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Comments: Wilderness should be used as wilderness, NOT for the enrichment of individuals.

An excellent example to that point is offered by the 455,000-acre High Uintas Wilderness which forms the core of the Uinta Mountains in northeastern Utah.

The High Uintas are unique because they contain the largest contiguous alpine tundra in the central Rockies, with lower slopes blanketed by forests of lodgepole pine, spruce, and subalpine fir. Thus they are an ideal area for the reintroduction and encouragement of bighorn sheep. However, the High Uintas has more livestock grazing than any other Wilderness in the country.

To no great surprise, years of extensive grazing by domestic sheep have displaced native wildlife, led to persecution of predators like bears, coyotes, and mountain lions, marred the landscape, and compromised water quality not to mention negatively impacting visitors seeking solitude and an authentic Wilderness experience.

There is some hope for bighorns. Over the past couple of decades, bighorns from a nearby reintroduction effort have found their way into the High Uintas Wilderness and a nascent herd is becoming reestablished on its eastern end where domestic sheep grazing ended years ago. But the future of the bighorn herd and its ability to recolonize its native range across the High Uintas is in doubt because much of the rest of the bighorn range is filled with domestic sheep that carry disease fatal to the bighorns.

The U.S. Forest Service has released a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) evaluating the future of 10 domestic sheep allotments-including one which has not been grazed in more than 40 years-covering about 144,000 acres in the High Uintas Wilderness. Unfortunately, the agency's proposed action is to continue the status quo, filling the High Uintas with more than 10,000 domestic sheep and their lambs for two months every summer to the exclusion of native wildlife.

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, nor the effects continued sheep grazing have 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 proposal essentially endorses the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' (UDWR) approach to maintain bighorn numbers by killing native predators, especially mountain lions, and augmenting the bighorn population with translocations and by constantly modifying the habitat.

The SDEIS considers two alternatives: maintain the status quo and no grazing. For all of the reasons I have listed above I strongly support 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. 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, giving the ranchers the opportunity to seek compensation from conservation interests before the allotments are permanently closed.

