KNRI 257081 - Solicitation 140P2025R0066

	Question:	Answer:	Amendment No.:
1	Will any work be allowed during the winter months?	Yes, work is permitted during the winter period; however, it carries elevated risk due to weather-related hazards. Appropriate mitigation strategies should be in place to ensure safety and continuity.	3
2	The specs state that the color of riprap shall be approved by the CO prior to delivery to the project site. Is there a specific color you are looking for?	Locally sourced riprap around Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota typically consists of gray to light brown / tan stone, often granite, depending on the source quarry (and tends to reflect the geology of the region.)	3
3	Is there any possibility that this 365-day window could be expanded to include all of 2026Assuming an extension is allowed, If the contractor was unable to start on the project until after the in-water work restrictions were lifted in 2026 would that be acceptable?	The period of performance for this project remains 365 calendar days from the issuance of the Notice to Proceed (NTP). The NTP may be issued as early as acceptance of Division 1 submittals as long as it is outside the period of in-water work restrictions. Any in-water, or near-water work should avoid the April 15 – June 1 timeframe (every year) to allow for undisturbed fish seasonal fish movement. The National Park Service (NPS) will coordinate with the Contractor to identify a mutually agreeable NTP date within this allowable window. Should the Contractor elect to begin work at a later date, that is acceptable provided the full scope of work can be completed within the 365-day performance period.Please note that further erosion of the Knife River bank—including changes to channel bottom elevations or slope profiles occurring after the June 18–20, 2024 existing conditions survey—are considered part of the Contractor's risk and will not be treated as a changed site condition. The Knife River is inherently dynamic, and site conditions at the time of construction may differ from those documented during design.	3
4	The past Performance Questionnaire that was sent out is not fillable. You can not select a rating. Do you have a fillable form?		4

5	Can a NAVFAC/USACE Past Performance Questionnaire or a Contractor Performance Assessment Report (CPAR) be used in place of the Past Performance Questionnaire provided?		4
6	Can the excavation of the river bottom/channel be done underwater with GPS? The dewatering spec leads me to believe the channel needs to be dewatered.	Excavation and construction activities within the river channel must be performed in a manner that ensures compliance with the Contract Documents, including permits, environmental protection and erosion control requirements. While GPS-guided excavation may be technically feasible in submerged conditions, the nature of the work—particularly the placement of granular bedding, geotextile fabric, and riprap at the toe of slope and within the temporary river crossing—requires precise placement and visual inspection. To achieve this, the channel will need to be dewatered or otherwise isolated to allow for proper construction and verification. The dewatering specifications were included to support this requirement and to minimize turbidity and sediment transport. If the Contractor proposes an alternative method to perform the work “in the wet,” it must be submitted for review and approval by the Engineer and must demonstrate compliance with all environmental and performance requirements.	4

7	What is the water/river elevation and flow rate?	Real-time and historical water surface elevation and flow rate data are publicly available through the USGS National Water Information System: · Knife River at Hazen, ND – USGS Gauge No. 06340500 · Missouri River near Stanton, ND – USGS Gauge No. 06340700 · Knife River at Stanton, ND – USGS Gauge No. 06340590 This is the most representative gauge located approximately 1.5 miles upstream of the project site. Contractors are encouraged to monitor these gauges regularly to inform construction planning and water management strategies. Data can be accessed at: https://waterdata.usgs.gov NPS may consider including attached Table 1 as part of the response (or the Floodplain Statement of Findings).	4
8	CLIN 4 & 5 are listed as alternates. Are these CLINs intended as alternates, or will they be awarded with the project?	Contract Line Item Numbers (CLINs) 0001 through 0003 constitute the base bid. CLINs 0004 (Topsoil and Erosion Control) and 0005 (Temporary Access Road and Temporary River Crossing) are listed as bid alternates in accordance with the NPS's funding strategy. While these items are essential to the completion of the project, they were structured as alternates to allow the Owner (NPS) flexibility in allocating funds from multiple sources. It is the intent of the Owner to award all CLINs, subject to the availability of funding. Final determination of award will be made at the discretion of the Owner. If needed, clarifying language may be issued via addendum.	4

9	Does the void filled rip rap quantity on page 2 of the plans include the quantity needed for the temporary river crossing?	No, the void filled riprap quantity shown on page 2 does not include material for the temporary river crossing. That should be accounted for under the temporary river crossing item.	6
10	On page 2 of 21 in the plans under construction sequence, note 2 states “The contractor shall conduct stream work, including installation of embankment, grading, stabilization measures, and seeding and mulching, on a section of the stream that can be entirely completed/stabilized in a single day”. Following this note will make this project constructable. Can you please clarify if we will be held to this while constructing the project.	The contractor shall conduct stream work—including embankment, grading, stabilization, and seeding/mulching—in a manner that leaves all disturbed areas in a stable condition at the end of each workday. Work should be sequenced to avoid leaving any portion of the stream exposed or vulnerable to erosion overnight.	6
11	Could you please clarify what the term rock surge/pit run surge means as it is called out in Table 3 for the Mix Requirements for Grade II Void Filled Rip rap? After speaking with local aggregate sources on one produces a 7” minus crushed rock surge.	Crushed rock surge’ refers to angular rock produced by mechanically crushing larger stone. ‘Pit run surge’ is naturally occurring material excavated from a pit or quarry, typically containing a mix of sizes and fines. For Grade II Void Filled Riprap, the intent is to use angular rock for the larger size class and include fines in the 4" class to effectively fill voids and enhance stability.	6
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