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Executive Summary Upper East Walker Landscape Strategy

Bridgeport Ranger District, Humboldt-Toiyabe National
Forest, Mono County, California



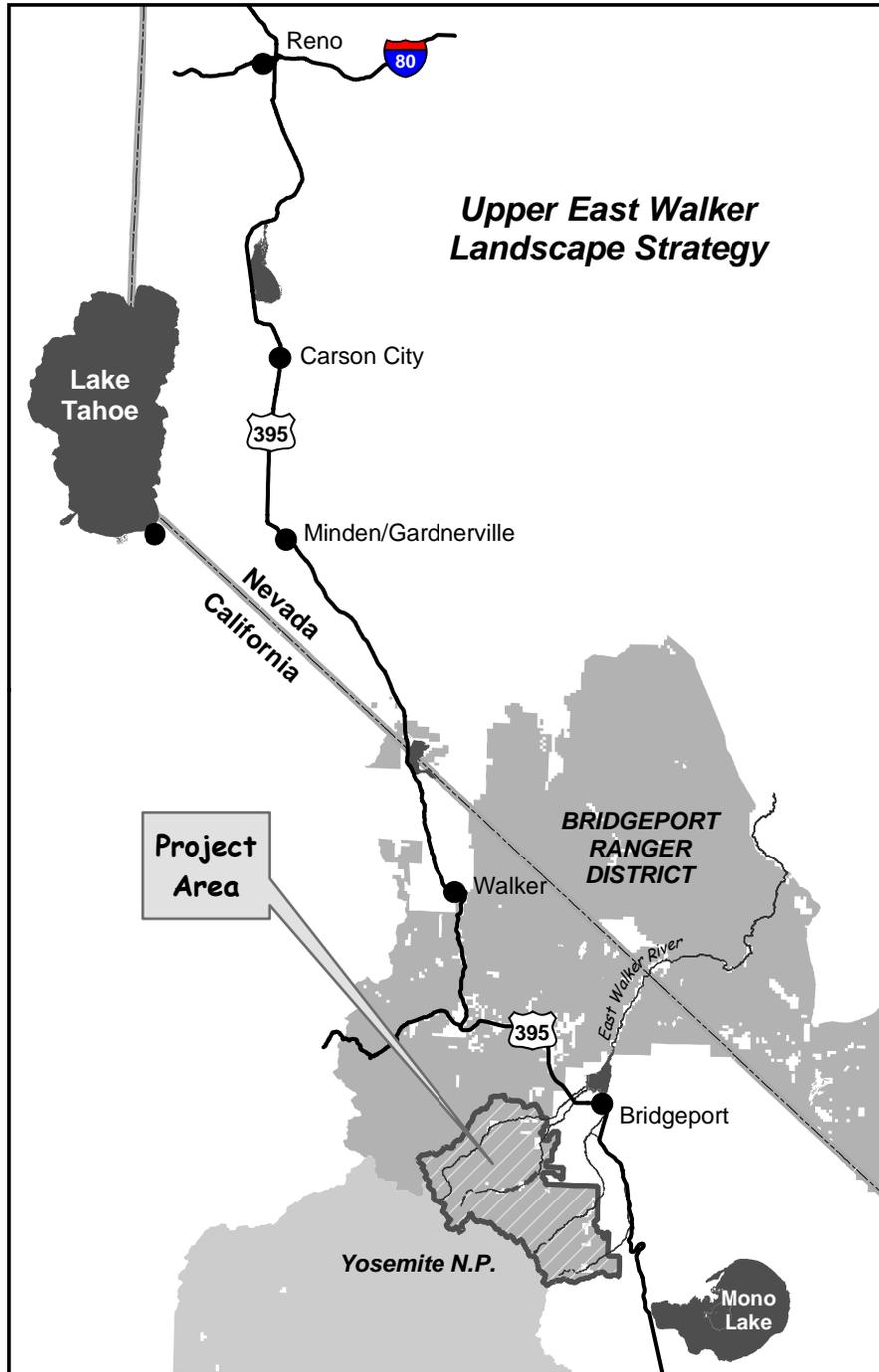
Sawtooth Ridge

Upper East Walker Landscape Strategy

Bridgeport Ranger District, Humboldt- Toiyabe National Forest

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Objective:

This strategy lays out a solid plan of action for enhancing the management of National Forest System lands and details a vision for the future of the Upper East Walker country. The strategy outlines recommendations for enhancing recreational experiences, ecosystem functions, transportation, and the scenic beauty of this area. It provides information for site-specific decisions, sets priorities for management actions, and identifies special situations needing attention. While it does contain specific recommendations, it is not a decision document. Any ground-disturbing, site specific action that would be undertaken as a result of these recommendations will require compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act that includes an environmental analysis and opportunities for public comment.

Background:

The Upper East Walker country lies along the northeastern boundary of Yosemite National Park. It drops steeply from the crest of the Sierra Nevada to the pastoral setting of Bridgeport Valley in Mono County, California. The town of Bridgeport serves as the principal gateway to the National Forest. The dominant land forms in the area are the towering spires and cliffs of the Sawtooth Ridge of the Sierra Nevada and its most prominent feature, the Matterhorn Peak.

The upper reaches of the area are the sheer rock faces of the high Sierra crest. The highest peak is Dunderberg at 12,500 feet. Elevation drops to 6500 feet in Bridgeport Valley in a distance of less than ten miles. Deeply incised canyons contain the four principal headwaters of the East Walker River – Buckeye, Robinson, Green, and Virginia Creeks. The high country in each of these drainages forms the Hoover Wilderness Area, a rough, pristine region sprinkled with alpine lakes.

Recreation is the predominant use of this area. Forest Service campgrounds in the Robinson and Virginia Creek areas are filled to near capacity throughout the summer. These are the most heavily used campgrounds in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The area is particularly popular with anglers from Southern California who often enjoy the same campsite year after year. Sightseeing and backpacking in the Hoover Wilderness are also popular activities.

Then it seemed to me that the Sierra should be called, not the Nevada or Snowy Range, but the Range of Light. And after ten years of wandering and wondering in the heart of it, rejoicing in its glorious floods of light, the white beams of the morning streaming through the passes, the noonday radiance on the crystal rocks, the flush of the alpenglow, and the irised spray of countless waterfalls, it still seems above all others the Range of Light. – John Muir

The analysis area includes 88,000 acres of which 85,000 are managed by the Forest Service (Land Allocation Map). The remaining lands are private (2500 acres) or State of California (500 acres).

Vegetation at the lower elevations adjacent to Bridgeport Valley is mainly sagebrush, bitterbrush, and a mix of grasses. Upslope this transitions to a mixed woodland of pinyon and Jeffrey pine and then to a mid elevation mix of Jeffrey pine, white and red fir, and aspen forests. Above 8500 feet, lodgepole pine is common, with stands of white and red fir on north facing slopes. Even higher are patches of whitebark and western white pine. Much of the area is above 10,000 feet, with scattered pockets of these pines, brush and large areas of steep barren rock.

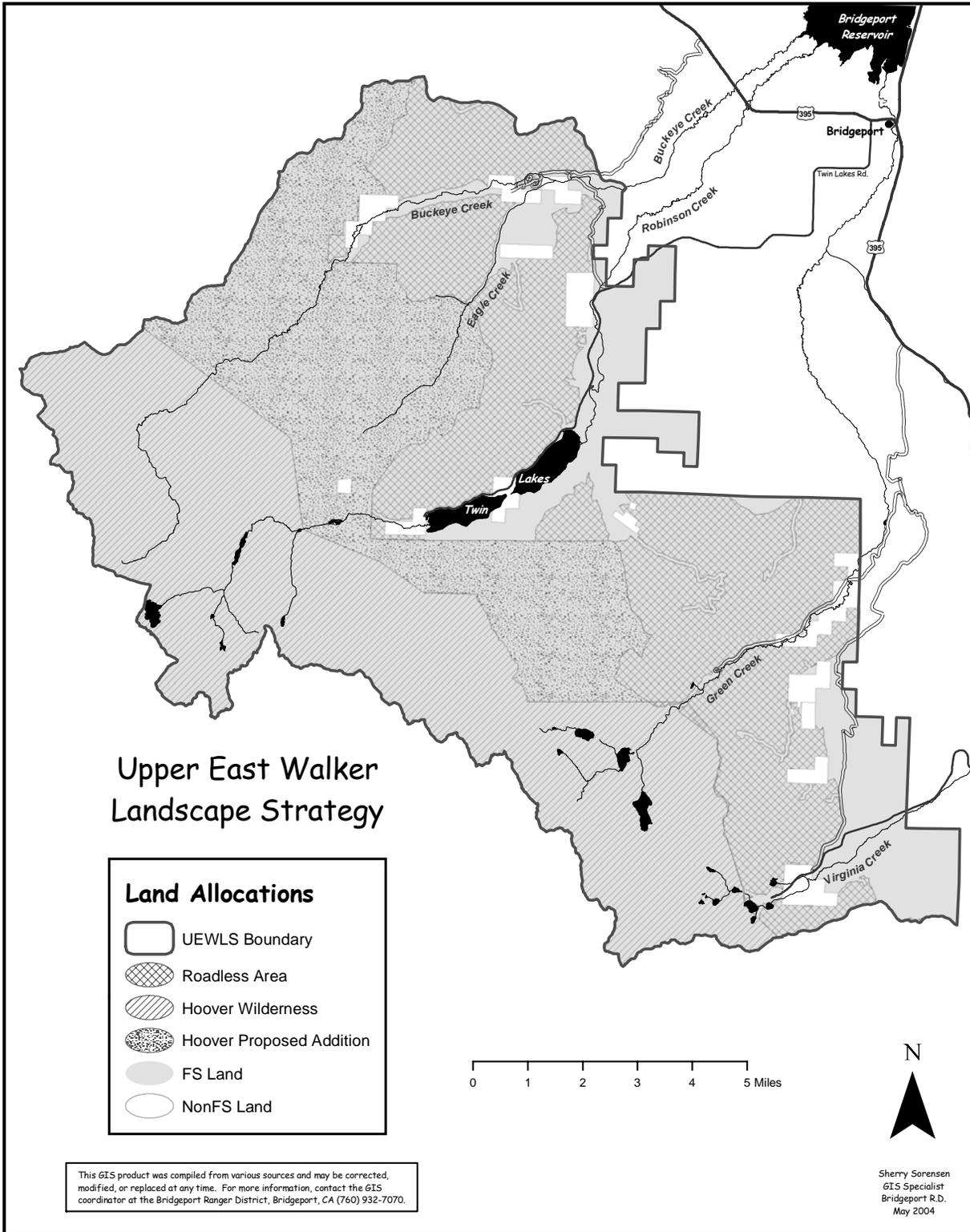
Highway 395, the major north-south route through the eastern Sierra, runs along the eastern boundary of the East Walker analysis area. It is a designated Scenic Highway. This area is among the most scenic landscapes along the Highway with foreground views of the Bridgeport Valley framing background views of the Sawtooth Ridge.

The East Walker country supports a large recreational fishery that is popular with anglers throughout California and Nevada. The upper reaches of the creeks that feed into the East Walker River support populations of mountain yellow legged frog and Yosemite toad. These amphibians have suffered significant population declines throughout the Sierra.

The Forest Service has new direction for management of its lands in the East Walker country and the whole Sierra Nevada from the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment of 2004, commonly known as the Sierra Framework Amendment. This amendment established management direction for old forest ecosystems; aquatic, riparian, and meadow ecosystems; fire and fuels management; and control of noxious weeds. Tools to address these problem areas include landscape analyses and allocations for critical aquatic refuges, riparian conservation areas, and urban wildland intermix zones.



Figure 1: 12,500 foot Dunderberg Peak



What We Found:

Based on our analysis we have identified the following topic areas:

1) Recreation; 2) Wilderness; 3) Watersheds; 4) Vegetation/Fuels; 5) Fisheries/Amphibians; 6) Landscape Scenery; 7) Special Uses; and 8) Roads.

Recreation

The Upper East Walker country is a recreation magnet for people from California, Nevada, and the rest of the nation. The scenery, fishing, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and picnicking opportunities rank with the best in the nation. But along with these attractions comes the need for protection of our natural resources. These issues are outlined below.

Current Situation

The demand for recreation facilities exceeds the supply in a number of areas, including parking at Virginia and Trumbull Lakes and camping at Green Creek.

Congestion, waste disposal, and water quality concerns are limiting the carrying capacity of campgrounds in the Virginia and Robinson Creek areas.

Recreational stock use opportunities are limited by the lack of legal access from the Virginia Lake

pack station, lack of trails from the Virginia Creek camping area, and the lack of a designated stock camp. Mountain biking opportunities are limited by the lack of single track bike trails. There is unmet demand for mountain bike and OHV riding opportunities. Use of Buckeye Hot Springs and its dispersed camping sites is currently causing erosion and sedimentation in Buckeye Creek, pose safety problems, and have potential health/sanitation risks. Dispersed camping in the Dunderberg and Green Creek areas is causing stream bank erosion, trash problems, and potential health/sanitation risks. The quality of camping opportunities is adversely affected by bears stealing food in campgrounds throughout the East Walker country.



Figure 1: Lower Twin Lakes Campground

Recommendations

Area Wide

1. Develop a system of mountain bike trails outside of wilderness.
2. Require proper food storage and provide bear proof storage lockers at campgrounds.

Buckeye Drainage

1. Install a double-unit toilet facility at the parking area for the Hot Springs.
2. Place educational and informational signs around the Hot Springs area.
3. Close the north side of Buckeye Creek in the vicinity of the Hot Springs to dispersed camping (approximately 4-5 campsites).
4. Harden the campsites in the dispersed area on the south side of creek in the vicinity of the Hot Springs (approximately 10-15 campsites).
5. Develop and construct a trail from an appropriate parking area to Buckeye Hot Springs.
6. Evaluate the need for a new water system at Buckeye Campground.
7. Create the opportunity for a designated stock camp at Buckeye Campground.
8. Acquire legal right-of-way for access to Buckeye Creek trail.
9. Relocate portions of Buckeye Trail to eliminate multiple trailing and conflicts with livestock grazing. Users should be able to follow the trail readily.



Figure 2: Buckeye Hot Spring

Robinson Creek Drainage

1. Focus on management, maintenance, and rehabilitation of existing campgrounds rather than development of new ones.
2. Develop a family-oriented bicycle route in the Lower Twin Lake area
3. Improve the fishing trail and enhance fish habitat along Robinson Creek.
4. Acquire legal right-of-way for trail access to the upper Robinson Creek drainage.
5. Do not develop or designate OHV trail systems in the Twin Lakes area.

Green Creek Drainage

1. Expand and improve the developed campground from its current total of 11 campsites to allow for up to 20 campsites.
2. Improve Green Creek road conditions.

3. Close dispersed sites (4-5) along Green Creek Road on Forest Service land, below the developed campground to protect fish habitat and water quality.
4. Improve educational and informational signing for Off-highway vehicle routes.

Virginia Lakes Drainage

1. Focus on management, maintenance, and rehabilitation of Trumbull Lake campground rather than expansion or development of a new campground.
2. Improve interior roads at Trumbull Lake Campground.
3. Pave and stripe the parking area at Virginia Lakes.
Grade and pave the access road to the parking area.
4. Monitor use and occupancy at Virginia Creek Dispersed Area. If peak use reaches 80%- 90% of capacity, then convert to a “fee area” under management of campground concessionaire.
5. Sign Virginia Lakes Road as “no parking”, and use enforcement.
6. Improve and harden sites for day use parking at Trumbull Lake.
7. Relocate campsites less than 100 feet from Virginia Creek. Restore eroded stream banks.
8. Evaluate OHV opportunities on existing NFS roads accessing the Jordan Basin.
9. Acquire legal right-of-way access for a trail from Virginia Lakes Pack Station to the Virginia Lakes Trailhead.
10. Sign the Virginia Creek dispersed camping area to restrict vehicle/camping use to designated sites. Designate one or more sites specifically for stock use.



Figure 3: Opening day ice fishing at Virginia Lake

Wilderness



Figure 4: Matterhorn Peak, Hoover Wilderness Area

The high elevations of the East Walker country are part of the Hoover Wilderness Area. This area encompasses the east slope of the Sierra Nevada bordering on Yosemite National Park. It's both a very pristine area dominated by scenic beauty and natural wild land features and an area popular with hikers, backpackers, anglers, and rock climbers. Many visit the alpine glacial lakes that sprinkle the wilderness. It's attractiveness leads to the many management challenges outlined below.

Current Situation

Wilderness qualities are being affected by concentrated use in some areas, including Green Lake. This problem is the result of a quota system that does not address the recent increase in day use of the Wilderness as well as unintended consequences from the current campfire regulations. Human/bear encounters are frequent in the wilderness and there are inconsistencies in bear regulations with adjacent Forests and Yosemite National Park. Past fire suppression activities have limited the natural role of fire in the wilderness.

Close up under the shadow of the Sierra Matterhorn, on the eastern slope of the range, lies one of the iciest of the glacier lakes at an elevation of about 12,000 feet. A short, ragged-edged glacier crawls into it from the south, and on the opposite side it is embanked and dammed by a series of concentric terminal moraines, made by the glacier when it entirely filled the basin. – John Muir

Recommendations

1. Update the wilderness plan for the Hoover Wilderness to include current use patterns, especially the increase in day use. Determine whether the quota and permit systems are working, and if they should be extended to day use.
2. Write a fire management plan for the Hoover Wilderness where fire is allowed to play a more natural role.
3. Determine what measures are needed to protect wilderness characteristics. Establish a holistic approach to use of campfires, group sizes, and camping areas to enhance wilderness qualities.
4. Adopt the bear related food storage requirements of the adjacent Yosemite National Park and Inyo National Forest.

Watershed

National Forest System lands in the upper East Walker country form the most vital sources of water for the East Walker River. Water flowing from these lands is among the most pristine in the nation, but there are concerns in some of the lower drainages that are affected by heavy campground recreation use and summer home developments.

Current Situation

Robinson and Buckeye Creeks do not meet water quality standards. Erosion is occurring at trail/stream crossings above the Virginia Lakes and Buckeye trailheads.

Recommendations

1. Construct a dump station near the campgrounds along Robinson Creek to hold gray water from RVs.
2. Adopt the recommendations in the recreation section to improve management of Buckeye Creek.
3. Improve trail/stream crossings on the Buckeye trail and the trail from Virginia Lakes by hardening the crossings using rock or relocating sections of the trail.

Vegetation/Fuels

The higher elevations of the upper East Walker country are in near pristine conditions, characterized by steep rocky slopes with pockets of whitebark, lodgepole, and western white pine. These areas are not at high risk of intensive wildfire. Mid and lower elevation slopes with stands of Jeffrey pine and sagebrush pose some risk, but not as high as other areas of the Eastern Sierra.

Current Situation

Fuels buildup in some timber stands is increasing the risk of stand replacing fires. There is a risk of wildfire in the Twin Lakes and Green Creek areas that poses a threat to recreation residences.

Recommendations

Buckeye Drainage

1. Reduce the risk of large stand replacing fires in the timber stands within the Buckeye and Eagle Creek drainages. Reduce the fuel loading and increase the ground to crown ratio within timber stands that are in Condition Class 2 and 3 and move them towards a Condition Class 1. Project treatments should involve re-introducing fire into Jeffrey pine, sagebrush, and other fire-adapted ecosystems through the use of prescribed fire. Strategically place fuel treatments to interrupt fire spread and reduce the size and severity of wildfire. Treatment should be designed to lead to fires that burn at lower intensities and slower rates of spread compared to untreated areas.

Urban Wildland Urban Intermix Zone

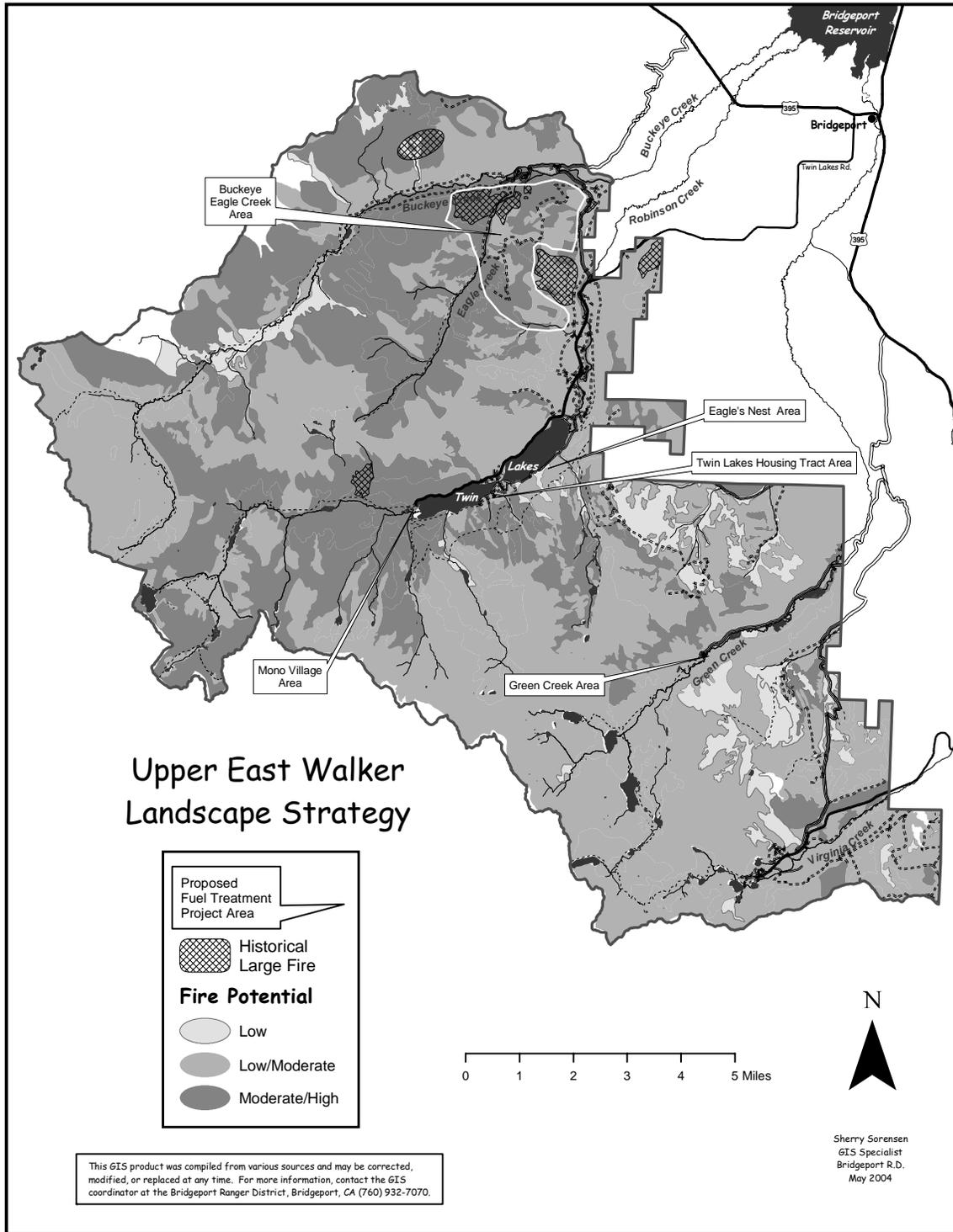
1. Develop fuels treatments that will function as a buffer between the developed area and the wildlands. Fuel reduction treatments should take place within the threat zone (1 ¼ -mile buffer) and the defense zone (inner ¼- mile wide buffer zone). The objective within these zones is to enhance fire suppression capabilities by modifying the fire behavior through fuels reduction treatments and increasing the safety and effectiveness of fire suppression activities.

Twin Lakes (Eagles Nest and Twin Lakes Summer Home Tract, Mono Village)

1. Fuel reduction within the defense zone will involve reducing the amount of fuels within the understory by thinning the timber and brush using mechanical methods. The canopy cover will be reduced, live crown base height will be increased and ground fuels will be reduced in an attempt to reduce surface fires to flame height of 4 feet or less.
2. Where possible, fuel reduction within the threat zone will involve reduction of surface fuels, increasing the live crown base height and reducing the canopy cover by about 25%. Treatment could involve both mechanical and prescribed fire. This area is prone to snow avalanches so treatments will have to be planned and implemented taking this into consideration.

Green Creek Summer Home Tract

1. Fuel reduction will take place within both the defense zone and threat zone. Treatments will be designed to reduce the risk of fire burning into the residential area. Selective tree thinning, surface fuels removal and prescribed fire will be utilized (Fuels Treatment Map).



Fisheries/Amphibians

The upper East Walker country provides some of the most productive and popular recreational fisheries in the nation. Anglers from throughout California and Nevada enjoy the opportunities provided on streams and lakes in the area. Fishing is an important asset to the economy of the town of Bridgeport. The popularity of fishing in the area presents management challenges. The area is also home to some of the most valued and rare amphibian species, including the Yosemite toad and mountain yellow legged frog.

Current Situation

Fishery habitat in Virginia, Robinson, Green and Buckeye Creeks is at less than optimum condition due to the impacts of dispersed camping, roads, user created trails, and loss of streamside vegetation.



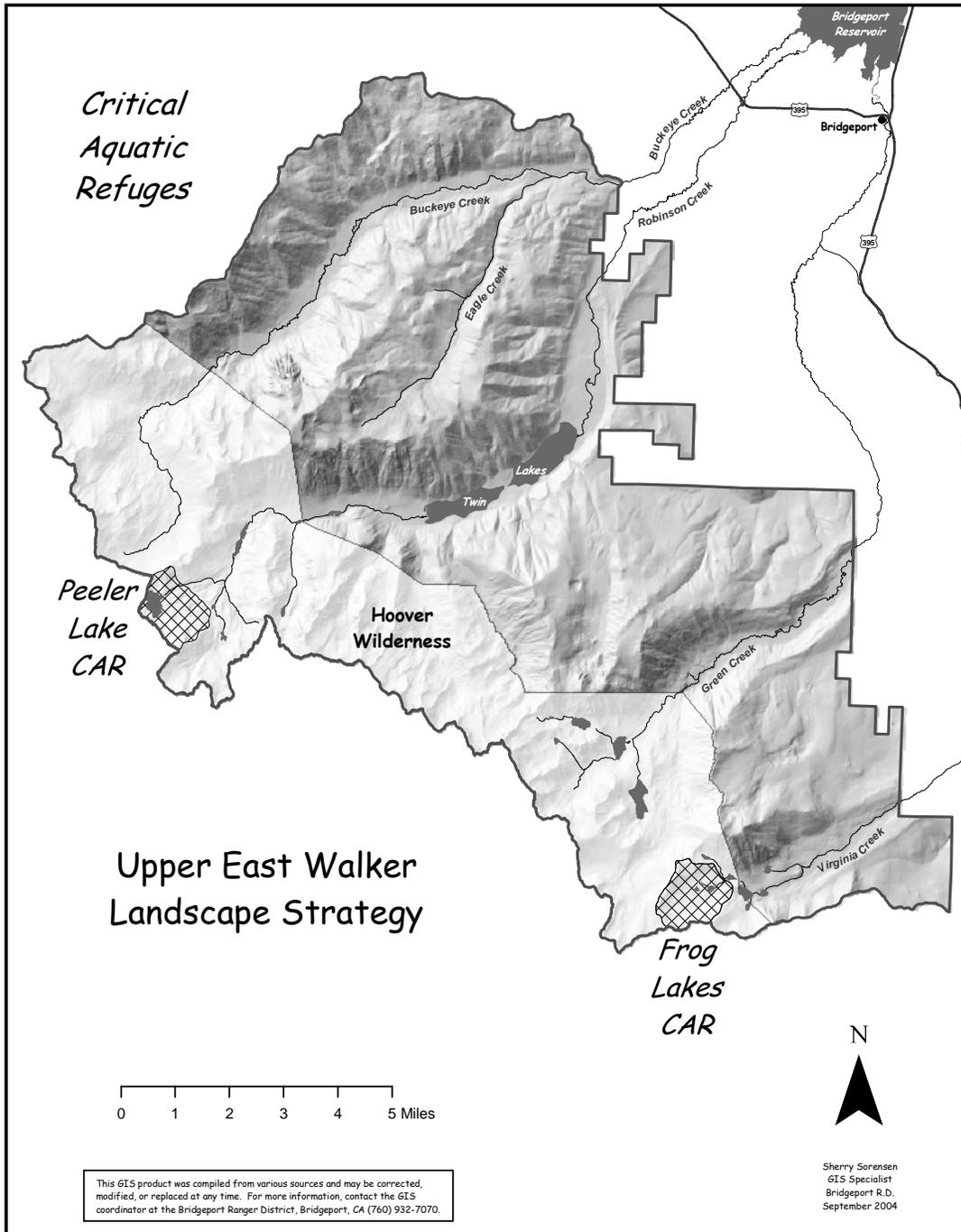
Figure 5: Yosemite toad

The East Walker country provides important habitat for mountain yellow legged frog and Yosemite toad, two species of amphibians whose populations have declined throughout the Sierra Nevada.

Recommendations

1. Establish new critical aquatic refuges where mountain yellow-legged frog and Yosemite toad populations have been found. These areas include the Frog and Peeler Lakes areas.
2. Develop a public educational program in consultation with Mono County and the California Department of Fish and Game that addresses measures to enhance the habitat of sensitive amphibian species.
3. Assist the California Department of Fish and Game with mountain yellow-legged frog and Yosemite toad habitat restoration efforts. California Department of Fish and Game is currently working on a management plan for the East Walker River Watershed that will identify and prioritize lakes feasible for restoration.
4. If recreational impacts to sensitive amphibian species are documented, the appropriate actions may be taken as appropriate to minimize/reduce impacts to Mountain yellow-legged frog and Yosemite toad populations. Appropriate actions may also be taken to restore damaged habitat.
5. Adopt the recommendations in the recreation section to improve management of recreation uses along Buckeye, Green, Robinson, and Virginia Creeks.

- Continue to monitor the road system in the Virginia, Green, Robinson, and Buckeye Creek drainages. Create new waterbars and improve existing waterbars as needed to assure the road system is functioning properly, and not delivering large amounts of sediment into the streams during runoff. As needed use gravel and plant vegetation between the stream and road system to reduce amount of erosion caused by adjacent roads.



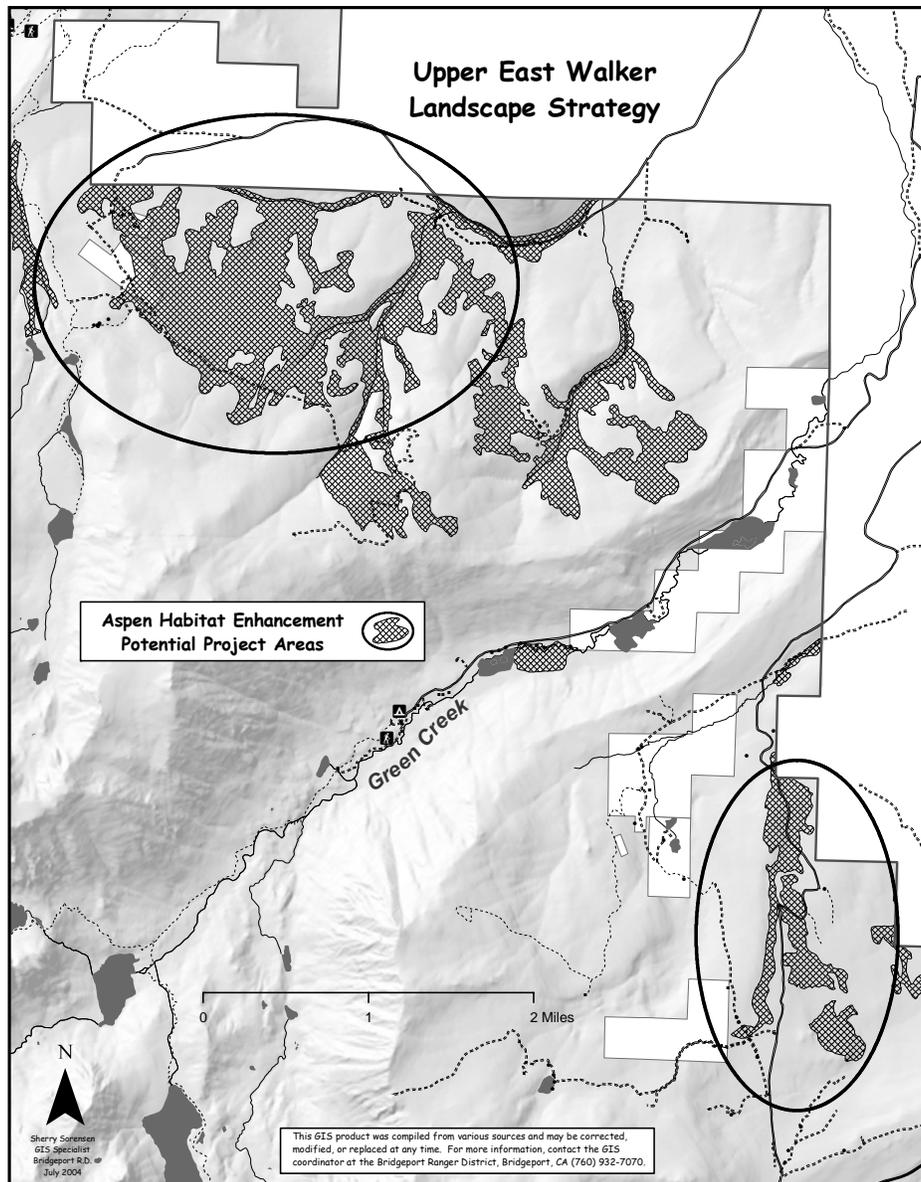
Wildlife

Current Situation

Migratory bird and deer habitat has been impacted by the encroachment of conifers into aspen stands, including in the Tamarack/Summers Meadows areas.

Recommendations

- Reduce conifer encroachment on aspen stands in the Dunderberg Peak and Tamarack Peak areas using mechanical or prescribed fire treatments (Aspen Map). Treat 1000 acres of aspen by 2010 in these areas.



Landscape Scenery

The upper East Walker River country includes some of the most scenic areas in the nation. This needs to be recognized in the Forest Plan.

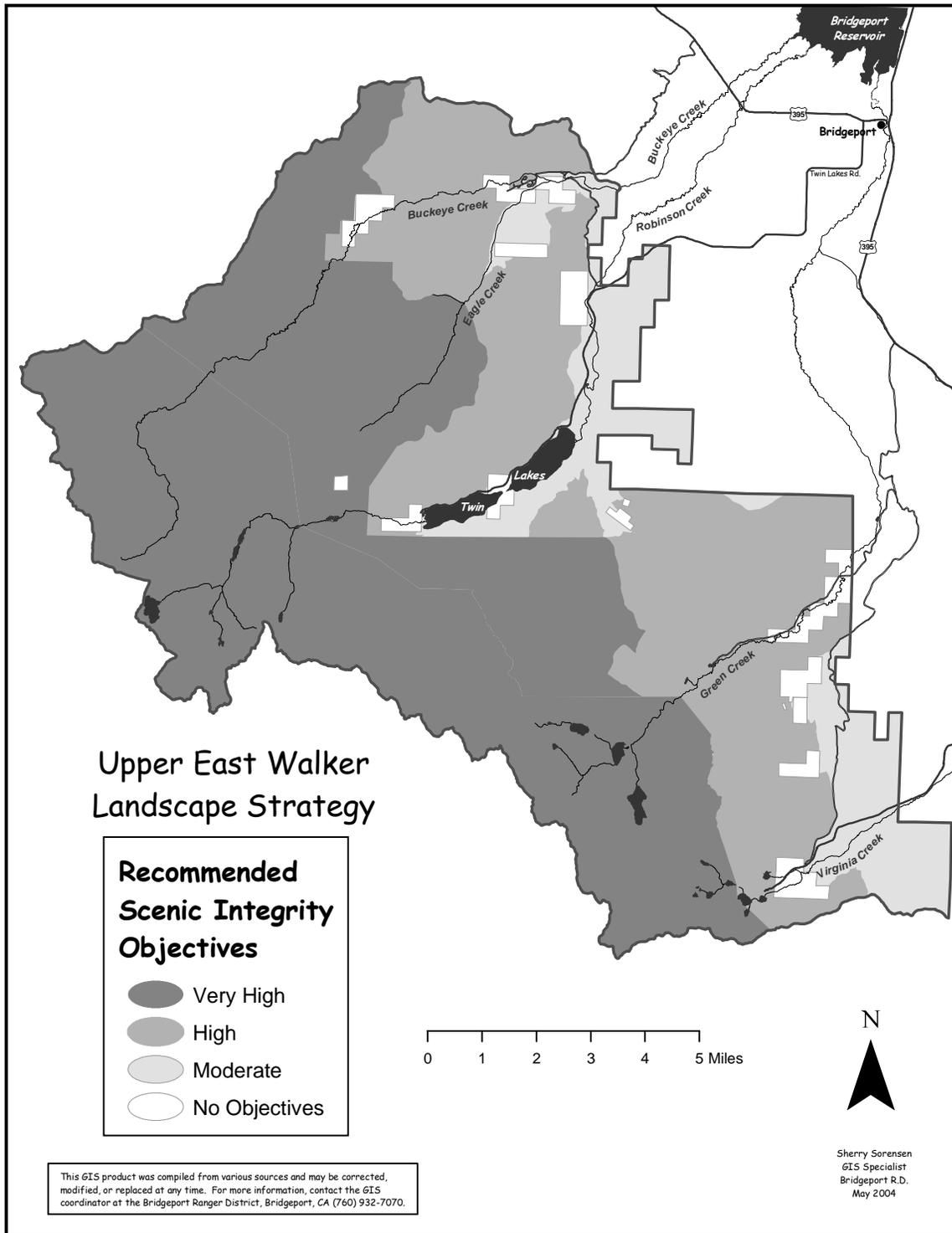
Current Situation

Forest plan direction for visual resources is inappropriate in some areas and lacking in others.

Recommendations

1. Update the Forest Plan to provide for very high scenic integrity in the Hoover Wilderness and its proposed additions, high scenic integrity in the Summers Meadows, Kavanaugh Ridge, And Sawmill Ridge areas, and moderate scenic integrity in the Jordan Basin, Virginia Creek, Robinson Creek, Green Creek, and Buckeye Creek corridors in areas with existing disturbance from roads and structures (Scenic Integrity Map).

To the north and south you behold a sublime wilderness of mountains in glorious array, their snowy summits towering together in crowded, bewildering abundance, shoulder to shoulder, peak beyond peak. To the east lies the Great Basin, barren-looking and silent, apparently a land of pure desolation, rich only in beautiful light. – John Muir



Roads

Current Situation/Recommendations

The roads recommendations are presented in table format to conform to Forest Service roads analysis guidance.

Classified Roads

Most segments of National Forest system roads in the Upper East Walker analysis area have blended with the landscape and have reached a new ecological balance. Although the roads have reached a stable state, issues remain concerning travel surface generated erosion/sedimentation and dust. Several roads have site specific recommendations to address environmental problems that have a risk degree of low to moderate, but none are ranked high risk or very high risk. Classified roads that do not warrant new recommendations are not displayed in the following table.

Description of Problems and Risks Posed by Forest System Roads	Ranking of the Problems (Risk Degree)	Unacceptable Risk To Ecosystem Sustainability (Y/N)
<p>Road 32017 – Buckeye Robinson Creek <i>Aquatic, Riparian Zone, and Water Quality:</i> This road has 3 miles of aggregate, surfacing, 0.8 mile of asphalt surfacing, and 4 miles of native surfacing. The unsurfaced segment of road generates some surface erosion and becomes rutted from traffic when wet. Vehicle traffic on the unsurfaced road segment encounters very slippery road surfaces when wet. Traffic also generates some dust that contributes a small amount of watershed sedimentation. Placement of crushed aggregate surfacing on 4 miles of existing native surface recommended.</p>	Moderate	No
<p>Road 32017 – Buckeye Robinson Creek <i>Aquatic, Riparian Zone, and Water Quality:</i> The bridge at the Buckeye Creek crossing is deteriorating and is insufficient for projected use. Heavy trucks are discouraged from using this crossing. The bridge does not pose any ecological concern due to its condition, but could pose a future road user safety concern if not replaced. There is some short term risk to water quality posed by bridge removal and replacement work activities. There is also some short-term disruption of recreation activities and road access to nearby recreation sites. Bridge replacement recommended.</p>	Moderate Risk	No
<p>Road 32017F - Foothill <i>Access:</i> This road crosses privately owned land between MP 0.42 – 0.85. There have been conflicts between the private property owner and forest visitors. Recommend acquiring easement for this segment of road.</p>	Low Risk	No
<p>Road 32140 – Trumbull Lake Campground Road <i>Recreation:</i> The existing campground road is constructed of native material. Most of the drainage structures have failed and the road surface is not consistent with the maintenance level assigned to it (ML3). This campground has very high use and ever increasing motor homes/travel trailers traffic. Recommend reconditioning existing road and parking areas, replacing drainage structures, and placing crushed aggregate surfacing.</p>	Moderate Risk	No

<p>Road 32160 – Buckeye Creek Aquatic, Riparian Zone, and Water Quality: This road has 1.33 miles of native surfacing and accesses the asphalt paved road system in the Buckeye Campground. The unsurfaced segment of road generates some surface erosion and becomes rutted from traffic when wet. The conditions of the road, including large boulders that protrude through the road surface, make the road surface unsuitable for the assigned maintenance level (ML3). Traffic also generates some dust that contributes a small amount of watershed sedimentation. Reconditioning the road and placement of crushed aggregate surfacing is recommended.</p> <p>A segment of this road, MP 0.70 – 0.75, crosses privately owned land. Recommend acquiring easement or relocating this segment of road to avoid the privately owned land.</p>	<p>Moderate Risk</p>	<p>No</p>
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Unclassified Roads (User Created Roads)

Unclassified roads in the analysis area present both problems and opportunities. Some of these roads have become defacto forest system roads, while others have created problems including erosion/sedimentation, site productivity, and adverse visual impacts. A description of the problems, risks, and recommendations associated with these roads is presented in the following table. Please reference the maps that follow the table for the location of these recommendations.

Opportunities for Addressing Important Problems and Risks (Unclassified Roads)		
Road Name and Number	Miles	Recommendation
Buckeye No. 1	0.42	This road provides access to private property. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Buckeye No. 2	0.05	This road is located in a designated roadless area and is not compatible with that designation. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Buckeye No. 3	0.15	This road provides access to dispersed camping. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Robinson Creek No. 4	0.52	This road provides fisherman access along the creek. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Robinson Creek No. 5	0.09	This road is located in a designated roadless area and is not compatible with that designation. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Robinson Creek No. 6	0.55	This road provides access to power line utility. Commission road extension 1.2 miles beyond existing system road terminus, as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Robinson Creek No. 7	0.69	This road is located in a designated roadless area and is not compatible with that designation. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Summers No. 8	0.10	This road is located in a designated roadless area and is not compatible with that designation. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Summers No. 9	0.07	This road is located in a designated roadless area and is not compatible with that designation. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Summers No. 10	0.21	This road provides access to the Tamarack Lake trail. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Summers No. 11	1.70	This road presents resource and riparian concerns and is unneeded to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Summers No. 12	0.15	This road presents resource and riparian concerns and is unneeded to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Summers No. 13	0.10	This road is used by grazing permittees to access their allotments and is needed to meet forest resource management objectives. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Summers No. 14	0.19	This road is used by grazing permittees to access their allotments and is needed to meet forest resource management objectives. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Summers No. 15	0.53	This road is located in a designated roadless area and is not compatible with that designation. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Summers No. 16	0.21	This road is located in a designated roadless area and is not compatible with that designation. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.

Green Creek No. 17	0.15	This road is unneeded to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Green Creek No. 18	0.22	This road is unneeded to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Green Creek No. 19	0.27	This road is unneeded to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Virginia Creek No. 20a	4.00	This road provides access to an unnamed lake. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Virginia Creek No. 20b	0.72	The upper portion of this road from Dunderberg Lake to Kavanaugh Ridge should be signed and monitored. If continued adverse impacts to the area occur that portion of the road should be decommissioned and returned to a more natural state.
Virginia Creek No. 21	0.19	This road is located in a designated roadless area and is not compatible with that designation. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Virginia Creek No. 22	0.30	This road is located in a designated roadless area and is not compatible with that designation. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Virginia Creek No. 23	0.26	This road is unneeded to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Virginia Creek No. 24	0.93	This road provides access to hunting, camping, and fuelwood opportunities. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Virginia Creek No. 25	0.85	This road provides access to hunting, camping, and fuelwood opportunities. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Virginia Creek No. 26	0.07	This road is unneeded to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Virginia Creek No. 27	0.21	This road provides access to dispersed campsites. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Virginia Creek No. 28	0.27	This road has excessively steep grades that present a safety concern and exacerbate surface erosion. This road is not needed to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Virginia Creek No. 29	0.49	This road has excessively steep grades that present a safety concern and exacerbate surface erosion. This road is not needed to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Virginia Creek No. 30	0.68	This road is unneeded to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Virginia Creek No. 31	0.22	This road provides access to the Jordan Basin loop. Commission road as part of the National Forest transportation system at Maintenance Level 2.
Virginia Creek No. 32	0.22	This road is unneeded to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.
Buckeye No. 33	0.17	This road has excessively steep grades that present a safety concern and exacerbate surface erosion. This road is not needed to meet forest resource management objectives. Decommission the road and return to a more natural state.

