

Attachment B - Rogers Stewardship- Specifications

Introduction: The objective is to reduce fuels, to increase tree growth, and to maintain healthy forests on the entire area. This work is needed to reduce the risk of high intensity wildfire within the wildland urban interface. There are several methods and several different pieces of equipment that could accomplish the requested work.

Mandatory Stewardship Project Number 001 - Landing Slash Treatment

The end result is to have all slash that exceeds 2 inches at the small end and 3 feet in length piled as compact and free of combustible material as possible on the landing or decking area where the pile can burnt without causing damage to residual trees.

Units: All

Mandatory Stewardship Project Number 002 - Reduction of Ladder Fuels

A. The end result is to have open, single story stands occupied by large overstory trees with open canopies. The understory will be occupied by light regeneration of desirable ponderosa pine or western larch leave trees and shrubs. The forest floor will consist of scattered pieces of large down woody debris greater than 10 inches large end diameter with a discontinuous fuelbed less than 24 inches high and less than 10 tons/acre (determination of final fuel loading will be on an ocular basis using photo series).

Units: 52, 53, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 85.

B. The end result is to have open, single story stands occupied by large overstory trees with openings not to exceed 3 acres. Definition of an **opening is an area with few to no leave trees**. Hardwood patches including birch, aspen, and cottonwood would not be considered openings, and would contribute to the overall canopy closure including conifers.

- Opening size:
 - 1) \leq 1 acre openings
 - 2) up to 3 acre openings
- Opening distribution: maximum percent of a unit that could be in regeneration openings.
 - 3) If use 3 acre openings: up to 10% of unit could be openings
 - 4) If use less than or equal to 1 acre openings, then up to 15% of unit could be openings
 - 5) If openings are all equal to or less than 1 acre, then 25% of unit could be openings (#1 and #2 are additive). Openings can comprise up to 25% of a 100 acre unit if: 1 to 3 acres openings are no more than 10% and \leq 1 acre openings make up 15 no more than 15% of the unit.
 - 6) Buffer of trees between openings (distance between openings) should be at least a width equal to 2 average dominant/codominant tree heights in the stand (ie. 2 tree lengths between openings). No place in an opening should be greater than two tree heights for the edge of an existing aggregate or stand.

There would be no understory inside openings.

The understory outside openings will be occupied by light regeneration of desirable ponderosa pine or western larch leave trees and shrubs. The forest floor will consist of scattered pieces of large down woody debris greater than 10 inches large

end diameter with a discontinuous fuelbed less than 24 inches high and less than 10 tons/acre (determination of final fuel loading will be on an ocular basis using photo series).

Units: 37, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 74, 75, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88

C. The end result is to have open, single story stands occupied by large overstory trees with open canopies. The understory will be occupied by light regeneration of desirable ponderosa pine or western larch leave trees and shrubs. The forest floor will consist of scattered pieces of large down woody debris greater than 10 inches large end diameter with a discontinuous fuelbed less than 24 inches high and less than 10 tons/acre (determination of final fuel loading will be on an ocular basis using photo series).

In addition the end result is to have open, single story stands occupied by large overstory trees with no ladder fuels and untreated slash within 250 feet of the National Forest Boundary.

Units: 48, 49

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR ALL PROJECTS

The Contractor may use yarding equipment, mechanical treatments, hand treatments, or other methods to reduce slash and the related fire hazard and resistance to control. Possible options are, but are not limited to, in place slash treatments such as lop and scatter, or walking over slash with equipment, piling, chipping or grinding, and removal.

The Forest Service has identified all commercial timber unit boundaries on the ground with flagging, tags and paint on boundary trees. The outside boundary lines for the other units have been flagged and tagged. No internal boundaries within the other units have been, nor will they be flagged by the Forest Service, but the Forest Service SHALL approve any boundaries suggested by the operator before work in those units can be started.

DEFINITIONS

Calendar Days: Every: day shown on the calendar, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays included.

Contract Administrator: The on-site contract administrator for the Mandatory and Option work items who represents the Contracting Officer. The duties and responsibilities of the CA are defined in the letter of designation issued by the Contracting Officer.

Contract Time: See Period of Performance.

Damage: Defect or deformity of a tree resulting from agents such as wind, snow, animals, insects, disease, and equipment, and evidenced by such things as dead or broken tops or trunks, crooks, and deep scars or damage to the bark on more than ¼ of the circumference of the tree.

Designation of Sawtimber: In all timber harvest units sawtimber has been designated for cutting with a blue paint band at, or above, DBH and a butt mark below stump height; or designated as leave trees with an orange paint band at, or above, DBH and a butt mark below stump height. Merchantable trees to be removed in the Optional

Units will be designated by the Contractor as per specifications supplied by the Forest Service.

D.B.H (Diameter Breast Height): A point on the bole of a tree 4.5 feet above the ground measured on the up hill side.

Leave Trees: Trees not designated for removal or other prescribed treatment.

Whole Tree Yarding (WT): Yarding of whole trees with tops and limbs attached.

Leave Tops Attached to the top log (LTA): Yarding with tops and limbs attached to the top log.

Period of Performance: (also Performance Period or Contract Time). The number of calendar days allowed in the contract for completion of contract work.

Quality Assurance: The actions taken by the Government to assess the results to determine that they meet contract requirements. The methods for quality assurance are described in the Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP).

Quality Control: Those actions taken by a Contractor to control the production of outputs to ensure that they conform to the contract requirements.

Slash (existing and created): Boles of cut trees, tops and/or limbs created by the Contractor's operations are created slash. Existing includes all woody material already dead on site which has to be treated to meet the end results.

Ladder Fuel Reduction: Cutting and/or removal of small diameter (<5.0 DBH) trees growing under other more desirable trees to reduce risk of fire moving from the ground to the tree crowns.

Lop and Scatter: An intermediary treatment conducted prior to piling, underburning, or jackpot burning. Lop and scatter consists of bucking and possibly limbing of trees to increase fuel consumption during burning, reduce the height of the residual slash in the unit, or to facilitate piling or decomposition.

Thinning: The process of selecting and leaving the largest, most fire resistant trees (including those showing good health characteristics), to meet the average spacing rate listed for the units.

Trees that are selected to be left to meet the stocking level specified shall be desirable leave trees. The Contractor shall first select the most desirable species of trees as defined in item 1 below. The Contractor shall then select the most desirable leave trees as defined in item 2 below. In areas where there are not enough trees with the most desirable characteristics available to meet the specified stocking level, the Contractor shall select less desirable leave trees listed in item 2.

1. Desirable Species - the most fire tolerant defined as follows: Ponderosa pine, white pine, western larch, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine and others in this order of preference. Criteria for selection between species is as follows, preferred species that are at least half the height of a less preferred species will be left as the leave tree, given desirable tree characteristics are present.

2. Most Desirable Leave Trees: Trees that possess the following characteristics shall be the first choice for desirable leave trees:

- a. Dominant Trees: Trees which are taller on the average when compared to other trees in the unit. These trees are not severely suppressed.
- b. Co dominant Trees: Trees that are taller on the average when compared to other trees in the unit. These trees are not severely suppressed.
- c. Healthy Foliage: Foliage shall be dark green in color with a full crown over one third or more of the trees.
- d. Straight Bole: The bole or stem of the tree shall be relatively straight. Trees shall have a single branch terminal.
- e. Free of Physical Damage: Trees shall not have physical damage from fire, animals or weather on more than one-fourth of the circumference of the bole or more than three feet of length of the bole.
- f. Free of Disease Damage: Trees shall not have disease damage such as dwarf mistletoe, gall rust, peridermium cankers and stalactiform rust. Symptoms of gall rust are galls on the branch and stem. Symptoms of peridermium cankers are the presence of cankers on the bole and branches. Symptoms of stalactiform rust are elongated, diamond-shaped cankers and associated resin.
- g. Free of Insect Damage: Trees shall not have insect damage from Mountain Pine Beetles and Ips Beetles. Symptoms of Mountain Pine Beetles are small red to yellowish pitch tubes (less than one-fourth inch) and boring dust in bark crevices and round the base of the tree. Symptoms of Ips Beetles are dead tops and group killings without pitch tubes.

3. Less Desirable Leave Trees: When the prescribed stocking level of most desirable leave trees cannot be achieved with trees that possess the most desirable characteristics, the Contractor shall select trees with less desirable characteristics in the priority listed below:

- a. Minor Defect: Trees with minor defect such a sharp crook or a small amount of animal damage.
- b. Suppressed Trees: Trees that have been severely suppressed. Extremely short or nonexistent internodes, twisted gnarled stems, or an extreme sparseness of foliage usually characterizes them.
- c. Other Live Trees: Trees other than insect or disease damaged trees with ¼ live crown.
- d. Forked Trees: Those trees with two or more terminal leaders.
- e. Physical Damage: Trees that have physical damage on half or more of the bole circumference and greater than three feet in length. Physical damage may be caused by equipment, falling trees, lightning, wind, animals, etc.

Piling: Creating clean, burnable piles from fuel materials on site.

Chipping and Grinding: Use of mechanized equipment to reduce slash and non-merchantable material to a size which will meet local mill utilization standards and then are hauled off site.

Spacing: The horizontal distance from the trunk of one leave tree to the trunk of the next nearest leave tree. Average spacing is calculated from the leave trees per acre.

Stream course: The area along a stream with riparian vegetation and other riparian characteristics. Stream courses are noted on the Contract Area Map.

Whip felling: The cutting of all trees in the mandatory units which are not designated to leave, do not meet AT.2 specifications, are not included as KT-CT2.11 material for removal or are taller than 24 inches in height above the ground.

Locked gates: In cases where units are behind locked gates, the Contractor shall close and lock gates after entering or exiting each gate and will be subject to all other restrictions of administrative use. The Contractor shall be permitted to drive from the locked gate to the unit with only the minimum number of vehicles necessary for efficient transport of the crew and equipment as well as product removal.

Tree Removal: All Included Timber agreed to will be designated, cruised and paid for before cutting and/or removal.

Leave trees: 1) All snags that do not pose a hazard to operations as defined by the Washington State Labor and Industry standards, or are not identified for removal in the fireline construction end products specifications shall be considered leave trees and left uncut. 2) all designated leave trees both in the treatment units and in the Optional Units shall be left uncut and undamaged. Operations shall be conducted in such a manner so as to not damage any leave trees during operations. See the contract provisions for penalties related to damage and/or cutting of commercial timber within the project area.

Unless otherwise approved by the Contracting Officer, all non-merchantable trees removed under the Mandatory and Optional work items shall be completely severed below the lowest live limb and within six (6) inches of the ground at an angle parallel to the slope, except when prevented by natural obstacles. A live limb is a limb of any size that has green needles attached. Cut trees shall be secured so they do not roll down hill and shall not be hung up on other trees or vegetation.

Slash Treatment: Treatments of slash is to include slashing, lop and scatter, dispersion, commercial off-site removal, chipping, or piling.

Mandatory Slash treatment shall be concurrent and progressive with the harvesting.

Slash created and/or trees dropped by the Contractor's operations shall not be left outside the unit boundaries unless agreed to in writing by the Forest Service.

Resource Protection: The Contractor shall exercise extreme care to prevent damage to existing facilities, developments, and resources in all aspects of the contract work.

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENT

(a) This is a Task Order/Payment Unit Release contract for the Mandatory and Optional services specified and effective for the period stated in the Contractor's Proposal and made a part of this contract. The quantities of services specified in the Schedule are estimates only and are not purchased by this contract, except as orders are placed in accordance with the ordering clauses. Minimum and maximum quantity requirements, if any, are as stated in AT4.4 STEWARDSHIP CREDITS.

(b) Performance shall be made only as authorized by the Contracting Officer in writing in the form of a Payment Unit Release. Timber Removal activities within the Optional Units shall be scheduled and carried out in accordance with the Contractor's proposal, as approved by the Contracting Officer and in accordance with all relevant provisions of the 2400-13(T) Contract provisions.

(c) Subject to any limitations in this contract, the Contractor agrees to furnish to the Government the services specified in the Schedule and called for by Task Orders/Payment Unit releases, issued by the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall furnish to the Government the services specified in AT4.4 STEWARDSHIP CREDITS, up to and including the quantity as shown in AT4.4.

(d) The Government will obtain performance of all services in the Schedule exclusively from the Contractor, until such time as the Government requires performance and the contractor is unable to provide.

ORDERING OF STEWARDSHIP CREDIT MANDATORY AND OPTION WORK ACTIVITIES.

(a) Authorized Ordering Officials: The following individuals are designated as Ordering Officials under this contract and are authorized to place orders within their respective levels of authority: Ed Maffei, Contracting Officer or his replacement.

(b) Ordering Procedure. The Government will determine which Stewardship Credit Work Activity Items are required and place Payment Unit Release orders with the Contractor to provide the item as specified. Reasonable time will be negotiated at time of order to allow for mobilization. Performance period will be agreed to at the time the contract is signed, based upon the RFQ, or as other wise mutually agreed at time of order.

(c) Contractor Obligation. Upon issuance of a Task Order/Payment Unit Release order, the order becomes a binding contract under all terms and conditions of this contract and the Contractor is obligated to meet the requirements of the order as accepted. Return of the signed order and/or delivery and operation of ordered equipment constitutes acceptance. Failure to accept a task order for Work Activities Items in the Schedule may constitute partial default of the contract.

(d) Documentation. Facsimile documentation of order and acceptance is acceptable insofar as the documentation thus received is clearly legible. Return of the signed task order to the Ordering Official, by hard copy or FAX, documents acceptance of the order.

INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

A. UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE

If the work is determined to have major defects, the Government will immediately notify the Contractor in writing and order improvement of the quality of future work. If the defects requiring action are not corrected within two consecutive workdays after receipt of notice in writing of unsatisfactory work, the Contractor's right to proceed may be suspended and the contract considered in breach. Repeated failure to perform work at an acceptable quality level shall also be considered breach of contract.

B. REWORK AND REINSPECTION AFTER REWORK

When inspection results show a defect and the deficiency is correctable, payment will not be made until the deficiency has been corrected. Reinspection after rework will be made in the same manner as the first inspection.

C. INSPECTION

CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL PLAN

A. Quality Control Plan

The Contractor shall provide a Quality Control Plan (QCP) as part of the technical proposal. The Plan must demonstrate how the Contractor shall assure that quality of performance meets the objectives and requirements of the contract. The QCP shall specify:

- How quality will be monitored to ensure performance standards are met.
- How the work will be supervised.
- How results of the monitoring will result in quality performance.
- Identify the personnel responsible for performing quality control.

B. Contractor Quality Control Inspection

The Contractor shall assure that performance meets contract specification prior to requesting the Government to inspect for payment or acceptance. Upon completion of a unit, the Contractor shall contact the Contract Administrator to set a mutually agreed upon date for inspection of completed work. The Contract Administrator may observe the Contractor's inspection at any time and shall otherwise have unlimited access to the inspection data.

GOVERNMENT-QUALITY ASSURANCE SURVEILLANCE PLAN

The Government will conduct inspections of each unit to determine work quality. Initial inspections will normally consist of a 100 percent visual inspection preferably in conjunction with the contractor or the contractor's field representative and will be based on adherence to contract technical specifications. If visual inspection shows that the work is inadequate, final inspections and payment will not be made until the deficiency has been corrected by the Contractor. It is clearly defined here to be the complete responsibility of the contractor to monitor all work and to request final inspections based upon their knowledge that the work has been complete to the contract defined specifications.

Acceptable Quality Level

Description	Defect		Allowable Defects		Required Action	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Quality Control Plan	Not following approved plan which may include monitoring, supervision, and personnel.	Not following approved plan which may include monitoring, supervision, and personnel.	0	0	Suspend work until in compliance	Suspend work until in compliance
Use of Ground based equipment	Stream crossings not pre-approved and the crossings contribute sediment into wetlands and streams.	n/a	0	n/a	Repair and stabilize	n/a
	Mechanical felling treatments do not occur under dry soil conditions and using a single-pass scenario.	n/a	0	n/a	Detrimental soil conditions will be repaired	n/a
	Excavated trails occur.	n/a	0	n/a	Repair, reshape and stabilize	n/a
	Mechanical yarding equipment not confined to trails.	n/a	0	n/a	Detrimental soil conditions will be repaired	n/a

Description	Defect		Allowable Defects		Required Action	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
	Mechanical equipment located on trails averaging less than 40 feet.	n/a	0	n/a	Detrimental soil conditions will be repaired	n/a
	There is exposure of mineral soil by the masticating head	There is exposure of mineral soil by the masticating head	35	21	Repair and stabilize	Repair and stabilize if there is more than 21 occurrences
	Equipment operating in riparian habitat conservation area (RHCA)	n/a	0	n/a	Repair and stabilize	n/a
	Detrimental soil conditions exceeding forest plan standards occur.	n/a	0	n/a	Detrimental soil conditions will be repaired	n/a
	Machines operating on slopes greater than 35% except for short pitches of 200 feet up to 45% slope.	Machines operating on slopes greater than 35% except for short pitches of 200 feet up to 40% slope.	0	1	Detrimental soil conditions will be repaired	Repair and stabilize if there is more than 1 occurrences

Description	Defect		Allowable Defects		Required Action	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Stump Heights	Heights exceeding 12 inches except next to obstructions.	Heights exceeding 6 inches except next to obstructions.	0	=<10% stumps/acre	Stump heights will be reduced to 6 inches	n/a
	Stumps contain lower live limbs.	n/a	0	n/a	Live limbs will be removed	n/a
Hand Piles	Hand piles closer than 1/2 the spacing, from leave trees or old stumps, snags or downed logs	n/a	0	n/a	Move entire pile to meet specifications.	n/a
	Hand piles not covered with waterproof material covering approximately 50% of the pile with larger material three to five inches in diameter placed on top of the waterproof material retaining the compact pile.	n/a	0	n/a	Cover pile with waterproof material	n/a

Description	Defect		Allowable Defects		Required Action	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
	Piles constructed on open roads, ditches, culverts or drains.	n/a	0	n/a	Move entire pile to meet specifications	n/a
	Hand piles constructed closer than sixty-six (66) feet of any improvements, private property, trails, existing fences or utility poles.	n/a	0	n/a	Move entire pile to meet specifications	n/a
	Hand piles not compact and fuels not piled in parallel fashion without criss crossed fuels.	n/a	0	n/a	Re-pile	n/a
	Hand pile less than minimum size of 4 feet high by 4 feet by 4 feet.	n/a	>5% of piles less than minimum	n/a	Re-pile	n/a

Description	Defect		Allowable Defects		Required Action	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
	Larger material in piles not placed perpendicular to slope as much as possible, so it cannot roll down hill when burned.	n/a	0	n/a	Re-pile	n/a
	Ends stick out more than three (3) feet.	n/a	>10% of piles	n/a	Trim ends	n/a
Ladder Fuel Reduction	Live and dead conifers less than 5.0 inches DBH uncut.	n/a	>5% of stems per acre	n/a	Cut conifers less than 5.0 inches DBH	n/a
	Shrubs over 48 inches tall left uncut outside RHCA.	n/a	>5% of stems per acre	n/a	Cut shrubs less over 48 inches tall	n/a
	Leave trees not pruned to 6 foot height within fireline clearing limits.		0	n/a	Prune leave trees to 6 foot height	n/a

Description	Defect		Allowable Defects		Required Action	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Lopping and /or Scattering	Slash height exceeds 24 inches in height or 16 inches average.	n/a	0	n/a	Reduce slash height	n/a
	Slash not dispersed and left in clumps or concentrations.	n/a	>5% of the area left in concentrations	n/a	Disperse slash	n/a
	Slash less than 10 inches large end diameter not scattered outside RHCA.	n/a	0	n/a	Disperse slash outside RHCA or 50 feet from stream channel	n/a