

SECTION B - SCHEDULE OF ITEMS (continued)

MAXIMUM ORDER LIMITATION

The Contractor's maximum order limitation is \$_____ (Insert order limitation. Maximum is \$100,000 if no amount is shown.). After award, task orders may be placed by the Government. All task orders will be placed no later than five years after contract award. The date of the order placed by the Government will determine the prices for each year as specified above. The total value of all task orders of all awarded contracts will not exceed \$20,000,000.

The Contractor may limit the maximum dollar value of task orders it is willing to accept from all ordering offices within a 30-calendar day period. The Contractor's maximum order limitation for a 30-calendar day period is \$_____ (Insert order limitation. Maximum is \$250,000 if no amount is shown.) The maximum order limitation is further limited under Subitem J and Subitems L through O by the number of personnel offered as burn bosses, and under Subitem P by the amount of equipment, as offered in the technical proposal.

PERFORMANCE TIME

The Contractor will be allowed 14 calendar days plus one calendar day for each \$1,000 in task order value, except that 365 calendar days will be allowed for each unit containing subitems L, M, N AND O. Performance time will be extended if the units do not come into prescription during the 365-day period, in which case an additional 365 calendar days will be allowed. See F.2.0 and F.3.0.

EVALUATION FOR AWARD

For evaluation purposes only, award will be based on the total of the base year for each subitem to include all levels, plus the economic price adjustment percentages for the four additional years. Task orders will be placed based on price, past performance, including the Contractor's plan to hire locally.

Refer to Section I, Clauses for Ordering Information and Insurance Requirements:

- 52.216-18 Ordering
- 52.216-19 Task Order Limitations
- 52.216-22 Indefinite Quantity
- 1452.228-70 Liability Insurance (NOTE: Liability Insurance is required)

SECTION C - DESCRIPTION/SPECIFICATION/WORK STATEMENT

C.1.0 GENERAL

- C.1.1 Introduction - This project requires fuels management services to treat vegetation to reduce the risk of wildland fires.
- C.1.2 Background - Project areas are reforestation areas, natural and managed stands of timber woodlands, shrubfields, or grass areas of all ages, size, and species. Fuels will consist of harvest activity slash and natural fuels, live fuels, piled fuels and slashed shrubs and trees. Fuel loadings range from less than ½ ton per acre to as high as 100 tons or more per acre. Treatments such as brushing, piling, fuel hazard modification, and prescribed fire have been shown to reduce the risk of wildland fire and the severity of fires that do occur. It is the objective of this contract to treat fuels present on identified units to reduce fuel loading and optimize the treatment of those fuels to the most effective burning period.
- C.1.3 Scope - The services in this contract are designed to provide for wildfire hazard reduction, prescribed burning and mop-up, and related services. This contract requires vegetation manipulation, burn unit preparation, prescribed burning and mop-up in compliance with its terms, specifications and provisions. This includes the Contractor formulating and preparing written burn plans for submission and approval by the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR); determining when specific burn units are within prescription parameters through field checks of fuel moisture percentages; providing all required crew members, supervision and making all prescribed burn operational decisions ranging from determining that site specific unit conditions are within approved burn plan parameters, through ignition and holding operations, mop-up and patrol until released by the COR. This includes furnishing labor, supervision, transportation, operating supplies, and incidentals to perform all work necessary to conduct slashing, girdling, lop and scatter, selective slashing, pruning, density management area construction, hand piling and cover, prescribed fire plan preparation, fireline construction and maintenance, fuels pullback, prescribed burning and mop-up, additional mop-up, snag felling, roadblock removal/restoration.
- C.1.4 Location of Project Areas -The work will be performed primarily in southern Oregon within a radius of 5 hours travel time from the city limits of Medford. The specific location of sample projects are shown on the maps located in Section J.
- C.1.5 Boundaries of Project Areas - The project areas are generally identifiable as logged units, by changes in vegetation, roads, or flagging. The boundaries can be adjacent timber stands, recent harvest units, property line boundaries, or other natural or manmade features that clearly define the boundary as noted on the project area maps.
- C.1.6 Access to Project Areas

- C.1.6.1 Access is by all-weather and seasonal roads. Seasonal roads may be impassable for several days after heavy rains, or snow-blocked during the winter months.
- C.1.6.2 Contractors accessing project areas via private land shall obtain permission to travel over private lands. The Contractor shall provide the Government a written statement or written documentation of verbal approval given by a named person on a stated date and time that the contractor has been granted permission to travel over private lands.
- C.1.6.3 Access to individual project areas may be through locked gates. Access behind locked gates shall be for the purpose of conducting work under this contract only. Locked gates shall remain locked at all times other than when the Contractor is passing through them unless other arrangements are approved by the COR.
- C.1.6.4 A key for access to locked gates may be supplied to the Contractor at issuance of a task order. Supplying the Contractor a key for access is at the discretion of the task order manager (TOM). The key shall be returned to the TOM in a usable condition before final payment is made. The Contractor will be charged \$30.00 for each key lost or returned in an unusable condition.
- C.1.6.5 When two or more locks are present on a gate, the Contractor shall secure the lock so that access is not restricted nor prevent the unlocking of other locks on the gate.
- C.1.7 Unique Features of Project Areas - Standing timber, wildlife trees and snags may be present within the project sites. Research plots or special protection buffers may be located within the project boundaries. These may have seasonal restrictions on operations, and can not be disturbed during project treatments.
- C.1.8 Wildfire Guidelines and Procedure - If, in the judgment of the TOM, a slopover that occurs during ignition or mop-up cannot be contained with the personnel and equipment identified in the Countermeasures for Slopover element of the Prescribed Fire Plan, the TOM will declare a wildland fire (see definition of wildland fire). Under this condition, the Contractor shall take immediate action to control, suppress and mop up the escaped fire. The Contractor and crew(s) shall work under the direct supervision of the Government and continue working until released by the Government. The Contractor's personnel will be paid at the applicable firefighting rates paid by the Government. The TOM will notify the responsible dispatch center and procedures specified in the Escapement Plan shall be implemented.
- C.1.9 Smoke Management Clearance for Burning and/or Mop-up
- C.1.9.1 The Government will provide smoke management clearance according to each agency's policy and procedures in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan. Clearance is dependent upon weather conditions. Weather conditions and number of units receiving burn clearance vary from season to season. The Government may not provide clearance for all units requested due to these reasons. Government agencies in southwestern Oregon support the effort to reduce problems

in smoke sensitive areas, and agencies will not authorize prescribed burning when local conditions will not allow adequate smoke dispersion. The TOM will determine when local conditions will prohibit burning.

- C.1.9.2 It will be at the Government's option which units are ignited on any day(s) due to existing suppression contingencies, priorities of individual units, and smoke management.
- C.1.10 Contractor Liability - ORS Chapter 477 will apply to all Contractor operations except prescribed burning. For prescribed fire, the Contractor shall be liable for suppression cost and resource damages only as a result of failure to follow the approved Prescribed Fire Plan.
- C.1.11 Sequence of Work - The sequence of work in each task order may be determined in whole or part by the Government at the time of task order issue or at pre-work conference, and may be subject to change. The Contractor shall keep the TOM or project inspector (PI) informed of crew(s) location(s). The Contractor shall contact the TOM or PI when units are completed and when new units are begun.
- C.1.12 Special Requirements
- C.1.12.1 In order to comply with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion #1-7-96-F-392 for 1996 through 2005, the following restrictions shall apply if the Government detects Murrelet or Spotted Owl activity or nesting within or adjacent to the project area.
- a. Murrelets - For projects within the thirty-five mile Murrelet zone, work activities above ambient noise levels occurring within 0.25 mile of unsurveyed suitable Murrelet habitat or known occupied sites, shall be scheduled to occur no earlier than two hours after sunrise and no later than two hours before sunset between April 1 and September 15.
 - b. Spotted Owls - Chain saw activity within 0.25 mile radius of a nest site or activity center of known pairs and resident singles shall be prohibited from March 1 through June 15. If the Government determines that a site has become active, a suspend work order will be issued for the area of activity until after June 15.
- C.1.12.2 Port-Orford Cedar
- a. In project areas where Port-Orford Cedar (POC) is present as stated in each applicable task order, sequential treatment of the areas shall take place so that areas that are uninfected and free of the pathogen *Phytophthora lateralis* (*Pl*) shall be treated first, and infected areas treated last. Areas will be surveyed by the Government prior to treatment to determine presence or absence of *Pl* and determine sequence to follow for treatment.

- b. Access and egress routes and parking locations will be determined by the TOM for all POC projects areas (areas having POC) and *Pl* areas (areas having POC and *Pl*).
- c. Operations in POC and *Pl* areas will be confined to dry season from June 15 to October 15 except during rain events when water forms puddles in the roads or is running in ditch lines, unless otherwise authorized by the TOM.
- d. When treatments must occur during the rainy season or during rain events defined as when water forms puddles on the road, and access by vehicular traffic is required, the following guidelines shall be followed to prevent introduction of the pathogen to non-infected areas. If the vehicle, by visual examination by either the Contractor or the Government, has clods of mud or organic material present, then the vehicle shall require washing and removal of the mud or organic material before entering a POC area. Entry into the area will not be allowed until this measure is followed. Prior to departure from a *Pl* area, the vehicle shall be washed and free of dirt or organic material upon leaving the treatment area. Payment will be made separately based on impact on Contractor's costs.

C.2.0 DEFINITIONS

Accessible - Road access to a unit. Unit will be considered accessible when Government-provided road access is within 1/4 mile of the unit.

Allowable Area - An area identified by the Government in the Prescribed Fire Plan where a fire outside the planned project perimeter will not be declared a wildland fire until it exceeds specified criteria, exceeds a stated target size or threatens the boundary of the allowable area. In such cases an escape does not need to be declared until the criteria in the Prescribed Fire Plan have been exceeded.

Berm - An outer border of the fire control line.

Brush (or shrub) - See definition for shrub.

Broadcast Burning - Prescribed burning done within defined boundaries for reduction of fuel hazard and to meet resource management objectives.

Burn out - Setting fire inside a control line to consume fuel between the edge of the fire and the control line.

Burn Plan - Commonly used term for the Prescribed Fire Plan.

Clump - Single tree and/or shrub with multiple stems originating from one bole or root collar.

Complexity of Prescribed Fire Projects - The Government will evaluate and rate prescribed burn complexity based on the Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating System Guide contained in Section J. The Guide considers three fire complexity factors: risk, potential consequences, and technical difficulty. Fourteen elements are assigned a Low, Moderate, or High complexity rating for each factor and a summary complexity is determined. Complexity and Level Of Difficulty are not synonymous. Burn complexity is one of several factors that influences Levels of Difficulty. A highly complex burn may not be a highly rated Level of Difficulty. All prescribed fire projects rated as complex shall require a prescribed fire burn boss rated as RXB1 and an ignition specialist rated as RXI1.

Contingency Plan - Identification of actions to be taken if the fire exceeds prescription parameters and/or escapes perimeter lines and cannot be returned to prescription or contained with the resources identified in the Prescribed Fire Plan.

Control Line (fireline) - An inclusive term for all constructed or natural barriers and treated fire edges used to control a fire.

Crew Member or Prescribed Fire Crew Member (FFT2 - Firefighter) - The individual responsible for performing field work aspects of this contract (fireline construction, slashing, hand piling, ignition, holding, mop-up) involving the use of hand tools, chainsaws, drip torches, and water handling equipment.

Crew Supervisor - A crew member who provides direction and supervision to fellow crew members during burn unit preparation or wildfire hazard reduction treatments. Is responsible for work accomplishment and performance in accordance with the requirements of the contract.

Cultural, Special Status, Survey & Manage and/or Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Sites - Locations where special protection or measures are required to preserve and protect cultural values and species of plants or animals in designated categories.

Cup Trench - A trench constructed on the outer edge of the undercut line, deep enough to catch rolling embers and cones on steep slopes.

DBH - Diameter measured at breast height, 4.5 feet above ground on the uphill side if the tree.

Duff - Decaying organic material found on the forest floor (all materials down to mineral soil).

Engine - Self-propelled unit equipped with a suitable tank, pump, hose, nozzle, plus other accessories necessary to be a well-equipped independent unit, including minimum required hose and hand tools for fire protection.

FBPS Fuel Models - There are 13 fuel models used for estimating fire behavior as described by Anderson H.E., Aids to Determining Fuel Models For Estimating Fire Behavior, GTR INT-122/NFES 1574, April 1982

Firefighter 2 - FFT2 and Crew Boss - CRWB - Standard classifications of positions on fire projects as defined in the Wildland Fire Qualifications Subsystem Guide published by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, Publication Numbers PMS 310-1 and NFES 1414. Available under "Qualifications" at the following website: <http://www.nwcg.gov/teams/pmswt/pms.htm>

Fireline - See control line.

Firing - The intentional setting of fires to fuels during the ignition phase of prescribed burning.

Firing Boss - See Ignition Specialist.

Flank Lines - A fire control line constructed on the side of the unit (running across contours, i.e. up or down the slope).

Hardwood - A broad-leaved tree which usually has a single well defined trunk and/or is capable of attaining a height greater than 20 feet. Certain sprouting hardwood species may be in the form of multi-stemmed clumps. Both mature trees and young regeneration currently less than 20 feet in height are considered hardwoods. Species includes, but is not limited to, canyon live oak, chinquapin, bigleaf maple, madrone, tanoak and oak species.

Hazard - The existence of a fuel complex that constitutes a threat of wildfire ignition, unacceptable fire behavior and severity, or suppression difficulty.

Hazard Reduction - The planned treatment or manipulation of naturally growing vegetation or any other flammable material for the purpose of reducing rate of spread and output of heat energy from any wildfire occurring in the area treated.

Head Fire - A fire front spreading or set to spread with the wind or upslope.

Holding - Actions required to contain the fire within the natural or constructed fireline and prevent escapes and slopovers.

Holding Specialist - Formerly known as Holding Boss. The individual who provides direction to those personnel responsible for holding the line during the ignition and cool down period(s). Required individual qualifications are identified in the Prescribed Fire Plan and are based on the complexity of the burn.

Ignition - Fire started by hand, aerial, or other means.

Ignition Specialist (RXI1/RXI2) - Formerly known as Firing or Lighting Boss. Prescribed Fire Ignition Specialist provides direction to lighting crew during ignition of the unit. Standard classifications of positions on fire projects as defined in the Wildland Fire Qualifications Subsystem Guide published by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, Publication Numbers PMS 310-1 and NFES 1414. Available under “Qualifications” at the following website:
<http://www.nwcg.gov/teams/pmswt/pms.htm>

Infrared (IR) Scan - A procedure that locates hot areas through hand held devices (probeye, Palm IR) and/or IR photography.

Jackpot - Concentration of slash or natural fuels, heavier than the surrounding areas.

Jackpot Burn - Burning jackpot fuels at a time or conditions that won't allow the fire to spread from the target area.

Ladder Fuels - Fuels that provide vertical continuity between the ground and the tree crowns, thus creating a pathway for surface fire to move into the overstory tree crowns.

Lateral Lines - Hose lays that provide water delivery off of the trunk or main line.

Leave Group - Multiple trees and/or shrubs selected according to the Item and/or task order specifications not to be slashed or cut within a designated area. Group would be defined by written instructions in task order.

Leave Trees or Shrubs or Leave Vegetation - Vegetation selected according to the Item and/or task order specifications not to be slashed or cut. May include conifers, hardwoods, shrubs, or clumps.

Litter - Needles, duff, twigs, cones and leaves.

Mainline - A hose lay which provides transportation of water from the source to lateral lines.

Mobilization - The act of delivering all ordered personnel and equipment to the project area.

Mop-up - To locate and physically extinguish by the efficient use of water, dirt, chemical agents, or any combination thereof, all burning, smoldering, or burned material.

Mop-Up Boss - The individual who provides direction to those personnel responsible for extinguishing the fire after ignition and holding are completed and until the COR or TOM accepts the unit.

Percent Cover - Portion of the project area beneath the dripline of vegetation to be cut.

Prescribed Fire - Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions which allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives.

Prescribed Fire Burn Boss 1, 2, or 3 (RXB1, RXB2, or RXB3) - Is responsible for the organizing and management of all personnel and equipment on the burn project and for meeting prescribed burn objectives. Standard classifications of positions on fire projects are defined in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group Wildland Fire Qualifications Subsystem Guide (PMS 310-1, NFES 1414). Available under "Qualifications" at the following website:
<http://www.nwccg.gov/teams/pmswt/pms.htm>

Prescribed Fire Plan - Also called the Burn Plan. This is a written plan which includes burn area description, resource and prescribed fire objectives, fuels description, weather and fuel parameters, acceptable fire behavior, smoke management and other considerations, ignition schedule, ignition and holding plan, safety considerations, workforce and equipment needs, unit maps, escape contingency plan, crew briefing and go/no go checklist, and the complexity rating of the burn project. The plan must be reviewed and approved prior to implementation. The approved plan constitutes the authority to burn, subject to Paragraphs C.1.9, C.1.10, C.1.11, and C.1.12.

Project Area - The area being treated as identified by the task order.

Reburn - Open flames that develop after the ignition phase in fuels that have previously ignited.

Reserved Vegetation or Reserved Areas - Species of vegetation, vegetation size limits, locations, or all within a project area that are reserved from treatment. Reserve vegetation, vegetation size limits or areas can be designated by the Government with marking (paint, flagging, or sign), by written task order instructions, or contract specifications. The COR or TOM may designate additional reserve vegetation, vegetation size limits, or reserve areas. Reserved vegetation, vegetation size limits, and areas shall not be damaged or cut, and shall not be considered in the spacing of leave trees or shrubs.

Riparian or Riparian Reserve Buffer - A no-treatment buffer along a stream channel edge 25 to 50 feet wide, or the outer edge of riparian vegetation zone, whichever is largest, dependent on the stream classification. Buffer width and location will be identified in the task order and will be excluded from the acreage for payment.

Shrub (or brush) - Any vegetation consisting of woody perennial plant usually having single or multiple stems originating at or near the ground level and less than 20 feet in height.

Slash - Any cut vegetation or existing natural (dead and down) woody debris.

Slopover - Fire that crosses an established control line but can be contained by personnel, equipment, and in a location identified in the Prescribed Fire Plan (Countermeasures for Slopover).

Snag - A standing tree or part of a tree that is dead or has 10 percent or less live crown.

Spot Fire - Any fire located outside of the burn unit caused by airborne fire brands or radiated heat emitted from the prescribed fire.

Stream Channel - That area influenced by high water at the time of the year with the highest flow.

Surplus Vegetation - Includes trees greater than 1 foot tall and up to 12 inches DBH; tanoak trees greater than 1 foot tall and up to 16 inches DBH; and shrubs less than 12 inches diameter at ground level; when not selected as leave vegetation, designated as reserved vegetation, or needed to meet spacing requirements. In addition:

For Management Restoration Areas, Subitems F and G: Standing dead conifers, hardwoods and shrubs shall be included as surplus when not reserved.

For Management Restoration Areas, Subitem G: Douglas-fir and tanoak less than 5 inches DBH shall be included as surplus when not reserved.

Swamper Burning - The concurrent hand piling and burning of existing slash and material severed under this contract; i.e. a small pile is ignited and more logging slash and shrubs are added to the pile while the pile is burning.

Tons/Acre - Unit of measurement of fuel. May include one or more of the following items: slash, live vegetation, duff.

Top Line - Fireline constructed on the top of the unit (running parallel to the contours, i.e. across the slope).

Trench - Cut at a 45-degree angle across the fireline to deflect burning material back into the burn.

Understory burn (underburn) - Prescribed burning executed within defined boundaries on an area which has an overstory of trees or shrubs. Prescribed burning is done beneath tree or shrub canopies to interrupt "ladder fuels" extending into the

canopy for reduction of fuel hazard and to meet resource management objects. Burning is accomplished in such a manner as to minimize the mortality of designated overstory vegetation.

Undercut Line (Underslung) - Fireline constructed on the bottom of the unit (running parallel to the contour, i.e. across the slope).

Water Bar - Trenches cut at a 45-degree angle across the fireline to deflect water and reduce erosion.

Water Tender or Tender - Self-propelled unit equipped with suitable tank, pump, pump power unit, valves, hose, suction line, plus other accessories as required C.5.16.6 to be a well-equipped independent unit.

Wildland Fire - An escaped prescribed fire is a wildland fire. The TOM determines that an escape exists based on either, or both of two criteria: (1) When containment of a slopover requires personnel or equipment exceeding that specified in the Countermeasures for Slopover element of the Prescribed Fire Plan; (2) When environmental conditions and/or fire behavior exceeds that specified in the Prescribed Fire Plan and the TOM determines that an escape has or is likely to occur. The declaration of a wildland fire can only be made by the TOM or COR.

Wildlife Trees - Standing dead or live trees left for nesting, feeding, perching and shelter for birds and mammals. Trees may be marked with paint and/or designated with a tag stating it is a wildlife tree or as identified by the COR or TOM.

C.3.0 CONTRACTOR-FURNISHED PROPERTY AND SERVICES

C.3.1 Unless otherwise specified herein, the Contractor shall provide all labor, transportation, materials, and equipment necessary to perform the work as described herein.

C.3.2 The Contractor shall provide a means of communication whereby the Government can leave a message and receive a response within 8 hours. The Government will consider the Contractor notified to begin work when the message has been delivered. This system must be in operation 24 hours per day.

C.3.3 Work Camps - Camping on agency administered lands will only be allowed in approved sites and with the prior written authorization of the responsible land manager. Should such a work camp be authorized, the Contractor shall maintain the camp in an orderly and sanitary manner. All fire regulations and permits shall be followed. All garbage and refuse shall be removed from the camp site(s) by the Contractor and disposed of off site before final payment is made.

C.3.4 Operating Permit - State law requires inspection and permit to operate power-driven machinery including chain saws. The Contractor shall obtain a permit from the local State Forestry Office prior to the operation of power driven machinery.

- C.3.5 Tractor - Operations such as roadblock removal and restoration, crushing of vegetation, fireline construction, mop-up of landings, and prescribed burn holding operations will require the use of a tractor with trailer. Tractor size of 24,000 pounds gross operating weight, and 95 horse power or less is required. (Example: equivalent to Caterpillar D-4, John Deere 450, Komatsu D45A, Case 750, MF 300, or smaller sizes). Other type mechanized equipment capable of performing roadblock removal and restoration may be used if capable of performing the operation. Tractor operations including roadblock removal and restoration, crushing of vegetation, and mop-up of landings are included in Subitem P. Tractor fireline construction is within Subitem J. The Contractor may consider the use of a tractor for holding and slopover/escape fire contingency purposes when planning and implementing prescribed burning. The cost for utilizing a dozer shall be included within Subitems for prescribed burning. The use of a tractor for these purposes should be included in Prescribed Fire Plan, and will require prior approval by the COR or TOM.
- C.3.6 Helicopter Aerial Ignition - The Contractor shall use only aircraft and pilots certified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to perform the work listed in this contract. A copy of the appropriate FAA aircraft and pilot certificates documenting approval for the type of work being conducted must be presented to the Contracting Officer (CO) prior to use of any aircraft or pilot.
- C.3.7 Noxious Weeds - Insure that all equipment is cleaned off prior to operating on Government lands. Remove all dirt, grease, and plant parts that carry noxious weed seeds or vegetative parts. This may be accomplished with a pressure hose. In addition, if equipment is found operating in a noxious weed area, the equipment must be cleaned before moving to another area. Payment will be made separately based on impact on Contractor's costs.
- C.3.8 Security of Materials - The Contractor may leave its equipment and Government-furnished property at the work site. The Contractor shall be responsible for the Contractor's equipment and Government-furnished property if it should be lost, stolen or damaged, unless the Government orders the material to be left unattended by the Contractor, such as when the water deliver system is to be provided without crew support.
- C.3.9 Furnish at least two radios per module ordered under Subitem P. Radios must be Bendix King or Kenwood capable of communicating within a frequency range from 150 MHz to 174 MHz on established federal and State frequencies.
- C.3.10 A non-working (English literate) supervisor, who is knowledgeable and experienced in the required work and supervision, shall be provided for each crew and is required to stay with the crew while work is in progress.
- C.3.11 Furnish personal protective equipment in addition to that offered in the technical proposal on a negotiated basis on each task order, to cover the depreciated value of the equipment.

C.4.0 GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED PROPERTY AND SERVICES

C.4.1 All Government-furnished equipment and supplies, hereinafter referred to as Government-furnished property, will be picked up by the Contractor at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Medford District Office, (except as otherwise specified), at 3040 Biddle Road, Medford, Oregon and signed for on Form DI-105 by the Contractor or Contractor's authorized representative. The Contractor shall be responsible for the return of all Government furnished-property within 24 hours from final acceptance of the contract or task order as applicable. At time of return, the Contractor shall furnish the COR with an inventory of property being returned. The Contractor shall be held responsible for any shortages of Government-furnished property.

C.4.2 The Government shall furnish property and services as listed below:

- a. Unit Prescribed Fire Plans. The Government will provide a Prescribed Fire Plan form for each burn unit and may vary in format based on agency. Sample fire plans are included in Section J.
- b. General weather forecast and other weather information will be available for use by the Contractor at the BLM Medford District Office and through the National Weather Service INTERNET sites.
- c. Photo series to aid Contractor to estimate fuel loadings, maps and aerial photos to assist in implementation of project will be provided.

C.5.0 SPECIFIC TASKS

C.5.1 Subitem A - Slashing

C.5.1.1 The levels of difficulty for slashing will be identified in the task order. The levels are based on the relative amount of material to be slashed, according to size of material to be slashed, as described in C.5.1.2, C.5.1.3 and C.5.1.4.

Subitem A1 - Level I - Unit density is estimated to average less than 40 percent cover. See C.5.1.2. Unit has had previous treatment within five years and is experiencing resprouting or new growth.

Subitem A2 - Level II - Unit density is estimated to average less than 40 percent cover. See C.5.1.3.

Subitem A3 - Level III - Unit density is estimated to fall from 40 to 60 percent cover. See C.5.1.3.

Subitem A4 - Level IV - Unit density is estimated to average greater than 60 percent cover. See C.5.1.3.

Subitem A5 - Level V - Unit density is estimated to average less than 40 percent cover. See C.5.1.4.

Subitem A6 - Level VI - Unit density is estimated to fall from 40 to 60 percent cover. See C.5.1.4.

Subitem A7 - Level VII - Unit density is estimated to average greater than 60 percent cover. See C.5.1.4.

- C.5.1.2 Subitem A1: All live standing vegetation greater than 18 inches in height or length, but not over 1 inch DBH shall be completely severed with the stump height not to exceed 6 inches. This will be the standard size for treatment for Subitem A1 unless otherwise designated. The task order may designate a different size within this range for individual units (example: slash 18 inches to 4 feet in height only, instead of the 18 inches to 1 inch DBH), but not outside the 18 inch height to 1 inch DBH range. Individual species may also be specified as reserved from cutting on individual units. When vegetative conditions consist of multiple stem resprouted vegetation, the task order may reserve one or more stems from cutting for individual species of multi-stem plants. The reserved stems shall be the largest stems.
- C.5.1.3 Subitems A2, A3, A4: All live, standing vegetation between 1 inch DBH and 6 inches DBH shall be completely severed with the stump height not to exceed 6 inches. This will be the standard size for treatment for Subitems A2, A3, and A4 unless otherwise designated. The task order may designate a different size within this range for individual units (example: slash 1-4 or 2-6 inches only, instead of the 1-6 inches), but not outside the 1-6 inch DBH range. Individual species may also be specified as reserved from cutting on individual units.
- C.5.1.4 Subitems A5, A6, A7: All live, standing vegetation greater than 2 feet in height and 3 feet in length, but not over 6 inches DBH shall be completely severed with the stump height not to exceed 6 inches. This will be the standard size for treatment for Subitems A5, A6, and A7 unless otherwise designated. The task order may designate a different size within this range for individual units (example: slash greater than 4 feet in height and/or 4 feet in length, instead of the 2 feet height and/or 3 feet length up to 6 inches DBH), but not outside the original range limits. Individual species may also be specified as reserved from cutting on individual units.
- C.5.1.5 Each task order will specify the level of difficulty, access, size limits for treatment, whether hardwoods and/or conifers are included, and if any individual, clump, or group of species or if individual stems of multi-stem species are reserved from treatment.
- C.5.1.6 Slashing shall be accomplished throughout the entire unit, excluding areas identified by the task order as reserved from treatment. Firelines shall remain free of debris. Contractor shall restore firelines to original clear condition following slashing.

C.5.1.7 Lop and buck the resulting slash to a maximum 8-foot length and a depth not to exceed 24 inches.

C.5.2 Subitem B - Girdling

C.5.2.1 The level of difficulty for girdling will be identified in the task order. The levels are based on the expected number of trees to be girdled specified in the task order.

Subitem B1 - Level I - The expected number of trees to be treated is less than 30 trees per acre.

Subitem B2 - Level II - The expected number of trees to be treated is from 30 to 60 trees per acre.

Subitem B3 - Level III - The expected number of trees to be treated is from 60 and 120 trees per acre.

C.5.2.2 Girdling shall be accomplished in one of two manners, as designated in the task order:

- a. All hardwoods and/or conifers between 6 inches DBH and 16 inches DBH shall be girdled. Three (3) horizontal chainsaw cuts shall be made completely around the bole of each hardwood tree, and two (2) horizontal chainsaw cuts shall be made completely around the bole of each conifer tree; such that the minimum cut depth inside the cambium is ½ inch. Cut shall be made below the lowest live limb. If limbs extend to ground level Contractor shall cut lower limbs within 1 foot of ground level.
- b. All hardwoods and/or conifers between 4 inches DBH and 16 inches DBH shall be girdled in such a manner as to create a 4 to 6-inch wide horizontal band cut completely around the bole of each tree such that the cambium is removed. Cut shall be made below the lowest live limb.

C.5.2.3 These will be the standard tree DBH sizes for treatment unless otherwise designated. The task order may designate a different size within this range for individual units (example: girdle trees 6-10 or 4-6 inch DBH only). Individual species of hardwoods and/or conifers may also be specified as reserved from girdling on individual units.

C.5.2.4 Each task order will specify the level of difficulty, access, one of the specifications from C.5.2.2, and the size range limits for treatment, whether hardwoods and/or conifers are included, and if any individual species are reserved from treatment.

C.5.2.5 Girdling shall be accomplished throughout the entire unit, excluding areas identified by the task order as reserved from treatment.

C.5.3 Subitem C - Lop and Scatter

C.5.3.1 The level of difficulty for lop and scatter will be identified in the task order. The levels are based on the amount of the slash to be treated and reduction height of slash.

Subitem C1 - Level I - The amount of slash to be lopped and scattered averages less than 12 tons per acre. Slash shall be reduced to the extent that it is within 12 inches of the ground at all points.

Subitem C2 - Level II - The amount of slash to be lopped and scattered averages between 12 and 20 tons per acre. Slash shall be reduced to the extent that it is within 24 inches of the ground at all points.

C.5.3.2 Each task order will specify the level of difficulty, and access.

C.5.3.3 The material to be treated consists of down woody material created from vegetation treatments (such as harvest, thinning, or slashing, etc.) or created through natural process.

C.5.3.4 Lop and scatter all existing slash so that all top and side branches are free of the central stem so that the slash is reduced to within the limit of the ground at all points, as stated for the level of difficulty. Central stem length shall not exceed eight feet.

C.5.4 Subitem D - Selective Slashing

C.5.4.1 The level of difficulty for selective slashing will be identified in the task order. The levels are based on the expected number of leave trees per acre to be treated and/or spacing between leave trees, or the relative amount of material to be slashed.

Subitem D1 - Level I - 220 acceptable conifer leave trees at a 14' X 14' spacing, and 109 acceptable hardwood/shrub leave trees at a 20' X 20' spacing. Unit density is estimated to average less than 40 percent cover.

Subitem D2 - Level II - 220 acceptable conifer leave trees at a 14' X 14' spacing, and 109 acceptable hardwood/shrub leave trees at a 20' X 20' spacing. Unit density is estimated to average from 40 to 60 percent cover.

Subitem D3 - Level III - 220 acceptable conifer leave trees at a 14' X 14' spacing, and 109 acceptable hardwood/shrub leave trees at a 20' X 20' spacing. Unit density is estimated to average greater than 60 percent cover.

Subitem D4 - Level IV - A specific spacing footage will be designated by the Government, within the range of 15' X 15' up to 30' X 30' for conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs, measured independently. The number of acceptable leave trees and shrubs will be determined by the spacing designated (ex. 15' X 15' spacing equals 194 trees/acre, 30' X 30' spacing equals 48 trees/acre). Unit density is estimated to average less than 40 percent cover.

Subitem D5 - Level V - A specific spacing footage will be designated by the Government, within the range of 15' X 15' up to 30' X 30' for conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs, measured independently. The number of acceptable leave trees and shrubs will be determined by the spacing designated (ex. 15' X 15' spacing equals 194 trees/acre, 30' X 30' spacing equals 48 trees/acre). Unit density is estimated to average from 40 to 60 percent cover.

Subitem D6 - Level VI - A specific spacing footage will be designated by the Government, within the range of 15' X 15' up to 30' X 30' for conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs, measured independently. The number of acceptable leave trees and shrubs will be determined by the spacing designated (ex. 15' X 15' spacing equals 194 trees/acre, 30' X 30' spacing equals 48 trees/acre). Unit density is estimated to average greater than 60 percent cover.

C.5.4.2 Each task order will specify the level of difficulty, access, species and size limits of leave vegetation and reserved vegetation, and exceptions to species preference guidelines.

C.5.4.3 Criteria for Selecting Leave Vegetation:

- a. The best available trees and shrubs shall be selected as leave vegetation and treated in accordance with spacing requirement and the number per acre specified by the Level of Difficulty. The average spacing may vary + or - 20% of the spacing stated in the Level of Difficulty in order to select the best leave trees without numerically changing the average number of leave trees per acre.
- b. The largest, healthiest, best-formed trees shall be selected as leave trees. Characteristics used in the selection of leave trees include the following:
 - 1) Has no apparent damage to the main bole;
 - 2) Is not chlorotic;
 - 3) Demonstrates good vigor and is disease free;
 - 4) Has at least 40 percent crown ratio.
- c. Multi-stem hardwoods, when selected as acceptable leave trees, or at the perimeter of the cutting zone shall be cut back to three (3) stems. Criteria for selecting which stems to leave shall be prioritized as follows:
 - 1) The largest diameters at 2 feet height above ground level.
 - 2) Best-formed, straightest, with the best developed crowns.
 - 3) Originates closest to ground level.
- d. In areas containing a variety of conifer species, leave trees shall be selected using the following species preference:

- 1) Douglas-fir
 - 2) Sugar pine or ponderosa pine
 - 3) Western red cedar or incense cedar
 - 4) True fir
- e. In areas containing a variety of hardwood species, leave trees shall be selected using the following species preference:
- 1) Black or white oak
 - 2) Pacific madrone
 - 3) Golden chinkapin
 - 4) Canyon live oak
- f. The largest, healthiest, best-formed shrubs shall be selected as leave shrubs. Characteristics used in the selection of leave shrubs include the following:
- 1) Has no apparent damage to the main bole or largest stems;
 - 2) Is not chlorotic;
 - 3) Demonstrates good vigor and is disease free;
 - 4) Has at least a 2-to-1 ratio of live to dead stems and leaves.
- g. In areas containing a variety of shrub species, leave shrubs shall be selected using the following guidelines:
- 1) Unique or uncommon species shall have preference for leave selection;
 - 2) Common species shall be selected for leave in proportion to their original ratio;
 - 3) A species preference list may be issued in the written instructions by the Government.
- h. Exceptions to the species preference guidelines stated above for conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs will be identified by the Government on each unit. These can include changing the order and/or identifying species other than those stated above.
- i. The Government may identify additional individual species of leave vegetation or leave vegetation areas within each unit.

C.5.4.4 Treatment of Surplus Vegetation

- a. All shrubs not selected as acceptable leave shrubs over three feet tall and up to 12 inches diameter measured one foot above the ground within the specified spacing of acceptable leave trees and shrubs shall be severed six inches or less above the ground. No live limbs shall be left on the stump of any cut stem.

- b. All conifers and hardwood trees over one foot tall and up to 7 inches DBH not selected as acceptable leave trees and within the specified spacing of acceptable leave tree and shrubs shall be completely severed six inches or less above the ground. No live limbs shall be left on the stump of any cut stem.
- c. Hardwoods and conifers greater than 7 inches DBH shall not be cut.
- d. Hardwoods from 7 inches to 12 inches DBH shall be girdled. Hardwoods greater than 12 inches DBH shall not be treated.
- e. Acceptable leave vegetation shall not be damaged while cutting vegetation, or buried with slash.

C.5.4.5 Lop and scatter the resulting slash to a maximum eight-foot length and a depth not to exceed 24 inches.

C.5.4.6 No slash cut by the Contractor shall be left on the ground within 25 feet of any road or outside the project area. All slash shall be removed at least 25 feet from the road shoulder on the upper (uphill) side, and 50 feet on the lower (downhill) side.

C.5.5 Subitem E - Pruning

C.5.5.1 The levels of difficulty for pruning are identified in the task order. The levels are based on the expected number of trees per acre (TPA) requiring treatment.

Subitem E1 - Level I - Less than 20 TPA.

Subitem E2 - Level II - 20 - 50 TPA.

Subitem E3 - Level III - 51 - 100 TPA.

Subitem E4 - Level IV - 101 - 150 TPA.

Subitem E5 - Level IV - 151 - 220 TPA.

C.5.5.2 Each task order will specify the level of difficulty, access, species to be treated and species to be reserved from treatment, and upper height above ground level to treat.

C.5.5.3 Designated vegetation shall be pruned of live and dead limbs and branches to a designated height measured above ground level. The designated height shall not exceed 12 feet above ground level, and will typically be designated to a height above ground level of up to 8 feet. The COR will designate the height for each individual unit. The pruning height may vary + or - one foot from the designated height. Limbs shall be cut cleanly and as close to the bole of the tree as possible.

- C.5.5.4 Tree limbs that attach to the bole above the designated pruning height, but have limbs extending into the pruning height area, shall be pruned so that they do not extend below the designated height.
- C.5.5.5 Material pruned shall be pulled back 4 feet away from tree bole.
- C.5.5.6 Pruning will almost always be ordered in conjunction with slashing, selective slashing, girdling, or burning. It is anticipated that pruning would rarely be ordered as the sole treatment for an area.
- C.5.5.7 Individual species of hardwoods, shrubs, and conifers may be specified as reserved from pruning on individual units.

C.5.6 Subitem F - Create Density Management Restoration Areas - Conifer Stands

- C.5.6.1 Density Management Restoration Areas (DMRAs) shall be created to meet management objectives such as: restore conifer stands to sustainable density levels, increase resistance and resiliency to disturbance, limit wildland fire rate of spread, and/or to establish holding areas for use during prescribed burning and fire suppression activities. Treatments required in this Subitem include cutting trees, slashing surplus vegetation, pruning residual trees, and snag felling.
- C.5.6.2 The levels of difficulty for DMRAs are based on percent cover of material to be treated. Level is identified in the task order.

Subitem F1 - Level I - The percent cover of material to be treated is less than 40 percent.

Subitem F2 - Level II - The percent cover of material to be treated is between 40 and 60 percent.

Subitem F3 - Level III - The percent cover of material to be treated is greater than 60 percent.

- C.5.6.3 Each task order will include level of difficulty, access, written instructions designating spacing width; pruning height; any no-treatment areas; additional reserve vegetation, tree and shrub species order of preference, and girdling instructions.
- C.5.6.4 Spacing width shall be designated for each project area in written instructions with each task order. Spacing width for conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs will be designated within the range of 20 to 45 feet. The average spacing may vary + or - 20% of the designated spacing in order to select the best leave vegetation without numerically changing the average number of leave trees per acre.
- C.5.6.5 Criteria for Selecting Leave Vegetation

- a. The best available trees and shrubs shall be selected as leave vegetation and treated in accordance with spacing requirements. The general order of preference for selection of leave vegetation in conifer stands will be: (1) conifer trees, (2) hardwood trees, and (3) shrubs. Specific instructions on amounts of hardwoods and shrubs that shall be selected as leave vegetation may be included in the task order.
- b. Leave Trees ≥ 12 " DBH - All conifers and hardwoods (with the exception of tanoak) 12 inches DBH and larger are reserved from cutting or girdling. Tanoak trees 16 inches and larger are reserved from cutting or girdling. These trees shall be included in spacing requirements.
- c. Leave Trees < 12 " DBH - The largest, healthiest, best formed trees shall be selected as leave trees. Characteristics used in the selection of leave trees include the following:
 - 1) Has no apparent damage to the main bole;
 - 2) Is not chlorotic;
 - 3) Demonstrates good vigor and is disease free;
 - 4) Has at least 40 percent crown ratio, or largest crown ratio if none greater than 40 percent are present.
- d. In areas containing a variety of conifer species, leave trees shall be selected using the following species preference:
 - 1) Douglas-fir
 - 2) Sugar pine or ponderosa pine
 - 3) Western red cedar or incense cedar
 - 4) True fir
- e. In conifer stands that contain a mixture of hardwood species, hardwood leave trees shall be selected using the following species preference:
 - 1) Black or white oak
 - 2) Pacific madrone
 - 3) Golden chinkapin
 - 4) Canyon live oak
- f. Multi-stem hardwoods - When selected as acceptable leave trees, or at the perimeter of the cutting zone shall be cut back to three (3) stems. Criteria for selecting which stems to leave shall be prioritized as follows:
 - 1) The largest diameters at 2 feet height above ground level
 - 2) Best-formed, straightest, with the best developed crowns.
 - 3) Originates closest to ground level.

- g. The largest, healthiest, best-formed shrubs shall be selected as leave shrubs. Characteristics used in the selection of leave shrubs include the following:
 - 1) Has no apparent damage to the main bole or largest stems;
 - 2) Is not chlorotic;
 - 3) Demonstrates good vigor and is disease free;
 - 4) Has at least a 2-to-1 ratio of live to dead stems and leaves.
- h. In areas containing a variety of shrub species, leave shrubs shall be selected using the following guidelines:
 - 1) Unique or uncommon species shall have preference for leave selection;
 - 2) Common species shall be selected for leave in proportion to their original ratio;
 - 3) A species preference list may be issued in the written instructions by the Government.
- i. Exceptions to the species preference guidelines stated above for conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs will be identified by the Government on each unit. These can include changing the order and/or identifying species other than those stated above.
- j. The Government may identify additional individual species of leave vegetation or leave vegetation areas within each unit.

C.5.6.6 Treatment of Surplus Vegetation

- a. All live and dead conifers, hardwood trees, and shrubs not selected as leave vegetation or designated as reserved vegetation becomes surplus vegetation. Surplus vegetation within the specified spacing of acceptable leave tree shall be severed one foot or less above the ground. No live limbs shall be left on the stump of any cut stem.
- b. The Government may issue instructions with the task order requiring girdling of individual species of hardwoods, conifers, or both from 7 inches to 12 inches DBH (tanoak 7-16 inches DBH), instead of cutting. Unless otherwise instructed in the task order, the Contractor shall cut surplus trees and shrubs up to 12 inches DBH (tanoak up to 16 inches DBH).
- c. Hardwoods and conifers greater than 12 inches DBH and tanoak greater than 16 inches DBH are reserved vegetation and shall not be cut or girdled.
- d. Leave and reserved vegetation shall not be damaged while cutting surplus vegetation, or buried with slash.

- C.5.6.7 Unless further treatment of slash is prescribed, such as hand piling and burning, swamper burning or underburning, lop and scatter the resulting slash to a maximum 8-foot length and a depth not to exceed 24 inches.
- C.5.6.8 No slash cut by the Contractor shall be left on the ground within 25 feet of any road or outside the project area. All slash shall be removed at least 25 feet from the road shoulder on the upper (uphill) side, and 50 feet on the lower (downhill) side.
- C.5.6.9 Notwithstanding Paragraph C.5.6.6, conifers and hardwoods 7 to 12 inches DBH, and tanoak 7 to 16 inches DBH, may be designated for girdling on individual units. Trees designated for girdling shall have three (3) horizontal chainsaw cuts made completely around the bole of the tree. The cuts shall be made such that the minimum cut inside the cambium is ½ inch. Cuts shall be made below the lowest live limb or branch.
- C.5.6.10 Slashed, cut and felled material shall be bucked into the standard length of no more than 8 feet unless longer lengths are designated by the task order to meet utilization objectives.
- C.5.6.11 Leave and reserved trees, girdled trees, and leave snags shall be pruned to a height of up to 8 feet above ground level as designated by the task order. Live and dead limbs and branches shall be cut cleanly and as close to the bole of the tree as possible. Tree limbs and branches that attach to the bole above the designated pruning height, but have limbs or branches extending into the pruning height area, shall be pruned so they do not extend below the designated height.
- C.5.6.12 The COR may select individual leave snags and not require felling when snags are deemed necessary for other resource objectives.
- C.5.7 Subitem G - Create Density Management Restoration Areas - Woodland/Shrubland
- C.5.7.1 Density Management Restoration Areas (DMRAs) shall be created to meet management objectives such as: restore woodland/shrubland stands to sustainable density levels, restore habitat, increase resistance and resiliency to disturbance, limit wildland fire rate of spread, and/or to establish holding areas for use during prescribed burning and fire suppression activities. Treatments required in this Subitem include cutting of trees, slashing of surplus vegetation, pruning of residual trees, and snag felling.
- C.5.7.2 The levels of difficulty for DMRAs are based on percent cover of material to be treated. Level is identified in the task order.
- Subitem G1 - Level I - The percent cover of material to be treated is less than 40 percent.

Subitem G2 - Level II - The percent cover of material to be treated is between 40 and 60 percent.

Subitem G3 - Level III - The percent cover of material to be treated is greater than 60 percent.

C.5.7.3 Each task order will include level of difficulty, access, written instructions designating spacing width; pruning height; any no treatment areas; reserve areas and vegetation, leave vegetation species order of preference, and girdling instructions.

C.5.7.4 Reserve Areas and Individual Species of Trees and Shrubs

- a. Areas of trees and shrubs may be reserved from treatment in designated units. The Government will determine if reserve areas are included in a project area treatment. Prior to the Contractor commencing work in a unit, the Government may designate reserve area(s) within each unit, or, the Government may authorize the Contractor to designate the reserve area(s) within each unit based on written instructions for selection of reserve area(s). Instructions on reserve area(s) selection may include size, number, and vegetation condition. No cutting of vegetation shall be done within these designated areas. These areas may range in size from 1/10 acre to 1 acre, and number from zero to twenty. Reserve areas shall be considered in the spacing of adjacent leave vegetation and are excluded from the acreage for payment purposes.
- b. Individual reserve trees and shrubs may be designated by the Government. These will be identified with marking (paint, flagging, or sign), or by written instructions. Reserve trees and shrubs shall not be damaged or cut. Reserve trees and shrubs shall not be considered in the spacing of leave trees or shrubs.
- c. Unless otherwise instructed in the task order, leave any size cedar trees, oak trees 8-inch DBH or greater, conifers and hardwoods 12-inch DBH or greater, tanoak 16-inch DBH or greater, and shrubs 12-inch diameter or greater at one foot above ground level. These trees and shrubs shall be considered in the spacing of leave trees and shrub.

C.5.7.5 Criteria for Selecting Leave Vegetation - Individual Leave Trees and Shrubs, and Groups and Clumps

- a. The Contractor shall select leave vegetation including groups and clumps based on written instructions from the Government. These instruction may be in the form of a table, or narrative. (See C.5.7.5(c) for an example of a Leave Vegetation Selection Table.)
- b. Spacing for leave trees and shrubs, and for leave groups and clumps will be designated for each unit by the task order. The spacing designated shall be no less than 20 feet and no greater than 45 feet between leave vegetation. The

designated spacing may be varied plus or minus 10 feet in order to choose the best leave tree or shrub. For spacing purposes, groups and clumps shall be considered as one stem.

- c. The sample table that follows lists an example of instructions for selection of the leave vegetation species in the order of preference for consideration.

ORDER OF CONSIDERATION FOR LEAVE TREE & SHRUB SELECTION <i>SAMPLE ONLY</i>		
Species	Size	Comments
Designated reserve trees/shrubs -	all	leave all, do not include in spacing. These can be painted reserved, flagged, bearing trees, boundary marked trees, other special designations.
Cedar	all	leave all, include in spacing.
Hardwoods & other Conifers	12+" DBH	leave all, include in spacing.
Oaks	8+" DBH	leave all, include in spacing.
Oaks	<8" DBH	include in spacing, leave single or group.
Pines	<12" DBH	include in spacing, leave single or group.
Madrone	<12" DBH	include in spacing, leave single or group.
Other Hardwoods	<12" DBH	include in spacing, leave single or group.
Douglas-fir	5-12" DBH	include in spacing, leave single.
shrub	12+" stem diameter	include in spacing, leave single or clump.
shrub 1. mahogany 2. CA hazel 3. cherry spp. 4. indian plum 5. manzanita 6. oceanspray	<12" stem diameter	include in spacing, leave single or clump.

- a. All live and dead vegetation not selected as leave or reserved over one foot tall and up to 12 inches DBH (tanoak up to 16 inches DBH) within the specified spacing of each acceptable leave tree or shrub stem and leave group or clump shall be severed six inches or less above the ground. No live limbs shall be left on the stump of any cut stem.
- b. The Government may issue instructions with the task order requiring girdling of individual species or all, hardwoods, conifers, or both from 7 inches to 12 inches DBH (tanoak 7-16 inches DBH), instead of cutting. Unless otherwise instructed in the task order, cut surplus trees and shrubs up to 12 inches DBH (tanoak up to 16 inches DBH).
- c. Hardwoods, and conifers, greater than 12 inches DBH, tanoak greater than 16 inches DBH, and shrubs greater than 12 inches at ground level shall not be cut or girdled.
- d. Leave trees, shrubs, groups and clumps shall not be damaged while cutting vegetation, or buried with slash.

C.5.7.7 Notwithstanding Paragraph C.5.7.6, conifers and hardwoods 7 to 12 inches DBH, and tanoak 7 to 16 inches DBH, may be designated for girdling on individual units. Trees designated for girdling shall have three (3) horizontal chainsaw cuts made completely around the bole of the tree. The cuts shall be made such that the minimum cut inside the cambium is ½ inch. Cuts shall be made below the lowest live limb or branch.

C.5.7.8 All conifer, hardwood and shrub stumps shall be cut within six inches of the ground.

C.5.7.9 Slashed, cut and felled material shall be bucked into the standard length of no more than eight feet unless longer lengths are designated by the task order to meet utilization objectives.

C.5.7.10 Leave trees, girdled trees, and leave snags shall be pruned to a height of 6 to 12 feet as designated by the task order. Live and dead limbs and branches shall be cut cleanly and as close to the bole of the tree as possible. Tree limbs and branches that attach to the bole above the designated pruning height, but have limbs or branches extending into the pruning height area, shall be pruned so they do not extend below the designated height.

C.5.7.11 The COR may reserve individual snags from felling requirements when snags are deemed necessary for other resource goals.

C.5.8 Subitem H - Hand Pile and Cover

C.5.8.1 The levels of difficulty for hand piling and covering are identified in the task order. The levels are based on the number of piles per acre expected, based on the amount of slash on the unit meeting specifications from C.5.8.2. The Government will designate which specification for size of material to be piled with each task order. The following are hand pile and cover levels:

Subitem H1 - Level I - An average of fewer than 20 piles per acre.

Subitem H2 - Level II - An average of 21 to 40 piles per acre.

Subitem H3 - Level III - An average of 41 to 60 piles per acre.

Subitem H4 - Level IV - An average of 61 to 80 piles per acre.

Subitem H5 - Level V - An average of 81 to 100 piles per acre.

Subitem H6 - Level VI - An average of 101 to 120 piles per acre.

Subitem H7 - Level VII - An average of 121 to 140 piles per acre.

Subitem H8 - Level VIII - An average of 141 to 160 piles per acre.

C.5.8.2 All slash less than 6 inches in diameter and greater than 2 feet in length shall be piled. Slash less than 2 feet in length shall be left on the ground. Slash left on the ground shall not exceed 1 foot in depth. The task order or the COR in writing may designate a different size within this range for individual units (example: slash 1-4 or 2-6 inches only, instead of the less than 6 inches), but not greater than 6 inch diameter.

C.5.8.3 All piles shall be constructed by laying limbs, stems, cut boles, and other slash in the pile so as to be parallel with each other. Slash that causes large air spaces in piles shall be cut to eliminate air spaces. Each pile shall include an area of small sized slash (small branches less than ¼ to ½ inch in diameter and/or small branches with needles or leaves attached) to provide “kindling” for prompt ignition and to aid in combustion of larger slash. These fuels shall be placed in the center of the pile.

C.5.8.4 Pile size shall be a maximum of 8 feet in diameter by 8 feet in height, and minimum pile size shall be 6 feet in diameter by 5 feet in height. The Government may designate smaller maximum, minimum, or both pile sizes when it determines this is required to meet resource or prescribed fire objectives.

C.5.8.5 All piles shall be covered with a minimum of 6-foot by 6-foot piece of 4-mil polyethylene plastic. Cover shall be placed such that at least 80 percent of the pile's horizontal and vertical surface area shall be covered. All four corners and the middle of the plastic sheets shall be anchored with slash or other debris. Covering shall be done at the time of piling.

C.5.8.6 Piles shall not be closer than 10 feet to leave or reserved vegetation or 25 feet to a unit boundary, unless approved by the COR. Slash shall not be piled or placed on logs or stumps, in roadways or drainage ditches, or within channel bottoms or streams. Slash shall not be piled or placed in buffer zones. Information on locations, widths, and any other information concerning field identification of buffer zones will be provided by the Government.

C.5.9 Subitem I - Fireline Construction and Maintenance

C.5.9.1 The levels of difficulty for fireline construction are identified in the task order. The levels are based on the following:

Subitem II - Level I - Fireline construction utilizing a tractor.

Subitem I2 - Level II - Hand fireline renovation, where firelines have previously been constructed. May include up to 200 feet of new construction when existing fireline location is deemed inadequate for holding by the Contractor.

Subitem I3 - Level III - When hand firelines are constructed away from the unit boundaries, outside of unit slash or construction of firelines does not involve cutting through continuous downed slash.

Subitem I4 - Level IV - When hand firelines are constructed on unit boundaries or through continuous downed slash. Throw back or pull back of slash is necessary.

C.5.9.2 All fireline construction shall be performed and maintained in accordance with the following specifications. This applies to the preburn fireline construction and any postburn fireline construction which may be required in the event of a slopover, spot fire, or an escapement.

- a. Location - Unless otherwise designated, firelines shall be located adjacent to the unit boundary, within 50 feet outside of actual unit boundary, in locations affording the optimal holding capability, and remain on agency property. The Government may choose to clearly mark the pre-burn and post-burn fireline location with colored plastic ribbon. The fireline shall be constructed to follow the flagged line as closely as possible. Variations will be permitted if unforeseen obstacles are found. Pacific Yew shall not be cut or damaged. Fireline location shall avoid the necessity of cutting or limbing Pacific Yew. The COR shall be notified if cutting or limbing of Pacific Yew is unavoidable prior to cutting any Pacific Yew.
- b. Clearing Limits
 - 1) Hand fireline shall be cleared to a width of 8 feet and a height of 8 feet. The width shall be measured parallel with the ground (slope distance). The height shall be measured from the side of the line away from the unit. A strip at least

1.5 foot wide to a maximum of 3 feet wide, and centered within the cleared area shall be cleared to mineral soil. A strip less than 1.5 foot wide may be designated by the COR on some units.

- 2) Tractor fireline shall be cleared to a single blade width to mineral soil. Height shall be cleared to 8 feet measured from the side of the line away from the unit.
- c. Material to be Cleared - Within the 8-foot line, the following material shall be cut and removed:
- 1) Ferns, shrubs and other vegetation. Cut to within 18 inches of ground level or as close as possible without damaging tools.
 - 2) Cut live trees under four inches in diameter at ground level or as close as possible without damaging tools. No green trees larger than 4 inches shall be cut. The fireline shall be located to avoid larger green trees.
 - 3) Limbs extending within the fireline shall be cut close to the tree if the point of cutting can be reached from the ground (about 8 feet from the ground). Limbs shall be cut when they enter the fireline clearing limits if they cannot be cut at the tree. Limbs cut close to the tree need not be cut flush but "spike" limbs will not be allowed.
 - 4) Slash and litter shall be removed from the 8-foot (both height and width) fireline clearing strip. Natural ground duff need not be removed except from within the 3-foot strip on the fireline work area.
 - 5) A 3-foot section shall be removed from logs located across the fireline.
- d. Disposal of Cleared Material - Material cut from within the fireline shall be placed on the unit side of the fireline and scattered. Soil berms and piles will not be permitted on top of flammable material. Log sections may be rolled downhill and away from the unit provided that they are left outside the fireline.
- e. Snags and High Stumps - Snags or high stumps may be left next to the fireline when designated or approved by the Government.
- f. Side Slopes - On side slopes that are steeper than 30 percent, the 3-foot wide strip shall be cup trenched sufficiently to catch rolling material 6 inches or less in diameter.
- g. Water Bars - Water bars shall be constructed in all firelines at the time of initial construction. The water bar shall consist of a diagonal ditch across the three-foot wide mineral soil portion of the fireline, but not in excess of the following guidelines. The water bar shall be approximately 6 inches to 10 inches deep and

approximately 5 feet long. Unless otherwise directed, drainage shall allow rolling material and drainage into burn unit.

Percent of Slopes:	00% - 09% - None Required
	10% - 29% - 1 Water Bar Every 300'
	30% - 59% - 1 Water Bar Every 150'
	60% + - 1 Water Bar Every 100'

C.5.10 Subitem J - Prescribed Fire Plan Preparation

C.5.10.1 The levels of difficulty for Prescribed Fire Plan preparation are identified in the task order. The levels are based on the complexity level of the prescribed fire project based on the Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating System Guide included in Section J.

Subitem J1 - Level I - Low complexity prescribed fire projects. This will typically include hand pile prescribed fire plan development and preparation. Swamper burn, broadcast and understory burn projects may be included if they are of a low complexity. This level may include a single Prescribed Fire Plan for multiple hand pile units.

Subitem J2 - Level II - Moderate and High complexity prescribed fire projects. This will typically include understory and broadcast burn, prescribed fire plan development and preparation. Swamper and hand pile burns projects may be included if they are of a moderate or high complexity.

C.5.10.2 Complete and submit for approval a Prescribed Fire Plan for each broadcast burn, understory burn, and swamper burn unit; and for individual or grouped hand pile unit(s). Complete portions covering ignition scheduling, public safety plan, ignition and holding plan, workforce and equipment needs, escape contingency, briefing checklist, Go/No-Go checklist, communications plan, and mop-up plan. Sample Prescribed Fire Plan showing the full plan and indicating the portions of the plan the Contractor is to complete is shown in Section J.

C.5.10.3 Ignition Scheduling - Shown on page 10 of the Sample Prescribed Fire Plan. This portion is completed by both the Government and the Contractor. The Contractor shall identify any additional Constraints/Special Considerations to ignition scheduling not already indicated by the Government.

C.5.10.4 Public Safety Plan - Shown on page 11 of the Sample Prescribed Fire Plan. This portion is completed by both the Government and the Contractor. The Contractor shall identify any additional Public Safety Plan considerations not already indicated by the Government.

C.5.10.5 Ignition & Holding Plan - Shown on pages 13 and 14 of the Sample Prescribed Fire Plan. This portion is completed by the Contractor.

- a. A narrative discussing firing plan and technique; identify potential holding problems and location of holding forces, strategies and objectives; location of water sources; counter measures for slopovers; and any other ignition and holding considerations. Indicate what shall be done, when it shall be done, how it shall be done, who shall do it, and shall include work force, equipment and supplies needed.
 - b. Map at a scale fitting the entire unit (as large as possible) on a 8½ by 11-inch sheet of paper, showing ignition technique and pattern, placement of holding crew and equipment, area(s) of concern, and location where weather shall be monitored and documented. A map legend shall be included.
 - c. Any changes in the ignition and holding elements of the Prescribed Fire Plan shall be submitted to the COR or TOM for approval the day of ignition or before.
- C.5.10.6 Workforce & Equipment Needed - Shown on pages 15, 16, and 17 of the Sample Prescribed Fire Plan. This portion is completed by the Contractor. The Contractor shall complete the workforce and equipment needs portion of the Plan for the Low, Desired, and High acceptable prescription range of the fuel and weather parameters. The workforce and equipment listed by the Contractor will represent the minimum acceptable amounts needed at that level.
- C.5.10.7 Escapement Contingency Plan - Shown on page 18 of the Sample Prescribed Fire Plan. This is completed by the Government. The Analysis of On-Site Resources portion of the plan is completed after the Contractor has completed Workforce and Equipment section. The Contractor shall consider this section and incorporate into Ignition and Holding Plan and Workforce and Equipment needs.
- C.5.10.8 Briefing Checklist - Shown on page 19 of the Sample Prescribed Fire Plan. This is completed by the Contractor and the Government. It is to be used on day of ignition for the briefing prior to starting ignition. It is signed and dated at that time.
- C.5.10.9 Go-No Go Checklist - Shown on page 20 of the Sample Prescribed Fire Plan. This is used by the Contractor and the Government. It is used on day of ignition prior to starting ignition. It is signed and dated by Contractor and the Government representative.
- C.5.10.10 Medical Plan - Shown on pages 21 and 22 of the Sample Prescribed Fire Plan. This is used by the Government for Government employees, and for Contractor employees when a burn is declared a wildland fire. The Contractor shall have its own medical plan in place.
- C.5.10.11 Communications Plan - Shown on page 23 of the Sample Prescribed Fire Plan. This is completed by Contractor and the Government.
- C.5.10.12 Daily Mop-Up Shift Plan - Shown on page 24 of the Sample Prescribed Fire Plan. This is completed by the Contractor and the Government. The mop-up plan shall be

based on C.5.16 Standard Patrol and Mop-Up. It shall address the mop-up objectives of (1) the prevention of fire escape outside the unit boundaries, (2) prevention of reburn within unit boundaries, and (3) prevention of residual smoke problems in residential and rural interface areas. It shall consist of an initial plan and follow up daily plans beginning on ignition day. The daily plan shall be submitted to the COR or TOM prior to the next day's work and is subject to approval. All daily mop-up submissions shall contain the following:

- a. Map at a scale showing the entire unit and burned areas outside of fireline (as large as possible) on a 8½ by 11-inch sheet of paper, pattern of mop-up; placement of crew and equipment; areas of potential problems (reburn, burning "wildlife trees", landings) and map legend.
- b. A narrative discussion of shift objective with mop-up priority, daily result objectives, schedule of mop-up, patrol and contingency plans should an escape occur. Any special considerations or hazards shall be included in plan.
- c. At the option of the COR or TOM, the initial mop-up plan may be acceptable in lieu of the follow up daily plan.

C.5.10.13 The Prescribed Fire Plan shall be very specific and based upon the Contractor's on-site inspection of the unit and environmental conditions. A joint on-site inspection involving both the Contractor and the Government may be requested by either party to clarify objectives and resolve deficiencies in the plan. This plan shall be submitted to the COR for approval at least 14 calendar days prior to the estimated ignition date. Sample Prescribed Fire Plan, Broadcast Burn or Understory Burn, and Sample Prescribed Fire Plan, Hand Pile Burn or Swamper Burn are shown in Section J.

C.5.10.14 Aerial Ignition Requirement - The Contractor may determine that individual burn units will require aerial ignition (helitorch or sphere dispenser) methods due to safety considerations for the ignition personnel, unit size, and/or are the needed to achieve prescribed fire and resource objectives. If so, the Prescribed Fire Plan shall identify aerial ignition as the method for internal unit ignition or portions of unit ignition.

C.5.11 Subitem K - Fuels Pullback

C.5.11.1 The levels of difficulty for fuels pullback are identified in the task order. The levels are based on the number of trees per acre to be treated, as follows:

Subitem K1 - Level I - Fuels pullback on less than 20 trees or snags per acre.

Subitem K2 - Level II - Fuels pullback on 20 to 40 trees or snags per acre.

Subitem K3 - Level III - Fuels pullback on 41 to 60 trees or snags per acre.

C.5.11.2 Each task order will include level of difficulty, and written instructions which (1) designate and describe identification or selection of treatment trees and snags; and (2) any reductions in amounts or type of fuels for pullback, width of pullback, reduction in clearing height; and any no-treatment areas. Fuels for pullback shall include both natural and activity generated fuels.

C.5.11.3 All fuels pullback shall be performed in accordance with the following specifications.

- a. Trees/snags to be treated - Perform fuels pullback on leave trees and snags as designated by the task order.
- b. Clearing - Each tree/snag designated for pullback shall be cleared around the tree/snag to the following: All surface fuels from the bole of the tree out to the dripline plus 1-foot wide area; aerial fuels from a 2-foot wide area, 8 feet in height. Material greater than 3" diameter within the clearing zone shall be rolled at least 4 feet from the bole. Duff and liter shall be removed such that the depth is 6 inches or less. Care shall be taken to maintain the lower duff layer as damage to sub-surface roots could occur. Clearing shall include removing ladder fuels 8 feet up the bole of the tree/snag. This may require some pruning or cutting.
- c. Removed fuels - Scatter all removed fuels and avoid concentrating the fuel. On sloping ground, fuel shall be scattered uphill or sidehill from the tree/snag. No removed fuel shall be below the tree/snag on a slope. On flat ground, any direction is acceptable.

C.5.12 Subitem L - Prescribed Burn and Mop-Up - Swamper Burn

C.5.12.1 Swamper burning combines hand piling and burning into a concurrent operation. A small pile of slash is created and ignited. More slash is added to the pile while the pile is burning. This type of burning is classified as Low Complexity.

C.5.12.2 The levels of difficulty for swamper burning are identified in the task order and are based on the estimated amount of slash, in tons per acre, requiring burning in accordance with C.5.12.6:

Subitem L1 - Level I - Units with an average of 12 tons/acre or less.

Subitem L2 - Level II - Units with an average of 13 to 20 tons/acre.

Subitem L3 - Level III - Units with an average of 21 or more tons/acre.

C.5.12.3 The swamper burning season in interior southwest Oregon normally can occur between late October and November and between February and March. However, conditions permitting burning may occur at any time from the middle of October through late May. Major control problems can occur during a period of frontal passage and strong east wind conditions. Close attention to weather forecasts and

securing and patrolling of previously burned units is common practice to eliminate any escaped fires.

- C.5.12.4 All prescribed fire operations shall be initiated only when a Prescribed Fire Plan has been approved and signed by the COR. All elements of the plan shall be followed unless a deviation has been approved in advance by the COR. The Contractor shall conduct a preburn crew briefing, as prepared in the Plan.
- C.5.12.5 Clearance to Burn - The Contractor shall monitor fuel and weather conditions to determine time periods when units are in the prescription parameters identified in the Prescribed Fire Plan. The Contractor may consult the Government regarding short, mid, and long term weather forecast to determine the potential impacts to fuel moisture conditions and the ability to meet Prescribed Fire Plan objectives. The Contractor shall notify the Government no later than 1400 hours on the day prior to ignition when specific units are within burn prescription parameters and of their request to burn. The Government will notify the Contractor via telephone or direct communications at or before 0900 hours on the day of the proposed ignition of smoke management conditions and any updated weather forecasts that would cancel the burning. The Government will grant final approval to conduct burning. Approval is based on the Government verifying: 1) unit fuel and weather conditions are within Prescribed Fire Plan parameters and prescribed fire and resource objectives are attainable; 2) Prescribed Fire Plan parameters and objectives for smoke management are attainable based on smoke management instructions and forecast, and weather forecasts for proposed burn date and time; and 3) successful completion of the GO/NO GO Checklist and the test fire.
- C.5.12.6 All slash more than 2 feet long and between 1 inch and 6 inches in diameter at the large end shall be piled and burned. Larger material which has a portion meeting this specification must be bucked at the 6-inch diameter and that portion piled and burned. In all cases, the debris after treatment shall be less than 6 inches deep. Stoke each pile until at least 80 percent of the pile is consumed.
- C.5.12.7 Unless otherwise designated, piles shall not be located closer than 25 feet from unit boundary and reserved areas. Piles shall not be located closer than 10 feet from standing snags, wildlife trees, and live trees in order that no damage occurs to these from burning operation. Slash shall not be piled or burned on logs or stumps, in roadways or drainage ditches, or within reserved areas such as riparian zones, channel bottoms or streams.
- C.5.12.8 During ignition operations, the Contractor's crew supervisor shall maintain contact with the Government representative through mutually-agreed-upon communications system at all times.
- C.5.12.9 Conduct holding operations in accordance with the prescribed fire plan. Relocation of personnel and equipment may be required as ignition and burnout progresses. The

Contractor's crew supervisor shall recognize the need for and make such relocations, dependent upon on-site weather and fire conditions.

C.5.12.10 Extinguish any fire outside the fireline of the unit, or unit boundary and promptly report this to the COR at the site. A fireline shall be constructed completely around each slopover, spot fire or fire outside the primary unit boundary. The minimum shall be a fireline scraped to mineral soil 1 foot in width with all overhanging combustible material cleared for 3 feet on each side of the fireline and 6 feet overhead.

C.5.12.11 Do not fell any wildlife trees or snags which may have fire in them without approval of the Government (COR, TOM, or PI).

C.5.12.12 Mop-up shall be performed in accordance with C.17 Standard Mop-up and Patrol.

C.5.13 Subitem M - Prescribed Burn and Mop-Up: Broadcast and Understory Burn

C.5.13.1 The Levels of Difficulty for broadcast burns and understory burns are based on the following criteria and descriptions. Levels of Difficulty are identified in the task order. Criteria used in determining a Level of Difficulty consists of the Complexity Rating based on the Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating System Guide included in Section J; and on unit size. The Government will rate the prescribed fire complexity for each unit and will assign a rating of Low, Moderate, or High. The size of a unit is a factor for the level of difficulty. Unit size is divided into four groups: 25 acres or less, 26 to 75 acres, 76 to 150 acres, and 151 acres or greater.

Subitem M1 - Level I - Low Complexity Rating, Unit size 25 acres or less.

Subitem M2 - Level II - Low Complexity Rating, Unit size 26 to 75 acres.

Subitem M3 - Level III - Low Complexity Rating, Unit size 76 to 150 acres.

Subitem M4 - Level IV - Low Complexity Rating, Unit size 151 acres or greater.

Subitem M5 - Level V - Moderate Complexity Rating, Unit size 25 acres or less.

Subitem M6 - Level VI - Moderate Complexity Rating, Unit size 26 to 75 acres.

Subitem M7 - Level VII - Moderate Complexity Rating, Unit size 76 to 150 acres.

Subitem M8 - Level VIII - Moderate Complexity Rating, Unit size 151 acres or greater.

Subitem M9 - Level IX - High Complexity Rating, Unit size 25 acres or less.

Subitem M10 - Level X - High Complexity Rating, Unit size 26 to 75 acres.

Subitem M11 - Level XI - High Complexity Rating, Unit size 76 to 150 acres.

Subitem M12 - Level XII- High Complexity Rating, Unit size 151 acres or greater.

- C.5.13.2 The prescribed burning season for the interior southwest Oregon for understory and broadcast burning normally is between March and the early part of June. However, conditions permitting burning may occur at anytime from the middle of October through late June. Major control problems can occur during a period of frontal passage and strong east wind conditions. Close attention to weather forecasts and securing and patrolling of previously burned units is common practice to eliminate any escaped fires.
- C.5.13.3 All prescribed fire operations shall be initiated only when a Prescribed Fire Plan has been approved and signed by the COR. All elements of the plan shall be followed unless a deviation has been approved in advance by the COR. The Contractor shall conduct a preburn crew briefing, as prepared in the Plan.
- C.5.13.4 Clearance to Burn - The Contractor shall be responsible for monitoring fuel and weather conditions to determine time periods when units are in the prescription parameters identified in the Prescribed Fire Plan. The Contractor may consult the Government regarding short, mid, and long term weather forecast to determine the potential impacts to fuel moisture conditions and the ability to meet Prescribed Fire Plan objectives. The Contractor shall notify the Government no later than 1500 hours on the day prior to ignition when specific units are within burn prescription parameters and of their request to burn. The Government will notify the Contractor via telephone or direct communications at or before 0900 hours on the day of the proposed ignition of smoke management conditions and any updated weather forecasts that would cancel the burning. The Government will grant final approval to conduct burning. Approval is based on the Government verifying: 1) unit fuel and weather conditions are within Prescribed Fire Plan parameters and prescribed fire and resource objectives are attainable; 2) Prescribed Fire Plan parameters and objectives for smoke management are attainable based on smoke management instructions and forecast, and weather forecasts for proposed burn date and time; and 3) successful completion of the GO/NO GO Checklist and the test fire.
- C.5.13.5 During ignition operations, the Contractor's crew supervisor shall maintain contact with the Government representative through mutually agreed upon communications system at all times.
- C.5.13.6 Conduct holding operations in accordance with the prescribed fire plan. Relocation of personnel and equipment may be required as ignition and burnout progresses. The Contractor's crew supervisor shall recognize the need for and make such relocations, dependent upon on-site weather and fire conditions.

- C.5.13.7 Extinguish any fire outside the fireline of the unit, or unit boundary, and promptly report this to the COR at the site. A fireline shall be constructed completely around any fire, slopover, or spot fire outside the primary unit boundaries. The minimum shall be a fireline scraped to mineral soil 1 foot in width with all overhanging combustible material cleared for three feet on either side and six feet overhead.
- C.5.13.8 Do not fell any reserved trees or snags which may have fire in them without approval of the COR.
- C.5.13.9 Mop-up shall be performed in accordance with C.5.17, Standard Mop-Up and Patrol.
- C.5.13.10 Maintenance - Within two days prior to day of ignition, the mineral soil strip along the fire line shall be restored and cleared to mineral soil. If firelines must be maintained prior to a prescribed fire more than one calendar year after original fireline construction, this work will be ordered and paid for under Subitem I2.
- C.5.13.11 Restoration - After ignition and mop-up, all water bars shall be restored to a properly functioning condition

C.5.14 Subitem N - Prescribed Burn: Broadcast and Understory Burn

- C.5.14.1 The Levels of Difficulty for broadcast burns and understory burns are based on the following criteria and descriptions. Level of Difficulty are identified in the task order. Criteria used in determining a Level of Difficulty consists of the Complexity Rating based on the Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating System Guide contained in Section J; and on unit size. The Government will rate the prescribed fire complexity for each unit and will assign a rating of Low, Moderate, or High. The size of a unit is a factor for the level of difficulty. Unit size is divided into four groups: 25 acres or less, 26 to 75 acres, 76 to 150 acres, and 151 acres or greater.

Subitem N1 - Level I - Low Complexity Rating, Unit size 25 acres or less.

Subitem N2 - Level II - Low Complexity Rating, Unit size 26 to 75 acres.

Subitem N3 - Level III - Low Complexity Rating, Unit size 76 to 150 acres.

Subitem N4 - Level IV - Low Complexity Rating, Unit size 151 acres or greater.

Subitem N5 - Level V - Moderate Complexity Rating, Unit size 25 acres or less.

Subitem N6 - Level VI - Moderate Complexity Rating, Unit size 26 to 75 acres.

Subitem N7 - Level VII - Moderate Complexity Rating, Unit size 76 to 150 acres.

Subitem N8 - Level VIII - Moderate Complexity Rating, Unit size 151 acres or greater.

Subitem N9 - Level IX - High Complexity Rating, Unit size 25 acres or less.

Subitem N10 - Level X - High Complexity Rating, Unit size 26 to 75 acres.

Subitem N11 - Level XI - High Complexity Rating, Unit size 76 to 150 acres.

Subitem N12 - Level XII- High Complexity Rating, Unit size 151 acres or greater.

C.5.14.2 Subitem N consists of prescribed burning without the mop-up requirement contained in Section C.5.13.9. Subitem N shall be conducted in accordance with Section C.5.13.2 thru Section C.5.13.8, inclusive. The Contractor's obligation will end upon release by the COR or TOM on the day of ignition. The responsible agency will assume obligations for patrol and mop-up at that time.

C.5.14.3 Maintenance - Within two days prior to day of ignition, the mineral soil strip along the fire line shall be restored and cleared to mineral soil. If firelines must be maintained prior to a prescribed fire more than one calendar year after original fireline construction, this work will be ordered and paid for under Subitem I2.

C.5.15 Subitem O - Prescribed Burn and Mop-Up: Hand Pile Burn

C.5.15.1 The levels of difficulty for Hand Pile Burns will be determined as follows:

Subitem O1 - Level I - An average of fewer than 20 piles per acre.

Subitem O2 - Level II - An average of 21 to 40 piles per acre.

Subitem O3 - Level III - An average of 41 to 60 piles per acre.

Subitem O4 - Level IV - An average of 61 to 80 piles per acre.

Subitem O5 - Level V - An average of 81 to 100 piles per acre.

Subitem O6 - Level VI - An average of 101 to 120 piles per acre.

Subitem O7 - Level VII - An average of 121 to 140 piles per acre.

Subitem O8 - Level VIII - An average of 141 to 160 piles per acre.

C.5.15.2 The burning season for hand piles for the interior southwest Oregon normally is during November and December. However, conditions permitting burning may occur at anytime from the middle of October through late May. Major control problems can occur during a period of frontal passage and strong east wind conditions. Close attention to weather forecasts and securing and patrolling of previously burned units is common practice to eliminate any fire spread from burned piles or escaped fires outside unit boundaries.

- C.5.15.3 All prescribed fire operations shall be initiated only when a Prescribed Fire Plan has been approved and signed by the COR. All elements of the plan shall be followed unless a deviation has been approved in advance by the COR.
- C.5.15.4 Clearance to Burn - The Contractor shall be responsible for monitoring fuel and weather conditions to determine time periods when units are in the prescription parameters identified in the Prescribed Fire Plan. The Contractor may consult the Government regarding short, mid, and long term weather forecast to determine the potential impacts to fuel moisture conditions and the ability to meet Prescribed Fire Plan objectives. The Contractor shall notify the Government no later than 1500 hours on the day prior to ignition when specific units are within burn prescription parameters and of their request to burn. The Government will notify the Contractor via telephone or direct communications at or before 0900 hours on the day of the proposed ignition of smoke management conditions and any updated weather forecasts that would cancel the burning. The Government will grant final approval to conduct burning. Approval is based on the Government verifying: 1) unit fuel and weather conditions are within Prescribed Fire Plan parameters and prescribed fire and resource objectives are attainable; 2) Prescribed Fire Plan parameters and objectives for smoke management are attainable based on smoke management instructions and forecast, and weather forecasts for proposed burn date and time; and 3) successful completion of the GO/NO GO Checklist and the test fire.
- C.5.15.5 During ignition operations, the Contractor's crew supervisor shall maintain contact with the Government representative through mutually-agreed-upon communications system at all times.
- C.5.15.6 Stoke each pile until at least 90 percent of the pile is consumed. Units with a high tree cover and pile density shall be staged burned to reduce crown scorch.
- C.5.15.7 Holding typically is not necessary when piles are burned during winter conditions. Conduct holding operations as necessary in accordance with the prescribed fire plan. Relocation of personnel and equipment may be required as ignition and burnout progresses. The Contractor's crew supervisor shall recognize the need for and make such relocations, dependent upon on-site weather and fire conditions.
- C.5.15.8 Extinguish any fire outside the fireline of the unit, or unit boundary, and promptly report this to the COR at the site. A fireline shall be constructed completely around fire inside the unit, slopover, and/or spot fires outside the primary unit boundaries. The minimum shall be a fireline scraped to mineral soil 1 foot in width with all overhanging combustible material cleared for 3 feet on either side and 6 feet overhead.
- C.5.15.9 Do not fell any reserved trees which may have fire in them without written approval of the COR.

C.5.15.10 Mop-up shall be performed in accordance with C.5.17, Standard Mop-Up and Patrol.

C.5.16 Subitem P - Prescribed Fire Modules

C.5.16.1 Prescribed Fire Modules may be ordered by the Government for unit(s) when the Government is conducting prescribed fire and is in need of assistance in one or more prescribed fire operations. These operations include the following: ignition assistance, holding assistance, burned unit patrol, and mop-up of burned unit(s). Prescribed Fire Modules can be ordered for any one of the above operations, a combination, or all of the operations.

C.5.16.2 Levels of difficulty for Prescribed Fire Modules will be identified in task order and consist of modules of various amounts and types of resources required on a Daily Rate to meet the unit mop-up objectives. Work assignments will average 8 to 10 hours per day. Individual assignments may range from as few as 3 hours shall not exceed 16 hours per day.

Subitem P1 - Prescribed Fire Module Level I - Two-Person Crew Module - Consisting of two (2) crew members, equipment and transportation.

Subitem P2 - Prescribed Fire Module Level II - Engine Module - Consisting of one (1) Engine, minimum Type VI (250 gallons), operator and assistant - two (2) people.

Subitem P3 - Prescribed Fire Module Level III - Five-Person Crew Module - Consisting of five (5) crew members, equipment and transportation.

Subitem P4 - Prescribed Fire Module Level IV - Engine & Two-Person Crew Module - Consisting of one (1) Engine, minimum Type VI (250 gallons) with operator and crew member; and Two Person Crew consisting of two (2) crew members, equipment and transportation.

Subitem P5 - Prescribed Fire Module Level V - Engine & Five-Person Crew Module - Consisting of one (1) Engine, minimum Type VI (250 gallons) with operator and crew member; and Five Person Crew Module consisting of five (5) crew members, equipment and transportation.

Subitem P6 - Prescribed Fire Module Level VI - Engine, Two-Person Crew & Water Delivery System Module - Consisting of one (1) Engine, minimum Type VI (250 gallons); and Two-Person Crew consisting of two (2) crew members, equipment and transportation; and Water Delivery System.

Subitem P7 - Prescribed Fire Module Level VII - Engine, Five-Person Crew & Water Delivery System Module - Consisting of one (1) Engine, minimum Type VI (250 gallons); and Five-Person Crew Module consisting of five (5) crew members, equipment and transportation; and Water Delivery System.

Subitem P8 Prescribed Fire Module Level VIII - Water Tender Module - Consisting of one (1) Water tender, minimum 1,000 gallons with operator.

- C.5.16.3 Ordering Prescribed Fire Modules - Task orders will be issued for Prescribed Fire Modules. The Government may orally request services 6 hours in advance of need.
- a. Ordered services may be canceled 6 or more hours in advance of need without an adjustment to the contract.
 - b. Cancellation of ordered services in less than 6 hours and prior to reporting for work will result in each Prescribed Fire Module being paid at 20 percent of the Daily Rate.
 - c. Cancellation of ordered services at the project, service of up to 3 hours after arrival or services beyond 12 hours in a day will result in reduced or additional payment. See E.3.1.3(d).
 - d. Multiple Prescribed Fire Modules may be ordered for the same unit.
 - e. Situations may occur when Prescribed Fire Modules are needed in short response times. The Government may request Prescribed Fire Modules Level for an arrival time shorter than 6 hours. If the Contractor is able to respond and arrive in less than 6 hours, additional payment will be made in accordance with Section E.
- C.5.16.4 Should the Contractor (1) fail to provide the ordered services; (2) quit work early or leave work before being released, or (3) fail to complete the project as specified in the Daily Shift Plan Objectives, the task order may be considered in default. Payment will be made for work completed.
- C.5.16.5 Start-Work Procedures - The Government will notify the Contractor via telephone or direct communications of the Level of Difficulty Modules required and the type of prescribed fire operation to be performed. The Contractor shall notify the COR, TOM, or PI of any concerns or questions regarding understanding of, or Contractor's ability to successfully achieve, the Prescribed Fire Plan or Module(s) Daily Shift Plan Objectives, Standards, and Assignments. This notification shall occur at the time of ordering, briefing, or anytime during the shift. Depending on the prescribed fire operation, a briefing will be held via telephone or direct communication. The briefing can be held on or in the vicinity of the work site, at the agency office, or other agreed-upon location. The Contractor shall be required to respond and arrive at the agreed upon location at a specified time for the briefing. At the briefing, the Government will provide the Contractor with the following:
- a. Items listed in Section C.4.2.(a) and (b).
 - b. Briefing on Prescribed Fire Plan and Objectives, Standards, and Assignments for ignition and holding assistance.

- c. Module(s) Daily Shift Plan Objectives, Standards, and Assignments for patrol and mop-up assistance.
- d. Communications instructions and chain of command.
- e. Identification of any priorities.
- f. Safety concerns and issues.
- g. Target Completion Time, anticipated length of shift.
- h. Plastic ribbon for marking work activity as needed.

C.5.16.6 Prescribed Fire Module Requirements - The following are the descriptions of requirements for personnel, transportation, engines, water tenders, and equipment for each of the Levels of Difficulty Modules.

a. Subitems P2, P4, P5, P6, P7 - Type VI Engine, Minimum of 250 Gallons

1) Engine - Self-propelled unit equipped with a minimum of 250 gallon water tank and pump capable of pumping a minimum 30 gallons per minute at 100 psi through 1/4-inch nozzle at the end of a 50-foot length of 1 inch hose and equipped with minimum of 200 feet of 1-inch rubber hose or cotton/ synthetic lined hose, on a live reel, and additional hose to reach a total of 1500 feet. Additional hose can be 1-inch or 1 and one-half inch cotton/synthetic jacket rubber lined hose, appropriate fittings, and at least 2 nozzles. Operator and assistant - two (2) people.

2) Equipment:

Pulaski - 1

Shovel - 1

Fedcos or equivalent backpack water pumps - 1

Chainsaw - 1

Fuel to operate pump and engine for 10 working hours

b. Subitems P1, P4, P6 - Two-Person Mop-Up Crew

1) Two (2) persons

2) Transportation - one vehicle

3) Equipment:

Pulaski - 1

Shovel - 1

Fedcos or equivalent backpack water pumps - 2

Chainsaw - 1

c. Subitems P3, P5, P7 - Five-Person Mop-Up Crew

- 1) Five (5) persons
- 2) Transportation - 1 or 2 vehicles
- 3) Equipment:
 - Pulaski - 3
 - Shovel - 2
 - Fedcos or equivalent backpack water pumps - 5
 - Chainsaw - 1

d. Subitems P6, P7 - Water Delivery System

- 1) Equipment:
 - Portable water-holding tank (Fold-A-Tank or equivalent) of a minimum of 500 gallons capacity or greater.
 - One and one-half inch (1-1/2") hose - 500 feet
 - One-inch (1") hose - 1,500 feet
 - Gated "Y" valves - 6
 - Reducers: one and one-half inch (1-1/2") to one inch (1") - 6
 - Nozzles: combination fog and stream - 6
 - Portable Pump - pressure type, one and one-half inch (1-1/2") outlet and suction hose, with screened foot valve, capable of 40-70 gallons per minute, with pump fuel.
- 2) All hose fittings shall match the couplings on the required hose. All hose couplings shall have the standard thread adopted by the State Fire Marshall.
- 3) The installation of this system on a work site could require that the equipment be left on the site overnight following the end of the shift for use during the next day's shift.

e. Subitem P8 - Water Tender

- 1) Water Tender - Self-propelled unit equipped with a minimum of 1000-gallon water tank and pump capable of pumping a minimum of 200 gallons per minute, equipped with a dump valve of at least a minimum 4-inch (6-inch preferred) diameter so water can be discharged into portable tanks. This valve should be at the bottom of the tank to allow complete water discharge and should have a clearance of 34 inches from ground to bottom of outlet. This Subitem includes operator and fuel to operate pump and engine for 12 working hours.
- 2) Tenders shall have a valve, adaptable to 1 ½ -inch National Hose threads (NH) installed at the bottom of the tank so pressure or suction lines (hose) can allow filling or drafting by other engines. (Note: Adaption of valve with fittings is acceptable).

- 3) Tender pump assemblies may be driven either by power take-off (PTO) or engine drive. The pump shall be plumbed with a suction outlet so water can be drafted from a water supply such as a pond, river, or creek to refill the tank or pump direct to the prescribed fire site.

C.5.16.7 Ignition Assistance: This prescribed fire operation involves the direct igniting of fuels, usually with a drip torch. Ignition assistance by the Contractor shall be from crew members from the Two and Five Person Crew Modules. When the Government is ordering Prescribed Fire Modules to assist in ignition operations, the Government will provide Prescribed Fire Burn Boss, Ignition Specialist, Holding Specialist, drip torches and ignition fuel. The Government may also provide crew members. The Contractor's crew supervisor shall maintain contact with the Ignition Specialist through mutually agreed upon communications system at all times.

C.5.16.8 Holding Assistance: This prescribed fire operation can involve any of the Prescribed Fire Modules. Holding operations shall be conducted in accordance with Sections C.5.13.6 thru C.5.13.9 inclusive.

C.5.16.9 Patrol Assistance: This prescribed fire operation can involve Crew Modules or Engine Modules or a combination of both. Patrol includes checking previously burned units for visible smokes or hot spots and taking mop-up actions as prescribed in the Shift Plan for that day. The Contractor's crew supervisor shall maintain contact with the Government representative through a mutually agreed upon communications system at all times. Patrol shall be conducted in accordance with Section C.5.17.6.

C.5.16.10 Mop-Up Assistance: This prescribed fire operation can involve any of the Prescribed Fire Modules. Mop-up operations shall be conducted according to Section C.5.17.1. The Contractor and the Government representative shall review the plan daily to ensure validity of plan, adequacy of assigned resources and timely completion of work.

C.5.16.11 Snag/Tree Felling:

- a. Fell snags and trees up to 40 inches DBH. Felling in this Subitem is for the objectives of human safety and to assist holding and mop-up operations by removing source of spotting and fire spread. Felling in this Subitem is separate from snag felling in Density Management Restoration Areas, Subitems F and G.
- b. Fell snags and trees as specified by task order or in writing by the COR. Snags and trees will generally range in size from 12 inches DBH to 40 inches DBH. Snags and trees may be burning at time of felling. Stump height shall be as low as possible consistent with adequate safety considerations. Snags and trees shall be felled such that firelines remain free of debris. Restore firelines to original clear condition following felling.

C.5.16.12 Tractor Operations:

- a. Tractor operations under this Subitem shall include utilization of a tractor to crush vegetation, roadblock removal and restoration, and removal of soil or debris to allow mop-up of burning material that is buried.
- b. Crushing of vegetation by tractor operation is done in all or portions of unit(s) to create fuel conditions that allow for safety of ignition personnel and create optimal fuel moisture and arrangement to meet prescribed fire objectives. This is typically accomplished in shrubfields, but could be used in other fuel types if appropriate. Tractor operations are conducted along the slope contour on slope percentages less than 35 percent. COR will issue written instructions regarding location, spacing, reserved areas, and access for each unit(s).
- c. Roadblock removal and restoration shall consist of the following:
 - 1) Restore vehicle access to specified units which may be inaccessible due to material piled in road, trench in road, or combination of both methods. A minimum of 10 feet in width shall be made passable for all project vehicles.
 - 2) Following acceptance of the unit(s) for which access has been restored, and within 5 days of receipt of the notice of unit acceptance from the COR, return the road to its original blocked condition to prevent vehicle passage on specified roads.
- d. Mop-up of burning material utilizing a tractor is required when material is buried beyond reach utilizing hand tools. This is usually, but not limited to, under landings in timber harvest units. Uncover the burning material to the extent that the material is fully accessible and available to be mopped-up.

C.5.17 Standard Mop-Up and Patrol

- C.5.17.1 Complete mop-up and patrol of unit(s) to the extent provided for in this section for Subitems L, M and O to meet the mop-up objectives of (1) the prevention of fire escape outside the primary unit boundaries, and (2) prevention of reburn within unit boundaries. Patrol and mop-up shall begin immediately following completion of ignition on any portion or whole of each unit.
- C.5.17.2 If the weather conditions, forecasts, fuel conditions change, and/or smoke management concerns occur during mop-up and patrol operations to a point where the standard mop-up and patrol may no longer meet mop-up or smoke management objectives, then the Government may, at its option, order additional mop-up resources under Subitem P, Prescribed Fire Modules as needed and determined by the Government.

- C.5.17.3 Subitem L, Mop-Up and Patrol for Swamper Burn - Complete mop-up and patrol to meet the objectives described in C.5.17.1 from the time ignition is first started within the unit to 72 hours, or until released from such services by the COR, whichever occurs first. The 72-hour time period begins at 8:00 am the day following completion of ignition in that unit. Advise the Government of conditions which prevent the meeting of mop-up objectives within the aforementioned 72-hour period.
- C.5.17.4 Subitem M, Mop-Up and Patrol for Broadcast and Understory Burn - Complete patrol and mop-up to meet the objectives described in C.5.17.1. Complete 100 percent mop-up of all spot fires and slopovers outside the unit boundary and within the first 50 feet slope distance inside of unit boundary. Complete this patrol and mop-up within 96 hours of 8:00 am on the day following completion of ignition. Patrol shall continue for 96 hours unless released by the Government. After 48 hours, advise the Government if mop-up will be completed within the aforementioned 96-hour period.
- C.5.17.5 Subitem O, Mop-up and Patrol for Hand Pile Burn - Complete mop-up and patrol to meet the objectives described in C.5.17.1 within 24 hours from 8:00 am the day following completion of ignition in that unit, or until released from such services by the COR, whichever comes first. Advise the Government of conditions which prevent the meeting of mop-up objectives within the 24-hour period.
- C.5.17.6 Patrol shall include the visual inspecting of all sites where burning was performed, and checking for and mop-up of burning material that threatens the achievement of mop-up objectives or the mop-up standards for each unit's Daily Shift Plan. Patrol shall also include taking actions to prevent fire escape outside the unit boundary and/or to prevent reburn within the unit boundary. Immediately take actions to fireline, mop up, and identify all slopovers or spot fires. If Contractor is unable to contain or control slopover or spot fires with patrol resources, promptly, within 30 minutes after discovery, notify the Government of the situation and continue to take action to contain or control fire.
- C.5.17.7 Completely extinguish all burning material within the designated mop-up area.
- C.5.17.8 Mechanical equipment used must keep soil disturbance to a minimum. Mechanical equipment can only be used on landing areas and must be approved by the CO.
- C.5.17.9 Do not fell any reserved trees which may have fire in them without written approval of the CO.
- C.5.17.10 The Contractor may use CO-approved wetting agents, retardants, foam, or suppressants during mop-up and ignition operations. Contractor shall assure these do not leak or spread into streams, water sources or standing water. Root wads (uprooted stumps with roots attached) shall be thoroughly extinguished (dug around and rotten or loose wood scraped off). Fireline berms shall be thoroughly extinguished.

- C.5.17.11 Logs and chunks with a minimum size of 12 inches x 4 feet up to a maximum of 20 inches x 8 feet on slopes greater than 50% shall be turned and placed in a manner that prevents this debris from rolling.
- C.5.17.12 Project Area Reburn - Should a reburn occur during the mop-up operation, the Contractor shall suppress the fire and notify the Government immediately. The cost of reworking the area to contract requirements shall be borne by the Contractor.
- C.5.17.13 Mop-up contingencies are established and will be initiated by the COR for the following situations:
- a. If a Fire Weather Watch or Red-Flag Warning is issued or predicted by the National Weather Service for extreme fire weather conditions; or if smoke emissions from the burn unit during mop-up are creating air quality impacts to population centers, or other smoke sensitive areas, the Contractor may be required to complete mop-up within a 24-hour period. If satisfactory progress is not made, or a mop-up plan is not provided that ensures completion within the 24-hour period, the Government, when determined necessary, may immediately assume control of the project area and provide personnel and/or equipment to complete the work. In this event, the contractor will be liable for the cost to the Government of performing mop-up.
 - b. If prescribed fire is declared a wildland fire by the COR, the Government will immediately assume control of the project area. Following declaration of the wildland fire, Contractor's personnel shall be made available to the Government for fire suppression and will be paid at the applicable firefighting rates paid by the Government. See E.3.1.6.6.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

52.246-4 INSPECTION OF SERVICES - FIXED-PRICE (AUG 1996)

(a) Definitions. "Services," as used in this clause, includes services performed, workmanship, and material furnished or utilized in the performance of services.

(b) The Contractor shall provide and maintain an inspection system acceptable to the Government covering the services under this contract. Complete records of all inspection work performed by the Contractor shall be maintained and made available to the Government during contract performance and for as long afterwards as the contract requires.

(c) The Government has the right to inspect and test all services called for by the contract, to the extent practicable at all times and places during the term of the contract. The Government shall perform inspections and tests in a manner that will not unduly delay the work.

(d) If the Government performs inspections or tests on the premises of the Contractor or a subcontractor, the Contractor shall furnish, and shall require subcontractors to furnish, at no increase in contract price, all reasonable facilities and assistance for the safe and convenient performance of these duties.

(e) If any of the services do not conform with contract requirements, the Government may require the Contractor to perform the services again in conformity with contract requirements, at no increase in contract amount. When the defects in services cannot be corrected by reperformance, the Government may (1) require the Contractor to take necessary action to ensure that future performance conforms to contract requirements and (2) reduce the contract price to reflect the reduced value of the services performed.

(f) If the Contractor fails to promptly perform the services again or to take the necessary action to ensure future performance in conformity with contract requirements, the Government may (1) by contract or otherwise, perform the services and charge to the Contractor any cost incurred by the Government that is directly related to the performance of such service or (2) terminate the contract for default.

E.1.0 METHOD OF INSPECTION

E.1.1 All work included in the contract specifications shall be subject to inspections by the Government at periodic intervals during the performance of this contract. Treatment inspections are for the sole benefit of the Government and shall not release the Contractor of the responsibility of providing quality control measures to assure that the work strictly complies with the contract requirements.

E.1.2 Inspection for Wildfire Hazard Reduction Treatments - Subitems A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H

- E.1.2.1 Inspections will be made on a series of 1/50th acre (16.7 feet radius) plots located at predetermined intervals across each work unit. Sufficient plots will be taken to obtain at least two percent sample of the work unit.
- E.1.2.2 Each inspection plot will be subdivided into four (4) equal quadrants beginning uphill or north depending on the slope. Each quadrant will be evaluated for compliance with all contract specifications. Quadrants meeting all contract specifications will receive 3 points. One point will be deducted from a quadrant for each contract violation found within the quadrant. Quadrants found with 3 or more contract violations will receive no points.

E.1.2.3 Work Quality Percentage

The Work Quality Percentage (WQP) is determined by dividing the total number of points earned by the total number of points possible (12 x number of plots taken). This rate multiplied by 100 equals the WQP.

EXAMPLE:

Number of plots inspected:	25
Total points possible (12 x 25):	300
Total points earned:	274
WQP: $(274 \div 300) \times 100 =$	91%

E.1.3 Subitem I - Fireline Construction and Maintenance; Subitem K - Fuels Pullback

Inspections will be made by the Government using a visual examination of the constructed fireline and the fuels pullback areas for compliance with all terms and specifications. If the work does not meet contract requirements, the Government will identify existing deficiencies in the fireline construction/maintenance and fuels pullback. All rework shall be made within seven (7) calendar days.

E.1.4 Subitem J - Prescribed Fire Plan Preparation

The portions of the Prescribed Fire Plan completed by the Contractor will be reviewed by the COR and District Fire Management Officer. Each individual unit plan will be reviewed for completeness, adherence to the burn objectives, ignition and holding, escape contingency, mop-up plan, adequacy of workforce and equipment, and safety measures. Contractor will be notified of deficiencies and will be given five (5) working days to amend the plan.

E.1.5 Subitems L, M, N and O - Prescribed Burn and Mop-up; Subitem P - Prescribed Fire Modules

- E.1.5.1 The COR, TOM and/or PI will be on site during burning operations (ignition and holding). The Contractor's activity will be monitored throughout the operation for compliance with the prescribed fire plan, daily shift plan, and that resource, prescribed fire, and smoke management objectives are being met. Compliance with the Prescribed Fire Plan and Daily Shift Plan will be required unless concurrence is obtained from the COR prior to deviating from the plan. A Notice of Noncompliance or Suspend Work Order will be issued for all other deviations from the Prescribed Fire Plan.
- E.1.5.2 The Government will inspect patrol and mop-up operations to determine compliance with the mop-up standards required for subitems L, M, N and O for compliance with all specifications in C.5.17. The Government will inspect holding, mop-up or patrol operations in Subitem O to determine compliance with all specifications in C.5.17 and the Module(s) Daily Shift Plan objectives, standards, and assignments.
- E.1.5.3 100% inspection of the designated mop-up areas will be made by the Government either visually and/or with infrared-scan equipment to ensure that all burning material has been detected. The Contractor shall extinguish any burning material detected before final acceptance is made.
- E.1.6 Subitems P9 and P10 - Snag Felling and Tractor Operations - Inspections will be made by visual examination of the snags felled and tractor operation accomplishments. The Contractor will be given two (2) working days to correct deficiencies. If the quality of work is not satisfactory, or snags are felled without authorization from the COR, the Contractor's right to proceed may be terminated.
- E.2.0 ACCEPTANCE
- E.2.1 Final acceptance of all items will be based upon satisfactory completion of the work in accordance with the specifications on a unit-by-unit basis for all items.
- E.2.2 Subitems A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H - Wildfire Hazard Reduction Treatments
- E.2.2.1 Satisfactory Work - Acceptance of work will be based on compliance with all Section C.5.0 Specific Tasks that correspond to the treatment. A minimum acceptable quality level (AQL) of 90 percent is required.
- E.2.2.2 Unsatisfactory Work - If the work quality falls below 90 percent, the COR will immediately notify the Contractor in writing (a notice of non-compliance) and direct the Contractor to improve the quality of his work (an instruction to Contractor). If the quality of work is not raised to an acceptable level within 5 working days after written notification, the Contracting Officer may issue a Suspend Work Order to resolve the problem, during which time contract performance time will continue to run. If untreated or unsatisfactory treated areas are the primary reason for unsatisfactory work, the area shall be reworked to obtain satisfactory work quality.

- E.2.3 Subitem I, Fireline Construction and Maintenance; Subitem K- Fuels Pullback - Acceptance will be based on the inspection results of a visual examination of the project area.
- E.2.4 Subitem J - Prescribed Fire Plan Preparation - When a Prescribed Fire Plan is reviewed and is acceptable, the Plan will be signed by the District Fire Management Officer or designated Acting Officer. The Plan is then sent to the Area Manager or designated Acting Manager and returned to the COR for signature. The COR's signature on the plan will constitute acceptance.
- E.2.5 Subitems L, M, N and O - Prescribed Burn and Mop-up
- E.2.5.1 Acceptance of the burning and holding, mop-up or patrol will be made by the COR, if the Resource and Prescribed Fire Objectives are met, and the Contractor is in compliance with the specifications for satisfactory burning, holding, mop-up or patrol.
- E.2.5.2 Acceptance for Mop-up or Patrol will be based upon the results of an infra-red scan revealing no burning material, if requested by the Contractor or the Government; or by visual inspection by the Government. Acceptance may occur at anytime, starting from 0800 hour on the day following ignition. Acceptance will be made in writing by the Government.
- E.2.6 Subitem P - Prescribed Fire Modules
- E.2.6.1 Acceptance of ignition and holding assistance will be made by the COR, if the Contractor is in compliance with the specifications for satisfactory ignition and holding.
- E.2.6.2 Acceptance for mop-up or patrol will be based upon the results of an infra-red scan revealing no burning material, if requested by the Contractor or the Government; or by visual inspection by the Government.
- E.3.0 BASIS OF PAYMENT
- E.3.1 Method of Measurement
- E.3.1.1 Subitems A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H - Wildfire Hazard Reduction Treatments; Subitem K - Fuels Pullback; Subitems L, M, N and O - Prescribed Burn and Mop-up
- a. Acreage is measured on the horizontal plane.
 - b. The Contractor may, at any time during the course of the contract, request remeasurement of any project area if he feels that the acreage stated in the contract is incorrect. If remeasurement indicates that a variance of 5% or less

exists, the Contractor will pay for the actual cost of the remeasurement. Under this condition, payment for the project area will be made on the acreage stated in the contract. If remeasurement indicates the actual variance is greater than 5%, payment for the project area will be based on the remeasured acreage.

E.3.1.2 Subitem I - Fireline Construction and Maintenance - The quantities on the Schedule of Items are estimated. Fireline construction is measured on slope (linear) measured distance to the nearest foot.

E.3.1.3 Subitem J - Prescribed Fire Plan Preparation; Subitem P - Prescribed Fire Modules

- a. Prescribed Fire Plan Preparation is measured on an individual basis. Only whole, completed burn plans will be considered as items to be paid.
- b. Prescribed Fire Modules are measured on a Daily Rate. Daily Rate shall apply from the hours of 0001 thru 2400, regardless of number of hours worked. Daily Rate starts when Module(s) arrive at the predetermined work site or meeting location.
- c. Section C.5.16.3 payment adjustments: The 6-hour time factor for rapid response will be measured from the exact time the Contractor is orally requested to provide Module(s) until the exact time the ordered Module(s) are either orally canceled by the Government or arrive at the predetermined work site or meeting location.
- d. Cancellation of ordered services after arrival at the project or service of up to 3 hours after arrival at the project will result in the payment of 40 percent of the Daily Rate for each Prescribed Fire Module. Services beyond 12 hours in a day will earn an additional 40% of the daily rate.

E.3.1.4 Subitem P - Snag Felling - The quantities on the Schedule of Items are estimated. Snag felling is measured on a team hourly basis, beginning upon arrival at the unit, excluding lunch breaks and travel time, ending when work is completed. Time should be rounded up to the nearest quarter hour. Times shall be recorded and submitted by the Contractor, subject to verification by the COR based on spot checks of snag felling in operation.

E.3.1.5 Subitem P - Tractor Operations - The quantities on the Schedule of Items are estimated. Tractor operations is measured on an hourly basis, beginning upon arrival at the access point to the unit, excluding lunch breaks and travel time, ending when work is completed. Time will be rounded up to the nearest quarter hour. Times shall

be recorded and submitted by the Contractor, subject to verification by the COR based on spot checks of tractor operations.

E.3.1.6 Payment

E.3.1.6.1 Subitems A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H - Wildfire Hazard Reduction Treatments; Subitem K - Fuels Pullback; Subitems L, M, N and O - Prescribed Burn and Mop-up

Payment will be made at the level of difficulty and at the unit price on a per acre basis for the acreage shown on the schedule of items less the adjustment in payment based on the WQP, if applicable. An adjustment will be added to the basic WQP for those units achieving 95 percent or better before any rework. If the WQP equals or exceeds 95 percent before rework, full payment (100%) will be made. Payment for those units achieving a WQP of 90-94 percent before rework, units achieving a WQP of 90-100 percent after rework (when allowed) and units accepted by the CO which do not meet the minimum AQL of 90 percent, will be made at a rate determined by multiplying the actual WQP by the bid price. Payment for access will be made at the rate shown on the Schedule of Items. The payment will be unaffected by the WQP computation.

E.3.1.6.2 Subitem I - Fireline Construction and Maintenance

Payment will be made at the level of difficulty identified on the Schedule of Items at the unit price bid on a per linear foot basis for the actual number of linear feet of fireline constructed, maintained and accepted. If requested by the Contractor, fireline construction which precedes the holding/mop-up phases by more than 10 calendar days will be paid for separately.

E.3.1.6.3 Subitem J - Prescribed Fire Plan Preparation - Payment will be made at the level of difficulty and unit price for each plan accepted.

E.3.1.6.4 Subitem P - Prescribed Fire Modules - Payment will be made at the level of difficulty and unit price for each module which completes acceptable work within the time periods in C.5.16.3. For Prescribed Fire Modules ordered under Section C.5.16.3 (e), an additional payment will be made when the module(s) arrive at the predetermined work site or meeting location in less than the 6-hour response time. This additional payment will be the Daily Rate plus an additional percentage shown below.

<u>Rapid Response Arrival Time</u>	<u>Additional Payment Percent</u>
Less Than 2 Hours	25%
2 Hours to Less Than 4 Hours	15%
4 Hours to Less Than 6 Hours	5%
6 Hours and Greater	No Additional Compensation

E.3.1.6.5 Subitem P - Snag Felling and Tractor Operations

Payment will be made at the unit price bid on an hourly basis for the actual number of hours of services ordered and provided.

E.3.1.6.6 Additional Payment

- a. Postburn - No additional payment will be made for fireline construction, holding, or mop-up on slopovers or spot fires when no wildland fire declaration is made. Furthermore, no additional payment will be made for slopovers, spot fires, or escapes that occur when failure to follow the prescribed fire plan caused or contributed to the slopover, spot fire, or wildland fire.
- b. Escaped Fire Suppression When Prescribed Fire Plan Was Followed
 - 1) The Contractor's crew will be paid for escaped fire suppression at the wage rates shown in the current edition of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Pay Plan for Emergency Firefighters, Western Area.
 - 2) The Contractor will be paid for equipment used at the rates specified in Oregon/Washington Fire Fighting Equipment Rental Rates agreed upon by various Federal Agencies.
 - 3) A copy of the above rates will be furnished upon request at the District Office.

SECTION F - DELIVERIES OR PERFORMANCE

- F.1.0 The Contractor shall begin work within five calendar days from the effective date of the Notice to Proceed for each task order and shall continue performance of the work under the contract without delay or interruption except for causes beyond his control as defined in the contract, or by the receipt of a "Suspend Work Order" issued by the Government. Failure to prosecute the work during prescribed burning conditions will be a basis for terminating the Contractor's right to proceed with the task order, unit, or subitem of work in accordance with the Default clause of the contract.
- F.2.0 All manual work, including fireline construction, slashing and hand piling shall be completed within 90 calendar days from effective date of the Notice to Proceed for each task order if the unit includes work under Subitems L, M, N or O.
- F.3.0 Prescribed Fire Plan Preparation shall be completed and submitted to the COR for review and acceptance no later than 14 calendar days prior to the projected date of ignition.
- F.4.0 Task orders may be placed throughout the contract at the prices listed on the Schedule of Items. The level of difficulty for each subitem of work ordered will be determined by the COR in accordance with the definitions in Section C. Performance time for Subitems L, M, N or O will be 365 calendar days from the date of the order provided that the units come into prescription, smoke management clearance is granted, and a decision is made by the BLM to allow burning. See Schedule of Items for performance time allowed for other Subitems. Performance time will be measured separately for each unit.

SECTION G - CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION DATA

G.1.0 CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE DEFINITION

The "Contracting Officer's Representative (COR)" is the on-the-ground administrator for the Contracting Officer.

G.2.0 PROJECT INSPECTOR DEFINITION

"Project Inspector" means the person designated by the COR to perform, as needed, on-the-job Government inspection of work accomplished by the Contractor.

G.3.0 TASK ORDER MANAGER DEFINITION

"Task Order Manager" means the person designated by the COR to perform, as needed, on-the-job Government inspection of an identified task order. This person has fuels management experience and is qualified to conduct oversight and evaluation of the Contractor's operations. The TOM provides technical expertise to the COR regarding fuels treatment operations.

G.4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE AND PROJECT INSPECTOR

G.4.1 The COR's authorities and responsibilities are defined in the COR's Designation Letter. The COR is authorized to clarify technical requirements, and to review and approve work which is clearly within the scope of work. The COR is NOT authorized to issue changes pursuant to the changes clause or to in any other way modify the scope of work.

G.4.2 The Project Inspector is responsible for checking the Contractor's compliance with the technical specifications, drawings, work schedule, and labor provisions at the site of the work.

G.5.0 NOTICE TO PROCEED

G.5.1 After award of contract, the COR will issue to the Contractor a written notice to proceed. Issuance of the notice may be delayed for a reasonable time, at the discretion of the Government, if adverse soil, vegetative, or climatological conditions exist.

G.5.2 The Contractor shall perform no preliminary work prior to receipt of the written notice to proceed. Contract time starts on the effective date of the notice to proceed.

SECTION H - SPECIAL CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

H.1.0 WORK HOURS

Work hours under this contract shall be limited to the time between one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset each day. No work will be done on Sunday unless mutually agreed upon.

H.2.0 PROSECUTION OF THE WORK

H.2.1 The capacity of the Contractor's plant, method of operation, and forces employed shall, at all times during the continuance of the contract, be subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer and shall be such as to assure the completion of the work within the specified period of time. To the extent stated in the specifications, the Contracting Officer shall have the right to select the sequence in which the individual work will be completed.

H.2.2 If work is seriously or chronically deficient, the Contractor's right to proceed may be suspended until the performance problems can be resolved and work may resume. The contract time will continue to run during any such period of suspension.

H.2.3 The Contracting Officer may, in writing, require the Contractor to remove from the work any employee found to be working in an unsafe manner.

H.3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL INTERRUPTION OF WORK

H.3.1 Environmental - The Contracting Officer, by issuance of a suspend work order, may direct the Contractor to shut down any work that may be subject to damage due to weather conditions or fire danger. The Contractor will be given a resume work order which will document the date the work suspension ends. An allowance has been included in the contract time for short term environmental delays up to one day at a time. The count of contract time will therefore continue during work interruptions of one day or less, but the count of contract time will stop during work interruptions in excess of one day at a time. All periods of interruptions directed by the Government will be documented. The Contractor will not be entitled to additional monetary compensation for such suspensions regardless of duration.

H.3.2 Endangered Species - The Government may direct the Contractor to discontinue all operations in the event that listed or proposed threatened or endangered plants or animals protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, or Federal candidate (Category 1 and 2), sensitive or state listed species, identified under BLM Manual 6840, are discovered to be present in or adjacent to the project area. Actions taken under this paragraph shall be subject to the Suspension of Work clause in Section I, FAR 52.242-14.

H.4.0 PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

If, in connection with operations under this contract, the Contractor, subcontractors, or the employees of any of them, discovers, encounters or becomes aware of any objects or sites of cultural value on the project area, such as historical or prehistorical ruins, graves or grave markers, fossils, or artifacts, the Contractor shall immediately suspend all operations in the vicinity of the cultural value and shall notify the COR in writing of the findings. No objects of cultural resource value may be removed. Operations may resume at the discovery site upon receipt of written instructions. Actions taken under this paragraph shall be subject to the Suspension of Work clause in Section I, FAR 52.242-14.

H.5.0 SUBCONTRACTS

If the contractor desires to subcontract any work under the contract, it shall obtain the Contracting Officer's written consent. The request to subcontract shall contain the following information:

- (a) Name of subcontractor
- (b) Description and amount of supplies or services to be subcontracted. The Contractor shall insert in any subcontracts all applicable clauses contained in the contract.

H.6.0 RESTORATION OF RESOURCES

H.6.1 Cleanup - The Contractor is responsible for cleaning up all camp and worksites before leaving the area. Final payment may be withheld until the Contractor has complied with this requirement.

H.6.2 Access Roads - Public or private access roads damaged by the Contractor shall be restored, at his expense, to the same condition they were in at the commencement of work.

H.7.0 FIRE DANGER SEASON

If the COR allows the Contractor to continue work during periods of Closed Fire Season, the Contractor shall comply with all applicable State laws relating to fire prevention and with all special conditions of work as directed by the COR.

H.8.0 OREGON FARM/FOREST LABOR CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE

If the State of Oregon requires an Oregon Farm/Forest Labor Contractor's License, then the contractor awarded this contract and all first-tier subcontractors shall be required to obtain and maintain, during the term of this contract, such a license. Contractors not having a current license will be required to furnish evidence of having obtained such license within ten (10) days after receipt of written notification of contract award. Failure to obtain, keep and maintain a current license during the term of this contract or the extension thereof shall be a basis for termination for default.

Information on obtaining this license may be obtained from:

Bureau of Labor and Industries
Wage and Hour Division
800 NE Oregon, #32, Suite 1160
Portland, Oregon 97232

Contact: Licensing Unit
Telephone: (503) 731-4074

H.9.0 IMPROPER DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED MATERIAL

H.9.1 Improper disposal includes, but is not limited to, the wrongful ditching, hiding or burying of Government-furnished material (GFM). The Government may, by issuance of a written order, suspend the Contractor's right to proceed for improper disposal of GFM. The Contractor may be required to remove from the contract site any individuals involved in the improper disposal of GFM.

H.9.2 The Contractor will be charged for the actual costs of the improperly disposed GFM. The costs will be based on the current market value and any associated costs, and appropriate action. Conviction of the Contractor for commission of a criminal offense referred to herein will be deemed sufficient cause for default and the initiation of debarment or suspension proceedings to prevent the Contractor from receiving future Government contracts.

H.10.0 PERFORMANCE SECURITY

H.10.1 The successful offeror shall furnish to the Contracting Officer performance security on Standard Form (SF) 25 in an amount not less than 20 percent of the minimum guarantee not to exceed \$10,000. The security shall be submitted within ten (10) days after receipt of written notification of award.

H.10.2 Performance security may be in the form of a corporate or an individual surety, certified or cashier's check, bank draft, postal money order, irrevocable letter of credit, currency or certain bonds or notes of the United States.

H.10.3 Each corporate surety bond, executed by an agent or attorney-in-fact for a corporate surety, is required to have submitted with it a power of attorney specifically naming

the agent or attorney-in-fact to represent the corporate surety. The power of attorney shall be executed upon a date reasonably proximate to the date of the bond or shall be accompanied by a certification of the surety to the effect that the power of attorney was in full force and effect upon a date reasonably proximate to the date of the bond.

H.10.4 Each individual surety shall be submitted in accordance with Clause 52.228-11, Pledge of Assets.

H.10.5 Certified or cashier's checks, bank drafts, postal money orders, and certain bonds or notes of the United States shall be drawn payable to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and reference the applicable contract number. Securities or currency may be deposited by the BLM in the U.S. Treasury. Irrevocable letters of credit (ILC) shall be issued by a federally-insured financial institution in the name of the contracting agency and which identify the agency and solicitation or contract number for which the ILC is provided (see clause 52.228-14).

H.10.6 Performance security shall be maintained through date of final payment, except for the security interest in the individual surety (lien on real property or personal property in escrow) and ILCs, which both shall be maintained for 90 days following final payment or until completion of any warranty period, whichever is later.

H.11.0 TASK ORDER OMBUDSMAN

1510-52.216-70 - The task order contract ombudsman for this contract is: Robert Hansen, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office (952), 1515 S.W. 5th Avenue, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, OR 97208; telephone number (503) 952-6216; facsimile number (503) 952-6312; and e-mail address rhansen@or.blm.gov. In accordance with FAR 16.505(b)(4), the ombudsman shall review complaints from contractors regarding contracts awarded under Solicitation Number HAR012053, Manual Fuels Treatments. Failure of an agency to follow ombudsman advice may result in termination of the agency's authority to place orders.

SECTION I - NEGOTIATED SERVICE CLAUSES

(current through Federal Acquisition Circular 97-27)

*** Asterisked clauses are included in full text.**

52.202-1	Definitions	(MAR 2001)
52.203-3	Gratuities	(APR 1984)
52.203-5	Covenant Against Contingent Fees	(APR 1984)
52.203-6	Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government	(JUL 1995)
52.203-7	Anti-Kickback Procedures	(JUL 1995)
52.203-8	Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for Illegal or Improper Activity	(JAN 1997)
52.203-10	Price or Fee Adjustment for Illegal or Improper Activity	(JAN 1997)
52.203-12	Limitation on Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions (Applicable to contracts exceeding \$100,000)	(JUN 1997)
52.204-4	Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper	(AUG 2000)
52.209-6	Protecting the Government's Interest When Subcontracting With Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment	(JUL 1995)
52.215-2	Audit and Records - Negotiation	(JUN 1999)
52.215-8	Order of Precedence	(OCT 1997)
52.215-10	Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data.	(OCT 1997)
52.215-11	Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data - Modifications	(OCT 1997)
52.215-12	Subcontractor Cost or Pricing Data	(OCT 1997)
52.215-13	Subcontractor Cost or Pricing Data - Modifications	(OCT 1997)
52.215-15	Pension Adjustments and Asset Reversions	(DEC 1998)
52.215-16	Facilities Capital Cost of Money	(OCT 1997)
52.215-18	Reversion or Adjustment of Plans for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions	(OCT 1997)
52.216-18*	Ordering	(OCT 1995)
52.216-19*	Order Limitations	(OCT 1995)
52.216-22*	Indefinite Quantity	(OCT 1995)
52.219-6	Notice of Total Small Business Set-Aside (Applicable if so noted on Schedule of Items.)	(JUL 1996)
52.219-8	Utilization of Small Business Concerns	(OCT 2000)
52.219-9	Small Business Subcontracting Plan (OCT 2000) – Alternate II	(OCT 2000)
52.219-14	Limitations on Subcontracting (Applicable only if project is set aside for small businesses.)	(DEC 1996)
52.219-16	Liquidated Damages - Subcontracting Plan	(JAN 1999)
52.222-3	Convict Labor	(AUG 1996)

SECTION I - CONTRACT CLAUSES (Continued)

52.222-4	Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act - Overtime Compensation	(SEP 2000)
52.222-21	Prohibition of Segregated Facilities	(FEB 1999)
52.222-26	Equal Opportunity	(FEB 1999)
52.222-35	Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era	(APR 1998)
52.222-36	Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities	(JUN 1998)
52.222-37	Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era	(JAN 1999)
52.222-41	Service Contract Act of 1965, as Amended	(MAY 1989)
52.222-42	Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires	(MAY 1989)
52.222-44	Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act-Price Adjustment	(MAY 1989)
52.223-6	Drug-Free Workplace	(MAR 2001)
52.223-14	Toxic Chemical Release Reporting (Applicable if contract exceeds \$100,000.)	(OCT 1996)
52.225-1	Buy American Act - Balance of Payments Program - Supplies	(FEB 2000)
52.225-13	Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases	(JUL 2000)
52.227-1	Authorization and Consent	(JUL 1995)
52.227-2	Notice and Assistance Regarding Patent and Copyright Infringement	(AUG 1996)
52.228-5	Insurance-Work on a Government Installation (Applicable if DIAR 1452.228-70 is included.)	(JAN 1997)
52.228-14	Irrevocable Letter of Credit (Applicable if bonds required. See Schedule of Items.)	(DEC 1999)
52.229-3	Federal, State, and Local Taxes	(JAN 1991)
52.229-4	Federal, State, and Local Taxes (Noncompetitive Contract)	(JAN 1991)
52.229-5	Taxes - Contracts Performed in U.S. Possessions or Puerto Rico	(APR 1984)
52.232-1	Payments	(APR 1984)
52.232-8	Discounts for Prompt Payment	(MAY 1997)
52.232-9	Limitation on Withholding of Payments	(APR 1984)
52.232-11	Extras	(APR 1984)
52.232-17	Interest	(JUN 1996)

SECTION I - CONTRACT CLAUSES (Continued)

52.232-23	Assignment of Claims	(JAN 1986)
52.232-25	Prompt Payment	(MAR 2001)
52.232-34	Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer - Other Than Central Contractor Registration	(MAY 1999)
52.233-1	Disputes -- Alternate I (DEC 1991)	(DEC 1998)
52.233-3	Protest After Award	(AUG 1996)
52.236-6	Superintendence by the Contractor	(APR 1984)
52.236-7	Permits and Responsibilities	(NOV 1991)
52.242-13	Bankruptcy	(JUL 1995)
52.242-14	Suspension of Work	(APR 1984)
52.243-1	Changes - Fixed-Price (AUG 1987) -- Alternate I	(APR 1984)
52.244-6	Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components	(MAR 2001)
52.245-4	Government-Furnished Property (Short Form)	(APR 1984)
52.246-25	Limitation of Liability - Services	(FEB 1997)
52.248-1	Value Engineering	(FEB 2000)
52.249-4	Termination for Convenience of the Government (Services) (Short form)	(APR 1984)
52.249-8	Default (Fixed-Price Supply and Service)	(APR 1984)
52.252-2	Clauses Incorporated by Reference	(FEB 1998)
52.253-1	Computer Generated Forms	(JAN 1991)
1452.203-70	Restriction on Endorsements - Department of the Interior	(JUL 1996)
1452.228-70*	Liability Insurance -- Department of Interior	(JUL 1996)

SECTION I - CONTRACT CLAUSES

52.216-18 ORDERING

(OCT 1995)

(a) Any supplies and services to be furnished under this contract shall be ordered by issuance of delivery orders or task orders by the individuals or activities designated in the Schedule. Such orders may be issued for five years from date of award.

(b) All delivery orders or task orders are subject to the terms and conditions of this contract. In the event of conflict between a delivery order or task order and this contract, the contract shall control.

(c) If mailed, a delivery order or task order is considered "issued" when the Government deposits the order in the mail. Orders may be issued orally, by facsimile, or by electronic commerce methods only if authorized in the Schedule.

52.216-19 ORDER LIMITATIONS

(OCT 1995)

(a) Minimum order. When the Government requires supplies or services covered by this contract in an amount of less than \$ 10,000.00, the Government is not obligated to purchase, nor is the Contractor obligated to furnish, those supplies or services under the contract.

(b) Maximum order. The Contractor is not obligated to honor-

(1) Any order for single item in excess of (See Schedule);

(2) Any order for a combination of items in excess of (See Schedule);

(3) A series of orders from the same ordering office within 30 days that together call for quantities exceeding the limitation in subparagraph (1) or (2) above.

(c) If this is a requirements contract (i.e., includes the Requirements clause at subsection 52.216-21 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)), the Government is not required to order a part of any one requirement from the Contractor if that requirement exceeds the maximum-order limitations in paragraph (b) above.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c) above, the Contractor shall honor any order exceeding the maximum order limitations in paragraph (b) unless that order (or orders) is returned to the ordering office within seven (7) days after issuance, with written notice stating the Contractor's intent not to ship the item (or items) called for and the reasons. Upon receiving this notice, the Government may acquire the supplies or services from another source.

52.216-22 INDEFINITE QUANTITY (OCT 1995)

(a) This is an indefinite-quantity contract for the supplies or services specified, and effective for the period stated, in the Schedule. The quantities of supplies and services specified in the Schedule are estimates only and are not purchased by this contract.

(b) Delivery or performance shall be made only as authorized by orders issued in accordance with the Ordering clause. The Contractor shall furnish to the Government, when and if ordered, the supplies or services specified in the Schedule up to and including the quantity designated in the Schedule as the "maximum." The Government shall order at least the quantity of supplies or services designated in the Schedule as the "minimum."

(c) Except for any limitations on quantities in the Order Limitations clause or in the Schedule, there is no limit on the number of orders that may be issued. The Government may issue orders requiring delivery to multiple destinations or performance at multiple locations.

(d) Any order issued during the effective period of this contract and not completed within that period shall be completed by the Contractor within the time specified in the order. The contract shall govern the Contractor's and Government's right and obligations with respect to that order to the same extent as if the order were completed during the contract's effective period; provided, that the Contractor shall not be required to make any deliveries under this contract after six years following contract award.

1452.228-70 LIABILITY INSURANCE -- DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (JUL 1996)

(a) The contractor shall procure and maintain during the term of this contract and any extension thereof liability insurance in form satisfactory to the Contracting Officer by an insurance company which is acceptable to the Contracting Officer. The named insured parties under the policy shall be the Contractor and the United States of America. The amounts of the insurance shall be not less than as follows:

\$300,000 each person
\$300,000 each occurrence
\$300,000 property damage

(b) Each policy shall have a certificate evidencing the insurance coverage. The insurance company shall provide an endorsement to notify the Contracting Officer 30 days prior to the effective date of cancellation or termination of the policy or certificate; or modification of the policy or certificate which may adversely affect the interest of the Government in such insurance. The certificate shall identify the contract number, the name and address of the Contracting Officer, as well as the insured, the policy number and a brief description of contract services to be performed. The contractor shall furnish the Contracting Officer with a copy of an acceptable insurance certificate prior to beginning the work.

SECTION J - LIST OF ATTACHMENTS/EXHIBITS

* Asterisked clauses are included in full text.

- J-1 WAGE DETERMINATION

CLASSIFICATION AND WAGES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

REGISTER OF WAGE DETERMINATIONS UNDER
THE SERVICE CONTRACT ACT
- J-2 PRESCRIBED FIRE PLAN - TABLE OF CONTENTS AND BLANK COPY
- J-3 PRESCRIBED FIRE PLAN - COMPLEXITY RATING SYSTEM GUIDE
- J-4 PRESCRIBED FIRE PLAN - EXAMPLE OF COMPLETED PLAN:
FOREST CREEK 19
- J-5 RATIONALE FOR THE COMPLEXITY RATING FOR FOREST CREEK 19
- J-6 PRESCRIBED FIRE PLAN FOR TECHNICAL PROPOSAL PREPARATION -
AWARD GROUP B
- J-7 SOUTHERN OREGON AREA MAP
- J-8* SAMPLE TASK ORDER
- J-9 SAMPLE TASK ORDER VICINITY MAP
- J-10 SAMPLE TASK ORDER PROJECT UNIT MAPS
- J-11* CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE PROFILE
- J-12 FIRE REQUIREMENTS PROCEDURES OUTLINE

J-8 SAMPLE TASK ORDER

To: Prospective Offeror

From: Bureau of Land Mgmt. (952)
 Branch of Procurement Mgmt.
 P.O. Box 2695
 Portland, Oregon 97208

Contract No:
 Item Number(s) 1- 8

Requesting Office: Medford D.O.
 Task Order No: Sample Task Order
 Task Order Date: 06/15/02

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Est Qty</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
1	<u>Pickett Snake RIA31</u> <u>35S-6W-31</u>				
1A3	Slashing	68	AC	\$_____	\$
1H3	Hand Pile and Cover	68	AC	\$_____	\$
1O3	Prescribe Burn and Mop-up Hand Pile Burn	68	AC	\$_____	\$
2	<u>Pickett Snake RIA 34</u> <u>35S-7W-35</u>				
2D6	Selective Slashing	130	AC	\$_____	\$
2H3	Hand Pile and Cover	130	AC	\$_____	\$
2O3	Prescribe Burn and Mop-up Hand Pile Burn	130	AC	\$_____	\$
3	<u>Middle Thompson FB4</u> <u>39S-4W-10</u>				
3F1	Density Management Restoration Conifer Stands	69	AC	\$_____	\$
3H6	Hand Pile and Cover	69	AC	\$_____	\$
3O6	Prescribe Burn and Mop-up Hand Pile Burn	69	AC	\$_____	\$

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Est Qty</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
4	<u>Appleseed 3</u> <u>38S-3W-15</u>				
4G3	Density Management Restoration Woodland/Shrubland	32	AC	\$_____	\$
4H5	Hand Pile and Cover	32	AC	\$_____	\$
3O5	Prescribe Burn and Mop-up Hand Pile Burn	32	AC	\$_____	\$
5	<u>Sterling Wolf 10</u> <u>39S-2W-21</u>				
5I2	Prescribe Fire Plan Prep.	1	EA	\$_____	\$
5J3	Fireline Construction and Maintenance	12,000	LF	\$_____	\$
5M6	Prescribe Burn and Mop-up Broadcast and Understory	56	AC	\$_____	\$
6	<u>Ferris Lane 2-1</u> <u>38S-4W-20</u>				
6C2	Lop and Scatter	25	AC	\$_____	\$
7	<u>Bieber Wasson 331</u> <u>35S-2E-33</u>				
7I2	Prescribe Fire Plan Prep.	1	EA	\$_____	\$
7J3	Fireline Construction and Maintenance	13,500	LF	\$_____	\$
7M12	Prescribe Burn and Mop-up Broadcast and Understory	223	AC	\$_____	\$
8	<u>Bieber Wasson 303</u> <u>36S-2E-2</u>				
8I2	Prescribe Fire Plan Prep	1	EA	\$_____	\$
8J3	Fireline Construction and Maintenance	10,500	LF	\$_____	\$

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Est Qty</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
8N7	Prescribe Burn, Broadcast and Understory	170	AC	\$ _____	\$
				TOTAL	\$

PERFORMANCE TIME: 365 calendar days from the date of the task order
ESTIMATED START WORK DATE: July 15, 2003

Accounting and Appropriation Data:

Name and Title of Signer

Name of Ordering Officer

Contractor's Signature Date

Ordering Officer's Signature Date

J-11 CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE PROFILE

Form 1510-60 December 1995	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE PROFILE	<input type="checkbox"/> INTERIM <input type="checkbox"/> FINAL
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PART A. - Administrative Data (to be completed by CO.)

1. Contractor Name:			
2. Address:			
		3. Telephone No.:	
4. Contract No.		5. Solicitation No.	
6. Project Title/Description:			
7. Location of Work :			
8. Project Inspector(s) (Name. Title. Office)			
9. C.O.R. (Name. Title. Office)			

PART B - Summary Performance Data (to be completed by C.O.R.)

10. Technical Performance (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	<input type="checkbox"/>	G	<input type="checkbox"/>	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	P
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Narrative Support for Rating

11. Management Performance (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	<input type="checkbox"/>	G	<input type="checkbox"/>	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	P
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Narrative Support for Rating

12. Administrati on Required (Check one)		More than Normal		Normal		Less than Normal
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Narrative Support for Rating

13. Extraordinary Actions

Completed by (Name and Title)			
Office:			
Signature:		Date:	
PART C - Contracting Officer's Statement			
14. Contract Award Date		15. Award Amount	
16. Final Amount		17. Contract Type	
18. Number		19. Contract Due Date	

of Modifications										
20. Actual Completion Date	21. FPDS Code									
22. Cost Performance (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	<input type="checkbox"/>	G	<input type="checkbox"/>	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	P
Narrative Support for Rating										

Contracting Officer		Approved By	
	Signature and Date		Signature and Date

INSTRUCTIONS

Scope

The Contractor Performance Profile assists the Contracting Officer in making affirmative or negative determinations of contractor responsibility prior to the award of a contract. In addition, it can be used to evaluate past performance of contractors when definitive responsibility criteria are in the Evaluation and Award Criteria of solicitations. This data will also be a valuable source of information to support a Contracting Officer's negative determination of responsibility when requesting a certificate of competency from the Small Business Administration in accordance with FAR 19.602

Instructions for Completing Part B

(Other than self explanatory)

Items 10 through 13 in Part B represent ratings for the contractor in the areas of technical and management performance, administration required and extraordinary actions. It is recognized that the relative importance of these items will vary between projects. The letters in the matrix for Items 10 and 11 are defined below. These are only general definitions and considerable judgement must be exercised in their use. The narrative support for each rating must be supported by factual evidence documented throughout the performance of the contract. Use this space to provide narrative and cross-references to support the Summary Rating. Add any additional comments pertinent to the evaluation. Narrative support is particularly important when either extreme (positive or negative) of the Performance Profile is indicated in the technical or management areas. It is anticipated that most contractors' performance will fall in the good, average, or below average categories with progressively fewer examples encountered

at either extreme of the ratings. The matrix definitions are as follows:

E (Excellent) - Contractor consistently exceeded contractual requirements particularly in key or crucial areas of work, most work performed ahead of schedule

G (Good) Contractor generally met and occasionally exceeded all important contractual requirements

A (Average) Contractor generally met all contractual requirements, deviations noted did not materially affect outcome of project. Work performed on schedule

M (Marginal) Contractor failed to meet some contractual objectives, most work performed was acceptable, but only after considerable administration efforts expended by the government. Contractor sometimes uncooperative or inefficient in resolving problems

P (Poor) Contractor failed to meet many contractual requirements, show cause or cure notice issued, contractor uncooperative, contractor consistently deviated from contract specifications, contractor may have been terminated for default

Elements to Consider When Completing Part B

The following items may be helpful in determining an accurate adjective rating for a contractor. These items will not be applicable to all projects, nor are the lists intended to be all inclusive

Technical (Item 10)

Extent of deviation from contract specifications or technical proposals
Quality of materials and workmanship
Degree of rework, reinspection required
Compliance with delivery schedule
Technical approach - thoroughness, problem sensitivity
perseverance, quality and completeness of reports and data

Management (Item 11)

Adequacy of supervision of employees
Cooperation with COR and/or Project Inspector
Compliance with labor provisions and safety provisions
Adequacy of control over subcontractors, suppliers and consultants
Capability of Project Manger and other key personnel

Administration, Required (Item 12)

The degree of administration required is another subjective entry. The major problem with completing this entry is determining what constitutes a normal level of administration for a project. Generally, if a number of Extraordinary Actions (see Item 13) were encountered during contract performance a "more than normal" rating would be applied to this item. A "more than normal" rating might also be justified where a contractor received a low rating in Item 11. Management and the government contract administration team assumed some of the contractor's management responsibilities in order to facilitate the successful completion of the project.

Extraordinary Actions (Item 13)

Extraordinary actions which occurred during performance of the contract such as termination for default, show cause letter, cure letter, claims, disputes, labor violations, EEO complaints, reinspection or rejection of work, cost overruns, liquidated actual damages, or other like items.