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Comments: The U.S. Forest Service Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) does not state how many native predators are killed in the High Uintas Wilderness to protect domestic sheep or the effects of continued sheep grazing on the potential for recovering native wildlife such as wolves and grizzly bears.

Rather than remove the threat of domestic sheep and allowing the bighorn population and other wildlife populations to expand, the Forest Service essentially endorses the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' (UDWR) approach to maintain bighorn numbers by killing native predators, especially mountain lions, and increasing the bighorn population with relocations and constantly modifying the habitat. To mitigate impacts to the few affected ranchers, the Forest Service should decide to retire grazing permits that are voluntarily waived back to the agency.

Support the no grazing option as it is best for the 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.?