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WDA	EA	General				The ANF Plan was only signed a few months ago. We urge the FG NRA to follow this Plan as closely as possible with plan components, language, and intent. Cooperating Agencies contributed heavily to its development and believe it is imperative to align with the ANF Plan.
WYOOR	EA	General			Should include an objective to track visitation data more accurately.	On several occasions the plan cites an increase in visitation, but there is no objective in place in the Recreation section to improve visitation statistic tracking and no visitation statistics are referenced. We encourage USFS to install traffic counters and to more closely track visitation so informed recreation decisions are possible. This also applies to tracking boating congestion.
WYOOR	EA	General				In general, is there a place to note how this concentrated recreation compares and relates to the recreation opportunities available on the rest of the Ashley?
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	General				In general, and with regard to the preparation of this plan and the management of the NRA: Responsiveness and attention to the public's concerns is key to building partnerships. Lack of communication with local partners is an issue, hindering progress on proposed actions and community goals.

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WDA	EA	10	Table 2-1	<p>OB 01 Within 5 years of the completion of the Management Plan, develop and construct an interpretive site for the public to learn about the indigenous and native people who lived in the area now designated as the Flaming Gorge NRA. Utilize partnerships for the construction, interpretation, and maintenance of interpretive resources.</p>		<p>WDA supports the ANF Objective FW-OB-VESEDU 03: To identify areas where recreational uses such as motorized vehicles and non motorized recreation and livestock grazing overlap or where other uses overlap; to develop and provide information on the multiple-use mission of the Ashley National Forest at one trailhead or other developed recreation site every 3 years (pg. 64 ANF Plan)</p> <p>We are aware of the increase in conflicts between the recreation community/general public and the livestock grazing permittees. Conflicts include high rates of speed, collision with livestock, harassment of livestock, damage to range improvements such as cut fences, gates left open, gunfire shots into stock tanks, piles of trash left near campsite, etc. WDA is concerned the Objective mentioned is not brought forward into the FG NRA Plan adequately and may warrant more inclusion to ensure it is implemented not just across the Ashley, but also the FG NRA.</p>

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WYSPHST	EA	10	Table 2-1	Cultural Resources: OB 01 Within 5 years of the completion of the Management Plan, develop and construct an interpretive site for the public to learn about the indigenous and native people who lived in the area now designated as the Flaming Gorge NRA. Utilize partnerships for the construction, interpretation, and maintenance of interpretive resources.		Will this include interpretation about the Henry's Fork Rock Art Site? The WY SHPO mentioned that site in 2022 during the Ashley NF Plan comments. They had also suggested an interpretive trail and site be developed for the public to visit and learn about that place. Would be appropriate for Alternatives B and C.
WYSPHST	EA	13	Table 2-1	Interpretation DC02: Interpretive sites meet Forest Service interpretive design standards and fit well withn area settings. They are well maintained and draw visitors to them		There may be opportunities to collaborate with the State of Wyoming on interpretive signage through the Wyoming Monuments and Markers program which is administered by the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources.
WYOOR	EA	14	Table 2-1	Public Safety: GO 01		It is essential that this information is communicated to partners, concessionaires, and the public.
WYOOR	EA	14	Table 2-1	Public Safety: GO 02 Assist local, county, and State agencies to maintain a quality law enforcement program in coordination with Forest Service efforts through a cooperative law enforcement agreement. Explore opportunities to increase enforcement presence and education of laws and proper use.		Echo WDA's comment on the need for signage to alert the public to potential issues and proper etiquette to avoid conflicts between recreation users, grazing, and other uses, including high rates of speed, collision with livestock, harrassment of livestock, damage to range improvements such as cut fences, gates left open, gunfire shots into stock tanks, piles of trash left at campsites or along trails, etc. Appropriate for Alternatives B and C.

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WYSPHST	EA	14	Table 2-1	Public Safety: GO 02 Assist local, county, and State agencies to maintain a quality law enforcement program in coordination with Forest Service efforts through a cooperative law enforcement agreement. Explore opportunities to increase enforcement presence and education of laws and proper use.		<p>To support the goals listed in this section, the Wyoming State Trails Program has grants and resources to assist with both motorized and nonmotorized trail planning, education, construction, maintenance, connectivity, and even enforcement.</p> <p>https://wyoparks.wyo.gov/index.php/ohv-off-highway-vehicle-partnership-grants.</p>
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	15	Table 2-1	Recreation and Facilities: C 04 Large public recreational developments or complexes are concentrated. Smaller satellite campgrounds, boating camps, rest stops, and observation sites are suited for and can be developed to provide for developed and dispersed use. Adequate buffers between developments are provided. Where feasible, recreation areas are interconnected with nonmotorized trails.		There is no mention of back country opportunities, open space areas, or undeveloped areas within the FGNRA. Does this align with the Ashley plan, and is there a need to call it out specifically or define areas where it would make sense? Relates to clustering development to promote resource conservation.
WYOOR	EA	16	Table 2-1	A wide range of mountain biking opportunities are available in the FGNRA for both novice and experienced users and there is a range of ride lengths.	after "experienced users" add: opportunities should exist for short rides and longer, multi-day rides.	Long distance, multi-day, rides are becoming more popular and can lead to economic impacts from races, additional nights in hotels or campgrounds, and attract a slightly different user group. Opportunities exist at FGNRA to highlight unique cultural resources and ecosystems while maximizing given land management boundaries through the creation on a long distance mountain biking/hiking trail.
WYOOR	EA	16	Table 2-1	A wide range of mountain biking opportunities are available in the FGNRA for both novice and experienced users and there is a range of ride lengths.	Add to existing language: Include user education signage on all multiuser trails to educate users on trail etiquette.	

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WYOOR	EA	17	Table 2-1	Recreation and Facilities DC 10: Shorelines maintain a natural appearance to the extent possible. Areas disturbed by motorized boat recreation use or littering are minimal.	Shorelines maintain a natural appearance to the extent possible. Areas disturbed by motorized boat recreation use or littering are minimal. Trail layout along shorelines or other sensitive areas should minimize viewshed impacts.	Language suggestion may be more appropriate as a management approach on page 54, line 30.
WYOOR	EA	18	Table 2-1	Recreation and Facilities: GO 01: In coordination with local governments...evaluate opportunities...and collaborate in consideration of infrastructure funding opportunities		The State of Wyoming is standing up an Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund which may be available to assist with recreation improvements on public lands.
WYSPHST	EA	18	Table 2-1	Recreation and Facilities: GO 01: In coordination with local governments...evaluate opportunities...and collaborate in consideration of infrastructure funding opportunities		<u>To support the goals listed in this section, the Wyoming State Trails Program has grants and resources to assist with both motorized and nonmotorized trail planning, education, construction, maintenance, connectivity, and even enforcement.</u> https://wyoparks.wyo.gov/index.php/ohv-off-highway-vehicle-partnership-grants.
WYOOR	EA	18	Table 2-1	Recreation and Facilities: GO 02 Collaborate with stakeholders...to upgrade existing infrastrucutre.	Add to prioritize areas section "where user density is overwhelming the recreation resource"	Overuse may be distinct from safety and upgrades may protect resources and enhance the well-loved sites.
WYOOR/SPHST	EA	19	Table 2-1	Recreation and Facilities: GO 05		Motorized connectivity is especially important here and would benefit from increased collaboration.
WYOOR	EA	19	Table 2-1	Recreation and Facilities OB 01	Add to language: "that are suitable in high and low water scenarios"	Designating a trail that isn't useable in low water doesn't benefit users. There are additional concerns that these water trails will be concentrated on the south end of the reservoir, though some development of this type should occur within Wyoming.

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WYOOR	EA	19	Table 2-1	Recreation and Facilities OB 03	Other locations should include Firehole or Buckboard Areas.	The examples for mountain bike opportunities are both in Utah, through the Sweetwater County Outdoor Recreation Collaborative we know there is a demonstrated need for mountain biking/trail development on the Wyoming side as well. Through interagency collaboration with the Rock Springs BLM there are opportunities for interagency and interstate trails.
WYOOR	EA	20	Table 2-1	Recreation and Facilities GL 01	Include more guidance on distance or best practices.	In 2022 a specific buffer distance was recommended for distanceing campgrounds and development from the shoreline. It is important to allow sustainable access to the water's edge for users on foot to promote sustainability.

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WDA	EA	26	1 - 20	<p>In addition to the FGNRA Management Plan, a number of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions could have an impact on the FGNRA. These actions include: ...These trends could also have impacts on the FGNRA, and it is important to consider them when evaluating the potential environmental impacts of the FGNRA Management Plan.</p>		<p>WDA previously provided insight and commented on the lack of ANF's ability to treat or reduce the spread of invasive weed species such as cheatgrass, which ultimately could decimate the FGNRA and associated infrastructure due to catastrophic wildfire. (See line 30 - 31, page 28)</p> <p>WDA believes the FGNRA Plan and associated EA has the ability to incorporate plan components for aerial spraying of invasives under this NEPA analysis and process. As approved, the ANF Plan does not have the ability to treat landscape scale invasives and now the FGNRA is quickly following suit. We urge the AO to re-evaluate and utilize this NEPA to address this oversight and reduce an entirely new NEPA process and subsequent plan amendment to the ANF and FGNRA.</p>
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	30	20-22	Alternative C Air Quality		<p>Is there a standard or a threshold for increased emission sources? How much increased motorized recreation would it take for this to be apparent? If Forest Service and state air quality standards are in place does this change or impact the feasibility of Alternative C?</p>
SPHST	EA	34	22		Capitalize Section 106	

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SPHST	EA	35; 37	35-41; 5-17, 22-26			Section 106 and best practices for planning projects are mentioned, but not addressed well in the impacts sections for the alternatives. Project level planning, which emphasizes avoidance, proper mitigation, and monitoring could significantly lessen these adverse effects.
WDA	EA	37	27 - 29	Management direction for fire and fuels, timber, livestock grazing (rangeland management), and minerals under alternative C would be the same as under alternative B. The impacts on cultural resources from these resources are expected to be the same under alternative C as under alternative B.		Minerals is analyzed under Alternative B, however, fire and fuels, timber, and livestock grazing (rangeland management) are completely excluded from Alt. B. Therefore, to state the impacts would be the same under Alternatives B and C is not accurate. Revise.
WDA	EA	39	8	A greater number of treated acres is expected to reduce fuel loads and, in turn, the risk of wildfire		WDA is concerned this statement is misleading and perhaps based on potential treatments on the ANF specifically, but not as applicable to the FG NRA. More specifically, this statement again does not include the ability to "treat" invasives across landscape scale cheatgrass sites, which are likely the main cause of fuel loads and wildfires. WDA recommends providing more clarity in the document, plan components to address cheatgrass and other invasives as part of the proposed treatments.
WYOOR	EA	47	5-10			More study on a project level would be needed, but in theory we agree that strategic developments in popular areas can direct visitors and ultimately protect resources.

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SPHST	EA	48	14-16			The commitment to cultural resource documentation beyond simply managing at a project-level approach is appreciated.
SPHST	EA	48; 49	17-25; 2-8			Having this information available to partners and the public is essential. Utilizing technology and improving communication networks will strengthen relationships and enhance projects and cooperation. The actions described for Alt B&C represent a much more forward thinking attitude and could better showcase the multiple use principles and complexity and purpose of the FG NRA.
WDA	EA	52	33 - 34	The Forest Service would manage livestock so that range conditions move toward desired conditions, as outlined in the ANF LMP or this FG NRA Management Plan.	Annual monitoring indicators as well as multiyear vegetation trend data should be used to determine if allotments are meeting desired conditions as described in FW-DC-VEGNF and to inform and modify grazing management strategies such as time, timing, and intensity, when necessary to meet or move toward desired conditions	WDA does not believe the statement follows the ANF Plan "as outlined." Specifically, not all range conditions can move towards a desired condition. An ecological site may peak and therefore can not move without further disturbance, well beyond consumption of forage by domestic livestock. The ANF Guideline utilizes "meet or move toward desired conditions." Modify accordingly.
WDA	EA	52	35 - 36	The Forest Service would manage livestock grazing to meet specific standards and guidelines for rangeland resiliency, including riparian standards and guidelines.	To ensure sustainability and resiliency of forage resources in upland and riparian areas, site- and species- specific annual indicators such as stubble height and utilization criteria should be developed during grazing allotment planning, and these indicators should be documented in allotment management plans.	The WDA does not support the statement as written and believe it does not conform with the ANF Plan. There are no "standards" in the ANF plan, nor are there "standards" in the proposed FG NRA plan. The statement utilizes outdated Draft ANF plan language, which should not continue in this proposed plan. Modify using the current ANF plan language as provided in the adjacent column.

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WDA	EA	53	1 - 3	Grazing allotments would remain open as long as there continues to be demand. If permittees waive their permits with no preference and there is no demand, the allotments could be retired and the permits could be terminated.	If livestock grazing permits are waived without preference, the ANF will follow existing regulations to manage the permit.	The language as written in the proposed DEA is not only concerning regarding the content, but also indicating how poorly aligned the FG NRA is with the Final ANF Plan. The ANF does not address this topic and nor should the FG NRA. Ideally we recommend removing the statement all together, but otherwise have provided broad language as a replacement. The ANF should never guide permits towards retirement, closure, or termination. Demand is subjective and not based on a more comprehensive process to identify new or potential grazing permittees.
WDA	EA	53	34	The potential impacts of frequent nonmotorized recreation on forage are from erosion, trail widening, trampled vegetation, and increased spread of invasive plants; all these may reduce forage quality and quantity.	The potential impacts of frequent non motorized recreation on forage are from erosion, trail widening, trampled vegetation, increased spread of invasive plants, campfire and wildfires from associated activities.	WDA believes the document neglects to include the impacts of recreationists building fire rings throughout dispersed camping sites. Additionally in some cases wild fires begin as a result of camp fires, and significantly impact forage for livestock grazing and wildlife.
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	53;54	23-39; 18-27			Open to language on proper guidelines, and adherence to and enforcement of those guidelines, as well as education to prevent adverse effects of recreation on grazing. This could mean various zones for use, monitoring and enforcement, and increased education efforts by the FS and partners.

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WDA	EA	54	12	Under the ANF LMP, vegetation management would aim to treat an average of 2,400 acres annually in the first decade and 2,100 acres annually in the second decade of vegetation management, including prescribed fire, in areas where timber harvest is allowed.		<p>The analysis is misleading by indicating Alternative A (No Action) is treating rangelands or areas with livestock grazing, when in fact, the acres proposed for annual treatment are directly from the coniferous forest section of the ANF Plan. Consider the use of the Objective for Non-Forest Vegetation, which may address the analysis closer than what's in the document.</p> <p>Objective (FW-OB-CONIF) 01 To complete forested vegetation management treatments, such as timber harvest, planned ignitions, thinning, and planting, every year on an average of 2,400 acres (2,100 acres in the second decade) measured on a decadal basis, to maintain or move toward achieving desired conditions for forested ecosystems. Table 7 and table 8 display the projected annual vegetation management practices (pg. 26 ANF Plan)</p> <p>Objective (FW-OB-VEGNF) 01 To restore ecological function, integrity, and resilience or initiate upward trend toward or maintain desired condition of 2,500 acres (on average) annually of non-forest vegetation. This applies to non-forest areas that are threatened by conifer encroachment or invasive plants or that are in degraded condition (pg. 27 ANF Plan)</p>

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WDA	EA	54	General			Alternative A includes vegetation management. Despite it being wrong and using timber harvest or conifer encroachment, there is opportunity to treat vegetation under the ANF Plan. This would not change under the other alternatives, but the analysis does not include or incorporate any vegetation management on pages 54 - 55 We recommend considering the Objective to treat non-forest areas and analyze them accordingly in each of the alternatives.
WYOOR	EA	56	1			Is back country use worth calling out specifically?
WYOOR	EA	56	28			<p>Here is a link to Wyoming's Outdoor Recreation Report, which includes economic impact figures.</p> <p>https://wyooutdoorrecreation.wyo.gov/index.php/events/news/300-wyoming-outdoor-recreation-and-uw-s-worth-initiative-release-report-on-economic-benefits-of-outdoor-recreation-in-wyoming</p>
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	61	23			Alternative A is certainly inadequate for handling the current and future recreation pressures facing FG NRA.
WYOOR	EA	62	39-40		Add to language: "that are suitable in high and low water scenarios"	Designating a trail that isn't useable in low water doesn't benefit users. There are additional concerns that these water trails will be concentrated on the south end of the reservoir, though some development of this type should occur within Wyoming.

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WYOOR/SP HST	EA	62	41		Capitalize Alternative	
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	63	15		Add Firehole and Buckboard areas as potential locations for the mountain bike complex.	The examples for mountain bike opportunities are both in Utah, through the Sweetwater County Outdoor Recreation Collaborative we know there is a demonstrated need for mountain biking/trail development on the Wyoming side as well. Through interagency collaboration with the Rock Springs BLM there are opportunities for interagency and interstate trails.
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	63	24-26		Add to prioritize areas section "where user density is overwhelming the recreation resource"	Overuse may be distinct from safety and upgrades may protect resources and enhance the well-loved sites.
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	63	30-31			Is this the place to discuss potential for connecting motorized areas, both within FG NRA and adjacent to?
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	63	39-42			It is essential to include state and local partners in these conversations as there are potentials for economic impacts, misunderstandings with the public, and opportunities for education and awareness
WYOOR	EA	64	25-31			More study on a project level would be needed, but in theory we agree that strategic developments in popular areas can direct visitors and ultimately protect resources. Alternative C, in this way, seems to best honor the enabling legislation for the FG NRA, without diminishing the need for multiple uses and respect for scenery and other key aspects.

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WDA	EA	69	11 - 12	Under alternative A, the Forest Service would not perform the additional vegetation treatments that would occur under the action alternatives. Some vegetation treatment could impact scenery in the short term; however, over time, vegetation treatments—such as creating fuel breaks and managing overgrown areas—prevent catastrophic fires and the spread of invasive species, respectively, and would enhance the appearance of the landscape. These types of additional treatments would not be implemented and thus would not help maintain or improve the fulfillment of scenic integrity objectives		This statement for Alternative A only further reiterates our comments above regarding vegetation treatments. The inconsistency of acres, areas of treatment, and subsequent analysis for the range of alternatives is problematic and needs revised accordingly.
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	69	17-36			We agree that the scenic characteristics of the FG NRA are noteworthy and would advocate for adherence to guidelines that any recreation or other development be done respectfully and in a way that minimizes visual impact, maintaining a high degree of scenic integrity in the majority of the NRA.
WYOOR	EA	70	22			See again the 2023 Wyoming's Outdoor Recreation Report, which includes economic impact figures. https://wyooutdoorrecreation.wyo.gov/index.php/events/news/300-wyoming-outdoor-recreation-and-uw-s-worth-initiative-release-report-on-economic-benefits-of-outdoor-recreation-in-wyoming

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WDA	EA	80	9 - 10	The no-action alternative would provide specific utilization and stubble height guidelines that could be increased or decreased to meet desired rangeland conditions.	Guidelines (FW-GD-GRAZ) 01 To ensure sustainability and resiliency of forage resources in upland and riparian areas, site- and species- specific annual indicators such as stubble height and utilization criteria should be developed during grazing allotment planning, and these indicators should be documented in allotment management plans. In the absence of updated planning or an approved allotment management plan, utilization of key forage species should be limited to no greater than 50 percent of current year’s growth and a 4-inch or greater stubble height of palatable herbaceous species should be left at the end of the grazing season between greenline and bankfull of stream systems, unless monitoring demonstrates a different utilization use level or stubble height is appropriate.	WDA is again concerned the FGNRA DEA and Plan have not adequately incorporated the Final ANF Plan and affiliated plan components. It is imperative to not have outdated plan components from the DEIS or Draft ANF Plan in the final FGNRA documents. Revise to more accurately reflect the current ANF Plan.
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	85	7-9			Connectivity to adjacent motorized trails is essential and should be a consideration of this section, and of Alternatives B and C.

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WDA	EA	94	Table	<p>Oxytropis besseyi var. obnapiformis Maybell locoweed</p> <p>No stressors are identified within the planning area. Outside the planning area, primarily oil and gas development, excessive grazing, recreation, road construction, and recreational off-road vehicles are listed as stressors.</p>		<p>We believe the FG NRA can not include potential impacts or analysis outside of the project area or jurisdiction. Assumptions outside of the project area are merely subjective and should not influence the FG NRA decision.</p>
WDA	EA	96	8 - 10	<p>Direction for vegetation management described in the plan would occur to the extent necessary to achieve the objectives described by each alternative.</p>	<p>Direction for vegetation management described in the plan would occur to the extent necessary to achieve the desired condition.</p>	<p>We believe the use of "objective" is incorrect and all other areas of the plan should meet or move toward desired conditions. See comment from page 33 - 34</p>

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WDA	EA	96	16 - 17	Resilient vegetation is defined as having the capacity to recover when altered by stressors, such as drought, and disturbances, such as inappropriate livestock grazing and altered fire regimes.		There are many issues with this statement. First, the statement indicates "resilient vegetation is defined," yet there is not a reference for the actual definition. Second, it mentioned "inappropriate livestock grazing" as a disturbance. Inappropriate livestock grazing is not accurate, but perhaps "proper" or "improper." Additionally, livestock grazing, regardless if it's proper or improper is not a disturbance or a surface disturbing activity. Revise with a more accurate definition. Remove livestock grazing from the statement in its entirety.
WDA	EA	97	25-26	Under the no-action alternative, there would be management direction to implement appropriate livestock management systems to correct any adverse effects upon other resource values.	Under the no-action alternative, there are grazing management strategies to ensure sustainability and resiliency of ecological conditions.	The statement in the DEA is inaccurate and does not defer to the actual ANF Plan components. See page 46, Guideline 01 in the ANF Plan for the language provided.
WDA	EA	97	34-35	The fire and fuels desired condition under alternative B would include the desired condition that fire-affected and other disturbed areas would be managed to control the spread of invasive species, including cheatgrass and halogeton, throughout the FGNRA.		As stated above, WDA sees a huge void in the agency and the documents regarding large, landscape scale treatment of invasives such as cheatgrass and halogeton. While the statement conveys the agency's ability to treat the plant themselves, what is missing is the capacity to treat thousands of acres post fire or treatment. We reiterate the immediate need for aerial spraying and believe this document could include aerial spraying in the document and amend the ANF Plan simultaneously.

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WDA	EA	98	13 - 14	Under all alternatives vegetation treatments would occur over every decade following plan implementation to move toward improved vegetation conditions overall in the planning area.		WDA remains unclear what the variances are between alternatives and vegetation treatments. We urge the FG NRA to provide more clarity, appropriate analysis, and comparison between alternatives to help the public and CAs fully comprehend the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the proposed actions.
WYOOR/SP HST	EA	107			Recommend inclusion of the Wyoming Outdoor Recreation Report and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Reports from both Wyoming and Utah	https://wyoparks.wyo.gov/index.php?preview=1&option=com_dropfiles&format=&task=frontfile.download&catid=576&id=1575&Itemid=1000000000000
WYSPHST	EA	109	5-6		Is NPS a typo or is there still an NPS plan for FG NRA?	
WSFD	EA	39	31-35	Alternative A would provide for 10 percent of unplanned ignitions to be managed. This would provide flexibility for fire management to meet resource objectives through managed wildland fire. Given certain weather, fuels, and topography, fires can be managed with minimal risk to values. Where unplanned ignitions pose little risk to values, the Forest Service would be able to manage the FG NRA for longer-term ecological benefits and could potentially reduce treatment costs and improve efficiency over the long term.		WSFD strongly recommends that unplanned ignitions should only be allowed to persist in areas covered by a current and approved burn plan that adheres to all burn plan specifications, particularly those related to weather conditions.

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WSFD	EA	97	3-8	Lands suitable for timber production would be managed to achieve forested stands that are generally uneven-aged and contribute to recreational and scenic values by offering continuous and diverse tree cover in a mosaic of tree sizes ranging from young to very old. Timber harvesting in treatment areas would open up the forest canopy, sufficiently allowing native understory vegetation to establish and grow (Monsen et al. 2004). Indirectly, this would increase biodiversity by increasing the percent cover of understory herbaceous species in the long term.		WSFD encourages the addition of language pertaining to wildfire and fuels management be incorporated in the benefits of timber harvesting.
WGFD	EA	43	3-6		Add: The FGNRA includes 39,388 acres of the Blacks Fork Sage Grouse Core Area and two occupied leks.	WGFD recommends the document makes clear that the FGNRA includes sage-grouse core area.
WGFD	EA	44	Table 3-7		Add the following species and their associated Breeding Season dates: Broad-tailed Hummingbird, Breeding Season May 25-Aug 21; Calliope Hummingbird, May 1-Aug 15; Lesser Yellowlegs, Breeds Elsewhere.	IPaC assessment identified the additional species for the portion of the FGNRA that is in Wyoming. WGFD recommends the Table be updated for accuracy.

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WQD	EA	22	Row 3	Coordinate with Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Utah Department of Water Resources, Utah State Parks and Recreation, and Marina Special Use Permit holders in water-oriented recreation activity management and public safety requirements and needs. Maintain close cooperation with all groups and agencies involved with water-oriented activities.	Coordinate with Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Utah Department of Water Resources, Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Utah Department of Health and Human Services, Utah State Parks and Recreation, and Marina Special Use Permit holders in water-oriented recreation activity management and public safety requirements and needs. Maintain close cooperation with all groups and agencies involved with water-oriented activities.	Recommend adding the Wyoming and Utah environmental and health agencies. In Wyoming, the WDEQ and the Wyoming Department of Health (WDH) have established recreational water quality programs (Waterborne Pathogens and Harmful Cyanobacteria Bloom Programs) that directly relate to public safety. Utah has similar recreational water quality programs that should be noted.
WQD	EA	100	New Suggestion		Public water supplies within the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area will meet Safe Drinking Water Act Requirements.	Drinking water resources within the FG NRA and associated regulatory requirements should be described within the EA. In addition, the EA should include strategies to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Please note that EPA Region 8 implements the SDWA Public Water System Supervision Program in Wyoming.

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WQD	EA	100	24-28	<p>However, the Bitter Creek/Killpecker Creek Drainage, which enters the Green River at the town of Green River, Wyoming, approximately 3 miles upstream of the FG NRA, is listed for Escherichia coli (<i>E. coli</i>) and total dissolved solids. Monitoring and restoration efforts are underway to address pollutant sources (WACD 2023).</p>	<p>However, Bitter Creek and Killpecker Creek, tributaries to the Green River located 3 miles upstream of the FG NRA, are listed for not meeting the primary recreation designated use for <i>E. coli</i>. In addition, Bitter Creek is also listed for not meeting its aquatic life other than fish and non-game fish designated use. WDEQ completed a Total Maximum Daily Load for the <i>E. coli</i> impairment on Bitter Creek and Killpecker Creek. The Bitter Creek and Killpecker Creek Watershed Advisory Group in collaboration with the Sweetwater County Conservation District (SWCCD) completed a Watershed Based Plan in 2021. SWCCD has been conducting monitoring and restoration efforts to address pollutant sources within the watershed (WACD 2023).</p>	<p>This revision will provide information consistent with Wyoming Water Quality Standards and the WDEQ's 2020 Integrated 305(b) and 303(d) Report.</p>

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WQD	EA	100	20	The Green River arm of Flaming Gorge Reservoir below the town of Green River, Wyoming, to approximately Buckboard Marina is one of the reaches in the state with occurrences of these blooms.	Harmful cyanobacteria blooms have been detected at various popular recreation sites on Flaming Gorge Reservoir, including two locations at the Firehole Recreation area (ramp and beach) and Buckboard Marina. The State of Wyoming has developed a Harmful Cyanobacterial Bloom Action Plan for Publicly Accessible Waterbodies in Wyoming, which outlines cooperation between the Wyoming Department of Health, local health officials, and resource management agencies to notify the public when a Bloom Advisory or a Toxin Advisory is issued for Flaming Gorge Reservoir by the Wyoming Department of Health.	WDEQ-WQD recommends the USFS clarify that blooms were detected at popular recreation areas. Although blooms have not been found at recreation sites further south of the Buckboard Marina in Wyoming, it should not be assumed that this is the only section on the reservoir within Wyoming and Utah that experiences blooms during the late summer and fall months. Coordination with Utah’s HAB Program and blooms that occur on the Utah side of the reservoir should also be described.
WQD	EA	101	18	A key indicator of water quality is changes in water quality parameters, encompassing specific elements like pH, selenium, total dissolved solids, aluminum, low dissolved oxygen, and harmful cyanobacteria. These parameters are particularly relevant to the watersheds intersecting the FGNRA.		WDEQ-WQD recommends the USFS provide clarifying information on the water quality parameters listed. For instance, noting why the parameters were chosen and any efforts that are being undertaken to address these parameters.
WQD	EA	101	18	Addition.	In addition, compliance with Wyoming and Utah Surface Water Quality Standards is also an indicator of water quality. Water quality standards ensure protection of designated uses such as drinking water, game fish, aquatic life other than fish, recreation, and others.	Compliance with water quality standards is an important metric since water quality may change but still be sufficient to support designated uses. Further, non-attainment of water quality standards would result in a waterbody being added to the 303(d) of impaired waters.