

Output 2: Implementation Checklist

Project: Teddy / Vulcan Focus Area – Tempest Timber Sale		District: Brush Creek-Hayden Ranger District			
Partnership Project: No		Primary Partner(s): N/A			
Accounting Unit: Battle Pass		Accounting Unit: Jack Savery			
Objective(s): This project will meet six of seven objectives of the LaVA projects: #1 mitigate hazardous fuels; #2 provide for recovery of forest products; #3 enhance forest and rangeland resiliency to future insect and disease infestations; #4 protect infrastructure and municipal watersheds; #6 enhance access for forest visitors and permittees; and #7 provide for human safety.					
Project Description: This project is planned to include about 970 acres and 30,000 CCF of commercial timber removal using stand initiation (clearcut) treatment and about 10.4 miles of temporary roads. Post-harvest activities will include closure and rehabilitation of skid trails, landings, and temporary roads. Some slash will be piled and burned at landings.					
Location Description: The treatment units are located along National Forest System Road (NFSR) 443 and 447, north of Wyoming State Highway 70, on the east side of the Sierra Madre Range, between 6 and 13 miles west and northwest of the Town of Encampment, Wyoming.					
Legal Location: This project is located in Township 14 North, Range 85 West, Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15; Township 15 North, Range 85 West, Sections 18, 19, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34; and Township 15 North, Range 86 West, Sections 23 and 24, 6 th Principal Meridian, Carbon County, Wyoming.					
Management Areas: The majority of the project area is in Forest Plan Management Area 5.13 (Forest Products), with a smaller portion in MA 5.12 (General Forest and Rangelands, Rangeland Vegetation Emphasis) and a small area of 3.31 (Backcountry Recreation, Year-round Motorized).					
Treatment Opportunity Areas: The majority of the project area is in the Forest and Rangeland Resiliency and Forest Product Emphasis Treatment Opportunity Area (TOA) with a small area in the Recreation Emphasis TOA. Most of the project area is also within the overlapping Fuels Treatment and Safety Emphasis TOA.					
Pinyon Data Location(s): https://usfs.app.box.com/folder/263747092399					
GIS Data Location(s): T:\FS\NFS\MBRTB\Project\LaVA_Implementation\GIS\Teddy_Vulcan\Data\2_Implementation\TeddyVulcan_Implementation.gdb					

Available Treatment Acres from Record of Decision					
Stand Initiation:	80,678	Intermediate:	148,116	Other Treatment(s):	49,523

Project Treatment Acres					
Stand Initiation:	970	Intermediate:	0	Other Treatment(s):	0
Treatment Type	Acres	Treatment Type	Acres	Treatment Type	Acres
Clearcut	970	N/A	0	N/A	0

Management Areas			
Management Area	Treatment Acres	Management Area	Treatment Acres
3.31	6	5.13	846
5.12	118		

Wildlife Areas Acreage			
Security Area (Accounting Unit)	Treatment Acres	Lynx Analysis Unit	Treatment Acres
Battle Pass	9	Battle Creek	970
Jack Savery	0		

Specified Road Work (Type)	Miles	Temporary Road Mileage Available	Project Temporary Road Mileage	Balance of Temp Roads
Reconstruction	12.8	569.1	10.4	558.7
Maintenance	28.5			

All temporary road mileage is estimated. Actual road miles will be tracked during the monitoring phase.

Summary of How Public Feedback was Incorporated / Addressed:

No public feedback was received for the Teddy / Vulcan focus area in general.

Public feedback was received on preliminary treatment areas proposed in the Teddy / Vulcan focus area. Concerns expressed included the development of user-created routes in the Cow Creek and Nellie Creek area, along with a more general concern of treatment effects to streams and wetlands and how those could affect fishing and water quality.

The commenter recommended the following regarding treatment design. Notes are added here to show how these recommendations were considered in project design.

- 1) Treatments should be designed to protect the stream and wetlands so as not to adversely affect the fishing and water quality.

Protection of streams and wetlands is covered by several design features (listed later in this checklist) including Amphibians and Fisheries Design Features DF-AF-1, DF-AF-2, DF-AF-3, DF-AF-4, DF-AF-5, and DF-AF-6; and Hydrology and Wet Areas Design Features DF-HWA-1, DF-HWA-2, DF-HWA-3, and DF-HWA-4.

- 2) Any access to the treatment area should be designed so as not to increase traffic on the illegal 4WD trail and thereby negatively impact the wetlands and water upstream from the site.

Prevention and closure of unauthorized motorized use is covered by several design features (listed later in this checklist) including Recreation Design Feature DF-REC-6 and Temporary Road Construction, Landings, and Skid Trails Design Feature DF-RdVis-1.

- 3) Any treatment should leave the majority of healthy Spruce and remaining healthy Lodgepole Pine trees in place so as not to make the area inhospitable for the mammals and birds that rely on it for food are relatively remote shelter.

The silvicultural prescriptions for this project were designed to address extensive mortality in lodgepole pine stands caused primarily by mountain pine beetle outbreak. Dwarf mistletoe is present in many stands in remaining live lodgepole pine. Aspen, spruce, and subalpine fir are minor components of

stands to be treated. A clearcut prescription was selected to promote the desired condition of healthy, even-aged lodgepole pine stands that contain minor components of other species. The few healthy overstory trees would be subject to blowdown if retained after treatment. Patches of healthy trees have been retained in and adjacent to treatment units where available to retain diversity of vegetation types and habitats across the landscape.

- 4) Any activity in the area to accomplish the treatments should be designed so as to avoid crossing the streams and wetlands with heavy equipment and leave a significant activity and treatment free buffer around all such areas.

See response to recommendation #1.

Project Validation

Resource specialists have confirmed the project: a) meets applicable Forest Plan standards and guidelines; b) is consistent with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), design features, Modified Final Environmental Impact Statement (MFEIS), and Record of Decision (ROD); c) surveys and fieldwork has been completed; and d) if necessary, provided any additional design features.

A set of standard design features are applied to each project prior to its implementation. Any additional project design features have been approved by the responsible official. The sections below list the design features by resource area.

Amphibians and Fisheries

Objective: Conserve populations of amphibian and fisheries species and maintain or improve habitats.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Keep heavy equipment out of streams during fish spawning, (May 15 to July 31 for cutthroat and rainbow trout, October 15 to November 30 for brook trout and brown trout). (DF-AF-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Install stream crossings as perpendicular to flow as practicable. (DF-AF-2)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
In consultation with fisheries and timber staff, Forest Service resource specialists will locate, design, and designate any temporary road crossings of perennial streams. (DF-AF-3)	Yes	
Avoid direct ignition in riparian and wetland areas; allow fire to back into these areas. (DF-AF-4)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Use spill containment equipment if it is necessary to locate staging and refueling areas within water influence zones. (DF-AF-5)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Felled material or other debris with potential to block stream culverts or bridges will be removed from the high-water mark. (DF-AF-6)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
In consultation with fisheries staff, develop site-specific design criteria to ensure protection of boreal toad, wood frog, and northern leopard frog habitats and populations. (DF-AF-7)	No	Sensitive species were not found in the project area during field surveys.

Heritage Resources

Objective: Protect cultural sites that need protection; fulfill National Historic Preservation Act requirements; and avoid, minimize, or mitigate unexpected adverse effects to heritage resources.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.

National Historic Preservation Act compliance will be completed for each treatment area prior to implementation. This may include literature reviews, field surveys (if deemed necessary by the heritage specialist), and completion of State Historic Preservation Office and Tribal consultation. Surveys, reporting, and consultation may be conducted in accordance with a programmatic agreement. State Historic Preservation Office and Tribal consultation may result in additional cultural resource avoidance or protection measures. (DF-HR-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
If cultural materials or human remains are discovered, all activities in the immediate area will stop, the area will be secured, and a Forest Service archaeologist and District Ranger will be notified immediately. Work will not resume in that area until the archaeologist has evaluated the material and notified the District Ranger that the applicable requirements of 36 CFR 800 and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act have been completed. (DF-HR-2)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Site-specific measures to protect or enhance heritage resources will be determined at the time of treatment implementation. (DF-HR-3)	Yes	Protected areas have been identified and incorporated in project design.

Hydrology and Wet Areas

Objective: Maintain long-term ground cover, soil structure, water budgets, and flow patterns of wetlands to sustain their ecological functions.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Fens: Treatment will not occur in fens. In addition, fens will be protected by a 300-foot limited-action buffer in which heavy equipment use will be prohibited. (DF-HWA-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Wet meadows: No operation of heavy equipment, prescribed fire control lines, or tree removal will occur in seasonally wet, herbaceous- or shrub-dominated wetlands, commonly referred to as wet meadows. Wet meadows may also contain trees but do not include aspen woodlands or riparian gallery forests. (DF-HWA-1a)	No	GIS and field inventory complete. All known wetlands have been excluded from treatment units.
Wetlands, riparian areas, and aquatic ecosystems: When treating within non-excluded wetlands (see above), riparian areas, and aquatic ecosystems: (DF-HWA-2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict temporary roads, landings, or main skid trails as recommended by resource specialists and approved by the line officer; • Hand fall and leave in place; or • Treat with mechanized equipment over a combined surface of 12 inches of frozen ground and snow. 	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
<p>Water influence zone (WIZ): A buffer with a minimum horizontal width of 100 feet from the top of each stream bank or edge of wetlands will be applied to perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, reservoirs, riparian areas, and wetlands. However, buffers may vary depending on the type of wet area and site conditions, as agreed upon by resource specialists. When treating buffers including the WIZ, equipment use is permitted; (DF-HWA-3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If winter activities occur, the over-snow design feature (DF-SOIL-1) will apply. • Where feasible, avoid temporary roads, landings, main skid trails, or slash piles in the WIZ. • If the aforementioned are necessary in the WIZ, consult resource specialists. Prior to working in WIZ buffers, resource specialists will assess the need for site-specific design criteria for retention of coarse woody debris. 	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Winching of trees across streams is prohibited. (DF-HWA-4)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.

Infrastructure

Objective: To protect improvements and investments.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
All Forest Service authorized improvements (for example, fences, water improvements, survey monuments) will be protected during management activities. (DF-INF-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Slash piles should be removed as soon as practicable. If possible, locate all machine piles at least 100 feet from infrastructure. If possible, locate hand piles at least 50 feet from infrastructure. If not possible to meet the aforementioned distances, consult the zone fire staff or forest fuels specialist. (DF-INF-2)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.

Invasive Weeds

Objective: Maintain ecological integrity by preventing the introduction and reducing the spread of noxious weeds and invasive plant species in the project area. The following design features were developed to comply with the direction in the forest plan, Executive Order 13751 – Safeguarding the Nation from the Impacts of Invasive Species, and the USDA Forest Service guide to noxious weed prevention practices.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Cleaning of equipment: Require equipment to be cleaned of mud and plant debris and inspected before vehicles are moved into the project area to prevent introduction or spread of noxious or invasive weed species. (DF-INV-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.

LaVA Project MFEIS – Appendix A: Adaptive Implementation and Monitoring Framework

Output 2: Implementation Checklist: Teddy / Vulcan Focus Area – Tempest Timber Sale

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Vegetation treatments: Manage vegetation treatments to promote native species and to hinder weed species germination. Prior to implementation, field conditions will be assessed to locate areas with existing infestations of weeds. Areas may be excluded from prescribed burning where there are infestations of fire-proliferating species (cheatgrass and musk thistle). Weed-infested areas included in burns, except for annual grasses, will be treated with appropriate herbicides or other control methods, as needed, to minimize the spread of weed species pre-treatment, post-treatment, or both. (DF-INV-2)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Seeding: On sites where the probability of erosion or weed infestation is high, disturbed areas will be seeded with an appropriate mix of native plant species per the "Guidelines for Revegetation for the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grasslands" (signed 2007, as updated). Areas may not need to be seeded where duff or slash cover the ground, or where natural revegetation is expected to occur quickly. The intent is to intervene only if necessary to establish effective ground cover to control erosion, prevent weeds, and meet scenic objectives. (DF-INV-3)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Imported materials: All materials imported from off-forest (erosion control materials, soil, mulch, etc.) will be certified weed-free or from a weed-free source or area. Forest-level source material (gravel pits and borrow areas) used for individual treatments will be inspected prior to use to inventory noxious weed presence and treated with herbicide as needed. If inspections cannot occur before implementation, identify where the material came from and monitor for noxious weed presence. (DF-INV-4)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.

Old Growth

Objective: To maintain or enhance old forest across the landscape.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
If treatment in old growth is planned, replacement acres will be identified prior to implementation, per Forest Plan biological diversity standard 1. Vegetation management can be conducted in these stands if treatments maintain or promote characteristics of old growth stands, new stands are identified that meet the requirements of old growth, and these stands are incorporated into the Medicine Bow National Forest old-growth strategy. Treatment of old growth is prohibited in Forest Plan MA 5.15. (DF-OG-1)	No	No old growth in treatment units.

Public Safety

Objective: To provide safe conditions for administrative operations and public uses.

LaVA Project MFEIS – Appendix A: Adaptive Implementation and Monitoring Framework

Output 2: Implementation Checklist: Teddy / Vulcan Focus Area – Tempest Timber Sale

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Forest Service personnel will provide advanced notice to the public if roads are temporarily closed during project activities. Alternate access routes may be identified. Forest Service personnel will work cooperatively with the applicable federal, state, county, and local governments to post road closure information. Traffic control will comply with the Manual for Uniform Traffic Control Devices. (DF-PS-1)	Modified	The following measure is added to reduce potential conflict during the fall hunting season: Purchaser shall provide notice to the Forest Service at least 30 days prior to the start of reconstruction work on NFSR 443. No reconstruction work shall take place on NFSR 443 between October 15 th and November 1 st , annually, unless otherwise agreed to by the Forest Service.

Rangeland Resources

Objective: Maintain grazing opportunities on suitable rangelands to achieve desired conditions. Desired condition includes emphasis on healthy native plant communities, minimizing noxious weeds and other non-native species.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Treatment opportunities must be coordinated with Forest Service rangeland management specialists to provide adequate time to plan changes in grazing management and to limit effects to allotment management and permittee operations. (DF-RNG-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.

Rare Plant Species and Sensitive Ecosystems

Objective: Maintain ecological integrity and functioning of uncommon, sensitive, or otherwise vulnerable ecosystems. Protect populations of threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant and pollinator species and maintain viability of all plant species in the project area. The follow design criteria were developed to comply with the standards and guidelines in the Forest Plan, meet the requirements of the National Forest Management Act and 2012 Final Planning Rule, and conform to the policy described in Supplement 2600-2017-1 to the Forest Service Manual 2600 – Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management, Chapter 2670 – Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plants and Animals.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Rare plants: Threatened, endangered, Rocky Mountain Region sensitive, and local concern plant species will be subject to a limited-action buffer (typically 30 to 100 feet) in which heavy equipment will be prohibited and other activities may be limited, unless otherwise agreed upon by the botanist and District Ranger. Specific buffer distances will depend on plant and habitat characteristics and will be determined at time of discovery. (DF-TESS-1)	No	No rare plants were identified during field surveys.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Meadows: Use of heavy equipment is prohibited in meadows and grasslands unless no other option is available. If heavy equipment use cannot be located outside these areas, Forest Service resource specialists will be contacted prior to implementation to determine whether additional surveys are needed, or special requirements are warranted to protect site integrity. (DF-TESS-2)	No	No meadows were identified in sale area.
Pollinators: In consultation with Medicine Bow National Forest resource specialists, conduct vegetation management activities in a manner that protects or enhances pollinator habitat. The pollinator-friendly best management practices for Federal lands (draft, May 2015 or finalized version) will be used as a guide. (DF-TESS-3)	Yes	No modifications needed per specialist input.

Recreation

Objective: Maintain or improve the condition of recreation resources while enhancing recreation opportunities by improving public safety and accessibility around recreation features.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Remove operational slash and merchantable materials from developed recreation sites that are the direct result of logging the site. (DF-REC-1)	No	No developed recreation sites in project area.
Do not implement treatments in developed campgrounds during the highest periods of use or when damage to campground features is likely to occur due to snow depth. If treatments require implementation during snow cover or high use periods, coordinate with recreation staff to minimize conflicts with recreation use and damage to infrastructure. (DF-REC-2)	No	No developed campgrounds in project area.
Temporary road or skid trail crossings of designated trails will be kept to a minimum. Any crossings will be perpendicular to designated forest trails to the extent practicable. (DF-REC-3)	No	No designated trails in project area.
Minimize overlaying skid trails or haul roads on nonmotorized system trails. If trails are used as skid trails or haul roads, they will be returned to pre-existing conditions. Trail widths will not be increased. (DF-REC-4)	No	No non-motorized system trails in project area.
When activities preclude use of a nearby trail, a) notify the public; b) consider identifying timeframes for safe travel on the trail; c) if activities are expected to preclude use for more than one season and a detour is feasible, provide a detour; and d) place warning signs on all trail access points and along the trail where treatment activities are occurring. (DF-REC-5)	No	No trails in project area.
Unauthorized user-created routes within treatment boundaries may be decommissioned to discourage continued, illegal motorized use and to offset effects to resources. (DF-REC-6)	Yes	User created routes exist in project area.
To the maximum extent possible, alternate route(s) or detours will be used during implementation to allow continued use of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail and to mitigate scenery management effects during vegetation management operations. (DF-REC-7)	No	The CDNST does not cross the project area.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
No skidding is allowed on or across the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail without prior coordination with recreation staff. Any skidding on or across the trail will be located to limit damage to the trail, which will be returned to pre-treatment condition. (DF-REC-8)	No	The CDNST does not cross the project area.
Coordinate with recreation staff if vegetative treatments are planned on or adjacent to off-highway vehicle trails. Off-highway vehicle trails will be returned to pre-existing conditions. (DF-REC-9)	No	No off-highway vehicle trails in project area.
Coordinate with recreation staff if winter operations are planned on snowmobile trails. (DF-REC-10)	Yes	Ungroomed "C" snowmobile trail runs along NFSR 443 in project area.
Design and implementation of vegetative treatments or associated activities (for example, access routes, staging, etc.) within MA 8.22 Ski Based Resorts – Existing and Potential shall be coordinated with the Forest Service ski area permit administrator to ensure compatibility with current and potential recreational opportunities. (DF-REC-11)	No	No MA 8.22 in project area.

Scenic Resources

Objective: To provide high-quality scenery while allowing multiple-use management to occur.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
In all treatment areas, follow general direction and associated standards and guidelines in the "Scenery Management" section of the Forest Plan (pages 1-56 to 1-58). (DF-SCN-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Along scenic byways, burned slash piles will be rehabilitated, if needed, within four years of the activity to eliminate the appearance of uncharacteristic disturbance. (DF-SCN-2)	No	No scenic byways in project area.

Soils

Objective: Minimize disturbances to soil properties (physical, chemical, and biological) to ensure inherent ecological capacity and hydrologic functions of the soil resources are maintained.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
When activities are planned over snow or frozen ground: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct activities when frozen soil is more than 4 inches deep or snow or a combination of compactable snow and frozen soil is more than 12 inches thick. Snow quality should be such that it will compact and form a running surface for equipment by being moist and non-granular. (DF-SOIL-1) Additional site-specific design features may be developed to minimize resource concerns. 	Yes	
Prohibit soil-disturbing activities on slopes greater than 60 percent and on soils susceptible to high erosion and geologic hazard. Site-specific design features will be developed if these areas cannot be avoided. (DF-SOIL-2)	No	No slopes greater than 60 percent in treatment units or along the unit 12 temporary road. No highly erosive soils or geologic hazards observed.
For mechanical treatments, maintain a minimum 60 percent effective ground cover across treatment units throughout the implementation period to provide long-term organic matter, nutrients, and erosion control. (DF-SOIL-3)	Yes	
Site-specific design features will be developed if treatment activities include operation of heavy equipment on slopes greater than 40 percent. (DF-SOIL-4)	No	No treatments planned on slopes greater than 40 percent.
Designated skid trails will be used, when applicable, during timber harvest. Designated skid trails are recommended if more than three passes over the same ground is necessary or when not on flat ground. Designated trails are not necessary when harvesting over frozen ground, snow, or both. (DF-SOIL-5)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Where feasible, skid trails and landings from past harvests will be used to minimize new soil disturbance. (DF-SOIL-6)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Equipment operation shall not occur when ground conditions are such that extensive damage will result. If ruts develop that are six inches deep and 30 feet long or more, activities should stop. (DF-SOIL-7)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.

Temporary Road Construction, Landings, and Skid Trails

Objective: To decompact compacted soil in the temporary road surfaces, restore natural drainage, and prevent unauthorized motorized use after vegetation management.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Erosion Control: Recontour temporary road template to the original contour to permit normal maximum flow of water. (DF-RdEC-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Erosion Control: Remove culverts, install water bars, and restore stream channels to near natural dimensions. (DF-RdEC-2)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.

LaVA Project MFEIS – Appendix A: Adaptive Implementation and Monitoring Framework

Output 2: Implementation Checklist: Teddy / Vulcan Focus Area – Tempest Timber Sale

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Erosion Control: For the entire length of the temporary road, provide 35 percent to 65 percent ground cover by scattering debris on the route footprint. Ground cover range is provided to account for different harvest methods and project objectives. (DF-RdEC-3)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Compaction: Rip or otherwise roughen the length of the temporary road prism to eliminate compaction, ensuring an average depth of 6 to 12 inches, as needed. Avoid continuous furrow lines as they function as conduits for water transport and do not eliminate compaction within the entire prism. (DF-RdCOM-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Visuals and Motor Vehicle Access: Temporary road rehabilitation methods will be designed to effectively prevent motorized vehicle use by utilizing berms, boulders, slash, mulch, dead trees, or a combination. The obliteration method(s) selected will cover the temporary road for the sight distance from its origin. For the entire length of the temporary road, provide 35 percent to 65 percent ground cover by scattering debris on the route footprint. (DF-RdVis-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Timing: Complete rehabilitation of temporary roads will occur within three years after the vegetation management treatments have been completed. (DF-RdT-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.
Timing: Skid trails and landings will be rehabilitated as needed to minimize soil and hydrologic effects. Site-specific measures will be developed at time of implementation. (DF-RdT-2)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.

Wildlife

Objective: Conserve populations of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species and maintain or improve wildlife habitats.

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
General: Vegetation management and ground-disturbing actions within ¼ mile of suitable goshawk nesting habitat will be surveyed using the accepted protocol (Joy et al. 1994) between June 19 and August 4 of the year prior to actions or the year actions are expected to occur. Where active nests or territories are identified, Forest Plan standards will apply (USDA 2003a). (DF-WILD-1)	Modified	One known goshawk territory in project area. Forest Plan Standards were implemented and no treatment units overlap with defined habitat areas. A goshawk has been observed repeatedly in another area but no active nest has been located. This area will be surveyed again in 2025 and Forest Plan Standards will be applied if an active nest is located.
Migratory Birds: Outside the wildland-urban interface, vegetation management actions will be designed to retain or promote unique features for overstory and understory diversity if feasible. These features can include items such as snags, uncommon trees, or woody debris. (DF-MB-1)	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.

LaVA Project MFEIS – Appendix A: Adaptive Implementation and Monitoring Framework

Output 2: Implementation Checklist: Teddy / Vulcan Focus Area – Tempest Timber Sale

Design Feature	Applicable? (Yes, No, Modified)	If no, explain. If modified, describe modification and rationale.
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse: No treatment will occur in the Preble's meadow jumping mouse Area of Influence (766 acres) that occurs in the LaVA project area, located adjacent to the upper Laramie River in the southeast corner of the Fox Wood accounting unit. This area occurs within Township 13 North, Range 77 West, section 33 and Township 12 North, Range 77 West, section 4. (DF-PM-1)	No	Project is outside the Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse Area of Influence.
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse*: Prioritize treatment in Columbian sharp-tailed grouse habitat to manage conifer invasion in shrublands and manage over-mature (more than 40 percent canopy cover) mountain shrublands, especially Gambel oak. Prioritize treatment on ridges, mesas, and other flat topography. (DF-CS-1)	No	Project is outside the range of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse.
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse*: Prescriptions can treat up to 20 percent of over-mature sagebrush shrublands. Individual treatment areas can vary up to two to 10 hectares. Prioritize treatment in over-mature stands (more than 40 percent canopy cover). Retain some over-mature stands within 400 meters of leks. (DF-CS-2)	No	Project is outside the range of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse.
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse*: Prescriptions can treat up to 30 percent of over-mature mountain shrublands, focusing on Gambel oak. Individual treatment areas can vary up to 20- to 100-hectare patches. Future treatments can occur at 5- to 10-year intervals in remaining stands. Where mountain shrublands comprise less than 15 percent of the area, prescriptions can treat up to 10 percent of the over-mature mountain shrublands with subsequent treatments at 10- to 15-year intervals. Treatment areas can vary up to 2- to 10-hectare patches. (DF-CS-3)	No	Project is outside the range of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse.
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse*: Prescribed fire can occur before April 15, during September if there will be substantial early fall snow to cover treated areas, or after September. (DF-CS-4)	No	Project is outside the range of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse.
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse*: Treated areas should be rested from livestock grazing for one to two growing seasons unless mountain shrubs have resprouted sufficiently and grass and forb cover is adequate for long-term habitat productivity. If mountain shrub and grass and forb response is not adequate, additional measures such as adaptive livestock management or temporary fencing can be adopted until recovery occurs. (DF-CS-5)	No	Project is outside the range of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse.

* Design criteria for shrubland treatments within two kilometers (1.24 miles) of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks (based on Hoffman and Thomas 2007 and Hoffman et al. 2015).

Additional Design Features

Objective: To provide additional, site-specific protection for resources not identified elsewhere in the checklist.

Design Feature	Describe purpose and rationale for the added design feature.
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.

Review and Approval

The US Forest Service Project Manager, Partner Project Manager (if applicable) and LaVA Implementation Coordinator will review the checklist and supporting documentation to confirm the project has been designed consistent with the MFEIS, ROD, and Appendix A. In particular, they will confirm the SOPs and design features, including any additional, project-specific design features, are correctly applied to the project.

The District Ranger will review the checklist and supporting documentation. By signing this checklist, the ranger confirms that this project is within the scope of the analysis in the MFEIS and ROD, including the SOPs and design features in Appendix A.

Reviewed By (US Forest Service Project Manager): Maddie Murray

Signature and Date:

Reviewed By (LaVA Implementation Coordinator): Matt Schweich

Signature and Date:

Approved By (District Ranger): Sevi Shperun

Signature and Date:

- Approve proceeding with project. All resource concerns have been mitigated as recommended and the project is within the effects analyzed.
- Approve proceeding with project. Resource concerns could not be mitigated fully but project is still within effects analyzed under decision. Justification for proceeding is included in supplemental information.
- Do not proceed with project. Conditions since initialization of the project have changed substantially and need to be reassessed. Justification is attached.

Project Modifications Developed During Review and Approval

The following changes were made to this project during the review and approval process:

- 1) About 30 acres were removed from two treatment units because they were in MA 2.1 (Special Interest Areas). In MA 2.1, only hand treatment and prescribed fire are allowed under a limited suite designation.
- 2) About 0.1 mile of temporary road was removed from one treatment unit because it was in MA 3.31 (Backcountry Recreation, Year-round Motorized), which does not allow temporary roads.