

# Lower Camas Meadows Restoration Project

## Bidder Questions and Clarifications

Bids Due by June 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024 @ 11:00 AM

Question	Response	Date
<i>Will Ziplly or the contractor do the temporary utility relocation? Do they charge fees for this work?</i>	The Contractor will be responsible for doing the locate, coordinating with utility service providers (i.e. Ziplly), expose the existing line and determine location needed for temporary line during construction. The Contractor will be responsible for providing materials to attach permanent phone line to the new crossing. Ziplly/ utility service provider will do physical temp/permanent splicing. They have communicated with us that there should be no fees from Ziplly for this work.	6/6/24
<i>Is backfill for the new structure incidental? Can contractor use native material?</i>	Culvert bedding and granular structural backfill are incidental to the culvert structure. See section 6-20.2 of the Special Provisions for quantities. Culvert bedding material and granular structural backfill must meet culvert manufacturer's specifications.  See sheet 16 of the Plans for fill placement extents. Native backfill is material from the site/excavation around the existing culvert. Imported fill (common borrow) may also be used. Roadway Excavation, Native Backfill and Imported Fill are separate bid items. Native Backfill and Imported Fill are materials placed outside of the	6/6/24

	structural envelope of the culvert.	
<i>Does all native backfill need to be screened to ¼”</i>	No. These notes in the final plans will be removed and reflected via addendum prior to bid opening. Note that there will be a revision to placement of native fill in the grade control structure; it will be the compacted Imported Fill/Common Borrow. Native backfill will only be allowed to be placed as part of the roadway.	6/6/24
<i>Is there a requirement on how piles are supposed to be driven? Are we required to use a vibratory hammer? Is there a minimum drive force? What is the embedment depth?</i>	We have not required a specific type of equipment to be used for installation of the piles. The Contractor will be responsible for preserving the structural integrity of the woody materials during installation, cannot install by way of excavation and will be required to reach the target embedment depth of 3’ minimum. The means and methods on how to achieve those requirements are the choice of the Contractor.	6/6/24
<i>What is the point of refusal during installation of the piles and ELJ’s?</i>	Based on the geotechnical report and considerations there should not be any substrate present which would pose risk of refusal when installing piles. The Contractor is required to reach a minimum embedment depth of 3’ and is expected to provide the equipment and materials necessary to do so. Refusals due to substrate after all reasonable means of	6/6/24

	<p>installation have been attempted will be field fit and navigated on an individual basis. Refusal based on a lack of suitable equipment or materials will not be considered valid.</p>	
<p><i>Do spoils from ELJ structures need to be hauled off site?</i></p>	<p>There is no off-haul of any material associated with ELJ construction. The Contractor will need to excavate sod patches, place them off to the side, and then place back on surface after ELJ construction is complete. See note 14 on sheet 7 for sod patch removal/replacement requirements. All fill material will be used in the structure install.</p>	<p>6/6/24</p>
<p><i>Can contractors create a drive through in the upper staging area?</i></p>	<p>No. The Contractor can enter from either of the lower sides, but they cannot drive all the way through due to an area of cultural significance between the two sections of staging. Mature vegetation generally marks the areas of disturbance, but access routes and staging areas need to be flagged and approved by CCNRD/ WADNR prior to any work occurring. We are limited to the staging and access areas shown.</p>	<p>6/6/24</p>
<p><i>Are access route locations through meadow negotiable?</i></p>	<p>They are dictated by presence of sensitive plant species. If the Contractor has an idea on a less invasive or an alternative route, they should propose that to the Contracting Agency for review</p>	<p>6/6/24</p>

	and approval prior to construction.	
<i>Does the contractor need to bring in water?</i>	Yes. We will need to see surface flow to ensure the streambed is sealed. Contractor will need to add fines and water necessary to achieve surface flow.	6/6/24
<i>Is there an onsite source for wood? Is any of the large wood intended for use in the ELJ's? Can we use the material from the access routes in the ELJ's?</i>	All wood procurement is the responsibility of the Contractor. No wood will be harvested from onsite. Any material produced as part of establishing access routes or staging areas should be staged for use in decommissioning those access routes post construction.	6/6/24
<i>Are there concerns with obtaining permits on time?</i>	Not at this time. All permits have been submitted and are under review.	6/6/24
<i>What is the possibility of water being present during construction?</i>	Historically, the meadow has been completely dry during the construction window. The channel/meadow typically dries up in July, and becomes wet again in ~October. The channel does not flow until January/February	6/6/24
<i>What happens if the contractor hits bedrock where the subgrade is supposed to be? (The Geotech excavation did not quite reach the subgrade elevation)?</i>	We do not anticipate bedrock being present within the excavation area. However, if bedrock is experienced, we will adaptively manage and address based on actual field conditions.	6/6/24

<p><i>Will the contractor be obligated to a single lane of protective meadow mats?</i></p>	<p>The Contractor may use double width mats to create pull-outs where needed in select locations. These need to be approved by the Contracting Agency and WADNR. A single lane of meadow mats should be installed for the large majority of the access routes in the meadow.</p>	<p>6/6/24</p>
<p><i>Does the Streambed at each ELJ need to be sealed or just the Valley Grade Control?</i></p>	<p>No. The channel bed does not need to be sealed at each ELJ location, just at the Valley Grade Control/ areas where new streambed aggregate is being placed.</p>	<p>6/6/24</p>
<p><i>Do the mailboxes need to be moved?</i></p>	<p>There is not an anticipated need to move the mailboxes. The mailboxes must be protected in place during construction, and available for the delivery and receipt of mail during construction. The Contractor is responsible for providing a temporary traffic bypass which allows for the safe travel of regular and EMS vehicles through the project area. If the Contractor opts to relocate the mailboxes to achieve this, they will need to be moved safely to an area that allows them to remain functional and replaced post construction. This work would be the choice of the Contractor and incidental to the Contract.</p>	<p>6/6/24</p>
<p><i>Have there been any surveys done to catalog pre-existing noxious/ invasive weeds in the meadow? If so, can this survey</i></p>	<p>WADNR completes surveys of noxious weeds in the meadow/ work area. This survey will be</p>	<p>6/6/24</p>

<i>data be shared with the Contractors?</i>	provided to the awardee prior to construction.	
<i>Does the culvert footing have to be a precast/cast-in-place hybrid footing? Would a precast footing be allowed if it met all design and performance criteria?</i>	An alternative footing would be considered assuming it met all design and performance criteria and did not alter the overall structure type.	6/18/24
<i>Does equipment need to have biodegradable hydraulic fluid? It seems that the project will be done in the dry.</i>	Yes- even through the work will be done mostly in the dry, it is still below OHWM and there are a number of sensitive plant species within the project area.	6/18/24
<i>What is the performance criteria for Meadow Protection Mats? You list two specific products "or equal" but no guidance on what constitutes equal. Would plywood sheets that are fastened together be an acceptable equivalent in view of the Contracting Agency?</i>	The contractor may submit alternatives to meadow mats to be reviewed by the Engineer/ Contracting agency. Alternatives that meet the intent of the meadow mats and provide equal to or greater protection of the access routes may be considered. Plywood sheets fastened together would not be acceptable due to the lack of durability.	6/18/24
<i>Are there revisions to the guardrail system that was mentioned at the precon?</i>	Yes, those changes are reflected in addendum No. 2 issued 6/18/24.	6/18/24
<i>Revised plans show a Type F Concrete barrier with scuppers, but there is nothing called out for attaching the guardrail to the barrier. What is your intent on attaching the guardrail to the concrete barrier? And what bid item would that attachment be incident to if it is not called out?</i>	The necessary connection is shown in standard detail C-24.10-04 and is incidental to the Beam Guardrail Type 31. Four connections, as shown in the plans, will be necessary.	6/19/24

<p><i>1-05.4(1) Contractor Survey: I see in Addendum 2 that you switched the language to the Contractor to perform all survey: the way the new spec is written the Contractor would be responsible for establishing primary control as well as the secondary survey off of that. Is your intent here for us to hire a PLS/PE?</i></p>	<p>A PLS/PE will be necessary to establish control. The contracting agency will not be providing any survey. The contractor must establish control. Key stakeout points and elevations will be verified by the (design) engineer.</p>	<p>6/19/24</p>
<p>What is the performance criteria of meadow mats? Is it ground bearing pressure? Mat thickness? What constitutes as "Equal?"</p>	<p>All of the above; primary concern is about durability of the mats to withstand the machine traffic necessary to complete the project while protecting the meadow. Regardless of the type of mat used, if damage is noticed to be occurring under mats/ an alternative approved solution (excessive rutting/depressions), the contractor will need to stop work and adaptively manage to meet the intent of meadow protection. The engineer has provided an example of alternative methods that may be considered for reference. See below.</p> <p><a href="https://www.prestogeo.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/GEOTERRA-Mats-Comparison-Chart.pdf">https://www.prestogeo.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/GEOTERRA-Mats-Comparison-Chart.pdf</a></p>	<p>6/19/24</p>
<p><i>Are you considering pushing the bid date again?</i></p>	<p>Not at this time. The bid date is scheduled for 11AM on 6/24/24.</p>	<p>6/19/24</p>

<p><i>Addendum 2 -C.3.2 import fill calls out a certain size Sieve Size Percent Passing by Weight.</i></p> <p><i>Did you have a certain type of material in mind and who has this material that meets this spec.</i></p>	<p>This material should be fairly easy to find and has broad % passing ranges, we do not have a specific supplier for this material in mind no a specific named material. There are common borrow materials from quarries that should meet this spec as an example.</p>	<p>6/21/24</p>
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