

Data Submitted (UTC 11): 8/22/2023 6:43:33 PM

First name: Johanna

Last name: Mueller

Organization:

Title:

Comments:

Domestic sheep grazing is not compatible with enhancing native bighorn sheep population in the high alpine regions of the Uintas Wilderness. If sheep grazing continues in the elevated Uintas, the native bighorn sheep are possibly doomed. The SDEIS fails to divulge how native predators-such as black-colored bears, mountain lions, or coyotes-are slaughtered in the elevated Uintas Wilderness to guard house sheep.

The SDEIS also fails to divulge the impact of sheep grazing on the possibility of acquiring more native wildlife, such as wolves and grizzly bears. The no-grazing option is extraordinary for wildlife, watersheds, recreation, and the wilderness.

Grazing by domestic sheep and cows compromises the High Uintas.

This grazing is incompatible with recovering native bighorn sheep population. If domestic sheep grazing remains in the High Uintas, the native bighorn sheep are likely doomed.

The SDEIS fails to disclose how many native predators-such as black bears, mountain lions, or coyotes-are killed in the High Uintas Wilderness to protect domestic sheep. The SDEIS also fails to disclose the effects continued sheep grazing has on the potential for recovering native wildlife such as wolves and grizzly bears.

The no-grazing option as it is best for wildlife, watersheds, recreation, and the wilderness. At the very least, the Forest Service should close any sheep grazing allotment if the permit is waived back to the Forest Service.