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| WDA | DMP | 2 | 4 - 5 | "It is anticipated that the FGNRA Management Plan will be adopted into the 2024 Ashley LMP as a programmatic (plan-level) amendments, consistent with the applicable LMP direction (see Appendix B to the Environmental Assessment)." | | WDA assumes this decision is already made and is merely an editorial change. The direction needed to incorporate the FGNRA into the recent Ashley National Forest Plan must be certain with no question of which process to use. Pg 3 of the DEA states: "The 2024 ANF LMP would be amended with adoption of the proposed FGNRA Management Plan." |
| WYDOT | DMP | | | | If fee stations or recreational access points will cause traffic slowing or congestion, additional traffic modification and/or turning lanes will need to be constructed Per W.S. 31-5-504, it is illegal to park on the shoulders of and along Wyoming highways. If existing parking areas at federally managed recreational sites are not large enough to accommodate anticipated visitorship, or the parking areas become insufficient and spillover parking occurs along highways, actions should be taken to ensure adequate parking and prevent illegal parking along Wyoming's highways. | |
| WSFD | DMP | 55 | 23-24 | "Wherever possible, harvest timber either by use of the existing road system, by winter logging without roads, or by using temporary roads which can be effectively closed and obliterated following logging." | "Wherever possible, harvest timber either by use of the existing road system, by winter logging without roads, or by using temporary roads which will remain opperational for future management and widlfire suppression needs." | WSFD recommends that roads constructed for timber management are remain on the landscape to be utlized for management purposes in the future. |

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| WQD | DMP | 46 | 2 through 4 | The majority of water in the FGNRA support state- designated beneficial use classifications. These include beneficial uses for domestic drinking water (1C), primary and secondary recreational contact (2A,2B), cold water aquatic life (3A), warm water aquatic life (3B), and agricultural uses (4). | The majority of the water in FGNRA support designated uses described within the Wyoming and Utah Surface Water Quality Standards. | WDEQ-WQD recommends the USFS remove the classifications 1C, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, and 4, unless the USFS intends to provide further explanation on the classification systems used in both Wyoming and Utah. |
| WQD | DMP | 46 | Following the text above | New suggestion | In addition, the FGNRA is subject to the Water Quality Standards for Salinity Colorado River System, which have been adopted by both Wyoming and Utah pursuant to state law and federal Clean Water Act. | The FGNRA is within the Colorado River System, thus is subject to the Water Quality Standards established by the Colorado River Salinity Control Forum and adopted by states in the Colorado River Basin. |
| WQD | DMP | 46 | 10 through 13 | Three miles upstream of the FGNRA, the Bitter Creek/Killpecker Creek drainage enters the Green River at the town of Green River, Wyoming. These streams have been listed for E. coli and total dissolved solids (Wyoming 2020). Monitoring and restoration efforts are underway to address pollutant sources (WACD 2023). | However, Bitter Creek and Killpecker Creek, tributaries to the Green River located 3 miles upstream of the FGNRA, 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 for chloride. 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). | This revision would ensure consistency with the WDEQ 2020 Integrated 305(b) and 303(d) Report. WDEQ- WQD also recommends the USFS describe any <i>E. coli</i> monitoring efforts within the FGNRA and whether elevated concentrations of <i>E. coli</i> , an indicator of waterborne pathogens, are a potential health concern. |

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| WQD | DMP | 46 | 16 through 18 | 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 describes cooperative efforts 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 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. A description of reported blooms in Utah and Utah's HAB Program should also be included. |
| WQD | DMP | 56 | 4 and 5 | Support partner efforts in addressing water quality and ability to meet water quality standards within the reservoir. | Support partner efforts in addressing water quality and ability to meet water quality standards within the FGNRA. This includes the reservoir and tributaries within the FGRMA recreation area. | WDEQ-WQD recommends that management of water quality should include all waters within the FGNRA. The EA associated with the revisions indicates that there are numerous tributaries within the FGNRA. These tributaries are considered waters of the state and must also meet Wyoming Surface Water Quality Standards. |

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| WQD | DMP | 53 | Desired Condition | New Suggestion | The water quality of Flaming Gorge Reservoir will meet applicable Water Quality Rules, Chapter 1, Wyoming Surface Water Quality Standards. | WDEQ-WQD recommends the management plan explicitly identifies compliance with Wyoming Surface Water Quality Standards as a desired condition to be consistent with the 2021 MOU between the USFS and WDEQ-WQD. As currently written, the draft management plan does not indicate that the FGNRA will be managed to ensure that water quality standards for Wyoming will be met. Consideration of the harmful cyanobacteria blooms within the FGNRA does not full capture the scope of water quality. |
| SPHST | DMP | 48 | 2 | Within 5 years of the completion of the Management Plan, develop and construct an interpretive site | | 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. |
| SPHST | DMP | 49 | 26 | | | 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. https://wyoparks.wyo.gov/index.php/ohv-off- highway-vehicle-partnership-grants. |

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| WYOOR | DMP | 50 | 23 | 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 | DMP | 50 | 23 | 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. | |
| WYOOR | DMP | 50 | 28 | 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 | DMP | 50-51 | N/A | | Should include an objective to track visitation data more accurately. | On several occassion the plan cites an increase in visitation, but the is no objective in place in the Recreation section to improve visitation statistic tracking andno 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. |

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| WYOOR/SP HST | DMP | 50 | | | | 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/SP HST | DMP | 50 | | | | 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. |
| WYOOR | DMP | 51 | 11 | Prioritize upgrades in areas where safety is a concern | Prioritize upgrades in areas where safety is a concern, or 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 | DMP | 51 | 23 | Designate 10 miles of new paddle trails within the five years of plan approval | "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. |
| WYOOR | DMP | 51 | 26 | (for example, on Dowd Mountain or Greendale Junction" | insert 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. |

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| SPHST | DMP | 53 | 28 | | | 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 | DMP | 54 | 11-16 | | | This information must also be communicated to partners, concessionaires, and the public. |
| WYOOR | DMP | 54 | 25-26 | Utilize social media, print, and other forms of | Add signage to this list. | On-the-ground signage may help to educate and advise visitors of the desired conditions and behavior. |
| WYOOR | DMP | 54 | 27 | Examine innovative ways to track visitor use and implement methods where feasible. | Opportunity to be more specific here. | On several occassion the plan cites an increase in visitation, but the is no objective in place in the Recreation section to improve visitation statistic tracking andno visitation statistics are referenced. We encourage USFS to install traffic counters and to more closely track visitation so informed recreation decisions are possible. |
| WYOOR | DMP | 54 | 30 | Continue management planning for each segment of the reservoir shoreline which is receiving concentrated recreational use. | Continue management planning for each segment of the reservoir shoreline which is receiving concentrated recreational use. Trail design should consider sustainability and minimize viewshed impacts. | Sustainable design which considers water levels and use types while being sensitive to viewshed is important. |
| WYOOR | DMP | | | | | 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? |

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| WYOOR | DMP | | | | | 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. |
| WYOOR | DMP | | | | | The State of Wyoming is standing up an Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund which may be available to assist with recreation improvements on public lands. |
| SPHST | DMP | 5 | 33 | Table 1 | Typo: Is the first line intended to be bold? | If so, what is the significance? |
| SPHST | DMP | 7 | 31 | | Territory should be capitalized | |
| SPHST | DMP | 9 | 11 | Table 2 | Typo: Is the first line intended to be bold? | If so, what is the significance? |
| SPHST | DMP | 11 | 31 | Table 4 | Rocky Mountain Big Horn Sheep doesn't need italicized | |
| SPHST | DMP | 12 | | Table 4 | Pygmy Rabbit and Black Rosy Finch don't need italicized | |
| SPHST | DMP | 13 | | Table 4 | Fringed Myotis and Eureka Mountain Snail d | on't need italicized |
| SPHST | DMP | 23 | | Figure 6- Recreation Sites | Not seeing South Buckboard on this map. | |
| SPHST | DMP | 24 | 10 | Table 9 | Some italicized Xs | |
| SPHST | DMP | 27 | 26 | Table 11 | Why is class 5 bold? | |
| SPHST | DMP | 28 | 25 | | Import or important? | |