Amendment 0002 06/29/2026 Questions and Answer

Q1: The solicitation states "Cut all pinyon and juniper trees smaller than 24 inches diameter at ground level." For trees with multiple stems originating from a single root base, how should the 24-inch diameter threshold be measured — each individual stem independently, or the combined diameter of all stems at ground level?

A1: Pinyon and Juniper are very "limby" trees with multiple thick branches splitting off from the main stem, often within inches of the ground. Where one main stem emerges from the ground, if it is greater than 24" diameter at ground level, the tree will not be cut. Where multiple stems emerge from the ground (i.e. some of the limbs split off just below ground level) if any of the tree's multiple stems are greater than 24" at ground level, the tree will not be cut. The overall intent is to cut the smaller trees (small single stem, small multiple stems) and leave the larger trees (large single stem, large multiple stems).

Q2: The solicitation states "No tree debris will be left on or within 10 feet of the edge of a roadway." For trees that have already fallen or are currently down within the 10-foot roadway buffer prior to contractor mobilization, is the contractor responsible for moving existing downed material, or should pre-existing debris be left in place?

A2: Pre-existing debris may be left in place. The 10' road edge buffer is referring to tree material cut by the contractor. Typically lop and scatter contractors move the cut material as little as possible (while complying with residual height requirements). The 10' road edge debris requirement is intended so that any materials cut within 10' of road edge will need to be dragged into the unit and scattered, beyond 10' from the road edge. It should be simple for the COR to differentiate between fresh cut debris generated by the vendor from older pre-existing woody debris based on color, presence of needles, etc.