

Appendix VI

Management Direction for Individual Wildernesses

High Uintas Wilderness

The following management direction for the High Uintas Wilderness was developed as amendments to the 1985 Wasatch-Cache and Ashley National Forest Plans through and EIS done in 1997, or it was brought forward from the 1985 Wasatch-Cache Forest Plan.

MANAGEMENT GOALS

Wilderness:	Manage the wilderness in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. Allow ecosystems to function naturally.
Air:	Protect air quality to wilderness standards.
Water and Soil:	Protect soil and water resources. Allow development, protection, and monitoring of water resources as provided for in Title III of the Utah Wilderness Act.
Wildlife and Fish habitats:	Allow natural processes to shape terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Cooperate with Utah DWR in managing fish and wildlife resources. (FSM 2323.3)
Vegetation:	Protect the wilderness resource while allowing established livestock grazing to continue, including maintenance of improvements and predator control, as provided for in Title III of the Utah Wilderness Act. Allow fire to play, as nearly as possible, its natural role in maintaining wilderness values and natural processes.
Recreation:	Manage recreation to sustain the wilderness resource.
Minerals:	Protect the wilderness resource by limiting mineral development and exploration activities to that necessary to exercise valid existing rights.

STANDARDS (S) and GUIDELINES (G)

Air Quality

MA-01-001	(S) All classes: Nitrate loading will not exceed 3-5 kg/hectare/yr. Sulphate loading will not exceed 3-5 kg/hectare/yr.
MA-01-002	(S) All classes: Long-term visibility impairment from human activities will not impair long term baseline visual range more than 10% of the 90th percentile in Class II wilderness airsheds. Short-term (14 day) visual range impairment from human activities outside the wilderness will not reduce visual range more than 20% in Class II wilderness airsheds.

- MA-01-003 (S) All classes: Alkalinity will not be reduced more than 10% of the baseline in all surface waters.

Water and Soil Management

- MA-01-004 (S) All classes: State of Utah water quality standard will be met for acceptable amounts of coliform bacteria in waters for their specific beneficial uses as defined by the State Standards of Quality of the Waters of the State.
- MA-01-005 (S) Class I: no more than 15% of all use areas have erosion class I characteristics, 0% erosion classes 2 and 3.
- MA-01-006 (S) Class II: no more than 25% of all use areas have erosion class I characteristics, no more than 15% have erosion class 2 characteristics, 0% erosion class 3.
- MA-01-007 (S) Class III: no more than 50% of all use areas have erosion class I characteristics, no more than 25% have erosion class 2 characteristics, 0% erosion class 3.
- MA-01-008 (S) Resource activities are not allowed where damage cannot be mitigated to meet Federal, State, and local water quality.
- MA-01-009 (G) Cloud seeding projects which produce only occasional, incidental, or temporary changes to the weather with carry over effects on the ground lasting only a few days beyond the actual cloud seeding may be allowed if approved by the Chief of the Forest Service. (FSM 2323.45.3)
- MA-01-010 (G) Apply for State water rights to meet area needs when not covered by reservation doctrines.

Fish and Wildlife Management

- MA-01-011 (G) Fish stocking activities meet wilderness resource objectives and provide for a range of wilderness dependent recreation opportunities.
- MA-01-012 (S) Re-introduction of species is considered appropriate only if species is indigenous and was extirpated by human induced events. Transplants are limited to indigenous species as determined by UDWR. (FSM 2323.33a) Indigenous species, which are classified as threatened, endangered or sensitive receive priority for transplant.

Vegetation Management

- MA-01-013 (G) Maintain natural vegetative composition and diversity.

- MA-01-014 (G) Harvest no timber.
- MA-01-015 (G) Use minimum tool to control noxious weeds to protect wilderness and downstream values.
- MA-01-016 (S) Permit no more than 10% of the habitat for sensitive plant species to be adversely altered by human uses.
- MA-01-017 (S) Alpine vegetation types - 85% of potential ground cover. Aspen vegetation types - 85% of potential ground cover. Riparian vegetation types - 85% of potential ground cover.

Fire Management

- MA-01-018 (S) In all Classes of Wilderness: Prescribed fires and wildland fire use are managed so fire can play, as nearly as possible, its natural role in the ecosystem. Prescribed fires are managed according to direction originally developed in the High Uintas Wilderness Plan Amendment FEIS 1997. (See FSM 2324.2 and Appendix IV of this Forest Plan.)
- MA-01-019 (G) Suppression of wildfires and management of prescribed fires protect wilderness values and adhere to minimum tool philosophies. (FSM 2324.2)
- MA-01-020 (G) When a wildland fire situation analysis is needed for wildfire suppression efforts, it mitigates effects on wilderness resource values. (FSM 2324.2)
- MA-01-021 (S) Damage from fire suppression and prescribed fire management activities are stabilized and rehabilitated. (FSM 2324.2)

Range Management

- MA-01-022 (G) Grazing of livestock established prior to September 1984 shall be permitted to continue, subject to regulations. Manage allotments to protect the wilderness resources. (FSM 2323.22)
- MA-01-023 (G) As wilderness AMPS are revised, include wilderness resource objectives.
- MA-01-024 (G) Design new range improvements to be rustic in appearance and construct only where needed to protect the wilderness resource. (FSM 2323.26a)
- MA-01-025 (S) Existing range improvements are maintained to protect wilderness resource values or are removed.
- MA-01-026 (G) Sheep salt and bed grounds are temporary and are located away from springs, streams, and lakes. Locate shepherd camps on hardened sites where there is little or no conflict with recreation uses.

- MA-O1-027 (G) Issue no new sheep and cattle grazing permits in areas currently unobligated.
- MA-O1-028 (G) Coordinate management of livestock and recreation use to protect the wilderness character of the area.
- MA-O1-029 (G) Regulate grazing use on and adjacent to heavily used recreation areas to prevent deterioration of the wilderness resource and minimize user conflicts.
- MA-O1-030 (S) Allow predator control only when necessary to protect threatened or endangered species or to prevent special and serious losses of domestic livestock.
- MA-O1-031 (S) Direct predator control at eliminating the offending animal(s) while presenting the least possible hazard to other animals or people.
- MA-O1-032 (S) Allow no aerial predator control in the High Uintas Wilderness.

Recreation Use

- MA-O1-033 (G) Manage for the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) category of Primitive.
- MA-O1-034 (G) Use indirect management techniques to disperse wilderness visitors and reduce impacts. Use direct management techniques when necessary to protect the wilderness resource. (FSM 2323.12.1)
- MA-O1-035 (S) Campsite density: Class I - campsites should be 1 mile apart. Class II - campsites should be 1/4 mile apart. Class III - campsites are 200 feet apart.
- MA-O1-036 (S) Campsite condition: Class I - No campsites have a SII rating greater than 40. Class II - 10% or fewer campsites have an SII rating greater than or equal to 50. Class III - 20% or fewer campsites have an SII rating greater than or equal to 50.
- MA-O1-037 (G) Terrain permitting, campsites must be at least 200 feet from water.
- MA-O1-038 (S) Group size: Class I - 7 people/7 stock. Class II and III - 14 people/5 stock.
- MA-O1-039 (S) Length of stay at campsite: Class I - 1-2 nights recommended overnight stay. Class II and III - 14 nights at an individual site.
- MA-O1-040 (G) All classes: Stock may be tethered to a tree for 2 hours or less if damage is occurring to tree or vegetation at base of tree.
- MA-O1-041 (G) All classes: Stock cannot be tethered within 200 feet of water sources for more than 2 hours.
- MA-O1-042 (S) No overnight use or grazing by recreational stock in Chain Lakes basin (Uinta Drainage).

- MA-O1-043 (G) Litter or waste will be disposed of in an appropriate manner.
- MA-O1-044 (S) Prohibit campfires where the firewood supply is depleted and continued fire building threatens the wilderness qualities of the area.
- MA-O1-045 (S) In Naturalist Basin (Duchesne drainage): building, maintaining, attending or using a fire or campfire unless in a designated campfire location is prohibited.
- MA-O1-046 (S) Require that all feed packed in for recreational stock is incapable of germination.

Outfitted Recreation Use

- MA-O1-047 (G) Administer outfitting/guiding permits to protect the wilderness resources and minimize conflicts with other uses.
- MA-O1-048 (S) Class I - drop camps only, no spike or assigned camps. Overnight group size limited to 7 people 7 stock. Class II -1 assigned site per drainage. Class III -drop camps only, no spike or assigned camps.
- MA-O1-049 (S) Based on outfitting needs analysis for the HUW, permit no more than 7 special-use stock outfitters and no more than 4 special-use non-stock outfitters.
- MA-O1-050 (S) Maximum available service days for outfitted use by drainage are:

	Stock	Non-Stock
Duchesne	0	0
Rock Creek	300	200
Lake Fork	350	600
Yellowstone	300	550
Uinta	300	450
Burnt Fork	150	0
Beaver Creek	150	0
Henry's Fork	0	150
Smiths Fork	0	300
E/M/W Blacks Fork	250	300
E/Stillwater Fork Bear	50	0

- MA-O1-051 (S) Permit no camping at trailheads.
- MA-O1-052 (G) Administer and issue outfitter guide permits to meet the following needs criteria:

Criteria A: Ability to accomplish environmental and land stewardship education and interpretation goals.

Criteria B: Ability to accomplish resource protection and other National Forest goals (i.e. trail maintenance/construction and rehabilitation, and campsite rehabilitation and re-location).

Criteria C: Service Days actually used as compared to service days authorized. This may reflect either an increase or decrease in authorized service days, but cannot exceed service day ceiling for the wilderness.

Criteria D: Documented citizen requests over time for particular commercial services.

Criteria E: Ability of the agency to monitor existing permits for compliance with the forest plan and special use permit requirements.

Criteria F: Lakes and trail corridors in Duchesne River, Henrys Fork, Smiths Fork and East/Stillwater Forks of the Bear River drainages are least appropriate for outfitting operations because the current public use meets or exceeds the desired conditions for that area.

Criteria G: Outfitter knowledge of area, safety, equipment and quality of business and customer service.

Structures and Improvements

MA-O1-053 (G) Construct, reconstruct and maintain trails and bridges to prevent resource damage and provide for public safety, not for user convenience. (FSM 2323.13f)

MA-O1-054 (G) Re-route trails away from ecologically fragile areas and areas where people and livestock congregate. Discourage use, stabilize and obliterate abandoned and redundant trail segments.

MA-O 1-055 (S) Class I - no system trails. Class II and III - Trails avoid wetlands. Trails avoid stream crossings where bank gradients are greater than 30%. Trails are designed and maintained so water does not run down the trail.

MA-O1-056 (S) Class II and III - Trail switchbacks do not show signs of shortcutting.

MA-O1-057 (S) Construct no new trails to access new areas.

MA-O1-058 (G) Corduroy or puncheon may be used for trail surfacing when needed for resource protection and user safety. Use native materials for barriers to prevent traffic from widening the tread.

MA-O1-059 (G) Where vegetation exists, and terrain permits maintain a vegetative strip or screen between the trail and lake or stream. Generally, a buffer of at least 100 feet is desirable.

- MA-O1-060 (G) Maintain only those cairns necessary to guide users across long, open, or rocky slopes or through meadows. Existing blazes on trees along well established heavily used routes will not be maintained.
- MA-O1-061 (G) Use trail signs only for boundary control, public safety, resource protection, and direction at trail junction.
- MA-O1-062 (S) Design signs as follows:
1. Rustic design, blend with wilderness setting.
2. Construct signs of wood with routed lettering and leave unfinished. 3. Show direction but not mileage on junction signs. 4. Mount signs on snags, natural posts, or rocks. 5. Each sign will have no more than three lines.
- MA-O1-063 (S) Place signs as follows:
1. Directional signs at system trail junctions only.
2. No more than two signs at any junction.
3. Sign the Wilderness boundary as necessary to prevent unauthorized use.
4. "Closed to mechanized vehicles" signs at trailheads or where trails enter the wilderness.
5. Administrative signs, such as "closed to camping", only where necessary for resource protection.
6. Interpretive signs, showing key natural features, travel routes and other information at major trailheads outside of the wilderness.
- MA-O1-064 (G) Allow current primitive wilderness ranger camps if necessary to meet wilderness objectives, not for user or employee convenience. Remove and rehabilitate those that do not meet the above criteria. Construct no new permanent camps.
- MA-O1-065 (G) As a last resort, construct and maintain sanitary facilities to protect wilderness resources. Use a minimum tool analysis to determine project parameters. (FSM 2323.13.3)

Visitor Information and Education

- MA-O1-066 (G) Use Leave No Trace and wilderness ethics education to meet wilderness objectives and deter the use of visitor regulation.
- MA-O1-067 (G) Inform the public of backcountry opportunities outside the wilderness and encourage the use of other areas.

Heritage Resources

- MA-O1-068 (G) Protect cultural resources from human activities and public vandalism. (FSM 2323.8)

- MA-O1-069 (S) Allow historic cabins to deteriorate naturally. Take no action to preserve them. (FSM 2323.8)

Motorized/Mechanical Use

- MA-O1-070 (G) Use Minimum Tool Analysis to determine most appropriate methods for implementation of projects and proposals. Minimum tool may include mechanized and motorized means.
- MA-O1-071 (S) Allow use of helicopters for emergencies only when approved by the Forest Supervisor. (FSM 2326.1.1)

Minerals Management

- MA-O1-072 (S) Allow no prospecting for locatable minerals and no permits for removal of common variety minerals.
- MA-O1-073 (S) Recommend to BLM to issue no new leases for leasable minerals and to not renew existing leases when they expire.

Lands

- MA-O1-074 (S) Approve no new non-recreation special uses except those provided for in the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act. (FSM 2323.43)
- MA-O1-075 (G) Stabilize and rehabilitate decommissioned reservoirs at a level that more naturally reflects the preconstruction conditions, allows natural streamflow processes to re-occur and at a level that poses no hazard, requires no maintenance or inspection, and requires no permit.
- MA-O1-076 (G) Installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, climatological, or telecommunications facilities are permitted where they are essential to flood warning, flood control, and water reservoir operation purposes as provided in the Utah Wilderness Act. Limited motorized access may be permitted subject to conditions imposed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior.
- MA-O1-077 (S) Retain Island Lake dam and spillway on Mountain View District at existing water level.
- MA-O1-078 (G) Cooperate with the Natural Resource Conservation Service on removal of telemetry stations in the High Uintas Wilderness.

Mt. Naomi, Wellsville Mountain, Mt. Olympus, Twin Peaks, Lone Peak, and Deseret Peak Wildernesses

General

- Wild-1 (G) Do not allow the designated opportunity class for an area to deteriorate to a less pristine opportunity class. Limits must be established or management action taken where biological and physical resource capability cannot support the level of use.

Water and Soil Management

- Wild-2 (G) Opportunity Class I: no more than 15% of all use areas have erosion class 1 characteristics, 0% erosion classes 2 and 3.
Opportunity Class II: no more than 25% of all use areas have erosion class 1 characteristics, no more than 15% have erosion class 2 characteristics, 0% erosion class 3.
Opportunity Class III: no more than 50% of all use areas have erosion class 1 characteristics, no more than 25% have erosion class 2 characteristics, 0% erosion class 3.

Recreation Use

- Wild-3 (S) Maximum group size: All Classes – People: [Mt Olympus, Twin Peaks, Lone Peak (Wasatch-Cache portion), Deseret Peak, Wellsville Mountain, Mt. Naomi] - 10 people. Recreation stock: Deseret Peak, Mt. Naomi, and Mill Creek side of Mt. Olympus – 14 stock.
- Wild-4 (S) Maximum length of stay at campsite: All Classes: Mt Olympus, Twin Peaks, Lone Peak (Wasatch-Cache portion), Deseret Peak, Wellsville Mountain - 3 consecutive nights at an individual site. Mt. Naomi – 14 nights.
- Wild- 5 (S) Prohibit campfires where the firewood supply is depleted, or when continued fire building threatens the wilderness qualities of the area, or for public safety.
- Wild-6 (S) No domestic animals (stock or dogs) are allowed in portions of the Mt. Olympus, Twin Peaks, and Lone Peak (Wasatch-Cache portion) that are in the Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons municipal watersheds.
- Wild-7 (S) Recreation stock must not be tethered to a tree if damage to the tree, soil, or vegetation at the base of the tree is occurring.
- Wild-8 (S) All recreation stock feed must be incapable of germination.
- Wild-9 (G) Recreation stock should not be restrained for more than one hour within 200 feet of any water source or tied to a tree for more than one hour.

- Wild-10 (G) Campsite density: Opportunity Class I - campsites should be ½ mile apart. Class II -campsites should be ¼ mile apart. Class III- campsites should be 100 feet apart.
- Wild-11 (G) Campsite conditions should have no sustained observable downward trend in condition and should be improved when possible.
- Wild-12 (G) Terrain permitting, campsites should be at least 200 feet from water and/or trails.

Recreation Special Uses

- Wild-13 (G) Allow no additional commercial outfitting and guiding permits.
- Wild-14 (G) Allow no recreation event special use permits.

Visitor Information and Education

- Wild-15 (G) Inform the public of backcountry opportunities outside of wilderness and encourage the use of these areas.
- Wild-16 (G) Manage Wilderness use according to current Leave No Trace principles which now include: (1) plan ahead and prepare, (2) travel and camp on durable resources, (3) dispose of waste properly, (4) leave no trace of human presence, (5) minimize campfire impacts, (6) respect wildlife, (7) be considerate of other users, and (8) leave cultural artifacts.

Lands

- Wild-17 (S) Approve no new non-recreation special uses, including commercial filming, except those provided for in designating legislation.
- Wild-18 (S) Installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorological, climatological, or telecommunications facilities are permitted where they are essential to flood warning, flood control, and water reservoir operation purposes as provided in establishment legislation. Limited motorized access may be permitted subject to conditions imposed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior.