SOLICITATION/CONTRACT/ORDER FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES

NOTE: OFFEROR TO COMPLETE BLOCKS 12, 17, 23, 24, AND 30.

1. REQUISITION NUMBER	PAGE 1 OF
0044049609	48

2. CONTRACT NUMBER	3. AWARD/EFFECTIVE DATE	4. ORDER NUMBER	5. SOLICITATION NUMBER	6. SOLICITATION ISSUE DATE
			140L3726Q0110	07/06/2026

7. FOR SOLICITATION INFORMATION CALL:	a. NAME	b. TELEPHONE NUMBER *(No collect calls)*	8. OFFER DUE DATE/ LOCAL TIME
	Daniel Rosales		07/20/2026 0900 MD

9. ISSUED BY CODE LFA

BLM FA-NTL INTRAGCY FIRE CTR(FA250)
3833 S. DEVELOPMENT AVE.
BOISE ID 83705

10. THIS ACQUISITION IS
- ☐ UNRESTRICTED OR
- ☒ SET ASIDE: 100.00 % FOR:
  - ☒ SMALL BUSINESS
  - ☐ HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS
  - ☐ SERVICE-DISABLED VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS (SDVOSB)
  - ☐ WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS (WOSB)
  - ☐ ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS (EDWOSB)
  - ☐ 8(A)

NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION STANDARD (NAICS): 115310

SIZE STANDARD: $11.5

11. DELIVERY FOR FREE ON BOARD (FOB) DESTINATION UNLESS BLOCK IS MARKED
☒ SEE SCHEDULE

12. DISCOUNT TERMS

☐ 13a. THIS CONTRACT IS A RATED ORDER UNDER THE DEFENSE PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS SYSTEM - DPAS (15 CFR 700)

13b. RATING

14. METHOD OF SOLICITATION
☒ REQUEST FOR QUOTE (RFQ) ☐ INVITATION FOR BID (IFB) ☐ REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)

15. DELIVER TO CODE 0011276485
See Schedule

16. ADMINISTERED BY CODE LFA
See Schedule

17a. CONTRACTOR/ OFFEROR CODE ____ FACILITY CODE ____

TELEPHONE NUMBER

18a. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE BY CODE ____

☐ 17b. CHECK IF REMITTANCE IS DIFFERENT AND PUT SUCH ADDRESS IN OFFER

☐ 18b. SUBMIT INVOICES TO ADDRESS SHOWN IN BLOCK 18a UNLESS BLOCK BELOW IS CHECKED ☐ SEE ADDENDUM

19. ITEM NO.	20. SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES/SERVICES	21. QUANTITY	22. UNIT	23. UNIT PRICE	24. AMOUNT
	ADMINISTERED BY: BLM FA NTL INTRAGCY FIRE (FA250) 3833 S. DEVELOPMENT AVE. BOISE ID 83705 US DELIVER TO: BLM-NV CARSON CITY FIELD OFFICE* Continued... *(Use Reverse and/or Attach Additional Sheets as Necessary)*				

25. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA

26. TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT *(For Government Use Only)*

☒ 27a. SOLICITATION INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE (FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION) FAR 52.212-1, 52.212-4. FAR 52.212-3 AND 52.212-5 ARE ATTACHED. ADDENDA ☒ ARE ☐ ARE NOT ATTACHED

☐ 27b. CONTRACT/PURCHASE ORDER INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE FAR 52.212-4. FAR 52.212-5 IS ATTACHED. ADDENDA ☐ ARE ☐ ARE NOT ATTACHED

☒ 28. CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT AND RETURN 1 COPIES TO ISSUING OFFICE. CONTRACTOR AGREES TO FURNISH AND DELIVER ALL ITEMS SET FORTH OR OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED ABOVE AND ON ANY ADDITIONAL SHEETS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SPECIFIED

☐ 29. AWARD OF CONTRACT: REFERENCE ____ OFFER DATED. ____. YOUR OFFER ON SOLICITATION (BLOCK 5), INCLUDING ANY ADDITIONS OR CHANGES WHICH ARE SET FORTH HEREIN, IS ACCEPTED AS TO ITEMS:

30a. SIGNATURE OF OFFEROR/CONTRACTOR

31a. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *(SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER)*

30b. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER *(Type or print)*	30c. DATE SIGNED	31b. NAME OF CONTRACTING OFFICER *(Type or print)*	31c. DATE SIGNED
		Daniel Rosales	

19. ITEM NO.	20. SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES/SERVICES	21. QUANTITY	22. UNIT	23. UNIT PRICE	24. AMOUNT
	5665 MORGAN MILL RD CARSON CITY NV 89701 US The attached apply to this solicitation. Attachments: 1.SOW, 07/02/2026, 10 Pages 2.Washoe Herbicide Treatment Map, 07/02/2026, 1 Page 3.Washoe Herbicide Treatment (Zip File), 007/02/2026, 1 Page 4.Wage Determination 2015-5595, Rev 28, 05/13/2026, 7 Pages 5.Provisions and Clauses, 07/02/2026, 7 Pages 6.OPM-35 DOI Operational Procedures Memorandum, 01/01/2025, 6 Pages 7.DOI Covered UAS Assessment Guide, 03/28/2023, 3 Pages 8.Herbicide use SOP, 09/01/2007, 15 Pages 9.Pesticide PAR Template, 07/06/2026, 1 Page 10.Pesticide PAR Example, 07/06/2026, 2 Pages Delivery: 01/31/2027 Period of Performance: 09/15/2026 to 01/31/2027				
00010	Herbicide Application Product/Service Code: F006 Product/Service Description: NATURAL RESOURCES/CONSERVATION- LAND TREATMENT PRACTICES				

32a. QUANTITY IN COLUMN 21 HAS BEEN

☐ RECEIVED ☐ INSPECTED ☐ ACCEPTED, AND CONFORMS TO THE CONTRACT, EXCEPT AS NOTED: _____

32b. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE	32c. DATE	32d. PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

32e. MAILING ADDRESS OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE	32f. TELEPHONE NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE 32g. EMAIL OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

33. SHIP NUMBER ☐ PARTIAL ☐ FINAL	34. VOUCHER NUMBER	35. AMOUNT VERIFIED CORRECT FOR	36. PAYMENT ☐ COMPLETE ☐ PARTIAL ☐ FINAL	37. CHECK NUMBER

STOCK RECORD (S/R)		40. PAID BY
38. S/R ACCOUNT NUMBER	39. S/R VOUCHER NUMBER	

41a. I CERTIFY THIS ACCOUNT IS CORRECT AND PROPER FOR PAYMENT		42a. RECEIVED BY *(Print)*	
41b. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CERTIFYING OFFICER	41c. DATE	42b. RECEIVED AT *(Location)* 42c. DATE RECEIVED *(MM/DD/YYYY)*	42d. TOTAL CONTAINERS

WASHOE HERBICIDE TREATMENTS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, CARSON CITY DISTRICT, NEVADA

This is a combined synopsis/solicitation for commercial items prepared in accordance with the format in FAR 12.202(b)(1), as supplemented with additional information included in this notice. This announcement and attachments constitute the only solicitation; quotes are being requested, and a written solicitation will not be issued. Consider this solicitation (140L3726Q0110) as a Request for Quotes (RFQ). This solicitation documents incorporate provisions and clauses in effect through Federal acquisition Circular 2026-01. This solicitation is set-aside for small business. NAICS 115310– Support Activities for Forestry. The small business size standard is $11.5 million. Product Service Code F006 – Natural Resources/Conservation – Land Treatment Practices. The resulting purchase order will be a firm-fixed price type purchase order. (SEE ATTACHMENT 140L3726Q0110 – RFQ PACKAGE FOR COMPLETE SOW, MAP, ZIP FILES WAGE DETERMINATION, AND CLAUSES / PROVISIONS.)

Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Carson City District has a requirement to perform Herbicide Treatment.

Item	***Supplies/Services***	***Qty***	***Unit of Issue***	***Unit Price***	***Sub Total Price***
00010	*Herbicide Treatment*	*11,231*	*Acre*	*$*	*$*
				Total	*$*

SITE VISIT: No scheduled site visit. However, Contact COR Cassandra Rivas @, crivas@blm.gov if you should have questions pertaining to site visit. Vendors may visit the site at their convenience prior to due date submittal of quote (Technical questions solicitation questions, submit through email to the Contracting Officer).

In accordance with the procedures in FAR Part 12, RFQ 140L3726Q0110 is available for viewing through electronic commerce via website at https://sam.gov.

The Government will award a contract and/or purchase order resulting from this solicitation to the responsible vendor whose quote conforms to the solicitation and in accordance with the technical evaluation factors.

Questions are due Monday, July 13, 2026, 9:00 a.m. Mountain Daylight Time. Quotes are due Monday, July 20, 2026, 9:00 a.m. Mountain Daylight Time. Contractors submit quotes by email to daniel_rosales@ios.doi.gov.

Note: Any contractor to submit an acceptable quote or awarded a government contract must be registered and active in the System for Award Management (SAM). Contractors must register at www.sam.gov.

- Contractors must submit their Unique Entity ID (UEI) and CAGE code with their quote.
- Sign SF-1449 and any amendments that may be posted to www.sam.gov.

UEI _____

CAGE _____

For further information about this requirement, offerors should contact daniel_rosales@ios.doi.gov.

The provisions and clauses attached apply to this solicitation.

Attachments:

1. SOW, 07/02/2026, 10 Pages
2. Washoe Herbicide Treatment Map, 07/02/2026, 1 Page
3. Washoe Herbicide Treatment (Zip File), 007/02/2026, 1 Page
4. Wage Determination 2015-5595, Rev 28, 05/13/2026, 7 Pages
5. Provisions and Clauses, 07/02/2026, 7 Pages
6. OPM-35 DOI Operational Procedures Memorandum, 01/01/2025, 6 Pages
7. DOI Covered UAS Assessment Guide, 03/28/2023, 3 Pages
8. Herbicide use SOP, 09/01/2007, 15 Pages
9. Pesticide PAR Template, 07/06/2026, 1 Page
10. Pesticide PAR Example, 07/06/2026, 2 Pages

STATEMENT OF WORK
WASHOE HERBICIDE TREATMENTS 2026
07/02/2026

1) PROJECT OVERVIEW

The U.S. Wildland Fire Service (WFS) is acquiring vegetation treatment services on a selected site administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Carson City District (see attached map). The work consists of broadcast application of herbicides in select locations to reduce fine fuel loading of invasive cheatgrass with the goal of mitigating wildfire risk on BLM administered lands. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, equipment, chemicals, tools, materials, supervision, supplies, and incidentals; and perform all work necessary to complete application in accordance with these specifications, the Detailed Treatment Specifications in this contract, and the Herbicide Label(s). The work shall consist of application of contractor-furnished herbicide within the potential project area as defined on the attached maps. Application will occur in three units with varying terrain totaling **11,231 acres** of treated area.

2) APPLICABLE DIRECTIVES

Contractor must hold a current Nevada Commercial Applicator License. All vegetation control measures shall comply with the provisions set forth in the Record of Decision for the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic EIS (September 2007), as well as all federal, state, and local regulations and applicable land-use permitting procedure.

3) PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area consists of three units located in the western part of the Carson City District Office in Washoe County Nevada. The NW Virginia Mountains 2 unit (2,382 acres), Winnemucca Valley 1 unit (2,165 acres), and the Winnemucca Valley North unit (1,300 acres) are located in the western foothills of the Virginia Mountain approximately 30 miles north of Reno, NV. The Gold Fire unit (5,384 acres) is approximately 5 miles east of Reno. The project is located on land administered by the BLM Carson City District Office. Shapefiles with specific project boundaries and avoidance of sensitive areas within the unit, if any, will be provided to the contractor. Vicinity maps showing the project area within which the treatment unit(s) will be located are attached. The areas to be treated for the contract will be irregular shapes of varying length/width. Contractor will not treat areas outside of identified work areas and will avoid buffered sensitive areas provided by the WFS or BLM, if any. The herbicide application target area is the entire area (except any sensitive areas for avoidance) of the three units totaling approximately 11,231 acres. Varied, hilly mountainous terrain within the project area may limit flight coverage for all units.

4) PROPERTY AND SERVICES

This is an End Product contract. No government furnished property nor supplies will be provided. The contractor shall furnish all labor, equipment, fuel, supervision, supplies (including chemicals surfactants, and drift agents), and incidentals to perform all work as set forth in the specifications. The contractor will be responsible for the transportation and proper storage of the supplies and equipment used for the project. The Contractor shall furnish properly outfitted equipment and applicators experienced in applying herbicides in rough terrain. The Contractor shall service and repair their equipment as necessary to maintain satisfactory progress on work.

Contractor is responsible for all costs incidental to equipment move-in and move-out associated with the project.

a) Chemicals - The contractor shall be responsible for purchasing, safely transporting, storing and disposal of the following chemicals to perform the service:
   - Imazapic at 6 ounces/acre -- 312 gallons needed (MAXIMUM rate is 0.19 lbs. a.i./acre/year)
   - Deposition aid (non-ionic surfactant) at label-recommended rate
   - Water sufficient to apply no less than 5 gallons/acre of tank mix

   Approved herbicides will have the following EPA registration numbers:
   - Plateau - 241-365
   - Panoramic – 66222-141-81927

   The contractor is responsible for ensuring that the application of the herbicide meets all label specifications. The contractor shall be responsible for cleanup of accidental spills, following proper handling and storage precautions, and ensuring proper exposure control and personal protection is provide as defined by Imazapic herbicide Safety Data Sheets.

b) License - Contractor must hold a current Nevada Commercial Applicator License. All vegetation control measures shall comply with the provisions set forth in the Record of Decision for the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic EIS (September 2007), as well as all federal, state, and local regulations and applicable land-use permitting procedure.

c) Labor
   i) Applicators - Shall be furnished by the Contractor and shall meet certification requirements of Nevada Regulations for this type of work. Applicators must hold a current Commercial Agricultural Operating certificate.
   ii) Work crew - Shall be furnished by the Contractor for handling and mixing the herbicide and loading the equipment. Mixers and Loaders shall hold a Mixer/Loader certification of training. The Contractor shall furnish the necessary qualified mechanics for maintenance of equipment and shall furnish all fuel, oil, and service required for operation of equipment and vehicles. All expenses relating to maintenance and operation of equipment shall be included in the unit price bid per acre for herbicide spraying.

d) Equipment
   i) Software - Software provided with Differentially Correctable Global Positioning System (DGPS) must be designed for parallel offset in increments equal to the assigned swath width of the application equipment. DGPS is required for tracking and data collection. The Contractor shall provide all guidance equipment, materials, computers, printers, personnel, and services required for the system to be used. The system shall be sufficiently sensitive to provide immediate deviation indications (real-time). The

entire surface within the designated boundaries of the project area shall receive uniform coverage with herbicide except for areas excluded by the Government.

The DGPS system must be capable of determining a differentially corrected location with an error of no more than one to two meters in the horizontal plane. The guidance system shall be capable of updating current position at a rate of a minimum of one time per second. Differential correction must cover the complete operational area. During operation differentially corrected signal must be accurately recorded at least 90% of the operational time. Differential correction may be provided by a portable differential station, FM radio fixed towers, or satellite.

Software provided with DGPS must be designed for parallel offset in increments equal to the assigned swath width of the application equipment.

ii) Project Log – Must be capable of a minimum rate of one-second logging intervals. Full record includes position, time, speed, track, application system on/off, job name/number, and differential correction status. The computer program must be capable of calculating and show total acres treated during the application and also capable of downloading to a computer for analysis and review. The project log must show and differentiate between spray-on and spray-off when viewed on a computer monitor or printer. Export files of each project log shall be provided and must be compatible with ArcView or ARC-INFO GIS system on a standard USB memory stick. The Contractor may provide software that is compatible and which will enable the files to convert into viewable files for ArcView or ARC-INFO GIS. The contractor must, upon request by the COR or Project Inspector, be able to supply project log data on a USB memory drive for review at any time during the contract. The Contractor will provide project log data at the end of each day's application in a format able to be viewed on ArcGIS or other appropriate format (shapefiles, .gpx, .kml, etc.). GIS data must be provided daily to the COR or designated representative. The Contract will not be considered complete until the data has been reviewed and deemed complete with no skips in the sprayed areas. The DGPS system must be capable of zooming in on any portion of the treatment to view a specific area with greater detail.

iii) Hardware –

(1) Visual Display Monitor and Control Keypad - (1) Capable of displaying swath width over project path; (2) mounted in a location that will allow the applicator to view the screen; (3) have a method to display nested polygons to indicate sensitive or no-spray areas within or adjacent to treatment blocks; (4) have a feature that allows the applicator to return to the exact location of application shutdown and complete application without omitted or doubled treated areas; (5) be able to input reference waypoints (A-B line); (6) have a feature which alerts applicator when they are about to enter or exit a specific treatment block or an exclusion area within a block.

(2) Course Deviation Indicator (CDI) - The course deviation indicator or course deviation light must have the capability to display both cross-track error and intercept angle to desired heading. Cross-track error shall be adjustable down to one foot.
(3) Memory - Must be capable of storing up to 10 hours of continuous project log data.

5) HERBICIDE APPLICATION SPECIFICATIONS

a) Application Guidelines - The Contractor shall conduct herbicide spraying procedures safely and in accordance with the Label restrictions of the herbicide and the herbicide application restrictions of the State of Nevada and shall follow Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines for application of herbicides (if applicable).

b) Pesticide Application Record (PAR) - Contractor shall provide a completed PAR for each treated site. A GIS shapefile showing treated areas is required.

c) Rate of Spraying - The contractor shall adhere to the application rate the Government has determined for the site.

d) Safety - The contractor shall be responsible for cleanup of accidental spills, following proper handling and storage precautions, and ensuring proper exposure control and personal protection is provide as defined by Imazapic herbicide Safety Data Sheets.

e) Coverage - The entire surface within the designated boundaries of the project area shall receive uniform coverage with the herbicide except for areas excluded by the Government. Areas excluded from the spraying operation within the designated boundaries, will not be included in the acreage computed for payment. Distribution of herbicide shall not vary more than ten percent (10%) above or below the average distribution of herbicide per acre from that specified. Any areas not covered by Contractor shall be reapplied or compensated by suitable contract adjustment, at the option of and at no additional cost to the Government.

f) Chemical Mixing - Contractor shall furnish mixing equipment, suitable work crew, and perform mixing operation. Spray formulation shall be thoroughly mixed according to the Label and distributed over entire area.

g) Application Paths - Shall be patterned to secure a uniform distribution of herbicide. Contractor must ensure that there will be straight and regular paths of application. The Contractor must keep spray applications within the perimeter of the Government provided shape file. Irregular paths or areas sprayed outside of the perimeter will result in immediate stoppage of work. Corrective action shall be taken immediately by the Contractor to insure evenly spaced, straight, and regular application paths and complete coverage of areas included in the spraying job. Avoid overlapping, and no stripping shall be allowed.

h) Swath Width - Effective swath width shall not exceed the maximum for adequate coverage of supplied spraying equipment.

i) Application Height - Spray boom shall be set at a height to obtain proper distribution and uniform coverage of herbicide on target species. Contractor shall follow Herbicide Label instructions on Spray Drift Management to obtain proper boom height.

j) Spray Drift Management - The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The Contractor is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the Contractor.

k) Buffer Zones - The Contractor is required to follow herbicide label instructions for minimum buffer zones. Herbicide shall not be applied within 300 feet of perennial water sources (including springs, streams, ponds, troughs, other waterways and agricultural areas) and 150 feet of seasonally flowing water sources. Water sources will be marked on the GIS layer or map and given to the Contractor prior to herbicide application. Contractor is expected to apply the herbicide consistent with the maps and shapefiles provided by the BLM.

l) Spray equipment
   i) Spray Tanks - Spray solutions of the product shall be mixed, stored, and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.
   ii) Booms - Contractor shall furnish non-rust booms.

m) Sprayer Clean up - Shall be conducted according to the label instructions. Avoiding contamination of the work site is the responsibility of the Contractor.

n) Other Requirements -
   - Application will take place in fall of 2025. The timing of the application will take place after fire season once fall weather patterns are predicted in the long-range weather forecast.
   - No ground disturbance allowed.

6) GENERAL TREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS

a) Regulations - The contractor shall comply with all Federal, State, and Local regulations. Whenever a specification, Agency, State, Federal law, or label direction has a contradiction, the most stringent interpretation shall take precedence.

b) Base of Operations - The Contractor shall provide such loading facilities as may be required for competent performance of contract. If loading sites are described in the Detailed Specifications or shown on the Work Location Map, the Government makes no warranty as to their availability or condition. Use of any loading area shall be arranged by

and at the discretion and risk of the Contractor, and the Government shall not be held responsible for any loss, mishap, or accident due to conditions of any loading facility used. Any applicable fees for loading facilities are the responsibility of the Contractor. If Contractor wishes to use BLM land, this must be approved in advance by the Project Inspector. The Contractor shall provide appropriate warning signs for traffic if roads are used as loading sites.

c) Environmental Conditions –

i) Precipitation in the form of rain, snow, or fog will halt herbicide application.
ii) Work Period - Spraying Operations will be permitted only during daylight hours. **The Contractor will have personnel on project site prior to commencing daily application, during application, and will notify COR or Project Inspector of changing weather conditions**. The COR or Project Inspector will allow Contractor to continue or stop application if weather factors dictate. The COR or Project Inspector will give the permission to start, approximately one (1) hour from notification of conditions, depending on location of project from the Carson City District Office.
iii) Wind - The Contractor shall follow the Label Section on Spray Drift Management - Wind. Local wind can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.
iv) Relative Humidity - Refer to the product label when making applications in low relative humidity conditions. Measurements can be obtained from local National Weather Service.
v) Site Conditions - The Contractor shall stop operation if inclement weather conditions (wind or rain) occur during the spraying operation. The contractor is responsible for following herbicide label instructions on proper spraying conditions, including wind speed.

d) Work stoppages - The Contractor agrees to work diligently to complete the application of the herbicide. Partial workdays will be counted as full days of performance time.

The Government may issue a suspend work order and/or partially terminate any portion of the work at any time when application conditions are considered sufficiently unfavorable to warrant stoppage. Stoppage shall continue until application operations are again authorized by the Government. No monetary compensation will be given to the contractor for work suspensions.

e) Risk and Damages - The Contractor shall assume all risks in connection with performance of the contract and shall be liable for and save Government harmless on account of any damages to persons or property in connection with the prosecution of the work, including the applicator or other employees of the Contractor. All roads (public and private) damaged or opened by the Contractor shall be restored at no cost to the Government to their condition prior to commencement of work.

f) Sensitive Areas - If sensitive, endangered, or threatened species (plant or animal) are discovered within the treatment area the contractor is to immediately notify the COR or vice versa. The Government may determine additional areas for avoidance, suspend work and/or partially terminate any portion of the work due to discoveries of sensitive, threatened, endangered species, archeological sites, and/or other sensitive sites during contract operations.

6. PROJECT INSPECTION

a) The COR and/or Project Inspector (PI) will be appointed by the Contracting Officer upon award of the contract. Such COR/PI will be responsible for giving the contractor any special instructions or guidance necessary to complete delivery as required by the contract. The BLM COR/PI will also monitor to determine uniformity of herbicide application. The COR or PI does not have the authority to modify or in any way amend the terms of this contract.

b) Field Quality Control –
   i) Tests for Uniformity - The Government representative will make tests to determine uniformity of herbicide application. Randomly spaced water sensitive cards or equivalent will be utilized.
   ii) Tests for Rate of Application - Rate of spraying will be determined from test applications and strip tests made prior to commencement of spraying operations to establish setting of the distribution mechanism.

c) Completion of contract - The Contract will be considered completed and payment due when all areas furnished to the Contractor by the Government have been sprayed to the standards specified above and all GPS data has been provided to the government. Test for uniformity will be made at the time of spraying, and final completion of the contract will be determined by these tests.

7. PERFORMANCE TIMEFRAME

a) The period of performance is from September 15, 2026 after the first wetting rain/snow event, and will be completed no later than January 31, 2027 (depending on weather and soil conditions), this will depend on the time needed by the Contractor to complete the herbicide application. Government preference is starting and completing the project as quickly as possible, however due to weather conditions during this time, soil moisture, soil temperature, snow cover, and time frames may need to be re-negotiated.

b) There will be a Pre-Work conference prior to the start of the project at an agreed upon date between the COR/PI and the Contractor. At the pre-work conference the Contractor shall provide the COR a written “work progress” plan that details his/her proposed workforce and schedule to provide for orderly completion of the work within the contract performance times. This work schedule must be acceptable to the government. At a minimum the schedule should reflect a work progress rate equal to the available amount of contract

performance time. The unit sequence work schedule will be determined by the COR at the pre-work conference and may be subject to change because of normal variations in weather conditions at no change in contract time or price.

c) The Contractor shall begin work on a day mutually agreed upon by the COR and Contractor within the period of performance date listed in the award. The Contractor shall continue performance of the work under the contract without delay or interruption except by causes beyond his control as defined by contract clauses, or by the receipt of a "Stop Work Order" issued by the Government. Failure to do so may be cause for termination. The Contractor shall complete all work required within the time specified.

8. PAYMENT FOR SERVICES

a) Payment for herbicide treatment will be processed following the submission of final shapefiles, within the designated boundaries satisfactorily treated in conformance with application specifications. Measurement will be made from either physical surveys of the areas or a computer-generated file created in a GPS Differential Guidance System at the option of the BLM. The shapefile will be used in ArcGIS for final acreage measurement. Acreages will be computed from horizontal distances as shown on maps at the option of the BLM.

b) If the quantity of a unit-priced item in this contract is an estimated quantity and the actual quantity of the unit-priced item varies more than 15 percent above or below the estimated quantity, an equitable adjustment in the contract price shall be made upon demand of either party. The equitable adjustment shall be based upon any increase or decrease in costs due solely to the variation above 115% or below 85% of the estimated quantity. If the quantity variation is such as to cause an increase in the time necessary for the completion the contractor may request, in writing, an extension of time, to be received by the Contracting Officer within 10 days from the beginning of the delay, or within such further period as may be granted by the Contracting Officer before the date of final settlement of the contract. Upon receipt of a written request for an extension, the Contracting Officer shall ascertain the facts and make an adjustment for extending the completion date as, in the judgment of the Contracting Officer, is justified.

9. SAFETY

a) Contractor is responsible for identification and avoidance of any and all hazards. All appropriate precautions shall be taken by the Contractor.

b) The contractor is responsible for providing a safety plan that identifies a point of contact in the event of any accident. The plan should include names and emergency phone numbers for personnel and facilities to contact, including Flight For Life/Life Flight/Care Flight, etc., in case an emergency warrants such actions. The plan should also include a description of on-site emergency procedures to follow in case of an accident. The plan

should identify the insurance company providing coverage and the pertinent group coverage number.

c) Transportation of herbicides - The Contractor shall be responsible for the transport of chemical herbicides used to fulfill the specifications of this contract to the Contractor's loading site. The Contractor shall secure herbicide containers in mixing area to prevent spillage. The Contractor shall load and transport herbicide from the pickup point to the work sites and shall be responsible for its protection from loss or damage due to weather, rodents, insects, theft, or any other hazard.

d) Protective clothing and equipment for contract employees exposed to herbicides - The Contractor shall supply protective clothing and equipment to contract workers that guarantee minimal exposure throughout the herbicide application process. The Contractor shall follow all advice on protective clothing and equipment which appears on the herbicide label and/or MSDS documentation. The Contractor shall make available cleanup facilities to contract employees exposed to herbicides or herbicide-contaminated equipment.

e) Storage of herbicides - The Contractor will be responsible for the proper storage of all chemical.

f) The Contractor shall mix herbicides in accordance with the proportions listed on the product labels. The Contractor shall provide adequate protective clothing and equipment for contract employees who mix the herbicides.

g) By law, the application of an herbicide, either directly or through drift, must not expose workers or other people. The Contractor shall be very aware and cautious of any environmental hazard present during herbicide application. Upon completion of herbicide application, the Contractor shall thoroughly clean equipment and dispose of waters, residues, rinses, and unused herbicides only according to EPA and Nevada State regulations. All empty herbicide containers will be tripled rinsed, labels removed, and punctured by the Contractor after mixing. The Contractor shall be responsible for disposal of the empty boxes, labels, and lids. The Contractor shall be responsible for disposal or recycling of the empty containers.

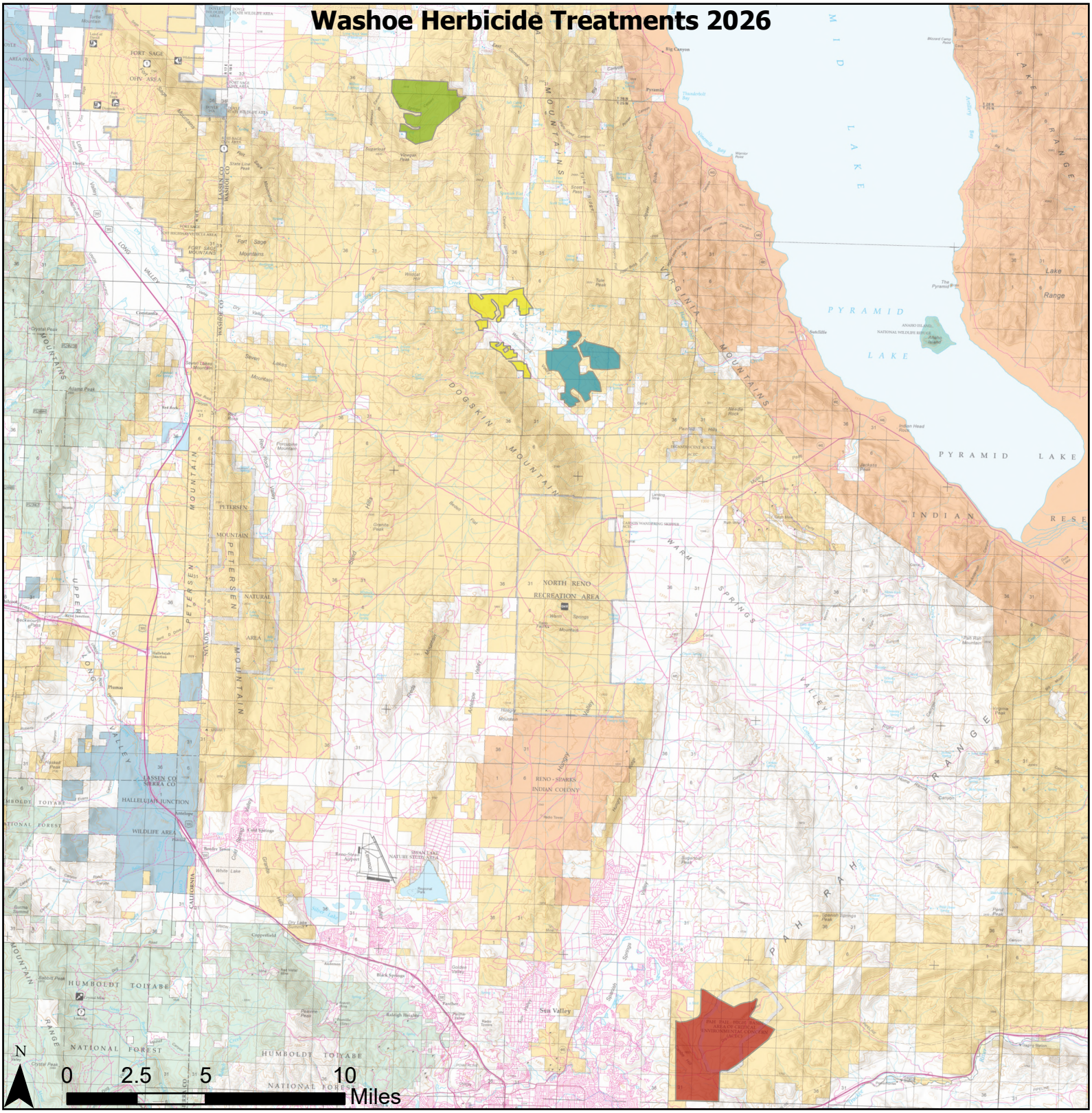
h) Spills and accidents - The Contractor shall be responsible if accidents and chemical spills occur. The Contractor shall report immediately spills and accidents to the BLM authorized officers and appropriate local authorities. The Contractor shall provide immediate treatment of contaminated or injured persons and seek professional medical attention when necessary. The Contractor shall control chemical spills quickly and shall secure additional help when the Contractor cannot effectively or safely handle the spill cleanup. Spills will be the responsibility of the Contractor and shall be cleaned up to the satisfaction of the local authorities.

10. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM

Aviation Utilization: If Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) will be utilized, please describe the

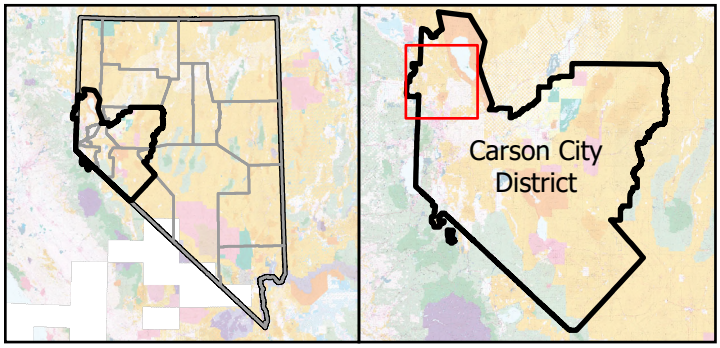
equipment to be used, compliant with OPM-35 and DOI covered UAS assessment Guide Version 4.0 (see attachments).

Washoe Herbicide Treatments 2026



Unit Name

- Gold Fire
- NW Virginia Mtns 2
- Winnemucca Valley 1
- Winnemucca Valley North



NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Unites States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Carson City District Office
5665 Morgan Mill Rd.
Carson City, NV 89701
(775) 885-6000

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

ATTACHMENT 4 ZIP FILE INCLUDED AS A SEPARATE ATTACHMENT AT WWW.SAM.GOV

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REGISTER OF WAGE DETERMINATIONS UNDER THE SERVICE CONTRACT ACT
By direction of the Secretary of Labor

Daniel W. Simms
Director

Division of Wage Determinations

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20210

Wage Determination No.: 2015-5595
Revision No.: 28
Date Of Last Revision: 5/13/2026

State: Nevada

Area: Nevada Counties of Storey and Washoe

Fringe Benefits Required Follow the Occupational Listing

OCCUPATION CODE - TITLE	FOOTNOTE	RATE
01000 - Administrative Support And Clerical Occupations		
01011 - Accounting Clerk I		19.80
01012 - Accounting Clerk II		22.22
01013 - Accounting Clerk III		24.86
01020 - Administrative Assistant		31.40
01035 - Court Reporter		21.51
01041 - Customer Service Representative I		15.93
01042 - Customer Service Representative II		17.38
01043 - Customer Service Representative III		19.51
01051 - Data Entry Operator I		17.79
01052 - Data Entry Operator II		19.41
01060 - Dispatcher, Motor Vehicle		23.12
01070 - Document Preparation Clerk		18.96
01090 - Duplicating Machine Operator		18.96
01111 - General Clerk I		18.16
01112 - General Clerk II		19.81
01113 - General Clerk III		22.24
01120 - Housing Referral Assistant		23.98
01141 - Messenger Courier		18.69
01191 - Order Clerk I		18.68
01192 - Order Clerk II		20.39
01261 - Personnel Assistant (Employment) I		18.57
01262 - Personnel Assistant (Employment) II		20.78
01263 - Personnel Assistant (Employment) III		23.17
01270 - Production Control Clerk		28.62
01290 - Rental Clerk		18.93
01300 - Scheduler, Maintenance		19.23
01311 - Secretary I		19.23
01312 - Secretary II		21.51
01313 - Secretary III		23.98
01320 - Service Order Dispatcher		20.67
01410 - Supply Technician		31.40
01420 - Survey Worker		21.08
01460 - Switchboard Operator/Receptionist		18.09
01531 - Travel Clerk I		20.06
01532 - Travel Clerk II		21.78
01533 - Travel Clerk III		23.59
01611 - Word Processor I		16.69
01612 - Word Processor II		18.73
01613 - Word Processor III		20.95
05000 - Automotive Service Occupations		
05005 - Automobile Body Repairer, Fiberglass		28.40
05010 - Automotive Electrician		23.87
05040 - Automotive Glass Installer		22.60
05070 - Automotive Worker		22.60
05110 - Mobile Equipment Servicer		20.06
05130 - Motor Equipment Metal Mechanic		25.20
05160 - Motor Equipment Metal Worker		22.60
05190 - Motor Vehicle Mechanic		25.20
05220 - Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper		18.57
05250 - Motor Vehicle Upholstery Worker		21.38
05280 - Motor Vehicle Wrecker		22.60
05310 - Painter, Automotive		23.87
05340 - Radiator Repair Specialist		22.60
05370 - Tire Repairer		18.45
05400 - Transmission Repair Specialist		25.20
07000 - Food Preparation And Service Occupations		
07010 - Baker		18.25

07041 - Cook I		19.19
07042 - Cook II		21.71
07070 - Dishwasher		15.10
07130 - Food Service Worker		15.89
07210 - Meat Cutter		23.07
07260 - Waiter/Waitress		11.61
09000 - Furniture Maintenance And Repair Occupations		
09010 - Electrostatic Spray Painter		23.96
09040 - Furniture Handler		15.27
09080 - Furniture Refinisher		22.85
09090 - Furniture Refinisher Helper		17.71
09110 - Furniture Repairer, Minor		20.41
09130 - Upholsterer		21.74
11000 - General Services And Support Occupations		
11030 - Cleaner, Vehicles		17.14
11060 - Elevator Operator		16.95
11090 - Gardener		25.05
11122 - Housekeeping Aide		16.95
11150 - Janitor		16.95
11210 - Laborer, Grounds Maintenance		20.00
11240 - Maid or Houseman		18.04
11260 - Pruner		18.48
11270 - Tractor Operator		23.20
11330 - Trail Maintenance Worker		20.00
11360 - Window Cleaner		18.39
12000 - Health Occupations		
12010 - Ambulance Driver		21.33
12011 - Breath Alcohol Technician		32.68
12012 - Certified Occupational Therapist Assistant		38.39
12015 - Certified Physical Therapist Assistant		34.74
12020 - Dental Assistant		25.71
12025 - Dental Hygienist		51.65
12030 - EKG Technician		40.51
12035 - Electroneurodiagnostic Technologist		40.51
12040 - Emergency Medical Technician		21.33
12071 - Licensed Practical Nurse I		29.22
12072 - Licensed Practical Nurse II		32.68
12073 - Licensed Practical Nurse III		36.42
12100 - Medical Assistant		21.96
12130 - Medical Laboratory Technician		30.64
12160 - Medical Record Clerk		20.42
12190 - Medical Record Technician		22.84
12195 - Medical Transcriptionist		20.17
12210 - Nuclear Medicine Technologist		71.81
12221 - Nursing Assistant I		16.22
12222 - Nursing Assistant II		18.25
12223 - Nursing Assistant III		19.92
12224 - Nursing Assistant IV		22.36
12235 - Optical Dispenser		22.09
12236 - Optical Technician		27.10
12250 - Pharmacy Technician		23.40
12280 - Phlebotomist		20.98
12305 - Radiologic Technologist		42.80
12311 - Registered Nurse I		28.08
12312 - Registered Nurse II		35.14
12313 - Registered Nurse II, Specialist		35.14
12314 - Registered Nurse III		41.55
12315 - Registered Nurse III, Anesthetist		41.55
12316 - Registered Nurse IV		49.82
12317 - Scheduler (Drug and Alcohol Testing)		40.48
12320 - Substance Abuse Treatment Counselor		33.47
13000 - Information And Arts Occupations		
13011 - Exhibits Specialist I		26.61
13012 - Exhibits Specialist II		32.97
13013 - Exhibits Specialist III		40.33
13041 - Illustrator I		26.61
13042 - Illustrator II		32.97
13043 - Illustrator III		40.33
13047 - Librarian		36.51
13050 - Library Aide/Clerk		22.38
13054 - Library Information Technology Systems Administrator		32.97
13058 - Library Technician		23.05
13061 - Media Specialist I		23.79
13062 - Media Specialist II		26.61
13063 - Media Specialist III		29.67
13071 - Photographer I		19.37
13072 - Photographer II		21.67
13073 - Photographer III		26.84
13074 - Photographer IV		32.83
13075 - Photographer V		39.72
13090 - Technical Order Library Clerk		27.82
13110 - Video Teleconference Technician		23.80
14000 - Information Technology Occupations		
14041 - Computer Operator I		22.29
14042 - Computer Operator II		24.93
14043 - Computer Operator III		27.79
14044 - Computer Operator IV		30.89
14045 - Computer Operator V		34.20
14071 - Computer Programmer I	(see 1)	25.57
14072 - Computer Programmer II	(see 1)	
14073 - Computer Programmer III	(see 1)	
14074 - Computer Programmer IV	(see 1)	

14101 - Computer Systems Analyst I	(see 1)	
14102 - Computer Systems Analyst II	(see 1)	
14103 - Computer Systems Analyst III	(see 1)	
14150 - Peripheral Equipment Operator		22.29
14160 - Personal Computer Support Technician		30.89
14170 - System Support Specialist		34.94
15000 - Instructional Occupations		
15010 - Aircrew Training Devices Instructor (Non-Rated)		33.17
15020 - Aircrew Training Devices Instructor (Rated)		40.13
15030 - Air Crew Training Devices Instructor (Pilot)		48.11
15050 - Computer Based Training Specialist / Instructor		33.17
15060 - Educational Technologist		34.68
15070 - Flight Instructor (Pilot)		48.11
15080 - Graphic Artist		24.47
15085 - Maintenance Test Pilot, Fixed, Jet/Prop		48.11
15086 - Maintenance Test Pilot, Rotary Wing		48.11
15088 - Non-Maintenance Test/Co-Pilot		48.11
15090 - Technical Instructor		24.06
15095 - Technical Instructor/Course Developer		29.43
15110 - Test Proctor		19.42
15120 - Tutor		19.42
16000 - Laundry, Dry-Cleaning, Pressing And Related Occupations		
16010 - Assembler		19.03
16030 - Counter Attendant		19.03
16040 - Dry Cleaner		21.75
16070 - Finisher, Flatwork, Machine		19.03
16090 - Presser, Hand		19.03
16110 - Presser, Machine, Drycleaning		19.03
16130 - Presser, Machine, Shirts		19.03
16160 - Presser, Machine, Wearing Apparel, Laundry		19.03
16190 - Sewing Machine Operator		22.66
16220 - Tailor		23.57
16250 - Washer, Machine		19.94
19000 - Machine Tool Operation And Repair Occupations		
19010 - Machine-Tool Operator (Tool Room)		27.99
19040 - Tool And Die Maker		33.73
21000 - Materials Handling And Packing Occupations		
21020 - Forklift Operator		23.90
21030 - Material Coordinator		28.62
21040 - Material Expediter		28.62
21050 - Material Handling Laborer		20.40
21071 - Order Filler		19.27
21080 - Production Line Worker (Food Processing)		23.90
21110 - Shipping Packer		21.09
21130 - Shipping/Receiving Clerk		21.09
21140 - Store Worker I		17.71
21150 - Stock Clerk		21.79
21210 - Tools And Parts Attendant		23.90
21410 - Warehouse Specialist		23.90
23000 - Mechanics And Maintenance And Repair Occupations		
23010 - Aerospace Structural Welder		42.33
23019 - Aircraft Logs and Records Technician		34.20
23021 - Aircraft Mechanic I		40.30
23022 - Aircraft Mechanic II		42.33
23023 - Aircraft Mechanic III		44.40
23040 - Aircraft Mechanic Helper		29.71
23050 - Aircraft, Painter		38.19
23060 - Aircraft Servicer		34.20
23070 - Aircraft Survival Flight Equipment Technician		38.19
23080 - Aircraft Worker		36.16
23091 - Aircrew Life Support Equipment (ALSE) Mechanic I		36.16
23092 - Aircrew Life Support Equipment (ALSE) Mechanic II		40.30
23110 - Appliance Mechanic		25.59
23120 - Bicycle Repairer		22.34
23125 - Cable Splicer		38.58
23130 - Carpenter, Maintenance		30.66
23140 - Carpet Layer		39.24
23160 - Electrician, Maintenance		30.63
23181 - Electronics Technician Maintenance I		30.35
23182 - Electronics Technician Maintenance II		32.06
23183 - Electronics Technician Maintenance III		33.83
23260 - Fabric Worker		28.46
23290 - Fire Alarm System Mechanic		29.29
23310 - Fire Extinguisher Repairer		26.70
23311 - Fuel Distribution System Mechanic		36.89
23312 - Fuel Distribution System Operator		29.39
23370 - General Maintenance Worker		23.87
23380 - Ground Support Equipment Mechanic		40.30
23381 - Ground Support Equipment Servicer		34.20
23382 - Ground Support Equipment Worker		36.16
23391 - Gunsmith I		26.70
23392 - Gunsmith II		30.10
23393 - Gunsmith III		33.55
23410 - Heating, Ventilation And Air-Conditioning Mechanic		29.37
23411 - Heating, Ventilation And Air Contidioning Mechanic (Research Facility)		31.84

23430 - Heavy Equipment Mechanic		36.20
23440 - Heavy Equipment Operator		36.15
23460 - Instrument Mechanic		33.55
23465 - Laboratory/Shelter Mechanic		31.78
23470 - Laborer		20.40
23510 - Locksmith		29.65
23530 - Machinery Maintenance Mechanic		32.80
23550 - Machinist, Maintenance		26.26
23580 - Maintenance Trades Helper		22.11
23591 - Metrology Technician I		33.55
23592 - Metrology Technician II		35.22
23593 - Metrology Technician III		36.95
23640 - Millwright		33.55
23710 - Office Appliance Repairer		24.54
23760 - Painter, Maintenance		25.34
23790 - Pipefitter, Maintenance		32.28
23810 - Plumber, Maintenance		30.59
23820 - Pneudraulic Systems Mechanic		33.55
23850 - Rigger		33.55
23870 - Scale Mechanic		30.10
23890 - Sheet-Metal Worker, Maintenance		30.93
23910 - Small Engine Mechanic		26.70
23931 - Telecommunications Mechanic I		33.41
23932 - Telecommunications Mechanic II		35.08
23950 - Telephone Lineman		28.53
23960 - Welder, Combination, Maintenance		25.52
23965 - Well Driller		32.13
23970 - Woodcraft Worker		33.55
23980 - Woodworker		26.70
24000 - Personal Needs Occupations		
24550 - Case Manager		21.02
24570 - Child Care Attendant		14.86
24580 - Child Care Center Clerk		18.52
24610 - Chore Aide		15.48
24620 - Family Readiness And Support Services Coordinator		21.02
24630 - Homemaker		21.02
25000 - Plant And System Operations Occupations		
25010 - Boiler Tender		36.89
25040 - Sewage Plant Operator		38.51
25070 - Stationary Engineer		36.89
25190 - Ventilation Equipment Tender		27.18
25210 - Water Treatment Plant Operator		38.51
27000 - Protective Service Occupations		
27004 - Alarm Monitor		31.77
27007 - Baggage Inspector		17.67
27008 - Corrections Officer		33.80
27010 - Court Security Officer		33.80
27030 - Detection Dog Handler		20.00
27040 - Detention Officer		33.80
27070 - Firefighter		32.39
27101 - Guard I		17.67
27102 - Guard II		20.00
27131 - Police Officer I		35.70
27132 - Police Officer II		39.67
28000 - Recreation Occupations		
28041 - Carnival Equipment Operator		17.18
28042 - Carnival Equipment Repairer		18.56
28043 - Carnival Worker		13.66
28210 - Gate Attendant/Gate Tender		17.15
28310 - Lifeguard		15.00
28350 - Park Attendant (Aide)		19.18
28510 - Recreation Aide/Health Facility Attendant		14.00
28515 - Recreation Specialist		23.76
28630 - Sports Official		15.28
28690 - Swimming Pool Operator		21.00
29000 - Stevedoring/Longshoremen Occupational Services		
29010 - Blocker And Bracer		30.10
29020 - Hatch Tender		30.10
29030 - Line Handler		30.10
29041 - Stevedore I		28.46
29042 - Stevedore II		31.78
30000 - Technical Occupations		
30010 - Air Traffic Control Specialist, Center (HFO)	(see 2)	46.25
30011 - Air Traffic Control Specialist, Station (HFO)	(see 2)	31.90
30012 - Air Traffic Control Specialist, Terminal (HFO)	(see 2)	35.12
30021 - Archeological Technician I		23.33
30022 - Archeological Technician II		26.09
30023 - Archeological Technician III		32.33
30030 - Cartographic Technician		32.33
30040 - Civil Engineering Technician		33.48
30051 - Cryogenic Technician I		35.02
30052 - Cryogenic Technician II		39.55
30061 - Drafter/CAD Operator I		23.33
30062 - Drafter/CAD Operator II		26.09
30063 - Drafter/CAD Operator III		29.10
30064 - Drafter/CAD Operator IV		35.80
30081 - Engineering Technician I		17.05
30082 - Engineering Technician II		19.13

30083 - Engineering Technician III		21.40
30084 - Engineering Technician IV		26.51
30085 - Engineering Technician V		32.42
30086 - Engineering Technician VI		39.23
30090 - Environmental Technician		27.14
30095 - Evidence Control Specialist		32.33
30210 - Laboratory Technician		23.43
30221 - Latent Fingerprint Technician I		39.30
30222 - Latent Fingerprint Technician II		43.41
30240 - Mathematical Technician		32.33
30361 - Paralegal/Legal Assistant I		23.33
30362 - Paralegal/Legal Assistant II		28.90
30363 - Paralegal/Legal Assistant III		35.34
30364 - Paralegal/Legal Assistant IV		42.76
30375 - Petroleum Supply Specialist		39.55
30390 - Photo-Optics Technician		32.33
30395 - Radiation Control Technician		39.55
30461 - Technical Writer I		30.04
30462 - Technical Writer II		35.23
30463 - Technical Writer III		41.25
30491 - Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Technician I		29.40
30492 - Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Technician II		35.57
30493 - Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Technician III		42.63
30494 - Unexploded (UXO) Safety Escort		29.40
30495 - Unexploded (UXO) Sweep Personnel		29.40
30501 - Weather Forecaster I		35.80
30502 - Weather Forecaster II		43.55
30620 - Weather Observer, Combined Upper Air Or Surface Programs	(see 2)	29.10
30621 - Weather Observer, Senior	(see 2)	32.33
31000 - Transportation/Mobile Equipment Operation Occupations		
31010 - Airplane Pilot		35.57
31020 - Bus Aide		16.94
31030 - Bus Driver		22.64
31043 - Driver Courier		19.53
31260 - Parking and Lot Attendant		13.16
31290 - Shuttle Bus Driver		18.07
31310 - Taxi Driver		12.46
31361 - Truckdriver, Light		21.09
31362 - Truckdriver, Medium		22.51
31363 - Truckdriver, Heavy		30.06
31364 - Truckdriver, Tractor-Trailer		30.06
99000 - Miscellaneous Occupations		
99020 - Cabin Safety Specialist		17.34
99030 - Cashier		14.66
99050 - Desk Clerk		16.24
99095 - Embalmer		27.37
99130 - Flight Follower		29.40
99251 - Laboratory Animal Caretaker I		17.85
99252 - Laboratory Animal Caretaker II		19.27
99260 - Marketing Analyst		31.61
99310 - Mortician		27.37
99410 - Pest Controller		21.49
99510 - Photofinishing Worker		15.45
99710 - Recycling Laborer		22.26
99711 - Recycling Specialist		25.82
99730 - Refuse Collector		24.45
99810 - Sales Clerk		17.05
99820 - School Crossing Guard		20.00
99830 - Survey Party Chief		45.11
99831 - Surveying Aide		30.42
99832 - Surveying Technician		33.07
99840 - Vending Machine Attendant		17.64
99841 - Vending Machine Repairer		21.48
99842 - Vending Machine Repairer Helper		17.64

Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors, applies to all contracts subject to the Service Contract Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is the victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Note: Executive Order 13658 generally applies to contracts subject to the Service Contract Act that were awarded on or between January 1, 2015 and January 29, 2022, and that have not been renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022. If a contract is subject to Executive Order 13658, the contractor must pay all covered workers at least $13.65 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the cor
Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under Executive Order 13658 is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

ALL OCCUPATIONS LISTED ABOVE RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING BENEFITS:

HEALTH & WELFARE: $5.55 per hour, up to 40 hours per week, or $222.00 per week or $962.00 per month

HEALTH & WELFARE EO 13706: $5.09 per hour, up to 40 hours per week, or $203.60 per week, or $882.27 per month*

*This rate is to be used only when compensating employees for performance on an SCA-covered contract also covered by EO 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors. A contractor may not receive credit toward its SCA obligations for any paid sick leave provided pursuant to EO 13706.

VACATION: 2 weeks paid vacation after 1 year of service with a contractor or successor, 3 weeks after 5 years, and 4 weeks after 15 years. Length of service includes the whole span of continuous service with the present contractor or successor, wherever employed, and with the predecessor contractors in the performance of similar work at the same Federal facility. (Reg. 29 CFR 4.173)

HOLIDAYS: A minimum of eleven paid holidays per year: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. (A contractor may substitute for any of the named holidays another day off with pay in accordance with a plan communicated to the employees involved.) (See 29 CFR 4.174)

THE OCCUPATIONS WHICH HAVE NUMBERED FOOTNOTES IN PARENTHESES RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING:

1) COMPUTER EMPLOYEES: This wage determination does not apply to any individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, as defined in 29 C.F.R. Part 541. (See 41 C.F.R. 6701(3)). Because most Computer Systems Analysts and Computer Programmers who are paid at least $27.63 per hour (or at least $684 per week if paid on a salary or fee basis) likely qualify as exempt computer professionals under 29 U.S.C. 213(a)(1) and 29 U.S.C. 213(a)(17), this wage determination may not include wage rates for all occupations within those job families. In such instances, a conformance will be necessary if there are nonexempt employees in these job families working on the contract.

Job titles vary widely and change quickly in the computer industry, and are not determinative of whether an employee is an exempt computer professional. To be exempt, computer employees who satisfy the compensation requirements must also have a primary duty that consists of:

(1) The application of systems analysis techniques and procedures, including consulting with users, to determine hardware, software or system functional specifications;

(2) The design, development, documentation, analysis, creation, testing or modification of computer systems or programs, including prototypes, based on and related to user or system design specifications;

(3) The design, documentation, testing, creation or modification of computer programs related to machine operating systems; or

(4) A combination of the aforementioned duties, the performance of which requires the same level of skills. (29 C.F.R. 541.400).

Any computer employee who meets the applicable compensation requirements and the above duties test qualifies as an exempt computer professional under both section 13(a)(1) and section 13(a)(17) of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Field Assistance Bulletin No. 2006-3 (Dec. 14, 2006)). Accordingly, this wage determination will not apply to any exempt computer employee regardless of which of these two exemptions is utilized.

2) AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS AND WEATHER OBSERVERS - NIGHT PAY & SUNDAY PAY: If you work at night as part of a regular tour of duty, you will earn a night differential and receive an additional 10% of basic pay for any hours worked between 6pm and 6am. If you are a full-time employed (40 hours a week) and Sunday is part of your regularly scheduled workweek, you are paid at your rate of basic pay plus a Sunday premium of 25% of your basic rate for each hour of Sunday work which is not overtime (i.e. occasional work on Sunday outside the normal tour of duty is considered overtime work).

** HAZARDOUS PAY DIFFERENTIAL **

An 8 percent differential is applicable to employees employed in a position that represents a high degree of hazard when working with or in close proximity to ordnance, explosives, and incendiary materials. This includes work such as screening, blending, dying, mixing, and pressing of sensitive ordnance, explosives, and pyrotechnic compositions such as lead azide, black powder and photoflash powder. All dry-house activities involving propellants or explosives. Demilitarization, modification, renovation, demolition, and maintenance operations on sensitive ordnance, explosives and incendiary materials. All operations involving re-grading and cleaning of artillery ranges.

A 4 percent differential is applicable to employees employed in a position that represents a low degree of hazard when working with, or in close proximity to ordnance, (or employees possibly adjacent to) explosives and incendiary materials which involves potential injury such as laceration of hands, face, or arms of the employee engaged in the operation, irritation of the skin, minor burns and the like; minimal damage to immediate or adjacent work area or equipment being used. All operations involving, unloading, storage, and hauling of ordnance, explosive, and incendiary ordnance material other than small arms ammunition. These differentials are only applicable to work that has been specifically designated by the agency for ordnance, explosives, and incendiary material differential pay.

** UNIFORM ALLOWANCE **

If employees are required to wear uniforms in the performance of this contract (either by the terms of the Government contract, by the employer, by the state or local law, etc.), the cost of furnishing such uniforms and maintaining (by laundering or dry cleaning) such uniforms is an expense that may not be borne by an employee where such cost reduces the hourly rate below that required by the

determination. The Department of Labor will accept payment in accordance with the following standards as compliance:

The contractor or subcontractor is required to furnish all employees with an adequate number of uniforms without cost or to reimburse employees for the actual cost of the uniforms. In addition, where uniform cleaning and maintenance is made the responsibility of the employee, all contractors and subcontractors subject to this wage determination shall (in the absence of a bona fide collective bargaining agreement providing for a different amount, or the furnishing of contrary affirmative proof as to the actual cost), reimburse all employees for such cleaning and maintenance at a rate of $3.35 per week (or $.67 cents per day). However, in those instances where the uniforms furnished are made of """"wash and wear"""" materials, may be routinely washed and dried with other personal garments, and do not require any special treatment such as dry cleaning, daily washing, or commercial laundering in order to meet the cleanliness or appearance standards set by the terms of the Government contract, by the contractor, by law, or by the nature of the work, there is no requirement that employees be reimbursed for uniform maintenance costs.

** SERVICE CONTRACT ACT DIRECTORY OF OCCUPATIONS **

The duties of employees under job titles listed are those described in the """"Service Contract Act Directory of Occupations"""", Fifth Edition (Revision 1), dated September 2015, unless otherwise indicated.

** REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND WAGE RATE, Standard Form 1444 (SF-1444) **

Conformance Process:

The contracting officer shall require that any class of service employee which is not listed herein and which is to be employed under the contract (i.e., the work to be performed is not performed by any classification listed in the wage determination), be classified by the contractor so as to provide a reasonable relationship (i.e., appropriate level of skill comparison) between such unlisted classifications and the classifications listed in the wage determination (See 29 CFR 4.6(b)(2)(i)). Such conforming procedures shall be initiated by the contractor prior to the performance of contract work by such unlisted class(es) of employees (See 29 CFR 4.6(b)(2)(ii)). The Wage and Hour Division shall make a final determination of conformed classification, wage rate, and/or fringe benefits which shall be paid to all employees performing in the classification from the first day of work on which contract work is performed by them in the classification. Failure to pay such unlisted employees the compensation agreed upon by the interested parties and/or fully determined by the Wage and Hour Division retroactive to the date such class of employees commenced contract work shall be a violation of the Act and this contract. (See 29 CFR 4.6(b)(2)(v)). When multiple wage determinations are included in a contract, a separate SF-1444 should be prepared for each wage determination to which a class(es) is to be conformed.

The process for preparing a conformance request is as follows:

1) When preparing the bid, the contractor identifies the need for a conformed occupation(s) and computes a proposed rate(s).

2) After contract award, the contractor prepares a written report listing in order the proposed classification title(s), a Federal grade equivalency (FGE) for each proposed classification(s), job description(s), and rationale for proposed wage rate(s), including information regarding the agreement or disagreement of the authorized representative of the employees involved, or where there is no authorized representative, the employees themselves. This report should be submitted to the contracting officer no later than 30 days after such unlisted class(es) of employees performs any contract work.

3) The contracting officer reviews the proposed action and promptly submits a report of the action, together with the agency's recommendations and pertinent information including the position of the contractor and the employees, to the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, for review (See 29 CFR 4.6(b)(2)(ii)).

4) Within 30 days of receipt, the Wage and Hour Division approves, modifies, or disapproves the action via transmittal to the agency contracting officer, or notifies the contracting officer that additional time will be required to process the request.

5) The contracting officer transmits the Wage and Hour Division's decision to the contractor.

6) Each affected employee shall be furnished by the contractor with a written copy of such determination or it shall be posted as a part of the wage determination (See 29 CFR 4.6(b)(2)(iii)).

Information required by the Regulations must be submitted on SF-1444 or bond paper.

When preparing a conformance request, the """"Service Contract Act Directory of Occupations"""" should be used to compare job definitions to ensure that duties requested are not performed by a classification already listed in the wage determination. Remember, it is not the job title, but the required tasks that determine whether a class is included in an established wage determination. Conformances may not be used to artificially split, combine, or subdivide classifications listed in the wage determination (See 29 CFR 4.152(c)(1))."""

Contract Clauses (06/30/2026)

52.252-2 Clauses Incorporated by Reference. (FEB 1998)

This contract incorporates one or more clauses by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically at this/these address(es):

FAR Clauses: www.acquisition.gov/far/part-52

DOI Clauses: www.acquisition.gov/diar/part-1452-solicitation-provisions-and-contract-clauses

Revolutionary FAR Overhaul Clauses: www.acquisition.gov/far-overhaul/far-part-deviation-guide/far-overhaul-part-52

(End of clause)

Clauses Incorporated by Reference

52.203-19 Prohibition on Requiring Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements (JAN 2017)

52.204-13 System for Award Management Maintenance. (DEVIATION MAR 2026)

52.204-14 Service Contract Reporting Requirements (DEVIATION MAR 2026)

52.204-19 Incorporation by Reference of Representations and Certifications (DEVIATION MAR 2026)

52.209-6 Protecting the Government's Interest When Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.209-10 Prohibition on Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.212-4 Terms and Conditions—Commercial Products and Commercial Services. (DEVIATION MAR 2026)

52.219-6 Notice of Total Small Business Set-Aside (DEVIATION JAN 2026)

52.219-28 Post-Award Small Business Program Representation (DEVIATION JAN 2026)

52.222-3 Convict Labor (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.222-35 Equal Opportunity for Veterans (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.222-36 Equal Opportunity for Workers with Disabilities (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.222-37 Employment Reports on Veterans (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.222-41 Service Contract Labor Standards (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.222-42 Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires (MAY 2014)

52.222-43, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Labor Standards-Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts) (AUG 2018)

52.222-50 Combatting Trafficking in Persons (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.222-54 Employment Eligibility Verification (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.222-55 Minimum Wages for Contractor Workers under Executive Order 14026 (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.222-62 Paid Sick Leave Under Executive Order 13706 (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.222-90 Addressing DEI Discrimination by Federal Contractors (DEVIATION APR 2026)

52.223-23 Sustainable Products (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.226-8 Encouraging Contractor Policies to Ban Text Messaging While Driving (MAY 2024)

52.232-34 Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer-System for Award Management (OCT 2018)

52.232-40 Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors (MAR 2023)

52.233-3 Protest After Award. (AUG 1996) - Alternate I (JUN 1985)

52.233-4 Applicable Law for Breach of Contract Claim (OCT 2004)

52.237-2 Protection of Government Buildings, Equipment, and Vegetation. (APR 1984)

52.240-91 Security Prohibitions and Exclusions (DEVIATION MAR 2026)

52.242-13 Bankruptcy. (JUL 1995)

52.242-15 Stop-Work Order. (AUG 1989)

52.242-17 Government Delay of Work. (APR 1984)

52.244-6 Subcontracts for Commercial Products and Commercial Services (DEVIATION MAY 2026)

52.245-1 Government Property (SEP 2021)

52.245-9 Use and Charges (APR 2012)

Clauses Incorporated by Full Text

52.252-6 Authorized Deviations in Clauses. (NOV 2020)

(a) The use in this solicitation or contract of any Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR Chapter 1) clause with an authorized deviation is indicated by the addition of (DEVIATION) after the date of the clause.

(b) The use in this solicitation or contract of any Department of the Interior Regulation (48 CFR 14) clause with an authorized deviation is indicated by the addition of (DEVIATION) after the name of the regulation.

(End of clause)

1452.201-70 Authorities and delegations. (SEP 2011)

(a) The Contracting Officer is the only individual authorized to enter into or terminate this contract, modify any term or condition of this contract, waive any requirement of this contract, or accept nonconforming work.

(b) The Contracting Officer will designate a Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) at time of award. The COR will be responsible for technical monitoring of the contractor's performance and deliveries. The COR will be appointed in writing, and a copy of the appointment will be furnished to the Contractor. Changes to this delegation will be made by written changes to the existing appointment or by issuance of a new appointment.

(c) The COR is not authorized to perform, formally or informally, any of the following actions:

(1) Promise, award, agree to award, or execute any contract, contract modification, or notice of intent that changes or may change this contract;

(2) Waive or agree to modification of the delivery schedule;

(3) Make any final decision on any contract matter subject to the Disputes Clause;

(4) Terminate, for any reason, the Contractor's right to proceed;

(5) Obligate in any way, the payment of money by the Government.

(d) The Contractor shall comply with the written or oral direction of the Contracting Officer or authorized representative(s) acting within the scope and authority of the appointment memorandum. The Contractor need not proceed with direction that it considers to have been issued without proper authority. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer in writing, with as much detail as possible, when the COR has taken an action or has issued direction (written or oral) that the Contractor considers to exceed

the COR's appointment, within 3 days of the occurrence. Unless otherwise provided in this contract, the Contractor assumes all costs, risks, liabilities, and consequences of performing any work it is directed to perform that falls within any of the categories defined in paragraph (c) prior to receipt of the Contracting Officer's response issued under paragraph (e) of this clause.

(e) The Contracting Officer shall respond in writing within 30 days to any notice made under paragraph (d) of this clause. A failure of the parties to agree upon the nature of a direction, or upon the contract action to be taken with respect thereto, shall be subject to the provisions of the Disputes clause of this contract.

(f) The Contractor shall provide copies of all correspondence to the Contracting Officer and the COR.

(g) Any action(s) taken by the Contractor, in response to any direction given by any person acting on behalf of the Government or any Government official other than the Contracting Officer or the COR acting within his or her appointment, shall be at the Contractor's risk.

(End of clause)

1452.204-70 Release of Claims (JUL 1996)

After completion of work and prior to final payment, the Contractor shall furnish the Contracting Officer with a release of claims against the United States relating to this contract. The Release of Claims form (DI-137) shall be used for this purpose. The form provides for exception of specified claims from operation of the release.

(End of clause)

DOI ELECTRONIC INVOICING Electronic Invoicing and Payment Requirements - Invoice Processing Platform (IPP) (February 2021)

Payment requests must be submitted electronically through the U. S. Department of the Treasury's Invoice Processing Platform System (IPP).

"Payment request" means any request for contract financing payment or invoice payment by the Contractor. To constitute a proper invoice, the payment request must comply with the requirements identified in the applicable Prompt Payment clause included in the contract, or the clause 52.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions - Commercial Items included in commercial item contracts. The IPP website address is: https://www.ipp.gov.

Under this contract, the following documents are required to be submitted as an attachment to the IPP invoice:

1. A copy of the Contractor¿s invoice, to include the finalized OF-286 invoice from the incident.
2. The contract number.
3. The invoice number.
4. Dates of transactions.
5. A description of the line items being bille
6. The unit prices for each line item.
7. Quantities for each line item.
8. Total amount of each line item.
9. Overall invoice total.
10. All receipts for travel (meals, lodging, transportation).

The Contractor must use the IPP website to register access and use IPP for submitting requests for payment. The Contractor Government Business Point of Contact (as listed in SAM) will receive enrollment instructions via email from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (FRBSTL) within 3 - 5 business days of the contract award date. Contractor assistance with enrollment can be obtained by contacting the IPP Production Helpdesk via email IPPCustomerSupport@fiscal.treasury.gov or phone (866) 973-3131.

If the Contractor is unable to comply with the requirement to use IPP for submitting invoices for payment, the Contractor must submit a waiver request in writing to the Contracting Officer with its proposal or quotation.

(End of Local Clause)

Solicitation Provisions

52.252-1 Solicitation Provisions Incorporated by Reference (FEB 1998)

This solicitation incorporates one or more solicitation provisions by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. The offeror is cautioned that the listed provisions may include blocks that must be completed by the offeror and submitted with its quotation or offer. In lieu of submitting the full text of those provisions, the offeror may identify the provision by paragraph identifier and provide the appropriate information with its quotation or offer. Also, the full text of a solicitation provision may be accessed electronically at this/these address(es):

FAR Provisions: www.acquisition.gov/far/part-52
DOI Provisions: www.acquisition.gov/diar/part-1452-solicitation-provisions-and-contract-clauses
Revolutionary FAR Overhaul Provisions: www.acquisition.gov/far-overhaul/far-part-deviation-guide/far-overhaul-part-52

(End of provision)

Provisions Incorporated by Reference

52.203-11 Certification and Disclosure Regarding Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions (SEP 2024)

52.203-18 Prohibition on Contracting with Entities that Require Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements—Representation (JAN 2017)

52.204-7 System for Award Management (DEVIATION MAR 2026)

52.209-12 Certification Regarding Tax Matters. (OCT 2020)

52.240-90 Security Prohibitions and Exclusions Representations and Certifications (DEVIATION MAR 2026)

52.212-1 Instructions to Offerors—Commercial Products and Commercial Services. (DEVIATION MAR 2026)

(a) *Submission of offers*. Submit signed and dated offers to the office specified in this solicitation at or before the exact time specified in this solicitation. As a minimum, offers shall include—

(1) The solicitation number;

(2) The name, address, telephone number of the Offeror;

(3) The Offeror's Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) and, if applicable, Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) indicator;

(4) Information necessary to evaluate the factors contained in the provision at 52.212-2 or as described in the solicitation;

(5) Responses to provisions that require Offeror completion of information, representations, and certifications (other than those collected via the System for Award Management (SAM)); and

(6) A statement specifying the extent of agreement with all terms, conditions, and provisions included in the solicitation and any solicitation amendments.

(b) *Period for acceptance of offers*. The Offeror agrees to hold the prices in its offer firm for 60 calendar days from the date specified for receipt of offers, unless another time period is specified in an addendum to the solicitation.

(c) *Late submissions, modifications, revisions, and withdrawals of offers*.

(1) Offerors are responsible for submitting offers and any modifications or revisions to the Government office designated in the solicitation by the time specified in the solicitation.

(2) Any offer, modification, or revision received after the time specified for receipt of offers is "late" and will not be considered unless it is received before award is made and the Contracting Officer determines that accepting the late offer would not unduly delay the acquisition. However, a late modification of an otherwise successful offer that makes its terms more favorable to the Government will be considered at any time it is received and may be accepted.

(3) If an emergency or unanticipated event interrupts normal Government processes so that offers cannot be received at the Government office designated for receipt of offers by the exact time specified in the solicitation, and urgent Government requirements preclude amendment of the solicitation or other notice of an extension of the closing date, the time specified for receipt of offers will be deemed to be extended to the same time of day specified in the solicitation on the first work day on which normal Government processes resume.

(4) Offerors may withdraw their offers by written notice to the Government received at any time before award.

(d) *Contract award (not applicable to Invitation for Bids)*. The Government intends to evaluate offers and award a contract without discussions with Offerors. Therefore, the Offeror's initial offer should contain the Offeror's best terms. However, the Government reserves the right to conduct discussions, if necessary. The Government may reject any or all offers if such action is in the public interest, accept other than the lowest offer, and waive informalities and minor irregularities in offers received.

(e) *Debriefings*. If a postaward debriefing is given to requesting Offerors, the Government will disclose the following information, if applicable:

(1) The agency's evaluation of the significant weak or deficient factors in the debriefed Offeror's offer.

(2) The overall evaluated cost or price and technical rating of the successful Offeror and the debriefed Offeror and past performance information on the debriefed Offeror.

(3) The overall ranking of all Offerors when any ranking was developed by the agency during source selection.

(4) A summary of the rationale for award.

(5) For acquisitions of commercial products, the make and model of the product to be delivered by the successful Offeror.

(6) Reasonable responses to relevant questions posed by the debriefed Offeror as to whether the agency followed source-selection procedures set forth in the solicitation, applicable regulations, and other applicable authorities.

(End of provision)

52.212-2 Evaluation—Commercial Products and Commercial Services. (DEVIATION MAR 2026)

(a) Evaluation factors. The Government will award a contract resulting from this solicitation to the responsible Offeror (Quoter) whose offer conforming to the solicitation will be most advantageous to the Government, price and other factors considered. The following factors will be used to evaluate offers:

Basis for Award (Comparative Evaluation)

1. General:

The Government will award a purchase order resulting from this solicitation to the responsible quoter whose quote is most advantageous to the Government, price and evaluation factors identified below. This acquisition is being conducted under the Acquisition of Commercial Products and Commercial Services of FAR Part 12.

2. Evaluation Process:

In accordance with FAR 12.203(c)(2) (FAR Overhaul - Part 12 | Acquisition.GOV) the Government will perform a comparative evaluation of quotes. A comparative evaluation is defined as the act of comparing one quote to another in a side-by-side fashion.

- **No Formal Scoring:** The Government is not required to use formal evaluation plans, precise weighting, or adjectival scoring (e.g., "Excellent" or "Blue").
- **Direct Comparison:** IAW FAR 12.203(b), Quotes will be compared against one another to determine which provides the best value. The Government will use their professional business judgment to determine if a quote's technical superiority or more favorable terms (e.g., faster delivery, longer warranty) justifies a higher price.
- **Price Consideration:** The Government may make an award to other than the lowest priced quote if it is determined to provide the best value. Award is not automatically made to the quoter submitting the lowest price. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to make no award at all. The Government may conduct a price analysis at any point during the evaluation to assist in determining a best value at a fair and reasonable price.
- **Quote Evaluation Approach:** IAW FAR 12.203(c) and (c)(1) Quotations evaluated in an efficient and minimally burdensome fashion. Government will consider all quotations or offers that are received timely.

3. Evaluation Factors:

The following factors will be used to evaluate quotes and quotes must first meet the minimum technical requirements to be considered for award:

- **Technical Capability**: Ability to meet the specifications in the Statement of Work. (narrative response of no longer than 10 pages).

  (A) Technical approach narrative must demonstrate the offeror's understanding of the project requirements, the scope of work, and the contract documents. Identify and address the specific needs and unique requirements for the scope, location, and schedule of this project.

  (B) Demonstrate necessary expertise, licensing, certification, or other documentation and rationale to complete the contract requirements.

  (C) Demonstrate understanding of how to organize, staff, and manage the contract, as well as the means and methods that will be used to accomplish the contract requirements.

  (D) Demonstrate an understanding of project requirements for safety, sustainability, energy efficiency and risk management.

  (E) Provide a schedule to show how work described in the SOW will be completed within the Period of Performance.

- **Relevant Experience**: Provide a list of at least five (5) jobs completed or ongoing, in the past five (5) years in which you acted as a Prime Contractor or Sub-Contractor responsible for providing similar/services. Each job description must contain the following information:
  •The name of job
  •The job start and end dates
  •A brief description of services provided and the location/size of the job
  •The owner of job
  •The owner's Contact information
  •The total dollar value of the job

- **Past Performance**: Past performance will be evaluated to assess the level of confidence the Government has that the offeror will be successful in performing the tasks outlined for this effort in the SOW based on the extent to which an offeror has successfully performed and managed contracts, similar in nature to this acquisition. The recency and relevance of past performance, source of information, context of the data, and general trends in performance will be considered. The Government will consider performance quality of the offeror's past performance by determining how well the contractor performed to establish a qualitative overall risk assessment rating for the past performance factor. Other Sources of Information. In evaluating past performance, the Government may consider data provided by the quoter, as well as, past performance data on other projects obtained from other available sources, such as the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS), the System for Award Management (SAM) or other Government databases; interviews with COs, Contracting Officer's Representatives (CORs), and/or Project Inspectors with specific knowledge of the quoter's performance to conclude general trends in the quality of work in the quoter's performance record. While the Government may consider all available information and sources, the burden to provide complete, recent, and relevant past performance information rests with the quoter. If a performance record is so sparse that no meaningful confidence assessment rating can be reasonably assigned, a neutral confidence rating will be assessed.

  Provide past performance references can include the following information:

  1. Name of Project
  2. Location of Project
  3. Contract Number
  4. Period of Performance
  5. Total cost for Project
  6. Name of Agency/Entity
  7. Point of Contact for Agency/Entity (including Phone & Fax Numbers)
  8. Complete and thorough description of services performed Description should include specifics about the scope of projects completed.

- **Price**: Total evaluated price.

(End of provision)

APPENDIX B

HERBICIDE TREATMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

APPENDIX B

HERBICIDE TREATMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

This section identifies standard operating procedures (SOPs) that will be followed by the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (USDI BLM) under all alternatives to ensure that risks to human health and the environment from herbicide treatment actions will be kept to a minimum. Standard operating procedures are the management controls and performance standards required for vegetation management treatments. These practices are intended to protect and enhance natural resources that could be affected by future vegetation treatments.

Prevention of Weeds and Early Detection and Rapid Response

Once weed populations become established, infestations can increase and expand in size. Weeds colonize highly disturbed ground and invade plant communities that have been degraded, but are also capable of invading intact communities. Therefore, prevention, early detection, and rapid response are the most cost-effective methods of weed control. Prevention, early detection, and rapid response strategies that reduce the need for vegetative treatments for noxious weeds should lead to a reduction in the number of acres treated using herbicides in the future by reducing or preventing weed establishment.

As stated in the BLM's *Partners Against Weeds: An Action Plan for the BLM*, prevention and public education are the highest priority weed management activities. Priorities are as follows:

- Priority 1: Take actions to prevent or minimize the need for vegetation control when and where feasible, considering the management objectives of the site.
- Priority 2: Use effective nonchemical methods of vegetation control when and where feasible.
- Priority 3: Use herbicides after considering the effectiveness of all potential methods or in combination with other methods or controls.

Prevention is best accomplished by ensuring the seeds and vegetatively reproductive plant parts of new weed species are not introduced into new areas.

The BLM is required to develop a noxious weed risk assessment when it is determined that an action may introduce or spread noxious weeds or when known habitat exists. If the risk is moderate or high, the BLM may modify the project to reduce the likelihood of weeds infesting the site, and to identify control measures to be implemented if weeds do infest the site.

To prevent the spread of weeds, the BLM takes actions to minimize the amount of existing non-target vegetation that is disturbed or destroyed during project or vegetation treatment actions (Table B-1). During project planning, the following steps are taken:

- Incorporate measures to prevent introduction or spread of weeds into project layout, design, alternative evaluation, and project decisions.
- During environmental analysis for projects and maintenance programs, assess weed risks, analyze potential treatment of high-risk sites for weed establishment and spread, and identify prevention practices.
- Determine prevention and maintenance needs, to include the use of herbicides if needed, at the onset of project planning.
- Avoid or remove sources of weed seed and propagules to prevent new weed infestations and the spread of existing weeds.

During project development, weed infestations are prioritized for treatment in project operating areas and along access routes. Weeds present on or near the site are identified, a risk assessment is completed, and weeds are controlled as necessary. Project staging areas are weed free, and travel through weed infested areas is avoided or minimized. Examples of prevention actions to be followed during project activities include cleaning all equipment and clothing before entering the project site; avoiding soil disturbance and the creation of other

soil conditions that promote weed germination and establishment; and using weed-free seed, hay, mulch, gravel, soil, and mineral materials on public lands where there is a state or county program in place.

Conditions that enhance invasive species abundance should be addressed when developing mitigation and prevention plans for activities on public lands. These conditions include excessive disturbance associated with road maintenance, poor grazing management, and high levels of recreational use. If livestock grazing is managed to maintain the vigor of native perennial plants, particularly grasses, the chance of weeds invading rangeland is much less. By carefully managing recreational use and educating the public on the potential impacts of recreational activities on vegetation, the amount of damage to native vegetation and soil can be minimized at high use areas, such as campgrounds and off-highway vehicle (OHV) trails. Early detection in recreation areas is focused on roads and trails, where much of the weed spread occurs.

The BLM participates in the National Early Warning and Rapid Response System for Invasive Plants (Figure B-1). The goal of this System to minimize the establishment and spread of new invasive species through a coordinated framework of public and private processes by:

- Early detection and reporting of suspected new plant species to appropriate officials;
- Identification and vouchering of submitted specimens by designated specialists;
- Verification of suspected new state, regional, and national plant records;
- Archival of new records in designated regional and plant databases;
- Rapid assessment of confirmed new records; and
- Rapid response to verified new infestations that are determined to be invasive.

Herbicide Treatment Planning

BLM Manual 9011 (*Chemical Pest Control*) outlines the policies, and BLM Handbook H-9011-1 (*Chemical Pest Control*) outlines the procedures, for use of herbicides on public lands. As part of policy, the BLM is required to thoroughly evaluate the need for chemical treatments and their potential for impact on the environment. The BLM is required to use only U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)-registered herbicides that have been properly evaluated under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and to carefully follow label directions and additional BLM requirements.

An operational plan is developed and updated for each herbicide project. The plan includes information on project specifications, key personnel responsibilities, and communication, safety, spill response, and emergency procedures. For application of herbicides not approved for aquatic use, the plan should also specify minimum buffer widths between treatment areas and water bodies. Recommended widths are provided in BLM Handbook H-9011-1 (*Chemical Pest Control*), but actual buffers are site and herbicide active ingredient specific, and are determined based on a scientific analysis of environmental factors, such as climate, topography, vegetation, and weather; timing and method of application; and herbicide risks to humans and non-target species. Table B-2 summarizes important SOPs that should be used when applying herbicides to help protect resources of concern on public lands.

Revegetation

Disturbed areas may be reseeded or planted with desirable vegetation when the native plant community cannot recover and occupy the site sufficiently.

Determining the need for revegetation is an integral part of developing a vegetation treatment. The most important component of the process is determining whether active (seeding/planting) or passive (natural recovery) revegetation is appropriate.

U.S. Department of the Interior policy states, "Natural recovery by native plant species is preferable to planting or seeding, either of natives or non-natives. However, planting or seeding should be used only if necessary to prevent unacceptable erosion or resist competition from non-native invasive species" (620 Departmental Memorandum 3 2004). This policy is reiterated in the USDI *Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation* Manual, the BLM *Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation* Manual (BLM H-1742-1), and the *Interagency Burned Area Rehabilitation Guidebook*.

TABLE B-1
Prevention Measures

BLM Activity	Prevention Measure
Project Planning	• Incorporate prevention measures into project layout and design, alternative evaluation, and project decisions to prevent the introduction or spread of weeds. • Determine prevention and maintenance needs, including the use of herbicides, at the onset of project planning. • Before ground-disturbing activities begin, inventory weed infestations and prioritize areas for treatment in project operating areas and along access routes. • Remove sources of weed seed and propagules to prevent the spread of existing weeds and new weed infestations. • Pre-treat high-risk sites for weed establishment and spread before implementing projects. • Post weed awareness messages and prevention practices at strategic locations such as trailheads, roads, boat launches, and public land kiosks. • Coordinate project activities with nearby herbicide applications to maximize the cost-effectiveness of weed treatments.
Project Development	• Minimize soil disturbance to the extent practical, consistent with project objectives. • Avoid creating soil conditions that promote weed germination and establishment. • To prevent weed germination and establishment, retain native vegetation in and around project activity areas and keep soil disturbance to a minimum, consistent with project objectives. • Locate and use weed-free project staging areas. Avoid or minimize all types of travel through weed-infested areas, or restrict travel to periods when the spread of seeds or propagules is least likely. • Prevent the introduction and spread of weeds caused by moving weed-infested sand, gravel, borrow, and fill material. • Inspect material sources on site, and ensure that they are weed-free before use and transport. Treat weed-infested sources to eradicate weed seed and plant parts, and strip and stockpile contaminated material before any use of pit material. • Survey the area where material from treated weed-infested sources is used for at least 3 years after project completion to ensure that any weeds transported to the site are promptly detected and controlled. • Prevent weed establishment by not driving through weed-infested areas. • Inspect and document weed establishment at access roads, cleaning sites, and all disturbed areas; control infestations to prevent weed spread within the project area. • Avoid acquiring water for dust abatement where access to the water is through weed-infested sites. • Identify sites where equipment can be cleaned. Clean equipment before entering public lands. • Clean all equipment before leaving the project site if operating in areas infested with weeds. • Inspect and treat weeds that establish at equipment cleaning sites. • Ensure that rental equipment is free of weed seed. • Inspect, remove, and properly dispose of weed seed and plant parts found on workers' clothing and equipment. Proper disposal entails bagging the seeds and plant parts and incinerating them.
Revegetation	• Include weed prevention measures, including project inspection and documentation, in operation and reclamation plans. • Retain bonds until reclamation requirements, including weed treatments, are completed, based on inspection and documentation. • To prevent conditions favoring weed establishment, reestablish vegetation on bare ground caused by project disturbance as soon as possible using either natural recovery or artificial techniques. • Maintain stockpiled, uninfested material in a weed-free condition.

TABLE B-1 (Cont.)
Prevention Measures

BLM Activity	Prevention Measure
Revegetation (Cont.)	• Revegetate disturbed soil (except travel ways on surfaced projects) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for each specific project site. For each project, define what constitutes disturbed soil and objectives for plant cover revegetation. Revegetation may include topsoil replacement, planting, seeding, fertilization, liming, and weed-free mulching, as necessary. • Where practical, stockpile weed-seed-free topsoil and replace it on disturbed areas (e.g., road embankments or landings). • Inspect seed and straw mulch to be used for site rehabilitation (for wattles, straw bales, dams, etc.) and certify that they are free of weed seed and propagules. • Inspect and document all limited term ground-disturbing operations in noxious weed infested areas for at least 3 growing seasons following completion of the project. • Use native material where appropriate and feasible. Use certified weed-free or weed-seed-free hay or straw where certified materials are required and/or are reasonably available. • Provide briefings that identify operational practices to reduce weed spread (for example, avoiding known weed infestation areas when locating fire lines). • Evaluate options, including closure, to regulate the flow of traffic on sites where desired vegetation needs to be established. Sites could include road and trail rights-of-way (ROW), and other areas of disturbed soils.

In addition to these handbooks and policy, use of native and non-native seed in revegetation and restoration is guided by BLM Manual 1745 (*Introduction, Transplant, Augmentation and Reestablishment of Fish, Wildlife and Plants)*. This manual states that native species shall be used, unless it is determined through the NEPA process that: 1) suitable native species are not available; 2) the natural biological diversity of the proposed management area will not be diminished; 3) exotic and naturalized species can be confined within the proposed management area; 4) analysis of ecological site inventory information indicates that a site will not support reestablishment of a species that historically was part of the natural environment; or 5) resource management objectives cannot be met with native species.

When natural recovery is not feasible, revegetation can be used to stabilize and restore vegetation on disturbed sites and to eliminate or reduce the conditions that favor invasive species. Reseeding or replanting may be required when there is insufficient vegetation or seed stores to naturally revegetate the site.

To ensure revegetation success, there must be adequate soil for root development and moisture storage, which provides moisture to support the new plants. Chances for revegetation success are improved by selecting seed with high purity and percentage germination; selecting native species or cultivars adapted to the area; planting at proper depth, seeding rate, and time of the year for the region; choosing the appropriate planting method; and, where feasible, removing competing vegetation. Planting mixtures are adapted for the treatment area and site uses. A combination of forbs, perennial grasses, and shrubs is typically used on rangeland sites, while shrubs and trees might be favored for riparian and forestland sites. A mixture of several native plant species and types or functional groups enhances the value of the site for fish and wildlife and improves the health and aesthetic character of the site. Mixtures can better take advantage of variable soil, terrain, and climatic conditions, and thus are more likely to withstand insect infestations and survive adverse climatic conditions.

The USDI BLM Native Seed program was developed in response to Congressional direction to supply native plant material for emergency stabilization and longer-term rehabilitation and restoration efforts. The focus of the program is to increase the number of native plant species for which seed is available and the total amount of native seed available for these efforts. To date, the program has focused on native plant material needs of emergency stabilization and burned area rehabilitation in the Great Basin, but is expanding to focus on areas such as western Oregon, the Colorado Plateau, and most recently the Mojave Desert. The Wildland Fire Management Program funds and manages the effort.

The National Seed Warehouse is a storage facility for the native seed supply. Through a Memorandum of

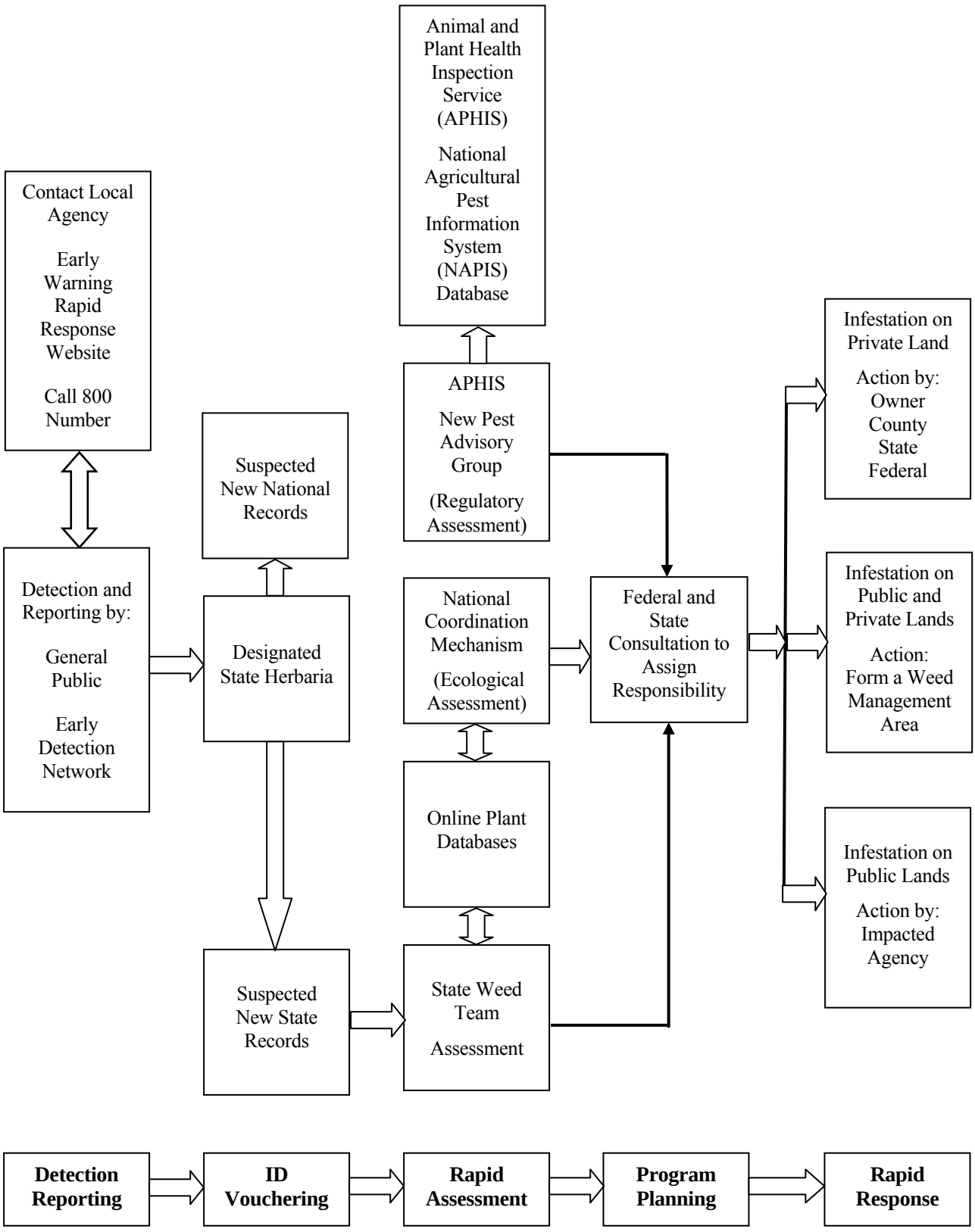

Figure B-1. National Early Warning and Rapid Response System for Invasive Plants.

Understanding with the BLM Idaho State Director, each state (Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Colorado) can reserve an annual seed supply for purchase based on a reasonable projection of annual acreage to be stabilized or rehabilitated over a 5-year period.

The Great Basin Restoration Initiative (GBRI) grew out of concern for the health of the Great Basin after the wildfires of 1999. The goal of GBRI is to implement treatments and strategies to maintain functioning ecosystems and to proactively restore degraded ones at strategic locations. Native plants are emphasized in restoration projects where their use is practical and the potential for success is satisfactory. Monitoring is recommended to measure treatment success. To increase the availability of native plants, especially native forbs, the GBRI has established a collaborative native plant project, the Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase Project, to increase native plant availability and the technology to successfully establish these plants. This project is supported by funding from the BLM's Native Plant Initiative.

The BLM will follow the following SOPs when revegetating sites:

- Cultivate previously disturbed sites to reduce the amount of weed seeds in the soil seedbank.
- Revegetate sites once work is completed or soon after a disturbance.
- When available, use native seed of known origin as labeled by state seed certification programs.
- Use seed of non-native cultivars and species only when locally adapted native seed is not available or when it is unlikely to establish quickly enough to prevent soil erosion or weed establishment.
- Use seed that is free of noxious and invasive weeds, as determined and documented by a seed inspection test by a certified seed laboratory.
- Limit nitrogen fertilizer applications that favor annual grass growth over forb growth in newly seeded areas, especially where downy brome (cheatgrass) and other invasive annuals are establishing.
- Use clean equipment, free of plants and plant parts, on revegetation projects to prevent the inadvertent introduction of weeds into the site.
- Where important pollinator resources exist, include native nectar and pollen producing plants in the seed mixes used in restoration and reclamation projects. Include non-forage plant species in seed mixes for their pollinator/host relationships as foraging, nesting, or shelter species. Choose native plant species over manipulated cultivars, especially of forbs and shrubs, since natives tend to have more valuable pollen and nectar resources than cultivars. Ensure that bloom times for the flowers of the species chosen match the activity times for the pollinators. Maintain sufficient litter on the soil surfaces of native plant communities for ground-nesting bees.
- Where feasible, avoid grazing by domestic and wild animals on treatment sites until vegetation is well established. Where total rest from grazing is not feasible, efforts should be made to modify the amount and/or season of grazing to promote vegetation recovery within the treatment area. Reductions in grazing animal numbers, permanent or temporary fencing, changes in grazing rotation, and identification of alternative forage sources are examples of methods that could be used to remove, reduce or modify grazing impacts during vegetation recovery.

Special Precautions

Special Status Species

Federal policies and procedures for protecting federally-listed threatened and endangered plant and animal species, and species proposed for listing, were established by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and regulations issued pursuant to the Act. The purposes of the Act are to provide mechanisms for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and their habitats. Under the Act, the Secretary of the Interior is required to determine which species are threatened or endangered and to issue recovery plans for those species.

Section 7 of the Act specifically requires all federal agencies to use their authorities in furtherance of the Act to carry out programs for the conservation of listed

species, and to ensure that no agency action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or adversely modify critical habitat. Policy and guidance (BLM Manual 6840; *Special Status Species*) also stipulates that species proposed for listing must be managed at the same level of protection as listed species.

The BLM state directors may designate special status in cooperation with their respective state. These special status species must receive, at a minimum, the same level of protection as federal candidate species. The BLM will also carry out management for the conservation of state-listed species, and state laws protecting these species will apply to all BLM programs and actions to the extent that they are consistent with Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and other federal laws.

The BLM consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (UFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) during development of the *Final Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* (PEIS) as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. As part of this process, the BLM prepared a formal consultation package that included a description of the program; species listed as threatened or endangered, species proposed for listing, and critical habitats that could be affected by the program; and a Biological Assessment (BA) that evaluated the likely impacts to listed species, species proposed for listing, and critical habitats from the proposed vegetation treatment program. Over 300 species were evaluated in the BA. The BA also provides broad guidance at a programmatic level for actions that will be taken by the BLM to avoid adversely impacting species or critical habitat.

Before any vegetation treatment or ground disturbance occurs, BLM policy requires a survey of the project site for species listed or proposed for listing, or special status species. This is done by a qualified biologist and/or botanist who consults the state and local databases and visits the site at the appropriate season. If a proposed project may affect a proposed or listed species or its critical habitat, the BLM consults with the USFWS and/or NMFS. A project with a "may affect, likely to adversely affect" determination requires formal consultation and receives a Biological Opinion from the USFWS and/or NMFS. A project with a "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" determination requires informal consultation and receives a concurrence letter from USFWS and/or NMFS, unless that action is implemented under the authorities of the alternative consultation agreement pursuant to counterpart regulations established for *National Fire Plan* projects.

Wilderness Areas

Wilderness areas, which are designated by Congress, are defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as places "where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." The BLM manages 175 Wilderness Areas encompassing over 7.2 million acres.

Activities allowed in wilderness areas are identified in wilderness management plans prepared by the BLM. The BLM does not ordinarily treat vegetation in wilderness areas, but will control invasive and noxious weeds when they threaten lands outside wilderness area or are spreading within the wilderness and can be controlled without serious adverse impacts to wilderness values.

Management of vegetation in a wilderness area is directed toward retaining the natural character of the environment. Tree and shrub removal is usually not allowed, except for fire, insect, or disease control. Reforestation is generally prohibited except to repair damage caused by humans in areas where natural reforestation is unlikely. Only native species and primitive methods, such as hand planting, are allowed for reforestation.

Tools and equipment may be used for vegetation management when they are the minimum amount necessary for the protection of the wilderness resource. Motorized tools may only be used in special or emergency cases involving the health and safety of wilderness visitors, or the protection of wilderness values.

Habitat manipulation using mechanical or chemical means may be allowed to protect threatened and endangered species and to correct unnatural conditions, such as weed infestations, resulting from human influence.

The BLM also manages a total of 610 Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) encompassing nearly 14.3 million acres. These are areas that have been determined to have wilderness characteristics worthy of consideration for wilderness designation. The BLM's primary goals in WSAs are to manage them so as to not impair their wilderness values and to maintain their suitability for

preservation as wilderness until Congress makes a determination on their future.

In WSAs, the BLM must foster a natural distribution of native species of plants and animals by ensuring that ecosystems and processes continue to function naturally.

Cultural Resources

The effects of BLM actions on cultural resources are addressed through compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as implemented through a national Programmatic Agreement (*Programmatic Agreement among the Bureau of Land Management, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Regarding the Manner in Which BLM Will Meet Its Responsibilities Under the National Historic Preservation Act*) and state-specific protocol agreements with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs). The BLM's responsibilities under these authorities are addressed as early in the vegetation management project planning process as possible.

The BLM meets its responsibilities for consultation and government-to-government relationships with Native American tribes by consulting with appropriate tribal representatives prior to taking actions that affect tribal interests. The BLM's tribal consultation policies are detailed in BLM Manual 8120 (*Tribal Consultation Under Cultural Resource Authorities)* and Handbook H-8120-1 (*Guidelines for Conducting Tribal Consultation).* The BLM consulted with Native American tribes and Alaska Native groups during development of the PEIS. Information gathered on important tribal resources and potential impacts to these resources from herbicide treatments is presented in the analysis of impacts.

When conducting vegetation treatments, field office personnel consult with relevant parties (including tribes, native groups, and SHPOs), assess the potential of the proposed treatment to affect cultural and subsistence resources, and devise inventory and protection strategies suitable to the types of resources present and the potential impacts to them.

Herbicide treatments, for example, are unlikely to affect buried cultural resources, but might have a negative effect on traditional cultural properties comprised of plant foods or materials significant to local tribes and native groups. These treatments require inventory and protection strategies that reflect the different potential of each treatment to affect various types of cultural resources.

Impacts to significant cultural resources are avoided through project redesign or are mitigated through data recovery, recordation, monitoring, or other appropriate measures. When cultural resources are discovered during vegetation treatment, appropriate actions are taken to protect these resources.

TABLE B-2
Standard Operating Procedures for Applying Herbicides

Resource Element	Standard Operating Procedure
Guidance Documents	BLM Handbook H-9011-1 (*Chemical Pest Control*); and manuals 1112 (*Safety*), 9011 (*Chemical Pest Control*), 9012 (*Expenditure of Rangeland Insect Pest Control Funds*), 9015 (*Integrated Weed Management)*, and 9220 (*Integrated Pest Management*).
General	• Prepare operational and spill contingency plan in advance of treatment. • Conduct a pretreatment survey before applying herbicides. • Select herbicide that is least damaging to the environment while providing the desired results. • Select herbicide products carefully to minimize additional impacts from degradates, adjuvants, inert ingredients, and tank mixtures. • Apply the least amount of herbicide needed to achieve the desired result. • Follow herbicide product label for use and storage. • Have licensed applicators apply herbicides. • Use only USEPA-approved herbicides and follow product label directions and "advisory" statements. • Review, understand, and conform to the "Environmental Hazards" section on the herbicide product label. This section warns of known pesticide risks to the environment and provides practical ways to avoid harm to organisms or to the environment. • Consider surrounding land use before assigning aerial spraying as a treatment method and avoid aerial spraying near agricultural or densely populated areas. • Minimize the size of application area, when feasible. • Comply with herbicide-free buffer zones to ensure that drift will not affect crops or nearby residents/landowners. • Post treated areas and specify reentry or rest times, if appropriate. • Notify adjacent landowners prior to treatment. • Keep a copy of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) at work sites. MSDSs are available for review at http://www.cdms.net/. • Keep records of each application, including the active ingredient, formulation, application rate, date, time, and location. • Avoid accidental direct spray and spill conditions to minimize risks to resources. • Consider surrounding land uses before aerial spraying. • Avoid aerial spraying during periods of adverse weather conditions (snow or rain imminent, fog, or air turbulence). • Make helicopter applications at a target airspeed of 40 to 50 miles per hour (mph), and at about 30 to 45 feet above ground. • Take precautions to minimize drift by not applying herbicides when winds exceed >10 mph (>6 mph for aerial applications), or a serious rainfall event is imminent. • Use drift control agents and low volatile formulations. • Conduct pre-treatment surveys for sensitive habitat and special status species within or adjacent to proposed treatment areas. • Consider site characteristics, environmental conditions, and application equipment in order to minimize damage to non-target vegetation. • Use drift reduction agents, as appropriate, to reduce the drift hazard to non-target species. • Turn off applied treatments at the completion of spray runs and during turns to start another spray run. • Refer to the herbicide product label when planning revegetation to ensure that subsequent vegetation would not be injured following application of the herbicide. • Clean OHVs to remove seeds.

TABLE B-2 (Cont.)
Standard Operating Procedures for Applying Pesticides

Resource Element	Standard Operating Procedure
Air Quality See Manual 7000 (*Soil, Water, and Air Management*)	• Consider the effects of wind, humidity, temperature inversions, and heavy rainfall on herbicide effectiveness and risks. • Apply herbicides in favorable weather conditions to minimize drift. For example, do not treat when winds exceed 10 mph (>6 mph for aerial applications) or rainfall is imminent. • Use drift reduction agents, as appropriate, to reduce the drift hazard. • Select proper application equipment (e.g., spray equipment that produces 200- to 800-micron diameter droplets [spray droplets of 100 microns and less are most prone to drift]). • Select proper application methods (e.g., set maximum spray heights, use appropriate buffer distances between spray sites and non-target resources).
Soil See Manual 7000 (*Soil, Water, and Air Management*)	• Minimize treatments in areas where herbicide runoff is likely, such as steep slopes when heavy rainfall is expected. • Minimize use of herbicides that have high soil mobility, particularly in areas where soil properties increase the potential for mobility. • Do not apply granular herbicides on slopes of more than 15% where there is the possibility of runoff carrying the granules into non-target areas.
Water Resources See Manual 7000 (*Soil, Water, and Air Management*)	• Consider climate, soil type, slope, and vegetation type when developing herbicide treatment programs. • Select herbicide products to minimize impacts to water. This is especially important for application scenarios that involve risk from active ingredients in a particular herbicide, as predicted by risk assessments. • Use local historical weather data to choose the month of treatment. Considering the phenology of the target species, schedule treatments based on the condition of the water body and existing water quality conditions. • Plan to treat between weather fronts (calms) and at appropriate time of day to avoid high winds that increase water movements, and to avoid potential stormwater runoff and water turbidity. • Review hydrogeologic maps of proposed treatment areas. Note depths to groundwater and areas of shallow groundwater and areas of surface water and groundwater interaction. Minimize treating areas with high risk for groundwater contamination. • Conduct mixing and loading operations in an area where an accidental spill would not contaminate an aquatic body. • Do not rinse spray tanks in or near water bodies. Do not broadcast pellets where there is danger of contaminating water supplies. • Maintain buffers between treatment areas and water bodies. Buffer widths should be developed based on herbicide- and site-specific criteria to minimize impacts to water bodies. • Minimize the potential effects to surface water quality and quantity by stabilizing terrestrial areas as quickly as possible following treatment.
Wetlands and Riparian Areas	• Use a selective herbicide and a wick or backpack sprayer. • Use appropriate herbicide-free buffer zones for herbicides not labeled for aquatic use based on risk assessment guidance, with minimum widths of 100 feet for aerial, 25 feet for vehicle, and 10 feet for hand spray applications.
Vegetation See Handbook H-4410-1 (*National Range Handbook*), and manuals 5000 (*Forest Management*) and 9015 (*Integrated Weed Management*)	• Refer to the herbicide label when planning revegetation to ensure that subsequent vegetation would not be injured following application of the herbicide. • Use native or sterile species for revegetation and restoration projects to compete with invasive species until desired vegetation establishes. • Use weed-free feed for horses and pack animals. Use weed-free straw and mulch for revegetation and other activities. • Identify and implement any temporary domestic livestock grazing and/or supplemental feeding restrictions needed to enhance desirable vegetation recovery following treatment. Consider adjustments in the existing grazing permit, to maintain desirable vegetation on the treatment site.

TABLE B-2 (Cont.)
Standard Operating Procedures for Applying Pesticides

Resource Element	Standard Operating Procedure
Pollinators	• Complete vegetation treatments seasonally before pollinator foraging plants bloom. • Time vegetation treatments to take place when foraging pollinators are least active both seasonally and daily. • Design vegetation treatment projects so that nectar and pollen sources for important pollinators and resources are treated in patches rather than in one single treatment. • Minimize herbicide application rates. Use typical rather than maximum rates where there are important pollinator resources. • Maintain herbicide free buffer zones around patches of important pollinator nectar and pollen sources. • Maintain herbicide free buffer zones around patches of important pollinator nesting habitat and hibernacula. • Make special note of pollinators that have single host plant species, and minimize herbicide spraying on those plants (if invasive species) and in their habitats.
Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms See manuals 6500 (*Wildlife and Fisheries Management*) and 6780 (*Habitat Management Plans*)	• Use appropriate buffer zones based on label and risk assessment guidance. • Minimize treatments near fish-bearing water bodies during periods when fish are in life stages most sensitive to the herbicide(s) used, and use spot rather than broadcast or aerial treatments. • Use appropriate application equipment/method near water bodies if the potential for off-site drift exists. • For treatment of aquatic vegetation, 1) treat only that portion of the aquatic system necessary to achieve acceptable vegetation management, 2) use the appropriate application method to minimize the potential for injury to desirable vegetation and aquatic organisms, and 3) follow water use restrictions presented on the herbicide label.
Wildlife See manuals 6500 (*Wildlife and Fisheries Management*) and 6780 (*Habitat Management Plans*)	• Use herbicides of low toxicity to wildlife, where feasible. • Use spot applications or low-boom broadcast operations where possible to limit the probability of contaminating non-target food and water sources, especially non-target vegetation over areas larger than the treatment area. • Use timing restrictions (e.g., do not treat during critical wildlife breeding or staging periods) to minimize impacts to wildlife.
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species See Manual 6840 (*Special Status Species*)	• Survey for special status species before treating an area. Consider effects to special status species when designing herbicide treatment programs. • Use a selective herbicide and a wick or backpack sprayer to minimize risks to special status plants. • Avoid treating vegetation during time-sensitive periods (e.g., nesting and migration, sensitive life stages) for special status species in area to be treated.
Livestock See Handbook H-4120-1 (*Grazing Management*)	• Whenever possible and whenever needed, schedule treatments when livestock are not present in the treatment area. Design treatments to take advantage of normal livestock grazing rest periods, when possible. • As directed by the herbicide product label, remove livestock from treatment sites prior to herbicide application, where applicable. • Use herbicides of low toxicity to livestock, where feasible. • Take into account the different types of application equipment and methods, where possible, to reduce the probability of contamination of non-target food and water sources. • Avoid use of diquat in riparian pasture while pasture is being used by livestock. • Notify permittees of the herbicide treatment project to improve coordination and avoid potential conflicts and safety concerns during implementation of the treatment. • Notify permittees of livestock grazing, feeding, or slaughter restrictions, if necessary. • Provide alternative forage sites for livestock, if possible.

TABLE B-2 (Cont.)
Standard Operating Procedures for Applying Pesticides

Resource Element	Standard Operating Procedure
Wild Horses and Burros	• Minimize using herbicides in areas grazed by wild horses and burros. • Use herbicides of low toxicity to wild horses and burros, where feasible. • Remove wild horses and burros from identified treatment areas prior to herbicide application, in accordance with herbicide product label directions for livestock. • Take into account the different types of application equipment and methods, where possible, to reduce the probability of contaminating non-target food and water sources.
Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources See handbooks H-8120-1 (*Guidelines for Conducting Tribal Consultation*) and H-8270-1 (*General Procedural Guidance for Paleontological Resource Management*), and manuals 8100 (*The Foundations for Managing Cultural Resources*), 8120 (*Tribal Consultation Under Cultural Resource Authorities*), and 8270 (*Paleontological Resource Management*) See also: *Programmatic Agreement among the Bureau of Land Management, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Regarding the Manner in Which BLM Will Meet Its Responsibilities Under the National Historic Preservation Act*	• Follow standard procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as implemented through the *Programmatic Agreement among the Bureau of Land Management, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Regarding the Manner in Which BLM Will Meet Its Responsibilities Under the National Historic Preservation Act* and state protocols or 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800, including necessary consultations with State Historic Preservation Officers and interested tribes. • Follow BLM Handbook H-8270-1 (*General Procedural Guidance for Paleontological Resource Management*) to determine known Condition I and Condition 2 paleontological areas, or collect information through inventory to establish Condition 1 and Condition 2 areas, determine resource types at risk from the proposed treatment, and develop appropriate measures to minimize or mitigate adverse impacts. • Consult with tribes to locate any areas of vegetation that are of significance to the tribe and that might be affected by herbicide treatments. • Work with tribes to minimize impacts to these resources. • Follow guidance under Human Health and Safety in the PEIS in areas that may be visited by Native peoples after treatments.
Visual Resources See handbooks H-8410-1 (*Visual Resource Inventory*) and H-8431-1 (*Visual Resource Contrast Rating*), and manual 8400 (*Visual Resource Management*)	• Minimize the use of broadcast foliar applications in sensitive watersheds to avoid creating large areas of browned vegetation. • Consider the surrounding land use before assigning aerial spraying as an application method. • Minimize off-site drift and mobility of herbicides (e.g., do not treat when winds exceed 10 mph; minimize treatment in areas where herbicide runoff is likely; establish appropriate buffer widths between treatment areas and residences) to contain visual changes to the intended treatment area. • If the area is a Class I or II visual resource, ensure that the change to the characteristic landscape is low and does not attract attention (Class I), or if seen, does not attract the attention of the casual viewer (Class II). • Lessen visual impacts by: 1) designing projects to blend in with topographic forms; 2) leaving some low-growing trees or planting some low-growing tree seedlings adjacent to the treatment area to screen short-term effects; and 3) revegetating the site following treatment. • When restoring treated areas, design activities to repeat the form, line, color, and texture of the natural landscape character conditions to meet established Visual Resource Management (VRM) objectives.

TABLE B-2 (Cont.)
Standard Operating Procedures for Applying Pesticides

Resource Element	Standard Operating Procedure
Wilderness and Other Special Areas See handbooks H-8550-1 (*Management of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)*), and H-8560-1 (*Management of Designated Wilderness Study Areas*), and Manual 8351 (*Wild and Scenic Rivers*)	• Encourage backcountry pack and saddle stock users to feed their livestock only weed-free feed for several days before entering a wilderness area. • Encourage stock users to tie and/or hold stock in such a way as to minimize soil disturbance and loss of native vegetation. • Revegetate disturbed sites with native species if there is no reasonable expectation of natural regeneration. • Provide educational materials at trailheads and other wilderness entry points to educate the public on the need to prevent the spread of weeds. • Use the "minimum tool" to treat noxious and invasive vegetation, relying primarily on the use of ground-based tools, including backpack pumps, hand sprayers, and pumps mounted on pack and saddle stock. • Use chemicals only when they are the minimum method necessary to control weeds that are spreading within the wilderness or threaten lands outside the wilderness. • Give preference to herbicides that have the least impact on non-target species and the wilderness environment. • Implement herbicide treatments during periods of low human use, where feasible. • Address wilderness and special areas in management plans. • Maintain adequate buffers for Wild and Scenic Rivers (¼ mile on either side of river, ½ mile in Alaska).
Recreation See Handbook H-1601-1 (*Land Use Planning Handbook, Appendix C*)	• Schedule treatments to avoid peak recreational use times, while taking into account the optimum management period for the targeted species. • Notify the public of treatment methods, hazards, times, and nearby alternative recreation areas. • Adhere to entry restrictions identified on the herbicide product label for public and worker access. • Post signs noting exclusion areas and the duration of exclusion, if necessary. • Use herbicides during periods of low human use, where feasible.
Social and Economic Values	• Consider surrounding land use before selecting aerial spraying as a method, and avoid aerial spraying near agricultural or densely-populated areas. • Post treated areas and specify reentry or rest times, if appropriate. • Notify grazing permittees of livestock feeding restrictions in treated areas, if necessary, as per herbicide product label instructions. • Notify the public of the project to improve coordination and avoid potential conflicts and safety concerns during implementation of the treatment. • Control public access until potential treatment hazards no longer exist, per herbicide product label instructions. • Observe restricted entry intervals specified by the herbicide product label. • Notify local emergency personnel of proposed treatments. • Use spot applications or low-boom broadcast applications where possible to limit the probability of contaminating non-target food and water sources, especially vegetation over areas larger than the treatment area. • Consult with Native American tribes and Alaska Native groups to locate any areas of vegetation that are of significance to the tribes and Native groups and that might be affected by herbicide treatments. • To the degree possible within the law, hire local contractors and workers to assist with herbicide application projects and purchase materials and supplies, including chemicals, for herbicide treatment projects through local suppliers. • To minimize fears based on lack of information, provide public educational information on the need for vegetation treatments and the use of herbicides in an integrated pest management program for projects proposing local use of herbicides.

TABLE B-2 (Cont.)
Standard Operating Procedures for Applying Pesticides

Resource Element	Standard Operating Procedure
Rights-of-way	• Coordinate vegetation management activities where joint or multiple use of a ROW exists. • Notify other public land users within or adjacent to the ROW proposed for treatment. • Use only herbicides that are approved for use in ROW areas.
Human Health and Safety	• Establish a buffer between treatment areas and human residences based on guidance given in the HHRA, with a minimum buffer of ¼ mile for aerial applications and 100 feet for ground applications, unless a written waiver is granted. • Use protective equipment as directed by the herbicide product label. • Post treated areas with appropriate signs at common public access areas. • Observe restricted entry intervals specified by the herbicide product label. • Provide public notification in newspapers or other media where the potential exists for public exposure. • Have a copy of MSDSs at work site. • Notify local emergency personnel of proposed treatments. • Contain and clean up spills and request help as needed. • Secure containers during transport. • Follow label directions for use and storage. • Dispose of unwanted herbicides promptly and correctly.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – PESTICIDE APPLICATION RECORD

This record is required by law and must be completed except for monitoring within 24 hours after completion of application of pesticides. This record must be maintained of 10 years (or as required by BLM regulations).

1. a. Project Name: _____
   b. Operator: _____
   c. Pesticide Use Proposal Number: _____
   d. EA/EIS Reference Numbers: _____
2. Name of Applicator or Employee(s) Applying the Pesticide:

   _____ _____

   _____ _____
3. Dates(s) of Application: (MM/DD/YYYY)
4. Time Frame of Application: Start: End:
5. Location of Application: County: _____ _____; T._____ R._____ Sec._____
   Longitude: _____ Latitude: _____
6. Type of Equipment Used: _____
7. Pesticide(s) Used:

Manufacturer	Trade Name	Formulation Type	Product amount per Acre	Unit per acre	Active Ingredient per acre	Acid Equivalent per acre

8. a. Actual Area Treated: _____ Acres (rate X amount of mixture used)
   b. Total Area Protected: _____ Acres (estimate or GPS acres treated)

9. General Vegetation of Treated Area: _____
   [___] Native range; [___] Seeding (non-native&/or native); [___] disturbed
10. Primary Pest(s) Involved: _____

11. Stage of Pest Development: _____

12. Weather Conditions: Wind velocity _____ Wind direction _____ Temperature _____

13. Monitoring Record (continue on back if necessary): _____
    _____
    _____
    _____
14. _____
    Signature Date Applicators License Number

EXAMPLE

Pesticide Application Record (PAR)

Southern Nevada District,
Bureau of Land Management

Date:	Start:	Stop:	Location: Goodsprings Valley, NV
11/29/2024	07:00a.m. or 0700	06:00p.m. or 1800	

Legal Description: S 25, T 24S, R 58E

PUPS # (see back for list):	Crew Lead: Jon Smithe (w/certified applicators license)
NVS000-23-001-P BLM Uplands	Crew Members: A. Smitty, B. Jones (other applicators)
NEPA #: DOI-BLM-NV-2010-2019-0053-EA	Recorder initials: J.S.

Temp °F:	RH %:	Wind Direction:	Wind Max mph:	Wind Avg mph:	Time recorded:
72	19	NW	5.5	4	14:15

Mix #	Chemical Trade Name I.e. Weedar 64, Tordon K, Tordon 22K	Chemical Rate (oz/ac or %)	Adjuvant Trade Name I.e. Activator 90, Hi-light	Chemical Rate (oz/ac or %)	Diluent (water or oil)
1	Plateau _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	6 fl oz/acre _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	water
2	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
3	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	

Chemical /Adjuvant Trade Name I.e. Weedar 64, Tordon K, Hi-light	Chemical Common Name i.e. Picloram, 2,4-D	Manufacturer (i.e Monsanto)	EPA Number (i.e 42750-19)	AE/A or AI/A amount (lb AE or AI/gal, See label)	Equivalent Rate pounds AE or AI/ acre (See back for equation)	Mix #(s) (from above)
Plateau	Imazapic	BASF	241-365	0.09 lb AE/acre	0.00422 AE/acre	1

Equipment type & Applicator wand or boom: Truck, utv backpack etc	Calibrated Rate (gallons/acre)	Mix # (from above)	Total Mix Sprayed (Gallons)	Acres Treated =Total Mix/ Calibrated rate	Distance to Water 0-10,10-25,25-100, 100 + feet
backpack	1	1	1	1	100+

EXAMPLE

Weed Species Treated (scientific name, species code, or full common name)	**Percent cover** (multiples of 5)	**Life Stage/ phenology** (bare ground, bolt, bud, dormant, flower, mature, pre-bud, rosette, seed set, seedling, senescent, vegetative)	**Mix # (s)** (from above)	**Weed Species Treated** (scientific name, species code, or full common name)	**Percent cover** (multiples of 5)	**Life Stage/ phenology** (bare ground, bolt, bud, dormant, flower, mature, pre-bud, rosette, seed set, seedling, senescent, vegetative)	**Mix # (s)** (from above)
Bromus tectorum	35%	senescent	1				
Bromus rubens	55%	senescent	1				

Notes: Any relevant observations, occurrences, or concerns.

*1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 16 cups = 128 ounces *1 quart = 2 pints = 4 cups = 32 ounces	*1 pint = 2 cups = 16 ounces *1 cup = 8 ounces	*1 acre = 4046.9 meters squared= 43560 feet squared *1 mile = 5280 feet *1 meter = 3.28 feet	**oz to add to one gal**= Herbicide rate (oz/ac) / Calibrated Rate(gal/ac) Multiply by gallons placed in tank to get oz to add to mix	**Equivalent Rate** = Chemical Rate * AE/A amount / 128 oz/gal **Chemical Rate**= oz/ac AE/A = lb/gal If given a percent then = Chemical rate * percent / 16

PUP Numbers NVS000-23-001-P BLM Uplands	**PUP Numbers**	-Please fill out daily and start a new sheet if you switch locations -When finished return sheet to weeds coordinator or crew lead **-There must be a GPS/GIS record to go with each PAR** -When in doubt ask questions and refer to cheat sheets to fill out -If you really can't fill out one of the cells leave blank but write a bunch of notes and make sure that you take good GIS data - Please write neatly and legibly these sheets will be referenced - **This form needs to be filled out within 24 hours of application and kept for 10 years!**