



POINT REYES CASE: LESSONS LEARNED

- 1. Timing and issue framing often prove crucial.***
- 2. Coalitions and converts measurably improve prospects.***
- 3. Policy “victories” are difficult to sustain over time.***
- 4. Local groups can gain precedents empowering national efforts—creating a “tipping point”.***



From MCVB - Directions to:

Muir Woods:

16 miles/40 minutes
US101 S to Exit 445B to CA 1 South

Golden Gate Bridge Vista:

15 miles/25 minutes
US101 S to Alexander Ave/
Exit 442 to Conzelman Rd

Point Reyes Station:

25 miles/45 minutes
Lucas Valley Rd to Nicasio Valley Rd
Rt to Pt Reyes-Petaluma Rd/Left to CA 1













SUBDIVISIONS
approved or projected
in the heart of the
PROPOSED POINT REYES
NATIONAL SEASHORE

MAY 18, 1962 1581



Charles de Young, Founder, Editor and Publisher
George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925 to 1955
Founded 1865 by Charles and M. H. de Young

PAGE 32 Wednesday, March 22, 1961 CCCAA

Eleventh Hour For Pt. Reyes

POINT REYES National Seashore Park, one of the most imaginative public trusts ever conceived, goes before a House Interior subcommittee this week with the hopes of innumerable Californians that Congress will make it come true.

The Chronicle urges the creation of this splendid recreation area where, it is said, a million could swim, hike and camp without crowding. Lying only 30 miles from San Francisco, it is superbly suited to the needs of a great metropolitan region. And Congress should realize, as the National Park Service warned three years ago, that this is the eleventh hour as far as the opportunity or possibility of preserving the Point Reyes region is concerned.

Point Reyes is in Marin county, and Marin county's Supervisors are begging Congress to pinch back on the park. By this action they are shortchanging the future of the people of a metro-











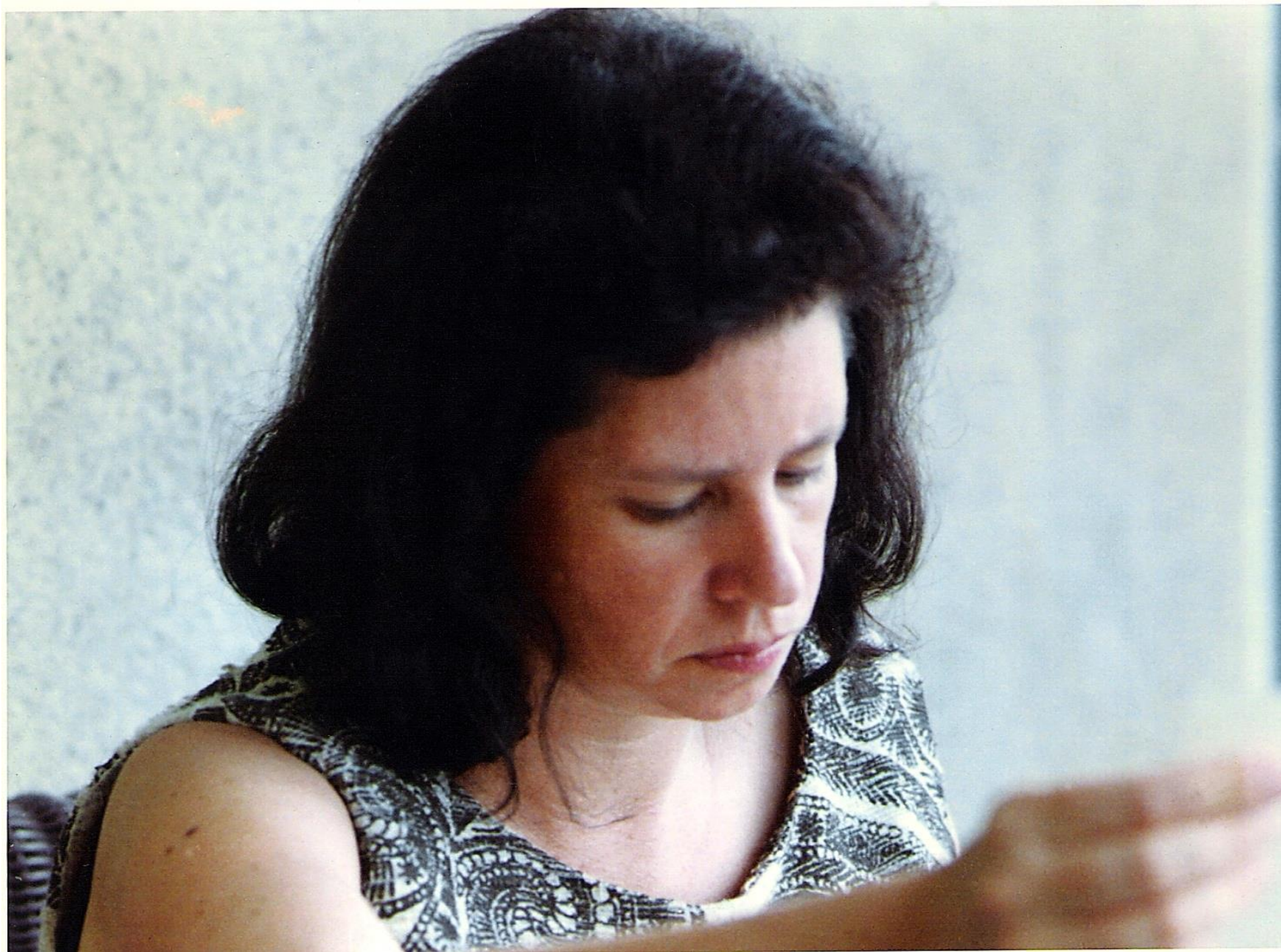












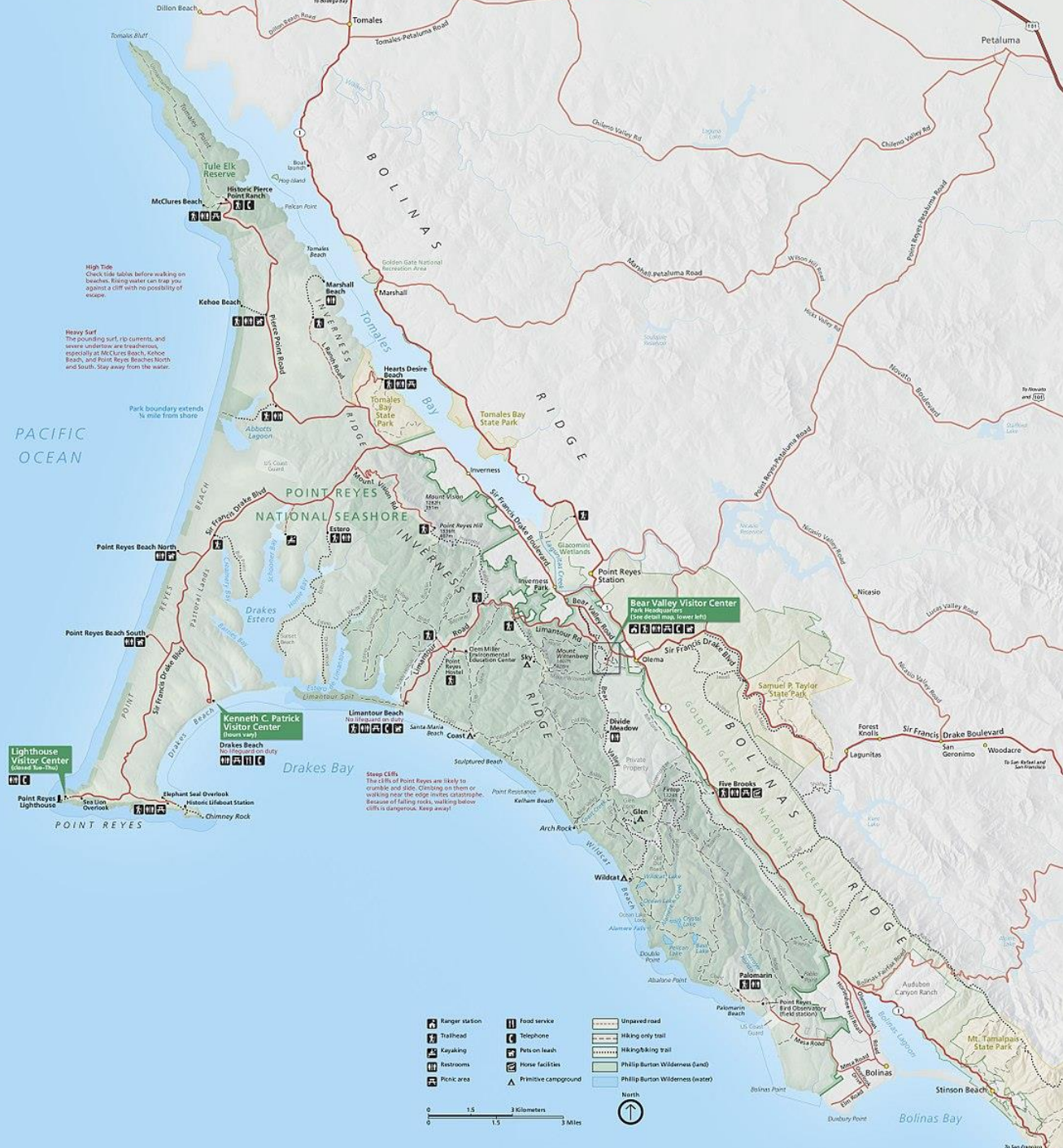
Tipping Point

1. quadrupled federal funds for Point Reyes land acquisition and reopened the US Land and Water Conservation Fund.
2. Cape Cod and Point Reyes led to establishment of eleven more national seashores by 1975.
3. proposal for 28,000 acres grew to encompass dozens of sites and more than 160,000 acres around the San Francisco Bay.
4. SF Bay Area pro-PRNS grassroots groups grew into national organizations of exponentially greater capacity.
5. PRNS helped fuel a national movement that produced a landmark environmental protection laws.
6. PRNS fight helped flip California delegation to deep blue.
7. Culmination was 1978 omnibus “park barrel” bill pushed by San Francisco’s Rep. Phil Burton, funding NPS projects in more than 140 congressional districts across the country.

| Figure 6.4: Membership Trends in Selected Environmental NGOs

Organization	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sierra Club	113,000	182,000	630,000	642,000
National Audubon Society	82,000	400,000	600,000	550,000
Parks Conservation	5,000	32,000	290,000	450,000
Wilderness Society	54,000	45,000	350,000	200,000
Nature Conservancy	22,000	80,000	511,000	1,029,000
Environmental Def. Fund	11,000	46,000	200,000	300,000
Natural Resources Defense	N/A	40,000	170,000	400,000

(Data source: Bosso, Christopher J. "Rethinking the Concept of Membership in Nature Advocacy Organizations." *Policy Studies Journal* 31, no. 3 (2003): 397–411.)



High Tide
Check tide tables before walking on beaches. Rising water can trap you against a cliff with no possibility of escape.

Heavy Surf
The pounding surf, rip currents, and severe undertow are treacherous, especially at McClures Beach, Kehoe Beach, and Point Reyes Beaches North and South. Stay away from the water.

Park boundary extends 1/2 mile from shore

Steep Cliffs
The cliffs of Point Reyes are likely to crumble and slide. Climbing on them or walking near the edge makes dangerous. Because of falling rocks, walking below cliffs is dangerous. Keep away!

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|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ranger station | Food service | Unpaved road |
| Trailhead | Telephone | Hiking only trail |
| Kayaking | Pets on leash | Hiking/biking trail |
| Restrooms | Horse facilities | Philip Burton Wilderness (land) |
| Picnic area | Primitive campground | Philip Burton Wilderness (water) |

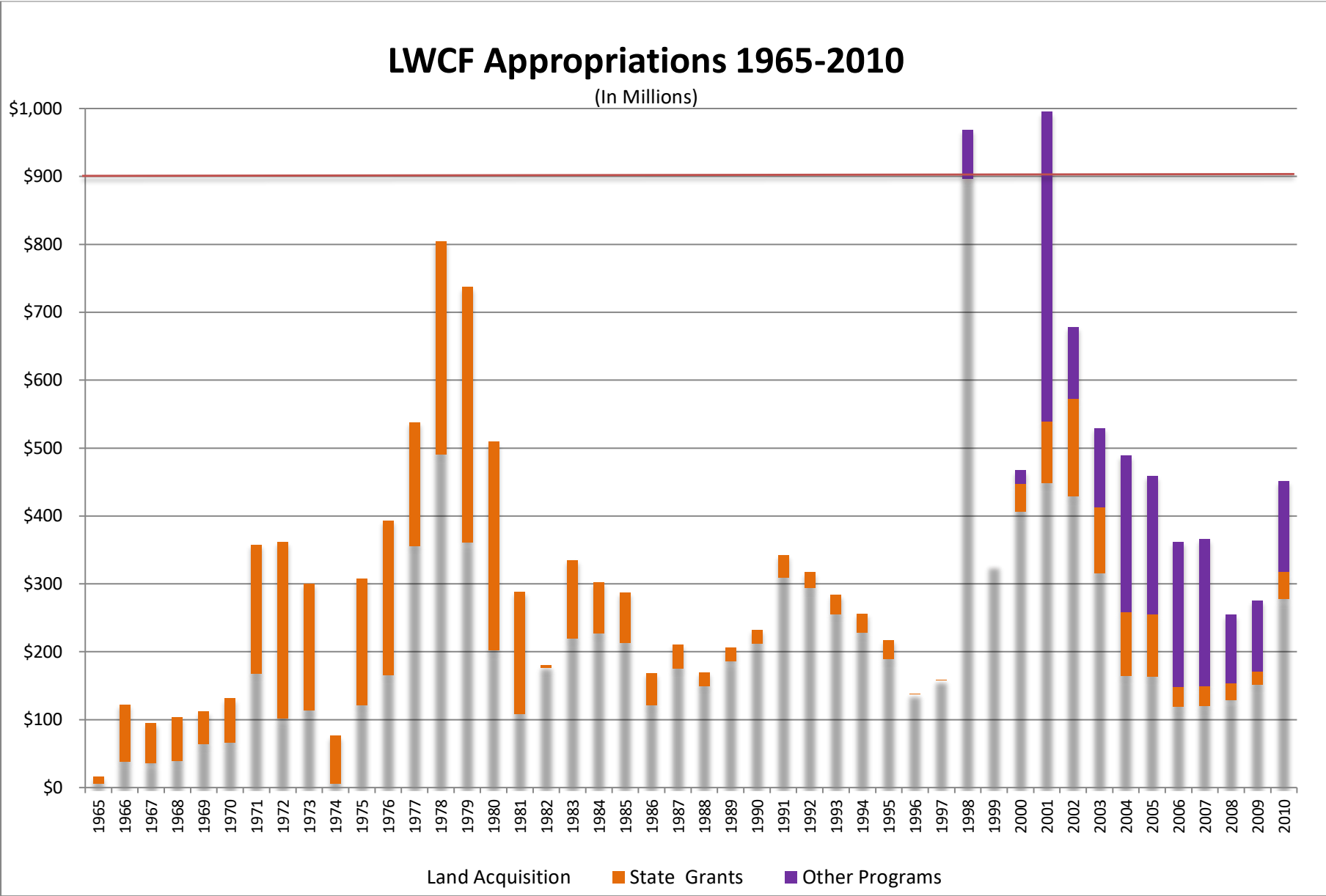




Figure 6.5 | New National Seashores Created 1961-1975

National Seashore	Enacted	Established	Federal Acreage
Cape Cod, MA	1961	1966	28,000
Point Reyes, CA	1962	1972	87,000
Padre Island, TX	1962	1968	130,000
Fire Island, NY	1964	1984	6,000
Assateague, MD & VA	1965	1965	19,000
Cape Lookout, NC	1966	1966	25,000
Pictured Rocks, MI	1966	1972	36,000
Indiana Dunes, IN	1966	1966	11,000
Apostle Islands, WI	1970	1970	42,000
Bear Dunes, MI	1970	1970	57,000
Gulf Islands, MS/AL/FL	1971	1971	100,000
Cumberland Isl., GA	1972	1972	20,000
Canaveral, FL	1975	1975	58,000

(Data source: NPS National Park Index 1916-2016)



Source: Congressional Research Services, Dated August 13, 2010 (<http://crs.ncseonline.org/NLE/CRSreports/10Sep/RL33531.pdf>)

Figure 6.3 Trends in California Congressional Delegation Composition

Year	Total	Democrats	Republicans
1910	8	0	8
1940	20	10	10
1970	38	22	16
2000	53	42	11
2020	53	45	8

Delegation size and partisan balance reflect each year's totals prior to November elections and subsequent reapportionment. (Source for data: U.S. Census Bureau and ~~Ballotpedia~~.)



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