

**Information to be included in all Legislation authorizing
Entering into Contracts:**

The names of all companies bidding, or submitting an RFP or RFSQ

Watershed Organic Lawn Care
Facemyer Landscaping, LLC
Davey Resource Group, Inc.

The location by City and State of all companies bidding, or submitting an RFP or RFSQ

Watershed Organic Lawn Care – Columbus, Ohio
Facemyer Landscaping, LLC – Sunbury, Ohio
Davey Resource Group, Inc. – Kent, Ohio

The status, Majority, MBE or FBE, of all companies bidding, or submitting an RFP or RFSQ

Watershed Organic Lawn Care - Majority
Facemyer Landscaping, LLC - Majority
Davey Resource Group, Inc. - Majority

A full description of all work to be performed including a full description of work to be performed during any known phasing of the contract.

1.0 Scope of Services

The work under this contract consists of green infrastructure inspection and maintenance services for the Department of Public Utilities facilities and its associated facilities. Additional facilities may be added in the future. Refer Appendices for Map exhibits of sites.

A bioretention basin consists of a soil bed planted with vegetation located above a gravel layer with an underdrain. Stormwater runoff entering the bioretention facility is filtered first through the vegetation and then the soil bed before being conveyed downstream through the underdrain system, slowing the runoff velocity and treating stormwater runoff by absorption, decomposition, and filtration. Bioretention facilities are often sited adjacent to and used to treat runoff from paved surfaces such as parking lots. Bioretention basins improve water quality through: soil and media filtration, stormwater detention, natural evapotranspiration, and biological uptake of water and nutrients. Stormwater can be conveyed to bioretention facilities via sheet flow, channelization, curb cuts, inlets, or conveyance systems.

The City is currently responsible for the maintenance of 14 Facilities with 55 basins/wetlands and 24 swales in Group 1- Water and Regional Basins. These facilities are located at Idlewild Drive, Griggs Reservoir, O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, Hoover Reservoir, Dublin Road Water Plant, 910 Dublin Road Landscape, Briggs Road Detention, Crawford Farms Stormwater Retrofit, Mound Street Booster Station, Smokey Row Booster Station, and Joyce Avenue. Each facility and location may have multiple sites with basins, swales, or other types of green infrastructure. Additional facilities may be added in the future.

The City is currently responsible for the maintenance of 11 facilities with 436 basins in Group 2- Urban Basins Type A. These facilities are located at Weisheimer Road, Overbook/Chatham, Schreyer-Springs, Weisheimer-Indian Springs, Morse-Dominion, Blenheim-Glencoe Cooke/Glenmont, American

Addition Phase I, Moler Road, Brentnell Avenue & Bar Harbor Road, American Addition Phase 2 & 3. Additional facilities may be added in the future.

The City is currently responsible for the maintenance of 8 facilities with 106 basins in Group 2- Urban Basins Type B. These facilities are located at Barthman Parsons, W. Town Street/U.S.62 DA, 2nd Street, River South Roadways W. Rich Street- Riversouth Street, W. Main Street Riversouth Street, W. Broad St. at Starling Street. Additional facilities may be added in the future.

The Offeror will coordinate with Stormwater and Regulatory Management Section (SRMS) staff when performing inspection and maintenance at the remaining basins. Contact information will be provided once contract has been awarded.

Locations: The contract work shall be performed at the following City of Columbus Facilities. Refer to Appendix B for a breakdown of each Facility and the number of sites and basins at each location. Sites may be added in the future.

Group 1: Reservoirs and Regional Basins- See Appendix C for Facility locations

Type A

CC13366: Idlewild Drive

*CC15608: Griggs Reservoir- Site 1, 5, 5a, 6, 7, 8, 12

*CC15608: O'Shaughnessy Reservoir- Site 13

*CC15608: Hoover Reservoir- Site 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26

*CC16258: Dublin Road Water Plant Treatment Capacity Increase 1

*CC16422: Dublin Road Water Plant Treatment Capacity Increase 3

690379: 910 Dublin Road Landscape Renovations

*CC16757: Watershed Roadway Imp. Part 2-Hoover Reservoir

CC16926: Briggs Road Detention Basin Retrofit

CC16965: Crawford Farms Stormwater Retrofit

*CC17192: Watershed Roadway Imp. Part 3-Griggs Reservoir

*CC17385: Mound Street Booster Station Improvements

*12-156: Smokey Row Booster Station Drainage Project

E2906: Joyce Avenue Phase 3

** Denotes Reservoir/Watershed Facilities*

Group 2: Urban Basins- See Appendix D for Facility Locations

Type A

CC15978 (RP16599): Weisheimer Road Storm Sewer Improvements

CC17114: Clintonville Blueprint Overbook/Chatham Green Infrastructure Pilot Project

CC17115: Schreyer-Springs Integrated Solutions Project Blueprint

CC17116: Weisheimer-Indian Springs Integrated Solutions

CC17117: Blueprint Clintonville Morse-Dominion Project Area

CC17120: Blenheim-Glencoe Integrated Solutions

CC17122 (RP19877): Blueprint Clintonville Cooke/Glenmont Area Green Infrastructure

E2639: American Addition Phase I

E3067: Sidewalk Improvements of Moler Road

E3095: Sidewalk Improvements- Brentnell Avenue & Bar Harbor Road

E3116: American Addition Phase 2 & 3

Type B

CC16912: Barthman Parsons Blueprint Green Infrastructure Pilot Project Phase 1
CC17001: Barthman Parsons Blueprint Green Infrastructure Pilot Project Phase 2 & 3
E2142: Town Street Sewer Improvements
E2597: 2nd Street Part 2
E2602: River South Roadways, Phase 1
E2641: Riversouth Street Improvements, W. Rich Street Phase 2
E2642: Riversouth Street Improvements, W. Main Street- Phase 2
E3184: Improvements of W. Broad St. at Starling St.

1.1. Personnel Requirements

Personnel performing work on City-owned bioretention facilities must be approved by the City of Columbus, must be trained and proficient in the requirements and methods, and must wear an ID issued by the City of Columbus. Personnel shall follow all applicable requirements, procedures, policies, and practices set forth in the City of Columbus health and safety documents, SOPs and plans. Personnel shall wear personal protective equipment (PPE) to meet OSHA requirements. Personnel operating any equipment/machinery must possess all applicable certifications and licenses. Entrance to underground stormwater facilities requires confined space entry permits and personnel certification.

The use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides is strongly discouraged for use in bioretention facilities. If use is required (i.e., all other options have been expended to address an issue) approval must be obtained from the City of Columbus, and applications shall be made in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations by a licensed applicator. Products used must be approved for aquatic use.

1.2. Equipment/Safety.

Offeror shall have sufficient equipment to provide reliable services. Equipment to be used on individual facilities will need prior approval by the Project Manager. All required safety equipment must be present and in good functioning condition on all equipment. Equipment shall be maintained regularly to ensure regularity and timely service to the City. Ripping and tearing of live plants is not acceptable. If the equipment is producing poor quality cuts, the Project Manager can request that the equipment shall be repaired or replaced. The Offeror shall comply with such request within five (5) business days so that the normal schedule of maintenance can resume. At a minimum, the following equipment must be readily available to ensure proper collection of data and completion of maintenance tasks. All maintenance and associated equipment must avoid compaction of the bioretention soil. Adherence to all safety procedures as mandated by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) during routine inspection and maintenance tasks is required.

1.3. Inspections

Monthly or Bi-weekly Inspections are required during the bioretention facility maintenance visit. Refer to the City of Columbus Stormwater Strategic Plan Inspection and Maintenance Guidance for Stormwater SCPs. The Bioretention Facility Inspection Form in Appendix F must be used for performing and reporting the monthly inspections at bioretention facilities. Deficiencies noted during the inspections must be remedied during the inspection if possible. Maintenance tasks must be performed during inspections at the frequency specified in the following sections. The inspection form and photographs of work shall be completed within 24 hours and emailed the following Monday after performing the preceding work to the Project Manager.

The Bioretention Facility Inspection Form must be used as a guideline for evaluating the continued functionality and aesthetics of the facility. The inspection form provides a checklist of the key assessment metrics that must be reviewed during each inspection. The form is based on a rating scale of 1-5 with 1 indicating poor conditions, and 5 indicating ideal conditions. In addition to the quantification of each assessment metric, the form also provides a space for comments and recommended as-needed maintenance.

Recent rainfall events and current weather must be recorded during each inspection, as the data may serve as indications of basin functionality or maintenance concerns, such as flooding or severe erosion.

The overall condition of the bioretention facility must first be analyzed, focusing primarily on the vegetation present in the planting area, as well as the general aesthetics of the basin. Basin plants must appear healthy, with few weeds or invasive species present. Vegetative cover may be minimal during the establishment period, but coverage must increase over time, as the plants reach maturity. The system must also be checked for the presence of any trash, debris, or chemical accumulation, in addition to mosquito proliferation, which hinder the aesthetics and functionality of the basin.

Following the system overview, the inlets and overflow structures must be examined for any blockages or obstructions to flow entering or exiting the basin. The pre-treatment area located at each inlet must then be checked for sediment accumulation. Because these rocks are designed to act as a primary filter for larger particles, sediment accumulation will likely become apparent over time. Therefore, the presence of sediment deposition is an indication of filter effectiveness, although excessive sediment buildup will reduce the effectiveness of the basin at treating stormwater and must therefore be cleaned regularly as described in the City of Columbus Inspection and Maintenance Guidance Manual.

The perimeter of the facility must be inspected for any erosion or undercutting along the basin bottom or side slopes, in addition to verifying slope stability or any changes in grading. Locations of gully, soil instability, or unvegetated regions along the slopes due to erosion must be identified and remedied as described in the City of Columbus Inspection and Maintenance Guidance Manual.

The functionality of the bioretention media must be examined during each inspection. In accordance with the regularly scheduled maintenance, bioretention facilities with mulch must be maintained to provide an adequate, even mulch cover throughout the entire planting area. The soil moisture must appear average, with no cracks or prolonged ponding. During storm events, bioretention facilities must fully drain within 40 hours to maintain proper vector (mosquito) control. The soil must also be checked for compaction, which may reduce infiltration rates and eventual ponding concerns. Excessive sediment deposits in the bottom of the basin must be removed regularly to promote the functionality of the basin as a stormwater treatment system.

As-needed maintenance includes maintenance activities not listed in Task 2 that require additional resources to address (e.g., trained personnel, specialty equipment, etc.). If as-needed maintenance tasks are required, it should be noted in the comment section of the inspection form; provide enough detail for a follow-up work order to be created.

The City makes no guarantee of the number of inspections per season. The City will direct the Offeror when to begin inspecting and when to cease inspecting for the season. The Offeror is advised that variable weather may require more or less frequent inspections of specific facilities.

1.3.1. Type A

For budgeting purposes, assume that the Facilities in Type A will need to be inspected at a minimum of every 28 days and no more than 35 days between visits. Estimated number of facility visits annually for various sizes of green infrastructure practices are provided below.

Group 1: Reservoirs and Regional Basins

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Facilities x Estimated Visits = Total Estimated Quantity per year</u>
4.3.1.1a	0-.5 acre	(23 x 12) = 276 visits
4.3.1.1b	.51-1 acre	(3 x 12) = 36 visits
4.3.1.1c	1.1-3 acres	(3 x 12) = 36 visits
4.3.1.1d	3.1-5 acres	(2 x 12) = 24 visits
4.3.1.1e	7.6-10 acres	(1 x 12) = 12 visits

Group 2: Urban Basins

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Facilities x Estimated Visits = Total Estimated Quantity per year</u>
4.3.1.2a	0-.5 acre	(9 x 12) = 108 visits
4.3.1.2b	.51-1 acre	(2 x 12) = 24 visits

1.3.2. Type B

For budgeting purposes, assume that the facilities in Type B will need to be inspected at a minimum of every 14 days and no more than 21 days between visits. Estimated number of visits annually for various sizes of green infrastructure practices under Group B are provided below.

Group 2: Urban Basins

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>(Estimated Facilities x Estimated Visits) = Total Estimated Quantity per year</u>
4.3.2.1a	0-.5 acre	(8 x 26) = 208 visits

1.4. Routine Maintenance

The City makes no guarantee of the number of maintenance cycles per season. The City will direct the Offeror when to begin maintenance and when to cease maintenance for the season. The Offeror is advised that variable weather may require more or less frequent maintenance of specific facilities. Refer to the City of Columbus Stormwater Strategic Plan Inspection and Maintenance Guidance for Stormwater SCPs for guidelines. Routine Maintenance includes but not limited to:

Weeding. Weeding is necessary in preventing the proliferation of unwanted species, which may choke or hinder the growth of bioretention plants. All plants that are not specified on the permitted planting plan must be removed by hand, such that no more than 5% weed coverage is present at any given time. Weeds must be removed entirely, including all roots and root fragments, before the plants set seed to minimize further spread of the species.

Trimming. Because many bioretention systems are located in public areas such as parks, rights-of-way, or neighborhoods, routine trimming of seeded lawn areas surrounding the bioretention facility (where applicable) is necessary to promote the aesthetics of the facility. Regions identified as “no mow” areas must remain undisturbed and must not be trimmed. A brush trimmer should be used to cut down brush to a manageable height once annually between March and April. In addition, trimming must be completed along sidewalks to maintain a clear path.

Trash & Debris Removal. In addition to improving the aesthetics of the system, routine trash and debris removal must be conducted to maintain the functionality of the system. Any visible trash and debris must be removed from the planting bed, forebays, and inlet/outlet floatable traps during each inspection to prevent the clogging of the bioretention media, reduction of water storage volume, and to eliminate potential habitats for vector (mosquito) larvae.

All bioretention facility media and components must be inspected to ensure stormwater can move through the facility and drain through both the bioretention media and the overflow structures, as intended. Substantial clogging of the facility may result in flooding concerns if water exceeding the basin capacity is unable to exit the site through the storm sewer system. Some basin overflow structures may contain traps used to collect and prevent trash and other floatable objects from entering the storm sewer system. These traps must regularly be emptied to ensure their continued functionality.

Minor Sediment/Leaf Removal. Organic matter, such as leaf debris, must be removed from the planting areas to prevent the bio-soil layer from becoming clogged, which is necessary in maintaining the system’s ability to infiltrate and treat stormwater. Rock channels, inlet protection, and other stone structures within the basin must regularly be cleaned of sediment to continue their function of removing suspended solids from surface flow. Minor sediment removal may be accomplished by using a blower to disperse dry accumulated sediment to other areas of the stormwater BMP. Leaf removal must be conducted if leaf litter exceeds four (4) inches in depth or if the accumulated leaf debris is impeding the filtration or functionality of the stormwater BMP.

Minor Erosion Repairs. Minor erosion from sheet flow entering and traveling through the basin must be evaluated along the side slopes and bottom of the basin. This can typically be identified as regions of displaced mulch, gulying, or unvegetated areas along the side slopes. During each inspection, existing soil and mulch must be spread or smoothed along the basin bottom, which will assist in weed control and erosion protection for the duration of the facility service life. In regions of heavily concentrated flow, such as near inlet structures, minor repairs to rock structures must be conducted by rearranging the existing stone to ensure complete coverage, as necessary. Routine maintenance does not consist of placing new rock.

Mulch Replacement. In addition to spreading or smoothing existing mulch to ensure proper coverage of the planting area, mulch must be replaced annually to maintain an adequate ground cover over the bioretention media throughout the year. In addition to preventing erosion, a proper mulch cover will assist in weed control.

Plant Pruning. If shrubs, perennials or trees are planted in the stormwater BMP, pruning must be performed in order to improve or maintain the health and aesthetics of the vegetative system. Woody species require pruning and branches should be inspected to remove crossed or dead branches. Shrubs and perennials require pruning/dead-heading to encourage new growth and promote the health of the plants. Plant Pruning also includes the removal of overhanging vegetation that is creating an obstructed passage to residents or vehicles.

All items removed shall be disposed of by the Offeror by green methods, including composting. Offeror must disclose intended disposal methods.

4.4.1 **Type A**

For budgeting purposes, assume that the Facilities in Type A will perform maintenance activities once a month (a minimum of 28 days and no more than 35 days) between visits. Estimated number of visits annually for various sizes of green infrastructure practices are provided below.

Group 1: Reservoirs and Regional Basins

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>(Estimated Facilities x Estimated Visits) = Total Estimated Quantity per year</u>
4.4.1.1a	0-.5 acre	(23 x 12) = 276 visits
4.4.1.1b	.51-1 acre	(3 x 12) = 36 visits
4.4.1.1c	1.1-3 acres	(3 x 12) = 48 visits
4.4.1.1d	3.1-5 acres	(2 x 12) = 12 visits
4.4.1.1e	7.6-10 acres	(1 x 12) = 12 visits

Group 2: Urban Basins

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>(Estimated Facilities x Estimated Visits) = Total Estimated Quantity per year</u>
4.4.1.2a	0-.5 acre	(9 x 12) = 108 visits
4.4.1.2b	.51-1 acre	(2 x 12) = 24 visits

4.4.2

Type B

For budgeting purposes, assume that Type B will perform maintenance activities every two weeks (a minimum of 14 days and no more than 21 days) between visits. Estimated number of visits annually for various sizes of green infrastructure practices under Group B are provided below.

Group 2: Urban Basins

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>(Estimated Facilities x Estimated Visits) = Total Estimated Quantity per year</u>
4.4.2.1a	0-.5 acre	(8 x 26) = 208 visits

1.5. **If Authorized, As-Needed Maintenance**

As-needed maintenance includes, but is not limited to:

Inlet/Outlet Structure Cleaning. In order to maintain the functionality of the bioretention facility, inlet and outlet structures must occasionally be cleaned of large trash and debris. Blockages must be identified and removed before flow is severely obstructed from entering or exiting the facility.

Plant Replacement. Following the establishment period, plant survivability must stabilize, and plant replacement must only occur as-needed. Any plants that do not survive must be replaced with the identical number of plants lost and species specified on the permitted planting plan, in order to maintain proper planting density and bioretention functionality as a stormwater treatment system. Once a plant survivability study has been conducted, information must be sent to the City of Columbus project manager. The project manager will submit the order through the city's Universal Term Contract (UTC) and the offeror will be responsible for retrieving planting materials from the UTC supplier. For items not available from the UTC, offeror will provide the plants at prices provided on the bid form. These costs are in no way a guarantee of purchase, it is only an estimated cost. If extensive plant replacement is required in conjunction with the media replacement, establishment period maintenance must be conducted. Refer to the *City of Columbus Supplemental Specification SS 1609 Green Infrastructure Establishment Activities* and *CMSC 661* for additional details and scheduling requirements.

Stake Repair/Replacement/Removal. Plant stakes broken or damaged during the establishment period must be replaced to ensure the proper growth and establishment of the affected plants. Once plants have become established, stakes must be removed from the facility to prevent girdling or other damage to the plants.

Watering During Drought. Mature plants will not require scheduled watering after the initial establishment period. However, watering may be required during extreme drought conditions to ensure the survival of the vegetation within the facility. Soil cracking and plant distress are indicative of drought. If Franklin County is experiencing "Abnormally Dry" or "Moderate Drought" conditions as indicated by the United States Drought Monitor (<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>) consult with the City of Columbus to determine if watering must be performed at City-owned stormwater BMPs.

Rock Channel Replacement. In locations of continued erosion, additional rock may be required to replace or strengthen the existing erosion control measures. This commonly occurs at locations of high flow velocity, such as the rock channels or rip-rap surrounding the inlet structures. Severe or continued erosion and settling may require the installation of more permanent erosion control or slope stability measures, such as re-grading of the BMP or installation of energy dissipation features.

Media Replacement. Bioretention media must be replaced in locations where the existing soil has been relocated or removed from the basin bottom to ensure the soil remains at the required depth for stormwater treatment. Facilities experiencing significant clogging of the bioretention media, sites not fully draining within 40 hours, may require complete replacement of the existing soil. If extensive plant replacement is required in conjunction with the media replacement, establishment period maintenance must be conducted.

Major Sediment/Leaf Removal. Bioretention facilities that are experiencing severe sediment or leaf accumulation may require cleaning and debris removal efforts beyond what is regularly required. Stormwater must be able to freely move through the facility and drain through both the bioretention media and overflow structures, as intended. Therefore, it is important to keep all structural components and soil media free of blockages. If water exceeding the basin capacity is unable to exit the site through the storm sewer system, severe clogging of the facility may result in the proliferation of vector (mosquito) habitat, reduced water storage volume, or flooding concerns.

Major Trash & Debris Removal. In addition to regular function of the facility, removal of excessive debris accumulations must be conducted on an as-need basis to improve the overall aesthetics of the facility. When major trash and debris are present at the facility (e.g. illegal dumping, large downed tree branches) these items must be removed, and sorted for proper disposal (e.g. compost, recycling, waste).

Pest/Disease/Invasive Species Management. Bioretention facilities must be closely monitored for the onset of pests, disease, or invasive species, which must be promptly addressed in order to mitigate potential spreading to nearby plants or basins. Invasive plant species must be removed entirely, including all roots and root fragments, before the plants set seed. These practices will aid in reducing further spread or establishment of the unwanted species. When managing the proliferation of pests within a bioretention facility, it is important to first identify the underlying cause of the issue. In some instances, completion of as-needed maintenance tasks may resolve the pest issue without having to take additional measures. For example, if the as-needed maintenance issue is generating favorable conditions for the pest to inhabit, such as vector (mosquito) populations resulting from the prolonged ponding due to clogged outlet structures, returning the bioretention facility to its properly functioning state may subsequently eliminate the pest. The use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides is prohibited during the establishment period of bioretention facilities, and strongly discouraged following the initial establishment period. However, if use of pesticide is required (i.e. all other options have been expended to address an issue) approval must be obtained from the City of Columbus, and applications shall be made in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations by a licensed applicator. Products used must be approved for aquatic use.

Soil Compaction Repairs. The surface of the basin must be inspected for indications of settling or compaction of surface materials, which will decrease soil porosity and reduce infiltration rates. If soil compaction or settling is observed, surface materials must be broken up using hand tools to increase void space.

Herbicide Application. Refer to Appendix I for Herbicide Application Information.

1.5.1. If Authorized, Maintenance Activities

The quantities provided below are for budgeting purposes. The Offeror will be required to provide materials, equipment and personnel to perform these tasks as needed based on inspections conducted under 4.3. The following maintenance items shall only be performed after written authorization from the City is received. The Offeror will not be compensated for work done under this task without written authorization from the City.

1.5.1.1. Media

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description - Media (Provide & Install)</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Estimated Quantity</u>
4.5.1.1a.	Natural Mulch – No color	Cu Yd	1200
4.5.1.1b.	Engineered Bioretention Soil	Cu Yd	200
4.5.1.1c.	Topsoil	Cu Yd	200
4.5.1.1d.	Remove soil	Cu Yd	200
4.5.1.1e.	River wash Gravel 4”to 8” Dia.	Cu Yd	100
4.5.1.1f.	River wash Gravel 1” to 4” Dia.	Cu Yd	100
4.5.1.1g.	River wash Gravel #57 Dia.	Cu Yd	100
4.5.1.1h.	#2 Crushed Limestone (No fines)	Cu Yd	100

1.5.1.2. Trees

Item	Description - Plantings (Provide & Install)	Unit	Estimated Quantity
4.5.1.2a.	Trees 2”-2.5” Cal.	EA	25
4.5.1.2b.	Trees 15 Gallon	EA	25

1.5.1.3. **Planting**

Item	Description - Plantings	Unit	Estimated Quantity
4.5.1.3a.	Perennials - #1 Gallon Container (Delivery & Install only)	EA	350
4.5.1.3b.	Perennials - #2 Gallon Container (Delivery & Install only)	EA	350
4.5.1.3c.	Grasses - #1 Gallon Container (Delivery & Install only)	EA	150
4.5.1.3d.	Grasses - #2 Gallon Container (Delivery & Install only)	EA	150
4.5.1.3e.	Sedges - #1 Gallon Container (Delivery & Install only)	EA	50
4.5.1.3f.	Shrubs #3 Gallon Container (Delivery & Install only)	EA	100
4.5.1.3g.	Shrubs #5 Gallon Container (Delivery & Install only)	EA	100
4.5.1.3h.	Ground Cover #1 Container (Delivery & Install only)	EA	40
4.5.1.3i.	<i>Asarum canadense</i> , Wild Ginger - #1 Gallon Container (Provide & Install)	EA	5
4.5.1.3j.	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> , Blue Mistflower - #1 Gallon Container (Provide & Install)	EA	5
4.5.1.3k.	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i> , White Snakeroot - #1 Gallon Container (Provide & Install)	EA	5
4.5.1.3l.	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> , Blue Cardinal Flower - #1 Gallon Container (Provide & Install)	EA	5
4.5.1.3m.	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> , Wild Bergamot - #1 Gallon Container (Provide & Install)	EA	5
4.5.1.3n.	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> , Solomon's Seal - #1 Gallon Container (Provide & Install)	EA	10
4.5.1.3o.	<i>Solidago x 'Solar Cascade'</i> , Short's Goldenrod - #1 Gallon Container (Provide & Install)	EA	5
4.5.1.3p.	<i>Symphotrichum oblongifolium 'October Skies'</i> , October Skies Aromatic Aster - #1 Gallon Container (Provide & Install)	EA	25
4.5.1.3q.	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> , Fox Sedge - #1 Gallon Container (Provide & Install)	EA	30
4.5.1.3r.	<i>Panicum virgatum 'Prairie Sky'</i> , Prairie Sky Switch-Grass - #1 Gallon Container (Provide & Install)	EA	20
4.5.1.3s.	<i>Cornus amomum</i> , Silky Dogwood - #3 Gallon Shrub Container (Provide & Install)	EA	5

1.5.1.4. **Tree Removal**

Item	Description - Tree Removal	Quantity
4.5.1.4a.	Remove Tree 1"-3" Diameter and disposal (Includes stump removal) each	10
4.5.1.4b.	Remove Tree 4"-8" Diameter and disposal (Includes stump removal) each	10

1.5.1.5. **Watering**

Item	Description – Watering (Provide & Install)	Est. Quantity*
4.5.1.5	Per Gallon	10,000 gallons

4.6 **Wet Weather Inspection of Green Infrastructure (GI):**

The Offeror shall inspect basins annually, at a minimum, during a rain event and/or while stormwater runoff is being generated to evaluate whether or not storm water runoff is entering or bypassing the BMP. The contractor will notify the City of Columbus Project Manager when Wet Weather Inspections are to be performed. (See Appendix G).

4.7 **Soil Sampling**

The Offeror shall collect a 16oz soil sample in each individual basin once per year and deliver to the Surveillance Lab at the City of Columbus within 12 hours of sampling. Advanced notice of one week is required prior to sample delivery.

4.8 **Permits and Maintenance of Traffic:**

The following tasks shall be performed to inspect and maintain green infrastructure and to ensure the safety of the Offerors maintenance crews and traveling public.

4.8.1 The Offeror shall procure the necessary right-of-way permits from the City’s Transportation Division where any inspection and maintenance of green infrastructure tasks are to be performed within city right-of-way.

4.8.2 The Offeror shall provide for the maintenance of vehicular and pedestrian traffic to ensure that any inspection and maintenance activities are conducted safely where such tasks are to be performed in or around vehicular and pedestrian traffic

4.9 **Inspection and Maintenance Schedule:**

Resumption of Schedule: Providing there are no further weather delays in the same week, Offeror is expected to complete the work so that the normal schedule may be resumed the following week.

Schedule Deviation: If Offeror deviates from the schedule, the Project Manager will be notified within 24 hours. Schedules shall be updated if required by the Project Manager.

Within ten (10) days after Notice to Proceed is issued, Offeror shall submit a schedule. Schedule shall identify what day of the week the facility will be visited. If there is a weather delay, the next day of the week will be the normal make up day for service and the remaining schedule will shift to the next day.

A narrative timeline for the contract including a beginning date, beginning and ending dates for known phases of the contract and a projected ending date.

The term of the contract shall be for a one (1) year period with the option to renew annually for up to two additional years if approved.

1st Year – September 1, 2017 – August 31, 2018

2nd Year – September 1, 2018 – August 31, 2019

3rd Year – September 1, 2019 – August 31, 2020

ORD 1534-2020

Contract will be for a one year period from the date of execution. Details are listed in the above schedule.

A narrative timeline for the contract including a beginning date, beginning and ending dates for known phases of the contract and a projected ending date.

Original Contract: September 1, 2020-August 31, 2021

Potential renewal/modification* #1: September 1, 2021-August 31, 2022

Potential renewal/modification* #2: September 1, 2022-August 31, 2023

*Additional Location Sites may be added

An estimate of the full estimated cost of the Contract including a separate estimate of any and all phases or proposed future contract modifications.

Original Contract \$579,000.00 (September 1, 2020-August 31, 2021)

Potential renewal/modification #1 \$579,000.00* (September 1, 2021-August 31, 2022)

Potential renewal/modification #2 \$579,000.00 * (September 1, 2022-August 31, 2023)

*Estimated Amounts