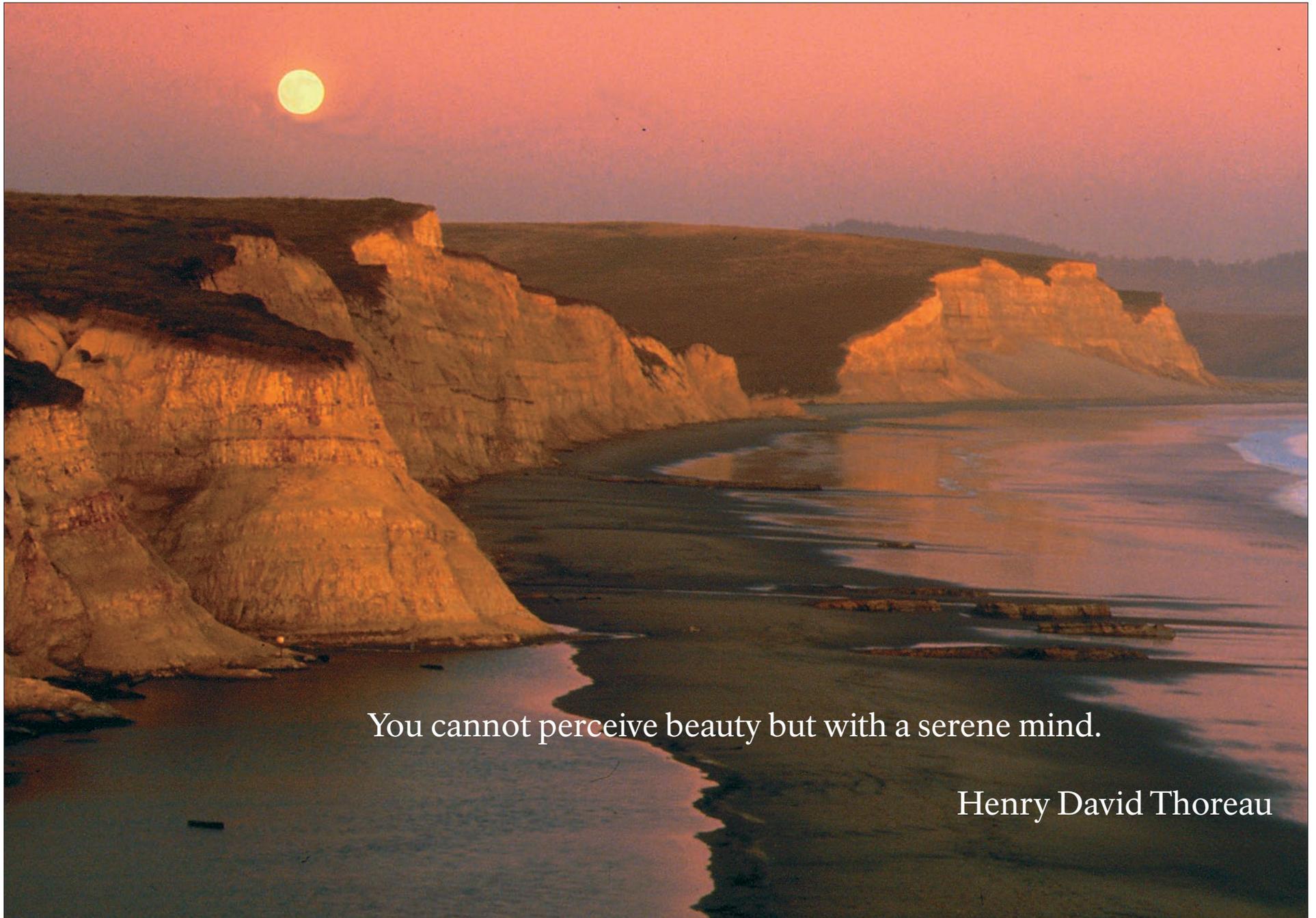




Point Reyes National Seashore 2006 Year in Review





You cannot perceive beauty but with a serene mind.

Henry David Thoreau

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A Message from the Superintendent

Dear Friends of Point Reyes,

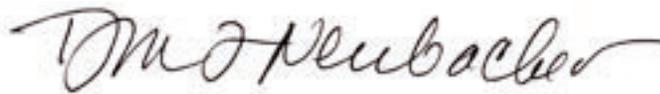
This past year marked another successful year preserving this coastal treasure and providing an exceptional experience to park visitors.

Projects ranging from finalizing repair to the only intact Lifeboat Station marine railway system on the Pacific coast, to continued efforts to protect the northern spotted owl and numerous species of threatened and endangered plants and animals continued as one of the Park's trademarks.

As you read on, many of the past year's highlights are illustrated in this document. The park served over 2 million visitors this year and continues to be one of the top thirty most visited parks in the nation. You'll discover the significant strides park staff has made in resource protection, science, visitor services, and facility maintenance. The park staff are some of the most dedicated public servants in the national park system.

We hope you will continue to discover the wonders of this magnificent piece of California. Join us in working to save this coastal sanctuary.

Sincerely,



Don L. Neubacher
Superintendent



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Park Map



One of America's greatest coastlines, Point Reyes National Seashore comprises over 71,000 acres, including 32,000 acres of wilderness are. Estuaries, windswept beaches, coastal grasslands, salt marshes, and coniferous forests create a haven of 80 miles of unspoiled and undeveloped coastline. Located just an hour's drive from an urban area populated by eight million people, the park receives over two million visitors annually. Abundant recreational opportunities include 147 miles of hiking trails, backcountry campgrounds, and numerous beaches.

Geologically, Point Reyes National Seashore is a land in motion. The great San Andreas Fault separates the Point Reyes Peninsula from the rest of the North American continent. Granite bedrock found here matches the bedrock in the Southern Sierra Nevada range. This indicates the peninsula has moved over 300 miles northwest over a period of 30 million years. As wildland habitat is lost elsewhere in California, the relevance of the Point Reyes Peninsula as a protected area with a notably rich biological diversity increases. Over 45% of North American avian species and nearly 18% of California's plant species are found here due to the variety of habitat and uniqueness of the geology. Twenty-seven threatened and endangered species exist within the Seashore.

Point Reyes contains examples of the world's major ecosystem types. For this reason it was internationally recognized in 1988 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Man and the Biosphere program and named the Central California Coast Biosphere Reserve.

The cultural history of Point Reyes dates back some 5,000 years ago to the Coast Miwok Indians who were the first human inhabitants of the peninsula and are still here. Over 120 known village sites exist within the park. According to many experts, Sir Francis Drake landed here in 1579, the first European to do so. In response to the many shipwrecks on the treacherous coastal waters, key lighthouse and lifesaving stations were established by the United States Government in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In the early 1800s, Mexican land grantees established ranchos. These were followed by a wave of American agricultural operations which continue to this day in the Seashore's pastoral zone.



Native flowers thrive along undeveloped coastline at Point Reyes National Seashore



Highlights from this past year



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Wildlife Monitoring Results

Staff completed the second year of a three-year tule elk population monitoring project, a cooperative venture with University of California, Berkeley and USGS. Four tule elk cows were captured via anesthetic dart for radio collaring and sampling, bringing the total number of radio-instrumented animals in the study to 41. Study animals were monitored year-round at Limantour, D Ranch and Tomales Point, and tested for pregnancy and disease. Thirty-four elk calves were captured, by hand in the spring, and monitored intensively for 6-9 months to collect important survival and recruitment data. During the calving season, intensive monitoring of cows and calves for mortalities resulting in new information on the incidence of dystocia (difficult calving) and mineral deficiencies on the Tomales Point elk range. Population censusing of Tomales Point indicated that elk currently number approximately 480 parkwide.

Wildlife staff, along with Law Enforcement staff and volunteers, also intensively monitored the Tomales Point reserve for antler poaching during the antler drop season, from January through April. A one-day “antler round-up”, involving 15 volunteers and staff, resulted in collection of a total of 93 antlers (50% of the estimated 2006 production) which were subsequently chipped and redistributed on the various elk ranges. It is

thought that the high visibility of the monitoring, as well as the round-up, will serve to discourage repeat poachers in the coming season.

The Non-Native Deer Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was completed in August 2006, the culmination of 5 years of consultation with experts and the public, research and population modeling. Assisted by the Denver Service Center (Environmental Quality Division) 1,900 pieces of correspondence received during the public comment period in 2005 were catalogued and all substantive comments responded to in the EIS.

Wild turkey numbers and range within the Seashore were monitored by PRBO Science, resulting in monitoring protocols that can be used yearly by NPS staff to assess turkey populations. Wildlife staff cooperated with other state and county agency personnel in managing turkeys inside and outside NPS boundaries.

Wildlife staff participated in West Nile Virus and Avian Influenza planning, participating in interagency response planning at the state, county and local levels.



Park biologist redistributing elk antlers to the tule elk range



Using Resources to Teach, Inspire and Reconnect

In 2006, over 6,000 students used Point Reyes as an outdoor classroom through our curriculum-based interpretive programs. Additionally, over 34,000 people attended our ranger-led programs geared for all ages. When attendance at visitor centers and other outreach programs are included, over 650,000 visitor contacts were made by the interpretive staff.

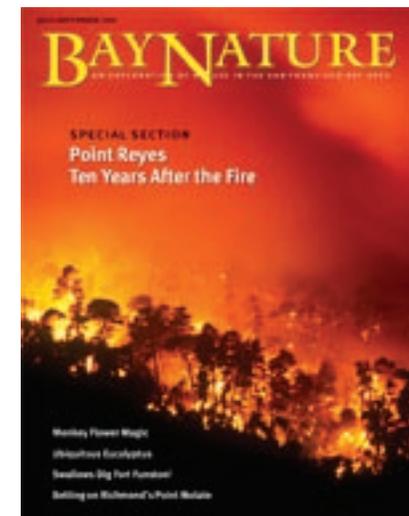
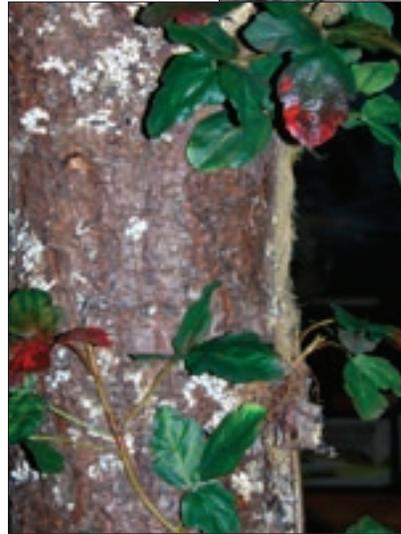
One large project that was completed was the fabrication of the forest and grassland sections in the Bear Valley Visitor Center. Staff was able to contract out design and fabrication work of this section of the visitor center that was over 20 years old and included fabrication and cleaning of the Douglas fir, Bishop pine, and alder trees, as well as various taxidermy work.

Additionally, the interpretive panels for the Lighthouse Visitor Center and the courtyard at the Ken Patrick Visitor Center were redesigned.

With the assistance of Discovery Communications Inc. and Bay Nature Institute, the Seashore's Interpretive staff won two national awards from the National Association for Interpretation in the Media Awards competition. Those projects were *Point Reyes: The Point of Kings* DVD and the publication *Out of the Flames*.



Some of the new exhibits installed in the Bear Valley Visitor Center and the *Out of the Flames* publication



Visitor and Resource Protection (VRP)

It has been a busy year for the VRP Division. Rangers dealt with over 600 case incidents including several major technical rescue operations and searches.

Some of the smaller projects we completed this year include installing a new radio system for contact with Marin County, replacing our old all terrain vehicle, and refurbishing one of our patrol boats with a new console and engine.

Besides our usual land and marine patrols, we concentrated on two initiatives this year.

The first was a program to prevent elk antler poaching in the Tule Elk Preserve. Rangers concentrated on surveillance activities to deter antler poaching and detect violators. The program was a success and will be continued in the future.

In the late summer and fall, we were faced with a large marijuana growing problem. Five different fields were found within the park, and seven more were found on the boundaries. Working with the Marin County Sheriff's Office and other agencies, NPS staff eradicated over 43,000 marijuana plants and discovered significant evidence tying the field to Mexican drug trafficking organizations.

Special Park Uses

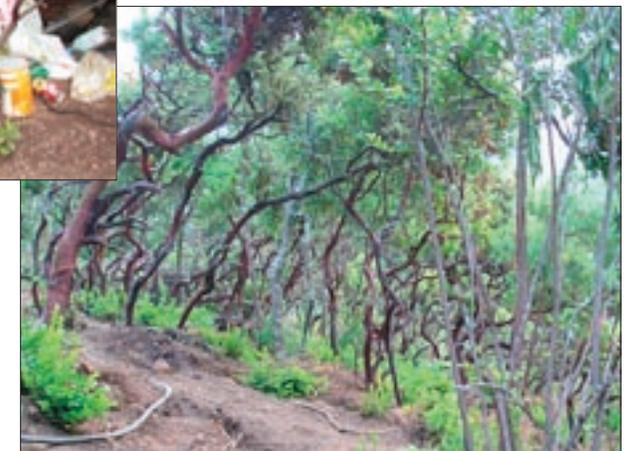
The Special Park Uses Branch issued over 165 permits and coordinated the issuing of a new contract for the Drakes Beach Café. Preliminary work was done on a new contract for the Stewart Horse Camp, and inspections were performed on all of the existing concession operations.

Morgan Horse Ranch

The Ranch staff continued to provide high quality care and training for the park's Morgan horses. Training efforts concentrated on preparing horses to operate successfully in the elk range.



Marijuana grow sites left behind significant amounts of litter as well as serious scarring of the landscape.



Vegetation Management

The Point Reyes National Seashore Vegetation Team made significant contributions to habitat restoration and conservation at Point Reyes and throughout the entire Pacific West Region.

Habitat Restoration

Staff completed a three-year NPS-funded Cape-ivy project to remove infestations across 27 acres of coastal scrub and riparian habitat. A term technician hired and supervised five full-time interns, several small contractors, and one large contract crew to map 4.86 acres of new infested areas and remove ivy from 16.46 acres. Photo-monitoring was completed at select sites; a final project report was submitted to the Natural Resources Protection and Preservation program.



Volunteer crew removing European beachgrass from Abbots Lagoon

Funds from the Cape Mohican oil spill and the NPS Line Item Construction Program supported restoration work in our coastal dune systems. Approximately three acres of initial removal of European beachgrass and 24 acres of follow up treatment were completed in the areas north and south of the mouth of Abbots Lagoon. This project continues to work towards total restoration of 50 acres of critical dune habitat. As in FY05, male snowy plovers continue to use the restored area to rear the majority of fledged chicks. Tidestrom's lupine and beach layia continue natural recolonization of the restoration area. Additional funding was secured to restore a unique geologic feature at the Point Reyes Headlands; in FY08, 80 acres of bluff habitat will be restored with NRPP-Disturbed Lands funds.

An AmeriCorps intern was hired for 11 months to manage the habitat restoration volunteer program to help with follow-up on project sites. Volunteers contributed 7,510 hours to the vegetation program. In addition to the coastal dune and Cape-ivy projects listed above, staff and volunteers removed eleven high priority species from 22.75 acres park-wide.



Rare Plant Conservation

Sonoma alopecurus and Sonoma spineflower were monitored by SF Bay Parks network Inventory and Monitoring staff, Seashore staff and volunteers. Researchers from Washington University, Saint Louis, MO, continued research in coastal systems examining seed predation of Tidestrom's lupine, pollination differences between native and nonnative thistles, and reproduction patterns of the genus *Linanthus*. The fire management group contributed to rare plant conservation by funding and managing contracts for a park-wide survey of the CNPS-listed endangered (1B) *Arctostaphylos virgata* and a set of guidelines to ensure protection of the park's Marin manzanita populations when conducting fire management or trail maintenance projects. The range program assisted NPS researcher Dianna Immel with the reintroduction of the federally endangered showy indian clover (*Trifolium amoenum*) to the Seashore. During the fall of 2007, planting seed of this extirpated, robust annual in native coastal prairie on D Ranch will occur.



Park staff assessing effectiveness of seeding project at D Ranch



California Exotic Plant Management Team

The California Exotic Plant Management Team (CEPMT) expanded to five teams, serving 13 parks that range from a few feet above sea level at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, up to the Sierra Nevada parks. This year the CEPMT helped parks treat 53 species on 126 sites. As in previous years, services were expanded to parks through increasing field staff. From 2002 to 2006, the program has expanded from a 6-person team to a 25-person, multi-team program. A large part of the field presence is through a partnership with the Student Conservation Association, providing 18 of our 25 team members. Growth was made possible through grants, outreach and partnering with the US Forest Service and Sierra Club, and incentives for parks contributing resources to the CEPMT. The refinement of techniques, leveraging of efforts, and heightened field presence in 2006 has resulted in a 163% increase in annual-acres-treated since the inception of this program (49 net-infested acres were treated in 2002, and 129 acres in 2006).

One of the highlights of this season has been the intensive treatment of Scotch broom at Point Reyes National Seashore. Comprehensive planning, supplemental fuels management funds, assistance from a Public Land Corp-funded CEPMT, and partnership support from Marin County Public Works resulted in significant progress towards the control of satellite infestations of Scotch broom within the park. A 563-acre inventory in coastal scrub and forest understory documented 58 acres of Scotch broom. Initial treatment of these acres has us poised to target the core of this prolific infestation with an interdisciplinary fire and resources management approach.



Removing Cape ivy at Point Reyes National Seashore (above) and CEPMT arriving at Devil's Postpile National Monument (below)



Range Management Program

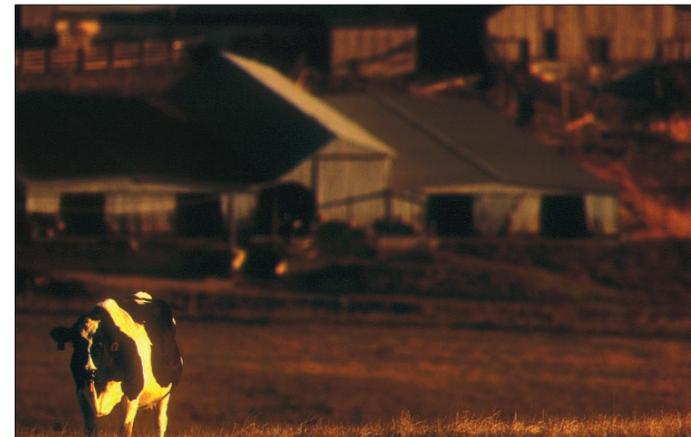
This year showed a renewed energy and commitment to the range program for dairy and beef ranches.

One of the highlights of the Range program this season has been the protection of aquatic resources along Home Ranch Creek. Working with the McDonald permittee, three bull pastures were fenced off to keep the bulls out of the creek. Another fence was installed on the opposite side of the creek to exclude cattle from the creek. A section of boundary fence was installed above the wet meadows at the mouth of Home Ranch Creek, preventing cattle from grazing and lounging in the wet meadows and directly accessing lower Home Bay. In addition, the McDonalds installed a 3,000 foot fence around an archaeological site to protect prehistoric artifacts along the eroding estuarine bluffs. The new fencing combined with the new septic system has resulted in a reduction of fecal coliform counts detected during water quality monitoring.

The Range program assisted NRCS and local ranchers with compliance and technical guidance on projects to conserve resources on rangelands at Point Reyes and Golden Gate. Water development projects are in various stages at G Ranch, J Ranch and K Ranch. Storm water

management from dairy operations was initiated at B Ranch. A manure management system was installed at I Ranch. Staff is in the early planning phases of fencing for seasonal enclosure of aquatic systems and water development at H Ranch.

The Range program has completed the first stage of the Tomales Bay Rangeland BMP Pathogen TMDL Implementation Project. With the assistance of an Americorps staff and a summer intern, pasture assessments were completed for all pastures that drain directly or indirectly into Tomales Bay. The results of the pasture assessments will assist park staff in understanding problem areas for the implementation of the next stages of the project and for future management actions to improve water quality from park lands.



Cow at the Historic B Ranch



Monitoring Changes in Seal Populations

Seals are excellent indicators of ecosystem health because they are a major component of the marine food web and respond promptly to changes in the marine ecosystem. The park intensively monitors northern elephant seals and harbor seals. Biologists monitor the seal terrestrial colonies where seals come onshore to pup, breed and rest. The information gleaned from these studies is used to guide park management. For example, the park initiated a stewardship program to educate park visitors and protect seals as new elephant seal colonies formed in areas accessible to the public. Biologists also study environmental factors which may effect the seal population such as winter storms and associated high surf that can wash away newborn pups, El Niño events, landslides, and predation by white sharks. At Point Reyes, researchers will be able to measure the effects of sea level rise associated with global climate change, for example, that could significantly alter seal breeding habitat, pup survival, and survival of the species.

Harbor seals are the dominant and only year round resident pinniped at Point Reyes. The Point Reyes seal population represents the largest concentration of harbor seals in the State of California, other than the Channel Islands, accounting for 20% of the

mainland breeding population and for the largest concentration in the state. In 2006, volunteers completed 221 surveys at sites in Marin County between March 1st and July 31st. The combined maximum pup count total for all sites during the breeding season was 1,056 pups. The 2006 pup count is only 6% lower than 2005. Pup numbers appeared to decrease slightly since 2004, and 2006 was the lowest pup count recorded since 1998. Drakes Estero and Double Point continue to show the highest numbers of pups, together producing 56% of the pups seen. The decline in the overall number of pups produced in 2006 compared to the previous five years may be related to changes in marine conditions. Upwelling was much reduced in 2006 and similar to 2005, resulting in reduced algal and krill, which in turn may affect food availability for harbor seals.



Volunteer docents observing and counting seals along the Headlands



Protecting Quiet Soundscapes

A remarkable diversity of natural sounds occur at Point Reyes National Seashore. From the crashing of ocean waves into rocky headlands blending with the call of Common Murres and Oystercatchers to resonance of condensed fog dripping off the branches of Douglas fir trees, the richness of natural soundscapes parallels the Seashore's wealth of habitats. The National Park Service's mandate of preservation extends to soundscapes. Natural and cultural sounds are considered a resource or asset in the same way as the native plants, wildlife, and historic structures. National Park Service policy requires, to the extent possible, the preservation of natural soundscapes. In order to inventory some of the Seashore's soundscapes and develop an understanding of factors affecting the natural acoustic condition, we initiated an acoustic monitoring program.

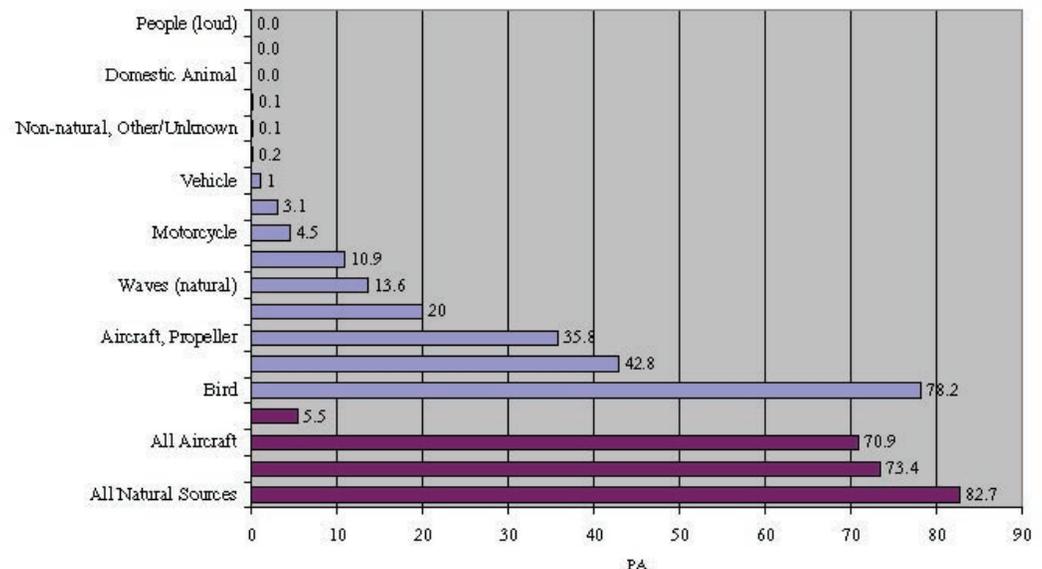
Detailed acoustic data were collected by an automated monitor at 2 sites in the Seashore's backcountry for several weeks. The highly sensitive monitor captures a 10 second digital recording every two minutes and collects 1 second decibel (Leq) data. In addition to the unattended acoustic data collection, park staff collected audibility data during several one hour long listening sessions. These data were analyzed to determine the percent time each sound source was audible and the time interval free from human-cause sounds. The median sound level

for the entire measurement period at the Meadow Trail backcountry site was 28.2 dBA, the sound level comparable with a quiet library. Sound levels near the Bear Valley Visitor Center averaged about 40dB, comparable to the noise level experienced in a suburban neighborhood at night. The information gathered during 2006 was used to help craft the Seashore's Draft General Management Plan, and will be used in the future to craft soundscape stewardship strategies and as reference information for future comparisons.



Acoustical data collection equipment. Graph below shows percent of monitored time attributed to specific recorded sounds.

Percent time audible (PA) for all sound sources during attended logging at PORE002 Sky Meadow, Point Reyes National Seashore Winter 05/06 (n=5 hour-long sessions, between 10am and 2pm)



Facility Management Makes a Difference

The Facility Management operation accomplished several large and important projects in 2006. The project management and engineering branch provided construction management for the complete reconstruction of the historic Lifeboat Station Marine Railway and Pier, a National Historic Landmark, using Line Item Construction funds for approximately \$1.3 million. The Drakes Beach restroom and wastewater system were upgraded and improved to meet visitor satisfaction and safety regulations. A new water system is in place for both Wildcat and Glen campgrounds and a new well was developed for the Wilkins Ranch.

The Roads branch completed an important road repair project with the entire reconstruction of the unpaved Pine Ridge Road on Ottinger's Hill. They were also responsible for the placement of rock and the ditching on Coast Camp Road, assisted Fire Management by mowing fuel breaks at several locations throughout the park, graded and ditched the entire length of Stewart Trail (9 miles), completed the armoring of parking lot surfaces with rock at Bull Point, Tomales Bay, and Five Brooks Trailheads, repaired the slide on Drakes Beach Road; and placed rock and ditched Sacramento Landing Road. In addition, the Roads branch managed the repair and chip sealing of Chimney Rock Road.

The Trails branch again provided for a successful summer YCC program maintaining over 70 miles of backcountry trails, resulting in 3,840 hours. They provided necessary clearing of Bishop Pine seedlings on Inverness Ridge and Drakes View Trails. The Trails branch also brushed 80 miles of trail and provided campground



landscaping. The Adopt-a-Trail program successfully managed 10 large groups which resulted in 3,381 hours of labor.

The Buildings & Utilities branch completed the remodel of the Bear Valley restroom facility in Fiscal Year 2006. This restroom is a model of sustainable practices and materials and was featured in the NPS Green Voice. B&U managed the removal of the Drakes Beach Café trailer, stabilized and repaired numerous flood-damaged park structures, provided for the complete rehabilitation of a residential water system, installed 12 new electrical transfer switches for emergency services, and completed over 200 work orders

Development of a new well at Wilkins Ranch (left) and sustainably designed Bear Valley Restroom (below)



Science Behind the Scenery

The Science Coordination and Research Division provides direction and coordination for the development of research programs for the Seashore. The objectives of the program are to 1) identify, prioritize and integrate park-specific research needs with those of other parks, agencies and organizations, 2) inventory and monitor natural resources at Point Reyes NS and other parks of the San Francisco Bay Area Network, and 3) disseminate and communicate research findings.

Pacific Coast Science and Learning Center - The Pacific Coast Science and Learning Center (PCSLC) is one of 15 centers across the country working to increase the effectiveness and communication of research and science results in the national parks through:

- Facilitating the use of parks for scientific inquiry
- Supporting science-informed decision making
- Communicating relevance and providing access to research knowledge
- Promoting resource stewardship through partnerships

Tomales Bay Biodiversity Partnership – The PCSLC has begun to devote significant support to the Tomales Bay Watershed Council (the Seashore is a member) to aid with science needs such as mapping, proposal development,

database support, and guidance on development of a species of local interest list that will direct future conservation efforts in the Bay.

Fungal Forays – Over 125 volunteers and 10 taxonomists participated in two fungi inventories of Point Reyes that increased the known species in the park from ~110 to over 340! The inventory will be repeated in 2007.

Eight interns were paired with researchers or resource management staff at bay area parks on research or monitoring projects.



Participants from the fungal forays (above) and NPS crews assisting with cleanup along Tomlaes Bay (left)



Where Have All the Plovers Gone?

The Seashore has historically been an important nesting and wintering area for the federally threatened western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*). The population decline over the past thirty years prompted the listing in 1993, largely due to loss of habitat by encroachment of non-native vegetation, predation pressure, and disturbance from recreational use of beaches. PRBO Conservation Science (PRBO) has been working closely with the National Park Service to reach the target population increase of the Snowy Plover Recovery Plan of 64 breeding birds (32 nesting pairs) within the Seashore. The current total population estimate is around 2,300 based on a survey in 2005, and the California estimate is around 1,719, up from 1,680 in 2005. The US Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that the population has increased over the past 15 years because of the strong protection provided by the Endangered Species Act.

Over the years, PRBO and PRNS have experimented with a variety of management measures to help the plovers reproduce successfully, including erecting exclosures around nests, creating seasonal closures around nesting habitat and removing invasive plants. After all of this effort, the plover nesting season in 2006 was the most successful since 1995. An estimated 24 nests were protected with exclosures and 51 eggs hatched out of 69 laid (74% hatching success). Of the chicks hatched, 23 fledged, yielding a 45% fledging rate.

Over the past five years, the Seashore has restored around 50 acres of coastal dune by removing European beach grass and ice plant from an area around Abbotts Lagoon. The restoration effort is greatly benefiting the recovery of plovers at the Seashore because plovers have more habitat to nest and forage in, and to avoid predators. Two nests occurred in the restored habitat in 2005 and another two in 2006, and many more chicks were raised there.

Visitor education is very important to the success of plovers at the Seashore because the birds are easily disturbed by recreationists on beaches, unaware of the issues. When disturbed, chicks are exposed to predators and use energy needed for growth. Egg failure and chick mortality remain high because of disturbance, predation, environmental factors and other reasons, with 18 eggs failing to hatch (26%) and 29 chicks failing to fledge in 2006. The survival of every chick is important during this time of building up the population, and the park will continue the protection, restoration and education programs in the near future until the population reaches and is sustained at the recovery plan target number of 64 breeding birds, and reproduces at least 1 chick per male.



Western snowy plover on nest

© Susan Van Der Wal



Fire as a Resource Tool

The Division of Fire Management had another successful year that was highlighted by change and evolution.

The new Fire Management work center was completed with tremendous assistance from the Division of Facility Management and the PWR Architect. The new work center consists of two separate buildings. An administrative office and a Fire Engine Barn houses 2 fire engines and a 10 person fire equipment cache. The completion of the Fire Management work center at Bear Valley Headquarters area allows the fire program to integrate its operations with other park Divisions and allows better communications with other park staffs.

While wildfire occurrence at the Seashore was minimal in FY06, the Fire Operations program continued to evolve as the National Fire Plan evolves. The 5-person Hazardous Fuels Removal Crew spent most of the summer off park supporting wildland fire incidents and prescribed burn projects. A highlight of the summer was the Fuels Crew combining with personnel from Pinnacles National Monument and Bureau of Land Management's Fort Ord Hazardous Fuels Removal Crew to make up the "Bay Area Interagency Fire Use Crew." This interagency crew was assigned to the Bybee

Fire, deemed a Wildland Fire Use for Resource Benefit incident at Crater Lake National Park during the month of September. Meantime the Fire Engine crew spent half the month of August supporting Lassen Volcanic National Park and Bureau of Land Management's Eagle Lake District in northeastern California.

Hazardous fuels treatment continued on the Seashore treating 335 acres, primarily consisting of mechanical methods. One 35-acre prescribed burn at Limantour Road was completed in late October. Though relatively small in size this burn is another critical treatment in creating a continuous roadside corridor of reduced fuels along Limantour Road.

The Fire Management Plan – Operational Strategy was completed this year and thus completes the immediate fire management planning process required by the national office. The plan was cited as "...one of the best done in the Region."



Bybee Fire at Crater Lake NP (above) and fire in Yosemite NP (below)



Site Preparation Begins at Point Reyes

With the receipt of a \$1 million grant from the Migratory Bird Conservation Council announced in September, the Point Reyes National Seashore Association is quickly moving towards its fundraising goal of \$5.75 million for wetlands restoration at the Giacomini Wetlands located at the head of Tomales Bay. With a significant amount of the fundraising accomplished, the Seashore Association has also begun initial preparation on the site to lay the groundwork for major restoration in 2007 and 2008.

With this latest grant, the Seashore Association has secured commitments for \$4 million for the Giacomini Wetlands project, the vast majority of which has come from private foundations and generous individuals.

In October, the Seashore Association began \$300,000 worth of habitat enhancements on the site at the south end of Tomales Bay. Work included enhancing freshwater marsh for the California red-legged frog and creating a new high tide refuge for clapper rails.

This preliminary work will conclude in the winter with revegetation of the enhanced habitat sites using native species. These improvements will ensure that threatened and endangered species continue to have suitable habitat even as large-scale levee removal and restoration begins in 2007.



Giacomini Wetlands looking to the north



Historic Preservation

This year the Point Reyes National Seashore's Historic Preservation Crew completed work on fifteen projects including four out of the park.

The crew completed roofing work on the McIsaac Ranch water tank, the Randall House and the Laird's Landing Shed / Boathouse. Stabilization work was completed on the D Ranch Old Milking Barn. Repair work was completed on the Teixeira Ranch Horse Barn, Teixeira Ranch Old Milking Barn, RCA Receiving Station Antenna Towers, Pierce Ranch Picket Fence and D Ranch Horse Barn siding. The Pierce Ranch Picket Fence and D Ranch Horse Barn were then painted by contract, as was the Wilkins Ranch Creamery Roof and the RCA Transmitting Station in Bolinas.

The crew also fabricated a new oak doorway sill / threshold for the Marine Railway contract work that was underway at the Life Saving Station Boathouse.

Outside the park, the crew completed stabilization and clean up work on a number of structures at the Death Valley Mine complex in Mojave National Preserve, worked with the Historic Preservation Training Center staff on masonry projects at Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (Pennsylvania) and Grey Towers National Historic Site (Maryland) and assisted Grant – Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (Montana) staff in completing painting and roofing projects on a number of structures.

The archaeology program was characterized by field work and reporting. Under cooperative agreement Sonoma State University completed a 300-acre survey and geo-archaeological testing project for the coastal dune restoration project at Abbotts Lagoon. No new sites were discovered and one unknown shipwreck fragment was found and documented. A 110-acre survey of Olema Marsh was completed for the Giacomini Wetlands restoration project by the park archaeologist; no new sites were discovered. The park's VIP Archaeological Site Steward monitored and reported on three archaeological sites of concern, resolved documentation errors for two others, and with the archaeologist attempted to relocate a buried site through soils augering. In addition, the park updated 20 site condition assessments, in part through an ongoing cooperative agreement with Sonoma State University to produce a National Register district nomination for prehistoric sites. Archaeological work was coordinated with the park's affiliated Tribe, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria.



Preservation crew member at work





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cares for special places saved
by the American people
so that all may experience
our heritage.

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