

K-G.9 APPENDIX A

WHERE'S WALDE STEWARDSHIP PROJECTS A-G

Location, Detailed Specifications, Standard Specifications and Federal Acquisition Regulations

PART I. PROJECT LOCATION and DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

1. Project Location. Access to the Contract Area is by the following County and Forest Development Roads: From Kamiah, follow the 100 road for about 16.4 miles to its junction with the 519 road at Yakus Creek. Turn right (east) up the 519 road and follow it about 1.1 miles to the 514 road. Turn right (east) on the 514 road and follow it up Yakus Creek. Stay on the 514 road and cross Yakus Creek at the junction of the 514 and 454 roads. Follow the 514 road to Fan Saddle which is about 8.8 miles from the junction with the 519 road. At Fan Saddle turn right (south) on the 486 road and travel about 0.5 miles to the contract area at units 108A and 108B. Units 35, 38A-38G, 41, 73A, 73B, 74, 90, 109, 251, 253A-253C, 255, 256 and 296 can also be accessed by starting from this point and heading east to northeast.

To reach the northern most units 64 and 65A-65D, start at Fan Saddle and travel northeast on the 101 road for about 2.2 miles to Mystery Saddle. To reach unit 64 and 65A, 65C, and 65D, turn right (south) at Mystery Saddle onto the 486A road heading to Walde Lookout. Travel about 0.7 miles to a gate, which is closed seasonally to vehicles greater than 50". A short distance past this gate is the 486D road which turns off to the left (southeast) follow the 486D road for about 2.6 miles to unit 64. Units 65A, 65C and 65D are a short distance away on overgrown roads. To reach unit 65B, start at Mystery Saddle and continue on the 101 road northeasterly direction for about 1.4 miles to its junction with the 5528 road. Turn right (southeast) on the 5528 road which is gated yearlong to vehicles greater than 50". Follow the 5528 road for about 2.1 miles to the bottom of units 65C and 65D. From this point continue for about 1.2 miles to unit 65B.

2. Description of Work. The Where's Walde Stewardship Project consists of seven projects including the disposal of about 212 landing slash piles through burning, chipping and dispersal or utilization as biomass; excavator piling and site preparation of 74.4 acres of harvest units; hand treating 7.4 acres within planned harvest units for noxious weeds and treating approximately 188 acres of individual 2-40 acre areas for noxious weeds; decompacting 3.2 acres of tractor skid trails and landings; two vehicle applications of noxious weed treatment along 40 miles of roads used for hauling logs off the harvest units and on about 114 miles of open roads in the area; the placement of 4.49 miles of existing roads into long term intermittent storage, including culvert removal, outsloping, weed spraying, erosion control and grass seeding; the decommissioning of 7.85 miles of existing road, including culvert removal, recontouring, outsloping, weed spraying, erosion control and grass seeding.

PART II. DETAILED PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

1. PROJECT A; LANDING SLASH CLEANUP and DISPOSAL: A landing is considered a place where any logs or wood products are gathered for loading. The Contractor shall cleanup and dispose of all landing slash. Landing slash cleanup will consist of the disposal of all logging slash 1-inch large end diameter and 3 feet in length, which is located within and around landings. If burning is selected as the disposal method, the ignition time and day for burning any piles will be approved by the Forest Service to comply with Idaho Air Quality Standards. Logs that don't meet merchantability specifications accumulated

at landings may be decked, as agreed to in writing by the Forest Service. Stewardship credits will be assigned upon completion of work based on the lump sum bid, which includes mobilization and disposal work for all units. Credits will be allocated for each harvest unit as it is completed.

2. PROJECT B (B1-B3.3); HAND APPLICATION WEED SPRAYING:

The Contractor will furnish all materials, chemicals, equipment, labor, supervision, transportation, operating supplies and incidentals necessary to safely apply herbicides that are registered in the State of Idaho, using ground-operated spraying apparatus, in strict compliance with the specifications, terms, and conditions specified in the herbicide label(s) and contained herein. All weed treatments shall follow the *Noxious Weed Treatment Technical Spraying Specifications* contained herein. Reasonable care shall be exercised to limit application so that spraying does not affect native forbs, grasses, herbs, and trees.

Payment shall be based on the per acre labor cost to treat the acres, plus the actual amount of herbicide, surfactants and dye used to treat those acres and the access cost, if applicable.

Projects B1 and B2; Harvest Unit Weed Spraying: Noxious weed spraying will take place in Where's Walde harvest units 41 and 74 between June 15 to July 20 and at least **10 days** prior to harvest activities beginning unless otherwise approved in writing. Project B1; Unit 41 weed spraying will take place in the northwest corner of the unit starting at the northwest corner and extending 100 feet down the hill below the 5588 road and following the 5588 road to the east for 400 feet. Project B2; Unit 74 weed spraying will take place within the unit boundaries for a distance of 100 feet above and below the 5588 road.

Project B3; Post Road Rehabilitation Weed Spraying (B3.1 through B3.19): Post treatment noxious weed spraying will take place on roads that have been put into storage as part of Project F, or have been decommissioned under Project G, one growing season after the soil disturbing work has been completed. Prior to authorization, road work will be reviewed by the Forest Service to determine the need to implement the weed spraying. Storage and decommissioned roads following treatment typically have access limited to foot access due to culvert removal, road recontouring and slash placement for erosion control. The following roads are included in this project:

Project #	Road #	Miles	Acres	Road Work Implemented
B3.1	486-B	0.55	2	Storage; MP 0 to 0.55
B3.2	486-B	1.03	4.3	Decommission; MP 0.55 to end
B3.3	486-C	0.49	2	Storage; MP 0 to 0.49
B3.4	486-C	0.15	0.6	Decommission; Mp 0.49 to end
B3.5	486-G	0.34	1.4	Storage
B3.6	486I	1.27	5.1	Storage
B3.7	486-W	0.17	0.7	Storage
B3.8	5507	1.70	6.8	Storage
B3.9	514-F	0.55	2.2	Decommission
B3.10	5506-A	1.45	5.8	Decommission
B3.11	5507-A	0.60	2.4	Decommission
B3.12	75203	1.21	4.8	Decommission
B3.13	75207	0.89	3.6	Decommission
B3.14	850618	0.51	2.0	Decommission
B3.15	850632	0.11	0.4	Decommission
B3.16	850633	0.36	1.4	Decommission

B3.17	850666	0.09	0.4	Decommission
B3.18	850691	0.51	2.0	Decommission
B3.19	850962	0.39	1.6	Decommission

Project B4 (B4.1-B4.3); Infestation Area Weed Spraying: Noxious weed spraying for Project B4, which includes individual weed infestation areas within the North Lochsa Face Access Area, will take place as noted in the following table.

Project #	Area Name / Legal Description	Weed Species	Infestation Type / Estimated Size
B4.1	Bimerick Creek/ T33N,R08E, Sec 3	Japanese knotweed	heavy / 1 acre
B4.2	Pete King Creek/ T33N,R07E, Sec 28	Japanese knotweed	heavy / 1 acre
B4.3	Pete King Creek/ T33N,R07E, Sec 19,20,21,28,29	Orange hawkweed	heavy / 60 acres
B4.4	Smith Saddle / T33N,R06E, Sec 22	Orange hawkweed	heavy / 86 acres
B4.5	Short Block / T34N,R07E, Sec 19	Orange hawkweed	moderate / 6 acres
B4.6	Camp Moosehorn / T34NR07E,Sec 8	Orange hawkweed	moderate / 3 acres
B4.7	Trail 142 / T34N,R07E, Sec 22	Orange hawkweed	moderate / 2 acres
B4.8	McClendon Butte Trail#258 / T34N,R08E, Sec 2,11	Orange hawkweed	moderate / 14 acres
B4.9	McClendon Butte / T34N,R08E, Sec 2,11	Spotted knapweed	moderate / 6 acres
B4.10	Fish Creek & Trail 225/ T35N,R09E, Sec 29,32	Spotted knapweed	moderate / 9 acres

Projects B5 and B6: Projects B4, walking, and B5, ATV/Motorcycle, cover access to spray areas outlined in Project B3 when the one way travel time is 15 minutes or greater from a road accessible by full size vehicles. The Government will compensate the Contractor at the solicited price for round-trip walk-in or ATV/motorcycle access times that exceed 15 minutes one way. The time to be compensated for will be determined by the COR's travel time to access the unit by the specified transport.

Project B7 (B7.1 through B7.10): The Contractor shall provide needed/specified herbicides, surfactants and dyes. Projects B7.1-B7.10 cover the cost per gallon of herbicide, surfactant and dye used for implementation of Projects B1, B2, B3, C1, C2, C3 and C4. Project B7 costs do not apply to weed spraying covered under Projects F, Road Storage, and G, Road Decommissioning; labor and chemical for weed spraying under these two projects are included as part of the lump sum bid in order to facilitate work coordination. The Government will pay the Contractor for actual use of all chemical quantities applied at the *invoice price*. The Government will not reimburse the Contractor for leftover herbicides purchased, but not utilized.

Noxious Weed Treatment Technical Spraying Specifications Applicable to Projects B, C, F and G.

A. Technical Specifications:

1. Include a schedule for herbicide treatment of noxious weeds as part of the Annual Operating Schedule.

2. Treatment shall conform with the consist of spot applications that target those noxious weeds identified on the State of Idaho noxious weed list, which is posted on the Idaho State Department of Agriculture website at: <http://www.idahoag.us/Categories/PlantsInsects/NoxiousWeeds/watchlist.php> .

3. Weed spraying shall be conducting between May 15 and June 30, unless approved otherwise in writing. The Purchaser shall give the Forest Service a 48 hour notification prior to spraying. Spray areas will be posted to inform the public of the activity prior to spraying beginning, during spraying and after spraying has been completed.

4. Spraying will be done by a State of Idaho licensed commercial applicator and only by personnel under the direct supervision of the licensed applicator.

5. The following herbicides and application rates are approved for use and are the only authorized herbicides under this contract provision. All use of herbicides and surfactants shall follow EPA label requirements. Any use of herbicides not listed shall be approved in advance in writing by the Forest Service.

Active Ingredient	Application
Aminopyralid	Per Label Instructions
Chlorsulfuron	
Clopypalid	
Dicamba Mesulfuron	
Glysophate	
Picloram	
Triclopyr*	
2,4-D*	

* No ester formulation will be allowed.

6. The Contractor is required to present to the Forest Service upon request, a copy of the label from any and all materials (herbicides, surfactants, dyes, etc) used to complete the herbicide application treatment requirements of this contract.

7. Non-ionized surfactants shall be applied with herbicides. The Contractor shall propose the choice of product subject to approval by the Forest Service.

8. A water-based die or other approved color marking system shall be used to further identify target species that have been sprayed.

9. Proximity to Water Application Restrictions:

Distance from water	Application Activity
0 feet	Chemicals will not be used over water, including water standing or running in ditchlines.
0-15 feet	Chemicals will not be used over water, Spot spraying of individual plants with aquatically approved chemicals (glyphosate-rodeo) only
15-100 feet	Spot spraying of target species – may include boom spraying when weed populations warrant (large patches, multiple patches in close proximity). Mixtures of chemicals may be used including those listed above and, 2,4-D, dicamba, metsulfuron, chlorsulfuron, clopyralid, aminopyralid, and triclopyr. No Picloram within 100 feet of live water.
> 100 feet	All chemicals listed above as well as picloram

10. No spraying shall occur when rain is expected within six (6) hours of completion of the treatment.

11. Nozzles shall be made of stainless steel or ceramic material.

12. All equipment shall be in good mechanical condition and will be inspected prior to work. The spray pattern, application rates, and calibration shall also be checked before beginning the job and thereafter as deemed necessary by the Forest Service.

13. A tight-fitting lid on all spray tanks is mandatory.

14. Equipment used to draft water from creeks or rivers must be equipped with anti back siphoning or air brake devices.

15. Weather conditions shall be monitored before and during all spraying projects. Spraying is NOT allowed when any of the following conditions exist:

- a. Hand-held equipment: temperature greater than 95 degrees F.; humidity less than 20 percent, or wind greater than 10 MPH.
- b. Truck-mounted equipment: temperature greater than 95 degrees F.; humidity less than 20 percent; or wind greater than 10 MPH.

16. Herbicides shall be transported daily to the project site with the following conditions: Transport only the quantity needed for that day's work; transport concentrate containers only in a manner that will prevent spills; and transport spray in a compartment that is isolated from food, clothing, and safety equipment.

17. Mixing shall only occur on site. Mixing, loading, and equipment cleaning shall be done more than 100 feet from private land or open water.

18. The Purchaser shall inspect equipment daily for leaks.

19. The Purchaser shall remove all herbicide containers from National Forest land and dispose of them in accordance with all local, state, and federal requirements.

20. Applicators will complete a daily pesticide application report as required by the Idaho Department of Agriculture. Applicators will use the daily pesticide application report form provided by the Forest Service. Daily application reports shall be submitted to the Forest Service within 10 days of application.

21. When spraying occurs prior to road rehabilitation work, road work will not begin for at least 10 days following herbicide application, unless approved otherwise in writing.

B. Inspection and Basis of Acceptance:

1. A 95% or greater kill of target species must result under this contract. A minimum of 95% of the target species plants shall display signs of effective herbicide treatment, such as wilting, curling or discoloration due to an herbicide, or be dead from the effects of an herbicide in order for the treatment to be accepted.

2. Buffer strips may be designated by the Government during operations to protect rare plants or water influenced areas. No spraying shall occur within these designated buffer strips.

3. Daily application reports shall be submitted to the Forest Service within 10 days of application.

4. Site Inspection. The designated treatment areas will be inspected by the Forest Service. If an area has been documented as weed free at the time of inspection by the Contractor, but subsequent inspection by the Forest Service discovers that weeds were present on the site at the time of the Contractor's inspection, the Contractor shall be required to return to the site and retreat these areas.

5. Spraying. The wilting, curling, discoloration or killing of target plants shall be used as a measure of application effectiveness and performance acceptability. At approved application rates, the effect of herbicides on the target plants should be visible within three to five days following application (when applied during the plant's vigorous growing period). The Forest Service shall allow sufficient time for herbicide effects to show on target plants before conducting inspections for contract performance and compliance. A minimum of ninety-five percent (95%) of the target plants in the inspection area shall display physical signs of effective herbicide treatment in order for the Contractor's performance to be considered acceptable.

3. PROJECT C; ROADSIDE WEED SPRAYING: The Contractor shall furnish all materials, chemicals, equipment, labor, supervision, transportation, operating supplies and incidentals necessary to safely apply herbicides that are listed in Technical Specification 5 using a vehicle-based spraying apparatus, in strict compliance with the specifications, terms, and conditions specified on the herbicide label(s) and contained herein.

The roads shown in the tables below shall be treated with herbicide to remove noxious weeds. Projects C1 and C2 consist of roadside treating the Where's Walde Haul Roads for noxious weeds; C1 is the first application and C2 is the second application. Projects C3 and C4 include roadside treating the Non-Haul Roads within the North Lochsa Face Access Area for weeds; Project C3 is the first application and C4 is the second application.

Treatment shall consist of spot applications that target those noxious weeds identified on the State of Idaho Noxious weed list that occur from the toe of the fill to the top of the cut, including the running surface and turnouts on the listed roads. Reasonable care shall be exercised to limit application so that spraying does not affect native forbs, grasses, herbs, and trees. Payment shall be based on miles sprayed; spray miles are defined as one side of the road treated per mile. The cost of the chemical used to spray that side of the road will be credited based on the actual quantity used as bid in Project Item B7.1-B7.10.

Treatment roads consist of single lane to lane and ½ width roads, with modest grades, fair to good alignment and gravel or native surfacing. Most roads are suitable for passenger car traffic; however, some roads may require slow speed travel due to rough conditions and brush.

Project C1-C2; Roadside Weed Spraying of Haul Roads

Road Number	Appro. Miles	Road Termini	Herbicide	Project C1; Prehaul	Project C2; Posthaul
519	1.10	JCT RD 100 – JCT RD 514	See tech specs	X	X
514	8.50	JCT RD 519 – JCT RD 101	"	X	X
101	3.85	JCT RD 514 – JCT RD 5528	"	X	X
5528	3.30	JCT RD 101 – END RD	"	X	X
5528N	0.30	JCT RD 5528 – END UNIT 65B	"	X	X
486A	0.74	JCT RD 101 – JCT RD 486D	"	X	X
486D	2.60	JCT RD 486A – END UNIT 64	"	X	X
486N	0.40	JCT RD 486D – END RD	"	X	X
486M	0.25	JCT RD 486D – JCT RD 486S	"	X	X
486S	0.10	JCT RD 486M – END RD	"	X	X
486	7.70	JCT RD 100 – JCT MP 486Q	"	X	X
486Q	0.45	JCT RD 486 – END RD	"	X	X
5588	3.30	JCT RD 486 – END UNIT 41	"	X	X
486A	1.30	JCT RD 486 – END UNIT 38F	"	X	X
75222	0.10	JCT RD 486A – END UNIT 253C	"	X	X
486F	1.56	JCT RD 486 – END UNIT 108A	"	X	X
5525	2.10	JCT RD 486 – JCT RD 75175	"	X	X
5525D	0.30	JCT RD 5525 – END RD	"	X	X

Project C3-C4; Roadside Weed Spraying of Non-haul Roads
 Within the North Lochsa Face Access Area

Road Number	Appro. Miles	Herbicide	Project C3; 1st Application	Project C4; 2nd Application
DEAD CANYON AREA				
445	1.0	See tech specs	X	X
483	15.7	"	X	X
1630	0.1	"	X	X
5541	7.3	"	X	X
5542	7.8	"	X	X
5544	2.7	"	X	X
5546	2.2	"	X	X
5547	2.6	"	X	X
FISH CREEK BURN AREA				
104	0.1	"	X	X
462	0.7	"	X	X
481	4.7	"	X	X
485	7.4	"	X	X
485-B	0.4	"	X	X
500	7.2	"	X	X
500-V	0.2	"	X	X
500-Y	0.1	"	X	X
500-Z	0.1	"	X	X
502	0.1	"	X	X
1635	0.1	"	X	X
1643	0.2	"	X	X
1644	0.5	"	X	X
5545	2.5	"	X	X
75291	0.1	"	X	X
POLAR CABIN AREA				
417	1.8	"	X	X

418	4.0	"	X	X
453	3.6	"	X	X
454	0.1	"	X	X
455	0.7	"	X	X
455-A	0.4	"	X	X
458	0.3	"	X	X
5513	0.8	"	X	X
5515	5.0	"	X	X
5525	2.1	"	X	X
WHERE'S WALDE AREA				
101	17.6	"	X	X
460	2.0	"	X	X
486	5.1	"	X	X
486-A	1.5	"	X	X
486-D	1.8	"	X	X
514-H	0.3	"	X	X
5007	0.2	"	X	X

4. PROJECT D; TRACTOR SKID TRAIL AND LANDING SUBSOILING:

Subsoiling shall occur on skid trails/roads and off system road landings used during harvest activities within portions of Units 38A, 38B, 38D, 253A and 253C of the Where's Walde Stewardship Project.

Scheduling of Subsoiling and erosion control applications will be done in a manner that will not encumber other activities. Within this project there are multiple facets of certain units. Subsoiling should be scheduled to not prohibit the next phase of a given unit, as subsoiling will hinder equipment accessibility. For example, excavator piling should not be done after subsoiling. Use of the Clearwater Subsoiling Grapple Rake allows these two activities to be completed at the same time.

A. Technical Specifications

1. The soil conditions associated with these units are typically a moderately deep to deep soil. If soil is to a depth greater than 20 inches, subsoiling will be done to a depth of 10 to 20 inches. If bedrock is within 20 inches of the surface, subsoiling will be done to bedrock contact.
2. Subsoiling passes with equipment shall be done close enough as to not leave greater than 10 ft² of compacted soil, unless agreed to in writing by Forest Service.
3. Regardless of the method used for subsoiling (dozer, excavator or loader) effective ground cover will be established. Logging slash may be used as effective ground cover. Effective ground cover is a ground cover to a depth not greater than 6 inches on at least 75% of disturbed area. Skid trails over 25%

grade or located in sensitive areas will also be seeded and fertilized per contract provision K.G.6.0.1; Erosion Control Seeding. Equipment will not be allowed to travel over treated ground. Stabilization of soil surface with organic material is done to prevent resulting subsoiled surface from soil crusting. Crusting can inhibit moisture infiltration and promote erosion. To stabilize the surface of subsoiling treatments it will be necessary to bring organic matter (OM) back onto the treated acres. To facilitate ease of the combined application of subsoiling and OM return, an excavator with a government owned Subsoiling Grapple Rake is recommended for this treatment.

4. Stumps: In general, all area between and around stumps is to be subsoiled within 3 ft of the stump. Where large roots prevent treatment within 3 ft, subsoiling shall be as close as possible to treat as much area as possible.
5. Rocky ground: An area that is too rocky or stony that damage would result to the subsoiling implement may be avoided for subsoiling treatment. This determination will be made by the Sale Administrator or the Forest/District Soil Specialist in conjunction with the Sale Administrator. Vegetation and slash treatment would still occur.
6. System roads: Permanent system roads are not to be treated.
7. A Dozer, Excavator or Loader may be used for subsoiling.
8. Subsoiling will include the berms and running surface of skid trails and landings. This will require the start of subsoiling passes to begin approximately 3 feet outside of the trail prism, and then continue into the running surface. The topsoil contained within berms will be returned to the disturbed surface.
9. Subsoiling with an excavator mounted implement, (i.e. Soil Grapple Rake; SGR) requires proper subsoiling technique; this is essential to the ease of activity and avoidance of abusive wear on government provided equipment. When the proper angle of the subsoiling pass is not maintained throughout, adverse plowing will take place. This will not attain the desired lateral fracturing¹ from subsoiling and will promote undue stress on the equipment. See Figure 1.
10. Subsoiling shall be done during the period June 15 to October 15, unless otherwise approved. No subsoiling work shall be done during wet weather or when the ground is frozen or otherwise unsuitable.

¹ Lateral fracturing – the wake of fracture caused when subsoiling that extends past the actual contact between subsoiling shank and compacted soil column.

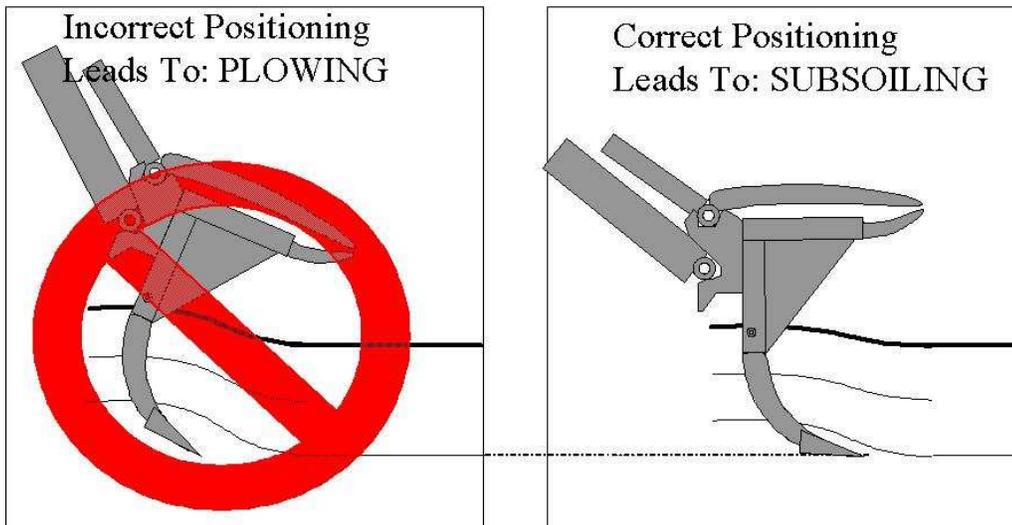


Figure 1. Appropriate positioning when using excavator mounted Subsoiling Grapple Rake (SGR).

B. Government Furnished Property (FEB 1988)

The government will make available to the contractor for use in the performance of this contract a government owned Subsoiling Grapple Rake, if the contractor has a suitable excavator to utilize this implement. Availability of this implement will be subject to scheduling with the Clearwater National Forest. The Clearwater N.F. Subsoiling Grapple Rake is suitable for excavators greater than 44,000 lbs. The grapple rake replaces the excavator bucket and requires an adapter hitch to attach the rake to the excavator quick disconnect head. Specifications of the adapter hitch are available upon request. The Subsoiling Grapple Rake is designed to allow the excavator to pile slash, remove brush, perform site preparation, and decompact soil without changing implements.

C. Inspection and Basis of Acceptance:

Acceptance of the work will be made when the work is completed and will be determined by the Government Representative through an inspection of the area and will be based on adherence to the work specifications. Any conflicts between this project document and specifications/clauses required under the timber sale portion of the contract will be reconciled by the Government with no additional relief to the Contractor.

The Operator is to notify the contract administrator of startup at least 2 days prior to startup of operations. Operations will be inspected regularly to insure feasibility and appropriate implementation of contract specifications. Specific parameters to be inspected include the following:

Depth and area of subsoiling will be validated by the inspector with a soil probe (T-Handle Probe) and monitoring will be done in cross sections of the treated area. Cross sections will be randomly placed with at least 4 readings done per 500 feet of subsoiled area.

5. PROJECT E (E1-E6); MACHINE PILING AND SITE PREPARATION:

The work objective is to gather and pile logging slash and small diameter live and dead trees and brush within harvest units 38A, 38B, 38D, 38G, 253A (tractor portion) and 253C that would inhibit tree planting and/or cause a fire hazard. The preferred method of eliminating the small tree and brush component is to pull them out of the ground.

Contractor shall machine pile all slash meeting the following specifications in cutting units or portions of cutting units as shown on the Hazard Reduction and Site Preparation Map and listed above.

Slash to be piled shall include all material from 1 inch diameter up to 7 inches in diameter on the large end and having a minimum length of 3 feet. Also to be piled, is all live and dead coniferous and deciduous vegetation less than 5 inches in diameter at ground line and greater than 4 feet tall.

Piles shall be compact, free of soil and of sufficient size to facilitate burning. Piles will be a minimum of height of 7 feet and shall be placed no closer than 20 feet from the outside perimeter of the unit, system roads, wet areas, or other areas designated on the ground by the Forest Service. No pile or windrow shall be closer than 20 feet from any standing reserve tree. All material extending more than 6 feet beyond the outside perimeter of the pile shall be trimmed off and returned to the pile.

Contractor will leave a minimum of 12 tons (370 cubic feet) and a maximum of 25 tons (770 cubic feet) of woody material over 7 inches in diameter on the large end and 20 feet in length scattered over each acre. All piled material shall be placed parallel in the piles as much as practicable. Windrows will be permitted on steep slopes and can be placed perpendicular to the slope. Windrows will have a break 20 feet wide every 100 feet of windrow.

Crawler-type excavator shall be equipped with a grapple or a bucket with a thumb, or a combination of both. The machine must be capable of reaching 20 feet either side of the machine and be able to pile slash at least 15 feet in height. The grapple or bucket must be capable of grasping slash 1 inch to 7 inches in diameter and brush down to ½ inch in diameter. The excavator must be capable of operating on 45% sideslopes. A minimum of 20% and a maximum of 40% of the workable ground surface, uniformly distributed over the unit, shall have 40% of the duff layer removed.

Piling and scarification activities shall occur only when soil moisture content is 45% or less.

- 6. PROJECT F (F1-F6); ROAD STORAGE:** Details and specifications outlining Storage work are discussed further in Section 211.01(b); Roadway Obliteration Method 2. Roads to be put into storage include roads 486B (MP 0 to 0.55), 486C (MP 0 to 0.49), 486G 486L, 486W, and 5507.

Long term storage work will be completed by implementing the following items:

- a. At least 10 days prior to soil disturbance activities, the road prism will be sprayed to kill noxious weeds. If authorized by the Contracting Officer, a second weed treatment will take place the following growing season and is covered under Project B, hand application weed spraying. Noxious weed treatments shall follow the Technical Spraying Specifications listed under Project B.
- b. Scarify the running surface and outslope the roadbed a minimum of 15% by placing excavated fill material against backslope. Do not sidecast excavation.
- c. Construct temporary sediment traps instream below all culvert work using straw bales. Place bales in the channel below high water, breaking bales if necessary to provide a tight fit. After channel reconstruction, remove trapped sediment from stream and place above high water. Break bales and spread wet straw locally.
- d. Remove all culverts. Dispose of culverts per supplemental specification 203.05. After removing culverts, remove fill material to re-establish original draw cross section and profile.
- e. Seed and fertilize all disturbed areas per Supplemental Specification 625.7.

7. PROJECT G (G1-G13); ROAD DECOMMISSIONING: Details and specifications are attached to the sample contract outlining Decommissioning work by road and discussed further in Section 211.01(a); Roadway obliteration method 1. Roads to be decommissioned include roads 486B (mp 0.55 to end), 486C (mp 0.49 to end), 514F, 5506A, 5507A, 75203, 75207, 850618, 850632, 850633, 850666, 850691, and 850692. Stewardship credit for the decommissioning work, including mobilization, pre-treatment weed spraying, road recontouring, stabilization and erosion control (grass seeding and straw spreading) will be based on the lump sum bid for the road.

Decommissioning work will be completed by implementing the following items:

- a.** At least 10 days prior to soil disturbance activities, the road prism (including the cut and fill slope) will be sprayed to kill noxious weeds. If authorized by the Contracting Officer, a second weed treatment will take place the following growing season and is covered under Project B, hand application weed spraying. Noxious weed treatments shall follow the Technical Spraying Specifications listed under Project B.
- b.** Road decommissioning treatments range from strong out slopes to complete recontours in channel areas and in areas requiring fill stabilization. For every road, all culverts and ditches are pulled.
- c.** Construct temporary sediment traps instream below all culvert work using straw bales. Place bales in channel below high water, breaking bales if necessary to provide a tight fit. After channel reconstruction, remove trapped sediment from stream and place above high water. Break bales and spread wet straw locally.
- d.** Remove all culverts. Dispose of culverts per supplemental specification 203.05. After removing culverts, remove fill material to re-establish original draw crosssection and profile.
- e.** Seed and fertilize all disturbed areas per Supplemental Specification 625.7. In addition within stream areas, native forbs and shrubs are transplanted from areas adjacent to the road. Mulch consisting of slash from onsite woody debris, logs, and stumps as well as imported weed-free straw mulch is spread to cover 75% of the disturbed ground.

PART III. STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Standard Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges on Federal Highway Projects, FP-03, U.S. Customary Units are included in this solicitation by reference only. The requirements contained in these Specifications are hereby made a part of this solicitation and any resultant contract. Copies of these Specifications are available on the internet at www.wfl.fha.dot.gov/design/specs/fp03.htm

WHERE'S WALDE STEWARDSHIP FOREST SERVICE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

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Preface

Delete all but the first paragraph and add the following:

The Forest Service, US Department of Agriculture has adopted FP-03 for construction of National Forest System Roads.

101 - Terms, Format, and Definitions

101.01 Meaning of Terms.

Add the following:

Delete all references in FP-03 to Transportation Acquisition Regulations (TAR). For Timber Sales, delete all references in FP-03 to Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR).

101.03 Abbreviations.

Add the following to (a) Acronyms:

AFPA	American Forest and Paper Association
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NESC	National Electrical Safety Code
WCLIB	West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau

Add the following to (b) SI Symbols:

mp	Milepost
ppm	Part Per Million

101.04 Definitions.

Delete the following definitions and substitute the following:

Bid Schedule--The Schedule of Items.

Bridge--No definition.

Contractor--The individual or legal entity contracting with the Government for performance of prescribed work. In a timber sale contract, the contractor is the “purchaser”.

Culvert--No definition.

Right-of-Way--A general term denoting (1) the privilege to pass over land in some particular line (including easement, lease, permit, or license to occupy, use, or traverse public or private lands), or (2) Real property necessary for the project, including roadway, buffer areas, access, and drainage areas.

Add the following:

Adjustment in Contract Price--“Equitable adjustment,” as used in the Federal Acquisition Regulations, or “construction cost adjustment,” as used in the Timber Sale Contract, as applicable.

Change--“Change” means “change order” as used in the Federal Acquisition Regulations, or “design change” as used in the Timber Sale Contract.

Forest Service--The United States of America, acting through the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Neat Line--A line defining the proposed or specified limits of an excavation or structure.

Pioneer Road--Temporary construction access built along the route of the project.

Purchaser--The individual, partnership, joint venture, or corporation contracting with the Government under the terms of a Timber Sale Contract and acting independently or through agents, employees, or subcontractors.

Protected Streamcourse--A drainage shown on the plans or timber sale area map that requires designated mitigation measures.

Road Order--An order affecting and controlling traffic on roads under Forest Service jurisdiction. Road Orders are issued by a designated Forest Officer under the authorities of 36 CFR, part 260.

Schedule of Items--A schedule in the contract that contains a listing and description of construction items, quantities, units of measure, methods of measurement, unit price, and amount.

Utilization Standards--The minimum size and percent soundness of trees described in the specifications to determine merchantable timber.

Add Figure 101-1—Illustration of road structure terms:

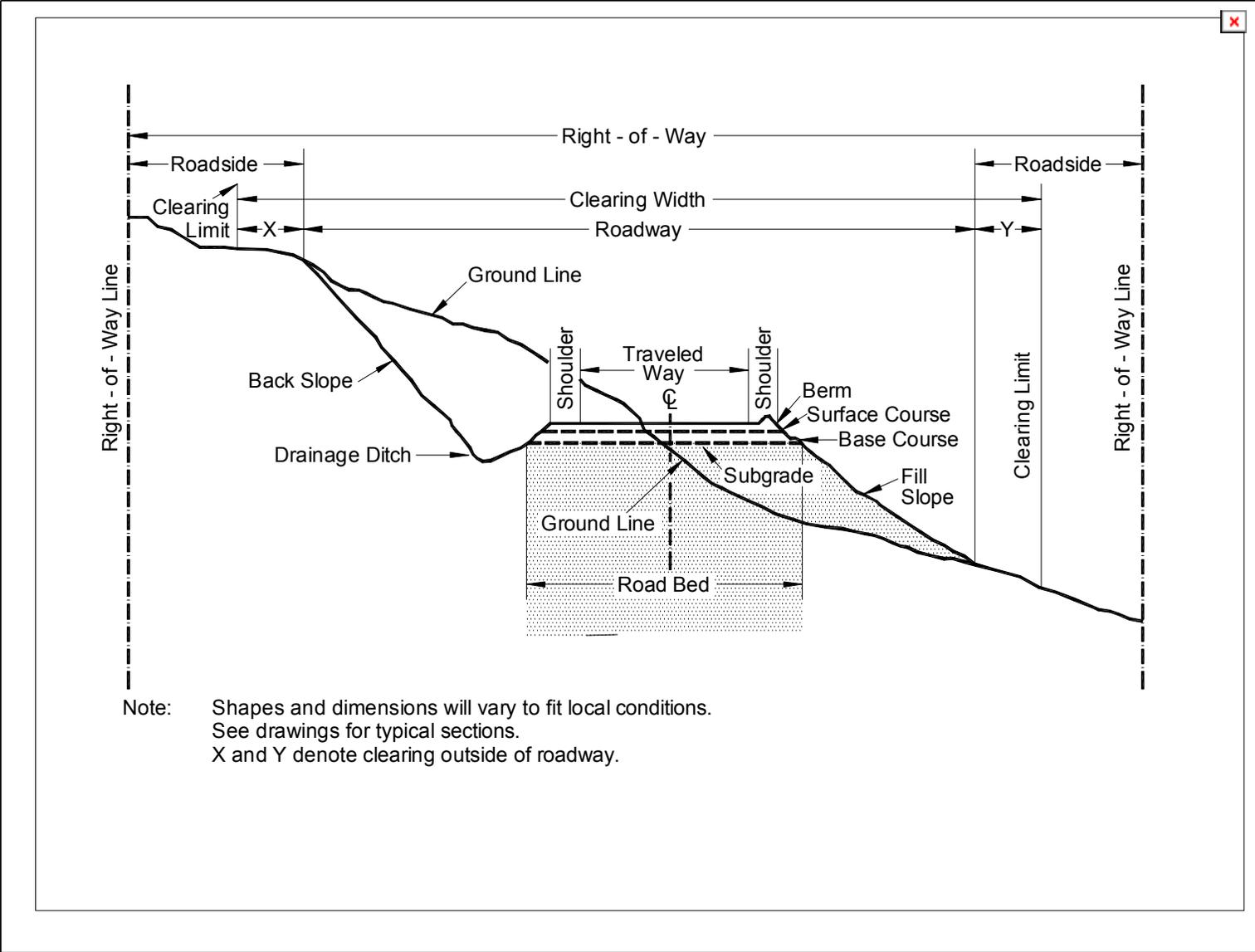


Figure 101-1—Illustration of road structure terms.

102 - Bid, Award, and Execution of Contract

102 Delete

Delete Section 102 in its entirety.

103 - Scope of Work

103 Delete

Delete all but subsection 103.01 Intent of Contract.

104 - Control of Work

104 Control of Work.

Delete sections 104.01, 104.02, and 104.04.

105 - Control of Material

105.02(a) Government Provided Sources.

Add the following:

Comply with the requirements of 30 CFR 56, subparts B and H. Use all suitable material for aggregate regardless of size unless otherwise designated. When required, re-establish vegetation in disturbed areas according to section 625.

105.05 Use of Material Found in the Work.

Delete 105.05 (a) and (b) and the last sentence of the second paragraph and substitute the following:

Materials produced or processed from Government lands in excess of the quantities required for performance of this contract are the property of the Government. The Government is not obligated to make reimbursement for the cost of producing these materials.

106 - Acceptance of Work

106.01 Conformity with Contract Requirements.

Delete Subsection 106.01 and substitute the following:

Follow the requirements of FAR Clause 52.246-12 Inspection of Construction.

References to standard test methods of AASHTO, ASTM, GSA, and other recognized standard authorities refer to the methods in effect on the date of solicitation for bids.

Perform all work to the lines, grades, cross-sections, dimensions, and processes or material requirements shown on the plans or specified in the contract.

Incorporate manufactured materials into the work according to the manufacturer's recommendations or to these specifications, whichever is more strict.

Plan dimensions and contract specification values are the values to be strived for and complied with as the design values from which any deviations are allowed. Perform work and provide material that is uniform in character and reasonably close to the prescribed value or within the specified tolerance range. The purpose of a tolerance range is to accommodate occasional minor variations from the median zone that are unavoidable for practical reasons.

When standard manufactured items are specified (such as fence, wire, plates, rolled shapes, pipe conduits, etc., that are identified by gauge, unit mass, section dimensions, etc.), the identification will be considered to be nominal masses or dimensions. Unless specific contract tolerances are noted, established manufacturing tolerances will be accepted.

The Government may inspect, sample, or test all work at any time before final acceptance of the project. When the Government tests work, copies of test reports are furnished to the Contractor upon request. Government tests may or may not be performed at the work site. If Contractor testing and inspection is verified by the Government, the Contractor's results may be used by the Government to evaluate work for acceptance. Do not rely on the availability of Government test results for process control.

Acceptable work conforming to the contract will be paid for at the contract unit bid price. Four methods of determining conformity and accepting work are described in Subsections 106.02 to 106.05 inclusive. The primary method of acceptance is specified in each Section of work. However, work may be rejected at any time it is found by any of the methods not to comply with the contract.

Remove and replace work that does not conform to the contract, or to prevailing industry standards where no specific contract requirements are noted, at no cost to the Government.

(a) Disputing Government test results. **If the accuracy of Government test results is disputed, promptly inform the CO. If the dispute is unresolved after reasonable steps are taken to resolve the dispute, further evaluation may be obtained by written request. Include a narrative describing the dispute and a proposed resolution protocol that addresses the following:**

- (1) Sampling method;
- (2) Number of samples;
- (3) Sample transport;
- (4) Test procedures;
- (5) Testing laboratories;
- (6) Reporting;
- (7) Estimated time and costs; and
- (8) Validation process.

If the evaluation requires additional sampling or testing be performed, mutually agree with the Government on witnessing procedures and on sampling and testing by a third party laboratory. Use a third party laboratory accredited by the AASHTO accreditation program. Provide proof of the laboratory's accreditation for the test procedures to be used. Do not use the same laboratory that produced the disputed Government test results or that produced the test results used as a basis for the dispute.

The CO will review the proposed resolution protocol and may modify it before final approval and execution.

The Government will use the approved resolution protocol test results to determine the validity of the disputed testing. If the Government test results are validated, the Contractor will be responsible for all costs associated with developing and performing the resolution protocol. If the Government test results are not validated, the Government will be responsible for all costs associated with developing and performing the resolution protocol. If the validity of the Government test results cannot be determined, the Contractor and Government will equally share all costs associated with developing and carrying out the resolution protocol.

(b) Alternatives to removing and replacing non-conforming work. As an alternative to removal and replacement, the Contractor may submit a written request to:

- (1) Have the work accepted at a reduced price; or
- (2) Be given permission to perform corrective measures to bring the work into conformity.

The request must contain supporting rationale and documentation. Include references or data justifying the proposal based on an evaluation of test results, effect on service life, value of material or work, quality, aesthetics, and other tangible engineering basis. The CO will determine disposition of the nonconforming work.

106.07 Delete

Delete subsection 106.07.

107 - Legal Relations and Responsibility To the Public

107.05 Responsibility for Damage Claims. Delete the entire subsection.

107.06 Contractor's Responsibility for Work. Delete the following. "except as provided in Subsection 106.07"

107.09 Legal Relationship of the Parties. Delete the entire subsection:

108 - Prosecution and Progress

108 Delete: Delete Section 108 in its entirety.

109 - Measurement and Payment

109.02 Measurement Terms and Definitions.

(b) Contract quantity.

Add the following:

Contract quantities will be adjusted only when there are errors in the original design of 15% or more.

Change the following:

"(b) Cubic yard" to "(c) Cubic yard".

Add the following definition:

(p) Thousand Board Feet (Mbf). 1,000 board feet based on nominal widths, thickness, and extreme usable length of each piece of lumber or timber actually incorporated in the job. For glued laminated timber, 1,000 board feet based on actual width, thickness, and length of each piece actually incorporated in the job.

Delete the following entire subsections:

109.06 Pricing of Adjustments.

109.07 Eliminated Work.

109.08 Progress Payments.

109.09 Final Payment.

151 - Mobilization

151.01 Description

Add the following at the end of the last sentence:

“Work also includes cleaning of all equipment used at the project site. Clean all construction equipment prior to entry on the project site. Remove all dirt, plant parts and material that may carry noxious weed seeds into the area. Only off-road equipment inspected by the Forest Service will be allowed to operate within the project area. Treat subsequent move-ins of equipment the same as the initial move-in. Clean truck beds and dump boxes hauling to the project site prior to entering the work area.”

155 - Schedules for Construction Contracts

155 Delete: Delete Section 155 in its entirety.

157 - Soil Erosion Control

157.02 Materials.

Add the following:

Provide bales, wattles, logs and rolls from a certified noxious weed free source.

157.06 Sediment Retention Structures.

(a) Temporary sediment traps

Delete this section. Add the following:

Construct temporary sediment traps instream below all work using straw bales. Place bales in channel below high water, breaking bales if necessary to provide a tight fit. After channel reconstruction, remove trapped sediment from stream and place above high water. Break bales and spread wet straw locally.

157.09 Diversions.

Add the following:

When working instream, remove all fill around pipes prior to culvert removal. Where this is not possible, use non-eroding diversion. Use non-eroding diversions in channels with log culverts or in channels where the culvert has been removed or has failed.

203 - Removal of Structures and Obstructions

203.01 Delete and replace with the following:

This work consists of disposing, salvaging, and removing of construction slash and debris, buildings, fences, structures, pavements, culverts, utilities, curbs, sidewalks, and other obstructions.

203.05 Disposing of Material.

(a) Remove from project. Delete this section and replace with the following:

The culvert to be removed shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be removed from government land and recycled or disposed of in a legal manner. The material or structure designated for removal shall include it and all of its appurtenances and hardware.

(b) Burn. Delete this section:

(c) Bury

Add the following:

(e) Windrowing Construction Slash. Place construction slash outside the roadway and within the clearing limits in a neat, compacted windrow approximately parallel to and along the toe of embankment

slopes. Do not permit the top of the windrows to extend above subgrade. Construct breaks in the windrow of at least 15 feet on all ridge crossings and at least every 500 feet. Do not place windrows against trees. **(f) Scattering.** Scatter construction slash outside the clearing limits without damaging trees. Limb all logs. Place logs and stumps away from trees, positioned so they will not roll, and are not on top of one another. Limb and scatter other construction slash to reduce slash concentrations.

(g) Decking Firewood Material. Delete this section

(h) Placing Slash on Embankment Slopes. Place construction slash on completed embankment slopes to reduce soil erosion. Place construction slash as flat as practicable on the completed slope. Do not place slash closer than 2 feet below subgrade. Priority for use of available slash is for: (1) through fills; (2) insides of curves; and (3) ditch relief outlets.

Section 211 – ROADWAY OBLITERATION

Description

211.01 Delete this subsection and replace with the following:

211.01 This work applies to Stewardship Projects F and G and consists of the reclamation of roadways by the removal of culverts, bridges, and other structures; construction of waterbars and leadoff ditches; restoration of stream channels; grass seeding; transplanting native forbs and shrubs; and mulching of all disturbed areas with native mulch (onsite woody debris, logs, slash, and stumps) or certified weed-free straw. Work shall begin at end of road or end of decommissioned section and progress to beginning of road or beginning of decommissioned section. The transplantation of native forbs and shrubs uses onsite vegetation growing on or adjacent to the roadway. This work may include necessary diversion of live streams and other miscellaneous items required for execution of the work. Work items are noted in the description of work for each road.

Roadway reclamation methods are designated as follows:

- (a) Method 1; Road Decommissioning.** Fill ditches and restore the roadway to approximate original ground contour or shape to blend with the terrain. Before placing embankment, loosen the roadbed by ripping or scarifying to the depth of 12 inches. Pull all embankments and place on road cut bench to approximate a recontoured slope. Construct stream grade channels and cross drain channels as shown on the plans and described below. Remove all culverts. Scatter any available slash on obliterated roadway. Transplant native forbs and shrubs growing within the excavation limits onto the obliterated roadway. Keep excavated material within the original roadway limits unless otherwise shown on the plans.
- (b) Method 2; Road Storage.** Shape the roadway to drain water. Fill ditches, outslope the roadbed 15% and loosen the roadbed by ripping or scarifying to the depth of 1 to 3 inches to provide a seedbed and promote establishment of vegetation. Transplant native forbs and shrubs growing within the excavation limits onto the obliterated roadway. Scatter any available slash on obliterated roadway. Construct waterbars, stream grade channels and cross drain channels as shown on the plans and described below. Remove all culverts. Effectively close access by recontouring approach.
- (c) Stream Grade Channels.** Full recontour is required at stream channels as noted in the Description of Work.

(d) Cross Drain Channels. In areas where springs or wet seeps in cutslope are evident or noted in Description of Work or flagged on the ground, excavate a channel to drain. Avoid placing excavated material where it may saturate. Transplant forbs and sedges in bottom of channel.

622 - Rental Equipment

625 - Turf Establishment

625.03 General.

Delete the first subsection:

625.05 Watering; Delete the entire subsection

625.07 Seeding.

(a) Dry method

Remove the last sentence: “Lightly compact the seedbed within 24 hours after seeding.”