ADDENDUM NO. 1

REQUEST FOR BIDS

East Fork Coquille River Water Quality and Riparian Restoration Project

Original Request for Bids Issued:	June 25, 2026
Addendum No. 1 Issued:	July 22, 2026

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BIDDERS

The Amended Request for Bids dated July 22, 2026 replaces the Request for Bids originally issued June 25, 2026. Bidders shall prepare bids using the Amended Request for Bids, this Addendum No. 1, and any subsequently issued addenda.

1. PURPOSE

Pursuant to the District's Public Contracting Rules, this Addendum No. 1 modifies the Request for Bids issued June 25, 2026. The attached Amended Request for Bids dated July 22, 2026 replaces the original solicitation and governs this procurement.

This Addendum identifies the principal verified revisions. It is not intended as a line-by-line description of every editorial or formatting change.

2. VERIFIED MODIFICATIONS TO THE REQUEST FOR BIDS

A. Solicitation Title and Project Scope

- The solicitation title was revised from the combined East Fork/South Fork Coquille River project to the East Fork Coquille River Water Quality and Riparian Restoration Project.
- The Brown Property (South Fork) was removed from this solicitation.
- The project location section was revised from three job sites to two job sites: Job 1 - Culbertson and Job 2 - Groves.
- The scope of work was revised to describe work on two privately owned agricultural properties in the East Fork Coquille River watershed rather than three properties in the East Fork/South Fork watersheds.
- The Brown Property work is being procured through a separate South Fork Request for Bids.

B. Procurement Schedule and Site Access

- The solicitation closing date was extended from July 24, 2026 at 4:00 p.m. to August 14, 2026 at 4:00 p.m.
- The anticipated bid award date was revised from July 30, 2026 to August 26, 2026.
- The project completion date was revised from November 15, 2027 to April 1, 2027.
- Prospective bidders who did not attend the July 16 site tour may schedule a site visit by appointment through August 3, 2026.
- A written-question deadline of 5:00 p.m. on August 7, 2026 was added.

C. Bid Instructions and Terminology

- References to the combined East Fork/South Fork project in the bid-delivery instructions were revised to identify the East Fork project.
- The solicitation was revised to use the term "bid" in places where the original used "proposal."
- The required statement of contractor availability was revised to reflect the April 1, 2027 completion date.
- Major sections of the Bid Prospectus were numbered for easier reference.

D. Bid Schedule and Bid Items

- Job 3 - Brown Site and its associated bid items were deleted from Schedule 1.
- The Total Bid Price was revised to apply to both remaining jobs.
- For the Culbertson Site, Schedule 1 added bid lines for four 6-foot access gates, four 12-foot access gates, and a riparian irrigation system installation.
- For the Groves Site, Schedule 1 added bid lines for two 8-foot access gates, four 14-foot access gates, and one riparian irrigation system installation.
- The existing Culbertson and Groves bid items for blackberry removal, livestock exclusion fencing, off-channel watering systems, and riparian planting remain included.

E. Evaluation and Award Procedures

- The original general selection language was replaced with a separate Bid Selection section and a detailed Evaluation Criteria section.
- A 100-point evaluation scoring matrix was added.
- The matrix assigns 40 points to Total Bid Price, 20 points to Experience with Similar Projects, 15 points to References, 15 points to Project Approach/Work Plan, and 10 points to Project Schedule and Availability.
- The cost-scoring method uses a District target budget of $260,000 and deducts one point for each full $1,000 above that amount, to a minimum score of zero.
- The amended RFB states that award may be made to the responsive and responsible bidder providing the best overall value under the published criteria.
- The Right to Award or Reject section was revised to reference the evaluation criteria and the District's Public Contracting Rules.

F. Exhibits and Supporting Information

- The list of solicitation documents was revised to include Exhibit C - Riparian Restoration Plan.
- The amended package removes Brown Property maps, photographs, figures, and other South Fork materials.
- The amended package contains East Fork supporting information for the Culbertson and Groves properties.

G. Bidder Questions and Addendum No. 2

The District received questions and requests for clarification during the pre-bid site tour. Some are addressed by this Addendum and the Amended Request for Bids. The District is continuing to review the remaining questions and will issue Addendum No. 2 on or before July 31, 2026.

- Addendum No. 2 will provide written responses to remaining bidder questions.
- Addendum No. 2 will include additional information, clarifications, corrections, or solicitation revisions as needed.
- Bidders shall not rely on verbal statements or interpretations. Only written addenda issued by the District modify or clarify the solicitation.

3. BIDDER RESPONSIBILITY

Bidders are responsible for reviewing this Addendum No. 1, the complete Amended Request for Bids dated July 22, 2026, all exhibits and bid forms, and any subsequent addenda issued by the District.

Receipt of this Addendum shall be acknowledged in accordance with Exhibit A.

4. EFFECT OF ADDENDUM

This Addendum No. 1 becomes part of the solicitation and Contract Documents. In the event of a conflict, the Amended Request for Bids dated July 22, 2026 and subsequently issued addenda shall govern.

Request for Bids
for Construction:

The East Fork Coquille River
Water Quality and Riparian Restoration Project

Requested by:

Coos Soil and Water Conservation District
379 N. Adams Street
Coquille, OR 97423

June 25, 2026
Amended July 22, 2026

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INVITATION TO BID

Notice is hereby given pursuant to this Request for Bids ("RFB") that sealed bids (a "Bid") for the East Fork (EF) Coquille River Water Quality and Riparian Restoration Project ("Project"). Funding for project implementation is foundationally based on grants from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and others. Funding is subject to specific project criteria, legal requirements, and timelines. Preferred start date for implementation is September 2026. However, implementation may not occur until approval is obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB).

Those receiving this RFB who wish to submit a Bid (in each case, a "Bidder") shall furnish labor, materials and equipment necessary for completion of work in accordance with the specifications provided in the Bid Prospectus.

Bidders shall submit their bid pursuant to the provisions of this solicitation. Bidders shall familiarize themselves with this entire solicitation document. All questions and comments about this solicitation shall be directed IN WRITING via email to Caley Sowers, Coos SWCD District Manager
Email to: info@coosswcd.org

A contract(s) will be awarded for the work. The contract documents (including special provisions and specifications) are available at the Coos SWCD office, 379 N. Adams St., Coquille, OR 97423 or may be requested via email: info@coosswcd.org.

NOTE:
There is a mandatory
PRE-BID SITE VISIT
July 16th, 11 AM
Please RSVP by Contacting:
The Coos SWCD Office
541-396-6879/971-645-6634

Included in this Request for Bids (RFB) is:

Exhibit A: Bid Prospectus that includes project background, requirements for Bidders, bid instructions, and required forms.
Exhibit B: Design Drawings and Maps
Exhibit C: Riparian Restoration Plan

Exhibit A:

BID PROSPECTUS

1. PROJECT LOCATION:
The Bid Package consists of two individual job sites. Billing will need to be separated by Job ID to comply with grant fund tracking requirements.

JOB 1. The Culbertson Site: Township: 28S Range: 11W Section: 30 Parcel No 400, 500, and 800 (43.11163, -124.06633)
JOB 2. The Groves Site: Township: 28S Range: 11W Section: 28 Parcel No 400 (43.11056, -124.01939)

2. SITE TOUR:
July 16th, 11AM-4PM. We will meet at Coos SWCD Office at 379 North Adams St. in Coquille, then travel to each site.
NOTE: Since we are extending the deadlines on this RFB, the opportunity for site visits will be extended to August 3rd, by appointment, for those who wish to bid and who did not already attend the July 16th Site Tour. Please call the Coos SWCD office to schedule (Amended 7/20/2026).

3. DIRECTIONS TO Coos SWCD OFFICE:
From Coos Bay (~30 minutes)

1. Start in Coos Bay and get on OR-42 E heading toward Coquille.
2. Stay on OR-42 E for about 25 miles.
3. As you enter Coquille, continue straight through town.
4. Turn left onto N Adams St.
5. The Coos SWCD office will be on the right at 379 N Adams St.

4. APPROXIMATE WORK START DATE: 09/01/2026.

5. COMPLETION DATE: April 1, 2027.

6. SOLICITATION CLOSING DATE: August 14th, 2026, 4:00 PM

All questions regarding the work, contract, or other solicitation details must be submitted in writing to Coos SWCD via email **by 5PM on Friday August 7th.**
NOTE: Statements made by Coos SWCD's representatives at the site tour will not be binding on association unless confirmed by written addendum.

7. BID AWARD DATE: August 26th, 2026

Bidders are solely responsible for ensuring that the Coos SWCD receives the bid by the closing date. Late bids will not be accepted. This Bid Document and accompanying attachments are available on the Coos SWCD website at www.coosswcd.org, and may be requested via email (info@coosswcd.org).

8. BID INSTRUCTIONS:

Bids shall be emailed, mailed or hand delivered to;

Caley Sowers
Email: info@coosswcd.org (Please put Attention: Caley Sowers)
Coos Soil and Water Conservation District
c/o Caley Sowers
379 N. Adams St.
Coquille, OR. 97423

Bidders must clearly show the following information on the envelope in which their Bid is sent:

Name of Bidder
RE: Bid for East Fork Coquille River Water Quality and Riparian Restoration Project
Bidder's Address

NOTE: Statements made by Coos SWCD's representatives at the conference will not be binding on association unless confirmed by written addendum.

Bids shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

A. **Bid Form in Exhibit A completed.**
B. **A work plan to accomplish the Project goals as described in the RFB**, including a description of the work product, time estimates for each task, personnel to be assigned (where possible, individual staff members and titles should be provided), and costs, taking into account the proposed timeline for completion of the Work indicated in the RFB. Gantt-style charts of estimated work timelines are highly helpful, but not required.
C. **A list of equipment** with size expected to be on the project (Including proposed fire safety).
D. **A written statement affirming your ability to undertake and complete specific phases of this work in a timely fashion** from September 1, 2026 through on or before April 1, 2027.
E. **A signed statement that you can and shall provide the Insurance requirements** as specifically required for the project.
F. **Bids must not contain any erasures, interlineations, or other corrections unless each such correction is suitably authenticated by affixing in the margin immediately opposite the correction the surname or surnames of the person or persons signing the Bid, in the named person's own handwriting.**
G. **In order for a Bid to be considered responsive, it must contain all of the documents and information which are required by this RFB, with signatures and notarization as indicated**, and it must: (i) not include any exclusions or qualifications and (ii) include additive, alternate, unit and lump sum costs as listed on the bid forms. (iii) Bid prices must (where applicable) be F.O.B. at the Site, with all transportation and handling charges paid by the Bidder.

9. PROJECT BACKGROUND:

The East Fork Coquille Water Quality and Riparian Restoration Project seeks to enhance riparian function and water quality throughout the Coquille River watershed through control of non-native vegetation, exclusion of livestock from sensitive areas, facilitating restoration of native streamside vegetation to support coho salmon recovery and protect municipal drinking water sources. To achieve this, the Coos Soil and Water Conservation District (Coos SWCD) and the landowners' families are collaborating with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), and the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) to implement this work using a combination of public grant funds.

10. SCOPE OF WORK:

Work shall include furnishing all labor, equipment, materials, transportation, supervision, and incidentals necessary to implement riparian restoration activities on two privately owned agricultural properties within the East Fork Coquille River watershed: the Culbertson property and the Groves property. Restoration implementation includes invasive vegetation removal, livestock exclusion fencing installation, off-channel livestock watering system installation where specified, and riparian planting using native trees and shrubs. The Contractor shall furnish all materials and equipment necessary for installation of livestock exclusion fencing and off-channel watering systems. Native plant materials will be purchased and provided by the Contractor. The Contractor shall be responsible for plant handling, staging, transportation to the site, and installation according to project specifications and direction from Coos SWCD staff.

All work shall be completed in accordance with the project maps, design drawings, and specifications provided in Exhibits B and C. The Contractor shall coordinate closely with Coos SWCD staff and participating landowners to schedule work, confirm site access, and ensure restoration activities are implemented in a manner that minimizes disturbance to streams, wetlands, pastureland, and existing infrastructure. Subcontracting is allowed where appropriate; however, the Contractor shall be responsible for all subcontractor coordination, performance, and compliance with applicable project requirements. All proposed subcontractors shall be identified in the bid documents.

Job 1: Culbertson Site

- Remove invasive blackberry from ~8 acres along ~7,500 feet of riparian area.
- Install ~10,300 feet of livestock exclusion fencing including 8 access gates.
- Install 2 off-channel livestock watering systems.
- Plant ~8 acres of native vegetation.

Job 2: Groves Site

- Remove invasive blackberry from ~9 acres along ~5,273 feet of riparian area.
- Install ~6,500 feet of livestock exclusion fencing including 6 access gates.
- Install 3 off-channel livestock watering systems.
- Plant ~4 acres of native vegetation.

11. EQUIPMENT CHOICE:

Heavy equipment shall be commensurate with the project and operated in a manner that minimizes adverse effects to soils, vegetation, wetlands, and streambanks (e.g., minimally sized equipment, low-pressure tracks/tires, and minimal hard-turn paths for tracked vehicles). Contractors should use equipment appropriate for agricultural pasture and riparian restoration conditions. All equipment shall be cleaned and free from foreign materials and seed to prevent the spread of invasive species before being brought to the project site. Equipment shall be inspected for petroleum accumulations and leaks prior to site entry. If equipment is found to be leaking during project work, all activity shall immediately cease until mechanical issues are addressed. Adjustments to work for weather conditions may be necessary to minimize adverse soil effects of equipment. Equipment operation shall be limited to dry soil conditions whenever practicable to minimize soil compaction and rutting.

12. SITE ACCESSES:

Minimize the number of temporary access roads and travel paths to lessen soil disturbance and compaction and impacts to vegetation.

13. ROAD CLOSURES:

Public roads shall remain open throughout the project; delays shall be kept to a minimum and not exceed 30 minutes at any one time. The Contractor shall be responsible for coordinating road use with other crews and traffic in the area and shall ensure adequate signage is used when needed including CB contact channel.

14. FIRE RESTRICTIONS:

The Contractor shall know and adhere to all fire rules and restrictions that apply to the project area, during implementation of the project. Contractor shall provide adequate tools and equipment to meet fire restriction requirements. Contractor shall be in default of contract should project be delayed due to lack of required fire equipment preventing work that could have otherwise been completed.

15. SPILL PLAN:

The Contractor shall have and be ready to deploy a spill kit in response to any leaks/spills of petroleum products or other contaminants. A spill plan and spill kits must be provided by the Contractor.

16. CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE:

This project is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and cultural resource requirements associated with funding from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB). No ground-disturbing activities may begin until all required cultural resource review and approvals have been completed and written authorization has been provided by Coos Soil and Water Conservation District (Coos SWCD). Any ground-disturbing activities conducted prior to completion of the Section 106 review process are not eligible for reimbursement and may jeopardize project funding. Ground-disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, excavation, augering, trenching, fence post installation, heavy equipment operation, grading, vegetation grubbing, or any activity that disturbs soil.

Prior to beginning ground-disturbing work:

(i) A cultural resource inventory of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) must be completed by a qualified archaeological consultant. This is under an agreement to be completed by the Coquille Indian Tribe's Cultural Resource department.
(ii) The inventory report must be reviewed and accepted by the OWEB Cultural Resources Specialist.
(iii) Coos SWCD must receive a written Notice to Proceed from OWEB authorizing ground-disturbing activities.

The Contractor acknowledges that Coos SWCD cannot reimburse invoices for ground-disturbing work completed prior to receiving required cultural resource clearance from OWEB and SHPO, where applicable.

17. INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN:

An ***Inadvertent Discovery Plan*** will be provided for directions in case of uncovering cultural resources during ground disturbing activities.

18. W.E.A. TRAINING:

The Worker Environmental Awareness Training (WEAT) is a free online course **required** for all on-site personnel including grantee staff and contractors who will supervise or perform ground-disturbing activities (e.g., project managers, machine operators, reforestation workers, field technicians, loggers,

and laborers). The training is a 22-minute video that describes the types of cultural resources that may be encountered during project implementation and the steps to take if this type of material is found. ***Note:*** *All hired contractors and associated staff will be required to complete the Worker Environmental Awareness Training (WEAT) training before beginning the project. Certificate(s) will need to be shared with the Coos Soil and Water Conservation District Project Manager.*

19. STAGING:

Fueling and cleaning and inspection for petroleum products and invasive weeds

A. All equipment used for instream work will be cleaned for petroleum accumulations, dirt, plant material (to prevent the spread of noxious weeds), and leaks repaired prior to entering the project area. Such equipment includes large machinery, stationary power equipment (e.g., generators, canes), and diesel or gas-powered equipment with tanks larger than five gallons.

B. Store and fuel equipment within designated staging areas.

C. Inspect daily for fluid leaks before leaving the vehicle staging area for operation.

D. Thoroughly clean equipment before operation below ordinary high water or within 50 feet of any natural water body or areas that drain directly to streams or wetlands and as often as necessary during operation to remain grease free.

Note: *Equipment (e.g. excavators) that will perform In-Water work will be required to have biodegradable hydraulic fluid.*

20. EXAMINATION OF SITE, BID DOCUMENTS, PERMITS, ETC.:

Before submitting a Bid, each Bidder shall be responsible for:

(i) becoming fully acquainted with the site and the conditions relating to the work, in order to understand fully the facilities, difficulties, and restrictions attending the execution of the Work;

(ii) carefully examining each component of the Bid Documents and any other available supporting data, in order to become thoroughly familiar with all of the requirements; and

(iii) obtaining for itself, at its own cost and expense, copies of all agency and association guidelines and standards cited in the proposed Contract and necessary to perform the Work. No failure or omission of any Bidder to receive or examine any such information or to visit the Site and become acquainted with the conditions existing at the Site shall in any way relieve such Bidder from obligations with respect to its Bid, any Contract entered into with such Bidder, or the Work, and the submission of a Bid shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of compliance by the submitting Bidder with the requirements of this paragraph.

21. BID SELECTION:

Responsive bids will be evaluated in accordance with the Evaluation Criteria set forth in **Section 22** of this Request for Bids. Following evaluation, Coos SWCD may request clarifications from one or more bidders as permitted by the District's Public Contracting Rules. The District reserves the right to reject any or all bids or make no award if determined to be in the District's best interest.

22. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Responsive bids will be evaluated using the criteria and point values described below. **The contract may be awarded to the responsive and responsible bidder determined by Coos SWCD to provide the best overall value to the District based on the evaluation criteria described herein.** The evaluation criteria and point values are intended to promote a fair, consistent, and transparent selection process.

For purposes of the cost evaluation, the **Total Bid Price** shall consist of the sum of **all bid items included in Schedule 1 – Bid Sheet.**

Evaluation Scoring Matrix

Evaluation Category	Maximum Points	Evaluation Criteria
Total Bid Price	**40**	Bids at or below the District's target budget of $260,000 receive 40 points. One (1) point will be deducted for each full $1,000 by which the total bid exceeds the District's target budget, to a minimum score of zero.
Experience with Similar Projects	**20**	Five (5) points will be awarded for each completed project involving livestock exclusion fencing, agricultural fencing, riparian restoration, wetland restoration, stream restoration, or similar natural resource restoration or construction completed within the past ten (10) years, up to a maximum of four (4) qualifying projects (20 points). Bidder shall provide the project name, owner, completion date, contract amount (if available), and a reference for each project.
References	**15**	Bidder shall provide three (3) references for similar projects completed within the past ten (10) years. Coos SWCD will contact each reference and request an overall performance rating using the Reference Rating Scale below. The three reference scores will be added together for a maximum possible score of 15 points.
Project Approach / Work Plan	**15**	Evaluated based on the bidder's demonstrated understanding of the project, proposed construction methods, sequencing of work, equipment selection, coordination with Coos SWCD and the landowner, protection of existing resources, and the overall completeness and quality of the proposed work plan.
Project Schedule & Availability	**10**	Evaluated based on the bidder's demonstrated ability to complete the project within the required construction window, including availability of personnel, equipment, and other resources necessary to successfully complete the work on schedule.
Total Possible Score	**100**	

Reference Rating Scale

Each reference will be asked to provide a single overall performance rating using the following scale:

Score	Description
5	Exceptional – Outstanding quality of work, communication, professionalism, timeliness, and overall project performance. Would readily hire again.
4	Very Good – Above-average performance with only minor issues that were promptly resolved. Would hire again.
3	Satisfactory – Met expectations and completed the project with acceptable quality and performance.
2	Below Expectations – Performance concerns related to quality, communication, schedule, or professionalism.
1	Unsatisfactory – Significant performance deficiencies. Would not recommend or hire again.

NOTE: *If Coos SWCD is unable to contact a listed reference after reasonable efforts, the District may request an alternate reference or evaluate the bidder using the remaining available references with points re-distributed between the two.*

22. EVIDENCE OF RESPONSIBILITY:

Upon the request of Coos SWCD, a Bidder whose Bid is under consideration for the award of a Contract shall submit promptly to Coos SWCD satisfactory evidence showing the Bidder's financial resources, construction experience, and organization available for the performance of the Work.

23. RIGHT TO AWARD OR REJECT:

This RFB does not obligate the Coos Soil and Water Conservation District to award a contract, the Coos SWCD reserves the right to reject all bids and to further amend or refine a bid and negotiate a contract with one of the bidders. The Coos Soil and Water Conservation District reserves the right to offer a contract to other than the lowest cost bidder based on other evaluation criteria as outlined in **Section 22,** in accordance with the District's Public Contracting Rules.

24. CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS:

It is the desire of the Coos Soil and Water Conservation District to enter into a contract that includes all of the services necessary to achieve the goal of the project(s), whether or not those services are specifically outlined or described in this RFB. This project includes both state and federal funds, therefore the selected contractor must be able to comply with any specific federal provisions and regulations that may apply to such a federally funded contract and may be required to sign certain assurances related to applicable federal or state laws. Contractor must also comply with all applicable Oregon contractor licensing requirements.

25. PREVAILING WAGE REQUIREMENTS:

This project is a **public improvement subject to the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) Prevailing Wage Rate (PWR) laws under ORS 279C.800–279C.870**.
The Contractor shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Oregon Prevailing Wage Law, including but not limited to:

- Payment of prevailing wage rates
- Certified payroll reporting
- Fringe benefit reporting
- Recordkeeping requirements

The applicable prevailing wage rates can be found at:
https://www.oregon.gov/boli/employers/pages/prevailing-wage-rates.aspx

26. WAIVER OF INFORMALITIES:

The Coos Soil and Water Conservation District reserves the right to waive minor informalities contained in bids, when in the District's sole judgment; it is in the best interest of the District to do so. The Coos SWCD reserves the right to waive minor informalities in the Bids received. The Coos SWCD may also reject any Bid not in compliance with all prescribed requirements, including the requirement to demonstrate the Bidder's responsibility and may reject for good cause any or all Bids upon a finding by the Coos SWCD that it is in the public interest to do so, in accordance with OAR 137-049-0440

27. BID ERRORS AND WITHDRAW:

A Bidder may withdraw its Bid at any time prior to the date and time that Bids are due, by means of written notice which is given to Coos SWCD before the date and time that Bids are due, at the address for

submission of Bids which is given above. A Bidder may also modify and/or resubmit its Bid at any time prior to the date and time that Bids are due.

28. BIDDERS INTERESTED IN MORE THAN ONE BID:

No person, firm, or corporation shall be allowed to make, file, or be interested in more than one Bid for the Work. However, a person, firm, or corporation which has submitted a sub-bid to a Bidder, or which has quoted prices of materials to a Bidder, is not thereby disqualified from submitting a sub-bid or quoting prices to other Bidders or making its own Bid.

29. COSTS INCURRED:

The Coos Soil and Water Conservation District accepts no liability for any costs incurred by respondents in the preparation or presentation of bids.

30. INQUIRIES:

Questions concerning this request for bids should be directed in writing to:

District Manager – Caley Sowers, Email: info@coosswcd.org

Each Bidder shall promptly notify Coos SWCD of any discovered conflicts, ambiguities, or discrepancies in or between, or omissions from, the Bid Documents. Bidders should note that questions received less than two calendar days prior to the date scheduled for opening of the Bids may not be answered. Any interpretation or correction of the Bid Documents will be made only by Addendum, and a copy of such Addendum will be sent directly to each Bidder. No oral interpretations of any provision in the Bid Documents will be made to any Bidder.

Bid Form
Coquille Water Quality and Riparian Restoration Project

This Bid is being made to The Coos Soil and Water Conservation District, a State of Oregon Municipal Corporation, ("Coos SWCD" or "Owner") in the form of a sealed bid (the "Bid") with respect to the project known as "**Coquille Water Quality and Riparian Restoration Project**" (the "Project"), located near Myrtle Point, in Coos County, Oregon (the "Site"). The undersigned ("Bidder") is making this Bid pursuant to the terms of the Request for Bids for the Project, dated June 25th , 2026 (the "RFB"), a copy of which was supplied to Bidder by or on behalf of Coos SWCD and has been reviewed in its entirety by Bidder. The RFB and all of the documentation required of a proposed bidder on the Project under the terms of the RFB are sometimes hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Bid Documents".

Name of Bidder:_____

Business License Number:_____ Federal Tax Id No:_____

Contact Person(s):_____

Place of Residence (if individual):_____

State of Incorporation/Formation (for entities):_____

Business Mailing Address:_____

_____

Shipping Address (if different): _____

_____

Telephone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____

Email: _____

Pursuant to and in compliance with the RFB, the undersigned Bidder, having become familiar with the conditions at the Site and otherwise affecting the performance of the Project; the cost of the work to be done in carrying out the Project (collectively, the "Work"); the terms of the Bid Documents; and the form of the Contract to be awarded to the successful bidder (the "Contract"); hereby proposes and agrees to perform the Work within the time stipulated in the Bid Documents and to provide and furnish any and all labor, materials, equipment, transportation, utilities, and services necessary to perform and complete the Work in a workmanlike manner and in strict conformity with the requirements contained in the Bid Documents, including any addenda referenced below, for the amount(s) and/or at the rates indicated below (collectively, the "Bid Price").

By signing and submitting this Bid to Coos SWCD, Bidder hereby represents, warrants, acknowledges, and agrees to and with Coos SWCD, or certifies to Coos SWCD (as applicable), as follows:

1. Bid. Bidder hereby offers to carry out and complete the Work for the Bid Price, made up of the price(s) and/or rates, and according to the budget, which are more particularly described in Schedule 1 to this Bid, and Bidder has checked all of the figures contained in this Bid carefully and understands that Coos SWCD will not be responsible for any errors or omissions on the part of Bidder in making this Bid.

2. Quantities. Bidder understands that the quantities mentioned in the RFB are approximate only and are subject to increase or decrease, and hereby proposes to perform all quantities of work as either increased or decreased in accordance with the terms of the Contract.

3. Bid to Remain Open. This Bid, unless withdrawn prior to the scheduled closing time for receipt of Bids, or thereafter when permitted under the terms of the RFB, shall remain valid and will not be withdrawn by the undersigned Bidder for a period of thirty (30) days after the scheduled closing time for receipt of Bids.

4. Responses to Coos SWCD Concerns. Bidder hereby responds to Coos SWCD's concerns about the following issues as indicated below, with such responses being continued/contained on attached schedules to the extent indicated below in each case:

(a) Minority- and Women- Owned Business Enterprises. Is the Bidder's firm at least 51% minority- or women-owned, controlled and operated: ____ Yes _____ No

If the answer is "yes", identify the % of minority- or women-ownership, control and operation:

_____

(b) Additional Information. Please provide any other information you feel would help Coos SWCD's selection committee evaluate your firm for this Work.

5. License(s). By execution of this Bid, the undersigned Bidder declares that Bidder holds the following license(s) relevant to the Work, in accordance with the applicable licensing laws where the Project is to take place, as follows:

Classification: _____

License number: _____

Expiration date: _____

6. Interested Persons. The names of all persons interested in this Bid as principals are as follows:

_____

_____

If Bidder or another interested person is a corporation, state the legal name of the corporation, its state of incorporation, and the names of the president, secretary, treasurer, and manager thereof.

If Bidder or another interested person is a partnership or other form of legal entity, state the name and form of the entity, its state of formation, and the names of all the individual partners, members, joint venturers or others with an interest in the entity.

If Bidder or another interested person is an individual, the person's sate of legal residence, and the first and last names in full, and give all fictitious names under which the individual does business.

7. Notices. Bidder understands that, except as noted below, notice of acceptance of this Bid, any requests for additional information, and any other notices to Bidder with respect to this Bid shall be given in writing and addressed to Bidder at the business address for Bidder which is set out above. Each such notice or request shall be deemed given either upon actual delivery (or attempted delivery) to such address (whether personally or via courier), or three calendar days after being placed in the US mail, postage prepaid, addressed to Bidder at such address. However, Bidder understands that Coos SWCD may, if it chooses, elect to respond by email to questions from Bidder, at the email address provided in this Bid.

8. Attachments. Attached to these Bid cover pages and incorporated into this Bid by this reference are the following required items, in the forms required under the RFB:

(a) Schedule 1 – Bid Price sheet with the details of the Bid Price (an Excel spread sheet may be used instead of the form provided);

(b) Schedule 2 – List of references for similar projects completed;

(c) Schedule 3 – List of proposed subcontractors and suppliers;

(d) Schedule 4 – Insurance requirements

9. Requirements Upon Award. If this Bid is accepted by Coos SWCD and notice of such acceptance is timely delivered to the undersigned, then the undersigned shall, within ten (10) days after receipt of such notice, execute and deliver to Coos SWCD:

(a) the Contract, in the form required under the RFB, as prepared by Coos SWCD;

(b) the insurance certificates required under the RFB and the Contract; and

(c) such other documentation as may be required under the Contract.

Thereafter, the undersigned will commence and complete the Work within the time required by the Contract.

10. Bidder's Acknowledgment, Certification, and Agreement as to its Bid. By submitting this Bid, Bidder shall be deemed to acknowledge, certify, and agree to and with Coos SWCD that Bidder:

(a) has taken steps reasonably necessary to ascertain the nature of and location of the Work;
(b) has investigated and satisfied itself as to the general and local conditions that can affect the Work or its cost, including but not limited to:

i. conditions bearing upon acquisitions, transportation, disposal, handling, and storage of materials;
ii. the availability of labor, materials, water, electric power, and access via roads or waterway;
iii. uncertainties of weather, river stages, tides, or similar physical conditions at the Site;
iv. the conformation and condition of the ground and any shoreline or riparian area;
v. the character of equipment and facilities needed preliminary to and during Work performance; and
vi. the Site's biological, geophysical/chemical, and associated physical hazards;

(c) has satisfied itself as to the character, quality, and quantity of surface and subsurface materials or obstacles to be encountered, insofar as this information is reasonably ascertainable from an inspection of the Site as well as from the Bid Documents and other information made a part of the RFB; and
(d) has satisfied itself as to the adequacy of time allowed for the completion of the Work.

11. Addenda. Bidder has received, reviewed, and understands, the following Addenda to the original Bid Documents (list all Addendums associated with this Bid packet):

Addendum Number	Date of Addendum
01	07-22-2026

In witness whereof, this Bid is being executed and delivered by Bidder as of the date(s) set forth below

If Bidder consists of or includes one or more corporations, partnerships, or other forms of legal entity, the full legal name of the entity shall be set forth in the signature block below, together with the signature(s) of the officers, partners, or other individuals authorized to sign contracts on behalf of and to bind the entity.

_____

_____

By: _____

(Signature)

Print Name: _____

Print Title: _____

Print Date: _____

If Bidder consists of or includes one or more individuals, the following form of signature block is to be used for <u>each</u> of such individuals:

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Print Date: _____

Schedule 1
Bid Sheet –

Coquille Water Quality and Riparian Restoration Project

Bidder Name: _____
Date: _____

JOB 1 — CULBERTSON SITE				
Item	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total Price
Invasive blackberry removal	8	Acres	$_____	$_____
Livestock exclusion fencing installation	10,300	LF	$_____	$_____
Access Gates (6ft)	4	Each		
Access Gates (12ft)	4	Each		
Off-channel watering system installation	2	Each	$_____	$_____
Riparian planting installation	8	Acres	$_____	$_____
Riparian Irrigation system installation (drip line or other)				

Job 1 Total: $_____

JOB 2 — GROVES SITE				
Item	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total Price
Invasive blackberry	**9**	Acres	$_____	$_____

removal				
Livestock exclusion fencing installation	6500	Linear Feet	$_____	$_____
Access Gates (8ft)	2			
Access Gates (14ft)	4			
Off-channel watering system installation	**3**	Each	$_____	$_____
Riparian planting installation	**4**	Acres	$_____	$_____
Riparian Irrigation system installation (drip line or other)	**1**	Each	$_____	$_____

Job 2 Total: $_____

TOTAL BID PRICE

Total Bid for All Awarded Work (Both Jobs):
$_____

Schedule 2
Bidder's References for Similar Projects Completed

Please list at least three references, including name, address, and telephone numbers, of those who have personal knowledge of Bidder's abilities to undertake and complete projects of similar scope and complexity.

Project Name	Reference	Address	Telephone Number

References will be contacted. If possible, provide a brief description of each project on a separate sheet of paper, or hand write neatly below.

Schedule 3

List of Proposed Subcontractors and Suppliers

Please list the name and the location of the place of business of each proposed subcontractor or supplier who will perform work or labor or render service or materials to the prime contractor as part of the Work. List only one subcontractor for each such portion as is defined by the prime contractor in this bid. Bidder understands and agrees that, if its Bid is accepted, Bidder shall not: (i) substitute any subcontractor for one that was listed in its Bid; (b) permit any subcontract to be voluntarily assigned or transferred by the original subcontractor or allow it to be performed by anyone other than the original subcontractor listed here; or (c) subcontract any portion of the Work to any subcontractor except as listed here, except as authorized by Coos SWCD in writing.

Portion of Work	Name of Subcontractor	Address of Subcontractor

☐ **Check this box if no subcontractors will be used.**

Material Supplied	Name of Supplier	Address of Supplier

Schedule 4

Insurance and Security

*Contractor is responsible to comply with all federal, state, county and local laws, ordinances and regulations applicable to this contract. At the time or request for bids the information listed below was known, however, additional coverages may be required or change.

INSURANCE: The Coos SWCD shall have no obligation to CONTRACTOR until CONTRACTOR has fully complied with the following requirements. CONTRACTOR must carry insurance policies offering the following minimum coverage levels and provide Certificates of Coverage to the Coos SWCD before work commences.

_____ Commercial General Liability

- $1,000,000 Each Occurrence
- $2,000,000 Policy Aggregate
- $10,000 Premise Medical

_____ Automobile –Liability covering owned, hired and non-owned vehicles. (Including the "**pollution from autos endorsement," 1S0 Form No. CA 99 48**)

- $1,000,000 combined single limit

_____ Professional Liability

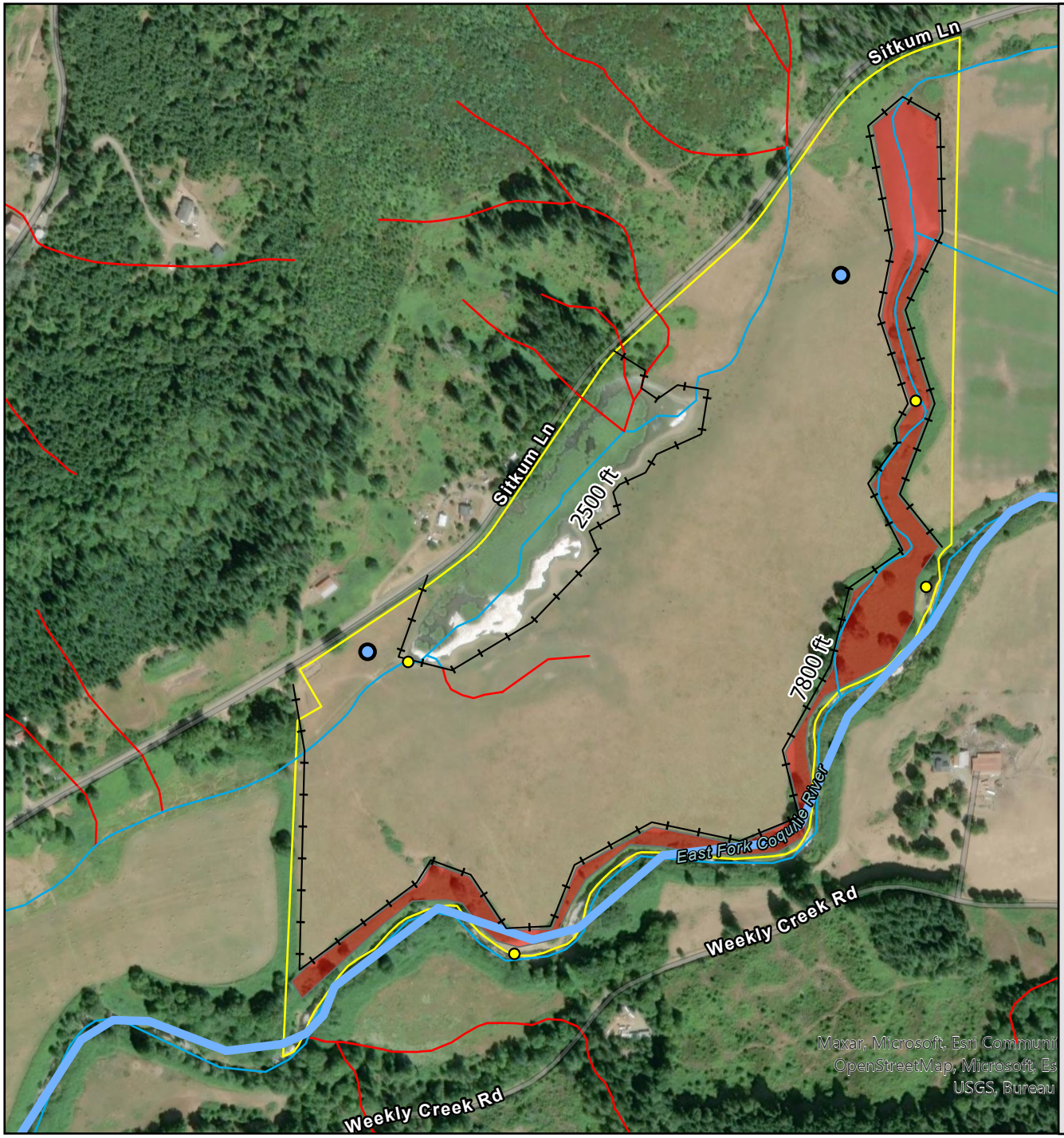
- $1,000,000 Each Occurrence
- $2,000,000 Policy Aggregate

_____ Pollution Liability

- $500,000 Each Occurrence
- $1,000,000 Policy Aggregate

The above polices shall reference as additional insured as follows and copies be provided to:

Coos Soil and Water Conservation District
379 N. Adams St.
Coquille, OR 97423



Site 1: Culbertson Property

Proposed Practices:

1. Brush Control (Practice Code 314)
   8 Acres

2. Fence (Practice Code 382)
   10,300 feet or ~2 miles

3. Watering Facility (Practice Code 614)
   2 units (each)

4. Heavy Use Area Protection (Practice Code 561)
   2 units (each)

5. Riparian Forest Buffer (Practice Code 391)
   8 Acres

6. Tree/Shrub Establishment (Practice Code 612)
   8 Acres

Legend

- Water Quality Monitoring_sites
- Fence
- Watering System + Heavy Use Protection
- major rivers and streams

Hydrography_Statewide_Streams

Fish Presence:

- Fish
- Nonfish
- Unknown
- Plant_Area
- Property Boundary

N

Coos Soil & Water Conservation District

379 North Adams St, Coquille, OR 97423

Email: info@coosswcd.org Phone: 541-396-6879

East Fork Coquille SIA Water Quality Improvement Project: Maps, Figures, and Photos

Site 1. Culbertson Property

Maps

Figure 1. Map of the project area showing the combined proposed actions which include the following: off-channel livestock watering facility, livestock exclusion fencing around both wetland ponds and along the East Fork Coquille River, invasive blackberry removal, and native planting along the river. CSWCD will also be conducting water quality monitoring on the project site.

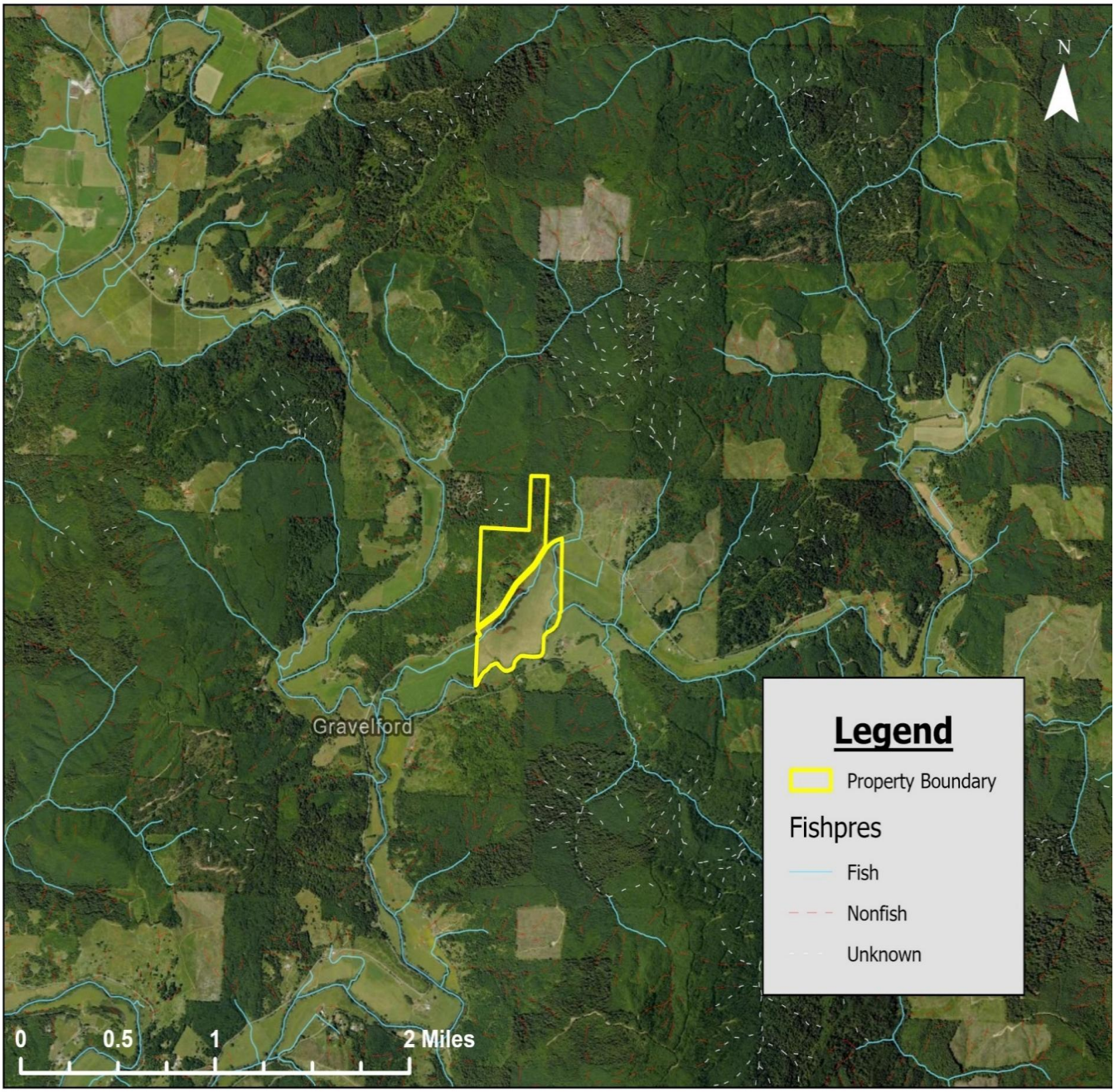


Figure 2. Map of the project area showing the hydrography stream layer and the landowners property bordering the East Fork Coquille River.

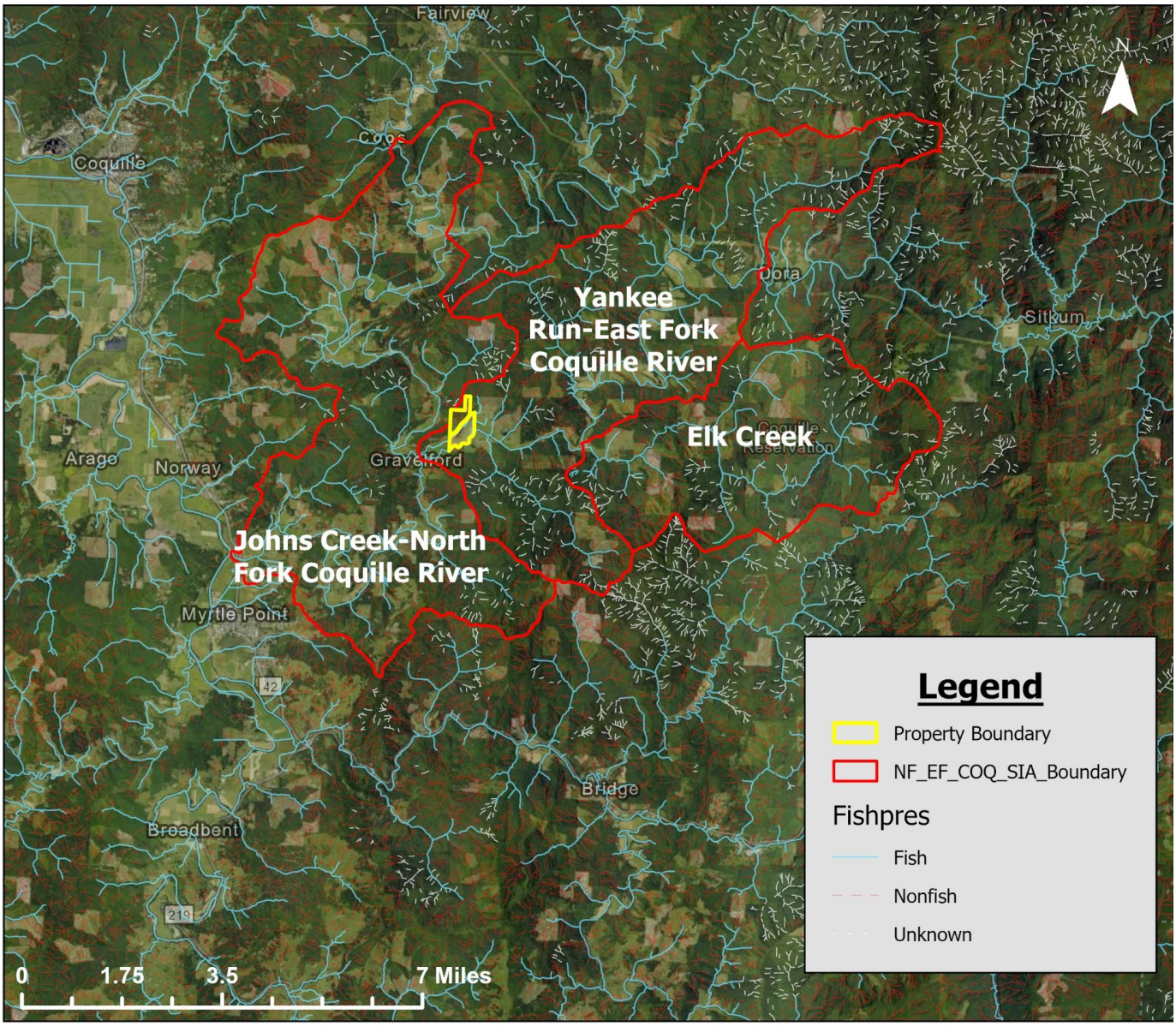


Figure 3. Map showing the project area in the original North and East Fork Strategic Implementation Area Boundary. The project falls within the Yankee-run East Fork Coquille River Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 6 boundary.

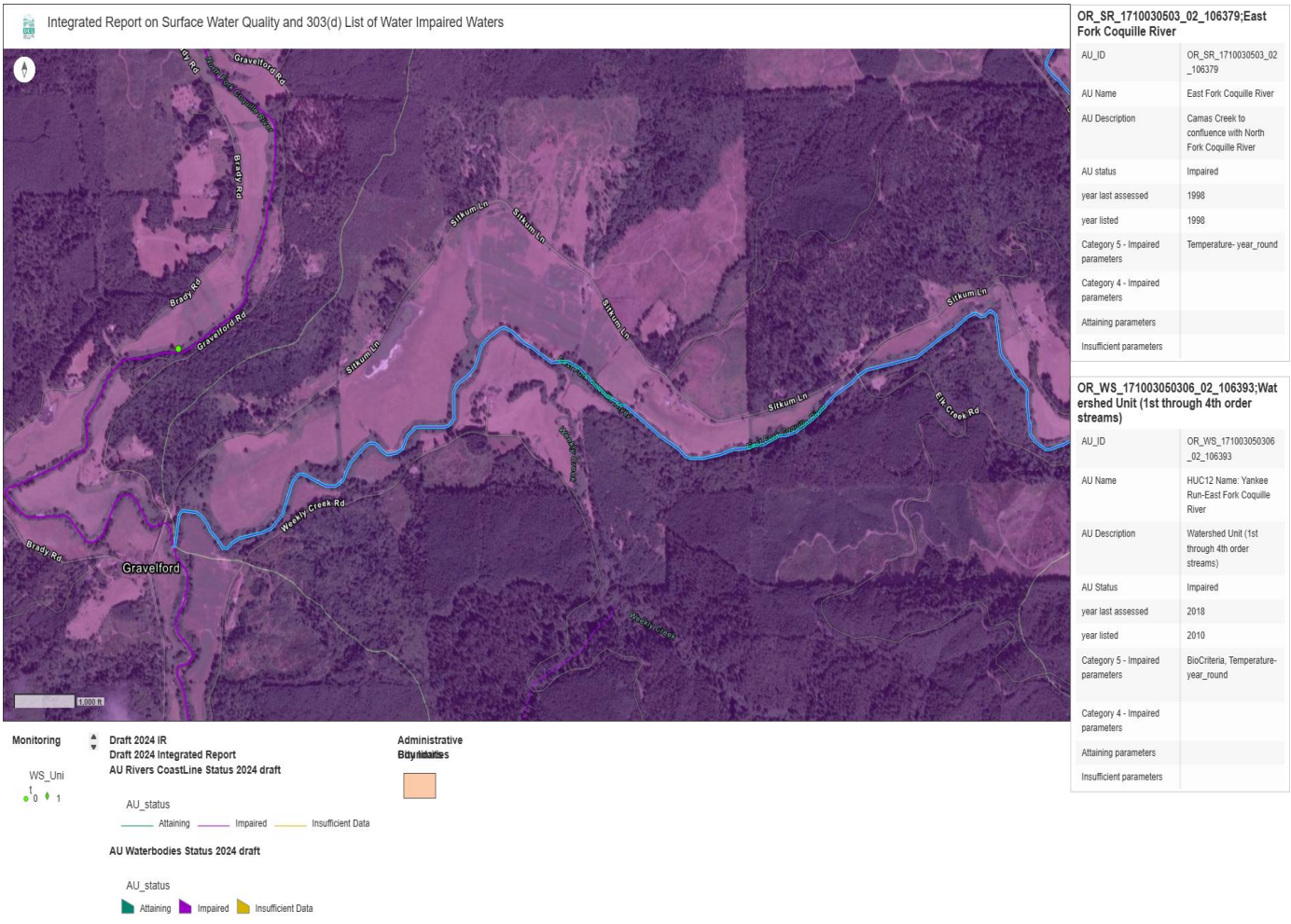


Figure 4. The map show the Oregon DEQ 303D assessment for the East Fork Coquille River from Camas Creek to the confluence with the North Fork Coquille River. The assessment states that the selected river section is currently impaired for year-round temperature and has been listed since 1998.

Photos

Figure 5 and 6. The photo shows a road view of the property near the start of the large wetland pond. Livestock heavily utilize the large pond as their main water source during the summertime and create large muddy areas and compaction of the soil. The frequent use of the pond has caused degraded water quality.

Figure 7. Photo showing part of the large wetland pond that connects to the smaller seasonal pond during flood events. The property has been impacted by the growth of invasive blackberry, as it spreads, it takes usable pasture out of production.

Figure 8. Photo showing the large wetland pond with agency partners from ODFW preparing to seine the 10-acre pond to look for the presence of native fish such as Coho Salmon.

Figure 9. Photo of the small seasonal wetland pond that drains into the unnamed tributary on the property. Native species such as juvenile coho salmon and cutthroat trout utilize this pond during the winter and springtime. Livestock also use the small pond as one of their main drinking sources when there is water. The small pond dries up mid to late July.

Figure 10. Photo showing the small seasonal wetland pond during late winter or early spring. The small pond has been seined for native fish species by CSWCD, ODFW and Coquille Watershed during winter and spring of 2024 and 2025.

Figure 11. Photo showing juvenile native Coho salmon that were captured by a seine net used in collaboration by Coos SWCD, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Coquille Watershed Association.

Figure 12. Photo of a native sucker that was found while signing for juvenile coho and the small seasonal pond. The sucker was released back into the pond with the other native species.

Figure 13. Photo showing part of the small season small wetland pond. Livestock heavily Hughes both ponds as their main source of drinking water, which causes both ponds to become extremely muddy.

Figure 14. Photo showing partners from ODFW and Coquille Watershed Association seining the small seasonal pond to capture, tag, and release juvenile Coho salmon.

Figure 15. Photo is of the small tributary that connects to the East Fork Coquille River. There is intermittent grass that grows during the summertime, but it is predominantly invasive Himalayan blackberry. Coos SWCD proposes to remove the invasive blackberry and replant the area with native trees and shrubs and fence the livestock out of the small seasonal wetland pond and unnamed tributary.

Figure 16. Photo showing the smaller tributary that drains into the East Fork Coquille River. The small tributary is pre-dominantly surrounded by invasive Himalayan blackberry, which doesn't provide any benefit for water quality.

Figure 17. Photo showing the smaller tributary that drains into the East Fork Coquille River. The small tributary is pre-dominantly surrounded by invasive Himalayan blackberry but has a few mature Oregon Myrtle trees growing along it. Livestock will also use the small tributary as one of their water sources.

Figure 18. Photo showing the wall of invasive blackberry that is currently growing along the East Fork coquille river in the project area. Coos SWCD technical advisor, Chris Claire, is standing next to the wall for height reference.

Figure 19. Photo showing a closer look at the 20–30-foot buffer of invasive blackberry that is currently growing along the banks of the East Fork Coquille. Coos SWCD proposes to remove as much blackberry as possible, construct livestock exclusion fencing, and plant native trees and shrubs to help stabilize the stream bank and increase plant diversity.

Figure 20. Photo of the eroding stream bank on the East Fork . Heavy livestock use and lack of native vegetation with high stream flows drain the wintertime has caused massive erosion. Native willows will be added to help stabilize the stream bank and to help prevent more sediment from washing into the river.

Design Diagrams

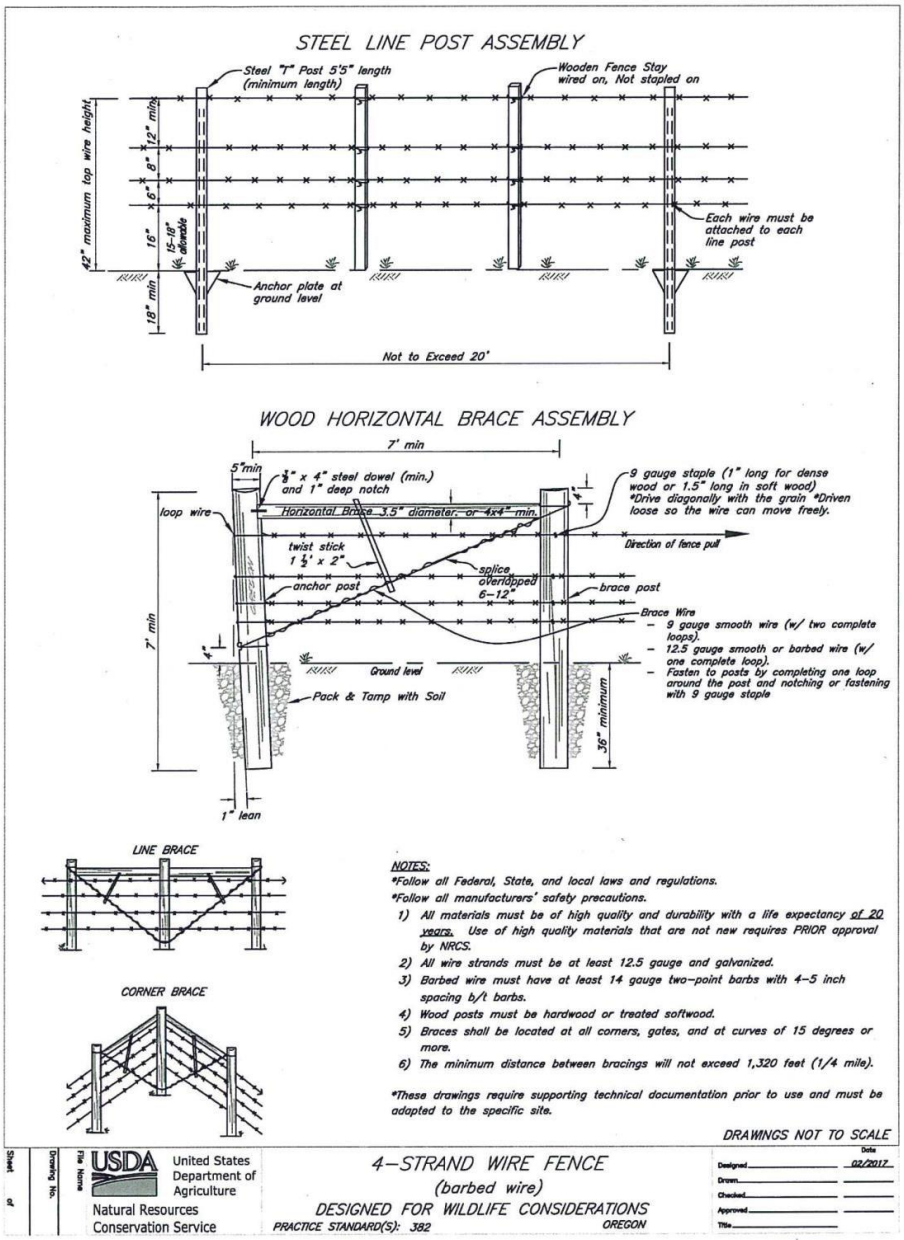


Figure 21. The livestock exclusion fencing that will be constructed for this project will follow NRCS specifications. This diagram shows the NRCS specifications for barbed wire fencing that will be constructed for this project. A notable difference is that the fencing for this project will use smooth wire for the bottom fence strand to avoid entanglement and injury of wildlife that crawl under the fence.

Figure 22. The livestock watering station that will be constructed for this project will look similar to the station in this example photo from RPS Solar Pumps. The water will be pumped from the 10-acre wetland pond or the East Fork Coquille River.

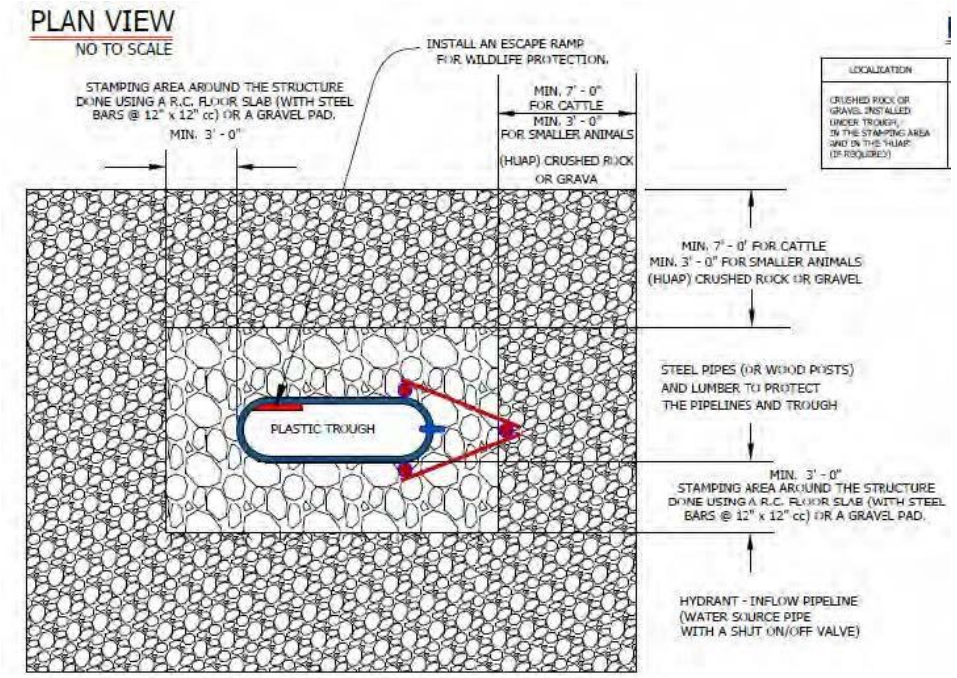
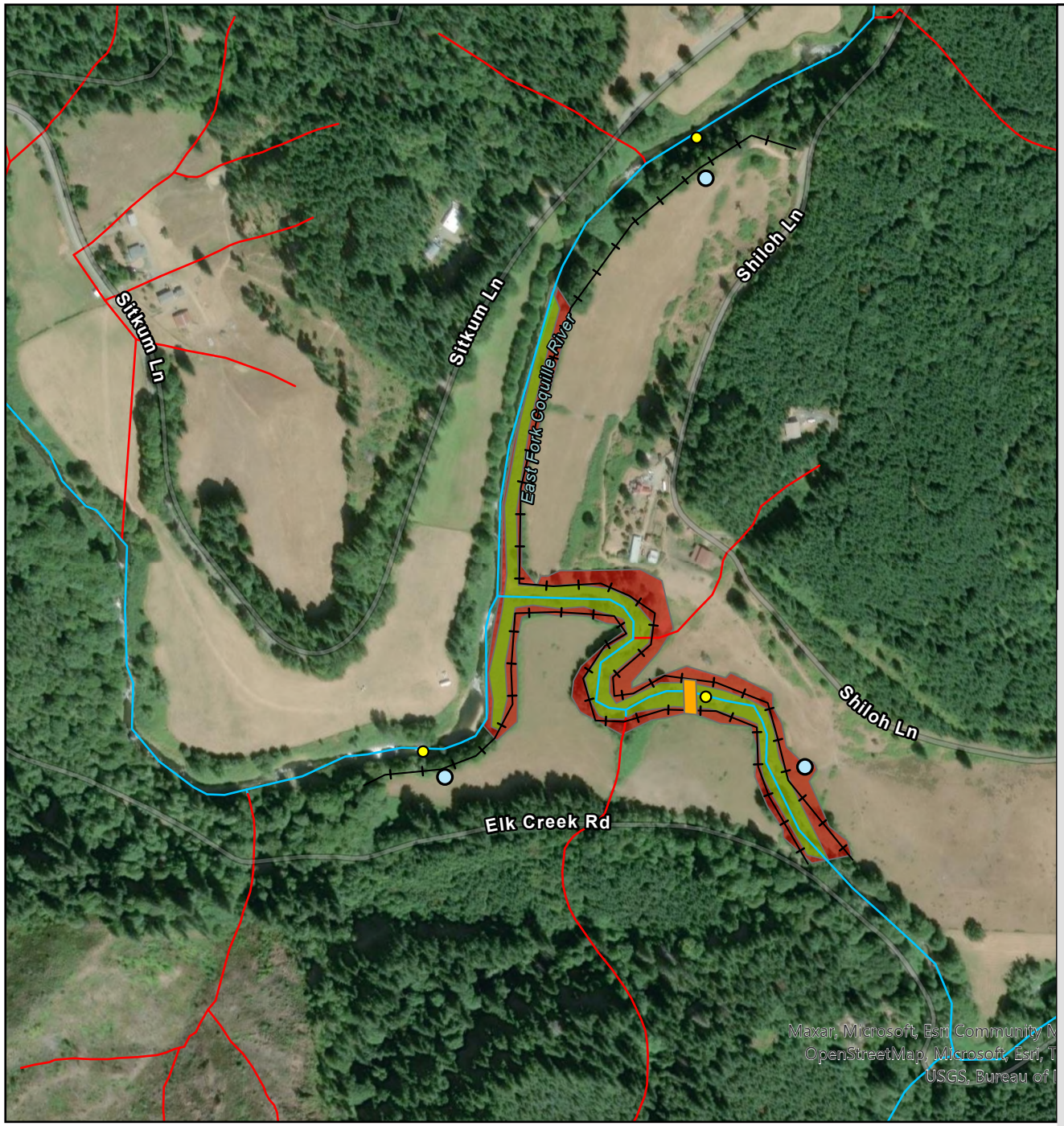


Figure 23. This NRCS diagram shows a heavy use area (HUA) for a livestock watering station. This project will construct two livestock watering stations with HUAs. Their construction will include excavating a 26ft x 26ft area 6 inches deep, pinning non-woven geotextile fabric in place, and covered the fabric with 6 inches of large gravel. Spaces between the gravel will be infilled with smaller-diameter gravel. A trough will be placed in the center.



Site 2: Groves Property

Proposed Practices:

1. Brush Control (Practice Code 314)
   9 Acres

2. Fence (Practice Code 382)
   6,500 feet or ~1.25 miles

3. Watering Facility (Practice Code 614)
   3 units (each)

4. Stream Crossing (Practice Code 578)

5. Heavy Use Area Protection (Practice Code 561)
   3 units (each)

6. Riparian Forest Buffer (Practice Code 391)
   4 Acres

7. Tree/Shrub Establishment (Practice Code 612)
   4 Acres

Legend

- WateringFacility + Heavy Use Protection
- Water Quality Monitoring Sites
- Livestock_Crossing
- Fence_2

Hydrography_Statewide_Streams_Fp

Fish Presence:

- Fish
- Nonfish
- Unknown

- Plant_Area2
- Brush_Control

N

Coos Soil & Water Conservation District

379 North Adams St, Coquille, OR 97423

Email: info@coosswcd.org Phone: 541-396-6879

Elk Creek Riparian Improvement Project: Maps, Figures, and Photos

Site 2. Groves Property

Maps

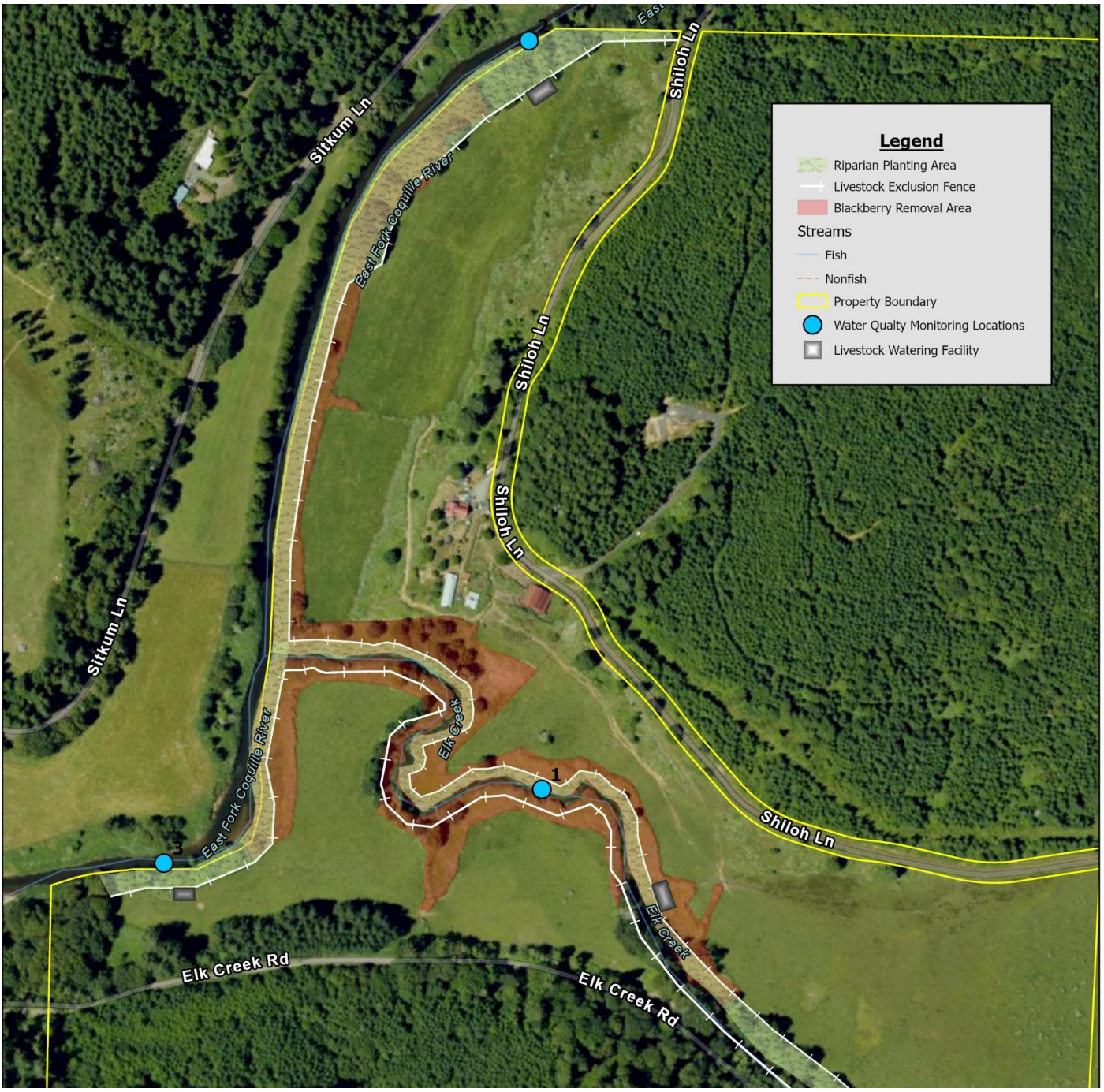


Figure 1. Map of the project area showing all the stages of the project. The objectives are to remove invasive blackberries along Elk Creek and the East Fork Coquille river, construct livestock exclusion fencing to prevent livestock from entering the waterways, and plant native species within the fenced riparian area.

Figure 2. Map of the project area showing the hydrography stream layer and the landowners property bordering the East Fork Coquille River.

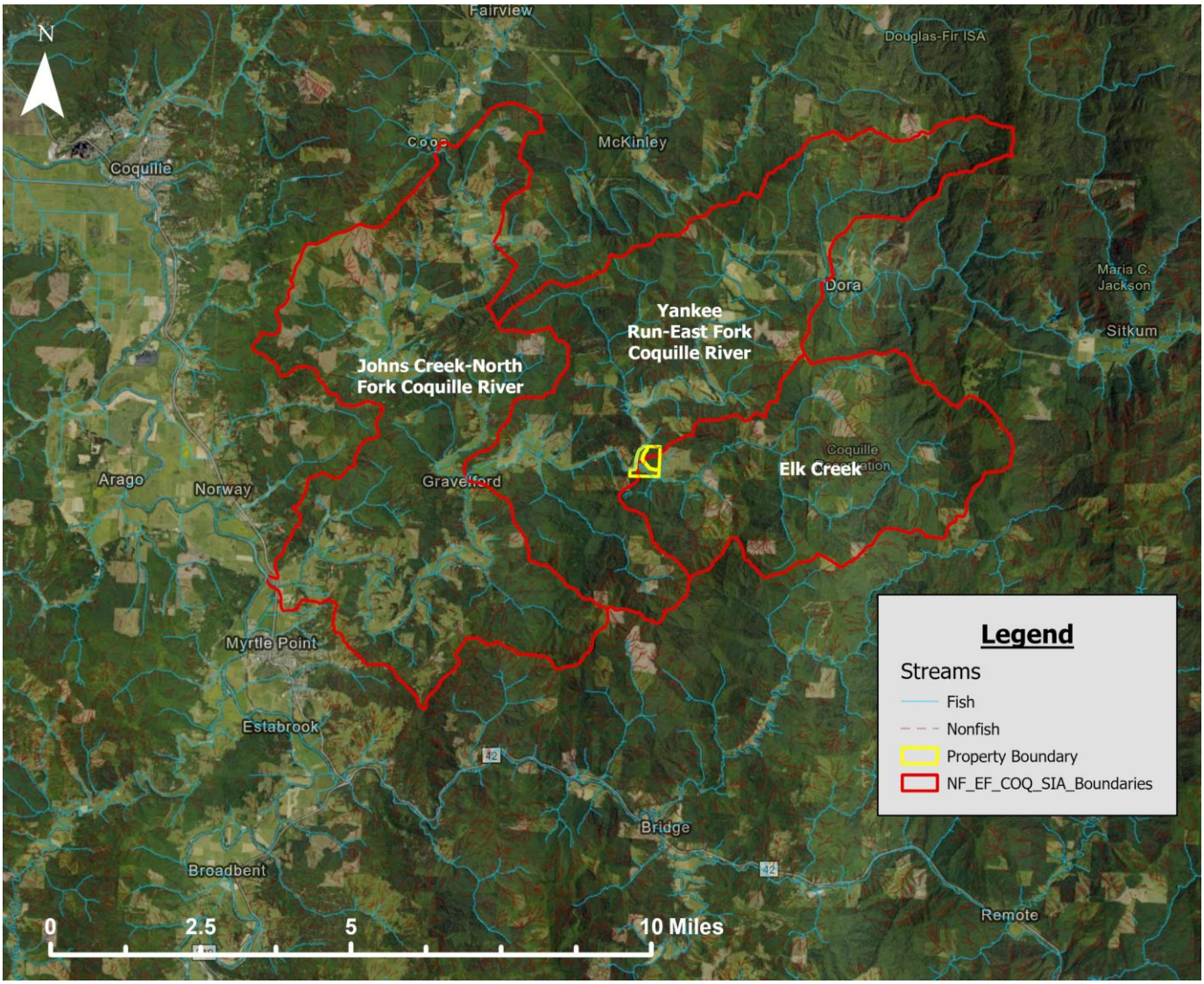


Figure 3. Map showing the project area in the original North and East Fork Strategic Implementation Area Boundary. The project falls within the Yankee-Run East Fork Coquille River, and the Elk Creek Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 6 boundary.

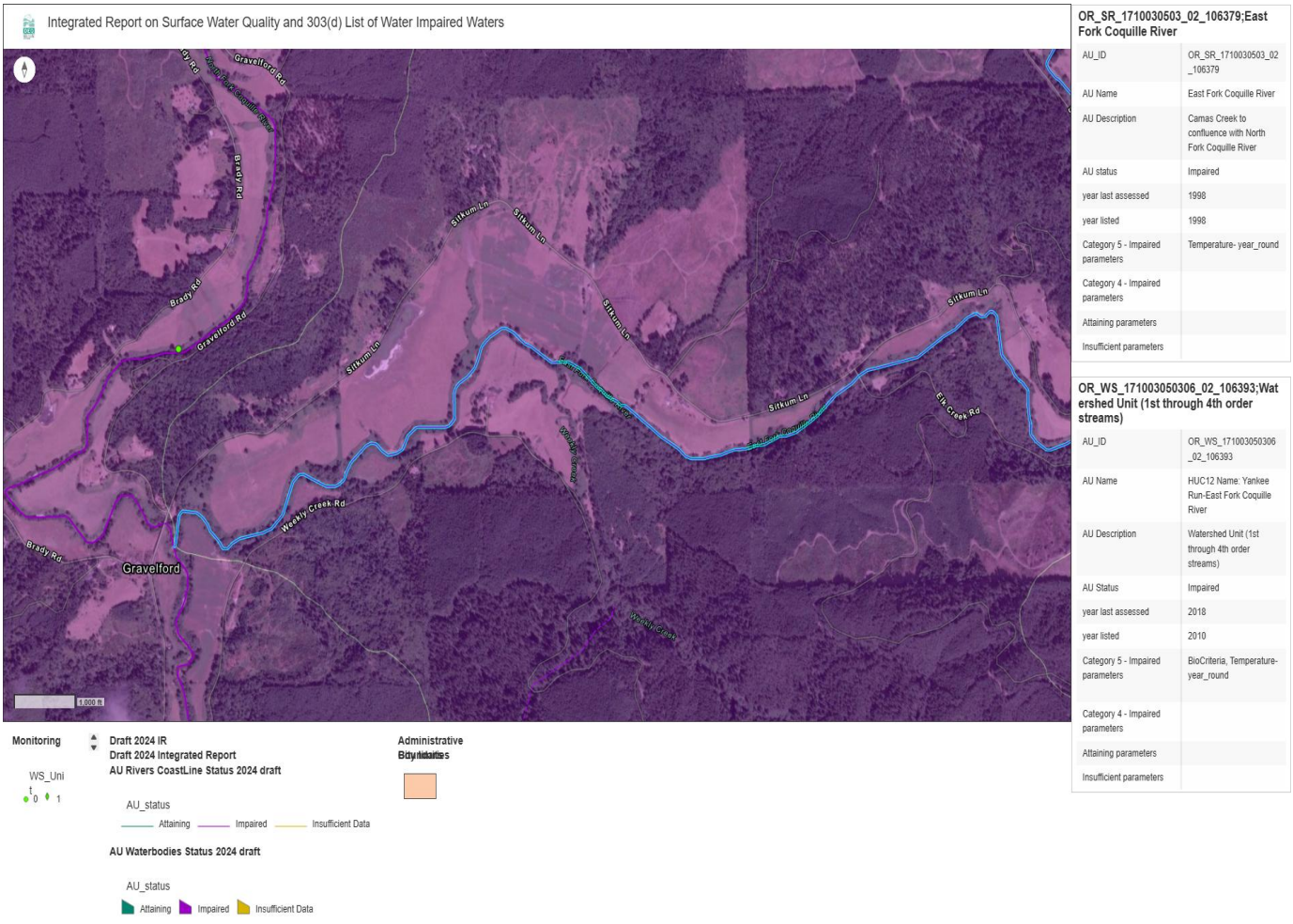


Figure 4. The map show the Oregon DEQ 303D assessment for the East Fork Coquille River. The section listed here stretches from Camas Creek to where it joins with the North Fork Coquille River. The assessment states that the selected river section is currently impaired for year-round temperature and has been listed since 1998.

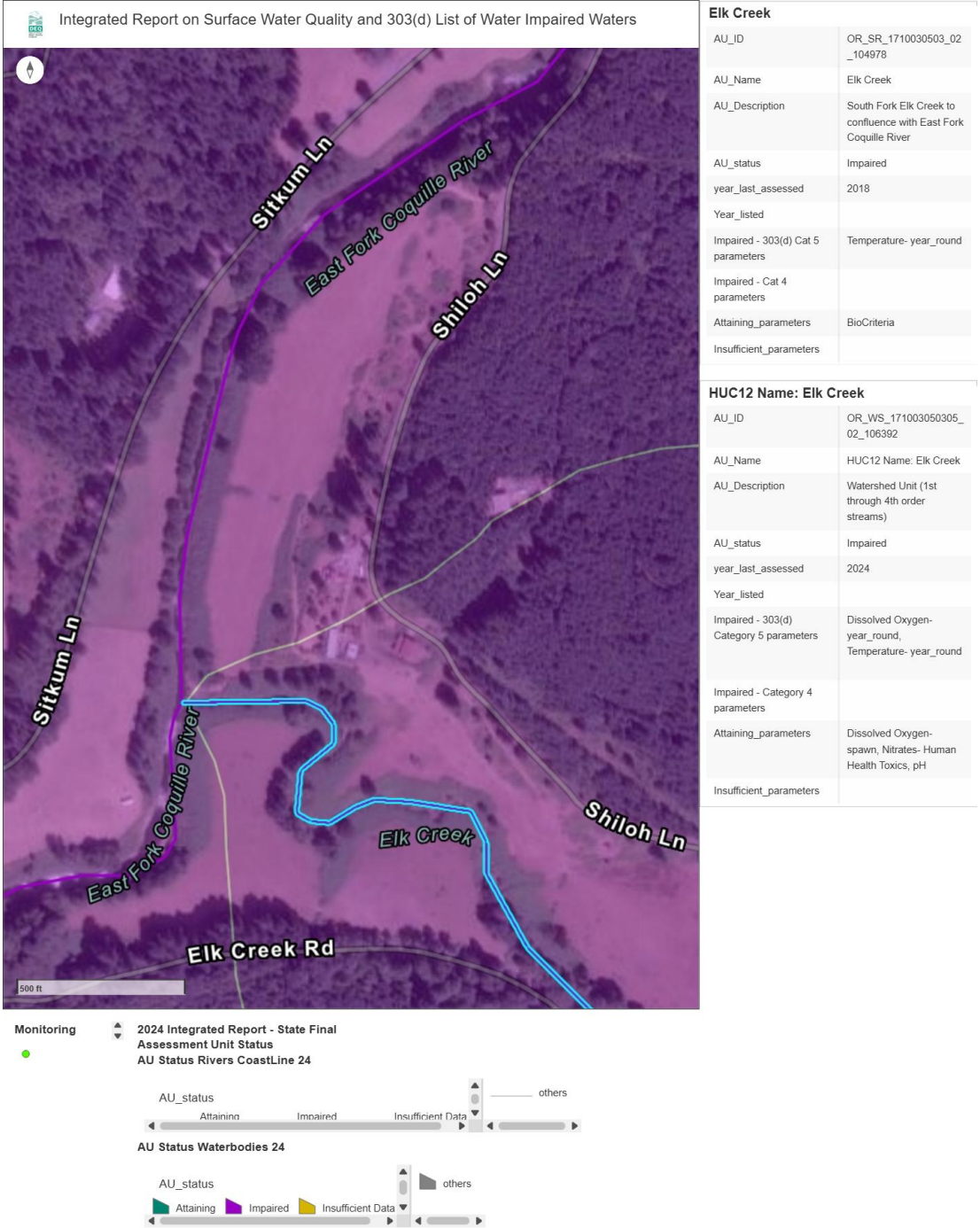


Figure 5: The map shows Oregon DEQ 303D listing for Elk Creek, which connects to East Fork Coquille and is located on the project property. Elk Creek is listed for impaired temperature year-round since 1998 and dissolved oxygen.

Photos

Figure 6 and 7. The photos show a road view of Elk Creek. Invasive Blackberries crowd both sides of the banks preventing the establishment and growth of native riparian plant species and has taken usable pastureland out of production. The first phase of the project has been budgeted for 9.5 acres of blackberry treatment. Mechanical mowing and mulching will take place in early summer, followed by the planting of native trees and shrubs in the winter. (43.11157,-124.01867)

Figure 8. Photo showing the extent of the blackberry growth, going beyond the creek, into the livestock pasture. The project aims to expand the usable grazing pasture by removing blackberry around the creek and river, while also removing patches that have extended further into the pasture. This will allow the landowners to regain approximately 4.75 acres back for livestock grazing and hay production.(43.1117,-124.01878)

Figure 9 and 10. Photos showing the extent of the blackberries seen on the East Fork Coquille River; blackberries extend down the property following the riverbank.

Design Diagrams

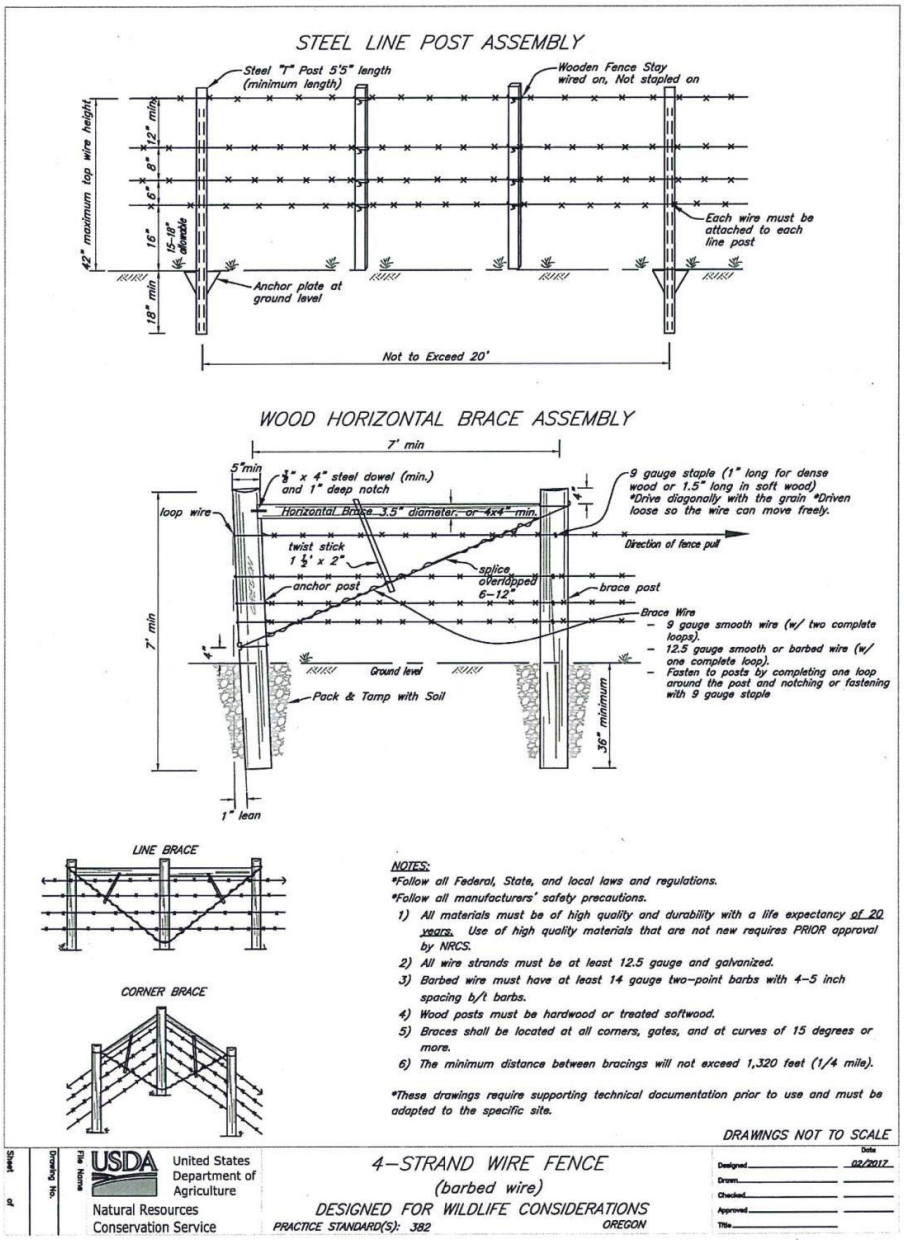


Figure 11. The livestock exclusion fencing that will be constructed for this project will follow NRCS specifications. This diagram shows the NRCS specifications for barbed wire fencing that will be constructed for this project. This fencing is used due to its specific construction enabling easier wildlife crossing and to ensure the safety of livestock and wildlife.

Figure 12. The livestock watering station that will be constructed for this project will look similar to the station in this example photo from RPS Solar Pumps. The water will be pumped from Elk Creek or the East Fork Coquille River.

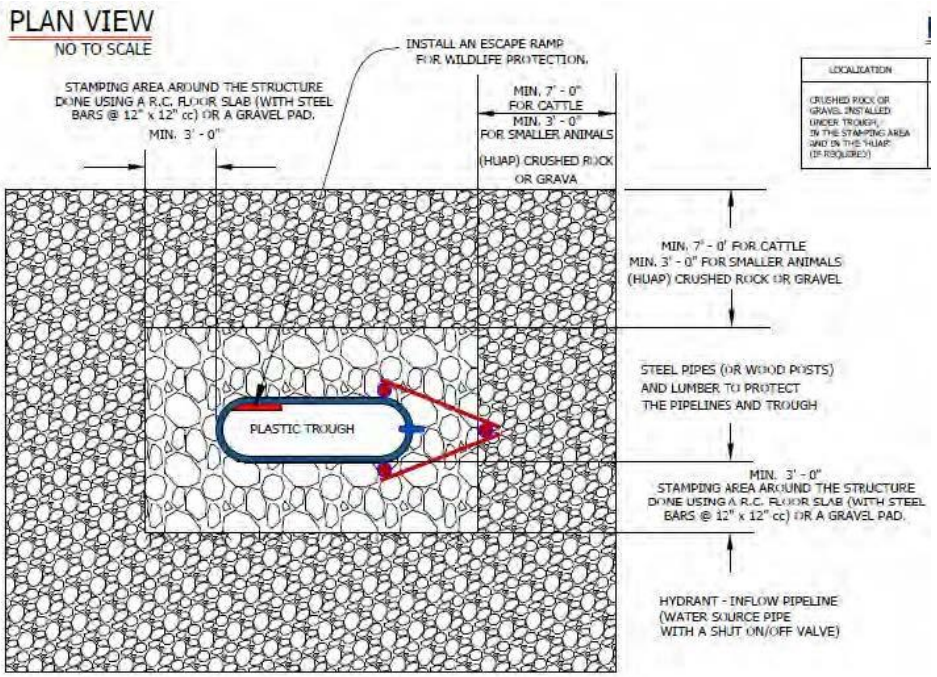


Figure 13. This NRCS diagram shows a heavy use area (HUA) for a livestock watering station. This project will construct two livestock watering stations with HUAs. Their construction will include excavating a 26ft x 26ft area 6 inches deep, pinning non-woven geotextile fabric in place, and covered the fabric with 6 inches of large gravel. Spaces between the gravel will be infilled with smaller-diameter gravel. A trough will be placed in the center.

Coos Soil & Water Conservation District

379 North Adams St, Coquille, OR 97423

Email: info@coosswcd.org Phone: 541-396-6879

Culbertson NF/EF SIA Riparian Restoration Project:

Planting, Plant Maintenance, and Monitoring Plan

Exhibit C

Contents

Background and Goals

The goal is to reduce erosion and contamination that has been entering the bodies of water located on this property in addition to the East Fork Coquille River. We will accomplish this by establishing a native riparian plant community along the East Fork Coquille River and both emergent wetland ponds with a plant survival of at least 50% after the 2-year plant maintenance period.

Site Description

The project area is located along the East Fork Coquille River (EFCR). The East Fork Coquille River, a tributary of the North Fork Coquille River (NFCR), plays a critical role in supporting populations of cutthroat trout, steelhead, Chinook, and coho salmon. The city of Myrtle Point gets their drinking water from the NFCR, with the drinking water intake just miles downstream of the Culbertson property. Both forks have been 303D listed by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality due to high summer temperatures and low levels of dissolved oxygen. An ephemeral hydro bulb (wetland pond) sits along the road; salmonids have been found here by seining during winter months through life cycle monitoring in partnership with Oregon Department of Wildlife and the Coquille Watershed Association. Salmonids and other native fishes are known to become trapped when the water level becomes too low. Another hydro bulb (seasonal wetland pond) is found at the northeast end of the pasture, uphill from the river. Salmonids use the smaller wetland pond until mid-May/early June depending on water level and temperatures. The project area is on a small 85-acre single-owned property that is currently being leased by a local rancher as grazing pasture for their livestock.

Invasive blackberries (Rubus armeniacus) crowd the northeast hydro bulb and riverbanks, preventing the establishment and growth of native riparian species. Canopy cover is sparse along the river and around the hydro bulbs. Blackberries also extend into the pasture, decreasing the amount of usable grazing space for livestock. Livestock has been contaminating both of the wetland ponds and the river due to heavy hoof traffic and wallowing in muddy areas during hot summer days, which has caused significant bank erosion, soil compaction, increased sedimentation into both waterways, high turbidity, and pollutants such as E. coli and fecal coliform bacteria.

Soil Report

The following soil types, as classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS), were identified as present within the project area. Each soil type presents specific considerations for our planting plan.

Eilertsen Silt Loam

Soil that is typically moist. Most commonly found along drainage areas in hills or mountains. Used for pasture, timber, and wildlife habitat.

Etelka-Whobrey Silt Loam

A well-drained soil found on uplands. It is prone to erosion; agricultural and development uses are limited due to runoff and stability concerns.

Preacher-Bohannon Loam

A well-drained soil complex occurring on upland landscapes. These soils have good forest productivity but are typically shallow in areas. Best suited for wildlife habitat, native vegetation, and forestry

Zyzzug Silt Loam

Typically, moist soil, saturated with water. Poorly drained with low permeability. Species such as red alder, redcedar, and sedge can be found on it.

Quosatana Silt Loam

Very deep, poorly drained soils. Usually moist and saturated with water. occur in shallow swales and concave depressions on flood plains (Soil Survey Staff 2006).

Kirkendal Silt Loam

Found in flood plains, fine-silty soil that is well-drained with slow permeability. Native species such as Douglas-fir, red alder, and western hemlock grow well in it.

Gardiner Sandy Loam

Poorly drained, fine-silty soil. Found on low stream terraces. Supports native wetland vegetation and has slow permeability.

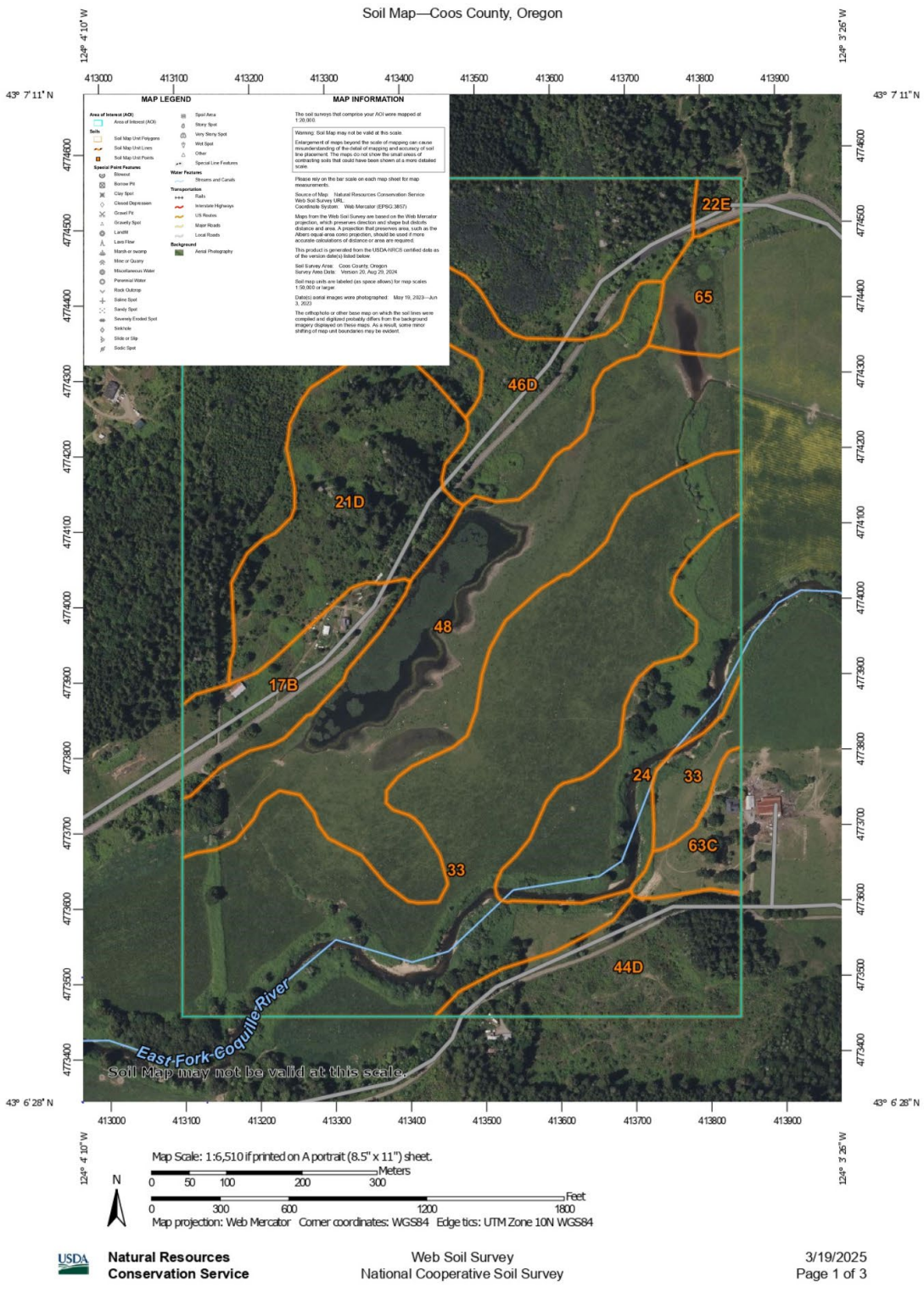


Figure 1. Project area soils map from Web Soil Survey

Table 1. Project Area Soils table from Web Soil Survey

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17B	Eilertsen silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes	7.5	3.6%
21D	Etelka-Whobrey silt loams, 7 to 30 percent slopes	18.5	9.0%
22E	Etelka-Whobrey-Remote complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes	1.0	0.5%
24	Gardiner sandy loam	14.0	6.8%
33	Kirkendall silt loam	52.1	25.4%
44D	Preacher-Blachly association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	10.9	5.3%
46D	Preacher-Bohannon loams, 3 to 30 percent slopes	11.4	5.6%
46E	Preacher-Bohannon loams, 30 to 60 percent slopes	47.9	23.3%
48	Quosatana silt loam	34.4	16.8%
63C	Wintley silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3.5	1.7%
65	Zyzzug silt loam	4.0	2.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**205.3**	**100.0%**

Site Preparation

Weed Removal

To prepare the project area for planting, competing species of invasive/non-native vegetation such as Himalayan blackberry and reed canary grass-will be mechanically removed using either a weed-whacker or brush hog, depending on terrain accessibility. Weed removal will take place during fall 2026 prior to the 2026-2027 winter planting period.

Nursery Stock Purchase

Plants that cannot be easily transplanted from wild-growing specimens will be sourced from nurseries. Priority will be given to local nurseries specializing in native plant stock, including Stillwater Natives Nursery and Matson Creek Native Plant Nursery. Bare-root seedlings will be prioritized for their availability, cost-effectiveness, and strong post-planting establishment. Where bare-root stock is not available, plugs or plants in containers may be used. Larger seedlings (1+1 or 2+1) will be selected to enhance their competitive ability against weedy vegetation.

Wild Collection and Storage

Willow and red-osier dogwood stakes at least 36” long will be cut from healthy local stands at similar locations with similar soils in the same watershed. Trees of at least two years old will be selected for cutting stakes, so enough energy is stored in the stakes for new plants to establish. Stakes will be taken from many individual plants to ensure that material is collected from both male and female plants of dioecious species and to represent a genetic diversity of plant individuals. Stakes will be selected that appear free of disease or physical damage. Less than half of any single tree will be removed. Tools will be disinfected between collection sites using a 10% bleach solution. Stake cutting will take place 12/2026-02/2027 while the plants are dormant. After cutting, the lower 1/2 to 2/3 of the stakes will be soaked in water containing root hormone, for 7-14 days before planting to ensure they have enough moisture for successful establishment.

Planting

Trees and shrubs will be planted according to the specifications described in the tree/shrub establishment specification sheet (612OR) by Natural Resources Conservation Service, Oregon. Planting will take place between 01/2027 and 03/2027. An experienced crew will be contracted to implement planting, and the crew will be supervised directly at all times by a Coos SWCD employee.

A total of 10,000 trees and shrubs will be planted over the 11 acres of riparian area in the project area. Trees and shrubs will be planted at a density that is high enough to outcompete invasive plants and stabilize the stream banks, but not dense enough that the new riparian plants are having to outcompete each other. Willows will be planted 5 feet apart, to mimic dense, natural stands. Larger trees will require a wider planting distance of 10 feet apart, and shrubs will be planted 8 feet apart.

Cool, wet days will be selected for planting to reduce the risk of seedling roots drying out. The nurseries will transport the seedlings and ensure that they stay cold and protected during the commute. Seedling roots will be kept moist at all times. While planting, the seedlings will be carried in a suitable container like a bucket or planting bag. The number of seedlings carried by each planter will not exceed the amount that can be planted in an hour.

Planting density within the project area will be variable depending on effective shade. areas with lower levels of effective shade will be planted more heavily in order to create a uniform riparian zone along the entirety of the creek in the project area. Effective shade is defined as the percentage of direct beam solar radiation attenuated and scattered by riparian vegetation (Sahatjian, PSU, 2014). A low amount of effective shade is commonly associated with locations that require riparian vegetation restoration.

While we do not have the proper equipment to quantify a percentage of direct beam solar radiation, we will be able to acquire a fairly accurate estimate using visual observations. Using non-numerical low-high ocular assessment. By looking at vegetation density, height, width, and canopy cover, we can categorize areas into low, medium or high effective shade.

Tree stakes: This method will be used for planting willow, cottonwood, and dogwood. Holes will be drilled into the soil with a 5" power auger bit to aerate and de-compact the soil and facilitate root growth (This method resulted in a high rate of plant survival on numerous previous projects). Stakes at least 36" long will be placed into the holes so that at least 1/2 to 2/3 of each stake is below the surface with buds facing upwards. Soil will be packed firmly around the planted stakes.

Bare root seedlings: A hole will be dug for each plant that is deeper than the root length to prevent "J" or "L" shaped roots. Each plant will be placed slightly deeper into the hole than the final intended depth, then pulled upwards to ensure that all roots point downwards. The hole will be filled with loose, moist soil, then packed firmly. Care will be taken to ensure that duff and leaf litter do not fall into the hole and that packing is sufficient to fill air spaces around the roots.

Plugs: A hole will be dug at the same depth as the container the plug was grown in. The hole will be filled with moist soil, which will be packed firmly.

Containers: Each plant will be removed from its container and planted in a hole at least 50% wider than the container. Planting will be deep enough that the top of the root ball sits at or below the ground level. If any containerized plants are root-bound, the root system will be slit and flared out over loose soil in the hole. Long roots will be cut. The hole will be filled with soil and packed well.

Plant Protection

Half of the plants will be protected from wildlife with plastic tree tubes, held in place with bamboo stakes. Additionally, staff will conduct invasive weed removal during the summer as necessary to reduce competition.

Fencing will be constructed along the East Fork Coquille River riparian zone, following the one side of the river, and around both wetland ponds. A licensed contractor and fencing crew will be hired for fence construction. Fencing will be built to meet Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) standard 382. Posts will be spaced 8ft apart and will be composed of one treated wooden post followed by four metal T-posts. 4 strands of 12-gauge barbed wire, with maximum top wire height of 42" will be used with the lowest strand of barbed wire strung 16" above the ground to allow for wildlife passage.

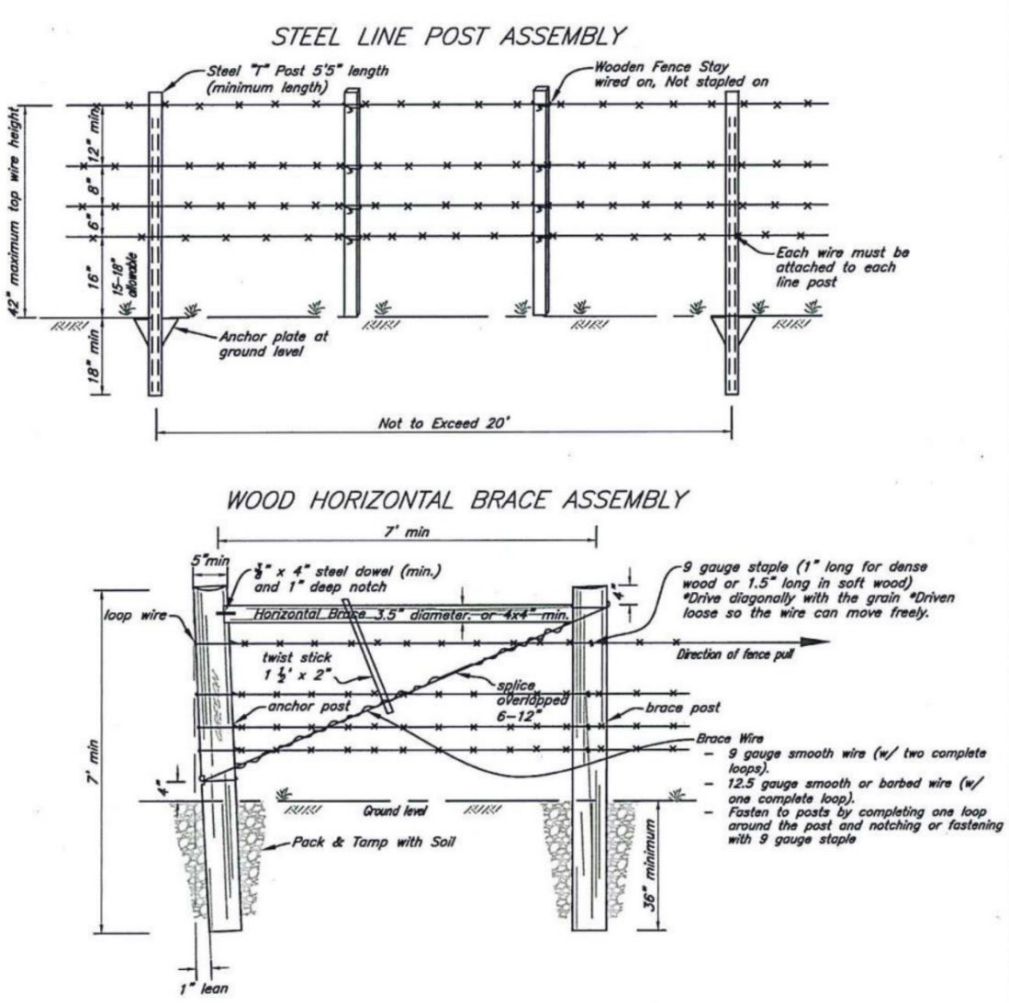


Figure 2. Fence design diagram (NRCS standard 382)

Cultural Resources

Coos SWCD has enlisted the help of the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) for the purpose of cultural resource surveying for the project to help ensure there will not be disruption or damage to cultural resources. An initial site visit has been conducted to give the Tribe a better understanding of the services required. The project will require an archaeological field survey in the project area before work takes place at locations where there will be livestock watering facilities (heavy-use areas or HUA's). The survey will likely include shovel test pits in areas likely to be disturbed. The survey, in addition to feedback from the CIT Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), will provide information about the location of project activities to reduce the possibility of damaging cultural resources. Additionally, the THPO may recommend that an archaeological monitor be present when soil-disturbing work is being conducted. This may include fence posts installation, installation of watering systems/HUA's, native trees and shrub planting. CIT can

provide an archaeological monitor if their archaeology team has the capacity at the time of implementation.

Habitat Management Plan

A wide selection of native plant species was chosen based on soil type, and observation of native species currently growing in the project area. A high proportion of native shrubs will be planted alongside trees to provide habitat for pollinators and for a dense understory that will be able to outcompete invasive blackberries. Most plants will come from a local or wholesale nursery as bareroot stock, with a preference of obtaining plants with local genetic stock. Live stakes will be harvested near the project site, consisting of species such as black cottonwood, willow (*spp*.), and red-osier dogwood.

Table 2. Table specifying species and quantites of plants to be purchased for the project.

Plant Species	Plant Type	Quantity
Sitka Spruce	Bareroot	600
Douglas-Fir	Bareroot	500
Western Redcedar	Bareroot	500
Black cottonwood	Cutting/Stake	400
Hooker's willow	Cutting/Stake	1500
Scouler's willow	Cutting/Stake	1500
Red-osier dogwood	Cutting/Stake	500
Red alder	Bareroot	500
Indian Plum/ Osoberry	Bareroot	250
Pacific ninebark	Bareroot	300
Red/blue elderberry	Bareroot	250
Douglas spirea	Bareroot	250
Twinberry honeysuckle	Bareroot	250
Swamp rose	Bareroot	250
Mock orange	Bareroot	250
Grand fir	Bareroot	500
Redwood	Bareroot	500
Total # of Plants		10,000

The plant list will include the following species:

- Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis) Is a common tree species in lower Coquille Watershed that grows in moist, well-drained soils and reaches a large size and age. It requires full sun. This tree hosts pest-eating insects

- Western Redcedar (Thuja plicata) Grows in moist, acidic, well-drained, loamy soils and tolerate seasonal moisture and shade. It is resistant to pathogens and reaches a large size and age, providing long-term ecosystem benefits to restoration sites. This tree is important to many Pacific Northwest indigenous cultures because the bark and wood have many uses. It is also a high-value species for wildlife habitat. The wood of western redcedar is highly valued but the tree is rarely planted in the Douglas-fir dominated tree plantations of western Oregon, so it has become under-represented on the landscape.

- Black cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa) Grows best in full sun, can reach heights of up to 98 ft, provides excellent shade due to its wide canopy. Overall, it is an excellent riparian function recovery species within its native range.

- Hooker's willow (Salix hookeriana) Grows into a large shrub or small tree, and is found along streams, wetlands, salt marshes, and coastal sand dunes. It prefers moist soil and full sun and tolerates long periods of flooding and poor drainage. This species works well for erosion control. The plant is culturally important to tribal nations for weaving materials. Hooker’s willow can be planted in both the bank and overbank zones.

- Scouler’s willow (Salix scouleriana) Does well in drier habitats compared to other willow species. Valuable plant for riparian restoration due to its adaptability and capability for rapid growth.

- Red-osier dogwood (Cornus sericea var. occidentalis) Flood tolerant species, prefers moist poorly drained soil. Does well as a stabilizer in riparian areas.

- Red alder (Alnus rubra) Is a common riparian species that grows easily in disturbed sites and quickly reaches a tall size. They reduce soil erosion due to their quick growth and the leaf litter layer that forms below them. Red alder fixes nitrogen, which builds soil fertility and facilitates the growth of other plant species. It can be planted from seed or container plants. Red alder should be planted in the overbank zone.

- Vine Maple (Acer circinatum) Common mountain riparian species It can tolerate full sun, especially in cooler, moister regions, but may require more water.

- Oregon Crabapple (Malus fusca) Found in moist shrublands growing near water. Useful for erosion control and to attract pollinators.

- Indian-Plum (Oemleria cerasiformis) This shrub is popular in restoration projects due to its tolerance to shade and moisture. It will also grow fast and is easy to propagate. The root systems of this shrub help prevent erosion.

- Biter Cherry (Prunus emarginata)
- Pacific ninebark (Physocarpus capitatus) Has a unique fibrous root system which makes it highly effective at controlling erosion. Grows best on stream banks in shaded areas.

- Red elderberry (Sambucus racemosa) Shade tolerant, provides food and shelter to many organisms. A good choice for erosion control.

- Douglas spiraea (spiraea douglasii) Grows in damp soils and full sun. Effective at withstanding competition and keeping invasive plants from propagating.

- Twinberry honeysuckle (lonicera involucrata) Decidious shrub, grows up to 10 ft tall. Found near streams and bodies of water. Grows well next to willows and other riparian vegetation.

- Snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus) Very adaptable to different soil types. Grows best along streambanks. Easily established, lending value to its ability to control erosion. Does not provide much shade.

- Swamp Rose (Rosa palustris) Can grow in a wide variety of soils, flood and shade tolerant. Provides habitat complexity and adds ecological value for pollinators

- Red flowering Currant (Ribes sanguineum) Useful in riparian restoration due to its tolerance to drought and the nectar it provides to hummingbirds and butterflies. Grows best in partial-shade and fertile soil.

- Black Hawthorn (Crataegus Douglasii) Prefers deep, moist soil, and full sunlight. Classified as an understory species, providing shade for small and medium sized streams.

- Cascara buckthorn (Rhamnus Purshiana) Important for erosion control, grows well in moist, well-drained soils. Slow growing but provides dense foliage and moderate bank stabilization

- Mock Orange (Philadelphus Lewisii) Capable of Revegetation in soils that have been disturbed or are on steep slopes. An ideal pollinator plant for bees.

- Chokecherry (Prunus Virginia) Useful for its deep root system which can extend up to 35 ft from the base of the tree. Thrives in areas with high moisture and sun.

- Grand fir (Abies Grandis) can grow up to 250 ft tall, grow well in moist forests with stream bottoms. Commonly a dominant species. Fast growing and a good source of large woody debris

- Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) Prefers humid areas with well-drained soils. Shade tolerant and rapidly growing. A strong contributor to shade level around streams.

Invasive blackberry removal will take place during the summer. A supply-operated CTL with a fixed-tooth mastication head/excavator, including a fire tank system for work during fire season, will be used by the hired contractors. Blackberries will be removed and turned into mulch to be used for the establishment and growth of native riparian plantings.

Native trees and shrubs will be planted in the riparian zone on the property side of the East Fork Coquille and around both wetland ponds, separated from the pasture by livestock exclusion fencing. The plants will be spaced 5-7 feet apart at a density of approximately 800 stems per acre. Water-tolerant plants will be used. Shrubs like rose spirea, twinberry honeysuckle, and red-osier dogwood will be planted along the banks and in areas of erosion. A variety of trees and shrubs will be planted along the riparian zone above the stream banks. A dibble bar and power auger will be used to dig planting holes, and the removed soil will then be used to fill in around each planting hole to increase the chances of plant survival.

Half the plants will be protected with plastic tree tubes, this ensures they remain undamaged by wildlife and the elements.

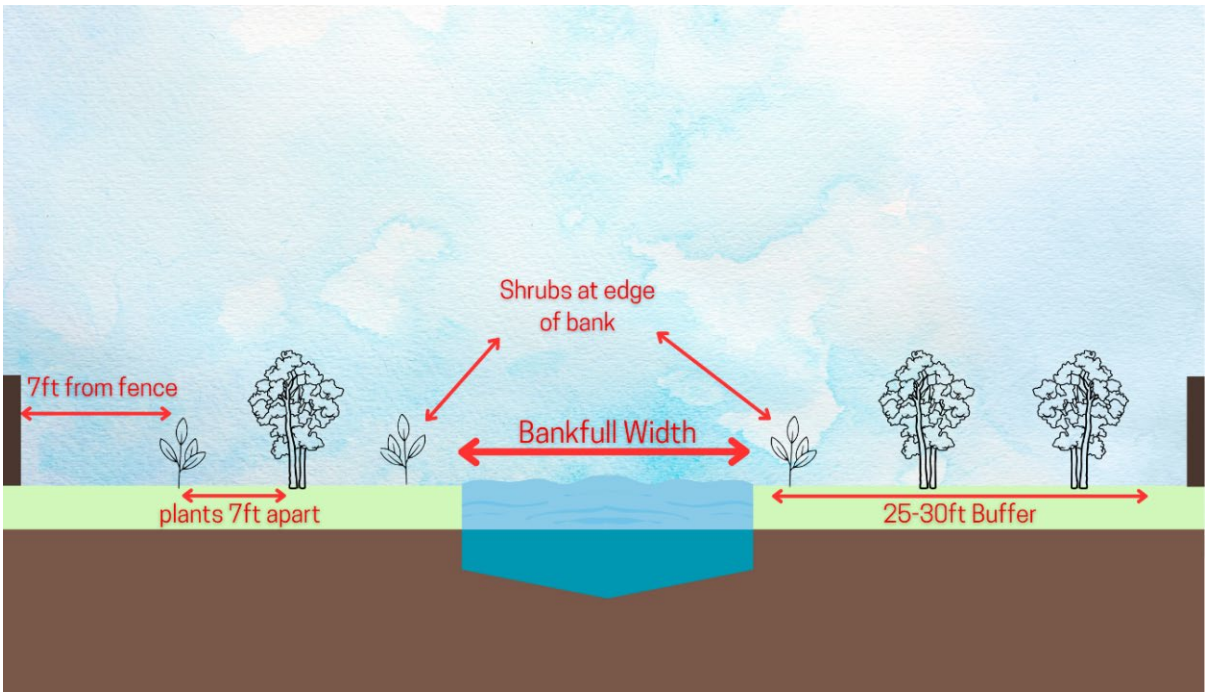


Figure 1. A riparian buffer of 25-30ft on each bank on the East Fork Coquille River will provide enough room for three to four rows of plants, planted seven feet apart, and seven feet from the fence. The inner-most line of plants, along the top of each bank, will be composed of shrubs and small trees like rose spirea, willow, and red osier dogwood.

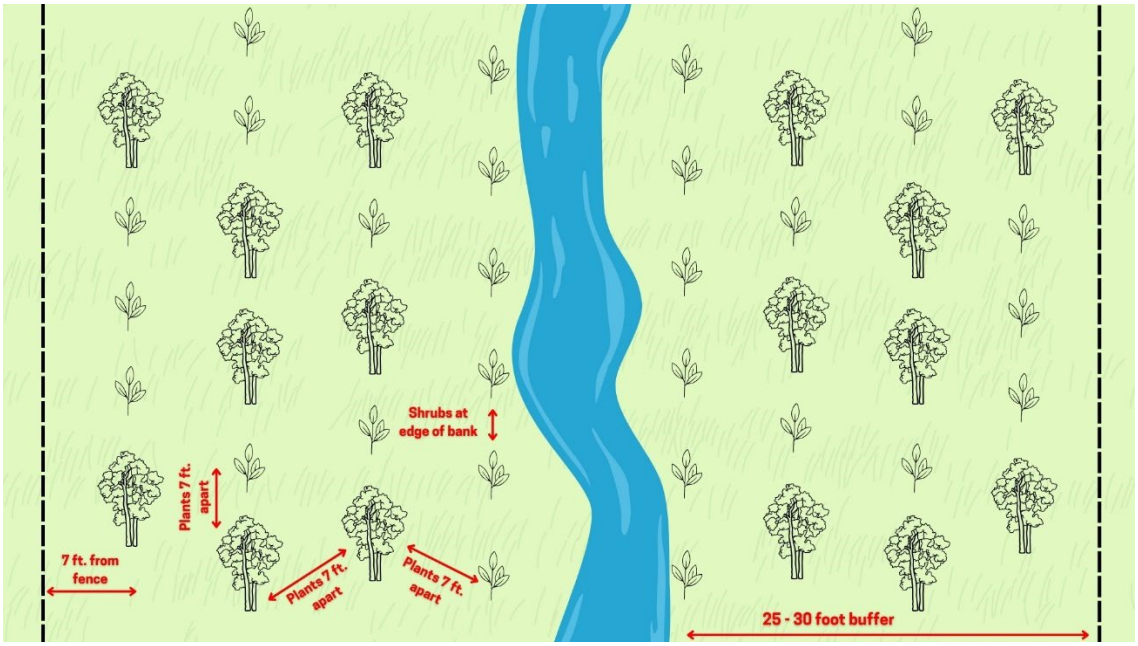


Figure 2. This diagram shows an overhead view of the planting plan.

Maintenance Protocol

Maintenance of the newly established plants will be done twice a year for two years after initial planting. This will be conducted by the Coos SWCD staff. Maintenance includes mechanical treatment of returning invasive species, using weedwhackers and gardening shears; Moving plant protection materials from dead plants to live ones; and, if plant survival drops below 50% during the plant maintenance period, additional planting, done by Coos SWCD will take place to bring the number of live seedlings above 50% of the original number of plants. Species that exhibit the highest survival rates will be prioritized for additional planting.

After the two years of monitoring, the native plants are expected to survive on their own, if this is not the case, and continued maintenance is required after these two years, additional maintenance will be performed by Coos SWCD

The goal of the project is to exceed 50% survival rate of plants after the two-year plant maintenance period. All surviving plants will be counted during the Coos SWCD plant surveys, which will be conducted every year, for two years. Funding from OWEB will be used to cover plant survey expenses.

Coos SWCD's long-term temperature reduction goal is for all monitoring sites within the project area to stay cold enough for salmonid rearing during the summer for two consecutive years. Temperatures will be compared with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) limit of a seven-day average maximum temperature or 18 degrees Celsius for salmonid rearing. The goal for E. coli reduction post-project is for the sites within the project area to remain below the DEQ single-sample limit of 406 MPN/100mL. Coos SWCD will conduct temperature monitoring for two consecutive years using continuous temperature loggers. In addition, Coos SWCD will conduct E. coli monitoring monthly, year-round for at least one year.

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Coos Soil & Water Conservation District

379 North Adams St, Coquille, OR 97423

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Elk Creek (Groves) NF/EF SIA Riparian Restoration Project:

Planting, Plant Maintenance, and Monitoring Plan

Contents

Background and Goals

The goal is to establish a native riparian plant community along the East Fork Coquille River and Elk Creek with a plant survival of at least a minimum of 50% after the 2-year plant maintenance period.

Site Description

The project area is situated along the East Fork of the Coquille River; Elk Creek also runs through the southern border of the property where it feeds into the river. The East Fork Coquille River, a tributary for the North Fork Coquille River, plays a critical role for supporting populations of cutthroat trout, steelhead, Chinook and ESA-listed coho salmon. Both the creek and the river have been 303D listed by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality due to high summer temperatures and low levels of dissolved oxygen. The project area is on a small 67-acre single-owned property that is currently being used as grazing pasture for livestock and hay production.

Invasive Blackberries (*Rubus armeniacus*) crowd the stream and riverbanks preventing the establishment and growth of native riparian species. Canopy cover is sparse along the East Fork and along Elk Creek. Blackberries also reach out into the pasture, decreasing the acreage of usable grazing for livestock. Livestock has had unrestricted access to both Elk Creek and the East Fork of the Coquille River which has impacted water quality. Both waterways face complications from the consistent hoof traffic which has caused significant bank erosion, compaction of the soil, increased sedimentation into both waterways, high turbidity, and pollutants such as E. coli bacteria.

In 2023, the property owners were contacted by the Oregon Department of Agriculture due to concerns of the landowner's potentially not following Oregon's Water Quality Rules with one of their livestock crossing locations. The Department determined that conditions at this specific location may not be consistent with water quality regulations in the Coos and Coquille Agricultural Water Quality Management Area (OAR 603-095-1540 (5, 7))

Soil Types

The following soil types, as classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS), were identified as present within the project area. Each soil type presents specific considerations for our planting plan.

Eilertsen Silt Loam

Consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed silty alluvium. These soils are used for hay, pasture, timber production, recreation, homesite development, and wildlife habitat.

Gardiner sandy loam

Consists of very deep, well drained soils on flood plains, stream levees and low stream terraces. Used for production of hay, pasture, and wildlife. Native vegetation is mostly grasses with some brush and hardwood trees.

Kirkendall silt loam

moderately well drained soils formed in silty alluvium. Well or moderately well drained; moderately slow permeability. These soils are subject to occasional periods of flooding for brief periods.

Preacher-Blachly association

Found in areas with steep terrain. Well drained soils formed from sedimentary rocks.

Preacher-Bohannon loams

A well-drained soil complex occurring on upland landscapes. These soils have good forest productivity but are typically shallow in areas. Best suited for wildlife habitat, native vegetation, and forestry

Umpcoos-Rock outcrop association

Moderately acidic soil, rapidly permeable. primarily used for timber production, recreation, wildlife habitat, and watershed management.

Wintley silt loam

Moderately well drained soils found on high stream terraces, typically dry. Low permeability.

Zyzzug silt loam

primarily used for pasture and homesites. Some areas are utilized for timber production and wildlife habitat. Well-drained, very acidic.

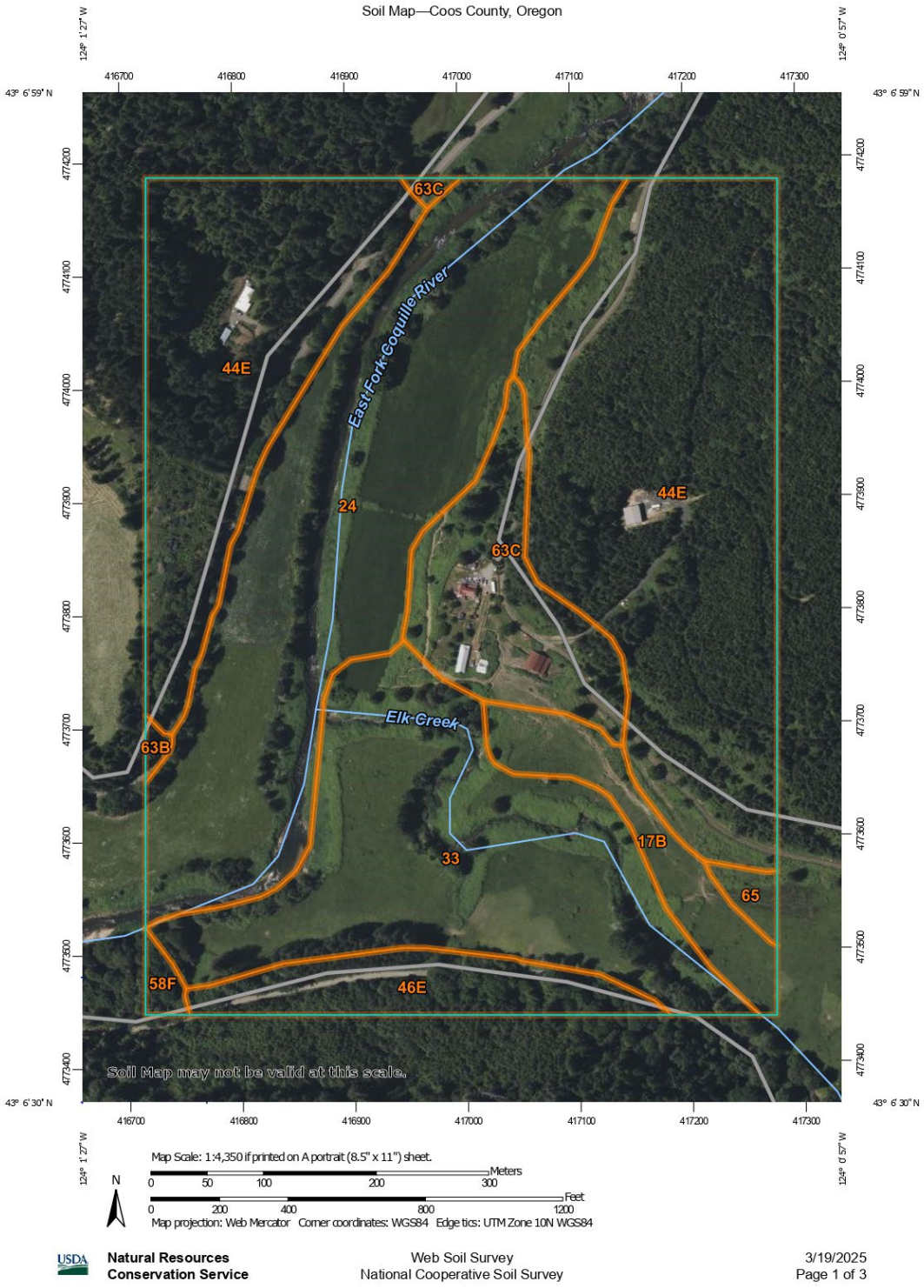

Figure 1. Project area soils map from web soil survey.

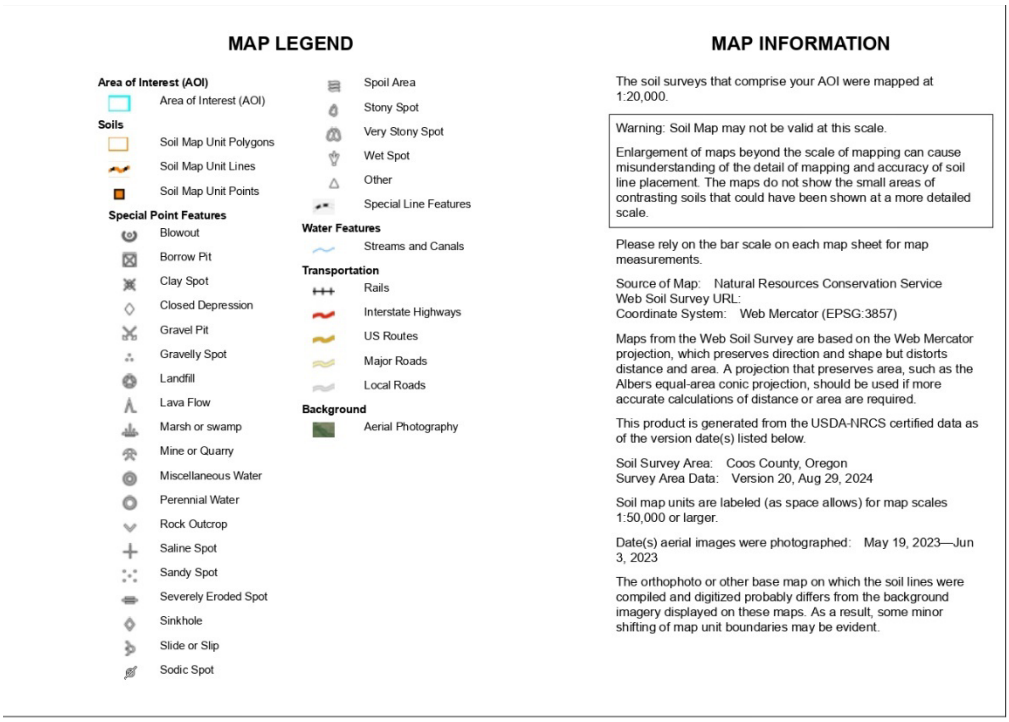

Figure 2. Web Soil Survey legend.

Table 1. Project area soils table from web soil survey

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17B	Eilertsen silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes	4.1	4.0%
24	Gardiner sandy loam	25.7	25.0%
33	Kirkendall silt loam	18.7	18.2%
44E	Preacher-Blachly association, 30 to 60 percent slopes	41.3	40.1%
46E	Preacher-Bohannon loams, 30 to 60 percent slopes	4.6	4.4%
58F	Umpcoos-Rock outcrop association, 70 to 99 percent slopes	0.5	0.5%
63B	Wintley silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.2	0.2%
63C	Wintley silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	7.3	7.1%
65	Zyzzug silt loam	0.6	0.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		**102.9**	**100.0%**

Site Preparation

Weed Removal

To prepare the project area for planting, competing species of invasive/non-native vegetation such as Himalayan blackberry and reed canary grass-will be mechanically removed using either a weed-whacker or brush hog, depending on terrain accessibility. Weed removal will take place during the late summer or fall of 2026. Prior to the winter planting season

Nursery Stock Purchase

Plants that cannot be easily transplanted from wild-growing specimens (cuttings) will be sourced from wholesale nurseries. Priority will be given to local nurseries specializing in native plant stock, such as Matson Creek Native Plant Nursery. Bare-root seedlings will be prioritized for their availability, cost-effectiveness, and strong post-planting establishment. Where bare-root stock is not available, plugs or plants in containers may be used. Larger seedlings (1+1 or 2+1) will be selected to enhance their competitive ability against weedy vegetation.

Wild Collection and Storage

Willow, Black Cottonwood, and Red-osier dogwood stakes at least thirty-six" long will be cut from healthy local stands at similar locations with similar soils in the same watershed. Trees of at least two years old will be selected for cutting stakes, so enough energy is stored in the stakes for new plants to establish. Stakes will be taken from many individual plants to ensure that material is collected from both male and female plants of dioecious species and to represent a genetic diversity of plant individuals. Stakes will be selected that appear free of disease or physical damage. Less than half of any single tree will be removed. Tools will be disinfected between collection sites using a 10% bleach solution. Stake cutting will take place between December 2026-February 2027 while the plants are dormant. After cutting, the lower 1/2 to 2/3 of the stakes will be soaked in water containing root hormone, for 7-14 days before planting to ensure they have enough moisture for successful establishment.

Planting

Trees and shrubs will be planted according to the specifications described in the tree/shrub establishment specification sheet (612OR) by Natural Resources Conservation Service, Oregon. Planting will take place between January 2027 to March 2027. An experienced crew will be contracted to implement planting, and the crew will be supervised as needed by Coos SWCD staff.

A total of 6,000 trees and shrubs will be planted over the 7.45 acres of riparian area in the project site. Trees and shrubs will be planted at a density that is high enough to outcompete invasive vegetation and stabilize the stream banks but not dense enough that growth of the native plants is hindered by competition with one another. Willows will be planted approximately five feet apart, to mimic dense, natural stands. Larger trees will require a wider planting distance of 9-10 feet apart, and shrubs will be planted eight feet apart.

Cool, wet days will be selected for planting to reduce the risk of seedling roots drying out. Coos SWCD will provide the seedlings to the hired contractor, or the contractor may coordinate with CSWCD staff to pick up the seedlings from the nursery. All seedlings will need to be protected during transit by ensuring

they stay cold. Seedling roots will be kept moist at all times but will need to be monitored for rot and/or growth of mold. While planting, the seedlings will be carried in a suitable container like a bucket or planting bag. The number of seedlings carried by each planter will not exceed the amount that can be planted in an hour.

Planting density within the project area will be variable depending on effective shade. areas with lower levels of effective shade will be planted more heavily in order to create a uniform riparian zone along the entirety of the creek in the project area. Effective shade is defined as the percentage of direct beam solar radiation attenuated and scattered by riparian vegetation (Sahatjian, PSU, 2014). A low amount of effective shade is commonly associated with locations that require riparian vegetation restoration.

While we do not have the proper equipment to quantify a percentage of direct beam solar radiation, we will be able to acquire a fairly accurate estimate using visual observations. Using non-numerical low-high ocular assessment. By looking at vegetation density, height, width, and canopy cover, we can categorize areas into low, medium, or high effective shade.

Tree stakes: This method will be used for planting willow, cottonwood, and dogwood. Holes will be drilled into the soil with a five" power auger bit to aerate and de-compact the soil and facilitate root growth (This method resulted in a high rate of plant survival on numerous previous projects). Stakes at least thirty-six" long will be placed into the holes so that at least 1/2 to 2/3 of each stake is below the surface with buds facing upwards. Soil will be packed firmly around the planted stakes.

Bare root seedlings: A hole will be dug for each plant that is deeper than the root length to prevent "J" or "L" shaped roots. Each plant will be placed slightly deeper into the hole than the final intended depth, then pulled upwards to ensure that all roots point downwards. The hole will be filled with loose, moist soil, then packed firmly. Care will be taken to ensure that duff and leaf litter do not fall into the hole and that packing is sufficient to fill air spaces around the roots.

Plugs: A hole will be dug at the same depth as the container the plug was grown in. The hole will be filled with moist soil, which will be packed firmly.

Containers: Each plant will be removed from its container and planted in a hole at least 50% wider than the container. Planting will be deep enough that the top of the root ball sits at or below the ground level. If any containerized plants are root-bound, the root system will be slit and flared out over loose soil in the hole. Long roots will be cut. The hole will be filled with soil and packed well.

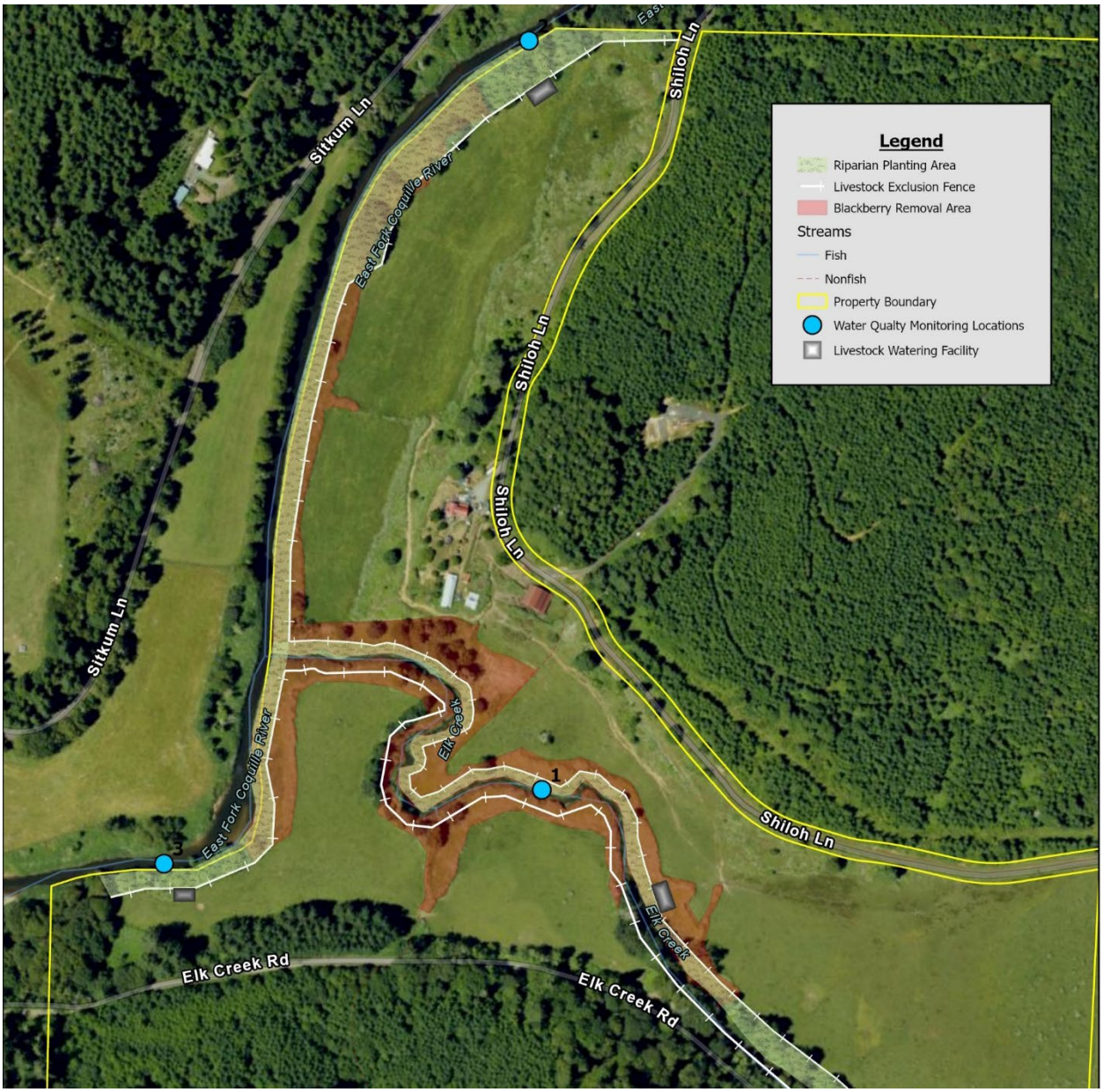

Figure 3. Map of Project area, detailing invasive removal, planting, fencing, livestock watering, and temperature monitoring.

Plant Protection

Half of the plants will be protected from wildlife with vexar tree tubes, held in place with bamboo stakes. Additionally, staff will conduct invasive weed removal during the summer as necessary to reduce competition.

Fencing will be constructed along both sides of Elk Creek, and along the East Fork with an average of 35-foot buffer from the top of the streambank. A licensed contractor and fencing crew will be hired for fence construction. Fencing will be built to meet Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) standard

382. Posts will be spaced 8ft apart and will be composed of one treated wooden post followed by four metal T-posts. Four strands of 12-gauge barbed wire, with maximum top wire height of forty-two" will be used with the lowest strand of barbed wire strung sixteen" above the ground to allow for wildlife passage.

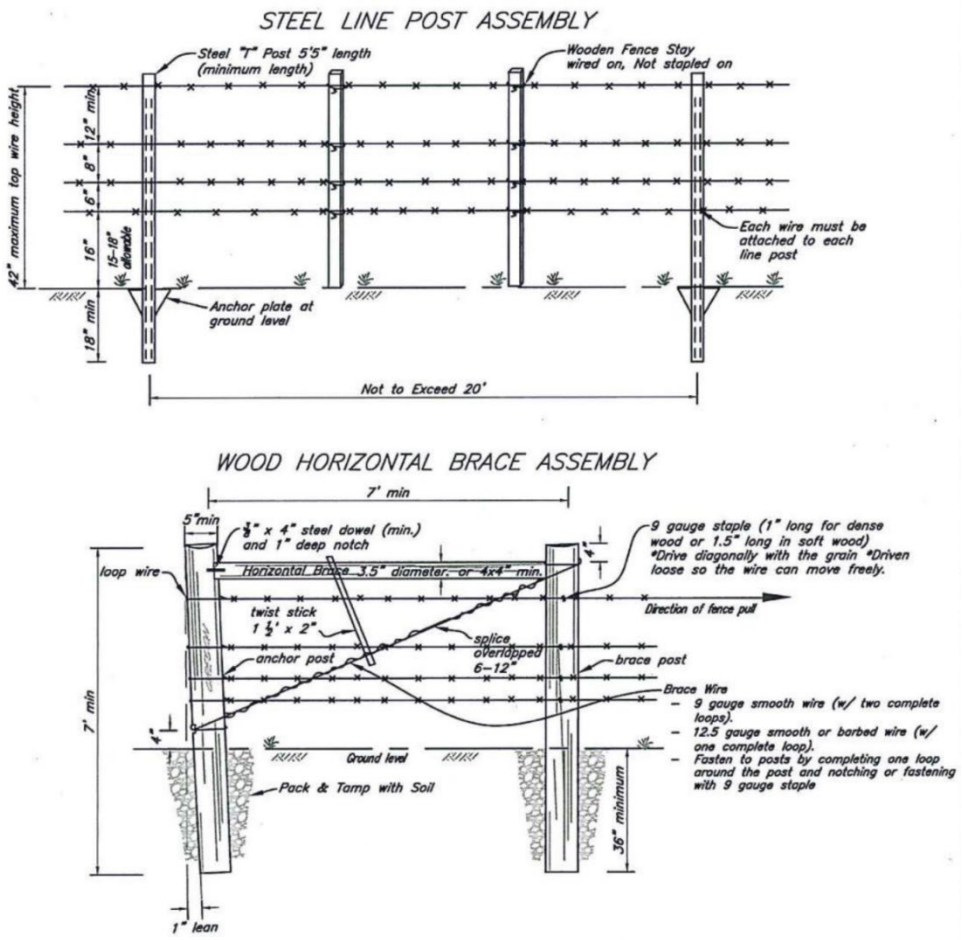

Figure 4. NRCS specified fence design diagram.

Cultural Resources

CSWCD has enlisted the help of the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) for the purpose of archeological surveying for the project to help ensure there will not be disruption or damage to cultural resources. An initial site visit has been conducted to give the Tribe a better understanding of the services required. The project will additionally contract an archaeological field survey in the project area before work takes place at locations where there will be livestock watering facilities (heavy-use areas or HUA's). The survey will likely include shovel test pits in areas likely to be disturbed. The survey, in addition to feedback from the CIT Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), will provide information about the location of project activities to reduce the possibility of damaging cultural resources. Additionally, the THPO has recommended that an archaeological

monitor be present when soil-disturbing work is being conducted. This may include fence posts installation, native trees, and shrub planting. CIT can provide an archaeological monitor if their archaeology team has the capacity at the time of implementation. CSWCD is budgeting for an archaeological contractor to monitor project activities to ensure that a monitor will always be present when soil-disturbing work is being conducted with a separate funding source.

Habitat Management Plan

A wide selection of native plant species was chosen based on soil type, and observation of native species currently growing in the project area. A high proportion of native shrubs will be planted alongside trees to provide habitat for pollinators and for a dense understory that will be able to outcompete invasive blackberries. Most plants will come from a local or wholesale nursery as bareroot stock, with a preference of obtaining plants with local genetic stock. Live stakes will be harvested near the project site, consisting of species such as black cottonwood, willow (*spp.*), and red-osier dogwood.

Table 2. Table specifying species and quantity of plants to be used.

Plant Species	Plant Type	Quantity
Sitka Spruce	Bareroot	400
Douglas-fir	Bareroot	300
Western Redcedar	Bareroot	500
Black cottonwood	Cutting/Stake	400
Hooker's willow	Cutting/Stake	800
Scouler's willow	Cutting/Stake	800
Red-osier dogwood	Cutting/Stake	400
Red alder	Bareroot	400
Indian Plum / Osoberry	Bareroot	250
Pacific ninebark	Bareroot	200
Red/blue elderberry	Bareroot	150
Douglas spirea	Bareroot	150
Twinberry honeysuckle	Bareroot	250
Swamp rose	Bareroot	250
Mock orange	Bareroot	250
Redwood	Bareroot	500
Total # of Plants		6000

The plant list includes the following species:

- Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) is a common tree species in lower Coquille Watershed that grows in moist, well-drained soils and reaches a generous size and age. It requires full sun. This tree hosts pest-eating insects

- Western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*) grows in moist, acidic, well-drained, loamy soils and tolerate seasonal moisture and shade. It is resistant to pathogens and reaches a generous size and age, providing long-term ecosystem benefits to restoration sites. This tree is important to many Pacific Northwest indigenous cultures because the bark and wood have many uses. It is also a high-value species for wildlife habitat. The wood of western redcedar is highly valued but the tree is rarely planted in the Douglas-fir dominated tree plantations of western Oregon, so it has become under-represented on the landscape.

- Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) Can reach a height of 50 ft, provides excellent shade and canopy cover. Fast growing and flood tolerant.

- Hooker's willow (*Salix hookeriana*) grows into a large shrub or small tree, and is found along streams, wetlands, salt marshes, and coastal sand dunes. It prefers moist soil and full sun and tolerates extended periods of flooding and poor drainage. This species works well for erosion control. The plant is culturally important to tribal nations for weaving materials. Hooker's willow can be planted in both the bank and overbank zones.

- Scouler's willow (*Salix scouleriana*) Valuable to riparian restoration due to its hardiness and ability to rapidly establish itself. Propagates well and provides shade and habitat complexity for streams and rivers.

- Red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea var. occidentalis*) Capable of tolerating fluctuation in shade, and water levels. Grows well along streams and wetlands. Works well as bank stabilizers in areas of high flooding frequency.

- Red alder (*Alnus rubra*) is a common riparian species that grows easily in disturbed sites and quickly reaches a tall size. They reduce soil erosion due to their quick growth and the leaf litter layer that forms below them. Red alder fixes nitrogen, which builds soil fertility and facilitates the growth of other plant species. It can be planted from seed or container plants. Red alder should be planted in the overbank zone.

- Indian-plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*) This shrub is popular in restoration projects due to its tolerance to shade and moisture. It will also grow fast and is easy to propagate. The root systems of this shrub help prevent erosion.

- Pacific ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*) Has a unique fibrous root system which makes it highly effective at controlling erosion. Grows best on-stream banks in shaded areas.

- Red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*) Shade tolerant, provides food and shelter to many organisms. A desirable choice for erosion control.

- Douglas spiraea (*spiraea douglasii*) Grows in damp soils and full sun. Effective at withstanding competition and keeping invasive plants from propagating.

- Twinberry honeysuckle (*lonicera involucrata*) Deciduous shrub grows up to 10 ft tall. Found near streams and bodies of water. Grows well next to willows and other riparian vegetation.

- Swamp rose (*Rosa palustris*) can grow in a wide variety of soils, flood, and shade tolerant. Provides habitat complexity and adds ecological value for pollinators.

- Mock orange (*Philadelphus Lewisii*) Capable of Revegetation in soils that have been disturbed or are on steep slopes. An ideal pollinator plant for bees.

- Grand fir (*Abies Grandis*) can grow up to 250 ft tall, grow well in moist forests with stream bottoms. Commonly a dominant species. Fast growing and a reliable source of large woody debris

- Costal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) Prefers humid areas with well-drained soils. Shade tolerant and rapidly growing. A strong contributor to shade level around streams.

Invasive blackberry removal will take place during the summer. A supply-operated CTL with a fixed-tooth mastication head/excavator, including a fire tank system for work during fire season, will be used by the hired contractors. Blackberries will be removed and turned into mulch to be used for the establishment and growth of native riparian plantings.

Native trees and shrubs will be planted in the riparian zone on the property side of the East Fork Coquille and along both banks of Elk creek, separated from the pasture by livestock exclusion fencing. The plants will be spaced 5-7 feet apart at a density of approximately eight hundred stems per acre. Water-tolerant plants will be used. Shrubs like rose spirea, twinberry honeysuckle, and red-osier dogwood will be planted along the banks and in areas of erosion. A variety of trees and shrubs will be planted along the riparian zone above the stream banks. A dibble bar and power auger will be used to dig planting holes, and the removed soil will then be used to fill in around each planting hole to increase the chances of plant survival.

Half the plants will be protected with plastic tree tubes; this ensures they remain undamaged by wildlife and the elements.

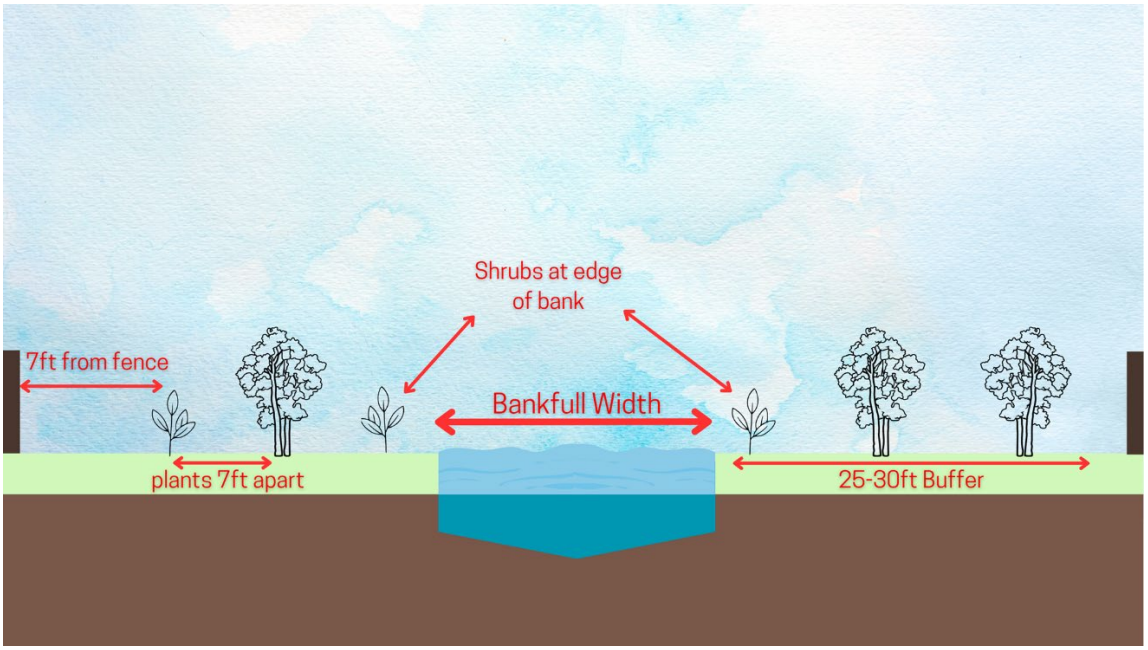

Figure 5. A riparian buffer of 25-30ft on each bank along Elk Creek and the East Fork Coquille River will provide enough room for four rows of plants, planted seven feet apart and seven feet from the fence. The inner-most line of plants, along the top of each bank, will be composed of shrubs and small trees like rose spirea, willow, and red osier dogwood.

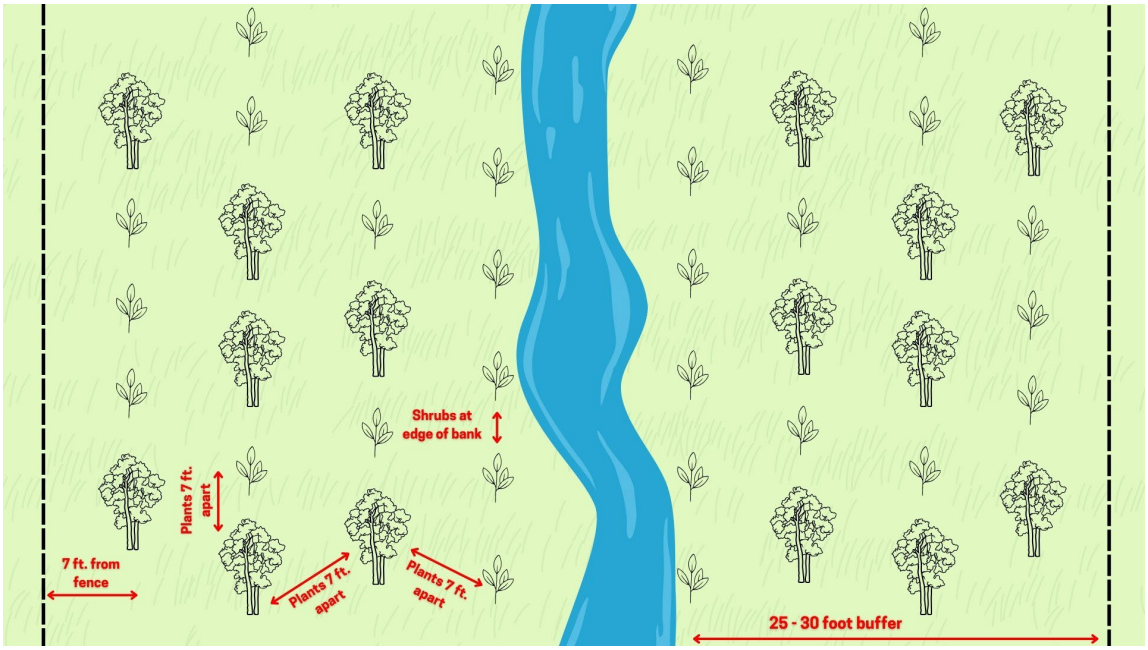

Figure 6. This diagram shows an overhead view of the planting plan.

Maintenance Protocol and Habitat Surveys

Maintenance of the newly established plants will be done twice a year for two years after initial planting. This will be conducted by the Coos SWCD staff. Maintenance includes mechanical treatment of returning invasive species, using weedwhackers and gardening shears; Moving plant protection materials from dead plants to live ones; and, if plant survival drops below 50% during the plant maintenance period, additional planting, done by Coos SWCD will take place to bring the number of live seedlings above 50% of the original number of plants. Species that exhibit the highest survival rates will be prioritized for additional planting.

After the two years of monitoring, the native plants are expected to survive on their own, if this is not the case, and continued maintenance is required after these two years, additional maintenance will be performed by Coos SWCD

The goal of the project is to exceed 50% survival rate of plants after the two-year plant maintenance period. All surviving plants will be counted during the Coos SWCD plant surveys, which will be conducted every year, for two years. Funding from OWEB will be used to cover plant survey expenses.

Coos SWCD's long-term temperature reduction goal is for all monitoring sites within the project area to stay cold enough for salmonid rearing during the summer for two consecutive years. Temperatures will be compared with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) limit of a seven-day average maximum temperature or 18 degrees Celsius for salmonid rearing. The goal for E. coli reduction post-project is for the sites within the project area to remain below the DEQ single-sample limit of 406 MPN/100mL. Coos SWCD will conduct temperature monitoring for two consecutive years using continuous temperature loggers.

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