

# TRUCKEE RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL

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April 30, 2019

## Lower Perazzo Meadow Restoration Request for Bids: Construction

### Addendum 1

The Work included in the Request for Bids document dated March 20, 2019 is amended to include the following:

Riffle Grade Control. Boulder (12" and larger) material will need to be imported for the riffle grade control. The design plans call for a total of 700 cubic yards of riffle mix. Of that, 50% by weight is specified as boulders. Specifically, the spec calls for 34% of the total riffle mix (by weight) to be smaller boulders (12" to 18") and 16% of the total riffle mix (by weight) to be larger boulders (18" up to 48"). The smaller riffle material (<12") should be available on site.

Geotextile Fabric. Geotextile fabric shall be ADS Geosynthetics 8.0 oz (0801T) nonwoven geotextile, or an equivalent product approved by the Engineer's Representative.

Dewatering system sizing. Due to the significant snowfall during winter 2019, the August 1 flow rate in the Little Truckee River at Lower Perazzo Meadow is anticipated to be greater than the 9 cfs that was presented in the dewatering and diversion plans. Based on historical streamflow and SNOTEL snowpack data, along with recently-observed snowmelt rates, streamflow at Lower Perazzo Meadows is predicted to be approximately 25 cfs on August 1, 2019. If snowmelt rates decrease during May and June, streamflow could be approximately 50 cfs on August 1 and would be expected to drop to 25 cfs by mid-August (barring storms). Flows are expected to drop from 25 to 10 cfs over the following 30 to 35-day period.

Borrow Area Decompaction Depth. Prior to topsoil replacement, borrow areas shall be decompacted to a depth of 12". Decompaction shall include loosening compacted soils to an average depth of twelve (12) inches without inverting the soil profile. This method of soil loosening can be accomplished by inserting the bucket of an excavator or backhoe (with or without bucket mounted ripping tines) vertically into the soils profile and removing the bucket without curling the bucket. The intention of this loosening method is to minimize disturbance to the soil profile.

Number of trees to be removed from borrow areas. Bidders should assume that 140 trees of 4" – 16" diameter will be removed from the upland borrow areas.

Placement of chipped material/trees. Some trees will be used to decommission steep sections of roads, and some biomass generated from chipping or shredding may be incorporated into the channel fill materials. Chipped/shredded materials will be used as mulch on borrow areas, but not on the channel fill areas. Limbs may be used on channel fill areas to promote roughness.

Willow plants salvaged. Bidders should assume that 12 willow plants will be salvaged and replanted for purposes of cost estimation.

Willow cuttings. Bidders should assume that on average, 30 cuttings meeting the size specifications outlined in the original RFB will be obtained from each of the salvaged willow plants.

Fill quantity. Cut and fill estimates are based on LiDAR, and site conditions may have changed. However, it is anticipated that all fill necessary for the project is available from the identified on-site borrow areas. Substantially more material is estimated to be available from the borrow areas than is estimated for filling the channel.

Scheduling for fish salvage/dewatering. Once a contractor is selected, we will establish a schedule for dewatering system installation and fish salvage with the fish salvage subcontractor.

SWPPP compliance. Engineer will perform QSP services and SWPPP compliance including inspections and training.

Sod salvage – additional areas. Sod salvage is limited to within the identified disturbance footprint. Sod will be salvaged from channel fill areas and, as appropriate, borrow areas.

Standard for Encapsulated Roads. There is no pressure standard established for the encapsulated road construction. If rutting or erosion is observed, encapsulated roads will need to be rebuilt or relocated to avoid any meadow damage.