



Request for Proposals to Provide National Environmental Policy Act Services

Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

East Humboldt and Ruby Mountains Fuels Reduction and Landscape Resilience Project

Requesting Organization: Great Basin Institute

Contact: Preston Alden, NEPA Project Manager, palden@gbinstitute.org

IMPORTANT DATES & TIMES

Proposal Posting Date & Time: Thursday January 18, 2024 by 5:00pm

Posting URL: <https://www.thegreatbasininstitute.org/employment/>

Written Proposal Questions: Any questions regarding this RFP must be submitted to palden@gbinstitute.org no later than Wednesday January 24, 2024 by 12:00pm

Virtual Meeting for Proposal Questions Invite: Monday January 29, 2024 1:00pm

Posting URL: <https://www.thegreatbasininstitute.org/employment/>

Written Response to Proposal Questions Posting Date and Time: Friday February 2, 2024 by 5:00pm

Posting URL: <https://www.thegreatbasininstitute.org/employment/>

Proposal Deadline: Friday February 16, 2024 by 5:00pm

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Overview

The Great Basin Institute (GBI), on behalf of the U.S. Forest Service (“Forest Service” or “FS”), Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (HTNF), intends to contract a qualified Environmental Planning Consultant (“the Consultant”) to provide comprehensive National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental planning services for its stewardship initiatives. GBI desires to establish one contract with a single Consultant for all services requested in this RFP.

The successful Consultant will work closely under the direction of GBI’s Project Manager to oversee the comprehensive work scope for this phase of project planning. The investment by the GBI and the HTNF in this partnership is designed to better align the Consultant early in the planning process with agency priorities and local land management needs, resulting in NEPA documents that better serve FS needs.

The NEPA analysis for the East Humboldt and Ruby Mountains Fuels Reduction and Landscape Resilience Project (“the Project”) will describe existing conditions and potential effects / impacts specific enough to address issues associated with the Projects’ proposed actions (Exhibit A), and satisfy NEPA’s site-specificity requirements. All of the options for treatment, as outlined in the proposed actions (Exhibit A) will be analyzed in the NEPA analysis.

One decision will be made for the entire project area, and that decision will allow for flexibility, depending on conditions within each treatment area. All of the options for treatment, as outlined in the proposed actions (Exhibit A) will be analyzed in the NEPA analysis. A summary of the proposed actions is provided below.

The successful Consultant will be selected through a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process. The period of performance will not surpass January 1, 2025, and the Consultant will be expected to meet predetermined timelines for deliverables described below.

Background

Wildfires throughout the western United States continue to grow in magnitude, frequency, and severity. This suggests the need for immediate management actions to reduce fuel loading and mitigate the risk posed to the Wildland-Urban Interface. The Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) describes the intermix where homes, structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. In 2022 the Forest Service designated the Elko Front as a Wildfire Crisis Strategy (WCS) Landscape to increase pace and scale for mitigating wildfire risk. Located in northeastern Nevada, the Elko Front includes 20 rural communities at high risk of catastrophic wildfire due to dense fuels, declining forest health, noxious weed infestations, persistent drought, and human-caused ignitions (Confronting the Wildfire Crisis, FS-1187f January 2023).

The Elko Front WCS Landscape coincides with the Elko-Spring Creek-Lamoille and South Ruby Mountains Shared Stewardship high-priority landscape and the Upper Humboldt/O'Neil Basin Restoration Landscape. This landscape has experienced several recent large fires on National Forest System Lands including the Echo Fire (2018: 6,092 acres), Range 2 Fire (2018: 9,197 acres; see Figure 1), Cherry Fire (2019: 3,494 acres), and Corta Fire (2019: 16,526 acres) highlighting the need for action. The analysis area includes the Beaver (#1371), Elko (#1398), and Dry Creek (#1449) high-risk fireheds which delineate areas of large, forested landscapes and rangelands with great likelihood that an ignition could expose homes, communities, rangelands, and infrastructure to destructive wildfire. The Forest Service plans to use strategic vegetation treatments, also known as fuels treatments, to protect these communities and high value resources while improving ecosystem resiliency across this landscape.

Contract Scope

GBI intends to contract a qualified consulting team to establish an interdisciplinary team (IDT) that will work in partnership with the HTNF to complete third party NEPA to the standards and approvals required by the Forest Service. In addition to standard expectations for a qualified Environmental Planning Consulting Team, including specialized expertise to complete all required NEPA studies and assessments, the ideal candidate will be familiar with Great Basin intermountain ecosystems and natural resource management. The Environmental Planning Team shall also process comments from public outreach and input, as is customary in the NEPA scoping and public comment period.

The desired qualifications for the Environmental Planning Team are described below:

- Demonstrated NEPA planning knowledge and experience;
- Experience leading programs and teams to accomplish environmental planning;
- Strong knowledge of Great Basin intermountain ecosystems and natural resource management issues;
- Experience with landscape scale forest management and rangeland projects;

- Proven commitment and/or ability to building capacity in the Great Basin intermountain communities to improve natural resource management; Experience with forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration planning;
- Public meeting facilitation;
- Ability to interpret scientific data to draft technical reports;
- Qualified specialist expertise in each of the following areas;
 - Wildlife Biology;
 - Aquatics and Fisheries;
 - Riparian Ecosystems;
 - Rare Plants and General Vegetation Management;
 - Invasive Plant Management;
 - Forestry;
 - Fire and Fuels;
 - Air Quality;
 - Climate Change;
 - Hydrology;
 - Soil Science;
 - Cultural Resources;
 - Recreation;
 - Livestock, Grazing, and Rangeland Management;
 - Public Lands;
 - GIS Mapping and Data Analysis, and
 - Social Science and Environmental Justice.

Specialties in botany, wildlife, cultural resources, and forestry fire and fuels / air quality / climate change) may be provided by GBI. These services should be included in the Proposal but identified as discrete task expenditures for those disciplines from the Consultant. However, the Consultant will be required to work closely with HTNF / GBI Staff to ensure timely completion of tasks associated with those specialties as they pertain to the NEPA planning process.

Project Deliverable

The HTNF will determine applicable 1986 Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) and amendments, as well as any other applicable FS Region 4 guiding documentation, for compliance and development of project design features. The Consultant will use the data and research gathered by the HTNF to provide the deliverables outlined in Tasks 1-6.

The HTNF will provide the following:

- Project Area Map;
- FS corporate Natural Resource Information System Geodata;
- Forest Service Vegetation Layers (RSAC, Landfire, etc.);
- HUC Watershed Project Map;
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Critical Habitat Maps (USFWS T&E);
- Specialist Report Data of Prior Survey & Sightings (Aquatic Species, Wildlife, & Botany);
- Heritage Site Record Map.

Task 1: Data Gap Analysis

The HTNF will provide initial data, including GIS datasets, and other reference materials, templates, guidance, and all other pertinent material (see details in Task 4). The Consultant shall review all the aforementioned materials and data collected by the HTNF and complete a data gap analysis.

Deliverables:

- Data gap analysis.

Task 2: Specialist Reports and Data Collection (if needed)

The Consultant will complete the following specialist reports by resource. If data gaps are identified in Task 1, the Consultant will collect data, with approval from the HTNF and GBI, to complete the NEPA analysis for that resource. Costs for resource surveys are outlined in the table for Optional Data Gap Fieldwork / Survey Costs provided on pages 22-23 (please use this format). The Consultant will complete direct, indirect, and cumulative effects analysis for required natural and cultural resources and those that are relevant to the action alternatives and issues, and complete required environmental effects for inclusion in the specialist reports.

Assumptions:

- HTNF to provide framework analysis template.
- Templates for all reports.

Task 2.1: Terrestrial Wildlife

The Consultant shall review known information about at-risk species habitat in the Project Area, conduct habitat mapping (if needed), and habitat assessments to the level necessary (see specific deliverables below). The Consultant shall complete a wildlife assessment (terrestrial) for the Project Area.

Assumptions:

- There are no Federally listed terrestrial wildlife species for which a Biological Assessment (BA) would be needed.
- HTNF to confirm FS Sensitive Species, and all other species, for consideration in the BE.

Deliverables include:

- Review of known information about at-risk species and their habitat for the BE;
- Framework Analysis, i.e. 1-3 page summary of the Consultant's approach to analysis including models that may be used;
- Coordinate and perform a site visit to priority areas if needed*;
- Draft and final Biological Evaluation (BE) for Forest Service Sensitive Species, and all other species, for consideration in the BE as determined by the HTNF.

The Consultant will prepare any required supplemental deliverables for submission for the BE which may include, but not limited to, the following:

- Migratory Birds Report;

Data gap fieldwork / survey (if needed)**:

- Terrestrial Wildlife: Consultant will complete surveys for data gaps not surveyed (Field survey acreage = **TBD** by the Consultant).

Task 2.2: Aquatic Wildlife

The Consultant shall review known information about at-risk species habitat in the Project Area, conduct habitat mapping (if needed), and habitat assessments to the level necessary (see specific deliverables below). The Consultant shall complete a wildlife assessment (aquatic) for the Project Area.

Assumptions:

- HTNF to confirm Federally listed species to consider in the BA;
- HTNF to confirm FS Sensitive Species, and all other species, for consideration in the BE.

* See Task 2.11 for details on resource specific site visits.

** Costs for resource surveys are outlined in the table for Optional Data Gap Fieldwork / Survey Costs provided on pages 22-23.

The Consultant will consult with the HTNF who will consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service to produce a Biological Opinion for species with Federal status.

Deliverables include:

- Review of known information about at-risk species and their habitat for the BA and BE;
- Framework Analysis, i.e. 1-3 page summary of the Consultant's approach to analysis including models that may be used;
- Coordinate and perform a site visit to priority areas if needed*;
- Draft and final Biological Assessment (BA) for species with Federal status, including threatened, endangered, or proposed threatened or endangered; and species with critical habitat;
- Draft and final Biological Evaluation (BE) for Forest Service Sensitive Species, and all other species, for consideration in the BE as determined by the HTNF.

The Consultant will prepare any required supplemental deliverables for submission for the BA and BE.

Data gap fieldwork / survey (if needed)**:

- Aquatics: Consultant will complete surveys for data gaps not surveyed (Field survey acreage = **TBD** by the Consultant).

Task 2.3: Botany

The Consultant will prepare a desktop analysis of botany within the Project areas (only) (see specific deliverables below).

Deliverables include:

- Framework Analysis, i.e. 1-3 page summary of the Consultant's approach to analysis including models that may be used;
- Coordinate and perform a site visit to priority areas if needed*;
- Draft and final Plant Biological Assessment (BA) for species with Federal status, including threatened, endangered, or proposed threatened or endangered;
- Draft and final Plant Biological Evaluation (BE) for FS Sensitive Species, and all other species, for consideration in the BE as determined by the HTNF.

Data gap fieldwork / survey (if needed)**:

- Botany: Consultant will complete surveys for data gaps not surveyed (Field survey acreage = **TBD** by the Consultant).

Task 2.4: Vegetation and Weeds

The Consultant will prepare a desktop weeds risk assessment within the Project areas (see specific deliverables below).

* See Task 2.11 for details on resource specific site visits.

** Costs for resource surveys are outlined in the table for Optional Data Gap Fieldwork / Survey Costs provided on pages 22-23.

Deliverables include:

- Framework Analysis, i.e. 1-3 page summary of the Consultant's approach to analysis including models that may be used;
- Coordinate and perform a site visit to priority areas if needed*;
- Vegetation (nonforest habitat) Specialist Report;
- Weed Risk Assessment.

Data gap fieldwork / survey (if needed)**:

- Vegetation/Weeds: Consultant will complete surveys for data gaps not surveyed (Field survey acreage = **TBD** by the Consultant).

Task 2.5: Forestry / Fires and Fuels

The Consultant will prepare a desktop analysis of forestry and fire and fuels within the Project areas (only) (see specific deliverables below).

Assumptions:

- The HTNF will grant access to the IFTDSS (Interagency Fuels Treatment Decision Support System) modeling tool;
- The Forestry / Fire and Fuels reports may be combined upon HTNF request.

Deliverables include:

- Framework Analysis, i.e. 1-3 page summary of the Consultant's approach to analysis including models that may be used;
- Coordinate and perform a site visit to priority areas if needed*;
- Forestry / Fire and Fuels Report using IFTDSS modeling for desired conditions;

Data gap fieldwork / survey (if needed)*:

- Forestry / Fires and Fuels: Consultant will complete surveys for data gaps not surveyed (Field survey acreage = **TBD** by the Consultant).

Task 2.6: Climate Change

The Consultant will analyze the effects of climate change on the Project Area

Deliverables include:

- Framework Analysis, i.e. 1-3 page summary of the Consultant's approach to analysis including models that may be used;
- Climate Change Report (may be combined with other report).

* See Task 2.11 for details on resource specific site visits.

** Costs for resource surveys are outlined in the table for Optional Data Gap Fieldwork / Survey Costs provided on pages 22-23.

Task 2.7: Hydrology and Soils

The Consultant will submit a Hydrology & Soils Assessment which includes but is not limited to:

- Review water bodies in the analysis area to record any special designations (e.g. 303d list, special status);
- Determine applicable 1986 LRMP components and review for compliance and development of project design features;
- Complete Cumulative Watershed Effects analysis using the Equivalent Roaded Area method or other model approved by the HTNF.

Deliverables include:

- Framework Analysis, i.e. 1-3 page summary of the Consultant's approach to analysis including models that may be used;
- Coordinate and perform a site visit to priority areas if needed*;
- Maps of waterways from desktop review;
- Hydrology Report;
- Soils Report.

Data gap fieldwork / survey (if needed)**:

- Water quality sampling sites: Consultant will complete water quality sampling from data gap sites (Sites = **TBD** by the Consultant).

Task 2.7: Cultural Resources

The Consultant shall complete a Cultural Resources Project Effects Report for the EA, with permissions and permits from the Forest Service and other agencies as needed, which will include but is not limited to:

- Conducting a Class I literature review of archival documents, existing research, and previous inventory results within and adjacent to the analysis area;
- Identifying survey priority areas that do not have existing survey or up-to-date records;
- Discussing potential effects of the project on known and expected resource types;
- Identifying design criteria or BMPs to reduce potential for effects.

Deliverables include:

- Framework Analysis, i.e. 1-3 page summary of the Consultant's approach to analysis including models that may be used;
- File Search;
- Cultural Resources Project Effects Analysis Report (in support of the EA).

Data gap fieldwork / survey (if needed)**:

- Cultural Resources: Consultant will complete any Class III pedestrian level survey for data gaps not surveyed (Field survey acreage = **TBD** by the Consultant).

* See Task 2.11 for details on resource specific site visits.

** Costs for resource surveys are outlined in the table for Optional Data Gap Fieldwork / Survey Costs provided on pages 22-23.

Task 2.9: Recreation

The Consultant shall provide an analysis of recreational facilities and activities within the Project Area using existing GIS and other information. The Consultant will also do a Wilderness analysis and an Inventoried Roadless analysis. The Consultant shall identify facilities and/or activities that have the potential for beneficial or adverse effects from fuel loads as well as possible effects to the Project.

Deliverables include:

- Framework Analysis, i.e. 1-3 page summary of the Consultant's approach to analysis including models that may be used;
- Recreation Assessment (Dispersed and Developed) which will include but not be limited to the Recreational Effects Analysis for the Project;
- Wilderness Assessment;
- IRA Briefing Package for RO Approval;
- IRA Assessment.

Task 2.10: Livestock / Grazing / Range

The Consultant will prepare a desktop analysis of livestock grazing within the Project areas (only) (see specific deliverables below).

Deliverables include:

- Framework Analysis, i.e. 1-3 page summary of the Consultant's approach to analysis including models that may be used;
- Livestock Grazing Range Report.

Task 2.11: Site Visits

The Consultant may conduct site visits (up to 3 days in the field maximum) to aid in the analysis and preparation of reports for the following resources. These site visits will be priced and approved individually.

Deliverables include:

- Site Visits for:

Task 2.11.1: Terrestrial Wildlife (Task 2.1)

Task 2.11.2: Aquatic Wildlife (Task 2.2)

Task 2.11.3: Botany (Task 2.3)

Task 2.11.4: Vegetation and Weeds (Task 2.4)

Task 2.11.5: Forestry and Fire and Fuels (Task 2.5)

Task 2.11.7: Hydrology (Task 2.7)

Task 3: Meeting Coordination, Attendance, and Participation

Required GBI, Consultant, and HTNF personnel will participate in an initial kick-off meeting to be hosted by the HTNF, on a day, at a specific time and location (in-person) agreed upon. The project leaders from the HTNF and the Consultant who will be responsible for coordinating, organizing and leading the work described within this RFP SOW must be identified at, or prior to, the initial meeting. Coordination and scheduling of the initial meeting will be the responsibility of the HTNF. All subsequent meetings may be scheduled as needed upon the Consultant's request to familiarize the Consultant's staff with the Project Area. This field-based meeting will be coordinated by the HTNF.

The Consultant is responsible for establishing a meeting schedule on a reoccurring basis bi-weekly with HTNF personnel, as agreed to in writing. The Consultant is responsible for scheduling meetings (virtual) and briefings with the Forest Supervisor and staff, as well as appropriate GBI, Consultant, and HTNF personnel to provide support. The Consultant will provide draft agendas prior to meetings for GBI and HTNF review. The Consultant should add agenda topics based on project specific issues, concerns, questions, or other topics.

A preliminary list of resource areas that have required tasks as a part of this description of work, and therefore require participation in meetings and/or calls, as necessary, will be provided by the HTNF

Task 3.1 Up to Five Key Checkpoint Meetings

Deliverables include:

- Virtual Arrangements, Agenda, materials, and Meetings Notes for one in-person full day (8hrs) IDT Kickoff Meeting (Key Checkpoint Meeting #1);
- Virtual Arrangements, Agenda, materials, and Meetings Notes for four half day virtual meetings:
 - 2. Post Scoping, ½ day (4 hrs)
 - 3. Post Comment Period, ½ day (4 hrs)
 - 4. Pre-Objection Period, ½ day (4hrs)
 - 5. Pre-Final Decision, ½ day (4 hrs)

Task 3.2 Bi-weekly Check-in Meetings

Assumptions:

- The HTNF will establish a schedule for bi-weekly check-in calls. Consultant will facilitate these meetings upon start of contract period.

Deliverables include:

- Virtual Arrangements, Agenda, materials, and Meetings Notes for Bi-weekly check-in calls (15 virtual meetings, 1hr each).

Task 4: Document Management (working)

GBI / the Consultant and the HTNF shall use the HTNF's Pinyon folder which GBI, the Consultant, and HTNF can utilize to share, edit, and transmit documents through the duration of this work. The Consultant will maintain and manage this site through the duration of the Project in cooperation with GBI and the HTNF. The HTNF will review the quality and format of data provided by GBI / the Consultant and request any corrections prior to approval of this task documentation in a file structure that the Consultant must maintain for the duration of this work.

At Project initiation, the HTNF will provide the Consultant with relevant GIS data for incorporation into the Project geodatabase on the HTNF's ArcGIS Online (AGOL) account, or other platform to be agreed upon.

Assumptions:

- Consultant, and all IDT members, will use the HTNF's AGOL account, or other agreed upon platform, as the geodatabase for Project GIS files;
- Consultant will manage all geographic information system (GIS) data developed by Consultant for the Project in accordance with identified HTNF GIS data management protocol;
- Consultant will maintain, establish if necessary, metadata for all Project GIS data
- Consultant will make GIS data available to the HTNF IDT team and other designated specialists via a secure electronic file transfer system as determined necessary.
- The geodatabase established at Project initiation will be maintained for the life of the Project and full project data will be provided to HTNF at close of project for the project record;
- In the event that the EA is terminated prior to completion, Consultant agrees to provide HTNF with all GIS data compiled up to the time of termination;
- This Project will employ rigorous standards for maintaining, managing, and applying data and derived information in a manner that is structured and consistent with HTNF procedures and standards (per GIS guideline documents) and may be used readily for decision making and presentation of study results;
- ArcGIS Pro 3.0 or higher is preferred for all geospatial data and map work executed for this project;
- All ArcGIS Pro project .aprx and related files must be provided to the HTNF in addition to the data and will become part of the project record, allowing for accurate tracking of data sources used in maps created during the NEPA phases;
- ArcGIS Pro projects may be multi-use (multiple maps, analysis, layouts) though maps and layouts included in an .aprx should be highly focused and layouts utilized for a single purpose (i.e. do not use the same layout for different Output maps);
- All geometry calculations should utilize the geodesic calculation option (e.g. Area(geodesic) or Length(geodesic)). We are in a transition period where a mix of

planar calculations (anything calculated from ArcMap std tools and also some ArcGIS PRO tools). When in doubt, recalculate geometry to meet the project standards;

- Projections are to be UTM NAD83 Z11 for all data used in analysis;
- When utilizing geometry calcs for Acres use the International Acres etc. (Note: data pulled for use from various sources will need to be projected into UTM NAD83 Z11 and geometries recalculated for consistency);
- Keep metadata within the data and/or separate metadata documents so that analysis parameters and data sources can be traced back;
- All maps produced must include the projection used.

Deliverables:

- Maintain and manage all GIS data on the HTNF's AGOL account;
- Final resource maps.

Task 5: Project Record Management (Final Admin Project Record)

The Consultant shall organize the information composing the final project record by topic and include an index using the specific files structure provided by the HTNF. The project record includes all information and analyses either generated or obtained from other sources, or used to support documentation and analyses. A complete final project record is the entirety of the information relied upon within the Consultant's possession. The geospatial data files and metadata must be included. The Consultant shall prepare and assemble the final project record on the HTNF's Pinyon site within one (1) week of initiating the objection filing period and completing Task 5 and all of Task 5 subtasks. The HTNF will review the quality and format of data provided by GBI / the Consultant and request any corrections prior to approval. Treatment activities and project specific final documents will need to be entered into corporate databases at specific milestones.

5.1 Final Project Record

Deliverables include:

- Establish project record folder structure and indexing system using FS protocols;
- Assemble the current project record on the HTNF's Pinyon site one week prior to initiating the objection filing period.

5.2 GIS Final Project Record

Deliverables include:

- Complete Geodatabase
- Upload all relevant GIS data for the project record to the HTNF's AGOL account, or other agreed upon platform, one week prior to start of objection period.
- Upload all relevant GIS for the final project record to the HTNF's AGOL account.

Task 6: Environmental Assessment, Scoping & Facilitate Decision Process

The Consultant shall conduct all necessary actions to produce National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance documents for review and finalization by the HTNF Responsible Official. In collaboration with HTNF, the Consultant will facilitate and document one stakeholder group public event. The Consultant will work closely with the HTNF to complete the appropriate environmental studies and analyses for adequate environmental review as specified in Task 2. It is expected that an Environmental Assessment will be adequate for this project. However, the HTNF Responsible Official will determine whether an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. If a FONSI cannot be completed under an Environmental Assessment, and an EIS is required, any necessary additional work will be procured outside the scope of this project. The Consultant will work with the HTNF to finalize all NEPA compliance documents, assist with the facilitation of public participation and process for the final decision.

Task 6.1: Scoping, Content Analysis, Issues, and Alternatives Development

The Consultant will gather scoping comments, consider and document comments, complete any remaining content analysis, identify issues, and develop alternatives. Scoping comments will be sent to the agreed to shared site and provided to the Consultant by the HTNF. The Consultant will review comments and complete remaining content analysis resulting in issue identification and measures. The issues identified will focus the environmental analysis, highlight effects, and develop alternatives, including those eliminated from detailed study. The Consultant will also develop mitigation measures and monitoring requirements for each alternative as appropriate. Alternatives eliminated from detailed study will include rationale for elimination and may include associated effects analysis to support elimination. The Consultant will compare action alternatives against the Forest Plan, as amended, for consistency.

Assumptions:

- Scoping and public involvement activities will primarily be completed by the HTNF.

Deliverables include:

- Key Issues and Alternatives Report;
- Key Checkpoint meeting #2 (Task 3.1).

Task 6.2: Environmental Analysis

The Consultant will prepare the Environmental Assessment under HTNF direction. The Consultant will support the HTNF with analysis and documentation for consultation with US Fish and Wildlife Service, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). All consultation steps would be initiated by the HTNF and any inherently governmental responsibilities would properly lie with FS personnel.

Assumptions:

- The HTNF will gather past, present, and reasonably future foreseeable actions specific to the Forest and associated with the Project's analysis areas for use by the Consultant.
- EA/DN/FONSI template to be provided by the HTNF.
- Each version of the EA will be reviewed by the HTNF and the Consultant will make any requested edits.

Deliverables include:

- Admin Draft EA;
- Preliminary EA / Public Review EA (for the formal comment period);
- Final EA for the objection period;
- Revised Final EA (if there are changes from objection resolution).

Task 6.3: Formal Comment Period

The Consultant will prepare comment period materials for HTNF review and edit. The HTNF will initiate the comment period with Consultant support. Final formal comment period materials will be provided by the Consultant and incorporate into PALS by the HTNF.

Deliverables include:

- Materials to initiate the public comment period on the EA;
- Key Checkpoint Meeting #3. (Task 3.1);
- Comment analysis and responses in Excel table format.

Task 6.4: Objection Filing and Resolution Periods

The Consultant will edit and finalize environmental document and, if decided by the line officer, the specialist reports as appropriate based on comments received. The Consultant will write a draft decision notice and finding of no significant impact (FONSI) (assumes EA is environmental document). The Consultant will prepare objection related materials and send to HTNF for review. The Consultant will provide the current project record, including final objection materials to the HTNF. Final comment materials will be distributed to the updated mailing list and incorporate updates into PALS by the HTNF. The Consultant will provide support to the HTNF (forest and regional office) during the objection resolution period.

Deliverables include:

- Objection resolution table in Excel format;
- Task List for revising EA and other documents (Based upon Objection Instructions);
- Draft FONSI;
- Draft Decision Notice;
- Key Checkpoint Meeting #4 (Task 3.1).

Task 6.5: Decision

The Consultant will update and finalize the EA, decision notice and FONSI, (based upon Objection Instructions) and any related materials for HTNF review, and the Forest Supervisor's signature for decision notice.

Deliverables include:

- Final Decision Notice and FONSI;
- Meeting materials for biweekly meetings and briefings with the District Ranger and staff;
- Key Checkpoint Meeting #5 (Task 3.1).

Contract Deliverables and Timelines

The Consultant shall provide the following deliverables in accordance with the desired timeline from the HTNF:

Task	Due Date
GBI/HTNF Project Kickoff Meeting	Week of January 15, 2024
Tribal Coordination Initiated	January 2024
Start of Public Scoping	January 2024
GBI to bring subcontractors onboard (first full IDT)	March 2024
30-Day Public Comment Period	May 2024
45-Day Objection Period begins	July 2024
45-Day Objection Resolution Period ends	September 2024
Finalize EA/DN/FONSI	September 2024
Sign Decision	September 2024

Estimated Start Date & Contract Time (to complete the above Specific Work Requirements):

Start: March 1, 2024

End: January 1, 2025

Criteria for Competitive Applications

The evaluation criteria listed below will be used to evaluate Proposals for the purpose of ranking them based on how fully each Proposal meets the requirements of this RFP. The successful consultant may be asked to modify objectives, work plans, or budgets prior to final approval of the award.

[Understanding of the Scope of Work.](#) A statement demonstrating a thorough understanding of the Project, team building, personnel management, field surveys and data analysis, and appropriate assessments as required by NEPA. Providing technical expertise in completing environmental affects analysis and drafting NEPA supporting documents for Federal Agency review and approval. Preference will be given to consultants who are capable of building an IDT team workforce based in the Great Basin for future NEPA collaboration with the HTNF in alignment with forest planning objectives. Additional credit will be given to applicants involved with active environmental work programs in the Great Basin. (25%)

[Technical Approach.](#) The proposed technical approach for fulfilling the scope of work must demonstrate familiarity with the Project, IDT team building in partnership with federal agencies, and proficiency in understanding the survey and analysis requirements of the NEPA process, and demonstration of successful management of complex projects with high levels of technical expertise required. (25%)

[Qualifications of Proposed Personnel.](#) The Proposal should describe relevant professional experience in the following areas: (a) experience dealing with federal, state, and local governmental agencies, as well as national and local organizations involved with NEPA, and experience completing surveys, analysis or other services in support of NEPA compliance for the Forest Service, if any; (b) an understanding of conducting NEPA generally, and preparing NEPA documents, specifically; (c) biographies including resumes and/or vitae of key staff and their potential role in your proposed work area. If consultant intends to hire these key staff as an outcome of this award, a succinct staffing plan complete with position descriptions seeking necessary specialists and/or letters of interest from prospective hires will be accepted in lieu of team resumes (20%)

[Consultant's Past Performance.](#) Preference will be given to those who have experience conducting NEPA compliance on Federal lands with experience writing resource reports for Great Basin intermountain ecosystems. The ideal applicant will be able to showcase its experience working cooperatively with the U.S. Forest Service and have examples of NEPA documentation that they have provided to previous clients. The Proposal should include: (a) information on the consultant's past performance related to the NEPA technical expertise you will be offering; (b) list recent (last 2-5 years) accomplishments, events and previous services related to the NEPA technical expertise; (c) references including a list of three clients who have received services from your organization that is similar in nature to the proposed work; include names, postal and email addresses, and telephone numbers. (15%)

Cost Proposal. The cost Proposal budget should be cost effective and should maximize the value for monies requested in the consultant's budget. Proposal costs should be presented in a 'time and materials, not to exceed' format quoted in United States dollars. Pricing for activities under this Proposal shall be on a time-and-materials basis for hours actually spent in performance of the work described within this RFP plus direct costs. Consultant shall provide unit (hourly) costs for key personnel expected to perform work under this Proposal. Proposal costs should be the minimum necessary to adequately achieve the stated scope of work. (15%)

Submission Requirements

Submission requirements will include two distinct and separate documents: 1) Technical Proposal and 2) Cost Proposal.

Interested parties will submit Proposals via email to Preston Alden, palden@gbinstitute.org and provide the information as described below:

1. [Technical Proposal](#) (15-page limit for entire Technical Proposal):

Contact Information - Primary contact person, company name, address, phone, email, and website.

Narrative - Concise description of the work plan to include the following sections from the Criteria for Competitive Applications:

- Understanding of the Scope of Work;
- Technical Approach;
- Qualifications of Proposed Personnel;
- The Consultant's Past Performance;

2. [Cost Proposal](#):

The Cost Proposal includes the Proposal budget and budget justification with the following detail breakdown:

- The Cost Proposal shall be by task (Tasks 1-6 above); and
- Data gap fieldwork / survey (if needed) for the following tasks (Task 2.1: Terrestrial Wildlife; Task 2.2 Aquatic Wildlife; Task 2.3 Botany; Task 2.4: Vegetation and Weeds; Task 2.5: Forestry / Fire and Fuels; Task 2.7 Hydrology and Soils; Task 2.8 Cultural Resources) shall be provided as **Options A through Options G** on the following table (or on the Consultant's Cost Proposal spreadsheet) and are made part of Consultant's Cost Proposal:

Optional Data Gap Fieldwork / Survey Costs

Instructions:	Consultant will provide: the number of field days of reconnaissance-level survey <u>OR</u> the number of acres of reconnaissance-level survey <u>OR</u> the number of acres of Field Survey as <u>proposed by the Consultant</u> per resource.	Consultant will provide: the Consultant Cost(s) separate from any Subconsultant Cost(s) and a Total Option Cost (in dollars) per Option with a Cost per Unit (Field Days or Acres).
	Consultant will provide assumptions for the above.	

OPTION	TASK	RESOURCE	RLS	RLS	Field Survey	Consultant Costs	Subconsultant Costs	Total Option Cost	Cost per Unit (Field Days, Sites, or Acres)
Option A	2.1	Wildlife: Terrestrial	Field days	Acres	Acres	\$	\$	\$	\$
Option A Assumptions:									
Option B	2.2	Wildlife: Aquatic	Field days	Acres	Acres	\$	\$	\$	\$
Option B Assumptions:									
Option C	2.3	Botany	Field days	Acres	Acres	\$	\$	\$	\$

OPTION	TASK	RESOURCE	RLS	RLS	Field Survey	Consultant Costs	Subconsultant Costs	Total Option Cost	Cost per Unit (Field Days, Sites, or Acres)
Option C Assumptions:									
Option D	2.4	Vegetation and Weeds	Field days	Sites	Sites	\$	\$	\$	\$
Option D Assumptions:									
Option E	2.5	Forestry / Fires and Fuels	Field days	Acres	Acres	\$	\$	\$	\$
Option E Assumptions:									
Option F	2.7	Hydrology and Soils	Field days	Acres	Acres	\$	\$	\$	\$
Option F Assumptions:									
Option G	2.8	Cultural Resources: Class III pedestrian-level	Field days	Acres	Acres	\$	\$	\$	\$
Option G Assumptions:									

Late Proposal in response to this RFP will not be accepted.

All costs required for the preparation and submission of a Proposal in response to this RFP shall be borne by the Consultant.

The Proposal in response to this RFP shall remain open to acceptance and is irrevocable for a period of 90 days, unless otherwise specified in the RFP documents.

The right is reserved to reject any or all Proposals, or to accept one part of a Proposal and reject the other, unless the Consultant stipulates to the contrary.

GBI has the right to decline to award this contract or any part of it for any reason.

Respondents may indicate that they consider any part of their Proposal to be confidential and/or trade secret information by clearly stamping any pages that contain such information with the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in the header of that page. However, respondents must also be aware that, as a public agency, this project is subject to the California Public Records Act, and by submitting a Proposal to GBI, all parts of the Proposal may become a public record that is subject to disclosure to any member of the public. Should GBI receive a Public Records Act request to disclose a Proposal that contains allegedly confidential information, GBI will independently assess the respondent's assertion of a need for confidentiality to determine whether any part of the Proposal can be withheld from disclosure.

Protests

Protests must be in writing and received no later than 7 business days after GBI issues the Notice of Intent to Award, which is sent by electronic mail to all entities who submitted a Proposal. GBI will reject the protest as untimely if it is received after this specified time frame. Protests will be accepted from proposers only. If the protest is mailed and not received by GBI, the protesting party bears the burden of proof to submit documentation (e.g., certified mail receipt) that the protest was timely sent to be otherwise received by GBI within the RFP protest period.

Proposal protests must contain a detailed and complete written statement describing the reason(s) for protest. The protest must include the RFP title, the name of the firm protesting, and include a name, telephone number, email address and physical address of the protestor. If a firm is representing the protestor, they shall include their contact information in addition to that of the protesting firm.

Protests must be mailed or hand delivered to **Peter Woodruff, GBI Chief Executive Officer (CEO), 16750 Mount Rose Highway, Reno, NV 89511**. Facsimile and electronic mail protests are sent to **Peter Woodruff at pwoodruff@gbinstitute.org** and must be followed by a mailed or hand delivered identical copy of the protest and must arrive within the 5-day time limit.

The GBI CEO, in consultation with the Forest Service and GBI Board of Directors, will investigate the protest and if determined to be valid the CEO may reject and re-propose or not re-propose the work, or recommend award to the remaining best qualified proposer. Affected proposers will be notified by electronic mail within 7 business days of the action taken.

GBI may transmit copies of the protest and any attached documentation to all other parties who may be affected by the outcome of the protest. The decision of GBI as to the validity of any protest is final. GBI's final decision will be transmitted to all affected parties in a timely manner. The procedure and time limit set forth are mandatory and are the proposer's sole and exclusive remedy in the event of a protest of the rating of its proposal or award of the contract. The failure to pursue said remedy shall constitute a waiver of any right to further pursue said protest, including filing a Government Code claim or legal proceedings.

Exhibit A: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest: East Humboldt and Ruby Mountains Fuels Reduction and Landscape Resilience Project

DRAFT: Purpose and Need and Proposed Action

Source: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, January 2024

PURPOSE AND NEED

Based on background information described in the current conditions above the Forest Service needs to address increasing fuel loads, lack of defensible space in the wildland urban interface, and changing climate conditions that favor larger, faster fires. If left untreated this landscape is vulnerable to the detrimental effects of wildfire including threat to human life, loss of infrastructure, livelihood, property, wildlife habitat, watersheds, ecosystem function, biodiversity, increased smoke emissions impacting airsheds, and many other compounding consequences.

PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action is designed to respond to the purpose and need by achieving the following goals:

1. Reduce hazardous fuels across the landscape and provide defensible areas with an emphasis near the wildland urban interface, private lands, and critical infrastructure to minimize potential impacts from wildfires and aid in suppression of future wildfires.
2. Restore, enhance, and maintain vegetative community conditions including sagebrush, aspen, and whitebark pine across the landscape to increase ecosystem resilience and resistance to disturbance.
3. Improve wildlife habitat suitability, connectivity, and forage for a variety of wildlife species including sage grouse, bighorn sheep, and mule deer.
4. Reduce wildfire risk to and the potential loss of forage resources.
5. Reduce fuel loading adjacent to, and within, riparian corridors to protect, enhance, and maintain watershed function vital for sensitive and threatened species including the Lahontan cutthroat trout.
6. Reduce wildfire risk to numerous cultural resources across the landscape.
7. Reduce wildfire risk to recreation infrastructure and resources including trails and outdoor recreational opportunities.
8. Restore fire to fire dependent ecosystems.
9. Maintain road access for treatment implementation and fire suppression efforts.
10. Maintain previously implemented vegetation treatments to increase and prolong their effectiveness.

To achieve these goals and reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire the Forest Service plans to increase pace and scale of fuels treatments by implementing the *East Humboldt and Ruby Mountains Fuels*

Reduction and Landscape Resilience Project. The Forest Service plans to use mechanical equipment, hand thinning, prescribed fire, prescriptive and targeted grazing to implement approximately 20,000 acres per year across the approximate 245,532 acres available for treatment. Treatments may include maintenance of previous fuels treatments in order to maintain previous fuels treatments and to continue moving toward or maintaining desired conditions until a change in conditions warrants additional analysis and decision. Additional actions to support treatment implementation and success would include seeding/planting and road maintenance. **Table 2** describes the main vegetation communities of focus for potential treatment methods across the project area where treatments would focus on moving toward the desired conditions of fuels reduction and resilient ecosystem function across the landscape.

To reach desired fuels objectives, implementation would require multiple treatments to occur over several years with some treatment units receiving more than one entry using various types of treatment methods. For example, a single area could be thinned and piled to reduce ladder fuels during the summer. Then, the same area could be treated again the following spring using prescribed fire to reduce the remaining piled fuels on the landscape and reach desired condition. Periodic treatment with light thinning or lower intensity prescribed fire to reduce ladder fuels every 5-10 years or as needed depending on vegetation regrowth maintains the desired condition.

PRESCRIBED FIRE

Prescribed fire treatment may occur across the entire project area. Prescribed fire treatments may include understory burning, broadcast burning, burning of hand piles, and burning of machine piles created as a result of mechanical fuels treatments. Understory burning occurs under a forested canopy to reduce fuel loading in the understory and produce a mosaic pattern that results in a patchwork of low, moderate and high intensity burn areas that provide diverse habitat for wildlife and achieve other specific objectives. Prescribed fire would likely occur in conifer and hardwood vegetation types. Broadcast burning describes implementation of prescribed fire in a variety of vegetative cover types across an area to achieve specific objectives i.e., burning of brush fields to reduce decadent brush canopy and surface fuels within a unit. Broadcast burning could occur in sagebrush shrubland, mountain mahogany, pinyon/juniper, mountain shrubland, and herbaceous vegetation types depending on desired conditions. Pile burning could occur in any vegetation type to reduce fuel loading for fire hazard mitigation and increase ecosystem health by removing fuels and improving vegetation condition.

Prescribed fire treatments may occur as an initial treatment, intermediate treatment and/or maintenance treatment to achieve objectives and work towards desired conditions. A site may be thinned to remove and/or rearrange fuels with mechanical treatment, hand thinning, or cutting and piling of materials and then treated with broadcast or understory prescribed fire to reduce and remove fuels and further improve or maintain desired conditions of the site. Piles created through hand thinning or mechanical activities would be burned during wetter, cooler months to reduce activity and surface fuels. Prescribed fire may include burning a single unit two or more consecutive years to reach desired conditions, control understory vegetation, and/or to reduce subsequent fuels buildup from fire-induced mortality. Maintenance treatments of prescribed fire may occur to sustain the benefits of completed fuels treatments. Prescribed burning may occur throughout the year as established by prescription and

associated burn planning, in compliance with design criteria, agency policy and other applicable restrictions such as wildlife timing or air quality regulations.

MECHANICAL TREATMENTS

Treatment may occur over approximately 125,200 acres generally on slopes less than thirty-five percent following a specified implementation prescription to produce desired conditions.

Mechanical treatments may occur within WUI or high resource value areas to reduce fuel loading and hazard for all vegetation types listed above in accordance with design features developed during analysis. Mechanical treatments would primarily focus in sagebrush shrubland, pinyon/juniper, and mountain mahogany where reducing pinyon-juniper infill within these vegetation types would reduce fuel loading and increase ecosystem resilience. Mechanical treatments would occur on a more limited basis in hardwood, mountain shrubland, conifer and herbaceous vegetation types as well as adjacent to riparian areas where reducing pinyon-juniper infill and diseased trees or hazardous trees posing a threat to public or firefighter safety would decrease fuel loading and promote ecosystem health. Examples of equipment and treatment implementation resources include but are not limited to those detailed in **Table 3**.

Mechanical treatment reduces the size of fuels while reducing vertical and horizontal fuel continuity to limit the rate of fire spread and decrease fire intensity. Mastication, mowing and chipping would be the primary mechanical treatment methods across vegetation types within the project area. Chaining could also occur in areas of well-established pinyon-juniper with canopy closure greater than ten percent of determined to be the appropriate treatment. Biomass such as chips or shredded and masticated vegetation may be left on-site for natural decomposition and soil protection, treated with a secondary treatment (e.g., prescribed fire) or removed from the treatment area. Chipping or piling and burning of biomass may occur after treatment to remove fuels and further reduce wildfire fire risk. Treatments such as mastication and chaining may be accompanied by seeding with perennial grasses, forbs and shrubs.

HAND THINNING

Hand thinning may occur over approximately 230,270 acres within all vegetation types generally across slopes up to seventy percent to provide a desired outcome or treat where equipment is limited by safety, capability or vegetation type such as cutting and removing fuels around homes, steep slopes, riparian areas or unstable soils. Hand thinning treatments would primarily focus on sagebrush shrubland, pinyon/juniper, and mountain mahogany where reducing pinyon-juniper infill within these vegetation types would reduce fuel loading and increase ecosystem resilience. Hand thinning could also occur in hardwood, mountain shrubland, conifer and herbaceous vegetation types as well as within riparian areas where reducing pinyon-juniper infill and diseased trees or hazardous trees would decrease fuel loading and promote ecosystem health. Crews with chainsaws could cut brush and trees to rearrange fuels, reducing vertical and horizontal fuel continuity and fuel size. Hand thinning treatments may include cutting fuels across a landscape in delineated units, cutting brush and ladder fuels underneath the dripline of remaining trees, and cutting of fuel breaks along roads or natural barriers. Crews may pile cut slash for burning in the winter months, chip materials on site or lop and scatter cut fuels within the unit depending

on the amount and size of remaining vegetative material. Hand thinning treatments may also include personal or commercial fuelwood harvest to remove fuels from the landscape.

FUEL BREAKS

Fuel break treatments may occur where treatment of vegetation along open roads and other natural features, including PODS features, (See **Figure 5**) would provide timely access for equipment and result in control elements to use for future fire containment operations. Roadside fuel breaks would be determined for treatment by fuel type and anticipated fire behavior to provide holding points for fire suppression along travel routes.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

Road maintenance may occur on National Forest System roads to address issues such as adequate signing, failing culverts, washouts, stream crossing and non-functioning water bars or drain dips to provide timely access for fire suppression resources.

PRESCRIPTIVE & TARGETED GRAZING

Prescriptive or targeted grazing may be used to reduce or remove fine fuels or invasive annual species to maintain desirable fuel loads. Prescriptive grazing consists of intentional grazing by animals for fine fuels reduction and maintenance of implemented treatments through purposeful application of a specific species of livestock at a determined season, duration, and intensity to accomplish defined vegetation or landscape objectives. Targeted grazing focuses grazing specifically on reducing the spread and fuel loading of invasive annual species. Treatment would primarily focus on sagebrush shrubland vegetation adjacent to WUI or other high value resources where targeted grazing may reduce heavy loads of fuel and invasive annual species, or prescriptive grazing may reduce fuel loading to decrease fire behavior and mitigate wildfire hazards.

Prescriptive or targeted grazing may occur as an initial treatment, intermediate treatment following other fuels treatments, or as a treatment tool to maintain a site at desired conditions. Temporary range structural improvements (electric fence, water developments) may be installed to allow for proper distribution and control, shorter grazing periods, and other necessary livestock management tools. Prescriptive grazing includes use of streambank protection methods, a planned grazing system, and active livestock management to reduce bank disturbance and sediment deposition. Water haul sites and mineral supplements may be placed at a reasonable distance from natural water sources to improve livestock distribution and better meet fuels reduction objectives. Prescriptive or targeted grazing may be excluded from any areas recently planted, seeded, and any other designated exclusion areas, such as cultural sites.

Table 2: Vegetation Condition Classes	
Condition Class	Description
1: Minimal Departure from historical fire regime	characteristic of the historical fire regime behavior, severity, and patterns.
2: Moderate departure from historical fire regime	Vegetation composition, structure, and fuels have moderate departure from the historic regime and predispose the system to moderate risk of loss of key ecosystem components. Wildland fires are moderately uncharacteristic compared to the historical fire regime behaviors, severity, and patterns.
3: High departure from historical fire regime	Vegetation composition, structure, and fuels have high departure from the historic regime and predispose the system to high risk of loss of key ecosystem components. Wildland fires are highly uncharacteristic compared to the historical fire regime behaviors, severity, and patterns.

Table 1: Descriptions of vegetation condition class.

TABLE 3: TREATMENT & IMPLEMENTATION TYPES

Potential Treatment to Achieve Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10:

PRESCRIBED FIRE

- Pile Burning- burning of cured hand or slash piles during wetter, cooler months to reduce activity and surface fuels.
- Broadcast Burning- burning in a variety of fuel types with an established burn plan and prescription to restore fire to the landscape and produce a desired condition.
- Understory Burning- burning under a forested canopy under an established burn plan and prescription to reduce ground and ladder fuels while produce a mosaic pattern of varying fire intensity to achieve specific objectives and would likely occur in conifer and hardwood vegetation types.
- Potential Ignition Methods- ground ignition devices, aerial ignition using helicopters with helitorch and/or Plastic Sphere Dispensers (PSD), aerial ignition with Unmanned Autonomous Systems (UAS).

MECHANICAL TREATMENT

- Mastication – machine equipped with a mulching head used to shred vegetation and trees.
- Mowing- tractor mounted brush hog mower used to reduce shrub, herbaceous and grass fuels.
- Chipping – wheeled or tracked equipment with mulching components used to shred smaller diameter trees and limbs.
- Chaining – a ship anchor chain with 90–120-pound links and 18-inch railroad iron welded perpendicular to the chain link pulled between two bulldozers to rearrange fuels by overturning shrubs and trees.
- Feller buncher/processor – tracked machine with a saw head used to cut and stack trees.
- Yarder – used to drag trees using cables/winches to move trees to a specific landing location for processing.
- Skidders/Forwarders- used to skid or remove trees and fuels from the landscape.
- Fuelwood Harvest – equipment used to remove fuels from the landscape for use as fuelwood, biomass chips or other desired needs.

HAND THINNING

- Crews with chainsaws cutting brush and trees.
- Cut slash may be piled for burning in the winter, chipped on site, or lopped and scattered in the unit depending on the amount and size of material and desired condition.
- Hand cutting of fuel breaks along roads or natural barriers.
- May include fuelwood harvest.

Potential Treatment to Achieve Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10:

PRESCRIPTIVE & TARGETED GRAZING

- Livestock graze within the project area to reduce fine fuel loading and seed head production of undesirable species.
- Grazing would focus in areas dominated by annual grass with low shrub cover.
- Prescriptive grazing would occur when determined to be the best tool for reducing fine fuels.

RESTORATION SEEDING & PLANTING

- Seeding of native seed, revegetation or replanting of other shrub or tree species may occur to restore perennial vegetation.
- Mixtures would emphasize native seed.
- Non-native perennial species may be considered on a very limited basis such as restoration of a heavily infested site where the potential for success using native species is considered very low.

Table 3: Description of goals for the proposed action and possible treatment options to achieve desired conditions. Implementation methods and equipment may include but are not limited to those listed above.

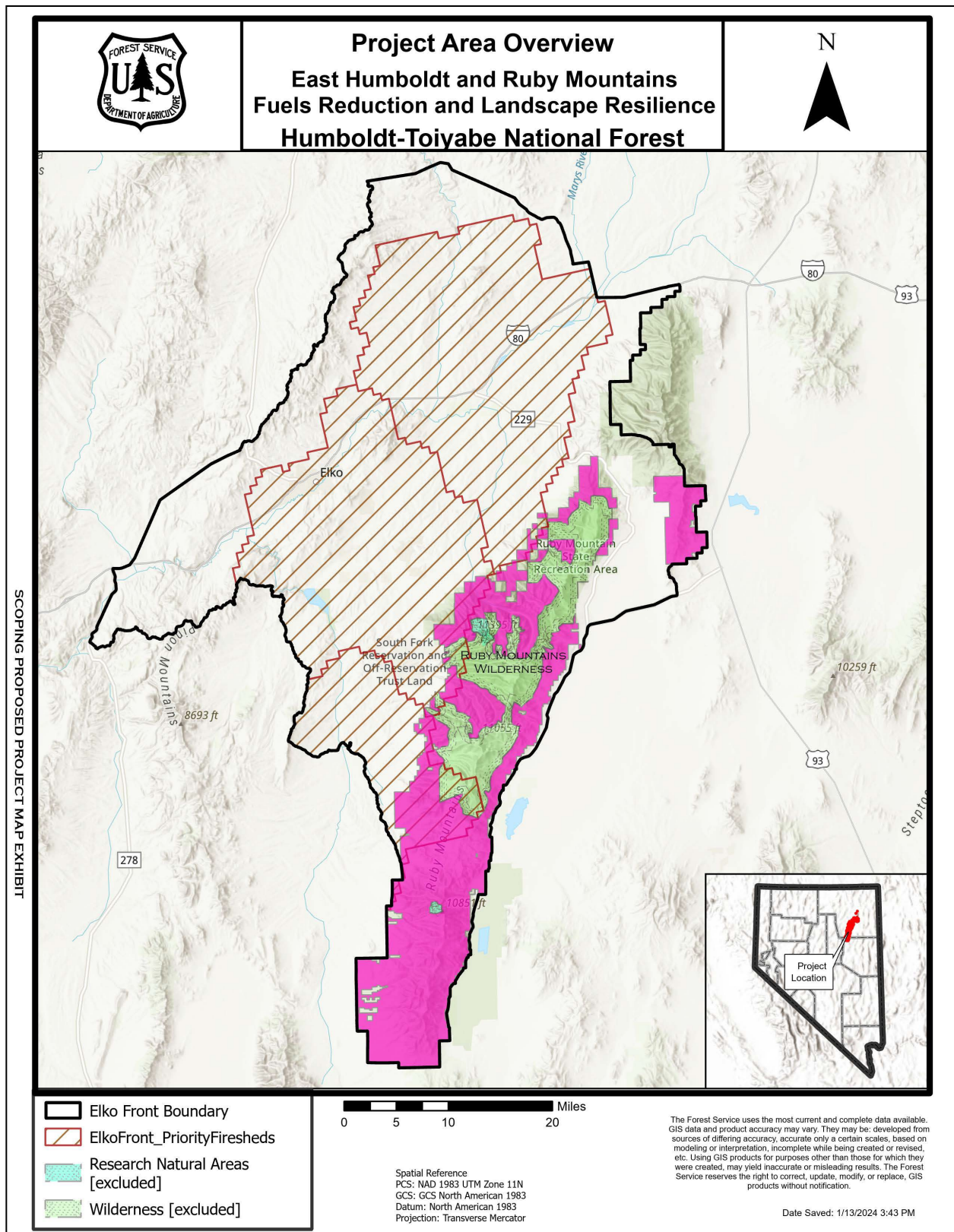


Figure 1: Vicinity Map depicting the Elko Front Wildfire Crisis Strategy Landscape boundary and high priority firesheds in relation to the proposed project area.

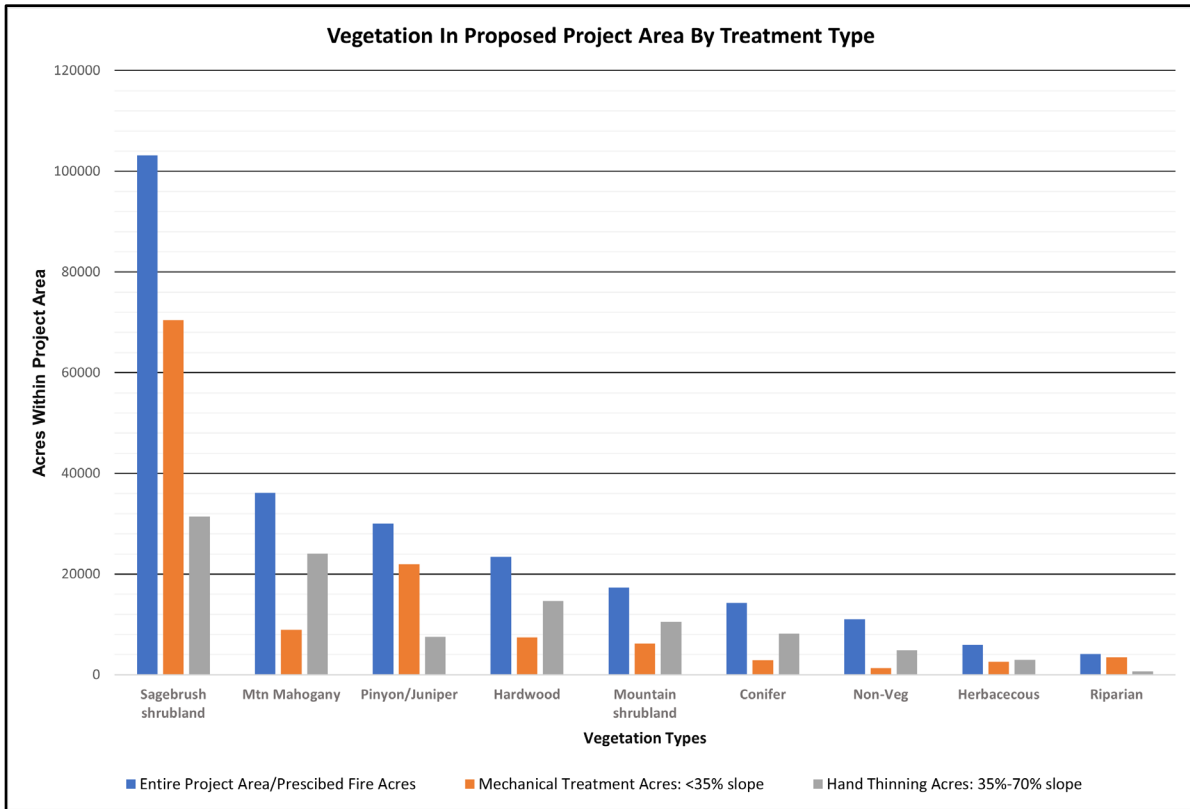


Figure 7: Vegetation types in acres of possible treatment type throughout the project area as determined using Existing Vegetation Mapping.