

Salton Sea Ecosystem Restoration Infrastructure/Alternatives Work Group Meeting



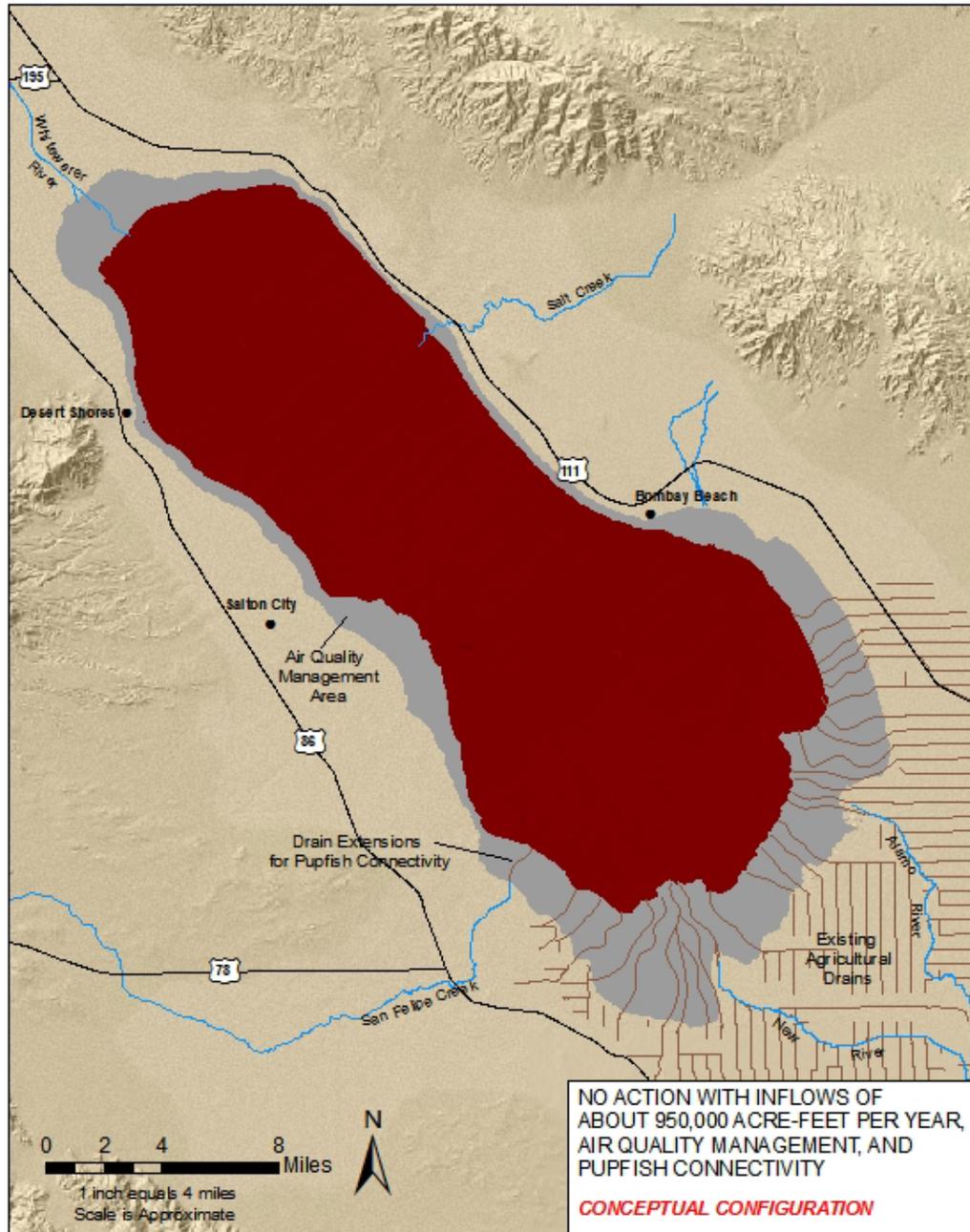
December 1, 2005

Agenda

- ◆ **Update on Alternatives**
- ◆ **Constructability Issues Discussion**
 - **Barriers, Perimeter Dikes, Habitat Berms**
 - ❖ Design Alternatives
 - ❖ Materials/Quarry
 - ❖ Placement
 - ❖ Foundation Treatment/Dredging
 - **Construction Impacts**
- ◆ **Project Phasing**

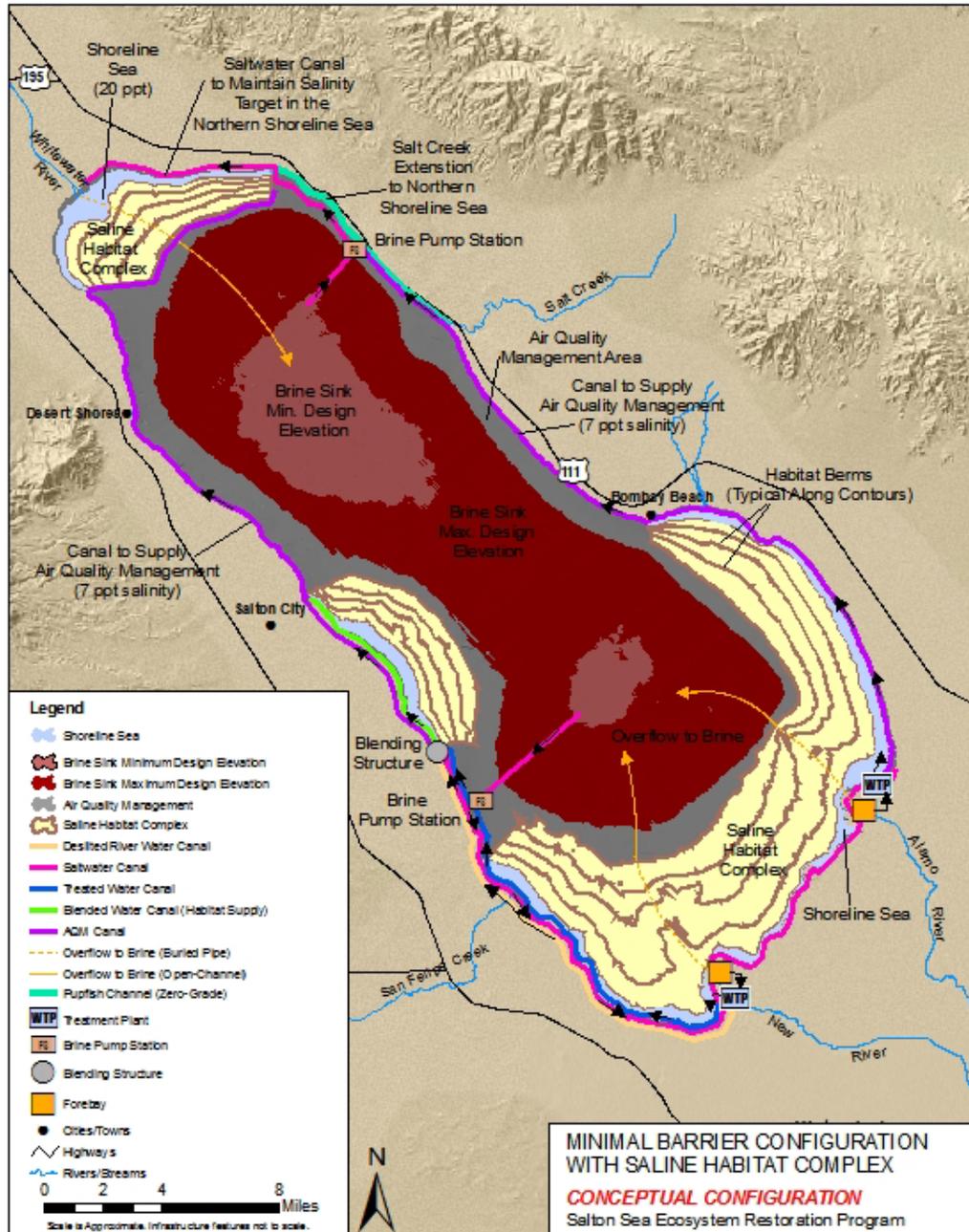
No Action

- ◆ Air Quality Management Below - 235
- ◆ Pupfish Connectivity when Sea Salinity is >90 ppt



Minimum Barrier Alternative

- ◆ **Maximum created Saline Habitat Complex (SHC)**
 - **Up to 75,000 Acres**
- ◆ **Shoreline Seas for Water distribution and Pupfish**
- ◆ **Water Treatment for SHC**
- ◆ **No Deep Marine Sea**



Minimal Barrier Alternative

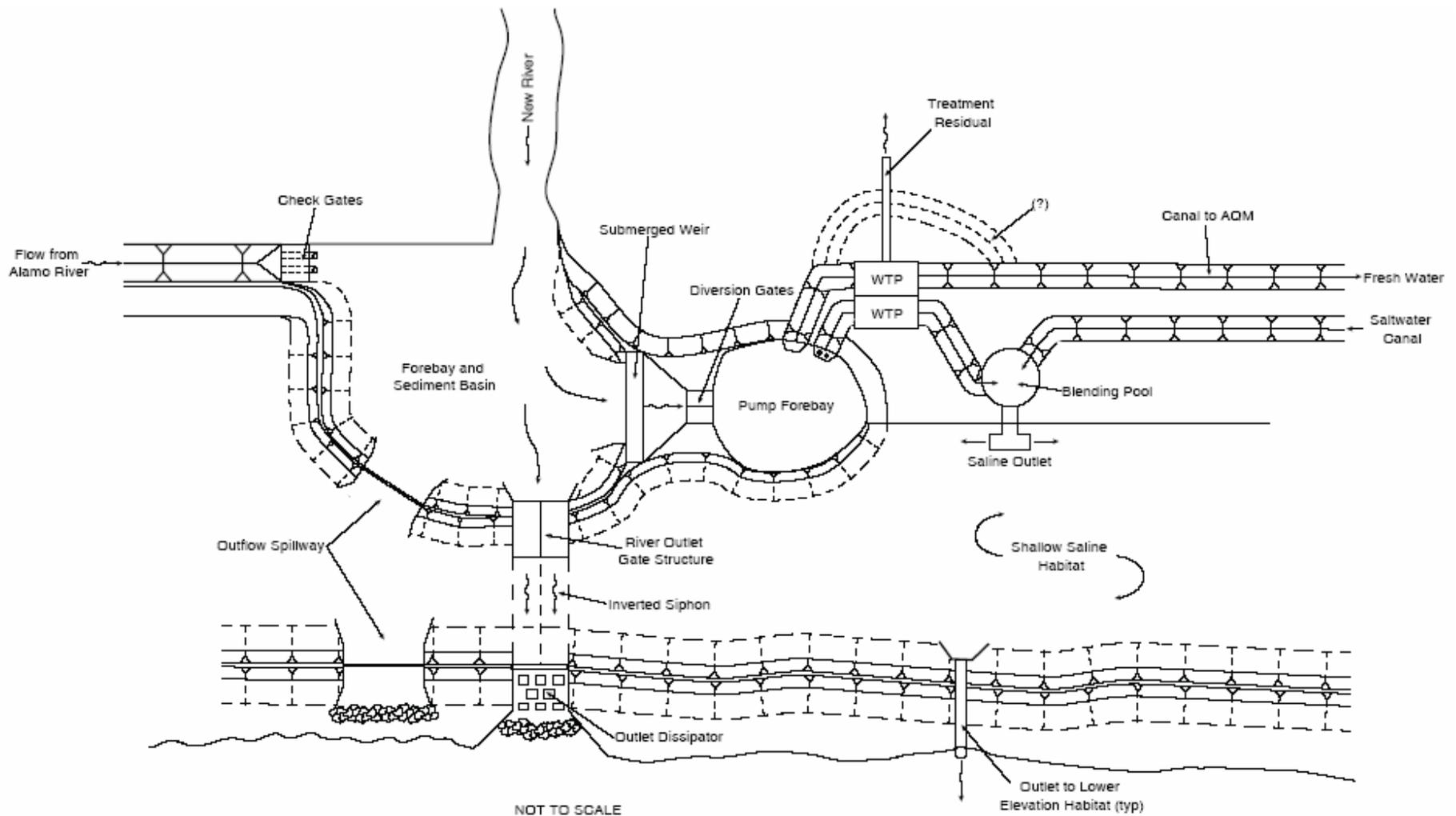
◆ Objectives

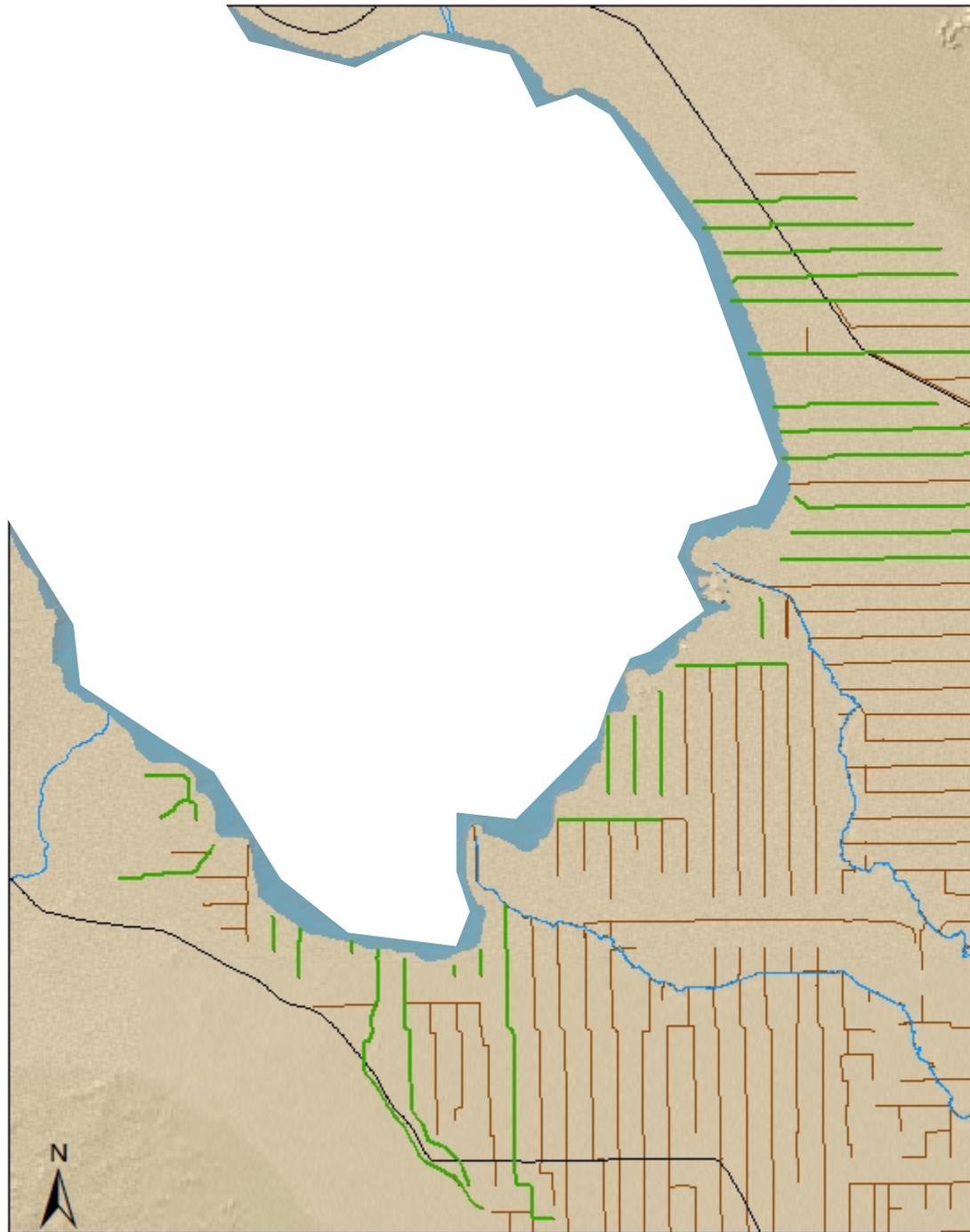
- **Create maximum managed habitat with available water supply**
- **Create habitats in places of maximum habitat value**
- **Create and arrange saline habitats that can replace estuary functions**
- **Provide pupfish connectivity to sea habitat as possible**
- **Provide improved water quality to habitat**

Minimal Barrier – Key Points

- ◆ **Construct perimeter dike for north and south shoreline sea first (extend dike as far as possible)**
- ◆ **Limit inflow to shoreline sea using inflow regulating structures**
- ◆ **Blend brine sink water with (treated) inflows to maintain 20 ppt salinity**
- ◆ **Construct habitat berms for Saline Habitat Complex (SHC) in dry as Sea recedes**
- ◆ **Distribute water to saline habitat complex**
- ◆ **Control SHC inflows so at least 75% area is between 20-60 ppt**
- ◆ **Maintain pupfish connectivity**
- ◆ **Treat drainage water to reduce ecorisk in shoreline sea**

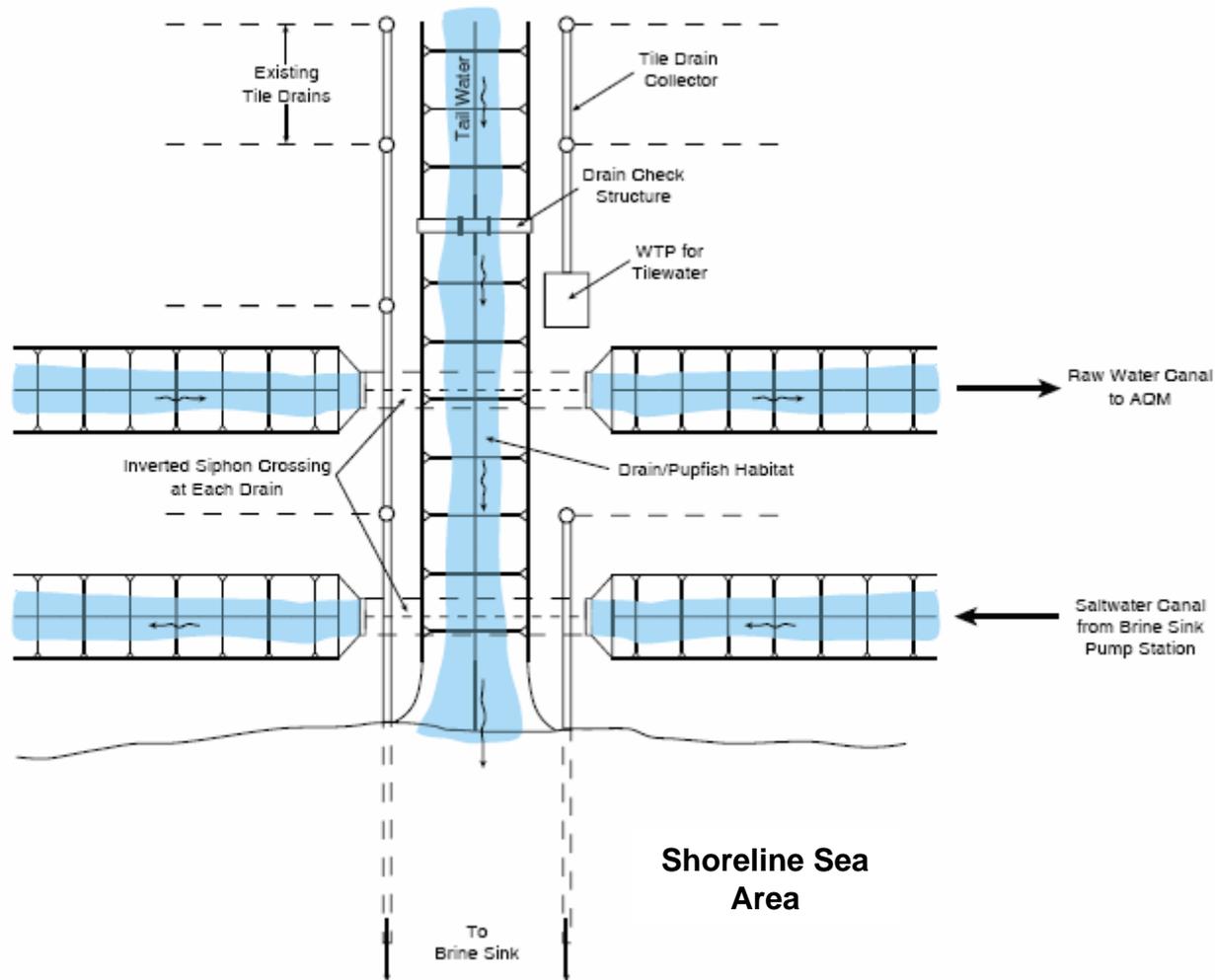
River Inflow Control Structures





Direct
Agricultural
Drainages
could be
significant
inflow to
"Shoreline
Sea"

Shoreline Conveyance of Saltwater and Desilted River Water at Agricultural Drainages for Pupfish Connectivity

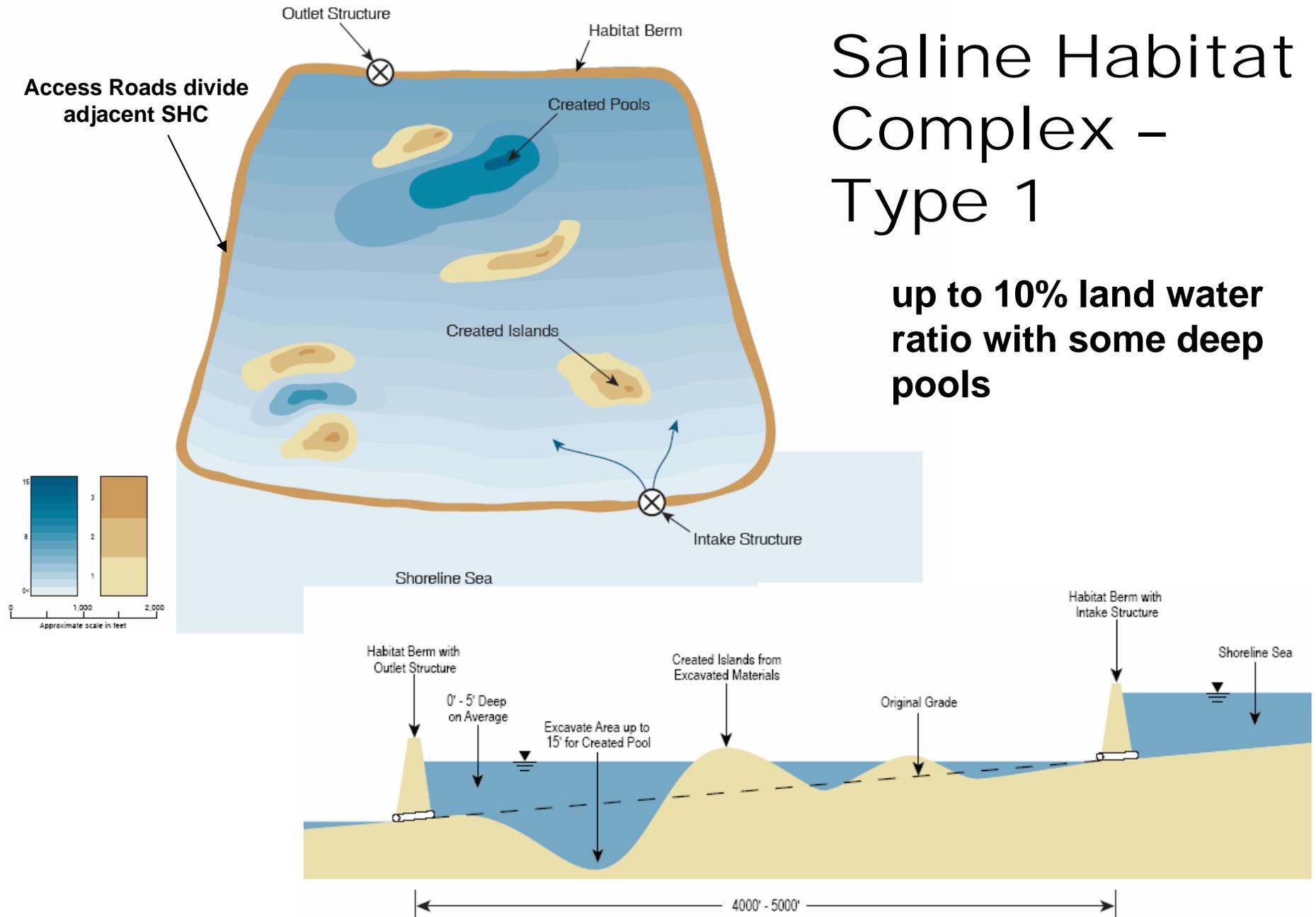


Saline Habitat Complex

- ◆ **Supply is distributed through managed “Shoreline Sea”**
 - Sea serves as pupfish connectivity area
 - Extend dike to capture drainages and pupfish areas
- ◆ **Habitat Complex is created as Sea recedes**
- ◆ **Habitat Berms created along Sea contours**
 - about every 6 feet drop
 - limited height allows simple construction
- ◆ **Various Types of Habitat can be created**
 - salinity, depth, flow
- ◆ **Excavated areas within each SHC can create more habitat features and complexity**
- ◆ **Flows must be managed in each SHC**
 - Provide access to flow control structures

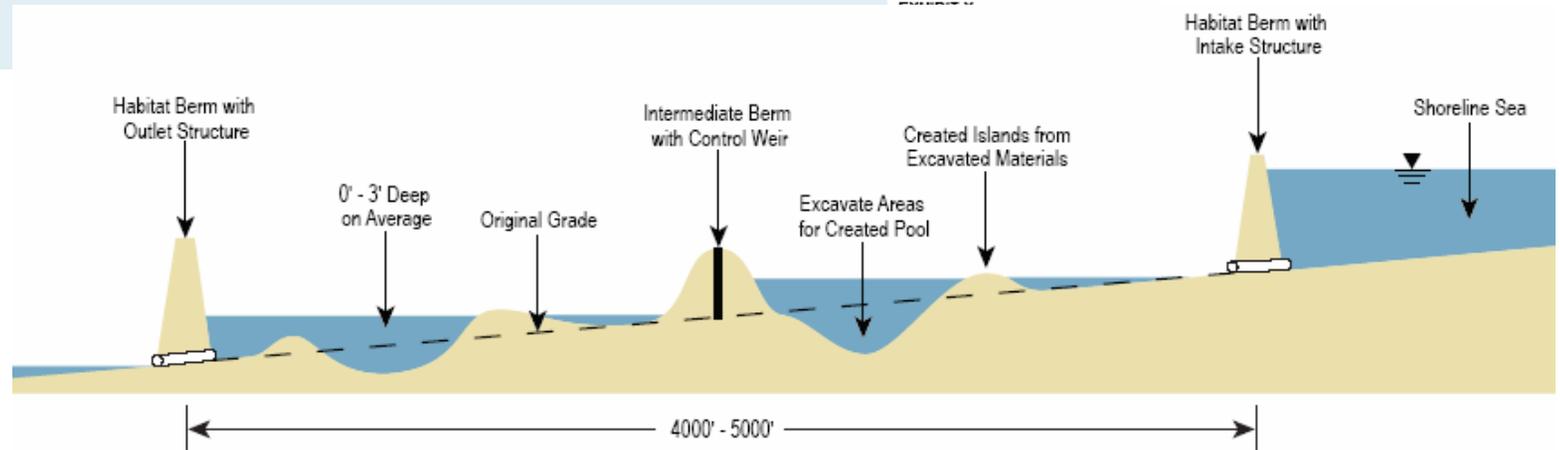
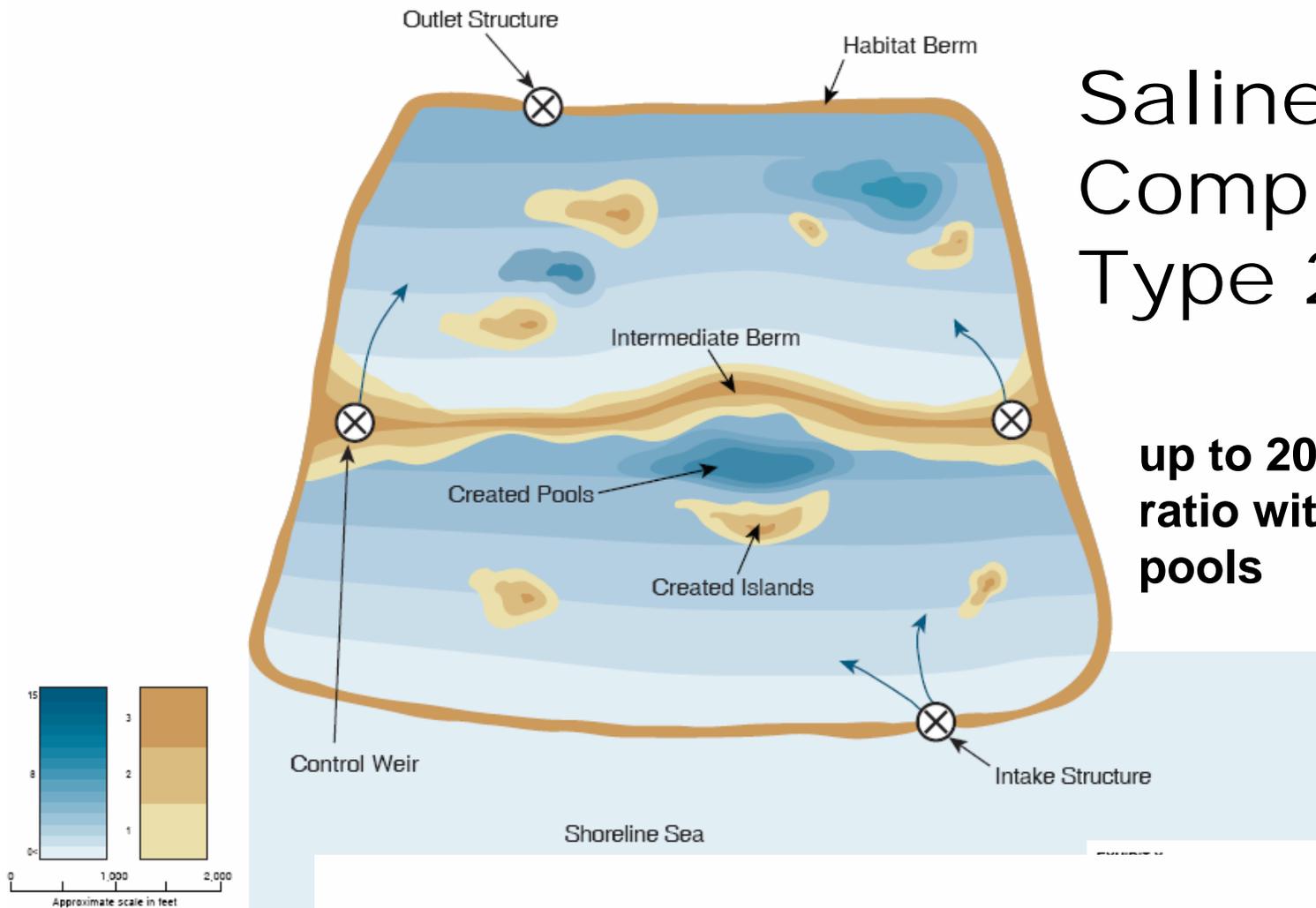
Saline Habitat Complex – Type 1

up to 10% land water ratio with some deep pools



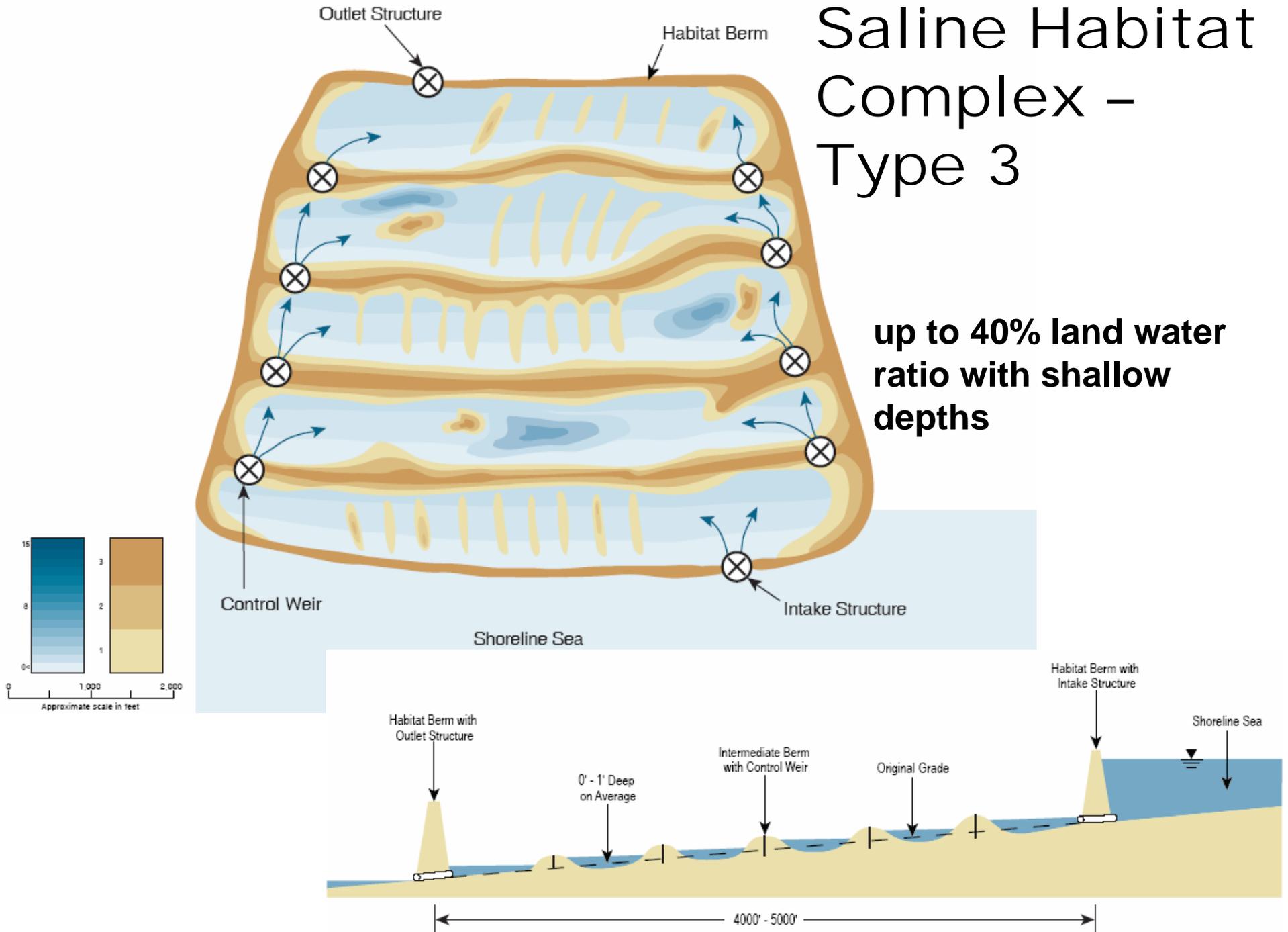
Saline Habitat Complex - Type 2

up to 20% land water ratio with some deeper pools



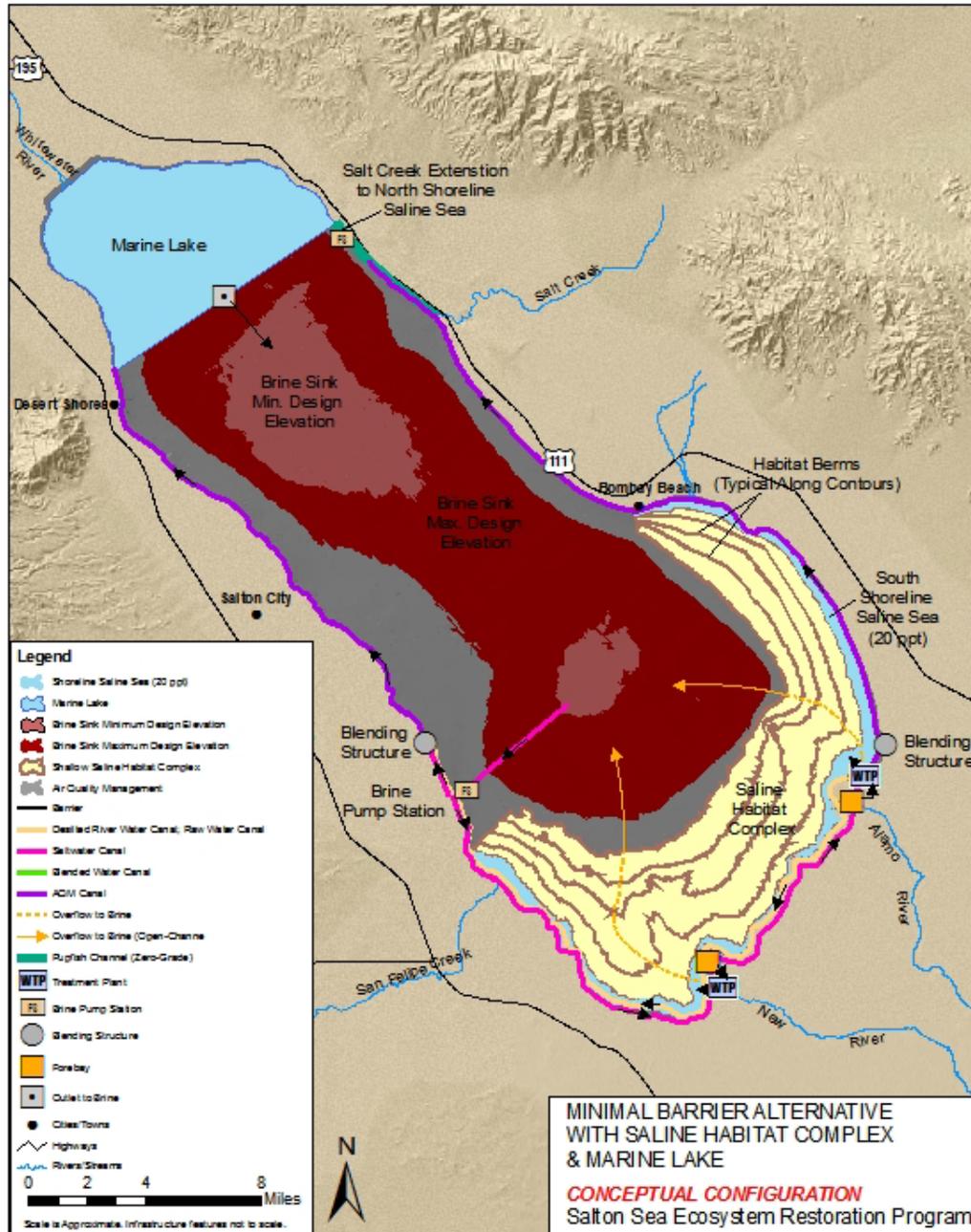
Saline Habitat Complex - Type 3

up to 40% land water ratio with shallow depths



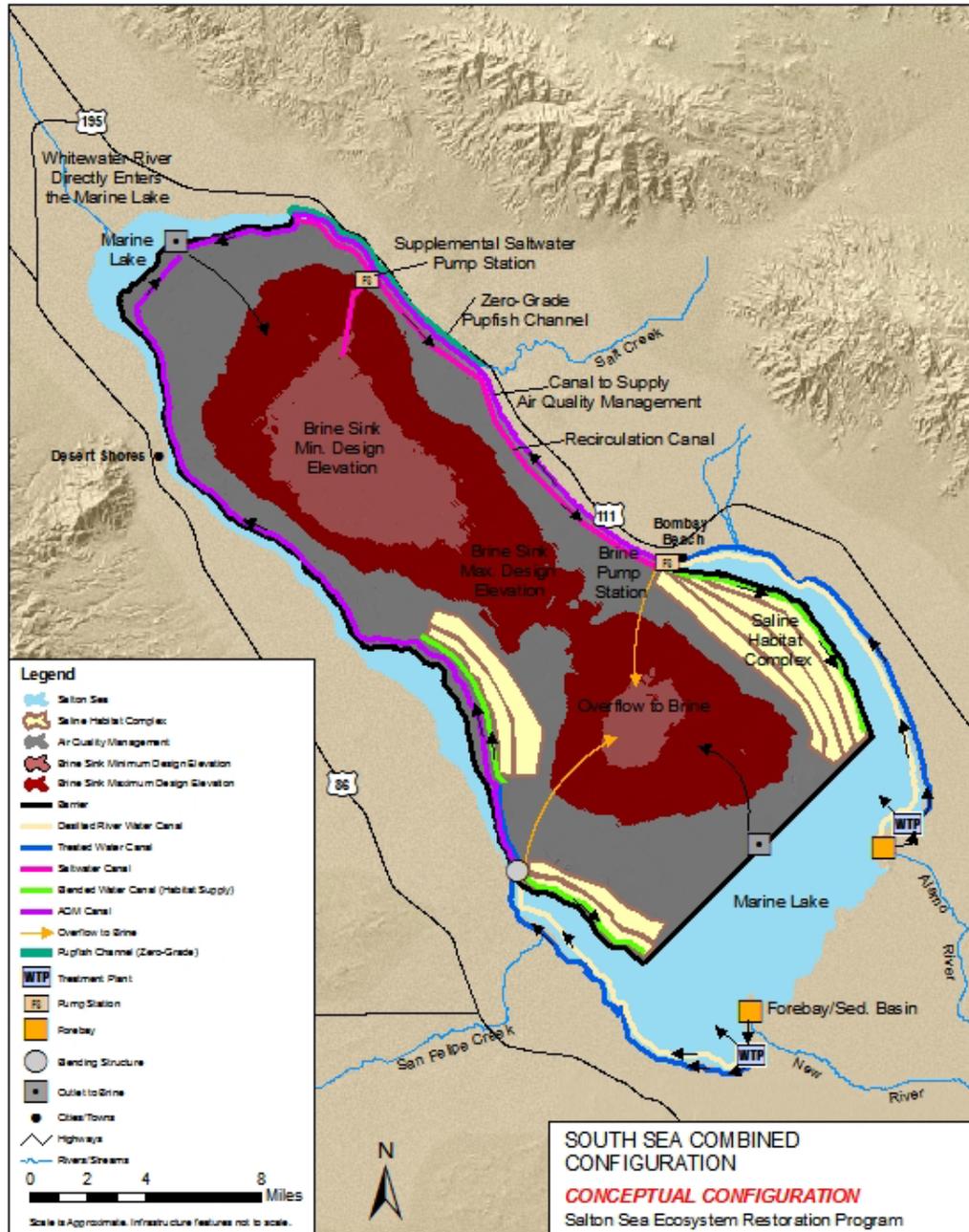
North Sea with SHC

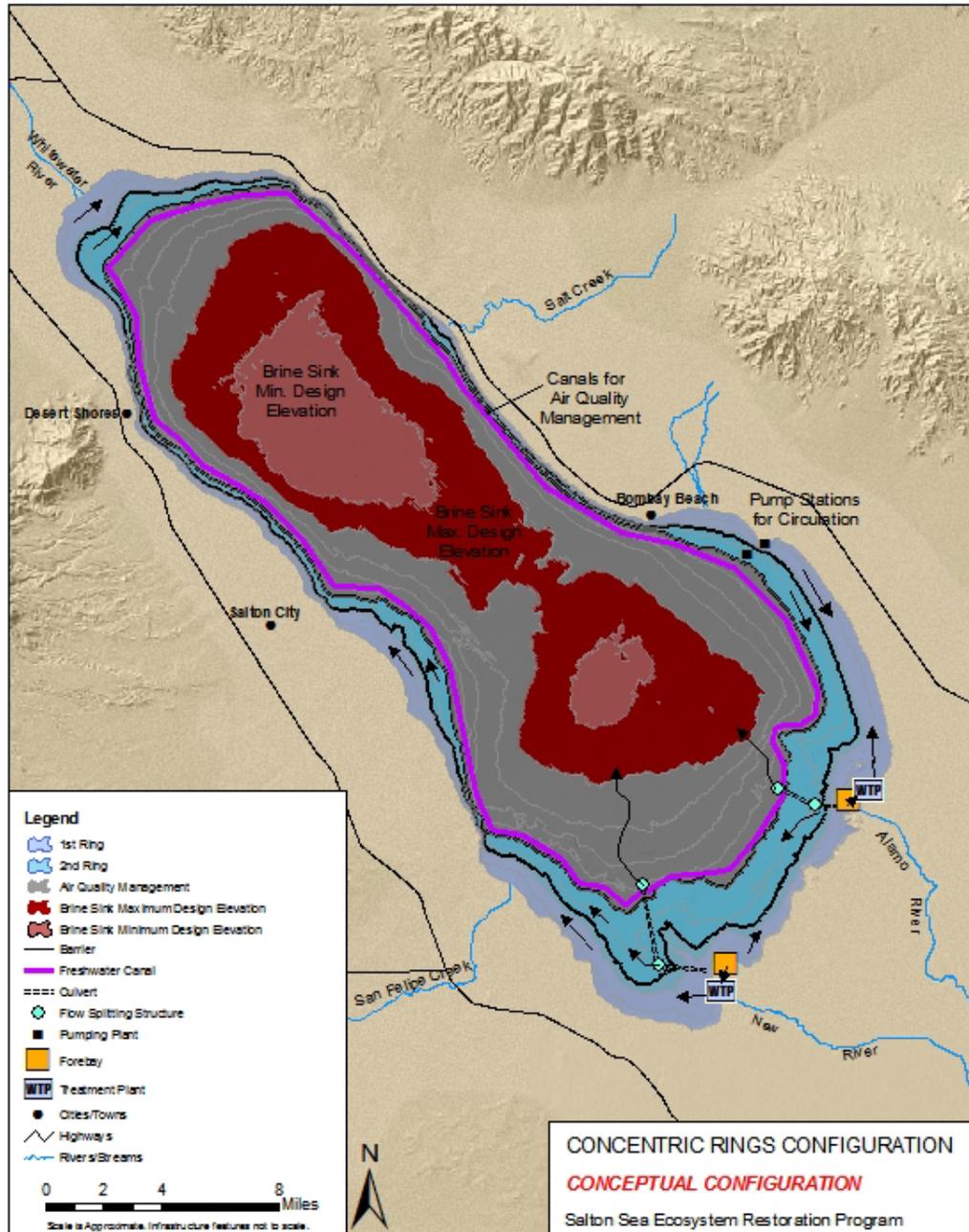
- ◆ Barrier at 13 miles north of mid-Sea
- ◆ 27,000 acre Sea
- ◆ 50,000 Acres SHC (38,000 acres water)
- ◆ Water treatment for Sea and SHC
- ◆ Pupfish connectivity



South Sea Combined with SHC

- ◆ Barrier at 10 miles south of mid-sea
- ◆ 25,000 acres SHC (18,000 ac water)
- ◆ Recirculation
- ◆ Water treatment for Sea and SHC
- ◆ Pupfish connectivity

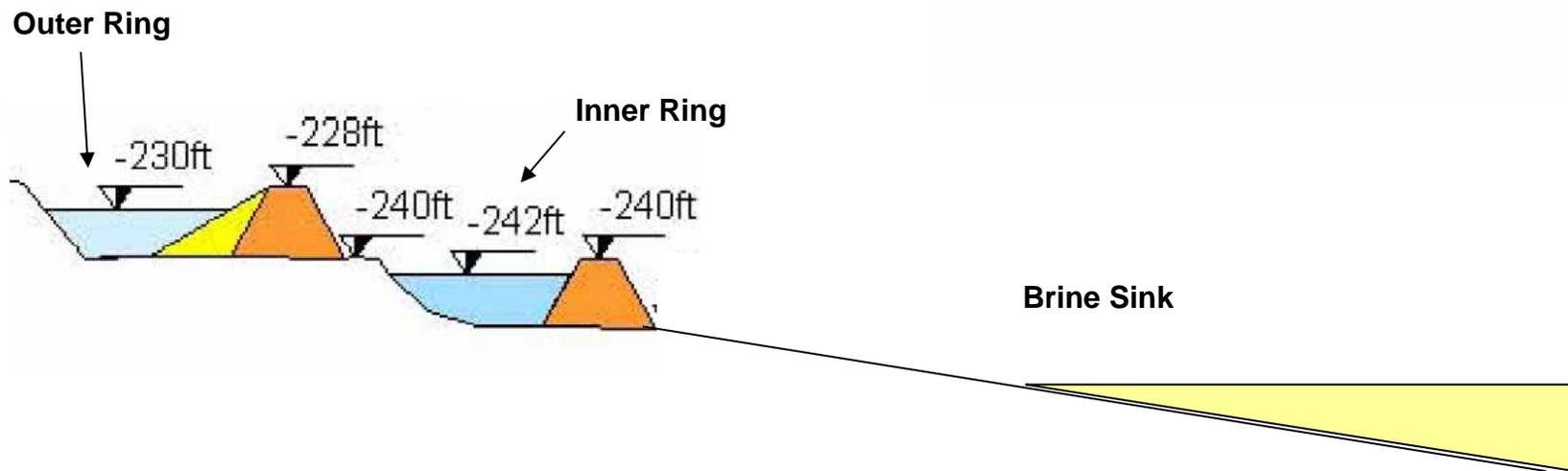




Concentric Rings

- ◆ **Two Sea rings**
 - 20 ppt outer
 - 35 ppt inner
- ◆ **60,000 Acre Seas**
- ◆ **Habitat within Sea rings**
- ◆ **Water treatment for Sea**
- ◆ **Recirculation**
- ◆ **Pupfish Connectivity**

Concentric Rings Section



Concentric Rings – Key Points

- ◆ **Construct outer barrier first**
 - Initial construction in wet
- ◆ **Limit inflow to each ring for salinity control**
 - Requires forebay basin and flow control at river confluences
 - Bypass excess inflows to Brine Sink
- ◆ **Provide circulation to achieve minimum 20 ppt salinity in entire ring**
 - 300 cfs pump station in ring to increase Alamo and New River salinity
- ◆ **Create habitat within Sea rings**
- ◆ **Construct downstream perimeter dikes as Sea recedes**
- ◆ **Geotubes not being considered at this time**

Barriers

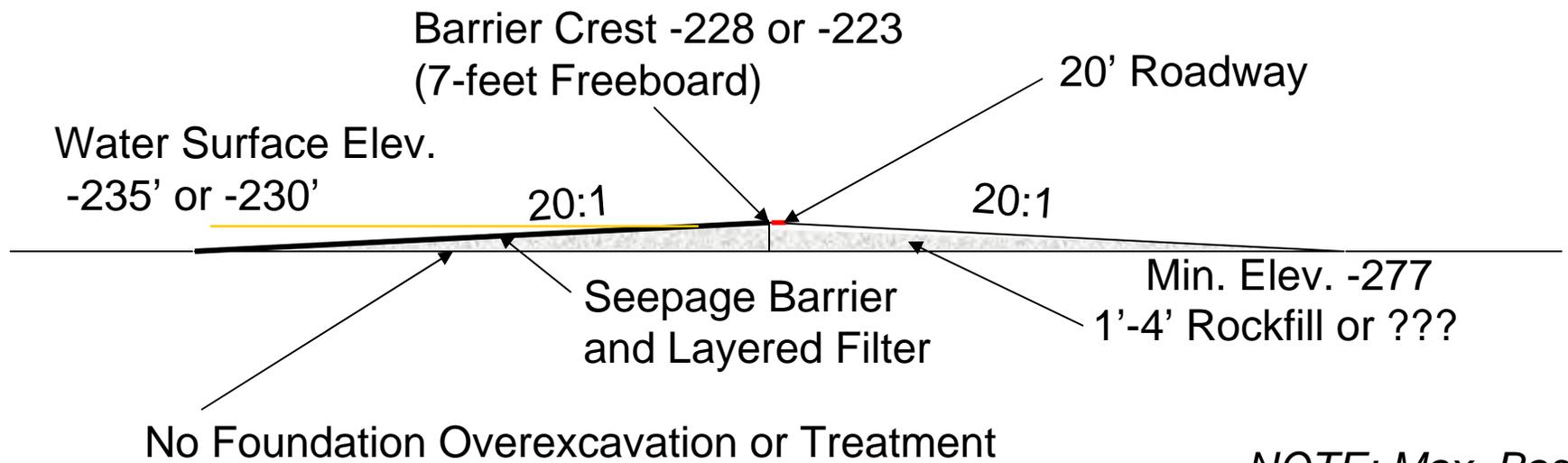
◆ Major structure across Sea

- Between 20 and 55 feet tall (plus over excavation)
- Division of Safety of Dams jurisdiction
- USBR Public Protection Guidelines

◆ Design Criteria

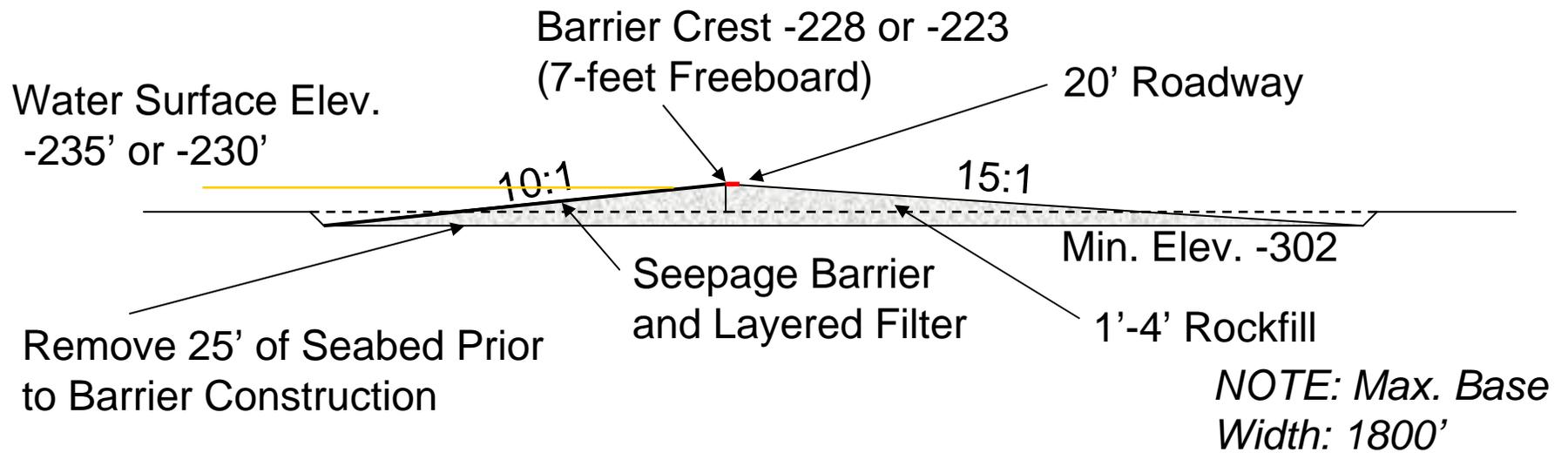
- Seismic
- Settlement
- Seepage
- Offsets
- Flooding/overtopping
- Constructability

Proposed Barrier Section

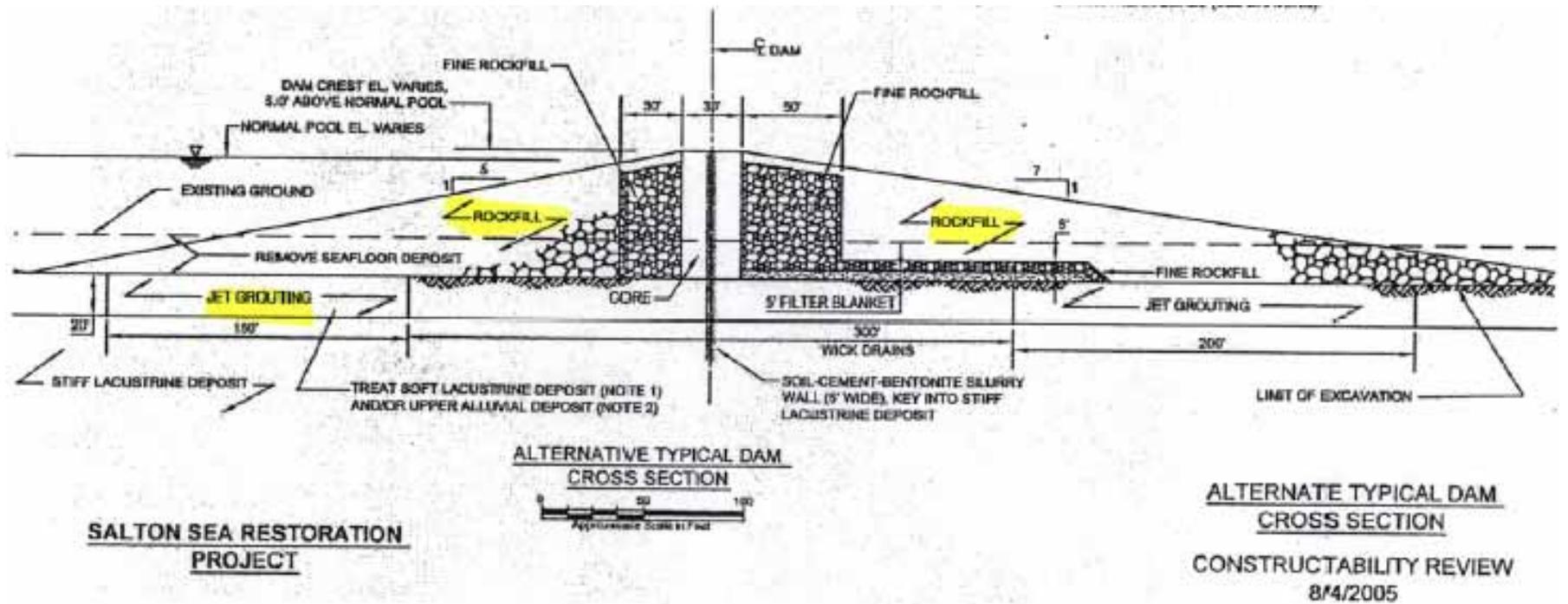


*NOTE: Max. Base
Width: 2000'*

Alternate Barrier Section



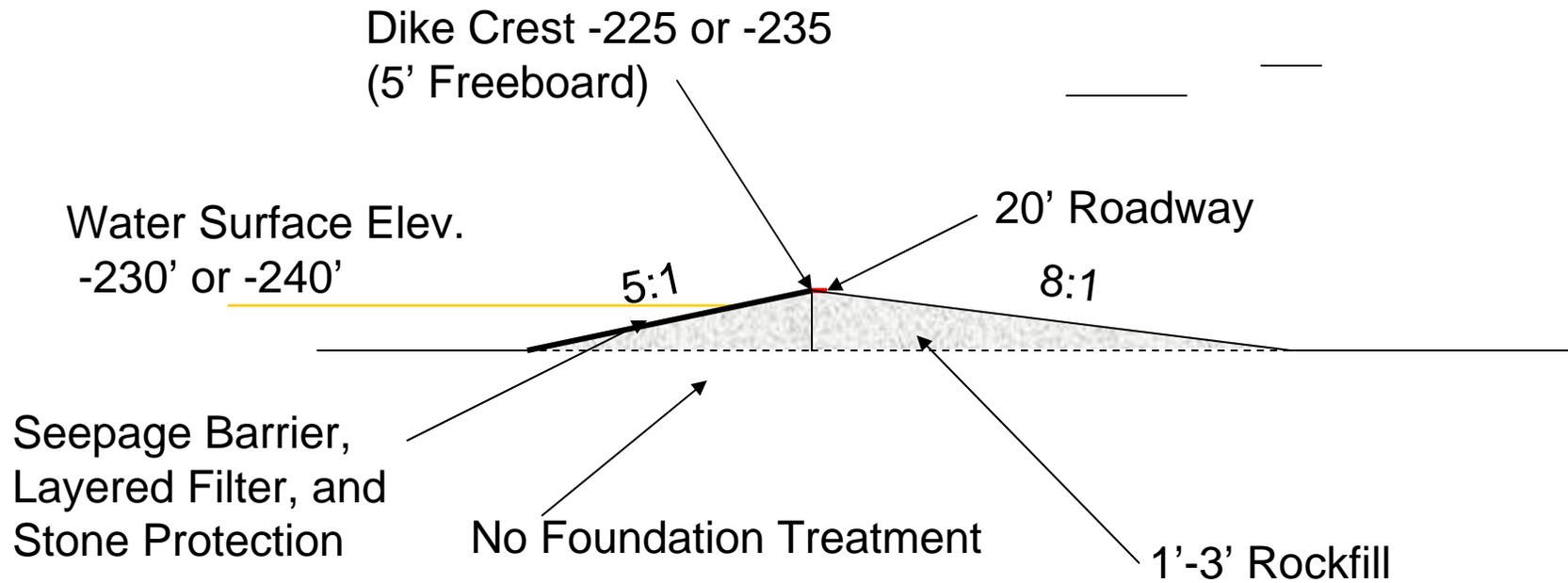
USBR Barrier Dam Alternative



Perimeter Dikes

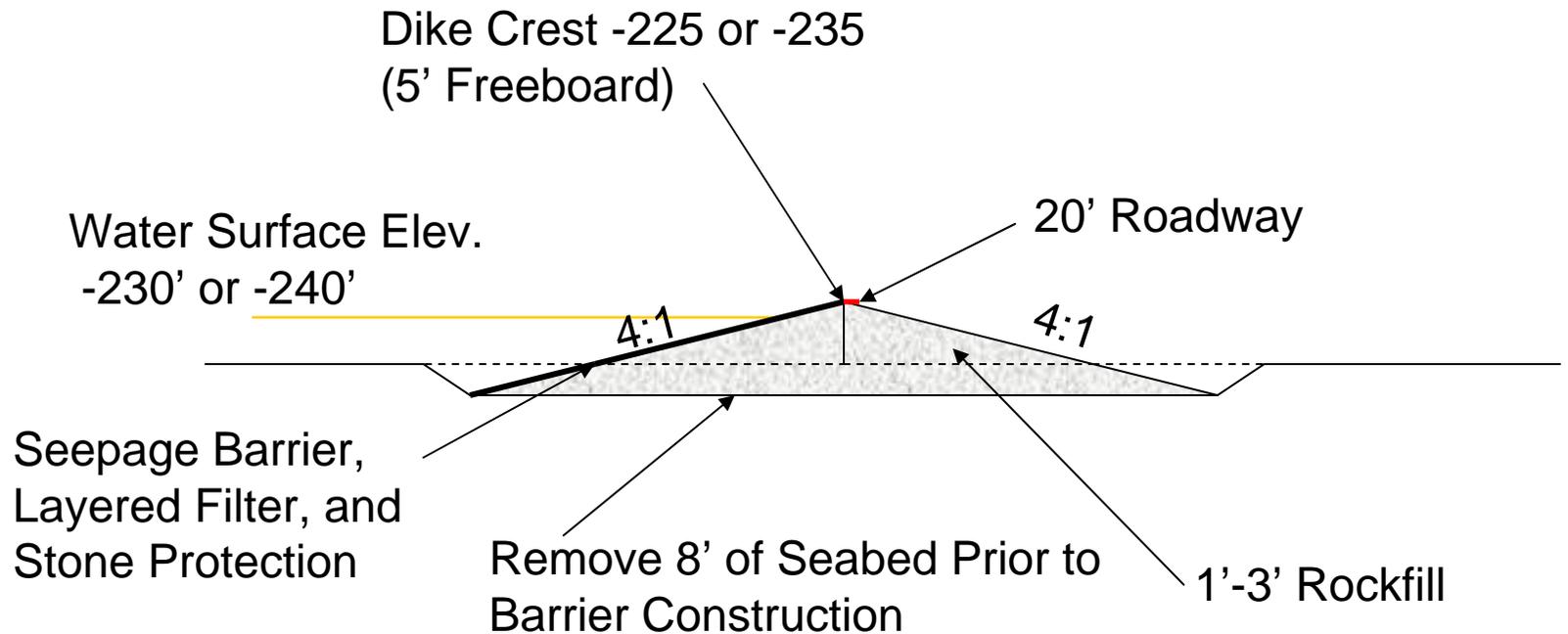
- ◆ **Impounds significant water volume but height is 15 - 20 feet max. (water less than 15 feet high)**
- ◆ **Must satisfy DSOD and USBR Public Protection Guidelines Standards**
- ◆ **Used in Concentric Rings, Combined configurations, and in Min. Barrier (Shoreline Sea only)**

Proposed Perimeter Dike Section (15' and less)



*NOTE: Max. Base
Width: 360'*

Alternate Perimeter Dike Section (15' and less)

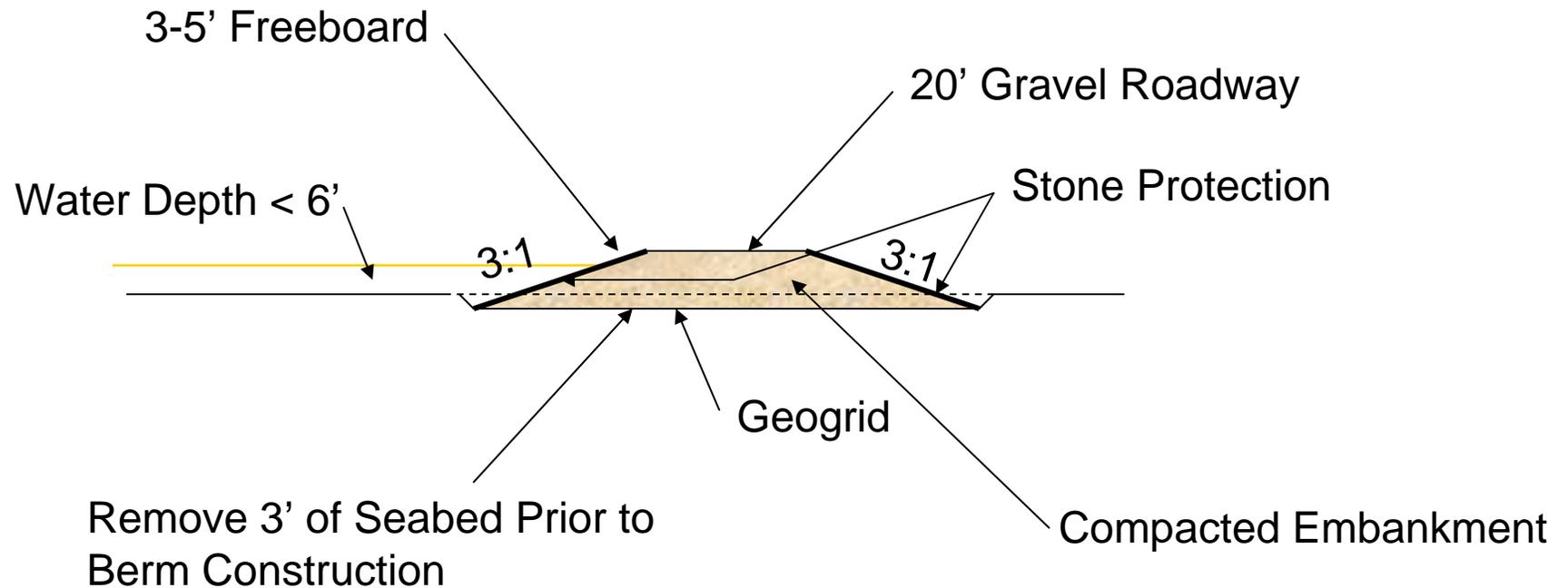


*NOTE: Max. Base
Width: 200'*

Habitat Berms

- ◆ **Constructed in the dry**
- ◆ **Not DSOD jurisdictional**
- ◆ **Minimal loss of facility or habitat if failure**
- ◆ **Local compacted embankment**
- ◆ **Used in Saline Habitat Complex (Main Berms)**

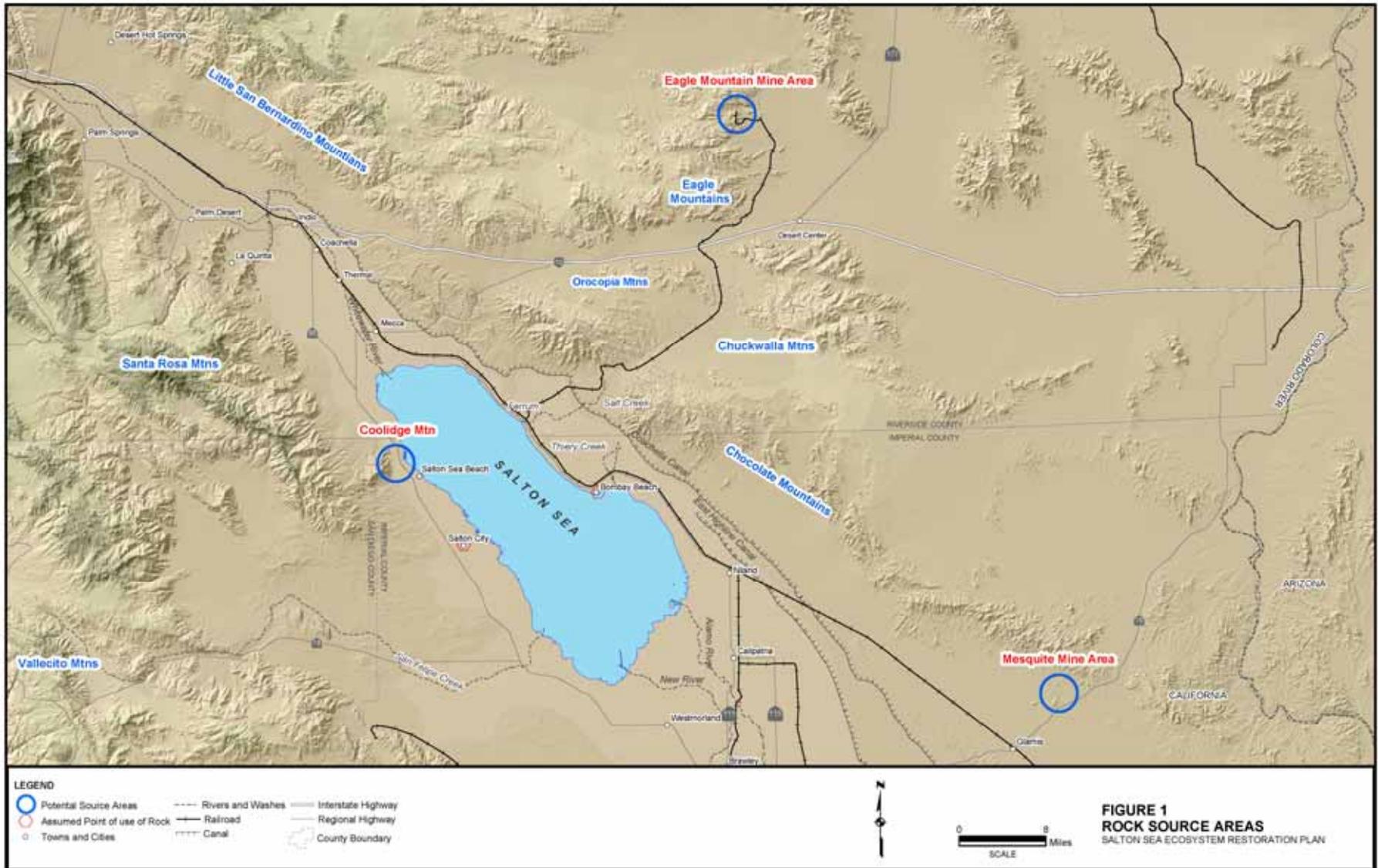
Habitat Berm ($<10'$ and Dry Construction)



Challenges

- ◆ **Barrier and Perimeter Dike quantities may range from 60 to 130 Million Cubic Yards (DWR Design)**
 - Majority assumed “well graded” rock from 1 to 4 foot in diameter
 - Equipment limitations
- ◆ **Quarry**
 - Each Side?
 - Distance
 - Methods/Handling
- ◆ **Rock placement**
 - Water
 - Land
- ◆ **Production rates on rockfill**
 - 5 MCY per year may be possible

Rock sources under investigation



Challenges

◆ Foundation

- Lack of Data / Data extrapolation
- Sea floor deposits (organics)
- Overexcavation
- Treatment
- Settlement
- Liquifaction Potential

◆ Dredging Disposal

- In-Sea Disposal
- Use as Habitat

Challenges

◆ Air Quality

- **Construction Emmissions on Rock Transport ONLY**
 - ❖ May take 20+ years to transport 100 MCY rock to site by truck (20 miles RT)
- **Use of electric conveyors less emmissive, but Rock may be too large**

◆ Schedule

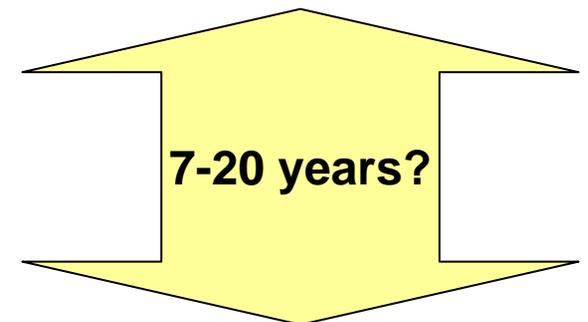
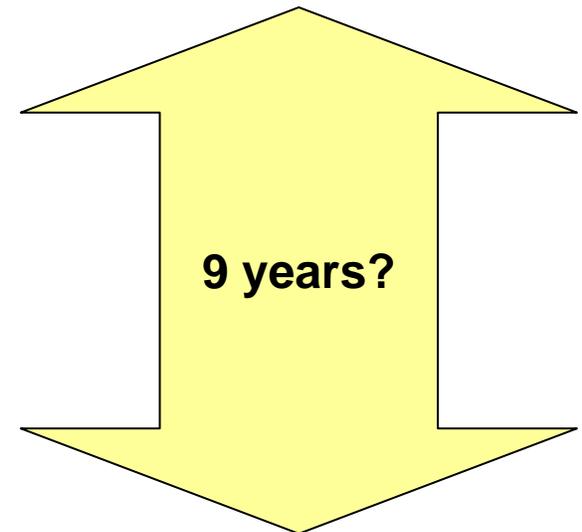
- **Delayed habitat benefits**
- **Degraded water quality**
- **Construction methods**

Project Phasing

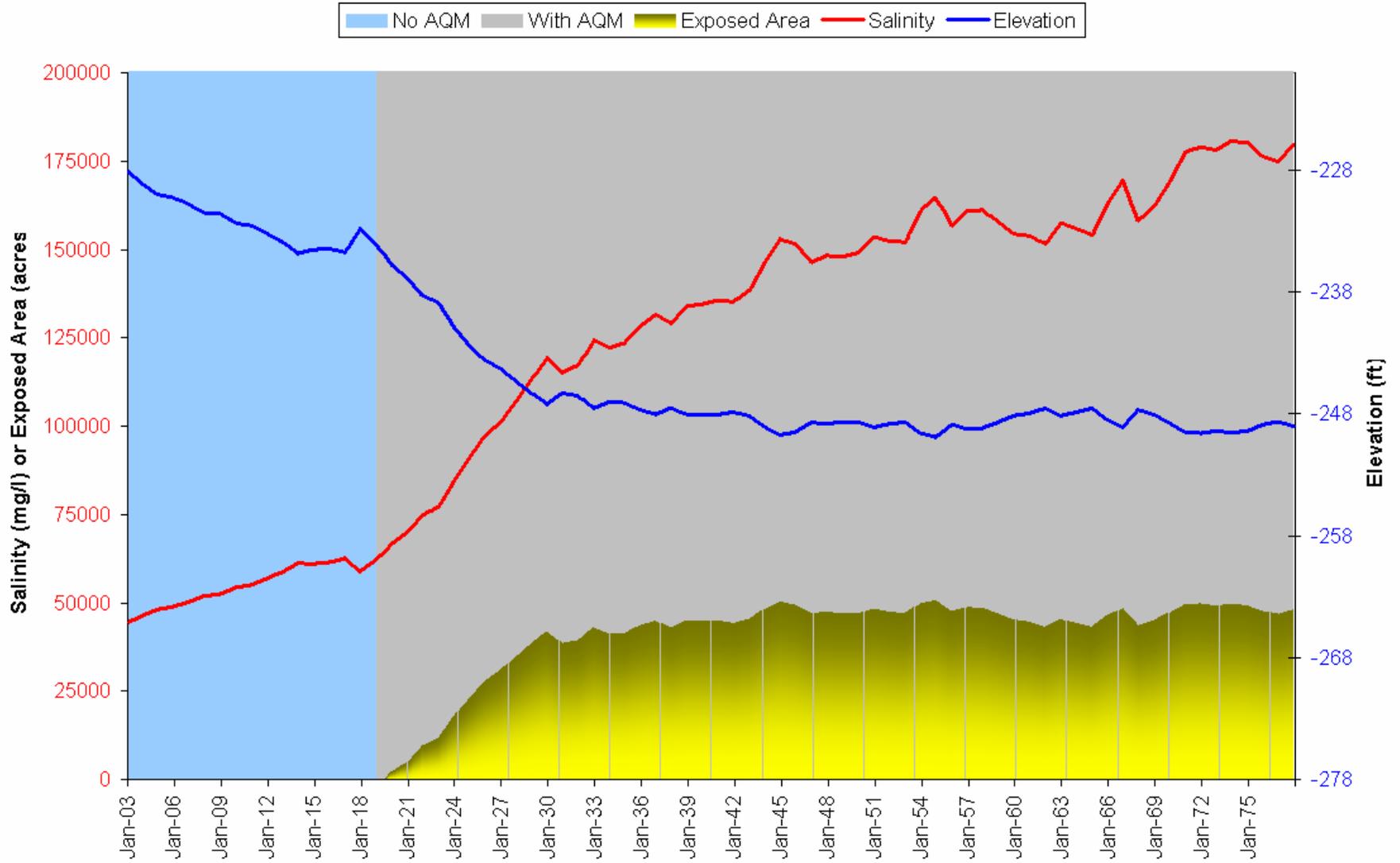
◆ Schedule

- PEIR with Preferred Alternative
- Project Specific EIR
- Preliminary and Final Design
- Financing
- Construction Bids/Award
- Permits

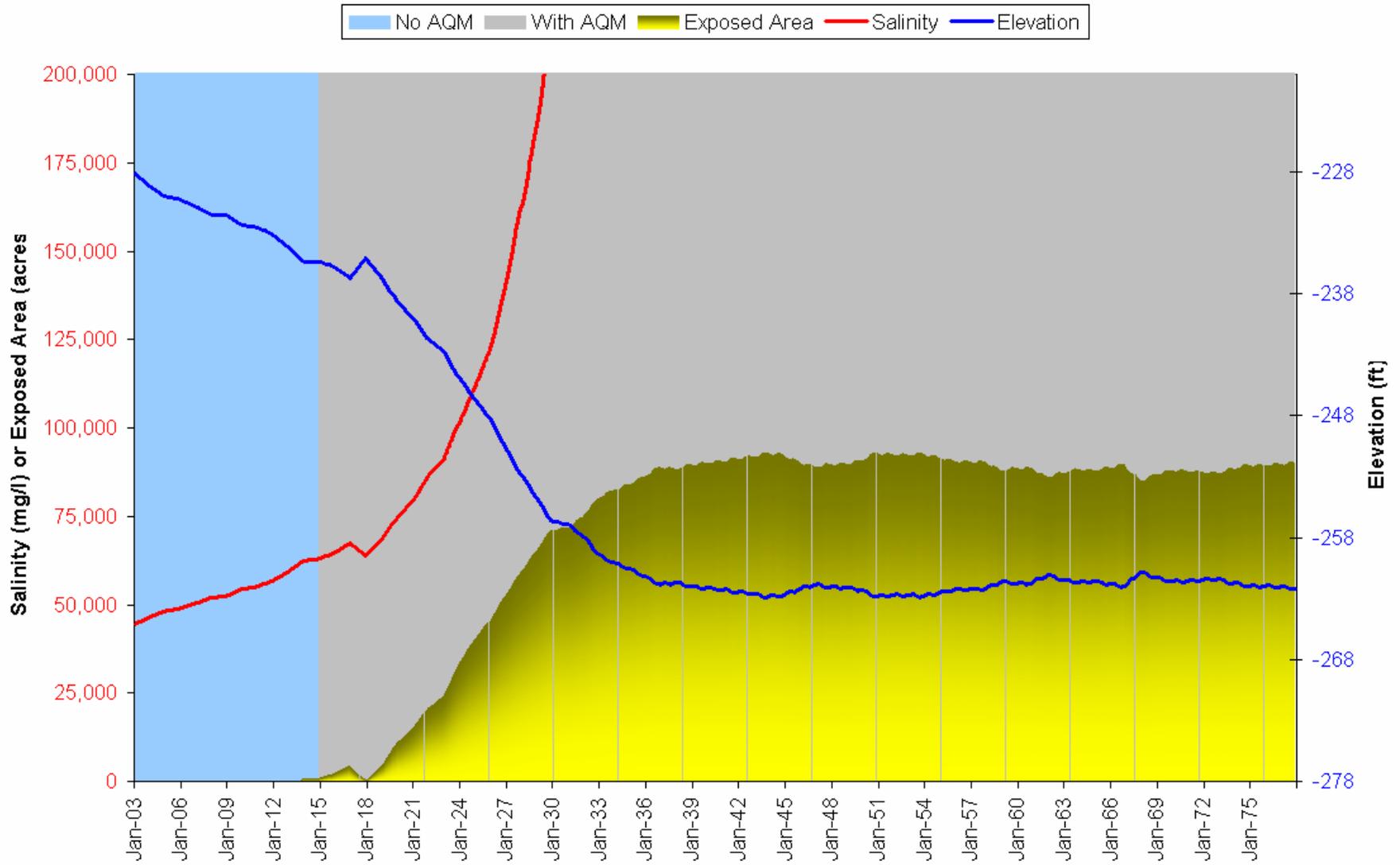
- Mobilization
- Begin Construction
- End Initial Construction



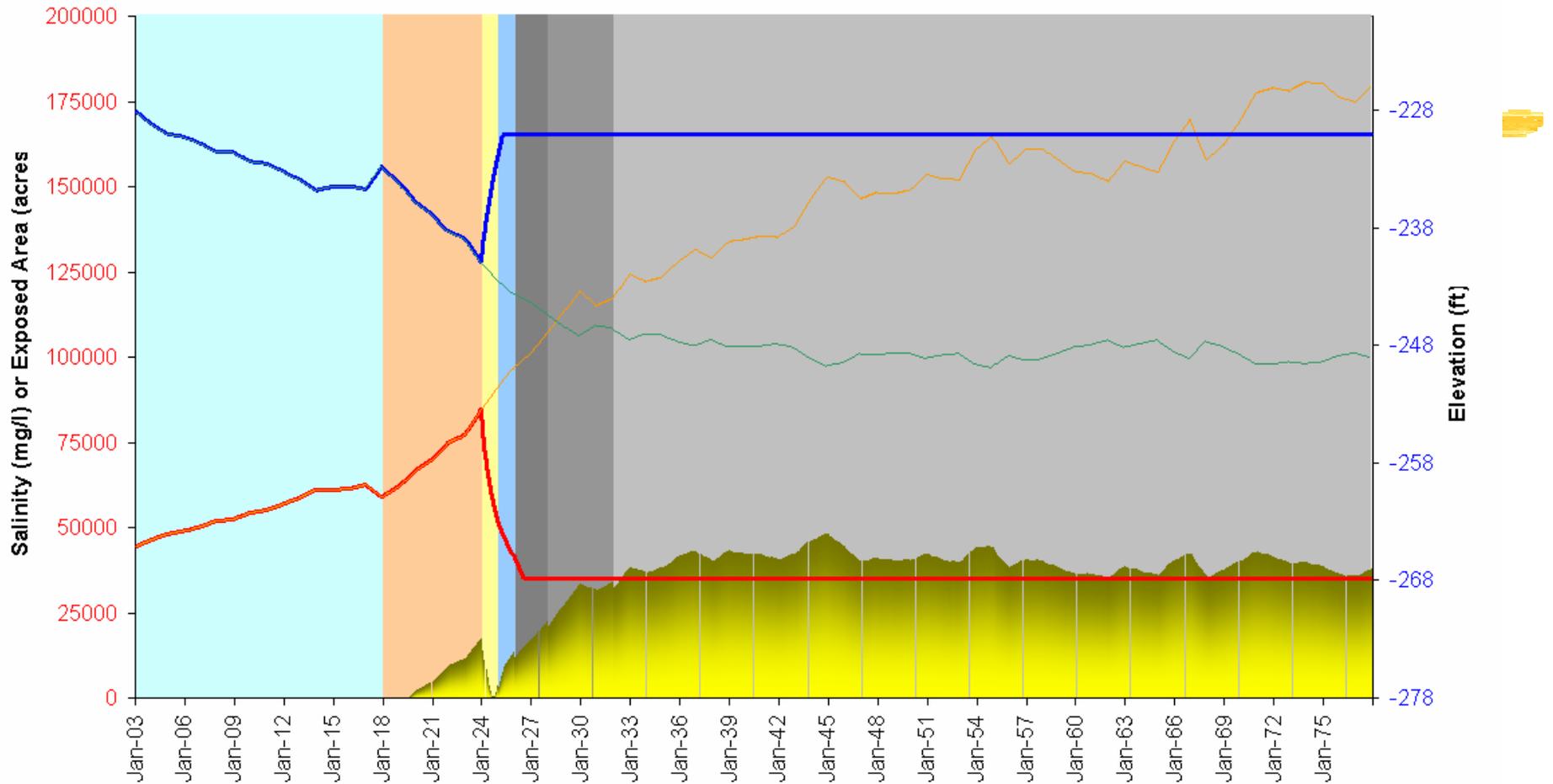
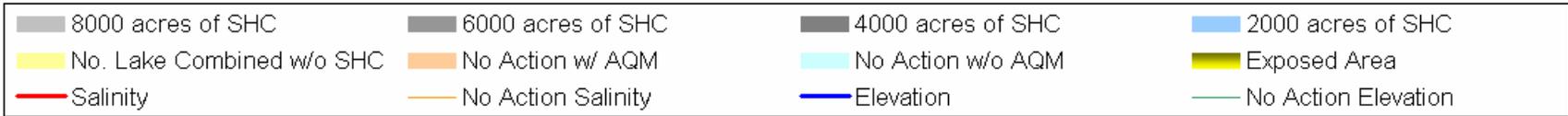
No Action Alternative



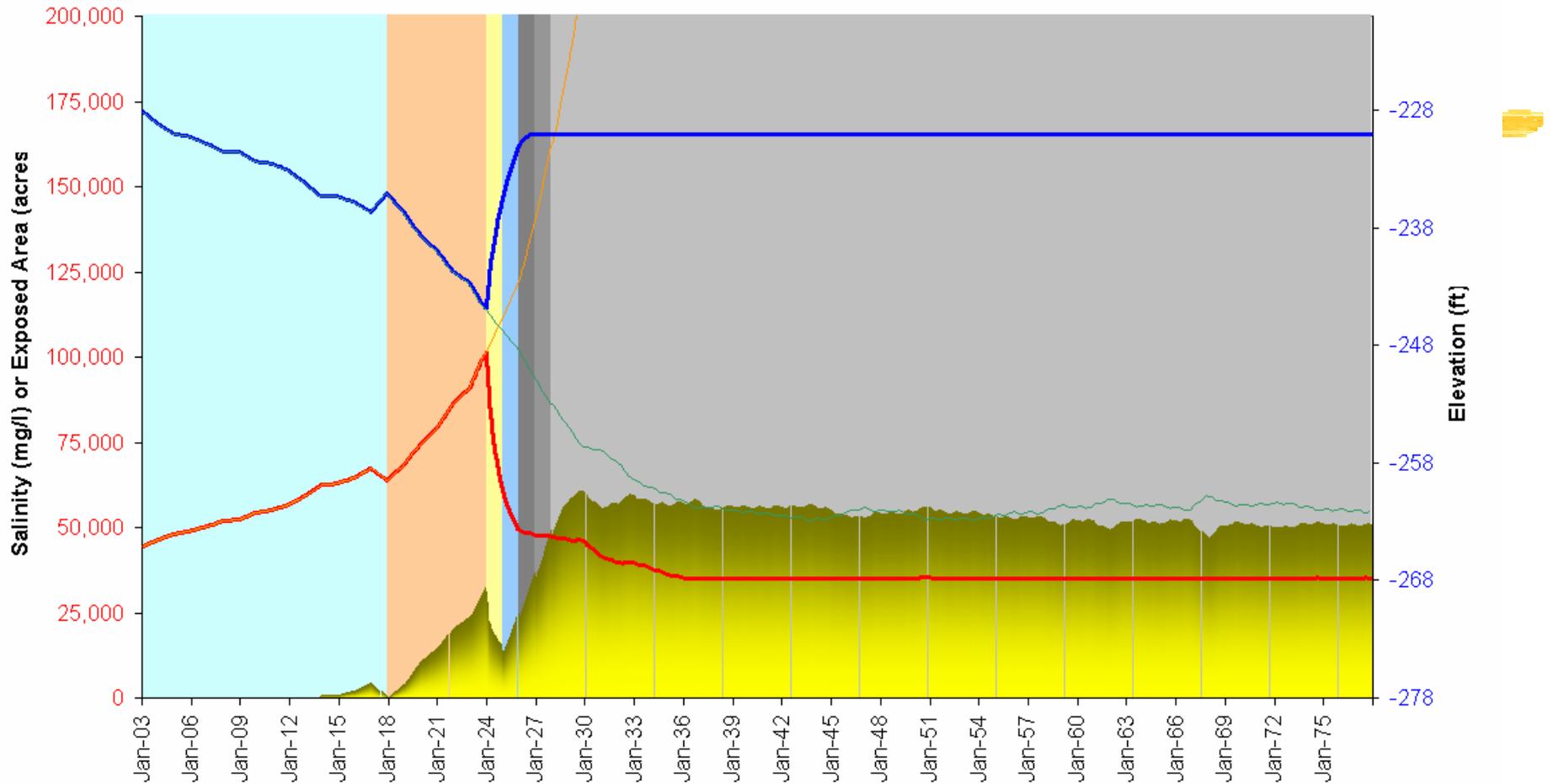
No Action Alternative (640 kaf/yr inflows)



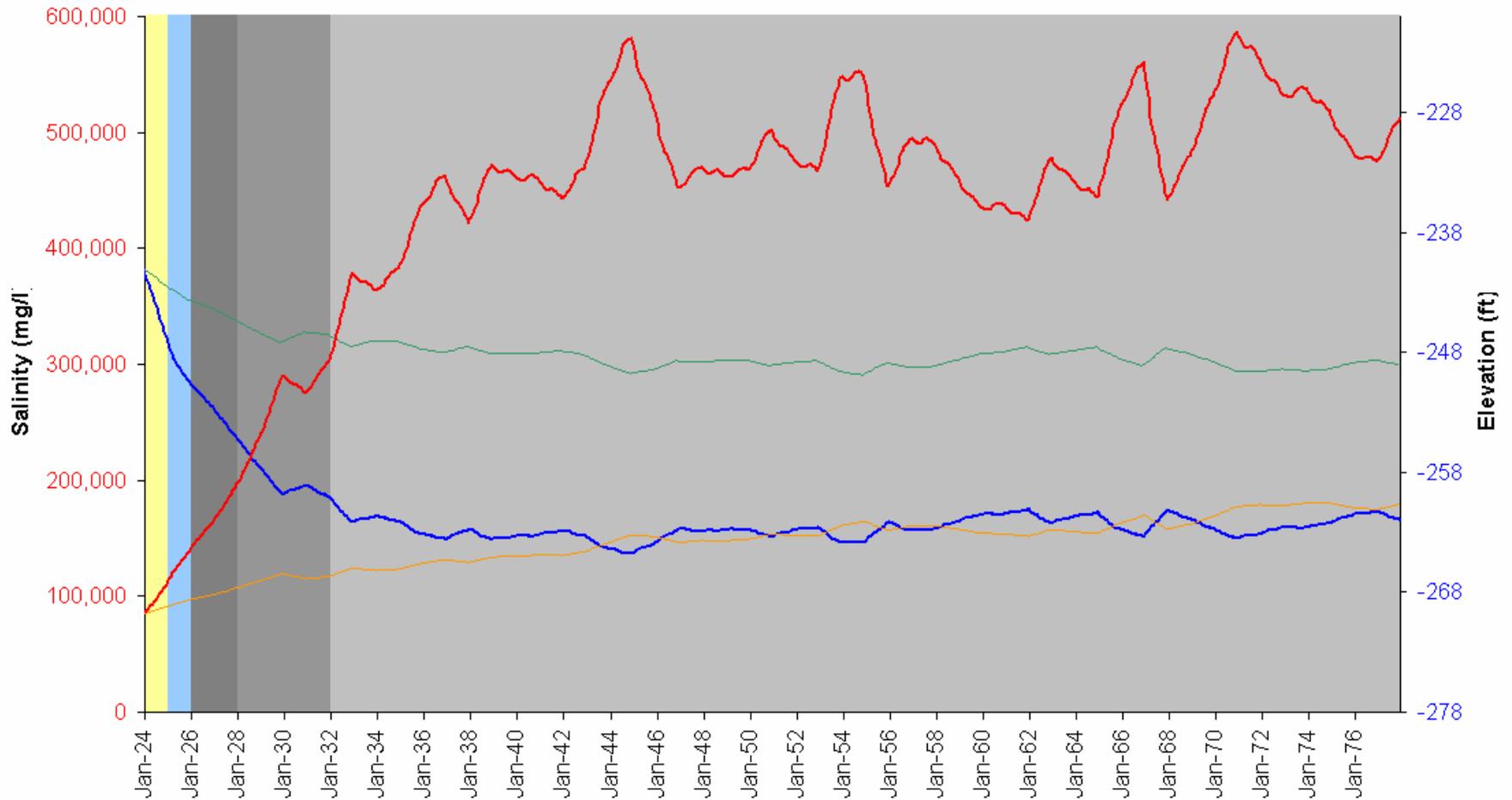
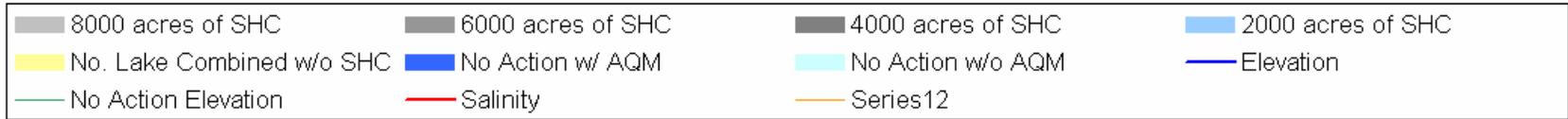
North Sea Combined Alternative SEA Chart



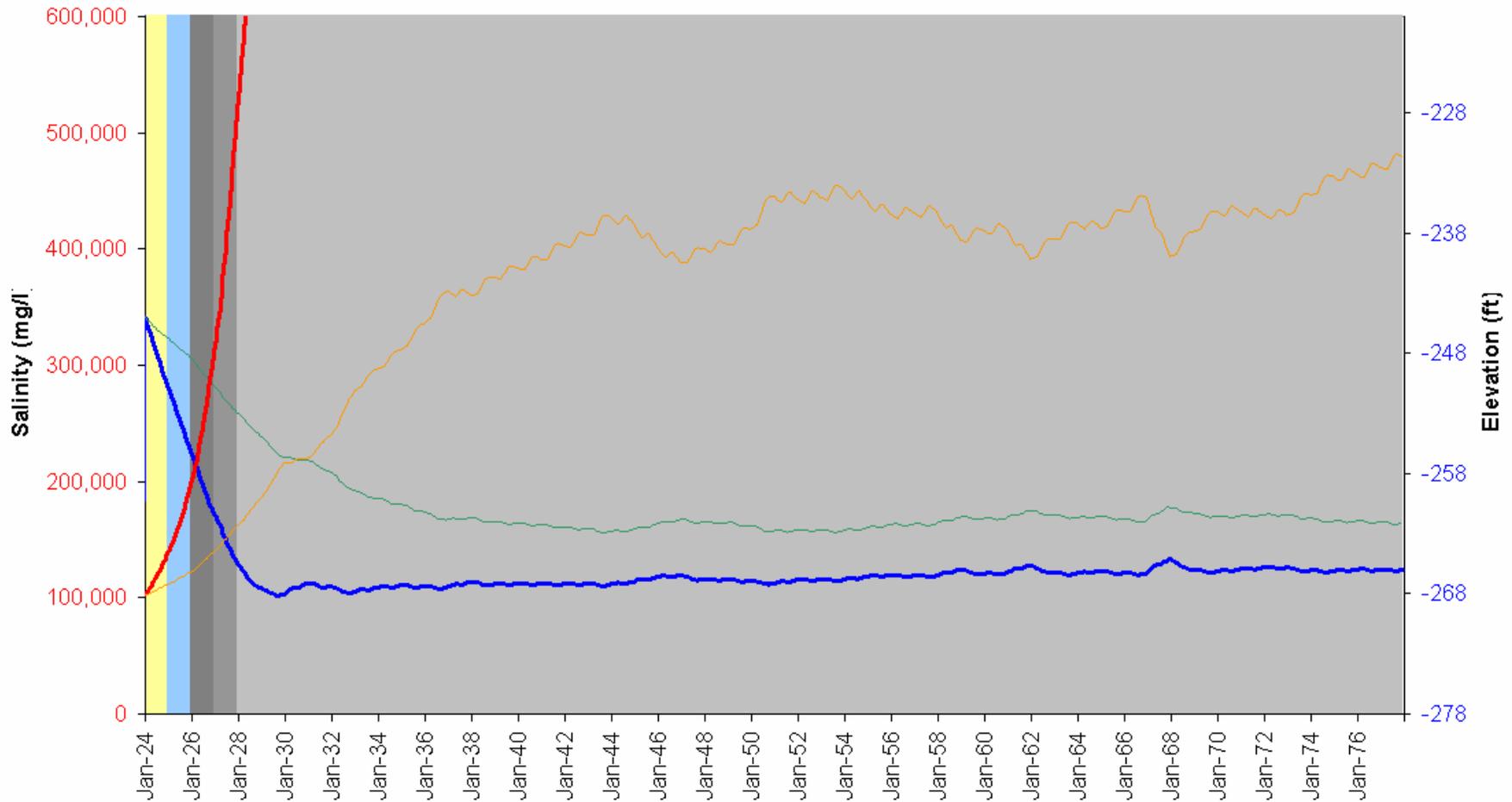
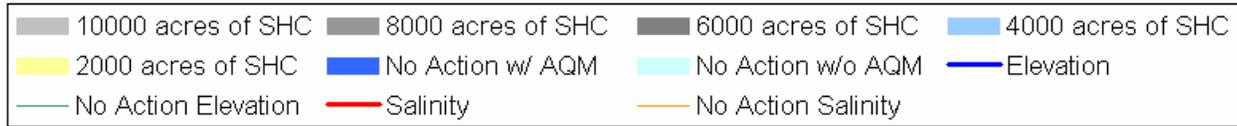
North Sea Combined Alternative SEA (640 kaf/yr inflows)



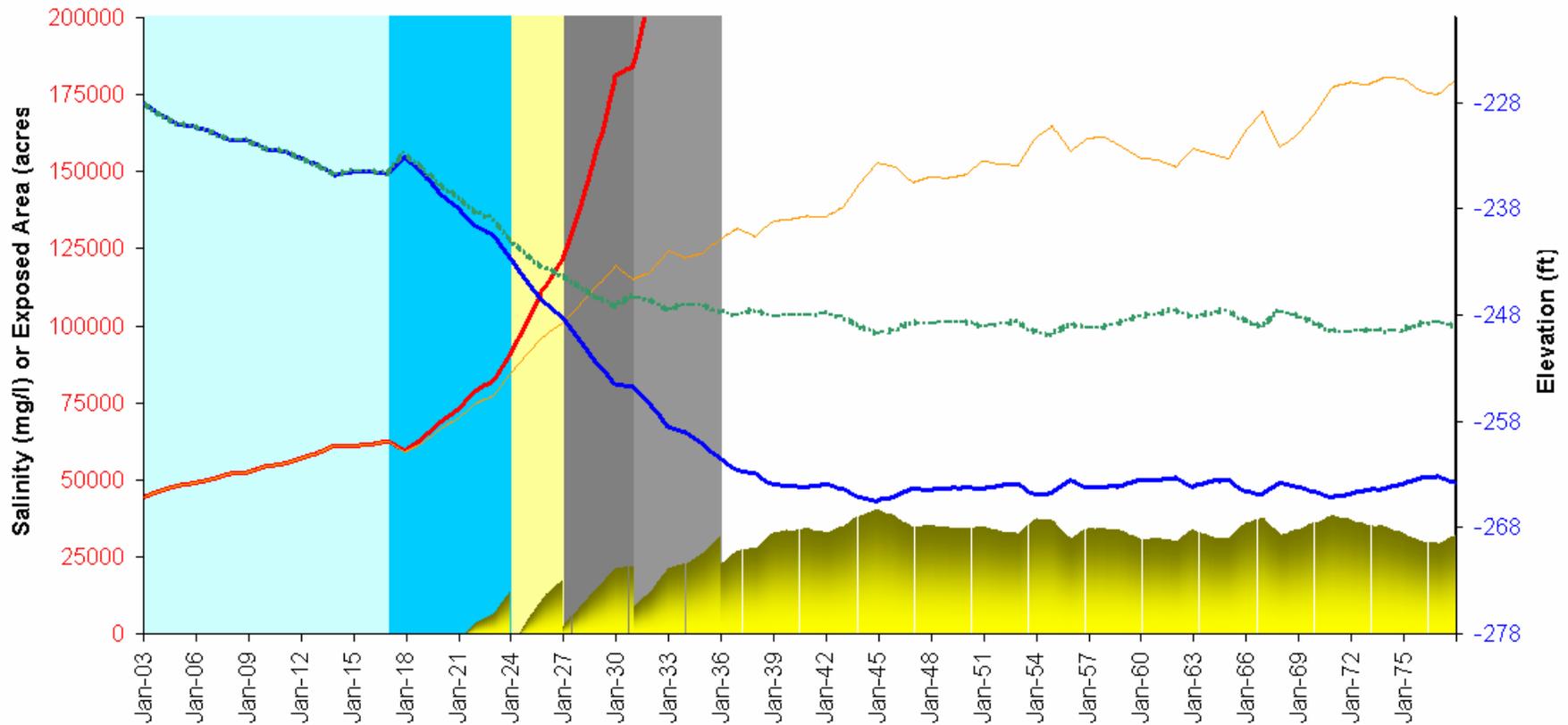
North Sea Combined Alternative BRINE Chart



North Sea Combined Alternative BRINE (640 kaf/yr inflows)



Minimum Barrier Alternative SEA chart



Minimum Barrier Alternative (640 kaf/yr inflows)

