



Request for Proposals / Qualifications (RFP/RFQ):

Conceptual Restoration Design and Planning in the Upper Henry's Fork Watershed

Issuing Organization	Henry's Fork Foundation (HFF)
Date of Issue	August 14, 2026
Webinar for Prospective Applicants	10:00 a.m. MDT, Wednesday August 26, 2026
Proposal Due Date	September 25, 2026 by 5:00 PM MDT
Location	Henry's Fork Watershed, Idaho
Project Start	December 2026
Budget	\$300,000

Executive Summary

The Henry's Fork Foundation (HFF), in partnership with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), seeks qualified consultants or consultant teams (hereby referred to as "the consultant") to develop an adaptation plan for the natural, engineered, and social resources of the Henry's Fork watershed upstream of Mesa Falls. Anticipated additional partners in this effort include the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), Idaho State Parks and Recreation (IDPR), and Refuge grazing permittees, whose engagement will be a core responsibility of the selected consultant.

The intention is to identify, evaluate, and document restoration and management alternatives across two priority areas:

- **Natural & engineered infrastructure:** feasibility assessment and conceptual restoration designs for groundwater recharge, flood irrigation reactivation, process-based tributary restoration, and aging infrastructure.
- **Social infrastructure:** structured partner and stakeholder engagement to build and maintain productive working relationships across the watershed, combined with evaluation of management adaptations that could strengthen recreational, ranching, and ecological resilience under a changing climate.

Within these priorities, the consultant will evaluate project effects on visitor experience, revenue generation, ranching operations, and ecological value, and will identify cost-effective pathways to implementation.

The resulting adaptation plan is intended as an informed starting point for future decision-making, similar in character to a basin or watershed plan. It commits no partner to any specific action but establishes a shared understanding of costs, benefits, constraints, and viable pathways that can guide future funding pursuits and implementation decisions. Evaluating the full range of alternatives, including those that may not be universally favored, is a core feature of this process; documenting what is and is not feasible, and why, is what allows the most promising alternatives to advance with confidence.

Joint ventures and teaming arrangements are encouraged; proposals from teams should clearly identify the primary contractor and each team member's role and qualifications. This work is part of the Developing Infrastructure to Reduce Temperature and Turbidity (DIRTT) initiative, a multi-objective program addressing water quality degradation in the Henry's Fork of the Snake River.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Project Background.....	4
Restoration Context	4
Project Objectives	7
Planning Principles	7
Existing Project Resources	9
Scope of Work	10
Priority 1: Infrastructure—Groundwater, Tributaries, and Impoundments	10
Priority 2: Social Infrastructure—Management Adaptation	10
Crosscutting Deliverables	11
Budget and Cost Management	13
Project Timeline.....	14
Evaluation Criteria	14
Submission Requirements.....	15
Contract and Conditions	15
Additional Information	15

Project Background

The project area is the Henry's Fork River watershed upstream of Mesa Falls, focused on surrounding public lands managed by USFS, IDL, IDPR, and USBR in the Henry's Fork Caldera and Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem in eastern Idaho (Figure 1). The project area includes key features that make the Henry's Fork Caldera unique, including its geology, wildlife resources, recreational opportunity, and historic cattle ranching-based land use. Harriman State Park, Idaho's first state park, lies 8 km downstream of Island Park Reservoir and is the heart of this landscape.

Over ten years of HFF monitoring have documented water quality impairment in the Henry's Fork and its tributaries in the project area, including high summer water temperatures and increased suspended fine sediment and turbidity. In the [2022 Integrated Report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#), IDEQ listed the Henry's Fork in the project area as an impaired waterway under the Clean Water Act due to temperatures exceeding state standards for salmonid spawning and cold-water aquatic life. These conditions affect aquatic macroinvertebrate communities, fish populations, and fishing success, with economic implications for a recreational tourism industry worth \$30 million annually to the local economy. Poor water quality also negatively impacts the wildlife habitat and aesthetic and ecological values that define the region's character and support its multiple uses.

The Henry's Fork Foundation's data analysis has found that a warmer, drier climate will continue to reduce water supply, increase water temperatures, and decrease water clarity in the Henry's Fork and its tributaries. The result is compounding pressure on fish and wildlife habitat, visitor experience, visitation and revenue, ranching, and infrastructure maintenance. In this RFP, HFF seeks a consultant to develop a structured set of alternatives across natural, engineered, and social infrastructure: the stream and groundwater systems that moderate water temperature and clarity; the impoundments, canals, and fences that shape how water and livestock move through the landscape; and the social and regulatory frameworks that govern how lands in the project area are managed and used. Together, these alternatives will form an adaptation plan, developed collaboratively with land managers, agency partners, grazing permittees, and the recreational users who depend on it.

Restoration Context

Ecological/Fisheries impact:

The project area supports a remarkable concentration of recreational, ranching, and ecological values. The Henry's Fork is a world-famous for dry-fly fishing for large rainbow trout, drawing anglers from across the country and supporting a recreational tourism economy worth \$30 million annually in the Henry's Fork region. The project area also supports significant wildlife resources, including waterfowl nesting and production, wetland and grassland bird habitat, and big game migration and use, alongside an active working ranch operation that maintains the historic character of the landscape.

The ecological systems that support cool, clear water—functioning floodplains, high water tables, plentiful groundwater, and well-vegetated stream corridors—are the same systems that support the full range of values the project area is known for. Healthy riparian and wetland systems keep grass green, water cool, and habitat productive across the landscape. Restoring these systems could improve conditions for fish and aquatic insects, waterfowl and grassland birds, big game, and the working ranch landscape simultaneously. Elevated summer water temperatures and increased turbidity are symptoms of degraded ecological function, and addressing their root causes could strengthen the project area's recreational, wildlife, and ranching values across the board.

Anglers have begun concentrating in the few remaining areas of thermal refugia, particularly Osborne Springs, a large spring complex that contributes approximately 25–50 cfs of cool, clear flow and supports most of the fishing activity between July and September. Restoring water quality across a larger portion of the project area could expand high-quality habitat and visitor experience well beyond these limited refugia, with potential benefits to visitation, revenue, wildlife production, and the working ranch landscape.

Tributary degradation:

Degraded tributaries are one source of elevated water temperatures and increased turbidity in the Henry's Fork. Historic land uses, including grazing, have caused stream beds and banks of tributaries to erode, widening and downcutting channels. Wider, unshaded streams absorb more solar energy and contribute warm, sediment-laden water to the Henry's Fork. Several tributaries have also been impounded for historic uses including fishing, hunting, waterfowl production, and stock watering, further altering natural flow and temperature regimes.

Water temperature monitoring by HFF indicates that some tributaries exceed mainstem Henry's Fork temperatures by up to 3°C during summer months (data available on public website: henrysforkdata.shinyapps.io/HSPTemperature/). Process-based restoration, strategic riparian shading, and infrastructure improvements that redirect warm surface flows into groundwater recharge could transform these tributaries from sources of thermal loading into sources of cool water and habitat diversity. Identifying and evaluating alternatives that could maximize restoration efficiency and multiple benefits is the first key objective of this project.

Groundwater potential:

Discrete groundwater inputs and diffuse hyporheic seeps moderate water temperatures in the Henry's Fork by up to 1°C on average across the entire reach—and this is under current dry, largely unmanaged conditions. Locally, groundwater can be 10°C cooler than surface water, creating significant thermal gradients within the river that concentrate fish and aquatic life in areas of cool groundwater input. These localized refugia, such as Osborne Springs, currently support the majority of summer fishing activity on the Henry's Fork. A lowered water table resulting from disconnected floodplains and diminished flood irrigation may be reducing these cool groundwater contributions. Restoring floodplain connectivity and reactivating historic flood irrigation infrastructure could increase groundwater recharge and cool groundwater return flows to the Henry's Fork and its tributaries, with potential benefits to riparian vegetation, wetland habitat, and the working ranch landscape alongside water quality improvements.

Historic water rights and canal infrastructure in the project area may be underutilized for this purpose. Back-of-the-envelope calculations suggest that a 25-50% increase in groundwater return flow to the Henry's Fork—on the order of 10–20 cfs—may be achievable through restoration of flood irrigation practices or process-based restoration reconnecting tributary streams with their floodplains. Even a fraction of this modest estimate could meaningfully expand the thermal refugia that fish, wildlife, and anglers currently depend on. Identifying and evaluating alternatives that could maximize this groundwater potential is a central objective of this project.

Existing infrastructure:

The project area contains significant engineered water infrastructure built to support cattle ranching operations alongside fishing, waterfowl production, and aesthetics. This includes the aforementioned historic canal system as well as several small impoundments. This infrastructure now represents both the greatest challenge and the greatest opportunity for water quality restoration and habitat improvement in the project area.

The Thurmon Creek drainage is the clearest example. Thurmon Creek is the third largest tributary to the Henry's Fork within the project area and flows through a series of impoundments, including Silver Lake, before reaching the Henry's Fork. Silver Lake is a cherished resource and a scenic focal point for wildlife observation, particularly the Trumpeter swan population that has become closely associated with the region's identity and visitor experience. At the same time, the lake and its outlet infrastructure absorb significant solar energy: average daily water temperatures in Thurmon Creek below Silver Lake are nearly 3°C warmer than the Henry's Fork at the same location. Recent maintenance challenges have underscored the urgency of a systematic evaluation of this aging infrastructure. The Thurmon Creek drainage therefore represents an opportunity to develop alternatives that reduce downstream water quality impacts while preserving and potentially enhancing Silver Lake's ecological and aesthetic values.

More broadly, the project area's historic canal system (including canals diverting water from Thurmon Creek, Golden Lake, the Henry's Fork River, and Sheridan Creek) retains associated water rights that may be underutilized. Restoring flood irrigation through these canals could simultaneously prevent warm surface water returns from reaching the Henry's Fork directly and enhance cold groundwater recharge across the landscape. Upgraded and well-maintained infrastructure also creates new opportunities for environmental education and interpretation, supporting the kind of engaged, high-quality visitor experience that could benefit visitation and revenue.

Management Adaptation:

The project area's natural and built infrastructure exists within a social and regulatory framework that shapes what restoration is possible and on what timeline. Land management authorities, user access patterns, grazing permits, and recreational regulations were largely established under a different climate regime and for a different era of land use. As physical conditions change, there may be opportunities to adapt management practices alongside physical restoration to more fully realize recreational, ecological, and ranching potential, with implications for visitor experience and revenue generation.

This project will ask the consultant to evaluate management adaptation options collaboratively with IDPR and other potential partners, informed by direct input from recreational users, grazing permittees, and other stakeholders. Options may include adjustments to seasonal access, fishing and recreational regulations, grazing management, and visitor education and interpretation programs. No specific management outcomes are predetermined; the goal is to produce a well-informed set of options that partners can evaluate and act on together.

Understanding where regulatory barriers exist is equally important. The consultant will need to identify and document the full regulatory and permitting landscape applicable to proposed restoration and management alternatives—developing this regulatory roadmap is itself a core project deliverable. Known frameworks that will likely apply include state park approval pathways, the 1961 Harriman Gift Agreement, the 2002 Harriman State Park Master Plan, National Historic District and Section 106 compliance requirements, water rights, the Clean Water Act, and grazing permit conditions. This list is not exhaustive; identifying the complete set of applicable requirements and their implications for proposed alternatives is the consultant's responsibility. Understanding where barriers exist allows partners to work through them together or recognize where forward traction is infeasible and redirect effort accordingly.

Permitting and Regulatory context:

Realizing the restoration potential described above requires navigating a complex legal and regulatory landscape. IDPR's management authority over Harriman State Park makes them an essential collaborator at every stage of planning. The regulatory roadmap developed through this project will identify permitting requirements and barriers for all proposed restoration and management alternatives, including the

frameworks listed above. Timeline estimates for key permitting milestones should be included where possible.

Project Objectives

- Identify and evaluate restoration and management alternatives that could reduce water temperatures and improve water clarity in the Henry's Fork and its tributaries
- Engage and maintain productive working relationships with land managers, agency partners, grazing permittees, and recreational users throughout the planning process
- Produce a final adaptation plan synthesizing conceptual designs, feasibility assessments, alternatives analyses, regulatory roadmap, and partner input into a planning document suitable for informing future implementation and funding applications

Planning Principles

- Mutually beneficial outcomes all current and potential partners
- Long-term resilience to climatic and hydrologic change
- Cost-effective approaches that can be permitted by the appropriate agencies
- Each portfolio of solutions for natural, built, and social infrastructure is to be evaluated against projected effects on key benefits, which may be some combination of water temperature, water clarity, fish habitat, visitor experience, revenue generation, ranching operations, and implementation funding potential and partnership opportunities, presented in a consistent format that allows meaningful comparison across alternatives

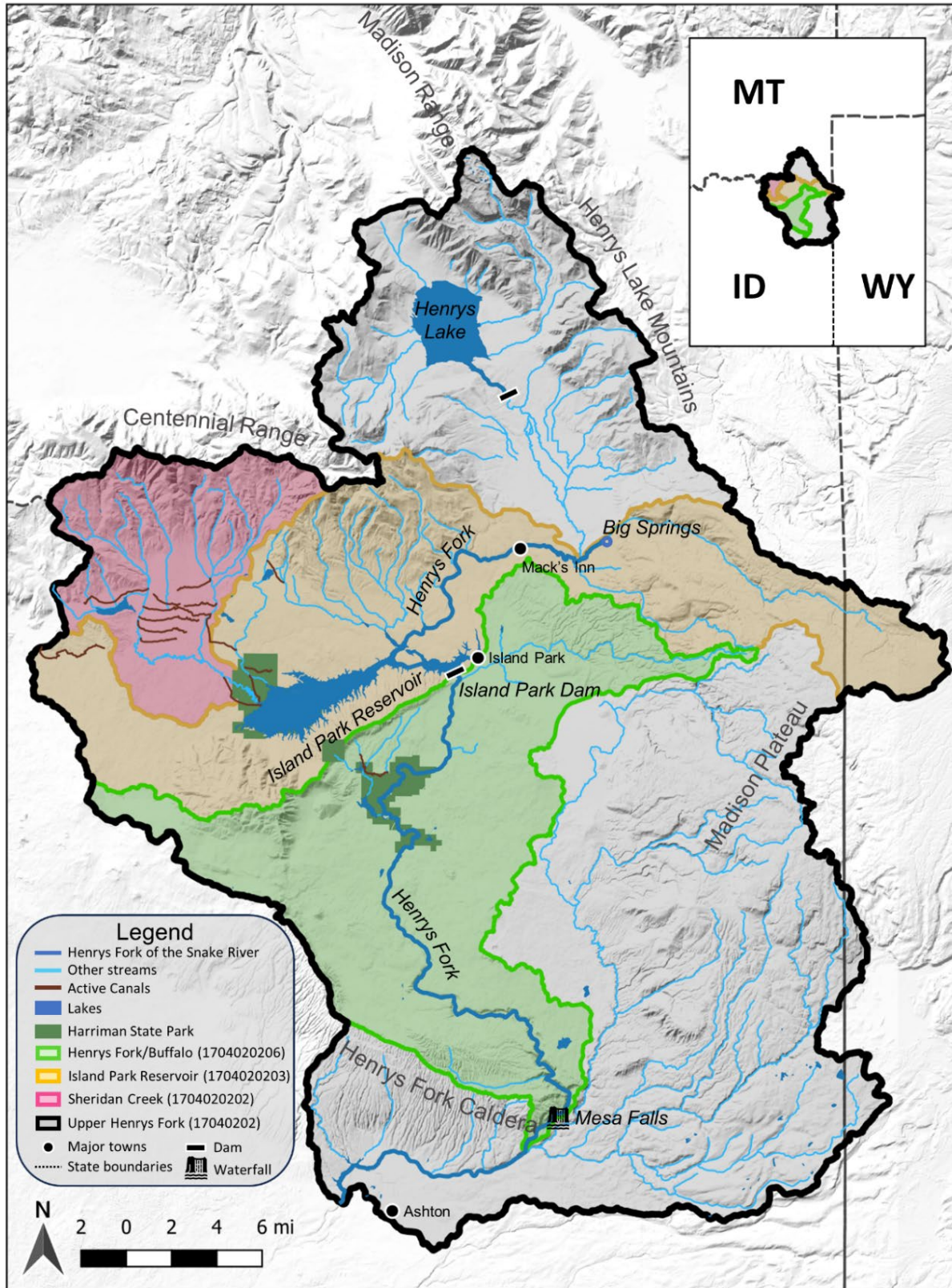


Figure 1: Map of the project area (colored HUCs), referred to as the Henrys Fork Watershed upstream of Mesa Falls. Flow direction on the Henrys Fork within the watershed is from north to south.

Existing Project Resources

HFF brings substantial resources to support this effort. Proposals must demonstrate how they will leverage these resources to minimize costs and maximize effectiveness.

Monitoring Infrastructure and Data:

- Comprehensive water quality database at https://henrysforkdata.shinyapps.io/scientific_website/
- 15 continuous temperature monitoring locations within Harriman State Park
<https://henrysforkdata.shinyapps.io/HSPTemperature/>
- CEQUAL-W2 hydrodynamic and water quality model for the upper Henry's Fork
- Multi-year hydrologic data, fish movement, and habitat assessments

Technical and Laboratory Resources:

- Field and laboratory coordinator for data collection support
- Three PhD-level researchers available for technical consultation
- One undergraduate intern available for summertime fieldwork support
- Wet lab and field equipment at HFF's facility in Ashton, ID
- Flow measurement capability (single point and continuous monitoring capability)
- Water temperature monitoring
- Water sample collection (with analysis contracted to local laboratories)
- Other non-ground-disturbing field assessments

Meeting and Coordination Infrastructure:

- Conference rooms at HFF headquarters
- Established relationships with IDFG, and local stakeholders

Scope of Work

This project addresses adaptation of natural, engineered, and social infrastructure to improve water temperature, water clarity, fish and wildlife habitat, and visitor experience. The two priorities below reflect the natural/engineered/social infrastructure framework established in the Project Background and together are designed to satisfy the Reclamation WaterSMART Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program's emphasis on nature-based solutions, broad spatial scope, and progress toward on-the-ground implementation. Restoration approaches should emphasize creative, process-based solutions. Proposals that leverage existing HFF data, technical resources, and infrastructure will be viewed favorably. The work is structured as a planning exercise in the character of a basin or watershed plan: the goal is to map the full possibility space, evaluate all viable alternatives on their merits, and identify the most promising paths forward.

Priority 1: Infrastructure—Groundwater, Tributaries, and Impoundments

Historical flood irrigation practices, now largely defunct, once likely supported significant groundwater return flow to the Henry's Fork. Some of this canal infrastructure is still partially operable. Tributary streams have become degraded, with little riparian vegetation, disconnected floodplains, and altered channels, resulting in warmer, less clear water entering the Henry's Fork and reduced local groundwater recharge. Impoundments built for a cooler, wetter climate now represent both maintenance liabilities and significant opportunities for water quality improvement and habitat restoration.

Silver Lake and the Thurmon Creek drainage are the most developed examples of this opportunity. Silver Lake's outlet discharges warm water directly into Thurmon Creek, which reaches the Henry's Fork within a short distance, meaning that thermal export from Silver Lake arrives at the Henry's Fork largely unmodified. Silver Lake is also a cherished resource, closely associated with the Trumpeter swan population that defines much of the region's wildlife identity and visitor experience. Alternatives that preserve and enhance Silver Lake's ecological and aesthetic values while reducing downstream thermal and sediment impacts will be viewed favorably.

Required deliverables:

- **Flood Irrigation and Groundwater Feasibility Assessment:** inventory and condition assessment of existing canal infrastructure and associated water rights; identification of near-term activation opportunities; estimated groundwater recharge potential and lag times for the Henry's Fork; integration opportunities with tributary restoration strategies
- **Tributary Restoration Conceptual Plan:** process-based restoration concepts for tributaries, addressing floodplain reconnection, LTPBR, and riparian vegetation recovery; identification of interactions between tributary restoration and flood irrigation reactivation
- **Silver Lake Alternatives Evaluation:** develop and evaluate a focused set of alternatives for Silver Lake and its outlet infrastructure, assessed against the criteria in the Alternatives Evaluation Matrix

All Priority 1 deliverables should identify data gaps and monitoring needs. Cost estimates, regulatory barriers, and partner input will be addressed through the Crosscutting Deliverables below.

Priority 2: Social Infrastructure—Management Adaptation

Regulations, access patterns, grazing management, and recreational use frameworks were largely established under a different climate regime and for a different era of land use. As physical conditions change, management adaptations may be needed alongside physical restoration to fully realize recreational, ecological, and ranching potential. This priority asks the consultant to develop and evaluate management adaptation options collaboratively with partners, informed by direct input from recreational users, grazing permittees, and other stakeholders through the crosscutting engagement process.

No specific management outcomes are predetermined. The goal is to produce a well-informed set of options that partners can evaluate and act on together.

Required Deliverables

- Develop a range of management adaptation options that could strengthen recreational, ecological, and ranching resilience under a changing climate, ideally working collaboratively with IDPR and informed by partner and stakeholder input gathered through the crosscutting engagement process
- Options may include, but are not limited to, adjustments to seasonal access and recreational regulations, changes to fishing regulations, grazing management adaptations, and visitor education and interpretation programs

Crosscutting Deliverables

The following deliverables apply across both priorities and should be understood as project-wide responsibilities.

Partner and Stakeholder Engagement

The consultant must have demonstrated experience navigating complex, multi-agency environments in sensitive settings.

Partner engagement involves the agencies and landowners with a management or legal stake in the project area: IDPR, USFS, IDL, USBR, and grazing permittees. The consultant's responsibility is to build and maintain productive working relationships, keep partners informed and constructively engaged, surface partner priorities and constraints early enough to shape alternatives rather than create conflict late in the planning process, and present alternatives to partners for evaluation and input before the planning process concludes. IDPR's management authority over Harriman State Park at the center of the project area makes them a particularly important partner at every stage.

Stakeholder engagement involves recreational river users, commercial fly-fishing guides and outfitters, and conservation organizations.

Required deliverables:

- Facilitate planning and partnership-building meetings with partners throughout the project
- Maintain regular communication with all partners, ensuring meaningful opportunities to shape alternatives before they are finalized
- Present Priority 1 and Priority 2 alternatives to partners for evaluation and input
- Document partner input, concerns, and level of support for proposed alternatives in a format suitable for inclusion in the final adaptation plan
- Through targeted outreach, including surveys and listening sessions, gather input from recreational users and commercial operators to characterize their support for proposed restoration and management alternatives
- Document stakeholder input, concerns, and level of support for proposed alternatives

Alternatives Evaluation Matrix

All proposed alternatives across Priorities 1 & 2 must be evaluated using a consistent framework that allows meaningful comparison. For each alternative, the consultant will provide:

- Projected effects on water temperature and water clarity in the Henry's Fork

- Projected effects on fish habitat
- Projected effects on visitor experience
- Projected effects on revenue generation, including but not limited to visitation, livestock production, and ag-MAR funding opportunities
- Projected effects on ranching operations
- Implementation funding potential and partnership opportunities
- Rough cost estimates
- Regulatory permissibility and anticipated barriers

The level of quantitative precision expected is consistent with the planning-phase nature of this work. Rough estimates and order-of-magnitude projections are appropriate where data are limited; the goal is a consistent, comparable framework across alternatives rather than precise predictions.

Regulatory Roadmap

The consultant will develop a comprehensive regulatory roadmap identifying permitting requirements and barriers applicable to proposed restoration and management alternatives across all priorities. Known frameworks that will likely apply include state park approval pathways, the 1961 Harriman Gift Agreement, the 2002 Harriman State Park Master Plan, National Historic District and Section 106 compliance requirements, water rights, the Clean Water Act, and grazing permit conditions. This list is not exhaustive; identifying the complete set of applicable requirements and their implications for proposed alternatives is the consultant's responsibility.

Required deliverables:

- Comprehensive regulatory roadmap with compliance pathways and timeline estimates for proposed alternatives
- Identification of regulatory barriers and recommendations for how partners can work through them or redirect effort where forward traction is infeasible

Final Adaptation Plan

The consultant will synthesize all priority and crosscutting deliverables into a cohesive final adaptation plan suitable for informing future implementation and funding applications. The plan should be structured around the alternatives evaluation matrix, with the regulatory roadmap, partner and stakeholder input, and cost estimates integrated throughout. An executive summary accessible to non-technical partners, agency reviewers, and the public is required.

Required deliverables:

- Final adaptation plan with executive summary
- Presentation of the final adaptation plan to the [Henry's Fork Watershed Council](#), a grassroots, community forum chartered by the Idaho Legislature in 1994 that uses a non-adversarial, consensus-based approach to problem solving among citizens, scientists, and agencies.

Budget and Cost Management

This project is supported by \$300,000 in funding through the Reclamation WaterSMART Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program, including required nonfederal match. Proposals must include a detailed, itemized cost estimate with clear delineation of core vs. optional tasks. Proposers should emphasize cost-effective approaches including strategic collaboration with HFF technical staff and effective use of HFF's existing data infrastructure, laboratory resources, and meeting facilities.

Required budget line items:

- Labor by task and staff classification, with hourly rates and estimated hours
- Subcontractor costs, if applicable
- Travel and field costs with justification for in-person vs. virtual approaches
- Overhead and administrative costs
- Clear delineation of core vs. optional tasks

Budget expectations should reflect the planning-phase nature of this work. Detailed engineering, extensive field data collection, and comprehensive environmental analysis are not expected at this conceptual design level. Proposals that identify creative, scalable approaches and leverage existing HFF resources will be viewed favorably.

Project Timeline

Milestone	Date
RFP Release	August 14, 2026
Webinar for Applicants	10:00 a.m. MDT, Wednesday August 26, 2026
Questions Due	September 4, 2026
Proposal Due Date	September 25, 2026 by 5:00 PM MDT
Anticipated Contract Award	November 9, 2026
Project Kick-off and Site Visits	Late Fall–Spring 2026, with weather determining site visits

Evaluation Criteria

Category	Description	Weight
Partner and Stakeholder Approach	Demonstrated ability to build and maintain productive working relationships in complex, multi-agency environments; experience navigating sensitive partner and stakeholder dynamics; approach to incorporating partner and stakeholder input into planning processes; experience with recreational user and agricultural operator engagement	30
Technical Approach	Understanding of groundwater, flood irrigation, and process-based tributary restoration; approach to engineered infrastructure alternatives evaluation and conceptual design; alignment with planning-phase scope and creative use of existing HFF data and infrastructure	25
Experience and Qualifications	Team experience with process-based stream restoration, impoundment alternatives, groundwater-surface water interactions, and flood irrigation systems; regional expertise preferred; experience working with public land management agencies and fish and wildlife habitat	20
Value, Innovation, and Funding Identification	Creative approaches leveraging existing infrastructure and HFF resources; identification of implementation funding streams and partnership opportunities; cost-effectiveness and phased implementation strategies	15
Project Management	Ability to deliver on time and within budget; clear roles and responsibilities; flexibility with timelines	10

Submission Requirements

All proposals must include:

- Cover letter demonstrating understanding of the project's objectives and the partner engagement responsibilities central to this work
- Detailed work plan and schedule with cost-effective methodology. Timelines and the level of detail within each project deliverable is flexible—we are looking for creativity and for firms or teams of firms to develop plans for how to best accomplish our stated objectives.
- Itemized budget clearly separating core and optional tasks
- Team description and key personnel qualifications, including resumes
- Relevant past project examples emphasizing process-based restoration, impoundment alternatives, groundwater-surface water interactions, and complex multi-agency stakeholder environments
- At least three professional references
- Description of how existing HFF data, monitoring infrastructure, and technical staff will be leveraged

Proposals should be submitted electronically as a single PDF to:

Brandon Hoffner, Executive Director
Henry's Fork Foundation
bhoffner@henrysfork.org
801 Main St., Ashton, ID 83420

Contract and Conditions

Award will be made to the proposal that provides the best value, considering technical excellence, relevant experience, and cost-effectiveness. Contract terms will be fixed-price with payments based on deliverables and milestones.

The HFF reserves the right to accept or reject any proposal, negotiate terms, and award portions of work to multiple firms if deemed beneficial to the project.

Additional Information

For questions or additional information, contact Dr. Rob Van Kirk at rob@henrysfork.org by the question deadline.

We welcome submissions from disadvantaged, small, and local businesses and encourage creative, cost-effective approaches that align with the project's conservation and restoration objectives.

Thank you for your interest in partnering with the HFF to improve the ecological health and coldwater refuge potential of the Henry's Fork River through innovative watershed restoration and planning.