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Comments: We love wildlife and care deeply that it is well cared for in areas where that should be caring for wildlife and this includes the High Uintas Wilderness which should be dedicated to its native wildlife.

Of course, to the extent livestock grazing is allowed, it should be limited so as to not compete with wildlife for food or space or to spread disease to native species. Constant grazing by domestic ungulates compromises the High Uintas watersheds and dirties its lakes and streams. The presence of domestic animals also compromises the enjoyment of visitors seeking a Wilderness and therefore grazing should be limited. This is especially true in that domestic sheep compete with recovering native bighorn sheep population. The bighorn sheep recovery should be prioritized.

We feel strongly that the killing of native predators to protect sheep or cows should be completely prohibited. The SDEIS does not 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. This lack of clarity and transparency is unacceptable as is predator killing to protect domestic animals.

In conclusion, we do not support grazing on these lands and the no grazing option as it is best for the wildlife, watersheds, recreation, and the Wilderness. At minimum, the Forest Service should close any sheep grazing allotment if the permit is waived back to the Forest Service.?

Thank you for your careful reading of our comments.