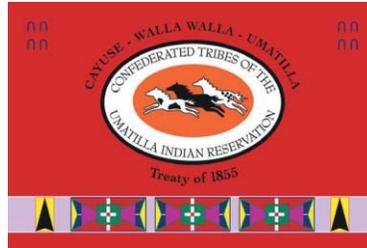


## Request for Proposals (RFP)

**CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION**  
NORTH FORK JOHN DAY FISH HABITAT PROJECT  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES – FISHERIES PROGRAM

### Desolation Creek Reach 3 Design



RFP No. 2018-411-018/05  
Date Issued: June 11, 2018

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#### **Critical Dates:**

Pre-Bid Tour (Contractors are Encouraged to Attend)	June 25, 2018 – 9:00 am PST
Question Submission Deadline	June 27, 2018
Proposal Submission Deadline	July 2, 2018 – 2:00 pm PST
Tentative Award Selection (est.)	July 9, 2018
Contract Award (est.)	August 1, 2018
Project Initiation (est.)	August 15, 2018
Project Completion	January 31, 2019

# Request for Proposal

## Part I – General Information and RFP Process

### Desolation Creek Geomorphic Assessment and Action Plan

#### 1.1 Project Purpose and Location

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) Department of Natural Resources Fisheries Program is currently requesting proposals for the development the following products within the Desolation Creek subbasin;

- A 100% permitted design using the HIP III Biological Opinion for Reach 3 (RM 2.6 to 4.5) capable of improving and restoring the form, function, and connectivity of an active floodplain and stream channel habitats and effective habitat complexity based upon principles contained within the Umatilla River Vision.
- Participate in necessary meetings and coordination for the design noted above.
- Provide engineering oversight during restoration design implementation.
- Develop ‘as-built’ drawings to document post-implementation site conditions.

Design, permitting, design implementation oversight, and as-built plan development will occur over multiple years. Design and permitting efforts are expected to occur during 2018 and early 2019. Implementation oversight and as-built plan development are tentatively planned for 2020.

In 2017 the CTUIR received the completed Desolation Creek Geomorphic Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) which contained a comprehensive analysis of geomorphic process and biological resources on property owned by the Desolation Creek LLC (hereafter referred to as The Landowner). The GAAP also considered aquatic resources throughout the larger Desolation Creek Basin and developed an Action Plan to guide restoration effort throughout the basin. The project site (Reach 3 in the GAAP) was identified as a Tier 1 reach for restoration.

A copy of the GAAP and can be accessed at Web Address: <ftp://ftp.services.ctuir.org>, Username: **ctuir**, Password: **public**. The file will be located within the NFJD folder. LiDAR data and other information relevant to the design will be passed to the selected contractor once a contract has been signed.

The Desolation Creek Watershed (HUC 1707020204) (hereafter called the Watershed) is located approximately 60 miles south of Pendleton, Oregon and is a tributary of the North Fork John Day River (HUC 17070202). The Watershed covers 69,672 acres of diverse landscapes ranging from 7,765 feet in elevation at Sunrise Butte to 2,810 feet at its confluence with the North Fork John Day River. Geology ranges from granitics in the southern and upper elevation portions to basalts in the northern and lower elevation portions of the basin. As a result of geologic formations and geomorphic processes Desolation Creek contains many mid to high elevation stringer meadows and deep volcanic soils capable of contributing to summer baseflows. The 1999 Desolation Ecosystem Analysis notes that there are several thousand acres with a higher potential for unstable soils or landforms. These areas are located in the lower part of the watershed, and are mapped as ‘QIs’ by Walker and MacLeod, (1991).

Precipitation ranges between 40 inches in the Watershed's upper elevations to less than 20 inches at the Watershed's lower reaches. Natural vegetation therefore consists of Upland Dry Forest types, Moist Upland forest types, and Cold Upland forest types reflecting precipitation distributions and changes in elevation. The forest understory also reflects this diversity.

The watershed is managed as a native summer steelhead trout, bull trout, and spring Chinook salmon sanctuary. The fish community is dominated by ESA listed Mid-Columbia River summer steelhead and redband trout throughout the Watershed, bull trout are present in select higher elevation tributaries, and spring Chinook salmon inhabit the mainstem of Desolation Creek; all alongside endemic cool water fishes. Desolation Creek has been identified as critical habitat for summer steelhead trout and overwintering or spawning and rearing habitat for bull trout. Spawning and rearing habitat for all species is likely to be reduced or limited when compared to our understanding of historic carrying capacity. From the data produced for the 2008 Accords, the Upper NFJD's above Camas Creek (including Desolation Creek) current watershed function has been rated as 62 (out of 100) with an estimated future function of 72 and 82 at 10 and 25 years respectively. At that time, the primary limiting factor ratings (for summer steelhead) included Riparian/Floodplain (PLF=60), Water Quality-Temperature (PLF=60), In-Channel Characteristics (PLF=60), Sediment (PLF=60) and Passage/Entrainment (PLF=70). Estimated future function for these categories in 25 years was scored as 80, save Passage/Entrainment scored at 90 (Accords, 2008).

The loss of aquatic and terrestrial habitat has been in part, although to an unknown extent, a response to active removal of beaver from many systems throughout Oregon and subsequent loss of their habitats supporting terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna. Beaver populations were estimated to be between 60 and 400 million with densities of 10 per square mile (Svejcar, 1997) and it appears likely they maintained a presence in Desolation creek until their removal or migration from the basin.

Trapping began in the Pacific Northwest by the early 1820s (Svejcar, 1997) with John Day Basin scale records describing greatly reduced beaver populations by the 1840s (McAllister, 2008). Many beaver were removed from North America by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Svejcar, 1997), and it is likely that this also affected the Desolation Watershed. A historical reconstruction of riparian conditions in the John Day/Clarno Highland Ecoregion using data from sources between 1826 and 1910 suggests that the following riparian conditions were reported in the primary data sources (McAllister, 2008):

- Lines of willow and/or alder shrubs along stream banks,
- Well-watered landscape: wet meadows and terraces, springs, marshes, swampy bottom lands, seeps,
- Riparian shrubs other than willow and alder, often dense and in various associations: current, mahogany, rose, myrtle, hawthorn, serviceberry, laurel, cherry, bitterbrush, ceanothus, and young cottonwood and aspen.

There are currently lines of reproducing monocious hardwoods such as alder along many streams in the Desolation Watershed, and individual to small groups of current, rose, and hawthorn in addition to upland ceanothus. Diecious hardwoods (cottonwood, willow, aspen) are much less common and often isolated from others of the same species with seedling and sapling

size willows and cottonwood generally absent. Diecious populations cannot be described as dense or stands as robust due in part to heavy herbivore predation, imbalance between sexes in planted trees, and fire suppression. Because of these observations, it is assumed that the composition of riparian shrub communities has been severely altered since the reports between 1826 and 1910.

Rocky Mountain Elk have been present in the Blue Mountains for at least the last 10,000 years (Irwin and others, 1994) and were relatively common in the 1840s until their extirpation by unregulated subsistence and market hunting by the 1880s. Hunting elk was mostly banned from the late 1880s until the 1930s. Elk were relocated from Wyoming and Yellowstone Park to the Blue Mountains during this period and prospered and hunting was resumed in the 1930s.

Wolves were extirpated in Oregon by 1946 (ODFW, 2005) and reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park and Central Idaho in 1995. They have since dispersed into Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Wyoming (Fritts, 1997). At the end of 2014, there were approximately 77 wolves in 9 packs, 5 breeding pairs, and 2 individual animals in NE and SW Oregon (ODFW, 2015). The Walla Walla and Umatilla River packs, and the Desolation pair spend part of their time on the Umatilla National Forest. It has been assumed that the increased elk populations and extirpation of wolves contributed to reduced native hardwood populations and their composition and fitness. It is possible that the return of wolves may, in part, begin to reverse the trend toward reduced hardwood populations and fitness.

Listed, sensitive, or candidate terrestrial species in Grant County, Oregon include the Greater sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), Whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*), and the Grey wolf (*Canis lupis*).

Historic land management practices began with sheep grazing around 1900 later transitioning to cattle grazing and eventually timber harvest/management with mining occurring to a limited extent within the basin. Transportation infrastructure was also developed to support these activities. Historic grazing practices included unmanaged 'first come first serve' practices early on leaving many high elevation meadows severely disrupted by grazing cattle and modifications to stream channels to improve late season forage. An abundance of springs along Desolation Creek continue attract cattle from the drier upper elevations during the late summer. The UNF has established grazing units and strategies on publicly owned land managed by range conservationists and on private land the landowner is currently developing a management strategy. Floodplain, riparian, and stream channel habitats are moderately or largely intact in the headwaters, to moderate or highly disturbed at lower elevations. Throughout the lower 12 miles of Desolation Creek's mainstem the channel is slightly too moderately incised continuous riffle habitat with substrate largely consisting of mixed cobble and rubble with minimal large wood present. Gravel size sediments are often deposited along the channels margin during high flow events and are not supporting effective habitat with a general lack of in-stream complexity and structure to maintain and promote appropriate process and habitat.

Habitat restoration actions conducted in this watershed have to date included riparian fence construction, restoration actions in Upper Reach 6 during 2017, removal of passage barriers, and riparian plantings. Restoration efforts by the UNF in 1990 focused on the installation of hundreds of instream log and rock structures (ISS) to improve fish habitat. McCown, 2001 studied the effects of the 209 out of 241 remaining in-stream structures (ISS) on fish habitat variables 6

streams, including Desolation Creek. She found that while ISS did create pools, no overall treatment effect was determined for any of the fish habitat variables. A second assessment of these structures and replacement may be warranted using more current designs standards. To date, a number of aspen stands have been fenced off on public lands and an effort is currently underway to protect stands on private lands.

Ownership within the Watershed primarily consists of two large landowners including approximately 13,000 acres managed by The Landowner with balance of the Watershed owned and managed by the UNF (Appendix A). The Landowner entered into conservation agreements with both the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and CTUIR and have thus far undertaken a range assessment to define baseline conditions and support a future conservation plan to establish appropriate grazing and forest management using holistic practices on the property. The project area contains one small privately held parcel which will not be part of this design.

The design process will effectively address ecological concerns and conditions identified in the GAAP and in turn the John Day Subbasin Plan, Mid-Columbia Steelhead Recovery Plan, bull trout recovery plan, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon's (CTWRSO) John Day Restoration Strategy.

This effort will involve effective stakeholder communication to create potentially new solutions, evaluate restoration alternatives, and document the preferred path to monitor physical and ecological function from implemented habitat and stream improvements. The assessment will be used to provide a basis for implementing actions agreeable to the landowners.

The CTUIR shall be the contract administrator and the technical lead for contracted services for this design process; however, its development may be a cooperative effort among multiple collaborators. As a result of the 2008 Columbia Basin Fish Accords settlement, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, CTWSRO, and the CTUIR are designated co-managers of the NFJD watershed, and all entities will/mayc be actively involved with this effort along with the Desolation Creek LLC, North Fork John Day Watershed Council (NFJDWC), and the UNF. Other cooperating entities have not yet been identified.

## **1.2 Scope of the RFP**

This Request for Proposals ("RFP") provides for specific services to be contracted, information concerning the preparation and submittal of Proposals, an explanation of how Proposals will be evaluated, and terms and conditions of the contract that may be awarded as a result of the RFP.

The products produced from this contract will include a statement of goals and objectives, complete channel and floodplain profiles and necessary topographic surveys complementing LiDAR data to create a topographically accurate canvas capable of supporting detailed restoration designs throughout the reach represented in Appendix A. The proposed designs will be process-based and consider all restoration possibilities within the floodplain and active channel given existing the sites hydrologic, geomorphic, and land management qualities and constraints and permitting and funding constraints. Communication with the CTUIR and cooperators will be imperative through all phases of the restoration and may include but will not be limited to in-person meetings, conference calls, or maps to inform the effected land managers and collaborators. This includes hard and digital copies of specification drawings, schematics, detailed project design and representations of expected changes in habitat

availability to Threatened steelhead and bull trout and unlisted Chinook salmon.

The contractor will be expected to collect and analyze data describing existing physical and biological populations/conditions and predict the design's influence upon physical and biological populations/conditions. This will include specific hydrologic conditions within the project area related to floodplain connectivity, channel morphology, riparian and floodplain habitat and vegetative composition, water quality, and aquatic habitat and its use by aquatic species. Proper assessment of existing and historical site conditions needs to be adequately described by the contractor to help inform the planning team in their decision making.

Completed design products are to include an itemized cost for the design firm's involvement including but not limited to; design plans, design development meetings, technical review, input, and response, environmental compliance proceedings and products, and construction cost estimates. A construction contract will be secured and administered by the CTUIR or the WWNF. Permitting will be completed by WWNF with assistance from the CTUIR with the professional assistance of the contractor; this will include development of the necessary documents as outlined by the permitting agencies.

Completed implementation oversight products are to include an itemized cost for the design firm's involvement during implementation efforts include but will not limited to; meetings, design contractor salary, travel, and overhead and design plans to be included in the WWNF or CTUIR's implementation contractor selection process. This may include the use of subcontractors to detail design specifications for the implementation bid tour or other tasks.

As-built design products will include an itemized cost for the designs firms' involvement including but not limited to meetings, documents developed for permitting, technical review and input, environmental compliance, project monitoring plans, and construction implementation compliance to ensure work was completed as outlined in the final design. This will also include language addressing changes to the original design made necessary through unforeseen physical or biological conditions discovered during implementation.

### **1.3 Project Timeline:**

Project work is estimated to begin on **August 15, 2018** and completed by **January 31, 2019**. Should this not be possible work will begin again on February 1, 2019 and be completed by June 1, 2019.

### **1.4 Site Tour:**

A site tour shall be conducted on **June 25, 2018** meeting at the confluence of Desolation Creek and the N.F. John Day River at 9:00 AM to provide context for the RFP. Attendance is strongly recommended.

**1.5 Closing Date for Submissions:**

The closing date for submissions will be on **July 2, 2018 at 2:00 pm**, prevailing local time. Proposals received after the specified time will not be considered. Contractors must submit three (3) hard and three (3) digital copies (via jump drive, CD, etc.) of their Sealed Bid to:

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian  
Reservation DNR Fisheries Program  
46411 Timine Way  
Pendleton, OR 97801  
Attn: Julie Burke

The outer envelope should clearly read “**Desolation Creek Reach 3 Design – SEALED BID, DO NOT OPEN.**”

**1.6 In Writing**

Proposals shall be prepared by printer or typewriter. No oral, handwritten, telephone, e-mail, or facsimile Proposals will be accepted.

**1.7 Necessary Information**

Proposals must contain all information requested in the RFP. The CTUIR will not consider additional information submitted after the Closing Date and may reject incomplete proposals.

**1.8 Cost of Proposals**

The CTUIR shall not be liable for any expenses incurred by Contractors in either preparing or submitting Proposals, evaluation/selection, or contract negotiation process, if any.

**1.9 Requests for Clarification**

Contractors may submit a written request for clarification via mail or email until **June 27, 2018**. The CTUIR will not consider any requests submitted after the time period specified above. Questions regarding the RFP or request for clarification shall be sent to the RFP contact listed in Part 1.4.

**1.10 Response to Requests for Clarification**

Responses to questions will be provided no later than **June 28, 2018** by email.

**1.11 Proposals Constitute Firm Offers**

Submission of a Proposal constitutes Contractor’s affirmation that all terms and conditions of the Proposal constitute a binding offer that shall remain firm for a period of ninety (90) days from the Closing Date.

**1.12 Signature Required; Proposer Affirmations**

An authorized representative of the Contractor must sign the original Proposal in ink. Contractor’s signature and submission of a signed Proposal in response to the RFP constitute Contractor’s affirmation that the Contractor agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of the RFP and by all terms and conditions of the Contract awarded.

**1.13 Type of Contract**

The CTUIR shall execute a fixed-price contract for Technical Services.

**1.14 Confidential Information**

Bids are confidential until the evaluation and selection process has been completed and the CTUIR has issued a notice of tentative award. Any information a Contractor submits in response to the RFP that the Contractor considers a trade secret or confidential proprietary information, and Contractor wishes to protect from public disclosure, must be clearly labeled with the following:

“This information constitutes a trade secret or confidential proprietary information”

**1.15 Requests for Further Clarification of Proposals**

The CTUIR may request for clarification from Contractors on any portion of the Proposal.

**1.16 Cancellation of RFP**

The CTUIR may cancel this RFP at any time upon finding that it is in the CTUIR’s best interest to do so.

**1.17 Rejection of Proposals**

The CTUIR may reject a particular Proposal or all Proposals upon finding that it is in the CTUIR’s best interest to do so.

**1.18 Tentative Award and Contract Negotiations**

The CTUIR will provide a written tentative award notice to the responsible Contractor whose proposal is deemed to be most advantageous and of best value towards meeting the project objectives. The CTUIR will enter into negotiations with the responsible Contractor on the following contract terms: (a) Contract tasks; (b) Staffing; (c) Performance Schedule; and (d) A maximum, not to exceed contract price, which is consistent with the Quote and fair and reasonable to the CTUIR, taking into account the estimated value, scope, complexity, and nature of the services to be provided. The CTUIR may also negotiate the statement of work and, at its discretion, add to the scope of services based on a Contractor’s recommendations (but still within the scope of this RFP) or reduce the scope of services.

Final award will be contingent upon successful negotiation of a contract within 14 days after the tentative award.

The CTUIR may terminate negotiations if they fail to result in a contract within a reasonable time. The CTUIR will then enter into negotiations with the next responsible Contractor, and if necessary the third responsible Contractor. If the second or third round of negotiations fails to result in a contract, the CTUIR may formally terminate the solicitation.

**1.19 Protest of Tentative Award Selection**

A notification of tentative award to the Contractor whose proposal is deemed to be most advantageous and of best value towards meeting the project objectives will be communicated to all Contractors that submitted a Proposal in response to this RFP. A Contractor who claims to have been adversely affected by the selection of a competing Contractor shall have seven (7) calendar days after receiving the notice of selection to submit a written protest of the selection to the RFP contact listed in Part 1.4. The CTUIR will not consider protests submitted after the date established in this Part. The protest must clearly state the grounds upon which the Protest is based.

**1.20 Award**

After expiration of the seven (7)-calendar day selection protest period and resolution of all protests, the CTUIR will proceed with final award.

**1.21 Investigation of References**

The CTUIR reserves the right to investigate the references and past performance of any Contractor with respect to its successful performance of similar services, compliance with RFP and contractual obligations, and its lawful payment of suppliers, sub-contractors, and employees. The CTUIR may postpone award or execution of the contract after the announcement of the apparent successful Contractor in order to complete its investigation. The CTUIR reserves the right to reject any proposal at any time prior to the execution of any resulting contract.

**1.22 Amendments**

The CTUIR reserves the right to amend the resulting Contract from this RFP. Amendments could include but are not limited to, changes in the statement of work, extension of time and consideration changes for the Contractor. All amendments shall be in writing and signed by all approving parties before becoming effective. Only the CTUIR has the final authority to execute changes, notices or amendments to Contract.

## PART II – SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED

### 2.0 Scope of Work

The goal of the effort is to address limiting factors for a Tier 1 reach identified during the development of the GAAP (CTUIR, 2017). This inherently meets the objectives of the landowner and planning and recovery documents such as the 2008 Fish Accords III, CTUIR's First Foods Policy and Umatilla River Vision (Jones et al, 2008), John Day River Restoration Strategy (CTWSRO, 2015), and be consistent with the Mid-Columbia Steelhead Recovery Plan (NMFS, 2008), Draft Columbia River Bull Trout Recovery Plan (USFWS, 2015) and the John Day Subbasin Plan (NPPC, 2005) incorporated into the GAAP's analysis and prioritization.

Project objectives for Statement of Goals and Objectives include:

- Linking project goals and objectives with design objectives, ecological concerns, monitoring protocols and feedback to understand progress toward meeting goals and objectives.

Project objectives for actively and passively improving and restoring processes tied to floodplain connectivity and floodplain and stream channel form, function, and complexity include:

- Improve **floodplain connectivity, frequency of inundation, and off-channel habitat** to a condition closer to historical and natural form.
- Increase and reestablish **channel morphology, complexity**, and the quantity and quality of **habitat diversity**, especially the presence of wood and riffle/pool sequences.
- Reestablish **riparian function** with site-appropriate native vegetation and off-channel habitat.
- Increase and reestablish **channel complexity**, with **channel morphology** quantity and quality of **habitat diversity**, especially wood and pools.
- Increase and reestablish **stream velocity diversity** at both low and high flows.
- Increase and reestablish geomorphically appropriate **sediment sorting** and routing.
- Increase and reestablish in-stream **thermal diversity** throughout the year.
- Increase and reestablish area suitable for **adult spawning**.
- Increase and reestablish area suitable for **juvenile rearing**.

Project objectives for Habitat Uplift Modeling include:

- Quantification and qualification of expected changes in physical habitat and biological response.

Project objectives for Meetings include:

- Through active participation of the CTUIR and collaborators coordinate actions and share information necessary to complete design and permitting work.

Project objectives for Implementation Oversight include:

- Ensure designs plans are implemented as permitted to address ecological concerns.
- Ensure the design contractor is actively involved in design implementation and available to respond to questions/comments from the collaborators and implementation contractor

Project objectives for As-built Design Development include:

- Document post-implementation design results including site conditions and supporting design, permitting, and monitoring information.
- Provide a basis of comparison for future monitoring activities or disturbances.

This design is to be based upon the CTUIR's First Foods Policy and Umatilla River Vision (Jones, 2008) to develop a rigorous, process based, data-driven, constructability-focused, and permit-ready design set to make measured improvements to known limiting factors. The restoration team will also identify the influence of climate change upon the proposed design and habitat uplift.

This approach will data and analysis to justify actions in support of funding requests and permitting agencies (e.g., Bonneville Power Administration, USFWS, NOAA, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of State Lands, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

The design approach will also address the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP) geographic review comment requesting more information related to aquatic habitat within the private lands: 1) What are the habitat limiting factors impacting the **health** of ESA listed Mid-Columbia River summer steelhead trout and bull trout and other native fish not limited to spring Chinook salmon, 2) What **improvement actions** would provide the most freshwater production benefits to listed salmonids, and 3) How **effective** are improvement actions at providing benefits to listed steelhead in addition to floodplain physical and ecological response?

Final documentation and designs for the Desolation Creek site will be based upon all available existing and collected data guided by input from the collaborators and the CTUIR. A defensible approach will require the assessment of land use, land cover, vegetation, wildlife utilization (primarily aquatic), and other variables appropriate to a study of geomorphic and hydrologic processes, function, and conditions to prioritize potential restoration actions, and develop appropriate restoration designs.

Communication will require the contractor to effectively communicate progress in their efforts at regular meetings and accept guidance from the CTUIR and their collaborators.

All data developed for or included in this effort will follow CTUIR data standards noted in Appendix C.

**Note:** The scope and details of these design efforts maybe refined during the proposal and contracting process, and novel and creative options are strongly encouraged.

## 2.1 Required Proposal Components

For the purpose of this RFP, each consultant will submit a proposal package to the CTUIR Department of Fisheries that includes the following components:

I) **Cover letter or letter of transmittal**

II) **Executive summary of proposal**

III) **Proposed method of task completion**

Describe the method and approach the consultant proposes in order to complete the tasks outlined below. This section should include a description of the steps used to collect necessary data and information and the analysis and summary that will be completed. A method for prioritizing alternatives based on a set of evaluation criteria derived through a cooperative effort with the Planning Team should be identified, as should metrics for measuring project objectives.

IV) **Firm qualifications and experience**

a. Firm summary

The consultant will provide general information regarding their particular consulting firm. This should include information about the company size, location, contracting experience within the region, areas of expertise and types of services, staff capabilities and training, and experience with natural resource restoration work and design.

b. Project team

Identify all of the individuals responsible for managing the project and completing specific project tasks. The consultant should also include an organizational chart showing lines of communication and decision-making hierarchy, as well as any subsidiary consultants. If a team of individuals from multiple consulting agencies are assembled, adequately describe the role of each team member, as well as each member's pertinent experience. Note the list of minimum team competencies in Section 2.4.

c. Firm qualifications and experience

i. The proposal will list the qualifications and relevant project development experience of the Contractor and each team member in relationship to completing projects of similar nature and size. Contractor must demonstrate experience in stream restoration projects involving site assessment with complex data analysis, restoration planning, construction oversight, and multi-agency coordination and permitting.

ii. Please identify and describe a minimum of three stream restoration design projects similar to the proposed project and when they were completed. Highlighted design projects within the last five years are preferable. Specifically, describe the following:

1. Project management style used, including flow charts, matrix and time lines, that lead to the successful, collaborative project completion.
2. Staff resources, such as geomorphic and hydrological modeling competencies and capacities;
3. GIS compatible software and integration of spatial solutions into restoration designs;
4. Collaboration with multiple agencies, landowners and/or stakeholders; and,
5. Specialized field equipment that were utilized in completing those projects.

V) **Project schedule-fee proposal**

Provide a schedule to conduct and complete all project tasks outlined below. Project tasks will be organized in a table identifying the staff member, anticipated hours/days to complete each task, and an hourly rate and total proposed cost. Please refer to the *Project Timeline* (Section 1.2) when addressing the Schedule.

VI) **Firm References**

At least three references should be provided, including client contact names, project type, cost and scope completed addresses, phone numbers, and email addresses.

## 2.2 Tasks

### **Task 1 – DESIGN DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE FLOODPLAIN AND STREAM CHANNEL CONNECTIVITY, FORM, FUNCTION, AND HABITAT COMPLEXITY**

Design options will consider active manipulation of floodplain and stream channel habitats completed to the 100% level with consultation through the HIP III Biological Opinion. All designs will be detailed in engineering drawings and as necessary applicable permits and documentation. To the extent necessary this will include working with the cooperators through permitting process which may include consultation with regional review teams. All designs will be based upon the data, analysis, and interpretations developed for the assessment and any information incorporated into the document. Selected designs will also effectively address biological and physical processes, NOAA Ecological Concerns, and maximize projected cost to benefit ratios.

The Statement of Goals and Objectives will establish a clear lineage between the design's development through establishing the effectiveness of the treatments and their influence upon aquatic species. The document will be developed collaboratively by the CTUIR and the design contractor and incorporate input from The Landowner. Minimal components will include;

- Description of project goals and objectives.
- Description of design objectives.
- Clear linkage between the CTUIR's River Vision and First Foods, Ecological Concerns, and metrics.
- Description of how metrics and collected data will inform the effectiveness of the design, influence upon aquatic species, and how design efforts may be influenced in the future from lessons learned.

The Desolation Creek Reach 3 Design will be capable of improving and restoring the form, function, and connectivity of the effective floodplain is intended to;

- Address known limiting factors/ecological concerns and processes supporting aquatic species and their habitat identified through the assessment;
- Incorporate potential climactic changes as they are currently understood;
- Improve in-stream, off-channel, and relevant upland habitat for species of concern;
- Introduce, reestablish, or improve the dynamic stability of floodplain, riparian, and stream channel habitats;
- Evaluate benefits to wildlife through evaluations of habitat uplift to be included in Basis of Design reports;
- Complete a description of the physical watershed (topography, geology, soils, climate change, precipitation, runoff, land ownership, land-cover, and primary resource concerns);
- Characterize landscape history;
- Characterize land-use history and impacts;
- Identify geomorphic reaches (LiDAR analysis, channel geometry, longitudinal profile, pool spacing/percent area/depth, confinement, deposition, erosion, sediment size, GIS data summaries);
- Characterize channel migration (historic aerials, current data, potential risk, active channel, meander belt-width, processes, confinement concerns);
- Characterize floodplain connectivity/inundation (LiDAR, DEM, hydraulic model, range of flows in flood events, percent floodplain disconnected, entrenchment ratio, floodplain relative elevation, channel complexity index);
- Characterize riparian characteristics (GIS analysis, LiDAR/aerial existing vegetation, historic vegetation, context of land-use, bank conditions);
- Characterize large woody debris (amount, field measurements, characterization of presence or lack and impact on reach);
- Conduct sediment sampling (approx. 2 bulk sediment samples, 5 pebble counts per project site);
- Characterize sediment mobility/transport (topographic modeling, aggradation, scour, transport capacity, channel bed armor ratio, threshold grain size/transport rate, percentage fines, and aggradation rate). While this isn't a geomorphic assessment the contractor should address the following questions to the extent possible.
  - How have valley and channel forms been influenced by these sediments waves and the land use?
  - What are the maximum estimates of transport rates given measured or calculated flows?
  - Given the expected trajectory of storms and precipitation regimes in the next several decades, what are the consequences for management of an increasing range of flow

variability in the river basin?

- Is the project area capacity or supply limited?
- Characterize water quality (TMDL, metrics, beneficial uses, potential pollution sources, influence of groundwater/hyporheic flows)
- Characterize hydrology (stream gages, runoff processes, timing, average flows at different intervals, flood intervals, flood inundation model, low flow conditions, vegetation relationship)
- Utilize to the extent possible materials currently on-site not limited to tailings, wood, and rock
- Align the design with HIP III qualifications and required documentation.

Habitat uplift assessment/modeling will identify how the selected design will influence physical process and the expected biological response. The assessment should be quantifiable under the CTUIR's Biomonitoring of Fish Habitat Enhancement (BPA Project # 2009-014-00).

#### **TASK 2 – MEETINGS**

Development of the Desolation Creek Reach 3 designs will include meetings to establish familiarity between cooperators and the contractor, facilitate information exchange, and provide a venue for detailing contractor progress. At a minimum, meetings will consist of those identified in Item 2.5.

#### **TASK 3 – IMPLEMENTATION OVERSIGHT**

To ensure continuity within and between the design development and implementation the selected contractor will be tasked with implementation oversight. This will include and may not be limited to providing plan documents for the purpose of selecting an implementation contractor and having a member of the contractors design team on site during implementation.

#### **TASK 4 – 'As-built' Design**

To ensure implementation occurred as designed to provide a baseline for meeting objectives and establish a basis of comparison for future monitoring or disturbance an 'as-built' survey will be completed and documented in design style drawings to include pertinent BMPs, permitting information, and discuss implementation activities.

### **2.3 Team Competencies**

The following are expected minimum consultant team competencies. One person might fill more than one role, and it is expected that proposals will include additional competencies as required.

- Project Manager
- Water Resource/Civil Engineer
- Geomorphologist
- Fisheries Biologist
- GIS Analyst

### **2.4 Deliverables and Timeline**

The following are proposed deliverables and a proposed partial timeline. Final deliverables and timeline will be negotiated in the contracting process, and proposals that present creative, efficient, and/or novel approaches are strongly encouraged.

Meetings: Desolation Creek Reach 3

<b>Suggested Meeting</b>	<b>Approximate Dates</b>
Kickoff meeting and site	September 2018
Draft (15%)	November 2018
Draft (30%) Design	January 2019
Draft (80%) Design	February 2019
Final Design (100%)	April 2019
Implementation Oversight	15 July – 15 August 2020
As-built Survey and Drawings	September 2020

Base Products:

- Statement of Goals and Objectives
- Draft designs (15%, 30%, 80%) and supporting data, data analysis, permitting and BMP guidance, cost estimates, and discussion including responses to regional review team or agency comment contained within a Basis of Design Report in electronic & hardcopy format
- Final restoration designs (100%) and supporting data, data analysis, permitting, BMP, and monitoring guidance, cost estimates, and discussion including responses to regional review team or agency comment contained within a Basis of Design Report in electronic & hardcopy format
- Habitat uplift analysis
- As-built restoration designs and supporting data, data analysis, and permitting and BMP guidance contained within a Basis of Design Report in electronic & hardcopy format

Project Timeline:

The project shall begin with completion of a negotiated and approved contract. Design efforts are expected to occur during 2018 and likely 2019 with implementation tentatively planned for 2020. Final implementation dates will be determined based upon progress made toward design development and permitting efforts as well as implementation contracting timelines. Efforts under taken during 2018 will be completed no later than January 31, 2019, efforts under taken during 2019 will be completed no later than June 1, 2019. Efforts beyond these dates will be considered if unforeseen delays in response to permitting efforts or as they relate to funding efforts.

The CTUIR acknowledges the potential for changes in activity costs due to the proposed schedule. As such, the CTUIR and the Contractor will negotiate rates each February 1 – January 31 performance period and identify these changes within performance periods. Task item deadlines may also be adjusted due to scheduling conflicts and created by permitting activities or in response to funding constraints.

### **PART III – Selection Criteria**

Proposal selection will be completed through a quality-based selection process (QBS). The following selection criteria will be used to evaluate the content of the written proposals based on a weighted scoring method.

#### **Adequacy of Technical Proposal: 175 points**

- Proposal content and applicability of the approach and methodologies for addressing and completing tasks in Section 2.3 (70);
- Creative, efficient, and/or novel approaches presented (30);
- Approach explicitly connected to project goal/objectives (25);
- Adequacy of survey, modeling, and data proposals (25);
- Defining significant project areas (25);

#### **Project Management: 60 points**

- Previous experience the project manager has had in this type of work (15);
- Company resources available to the project manager (15); (including specific expertise, computer-modeling software, data processing software, GIS compatible software and equipment, and specialized field equipment);
- Project management organization and plan (15);
- Public/stakeholder/agency involvement methods (15);

#### **III. Personnel Qualifications: 100 points**

- Technical experience of principal project staff related to the project performance (50); (Priority will be given to contractors who demonstrate knowledge and experience of the integration of physical and ecological principles in a restoration plan, while engaging stakeholders with varied concerns);
- Educational qualifications related to the project performance (25);
- Experience in similar reach assessment project planning and design projects (25);

#### **IV. COST: 150 points**

- Best price will be considered for addressing all questions and completion of all tasks described in Section 2.2 (150).

#### **V. Indian Preference: 25 points**

- Membership in a federally recognized Tribe;
- Indian Ownership of 51% or more;
- Indian Control;
- Indian Management;
- Financing obtained by an Indian person;
- Equipment obtained by Indian person;

The RFP process is designed to result in the selection of a contractor who demonstrates the capability to complete the work at the best value. Upon completion of the review and selection process, the CTUIR will negotiate with the most responsive/responsible Contractor, as determined by the CTUIR, for the contract scope and price. The negotiated contract will be based on fair and reasonable compensation for the services required.

## Appendix A.

### Area Map



The project area is identified by the red line while the pre-bid site tour is denoted in yellow. Pendleton, Oregon lies approximately 60 miles north of the project area along US 395.

## **Appendix B.**

### **Reference Documents**

The documents listed below are thought to support the creation of the Desolation Creek Reach 3 Design.

Accords, 2008 Columbia Basin Fish Accords Memorandum of Agreement between the Three Treaty Tribes and FCRPS Action Agencies, 2008

Biological Opinion on Operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Including the Juvenile Fish Transportation Program and the Bureau of Reclamation's 31 Projects, including the Entire Columbia Basin Project. (National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS], 2000)

Bull Trout Recovery Plan, NMFS, 2002

Central Desolation Allotment Biological Assessment and Letter of Concurrence, 2014

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon's John Day River Restoration Strategy, 2015

CTUIR GIS Data Standards

Desolation Creek Geomorphic Assessment and Action Plan, CTUIR, 2017

Desolation Creek Ecosystem Analysis, Umatilla National Forest, 1999 Draft Desolation Creek Action Plan, Umatilla National Forest, 2009

Demmer, R. and Beschta, R.L., Recent History (1988-2004) of Beaver Dams along Bridge Creek in Central Oregon, Northwest Science, Vol. 82, No. 4, 2008

Fritts, S.H., Bangs, E.E., Fontaine, J.A., Johnson, M.R., Phillips, M.K., Koch, E.D., Gunson, J.R., Planning and Implementing a Reintroduction of Wolves to Yellowstone National Park and Central Idaho, Restoration Ecology, Volume 5, Issue 1, March, 1997

HIP III, Habitat Improvement Program III, Bonneville Power Administration, 2013

Irwin, L.L., Cook, J.G., Riggs, R.A., Skovlin, J.M., 1994, Effects of long-term grazing by big game and livestock in the Blue Mountain forest ecosystems, Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-325, Portland, OR; US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, 49 p. (Everett,

Richard L, assessment team leader; Eastside forest ecosystem health assessment; Hessburg, Paul F, science team leader and tech ed, Volume III: assessment.)

John Day River Subbasin Plan, NPPC, 2005

McAllister, L.S., Reconstructing Historical Riparian Conditions of Two River Basins in Eastern Oregon, USA; Environmental Management, 42:412-425; 2008

McCown, C.A., The effect of Instream Structures on Fish Habitat Variables, Master's Thesis, Department of Earth Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, summer, 2001.

Middle-Columbia Steelhead Recovery Plan, The. (NMFS, 2009)

North Fork John Day River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Water Quality Management Plan, ODEQ, 2010

North and Middle Forks of the John Day River Agriculture Water Quality Plan, ODA, 2002

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon's Wolf Conservation and Management Plan, December, 2005

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Wolf Conservation and Management 2014 Annual Report. [http://dfw.state.or.us/Wolves/docs/oregon\\_wolf\\_program/Oregon\\_Wolf\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2013.pdf](http://dfw.state.or.us/Wolves/docs/oregon_wolf_program/Oregon_Wolf_Annual_Report_2013.pdf) 2015

Oregon Airborne LiDAR Data Standard Version 1.1 Oregon Airborne LiDAR Standard November 2010, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Svejcar, T., Riparian Zone: 2) History and Human Impacts; Rangelands 19 (4),

1997 Umatilla River Vision, CTUIR, 2008

Walker, G.W. and MacLeod, N.S., Geologic Map of Oregon, US Department of the Interior, US Geological Survey, 1991

## Appendix C.

### **SCHEDULE C: GIS Standards and Requirements**

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The CONTRACTOR shall provide the TRIBES with a digital copy of all finished products that include geographic information. All geographic information shall be delivered in a digital, georeferenced format. Metadata shall be included with all deliverables. The TRIBES use ESRI ArcGIS software as its standard GIS platform, SQL server as its primary database software. This schedule provides a minimum set of requirements for the delivery of GIS files being created for CTUIR. Further requirements may be included in the project implementation plan. All geographic data shall be expected to meet these minimum levels of standards.

If attribute information are collected in addition to geographic positions the CONTRACTOR shall provide a digital data dictionary file that has been approved by the persons responsible for the contract for CTUIR in terms of expected content and format. The data dictionary file must describe all the associated attribute information. Included in the data dictionary must be a definition of each table and each column within the table. The table definition must include the purpose, structure, and a list of any associated features. The column definition must include the data type, data precision, and a brief description of each of the values that may be included in the column (including an explanation of any abbreviations or codes that are utilized). If an extensive number of abbreviations or codes will be utilized to populate a column, a separate domain list shall be provided. All domain list values must be accompanied by a description especially in the case of abbreviations. The preferred delivery format for all

GIS attribute tables is a comma delimited, ASCII text file format with all column headings specified.

#### **1. Data Collection Standards.**

1.1. Survey Data Standards. CONTRACTOR shall:

1.1.1. use known Tribal survey monuments if working within the reservation boundary, meet a minimum level or accuracy for all survey work (1/100<sup>th</sup> of a foot), and submit a digital file of all survey points and a digital file of their associated attribute descriptions.

1.2. GPS Data Standards. CONTRACTOR shall ensure:

1.2.1. all geographic features collected have a unique identification which links it with its attribute information in an associated table, all attribute tables have a digital data dictionary file, horizontal coordinates are documented and meet a minimum level of accuracy as is appropriate for the scope of work. To determine appropriateness, the following guidelines shall be used:

1.2.1.1. Survey Grade are the most accurate and most commonly used in situations where accuracy is essential (engineering applications, property boundary determinations, etc.), as such they are the preferred method. They typically provide true positional accuracy within a centimeter in the horizontal direction and elevation accuracies within 10 centimeters.

1.2.1.2. Mapping Grade receivers must be differentially corrected GPS to reduce positional errors. Differential correction is the process of improving fixed positions utilizing data from a base station. With differential correction, horizontal accuracies from one to two meters can be achieved, while vertical accuracy is around 3 meters. These receivers are most commonly used by GIS professionals for gathering data for inventories, resource mapping, environmental management and infrastructure management. This method is permissible if Survey Grade cannot be provided.

1.2.1.3. Recreational Grade are the least accurate units, and are not permitted without express authorization from the TRIBES' Office of Information Technology. This is typically used for outdoor recreational activities, these receivers can have up to 20 meters in positional error.

### 1.3. Georeferencing.

1.3.1. Survey grade information must be georeferenced to the approved coordinate system as adopted by the Oregon Legislature in the Oregon Revised Statute 93.330:

Oregon State Plane North

Projection: Lambert\_Conformal\_Conic False\_Easting: 8202099.737533

False\_Northing: 0.000000

Central\_Meridian: -120.500000

Standard\_Parallel\_1: 44.333333

Standard\_Parallel\_2: 46.000000

Latitude\_Of\_Origin: 43.666667 Linear Unit: Foot (0.304800)

Geographic Coordinate System: GCS\_North\_American\_1983 Angular Unit: Degree (0.017453292519943299)

Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.000000000000000000) Datum: D\_North\_American\_1983 Spheroid: GRS\_1980

Semimajor Axis: 6378137.000000000000000000

Semiminor Axis: 6356752.314140356100000000

Inverse Flattening: 298.257222101000020000

1.3.2. Geographic data including data other than survey grade information, such as CAD, GIS, Aerial Imagery, and Photography must be georeferenced using the following coordinate system:

NAD83 UTM Zone 11 North Projection: Transverse\_Mercator False\_Easting: 500000.000000

False\_Northing: 0.000000

Central\_Meridian: -117.000000

Scale\_Factor: 0.999600

Latitude\_Of\_Origin: 0.000000 Linear Unit: Meter (1.000000)

Geographic Coordinate System: GCS\_North\_American\_1983 Angular Unit: Degree (0.017453292519943299)

Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.000000000000000000) Datum: D\_North\_American\_1983 Spheroid: GRS\_1980

1.3.3. All aerial photography and satellite imagery must be georeferenced and orthographically rectified unless otherwise authorized by the TRIBES' Office of Information Technology.

## 2. Data Development Requirements.

### 2.1. ArcGIS data.

- 2.2.1. All intersecting lines shall be processed to remove overshoots and undershoots.
- 2.2.2. Lines, polygons, points and annotation must not be duplicated.
- 2.2.3. Polygons must have only one label per feature.
- 2.2.4. Polygons must edge match without slivers.
- 2.2.5. Polygons must not overlap.
- 2.2.6. Polygons must close without overshoots or undershoots

### 2.2. CAD data.

- I) Zero length segments shall be removed.
- II) Different feature types shall not share a common line segment.

- III) Snapping shall be set such that lines intersect.
- IV) All block definitions shall be provided.
- V) A detailed layer list shall be provided.

2.3. LiDAR data. CTUIR follows the Oregon Airborne LiDAR Data Standard

2.4. A project report describing the processing steps shall be provided.

### **3. Data Delivery Requirements:**

- 3.1 Vector Data. Points, polygons and lines (parcels, roads, streams, buildings, etc.) – shall be delivered in the following formats: ESRI Shape file format, ESRA File Geodatabase format
- 3.2 CAD data. Electronic files of all developed CAD data as DWG shall be provided including a PDF of survey or as-built.
- 3.3 Raster Data. (aerial photos and other remote sensing imagery) shall be in the following formats: TIFF, JPEG, ERDAS IMAGINE, GRID, GEOJPG.
- 3.4 LiDAR Data. CTUIR follows the Oregon Airborne LiDAR Data Standard. All LiDAR data collections must meet those standards. Unless otherwise stated in the project implementation plan CONTRACTOR shall provide:
  - 3.4.1 LAS files, containing classification values.
  - 3.4.2 Intensity grid.
  - 3.4.3 Highest hits grid.
  - 3.4.4 Bare earth digital terrain model as a DEM
- 3.5 Metadata. A metadata file shall be submitted for each digital file delivered to CTUIR. Metadata must provide sufficient information to allow a reasonable understanding of the source, accuracy, modifications to, and applicability of the data provided. All submitted metadata shall follow Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Standards specified in *Content Standard for Digital GeoSpatial Metadata (FGDC-STD-001-1998)* (FGDC 1998). All metadata should be submitted in text (\*.txt), Microsoft Word (\*.doc), or the ESRI compatible XML format.).
- 3.6 Minimum metadata standards for geographic information. The CONTRACTOR shall;
  - 3.5.1.1 Provide a purpose statement identifying the project for which the data was created,
  - 3.5.1.1 Identify the original source of the data,
  - 3.5.1.2 Identify the creator of the data,
  - 3.5.1.3 Indicate the date that the data was input into a GISsystem,
  - 3.5.1.4 Provide confidence of attribution data,
  - 3.5.1.5 Provide positional confidence of the object location (horizontal and vertical),
  - 3.5.1.6 Identify hardware used to collect and process the data,
  - 3.5.1.7 Identify software used to collect and process the data,
  - 3.5.1.8 Identify the attributes associated with the data. *Metadata (FGDC-STD-001-1998)* (FGDC 1998). All metadata should be submitted in text (\*.txt), Microsoft Word (\*.doc), or the ESRI compatible XML format.).

## Data Resources

The data sets listed below are thought to support the creation of a Desolation Creek Geomorphic Assessment and Action Plan, and represent a partial list likely to be used in the study work.

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<b>Data</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Dates</b>
<b>Discharge – near the 1010 road - Gage #14041000</b>	ODWR	1915-17 & 1949-58
<b>LIDAR - Desolation Creek</b>	CTUIR	2016
<b>FLIR – Thermal Imagery</b>	CTUIR	2001
<b>Habitat &amp; Fish Population Assessments</b>	UNF/ODFW	2009-2012
<b>Grazing Assessments</b>	UNF	2013, 2014
<b>Stream Temperature</b>	UNF, CTUIR, ODEQ TMDL	