

**From:** [Eddie Bartley](#)  
**To:** [SaltonSeaComments;](#)  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Comments on Draft PEIR for Salton Sea  
**Date:** Tuesday, January 09, 2007 1:58:16 PM  
**Attachments:** [att22fb4.jpg](#)

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January 9, 2007

Attn: Dale Hoffman-Floerke  
Salton Sea PEIR comments  
CA Department of Water Resources  
Colorado River & Salton Sea Office  
1416 9<sup>th</sup> Street, Room 1148-6  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**Re: Comments on Draft PEIR for Salton Sea**

Dear Ms. Hoffman-Floerke:

I am writing on behalf of the Golden Gate Audubon Society and my own natural history group, Nature Trip, to offer my comments on the Resources Agency's Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for the Salton Sea Ecosystem Restoration Program (PEIR).

In December of 2006 I had the good fortune to spend several days scouting out the Salton Sea and surrounds for some upcoming group field trips that I plan to organize for next fall and winter. Prior to that trip I had only visited the area briefly but had read a considerable amount about it's

natural and cultural history in preparation. While visiting I was stunned at the not only the scenery, but especially the tremendous natural resource for birds and wildlife this area has to offer. As a person who has led natural history tours to most regions of the great state of California, I am now committed to doing what I can as a spokesperson and advocate on it's behalf.

After many hours of personal research on the issues affecting the Salton Sea, I now heartily endorse the actions formulated by my more studied colleagues that are spelled out so clearly below.

There is no question that the State of California must take action at the Salton Sea. The 'no action' scenarios described in the PEIR and in the Pacific Institute's *Hazard* (posted at <http://www.pacinst.org/reports/saltonsea/index.htm>) clearly demonstrate that the health of children and adults in the Imperial and Coachella valleys would be harmed by the hundreds of additional tons of dust that would blow, each year, off the land exposed by the shrinking Salton Sea. A smaller, saltier Sea would also be of little or no value to many of the 400 species of birds – sometimes numbering in the millions of individual birds – that currently use the Sea. With the loss of nearly 95% of California's wetlands, many of these birds will have no other place to go, leading to catastrophic losses that will be felt up and down the Pacific Flyway. Clearly, we must act to protect the Salton Sea.

The question is how. Unfortunately, that question has not been fully answered by the PEIR. None of the alternatives presented in the PEIR satisfies the legal requirements to maximize wildlife habitat, air and water quality protection in a reasonable timeframe.<sup>[1]</sup>

Most proposed alternatives suffer from massive construction and permitting requirements that would slow implementation, degrade air quality, and impose additional, unacceptable impacts over a wide area. In light of California's commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, it makes no sense to implement a project that requires massive amounts of energy to pump (and in some instances, treat) water, nor does it make sense to build massive dams or dikes that require thousands of truck trips each day, to move the tens of millions of cubic yards of rock needed for

construction.

Fortunately, the PEIR contains the information and components necessary to piece together a successful plan from the proposed alternatives.

Alternatives 1 and 2 provide important habitat to support many of the birds that currently use the Salton Sea. Alternative 4 offers a relatively low-cost, low-impact method to distribute water around much of the present shoreline and would provide additional habitat, shoreline protection and opportunities for recreation. The concentric lakes plan would provide direct air quality benefits, and would also offer a ready source of water for managing air quality problem areas that might arise in the future. And components of the larger north lake alternatives (Alternatives 5-7) provide recreation and economic development opportunities, enjoying the broad local support necessary for funding and implementation.

Therefore, I urge that DWR combine the following features from the proposed alternatives into a final, preferred alternative that would meet the legal requirements for restoration and provide opportunities for recreation and development in Imperial and Coachella Valleys:

- Between 25,000 – 50,000 acres of Shallow Saline Habitat Complex, as described in Alternatives 1 and 2, at the southern and northern ends of the Sea to provide habitat for shoreline species;
- Create concentric rings using geotubes or other dirt-filled barriers, as described in Alternative 4, to provide additional shallow habitat, deeper marine habitat, shoreline and view protection, air-quality protections, and recreation;
- Similar to the lakes found in Alternatives 5-7, provide a large (approximately 10,000 acre) North Lake, which would be the largest recreational lake in Southern California, fed by the Whitewater River to provide recreation and development opportunities without the costs and risks associated with a major mid-Sea barrier or the costs of pumping water from the southern end of the Sea;
- Provide at least one-half acre-foot of water per acre of exposed Seabed, as stipulated by the Salton Sea Advisory

Committee, to prevent dust pollution caused by exposed playa, as described in Alternatives 1-3, 5-6 and 8;

- Construct shallow saline habitat (known as “early start habitat”) immediately to provide resources for birds during the long permitting and construction process, as described in all of the proposed alternatives; and
- Develop a plan that provides water for habitat and air quality mitigation first, in case of possible shortages or system malfunctions, as described in Alternatives 1-3.

A Final Preferred Alternative that contains all of these components, each of which is present and analyzed in one or more of the draft alternatives, would best meet the legal requirements to maximize habitat, air quality and water quality, while also providing substantial recreation and development opportunities. I urge, therefore, the State to select the Preferred Alternative with the components and features outlined above. Such a “Hybrid Alternative” would best meet the needs of local communities, fish and wildlife, and the people of California.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Eddie Bartley

Nature Trip

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[1] . Pursuant to the Quantification Settlement Agreement (“QSA”), state and federal law require restoration of the Salton Sea because of its importance for fish and wildlife, air quality, recreation and local economic development. See California Fish and Game Code Sections 2930, et seq.