Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b),  
21 including—

22 “(A) an integrated master schedule and  
23 cost estimate, including requirements and de-  
24 sign, development, operational, and mainte-  
25 nance costs of such a system, that takes into

1 account prior reports on such matters issued by  
2 the Government Accountability Office and the  
3 Department;

4 “(B) cost-effective staffing and personnel  
5 requirements of such a system that leverages  
6 existing resources of the Department that takes  
7 into account prior reports on such matters  
8 issued by the Government Accountability Office  
9 and the Department;

10 “(C) a consideration of training programs  
11 necessary to establish such a system that takes  
12 into account prior reports on such matters  
13 issued by the Government Accountability Office  
14 and the Department;

15 “(D) a consideration of how such a system  
16 will affect wait times that takes into account  
17 prior reports on such matter issued by the Gov-  
18 ernment Accountability Office and the Depart-  
19 ment;

20 “(E) information received after consulta-  
21 tion with private sector stakeholders, including  
22 the—

23 “(i) trucking industry;

24 “(ii) airport industry;

25 “(iii) airline industry;

1 “(iv) seaport industry;

2 “(v) travel industry; and

3 “(vi) biometric technology industry;

4 “(F) a consideration of how trusted trav-  
5 eler programs in existence as of the date of the  
6 enactment of this Act may be impacted by, or  
7 incorporated into, such a system;

8 “(G) defined metrics of success and mile-  
9 stones;

10 “(H) identified risks and mitigation strate-  
11 gies to address such risks; and

12 “(I) a consideration of how other countries  
13 have implemented a biometric exit data system;  
14 and

15 “(2) not later than two years after the date of  
16 the enactment of this section, establish a biometric  
17 exit data system at the—

18 “(A) 15 United States airports that sup-  
19 port the highest volume of international air  
20 travel, as determined by available Federal flight  
21 data;

22 “(B) 15 United States seaports that sup-  
23 port the highest volume of international sea  
24 travel, as determined by available Federal travel  
25 data; and

1           “(C) 15 United States land ports of entry  
2           that support the highest volume of vehicle, pe-  
3           destrian, and cargo crossings, as determined by  
4           available Federal border crossing data.

5           “(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

6           “(1) PILOT PROGRAM AT LAND PORTS OF  
7           ENTRY FOR NON-PEDESTRIAN OUTBOUND TRAF-  
8           FIC.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the  
9           enactment of this section, the Secretary, in collabo-  
10          ration with industry stakeholders, shall establish a  
11          six-month pilot program to test the biometric exit  
12          data system referred to in subsection (a)(2) on non-  
13          pedestrian outbound traffic at not fewer than three  
14          land ports of entry with significant cross-border traf-  
15          fic, including at not fewer than two land ports of  
16          entry on the southern land border and at least one  
17          land port of entry on the northern land border. Such  
18          pilot program may include a consideration of more  
19          than one biometric mode, and shall be implemented  
20          to determine the following:

21                 “(A) How a nationwide implementation of  
22                 such biometric exit data system at land ports of  
23                 entry shall be carried out.

24                 “(B) The infrastructure required to carry  
25                 out subparagraph (A).

1           “(C) The effects of such pilot program on  
2 legitimate travel and trade.

3           “(D) The effects of such pilot program on  
4 wait times, including processing times, for such  
5 non-pedestrian traffic.

6           “(E) Its effectiveness in combating ter-  
7 rorism.

8           “(2) AT LAND PORTS OF ENTRY FOR NON-PE-  
9 DESTRIAN OUTBOUND TRAFFIC.—

10           “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than five  
11 years after the date of the enactment of this  
12 section, the Secretary shall expand the biomet-  
13 ric exit data system referred to in subsection  
14 (a)(2) to all land ports of entry, and such sys-  
15 tem shall apply only in the case of non-pedes-  
16 trian outbound traffic.

17           “(B) EXTENSION.—The Secretary may ex-  
18 tend for a single two-year period the date speci-  
19 fied in subparagraph (A) if the Secretary cer-  
20 tifies to the Committee on Homeland Security  
21 and Governmental Affairs and the Committee  
22 on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Com-  
23 mittee on Homeland Security and the Com-  
24 mittee on the Judiciary of the House of Rep-  
25 resentatives that the 15 land ports of entry that

1 support the highest volume of passenger vehi-  
2 cles, as determined by available Federal data,  
3 do not have the physical infrastructure or char-  
4 acteristics to install the systems necessary to  
5 implement a biometric exit data system.

6 “(3) AT AIR AND SEA PORTS OF ENTRY.—Not  
7 later than five years after the date of the enactment  
8 of this section, the Secretary shall expand the bio-  
9 metric exit data system referred to in subsection  
10 (a)(2) to all air and sea ports of entry.

11 “(4) AT LAND PORTS OF ENTRY FOR PEDES-  
12 TRIANS.—Not later than five years after the date of  
13 the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall ex-  
14 pand the biometric exit data system referred to in  
15 subsection (a)(2) to all land ports of entry, and such  
16 system shall apply only in the case of pedestrians.

17 “(c) EFFECTS ON AIR, SEA, AND LAND TRANSPOR-  
18 TATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate  
19 private sector stakeholders, shall ensure that the collection  
20 of biometric data under this section causes the least pos-  
21 sible disruption to the movement of people or cargo in air,  
22 sea, or land transportation, while fulfilling the goals of im-  
23 proving counterterrorism efforts.

24 “(d) TERMINATION OF PROCEEDING.—Notwith-  
25 standing any other provision of law, the Secretary shall,

1 on the date of the enactment of this section, terminate  
2 the proceeding entitled ‘Collection of Alien Biometric Data  
3 Upon Exit From the United States at Air and Sea Ports  
4 of Departure; United States Visitor and Immigrant Status  
5 Indicator Technology Program (“US–VISIT”)', issued on  
6 April 24, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 22065).

7 “(e) DATA-MATCHING.—The biometric exit data sys-  
8 tem established under this section shall—

9 “(1) match biometric information for an alien  
10 who is departing the United States against the bio-  
11 metric information obtained from the alien upon  
12 entry to the United States;

13 “(2) leverage the infrastructure and databases  
14 of the current biometric entry and exit system estab-  
15 lished pursuant to section 7208 of the Intelligence  
16 Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8  
17 U.S.C. 1365b) for the purpose described in para-  
18 graph (1); and

19 “(3) be interoperable with, and allow matching  
20 against, other Federal databases that store bio-  
21 metrics of known or suspected terrorists.

22 “(f) SCOPE.—

23 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The biometric exit data  
24 system established under this section shall include a  
25 requirement for the collection of biometric exit data

1 at the time of departure for all categories of individ-  
2 uals who are required by the Secretary to provide bi-  
3 ometric entry data.

4 “(2) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN OTHER INDIVID-  
5 UALS.—This section shall not apply in the case of an  
6 individual who exits and then enters the United  
7 States on a passenger vessel (as such term is defined  
8 in section 2101 of title 46, United States Code) the  
9 itinerary of which originates and terminates in the  
10 United States.

11 “(3) EXCEPTION FOR LAND PORTS OF  
12 ENTRY.—This section shall not apply in the case of  
13 a United States or Canadian citizen who exits the  
14 United States through a land port of entry.

15 “(g) COLLECTION OF DATA.—The Secretary may not  
16 require any non-Federal person to collect biometric data  
17 pursuant to the biometric exit data system established  
18 under this section, except through a contractual agree-  
19 ment.

20 “(h) MULTI-MODAL COLLECTION.—In carrying out  
21 subsections (a)(1) and (b), the Secretary shall make every  
22 effort to collect biometric data using multiple modes of  
23 biometrics.

24 “(i) FACILITIES.—All nonfederally owned facilities at  
25 which the biometric exit data system established under



1 this section is implemented shall provide, maintain, and  
2 equip space for Federal use that is adequate to support  
3 biometric data collection and other inspection-related ac-  
4 tivity. Such space shall be provided, maintained, and  
5 equipped at no cost to the Government.

6 “(j) NORTHERN LAND BORDER.—In the case of the  
7 northern land border, the requirements under subsections  
8 (a)(2)(C), (b)(2)(A), and (b)(4) may be achieved through  
9 the sharing of biometric data provided to U.S. Customs  
10 and Border Protection by the Canadian Border Services  
11 Agency pursuant to the 2011 Beyond the Border agree-  
12 ment.

13 “(k) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—Not later than 90  
14 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the  
15 Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Se-  
16 curity and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Com-  
17 mittee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on  
18 Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and  
19 the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Rep-  
20 resentatives reports and recommendations regarding the  
21 Science and Technology Directorate’s Air Entry and Exit  
22 Re-Engineering Program of the Department and the U.S.  
23 Customs and Border Protection entry and exit mobility  
24 program demonstrations.”.

1 **SEC. 206. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COOPERATION BE-**  
2 **TWEEN AGENCIES.**

3 (a) FINDING.—Congress finds that personnel con-  
4 straints exist at land ports of entry with regard to sanitary  
5 and phytosanitary inspections for exported goods.

6 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
7 gress that, in the best interest of cross-border trade and  
8 the agricultural community—

9 (1) any lack of certified personnel for inspection  
10 purposes at ports of entry should be addressed by  
11 seeking cooperation between agencies and depart-  
12 ments of the United States, whether in the form of  
13 a memorandum of understanding or through a cer-  
14 tification process, whereby additional existing agents  
15 are authorized for additional hours to facilitate the  
16 crossing and trade of perishable goods in a manner  
17 consistent with rules of the Department of Agri-  
18 culture; and

19 (2) cross designation should be available for  
20 personnel who will assist more than one agency or  
21 department at land ports of entry to facilitate in-  
22 creased trade and commerce.

23 **SEC. 207. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

24 In addition to any amounts otherwise authorized to  
25 be appropriated for such purpose, there is authorized to  
26 be appropriated \$1,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years

1 2018 through 2021 to carry out this title, of which  
2 \$2,000,000 shall be used by the Secretary for hiring addi-  
3 tional Uniform Management Center support personnel,  
4 purchasing uniforms for CBP officers and agents, acquir-  
5 ing additional motor vehicles to support vehicle mounted  
6 surveillance systems, hiring additional motor vehicle pro-  
7 gram support personnel, and for contract support for cus-  
8 tomer service, vendor management, and operations man-  
9 agement.

○

for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050 Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

**Brock Long,**

*Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2018–21917 Filed 10–9–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9111–11–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4398–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2018–0001]

**Guam; Major Disaster and Related Determinations**

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the territory of Guam (FEMA–4398–DR), dated October 1, 2018, and related determinations.

**DATES:** The declaration was issued October 1, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated October 1, 2018, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage to the territory of Guam resulting from Typhoon Mangkhut during the period of September 10 to September 11, 2018, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the territory of Guam.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas and Hazard Mitigation throughout the territory. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Hazard Mitigation will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs. Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance also will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs, with the exception of projects that meet the eligibility criteria for a higher Federal cost-sharing percentage under the Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Pilot Program for Debris Removal implemented pursuant to section 428 of the Stafford Act.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Benigno Bern Ruiz, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the territory of Guam have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

The territory of Guam for Public Assistance.

All areas within the territory of Guam are eligible for assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

**Brock Long,**

*Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2018–21925 Filed 10–9–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9111–11–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4382–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2018–0001]

**California; Amendment No. 3 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration**

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of California (FEMA–4382–DR), dated August 4, 2018, and related determinations.

**DATES:** This amendment was issued October 1, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is hereby given that the incident period for this disaster is closed effective September 19, 2018.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

**Brock Long,**

*Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2018–21916 Filed 10–9–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9111–11–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**Office of the Secretary**

**Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended**

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Notice of determination.

**SUMMARY:** The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international land border of the United States in Cameron County in the State of Texas.

**DATES:** This determination takes effect on October 10, 2018.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Important mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation’s national security.

Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international land border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, § 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined “operational control” as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate from Congress, the President’s Executive Order on Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements directed executive departments and agencies to deploy all lawful means to secure the southern border. Executive Order 13767, § 1. In order to achieve that end, the President directed, among other things, that I take immediate steps to prevent all unlawful entries into the United States, including the immediate construction of physical infrastructure to prevent illegal entry. Executive Order 13767, § 4(a).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS’s border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended (“IIRIRA”). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, § 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, § 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of

Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors on the southwest border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

### Determination and Waiver

#### Section 1

The United States Border Patrol’s Rio Grande Valley Sector is an area of high illegal entry. For the last several years, the Rio Grande Valley Sector has seen more apprehensions of illegal aliens than any other sector of the United States Border Patrol (“Border Patrol”). For example, in fiscal year 2017 alone, Border Patrol apprehended over 137,000 illegal aliens. In that same year Border Patrol seized approximately 260,000 pounds of marijuana and approximately 1,200 pounds of cocaine.

In order to satisfy the need for additional border infrastructure in the Rio Grande Valley Sector, DHS will take action to construct barriers and roads. DHS will construct mechanical gates and roads within gaps of existing barriers in the vicinity of the United States border in the Rio Grande Valley Sector. The segments of the border within which such construction will occur are referred to herein as the “project area” and are more specifically described in Section 2 below.

#### Section 2

I determine that the following areas in the vicinity of the United States border, located in Cameron County in the State of Texas, within the United States Border Patrol’s Rio Grande Valley Sector, are areas of high illegal entry (the “project area”):

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile west of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the Anacua gate location, which is situated at the intersection of Wichita Street and the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) levee approximately one and one-half (1.5) miles south of the intersection of Wichita Street with US Route 281, and

extending to approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile east of the Anacua gate location.

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile west of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the Webber Road gate location, which is situated at the intersection of Webber Road and the IBWC levee located approximately eight-tenths (0.8) of a mile southwest of the intersection of Webber Road with US Route 281, and extending approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile east of the Webber Road gate location.

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile southwest of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the Cantu Road gate location, which is situated at the intersection of Avilia Road and the IBWC levee located approximately eight-tenths of a mile south of the intersection of Avilia Road with US Route 281, and extending approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile northeast of the Cantu Road gate location.

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile west of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the Garza Sandpit Road gate location, which is situated at the intersection of the County Road 677 and the IBWC levee located approximately two-tenths (0.2) of a mile southwest of the intersection of County Road 677 with US Route 281, and extending approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile northeast of the Garza Sandpit Road gate location.

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile northwest of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the Pool Road gate location, which is situated at the intersection of Domanski Drive with the IBWC levee located approximately one (1) mile south of the intersection of Domanski Drive and US Route 281, and extending approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile southeast of the Pool Road gate location.

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile northwest of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the Flor De Mayo gate location, which is situated at the intersection of Flor De Mayo Road and the IBWC levee located approximately seven-tenths (0.7) of a mile southwest of the intersection of Flor De Mayo Road with US Route 281, and extending approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile southeast of the Flor De Mayo Road gate location.

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile northwest of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the Impala Road gate location, which is situated at the intersection of

an unnamed road and the IBWC levee (said unnamed road is approximately 250 feet long from its point of intersection with the IBWC levee and a point located approximately 100 feet northwest of the intersection of Impala Drive and Gazelle Avenue) located approximately one (1) mile east of the Brownsville/Veterans Port of Entry, and extending approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile southeast of the Impala Road gate location.

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile west of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the South Point Road gate location, which is situated at the intersection of South Point Road and the IBWC levee located approximately seven-tenths (0.7) of a mile south of the intersection of South Point Road with Southmost Boulevard, and extending approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile northeast of the South Point Road gate location.

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile south of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the Loops Sandpit gate location, which is situated at the intersection of an unnamed road and the IBWC levee located approximately 65 feet east of the intersection of Alaska Road with S. Oklahoma Drive, and extending approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile north of the Loops Sandpit gate location.

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile south of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the Implement Shed gate location, which is situated at the intersection of County Road 142 and the IBWC levee located approximately 675 feet east of the intersection of Oklahoma Avenue with County Road 142, and extending approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile north of the Implement Shed gate location.

- Starting approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile south of a gap in the existing levee wall commonly referred to as the Florida Road gate location, which is situated at the intersection of Florida Road and the IBWC levee located approximately 600 feet east of the intersection of Oklahoma Avenue with Florida Road, and extending approximately three-tenths (0.3) of a mile north of the Florida Road gate location.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States in the project area. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the project

area, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive in their entirety, with respect to the construction of roads and physical barriers (including, but not limited to, accessing the project area, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the project area, all of the following statutes, including all federal, state, or other laws, regulations, and legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes, as amended: The National Environmental Policy Act (Pub. L. 91–190, 83 Stat. 852 (Jan. 1, 1970) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*)); the Endangered Species Act (Pub. L. 93–205, 87 Stat. 884 (Dec. 28, 1973) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)); the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*)); the National Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 89–665, 80 Stat. 915 (Oct. 15, 1966), as amended, repealed, or replaced by Pub. L. 113–287 (Dec. 19, 2014) (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*, now codified at 54 U.S.C. 100101 note and 54 U.S.C. 300101 *et seq.*)); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*); the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715 *et seq.*); the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*); the Archeological Resources Protection Act (Pub. L. 96–95 (16 U.S.C. 470aa *et seq.*)); the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470aaa *et seq.*); the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.*); the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*); the Noise Control Act (42 U.S.C. 4901 *et seq.*); the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*); the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 86–523, as amended, repealed, or replaced by Pub. L. 113–287 (Dec. 19, 2014) (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 469 *et seq.*, now codified at 54 U.S.C. 312502 *et seq.*)); the Antiquities Act (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 431 *et seq.*, now codified 54 U.S.C. 320301 *et seq.*); the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 461 *et*

*seq.*, now codified at 54 U.S.C. 3201–320303 & 320101–320106); the Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. 4201 *et seq.*); the Coastal Zone Management Act (Pub. L. 92–583 (16 U.S.C. 1451, *et seq.*)); the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Pub. L. 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*)); the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (Pub. L. 89–669, 16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee); National Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (Pub. L. 84–1024 (16 U.S.C. 742a, *et seq.*)); the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Pub. L. 73–121 (16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*)); the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*); the River and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403); the Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.*); and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede the previous waiver published in the **Federal Register** on April 8, 2008 (73 FR 19078), which shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with its terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Dated: October 2, 2018.

**Kirstjen M. Nielsen,**

*Secretary of Homeland Security.*

[FR Doc. 2018–21930 Filed 10–9–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–R2–ES–2018–N094;  
FXES1113020000–189–FF02ENEH00]

### U.S. Endangered Species; Recovery Permit Applications

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of receipt of permit applications; request for comments.

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**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, invite the public to comment on the following applications for a permit to conduct activities intended to recover and enhance endangered species survival. With some exceptions, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA), prohibits certain activities that may impact endangered species unless a Federal permit allows such activity. The ESA also requires that we invite public comment before issuing these permits.

339: Science Education Partnership Awards (SEPA).

Date: November 5–6, 2018.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Westin Grand, 2350 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Contact Person: Jonathan Arias, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5170, MSC 7840, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-435-2406, [ariasj@csr.nih.gov](mailto:ariasj@csr.nih.gov).

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: Pilot Clinical Trials for the Spectrum of Alzheimer's Disease.

Date: November 5, 2018.

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Wind Cowles, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive Room 3172, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-437-7872, [cowlshw@csr.nih.gov](mailto:cowlshw@csr.nih.gov).

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Eukaryotic Parasites and Vectors.

Date: November 6–7, 2018.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Fouad A. El-Zaatar, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3186, MSC 7808, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435-1149, [elzaataf@csr.nih.gov](mailto:elzaataf@csr.nih.gov).

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Radiation Therapy and Biology.

Date: November 6–7, 2018.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Bo Hong, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6194, MSC 7804, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-996-6208, [hongb@csr.nih.gov](mailto:hongb@csr.nih.gov).

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Topics in Bacterial Pathogenesis.

Date: November 6, 2018.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Embassy Suites at the Chevy Chase Pavilion, 4300 Military Road NW, Washington, DC 20015.

Contact Person: Richard G. Kostriken, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of

Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3192, MSC 7808, Bethesda, MD 20892, 240-519-7808, [kostrikr@csr.nih.gov](mailto:kostrikr@csr.nih.gov).

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Topics in Diabetes.

Date: November 6, 2018.

Time: 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Liliana N. Berti-Mattera, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, RM 4215, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-827-7609, [liliana.ber-ti-mattera@nih.gov](mailto:liliana.ber-ti-mattera@nih.gov).

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Molecular Hematology.

Date: November 6, 2018.

Time: 12:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Katherine M. Malinda, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4140, MSC 7814, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-435-0912, [Katherine\\_Malinda@csr.nih.gov](mailto:Katherine_Malinda@csr.nih.gov).

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: October 4, 2018.

**Melanie J. Pantoja,**

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2018-22089 Filed 10-10-18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4140-01-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG-2017-0894]

**RIN 1625-ZA37**

### Update to the 2016 National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines; Correction

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** On October 2, 2018, the Coast Guard published a notice of availability of the 2016.1 PREP Guidelines. In the DATES section of the Notice of availability, the effective date of the 2016.1 PREP Guidelines is October 1, 2018. However, in Section 1.3, page

1–2, of the 2016.1 PREP Guidelines, the effective date is “60 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register**.” The Coast Guard has corrected Section 1.3 of the 2016.1 PREP Guidelines to reflect the effective date is “October 1, 2018.” A corrected version of the 2016.1 PREP Guidelines has been uploaded to the USCG Homeport site at the following link: <https://homeport.uscg.mil/missions/incident-management-and-preparedness/contingency-exercises/port-level-exercises/port-level-exercises-general-information>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Jonathan Smith, Office of Marine Environmental Response Policy, U.S. Coast Guard, 202-372-2675.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On page 1–2 of the 2016.1 PREP Guidelines, in Section 1.3, the “Effective Date” is corrected to read: “The 2016.1 PREP Guidelines are effective on October 1, 2018. The PREP Guidelines follow the calendar year (January 1–December 31).” A corrected version of the 2016.1 PREP Guidelines has been uploaded to the Coast Guard Homeport site and can be accessed at <https://homeport.uscg.mil/missions/incident-management-and-preparedness/contingency-exercises/port-level-exercises/port-level-exercises-general-information>.

Dated: October 4, 2018.

**Ricardo M. Alonso,**

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Chief, Office of Marine Environmental Response and Policy.

[FR Doc. 2018-22214 Filed 10-10-18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9110-04-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Notice of determination.

**SUMMARY:** The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international land border of the United States in Hidalgo County in the State of Texas. **DATES:** This determination takes effect on October 11, 2018.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Important mission requirements of the Department

of Homeland Security (“DHS”) include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation’s national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international land border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, § 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined “operational control” as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate from Congress, the President’s Executive Order on Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements directed executive departments and agencies to deploy all lawful means to secure the southern border. Executive Order 13767, § 1. In order to achieve that end, the President directed, among other things, that I take immediate steps to prevent all unlawful entries into the United States, including the immediate construction of physical infrastructure to prevent illegal entry. Executive Order 13767, § 4(a).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS’s border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended (“IIRIRA”). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, § 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, § 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors on the southwest border. Finally, in section 102(c) of

IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

### Determination and Waiver

#### Section 1

The United States Border Patrol’s Rio Grande Valley Sector is an area of high illegal entry. For the last several years, the Rio Grande Valley Sector has seen more apprehensions of illegal aliens than any other sector of the United States Border Patrol (“Border Patrol”). For example, in fiscal year 2017 alone, Border Patrol apprehended over 137,000 illegal aliens. In that same year Border Patrol seized approximately 260,000 pounds of marijuana and approximately 1,200 pounds of cocaine.

In order to satisfy the need for additional border infrastructure in the Rio Grande Valley Sector, DHS will take action to construct barriers and roads. DHS will construct barriers and roads within various segments of the border in the Rio Grande Valley Sector. The segments of the border within which such construction will occur are referred to herein as the “project area” and are more specifically described in Section 2 below.

#### Section 2

I determine that the following areas in the vicinity of the United States border, located in Hidalgo County in the State of Texas, within the United States Border Patrol’s Rio Grande Valley Sector, are areas of high illegal entry (the “project area”):

- Starting approximately a quarter mile west of the location where the levee intersects Goodwin/Abram road and running east in proximity to the International Boundary and Water Commission (“IBWC”) levee to approximately a quarter mile east of Anzalduas Dam Road, a total distance of approximately eight (8) miles.
- Starting at the eastern boundary of the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge and running east in proximity to the IBWC levee approximately two and four-tenths (2.4) miles to the western boundary of the Monterrey Banco Tract of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge.
- Starting at the eastern boundary of the Monterrey Banco Tract of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge and running south and east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately one and one-half (1.5) miles.

- Starting at the eastern boundary of the La Coma Tract of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge and running east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately two and one-half (2.5) miles.

- Starting where South International Boulevard crosses the IBWC levee and running west and east in proximity to the IBWC levee approximately one-half (0.5) of a mile in both directions.

- Starting approximately one-quarter (0.25) of a mile west of the western boundary of the Mercedes Settling Basin and running northeast in proximity to the IBWC levee approximately two and one-half (2.5) miles.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States in the project area. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the project area, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive in their entirety, with respect to the construction of roads and physical barriers (including, but not limited to, accessing the project area, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the project area, all of the following statutes, including all federal, state, or other laws, regulations, and legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes, as amended: The National Environmental Policy Act (Pub. L. 91–190, 83 Stat. 852 (Jan. 1, 1970) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*)); the Endangered Species Act (Pub. L. 93–205, 87 Stat. 884 (Dec. 28, 1973) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)); the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*)); the National Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 89–665, 80 Stat. 915 (Oct. 15, 1966), as amended, repealed, or replaced by Public Law 113–287 (Dec. 19, 2014) (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*, now codified at 54 U.S.C. 100101 note and 54 U.S.C. 300101 *et seq.*)); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*); the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715 *et seq.*); the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*); the Archeological Resources Protection Act (Pub. L. 96–95 (16 U.S.C.



470aa *et seq.*); the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470aaa *et seq.*); the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.*); the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*); the Noise Control Act (42 U.S.C. 4901 *et seq.*); the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*); the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 86-523, as amended, repealed, or replaced by Pub. L. 113-287 (Dec. 19, 2014) (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 469 *et seq.*, now codified at 54 U.S.C. 312502 *et seq.*)); the Antiquities Act (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 431 *et seq.*, now codified 54 U.S.C. 320301 *et seq.*); the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*, now codified at 54 U.S.C. 3201-320303 & 320101-320106); the Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. 4201 *et seq.*); the Coastal Zone Management Act (Pub. L. 92-583 (16 U.S.C. 1451, *et seq.*)); the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Pub. L. 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*)); the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (Pub. L. 89-669, 16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee); National Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (Pub. L. 84-1024 (16 U.S.C. 742a, *et seq.*)); the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Pub. L. 73-121 (16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*)); the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*); the River and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403); the Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.*); and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede the previous waiver published in the **Federal Register** on April 8, 2008 (73 FR 19077), which shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with its terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Dated: October 4, 2018.

**Kirstjen M. Nielsen,**

*Secretary of Homeland Security.*

[FR Doc. 2018-22063 Filed 10-10-18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9111-14-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-5994-N-04]

### Operations Notice for the Expansion of the Moving to Work Demonstration Program; Republication and Extension of Comment Period

**AGENCY:** Office of Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** HUD is republishing the Operations Notice published in the **Federal Register** on October 5, 2018, which omitted the Appendix. This Notice includes the Appendix and the public comment period is extended accordingly.

The Public Housing/Section 8 Moving to Work (MTW) demonstration program was first established under Section 204 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 to provide statutory and regulatory flexibility to participating public housing agencies (PHAs) under three statutory objectives. Those three statutory objectives are: To reduce cost and achieve greater cost effectiveness in Federal expenditures; to give incentives to families with children whose heads of household are either working, seeking work, or are participating in job training, educational or other programs that assist in obtaining employment and becoming economically self-sufficient; and to increase housing choices for low-income families. This Operations Notice for the Expansion of the MTW Demonstration Program (Operations Notice) establishes requirements for the implementation and continued operation of the MTW demonstration program pursuant to the 2016 MTW Expansion Statute.

**DATES:** *Comment Due Date:* November 26, 2018.

#### ADDRESSES:

*Electronic Submission of Comments.* HUD strongly encourages interested persons to submit comments electronically. Electronic submission of comments allows the commenter maximum time to prepare and submit a comment, ensures timely receipt by HUD, and enables HUD to make them immediately available to the public. Interested persons may submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Comments submitted electronically through the [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) website can be viewed by other commenters and interested members of the public. Commenters should follow the

instructions provided on that site to submit comments electronically.

*Submission of Comments by Mail.* Alternatively, interested persons may submit comments regarding this Notice to the Regulations Division, Office of General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 10276, Washington, DC 20410-0500. Communications must refer to the above docket number and title.

*Note:* To receive consideration as public comments, comments must be submitted through one of the two methods specified above. Again, all submissions must refer to the docket number and title of the Notice.

*No Facsimile Comments.* Facsimile (fax) comments are not acceptable.

*Public Inspection of Public Comments.* All properly submitted comments and communications submitted to HUD will be available for public inspection and copying between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. weekdays at the above address. Due to security measures at the HUD Headquarters building, an appointment to review the public comments must be scheduled in advance by calling the Regulations Division at 202-708-3055 (this is not a toll-free number). Individuals with speech or hearing impairments may access this number via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339 (this is a toll-free number). Copies of all comments submitted are available for inspection and downloading at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Marianne Nazzaro, Director, Moving to Work Demonstration Program, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 4130, Washington, DC 20410; email address [mtw-info@hud.gov](mailto:mtw-info@hud.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This republication of the October 5, 2018 Operations Notice, originally published at 83 FR 50387, includes an Appendix that was omitted.

#### I. Background

Section 239 of the Fiscal Year 2016 Appropriations Act, Public Law 114-113 (2016 MTW Expansion Statute), signed by the President in December 2015, authorizes HUD to expand the MTW demonstration program from the current size of 39 agencies to an additional 100 agencies over a period of 7 years. This Notice was originally published on January 23, 2017, in the **Federal Register**, entitled "Operations Notice for the Expansion of the Moving to Work Demonstration Program