

Annex W

Implementation Schedule

Figure W1 Drawdown Implementation Schedule

Annex W: Implementation Schedule

W.1 General

The schedule information presented in this annex was based on the scope of work, assumptions, and methodology presented in the companion engineering annexes (Annexes A through V of this appendix). The following sections summarize the overall project implementation schedule and provide specific details concerning the schedule of the proposed work items.

The general process for implementing the work is to perform a three-step process consisting of 1) preparation of a detailed design report, 2) preparation of contract documents, and 3) performance of construction.

The detailed design report, formerly designated a General Design Memorandum or a Feature Design Memorandum, details the process of identifying, evaluating, and selecting a design option. The activities often are precluded by a survey of each construction site to establish the land configuration. Subsurface explorations using intrusive methods such as drilling, excavating, and sampling and/or geophysical methods such as pulse-velocity, radar, or other subsurface logging methods are conducted at this stage. For some features, hydraulic models must be constructed and flow conditions evaluated for a range of flow and physical conditions. Options are developed for the feature and detailed evaluations are made to select the most favorable option. The selected option is often further developed so that a reliable schedule and cost estimate may be generated.

After review and approval of the detailed design report, preparation of the plans and specifications can proceed. This phase requires completion of the feature design and the development of contract documents. The documents must be prepared in a manner that allows bidders to prepare a realistic bid proposal, that presents features in manner that is constructable, and that provides implementation and operations that address the relevant environmental concerns.

Once a contract has been awarded, the construction can begin. The short-term nature of many of the tasks coupled with the complexity of implementation will require the participation of many individuals and organizations. Construction activity spans a time period of approximately 8 to 9 years. During the peak years, expenditures are estimated at 200 million in a single year. The bulk of the work is done during a 3-month period. Extensive contractor participation is necessary for this level of effort. Significant administration and construction management participation is also required.

The schedules below reflect reasonable time durations to perform these efforts. They identify time for producing detailed design reports, contract documents, peer and policy reviews, advertising periods and construction operations.

W.2 Overall Implementation Schedule

The implementation of drawdown can be grouped into 3 distinct phases. The preparatory phase is the work necessary to be done in advance of drawdown in order to be able to perform drawdown and to continue operations during drawdown. The drawdown phase is the work required during and immediately following drawdown of the reservoirs. Numerous tasks are anticipated to be performed following drawdown. The period of time that all these occur is shown in Figure W1.

A key decision in implementing drawdown is the sequence of dam breaching. Many options are conceivable. They range from concurrent breaching of all 4 dams in a single construction season to individual breaching of each dam during different seasons with many combinations between.

Breaching individual dams on different years greatly simplifies construction operations and focuses attention on one project at a time. The first project provides a troubleshooting opportunity so that subsequent projects can be breached more effectively. Events that may lead to delays that prevent breaching during the designated season are more effectively controlled increasing the likelihood of on-schedule completion. Funding is less difficult to secure because annual requirements can be spread out over a longer period of time.

Breaching of an embankment structure will generate the migration of embankment silts and sands down river. A much more significant effect is the migration of silt deposits and higher velocity river flows erode those deposits. Silts suspended in the water may be at very high concentrations during the drawdown period of August to December and possibly higher levels during the high flow months of January through June. The effect of this silt and sediment is expected to have a serious negative effect on adult fish migration and a lesser effect on juvenile migration.

If the four dams are breached simultaneously, then this condition will be concentrated to the shortest time period thereby minimizing the negative effects on migrating fish. Biologists expect that expanding this situation as long as four consecutive years could be detrimental to the species (Jones, 1999). Breaching the four dams over two consecutive years provides for realistic implementation of all the construction activity for a time period less devastating than other options that include longer periods.

An aggressive schedule to simultaneously breach four dams needs much more detailed evaluation. An evaluation of risks and impacts of specific construction activities is necessary to produce a plan that contains the appropriate backup plans and contingencies to guarantee that the work can be completed in the short timeframe. At the current level of study, it is clear that too many things can go wrong that may force the project into a 2-year breach schedule. Until those uncertainties can be resolved, a 1-year breach schedule cannot be considered.

There is appropriate equipment available to accomplish simultaneous removal of all four dams using one or more contractors. The fewer contractors used, the less the overall cost would be. Each additional contractor used would add approximately 10 percent to the total cost of the individual dam's work. There are three scenarios for removal of the embankments at the four lower Snake River dams:

- Remove one embankment each year.
- Remove one or two embankments the first year, gaining experience from that operation, then remove the remaining two or three embankments the following year.
- Remove all four dams concurrently in one year.

There are significant advantages to removing all four embankment dams in one year. This option would return the river to its natural state for fish migration much sooner. It would also shorten construction duration because reservoirs could be drawn down and some of the work could be accomplished in the dry. The headwater of one dam would be the tailwater of the next dam upstream, and if that reservoir had been drawn down, then construction at the upstream dam could more easily be accomplished either in the dry, or in a lower, quieter flow condition.

The schedule shown in this annex presents the scheme where Lower Granite and Little Goose are removed in the first removal season and Lower Monumental and Ice Harbor are removed in the second removal season. Further consideration of impacts to fish migration, sedimentation, and specific site conditions may encourage removal to be done in reverse order. We do not have sufficient information at this time to determine which order is clearly preferred.

W.3 Schedules for Individual Tasks

The following discussion provides explanation of some of the assumptions that support the schedules for the individual tasks.

W.3.1 Turbine Passage Modification

The design of required elements of turbine modifications may result in 2 to 8 contracts. It is very likely that all the intake gate modifications will be designed and contracted as a group. Likewise work for tailrace draft tube bulkheads, cooling water modifications, and instrumentation systems will be packaged into separate design and construction packages. Groups refer to all the items to be done at one time, e.g., Little Goose and Lower Granite intake gates in one contract.

Sufficient lead time is necessary to order specific parts. Precast construction of tailrace bulkheads requires significant lead time. Most of the work can be completed at any time in advance of drawdown. Target deadlines have been assume to be 60 days in advance of the start of drawdown for the respective project.

The critical element in this feature is the removal of the turbine blades for three units at each project. Very early removal of the blades results is a longer period of lost power production. More importantly, turbines must remain operational through the previous spill season in order to minimize spillway usage and limit the consequent gas levels in the river. For this reason some further development of blade removal activity should be considered.

W.3.2 Dam Embankment Excavation and River Channelization

It is anticipated that the contract for breaching and removing the embankment dam will be for both dams scheduled for that season. This work involves developing stockpile or waste areas, haul roads, excavation, bank protection, and restoration of the site. The contract will also include construction of the channelization levees, installation of the permanent fish passage features, and certain elements of the decommissioning of the remaining powerplant, spillway, navigation lock, and appurtenant facilities.

Contract award should provide up to 6 months of lead time contract work in advance of drawdown. It is critical that the breach and embankment removal be completed in advance of 31 December. River channel efforts can be more easily accommodate short periods of high flows during the months of January and February.

The study team believed construction excavation rates could exceed the values assumed for this schedule. However, even with the excavation rates assumed, the drawdown rate of 0.6 meter (2 feet) per day governs the length of construction. Beginning drawdown several weeks before the start of excavation and allowing faster excavation rates would shorten the length of time the embankment is exposed to overtopping during construction, but would not reduce the overall length of the in-water construction period, which is governed by the drawdown rate.

W.3.3 Temporary Fish Passage

The major tasks in this feature are modification of the existing fish ladder to incorporate a fish trap and loading facility, the modification of existing fish transport trailers, and the fabrication of new fish transport trailers.

Significant lead time is necessary to fabricate and modify fish transport trailers. Existing trailers must be used to transport juveniles downstream during the spring-early summer migration period. Consequently modifications must allow trailers the ability to switch between juvenile and adult haul mode without major effort. Adult hauling will commence almost immediately following juvenile hauling.

W.3.4 Bridge Pier Protection

Protection measures for bridge piers include the transportation of riprap for bank protection, the installation of sheetpile to encapsulate bridge piers, and the placement of rock and concrete inside the sheetpile enclosures. The in-water work is configured to be done during the in-water work window, although some provision for early extensions is necessary.

Two sets of floating plant are required to perform all the bridge pier and abutment modifications in the Lower Granite and Little Goose Reservoirs. A single set of floating plant is required the following season to complete the bridge modifications in the Lower Monumental pool. No modifications are necessary in the Ice Harbor pool.

Following drawdown, final trimming of sheetpile and backfill with concrete can be done during low water periods. Some in-water work, consisting of diving and steel cutting is necessary during the late summer and fall time period. Concrete backfill will be placed within the cells via a concrete pump from the bridge deck or from the river bank.

W.3.5 Railroad and Highway Embankment Protection

Production of adequate quantities of rock, transportation of the rock, and placement of riprap for embankment protection and stabilization of drainage structures is one of the critical path elements in this implementation scheme. Two new quarries must be located and evaluated for suitable rock. Rock must be crushed into the proper sizes and barge transported to pre-determined underwater stockpile locations. This work must be completed for the respective reservoirs prior to drawdown of those reservoirs. Access to the work sites after drawdown may be a difficult and time consuming process. Access over previously inundated rail and road beds may require significant measures to make viable. There is little latitude for adding contingency time during the barge transportation phase without extending the drawdowns one season later. Contingency time for placement of riprap will extend the placement season accordingly.

W.3.6 Drainage Structures Protection

For each reservoir, durations were determined and timeframes considered for all major functions necessary to load, transport, and place riprap materials for drainage structure modifications. Quantities derived for all treatments in each reservoir were added to the schedules. Durations for completion of the construction activities were then calculated based on selected productivity rates and numbers of crews to perform the tasks. Since this work will be done concurrently with reservoir embankment protection activities, appropriate work items have been included in the reservoir embankment protection schedules.

W.3.7 Railroad and Roadway Damage Repair

No schedule is provided for this task since it will depend on the nature and location of damage. Contract arrangement to perform the required repairs will be pre-negotiated so that contract forces can be mobilized to initiate repairs at the earliest possible time.

W.3.8 Lyons Ferry Hatchery Modification

The work required to modify Lyon's Ferry Hatchery will be done in two phases. The critical element is to modify the water supply pipeline prior to drawdown. The most expeditious method is to make modifications to the pipe pile system from a floating plant. Much of this pipeline is in the delta zone of the Palouse River. Access is difficult but not impossible. The installation of new pipe pile bents to stabilize the pipeline will require 6 months of in-water work.

The second critical element is to perform the necessary well modifications to restore the required hatchery water as soon as possible after drawdown. Wells will be modified or additional wells drilled to provide water lost by a drop in water surface. Pumps cannot be ordered until the wells are established and pump characteristics established. Up to 9 months lead time is required for pumps to be fabricated for this application.

During and immediately following the drawdown period temporary drain and overland flow piping is required until permanent structures can be constructed. Construction of those structures will be done during the late summer months after sufficient drainage of the bank deposits has occurred.

W.3.9 Habitat Management Units Modification

Habitat management unit modifications consist of revising and relocating irrigation system water intakes and installation of wildlife fencing. New intakes cannot be installed until after drawdown when the river location during low water conditions can be determined for each site. Intake structures will be prefabricated concrete units that can be placed on a prepared surface. The intake is mounted on the vertical face and the pump is mounted on the top of the unit. Fill material is placed out to the intake structure.

Temporary watering facilities are necessary for the summer and fall season following drawdown until the permanent intakes can be constructed. Temporary pumps mounted on trailers are one means to provide this interim water supply.

W.3.10 Reservoir Revegetation

Revegetation of exposed ground will commence within a few weeks after the start of drawdown of each reservoir. The schedule assumes an aerial application of seed and fertilizer on the exposed land mass for each reservoir on a 2 to 3 week interval.

W.3.11 Cattle Watering Facilities

Cattle watering facilities consist of a low capacity drilled well, a solar powered pump, and a ground level stock tank. Since the wells cannot be drilled until after drawdown, temporary watering facilities must be provided and maintained until the permanent system is complete. Temporary watering will be truck-hauled water to each watering site. Because access to some sites is difficult, installation of the temporary and permanent systems is estimated to take a long period of time.

W.3.12 Recreation Access Modification

Modifications to recreation areas are separated into two phases. Prior to drawdown, the critical feature is to establish an irrigation system for the areas to remain in operation. A combination of temporary and permanent systems have been scheduled. Other modifications such as demolition of facilities, relocation of boat ramps, and construction of other facilities is scheduled to be completed following drawdown.

W.3.13 Cultural Resources Protection

Protection of cultural resources sites cannot proceed until the sites are exposed by drawdown. The construction schedules show that the work will commence immediately following drawdown and continue for a period of one year following drawdown.

W.3.14 Hydropower Facilities Decommissioning

The major activities include disposal of value items, disposal of hazardous wastes, and securing each project site. Site security facilities will be constructed as part of the site construction work. Concurrent work in securing the facilities to be abandoned will be done concurrently. Disposal of items of value can commence as early as January, immediately following drawdown. This work may require many months to complete. Identified hazardous wastes will be collected and disposed of concurrently with removal of items of value.

W.3.15 Non-Federal Implementation Tasks

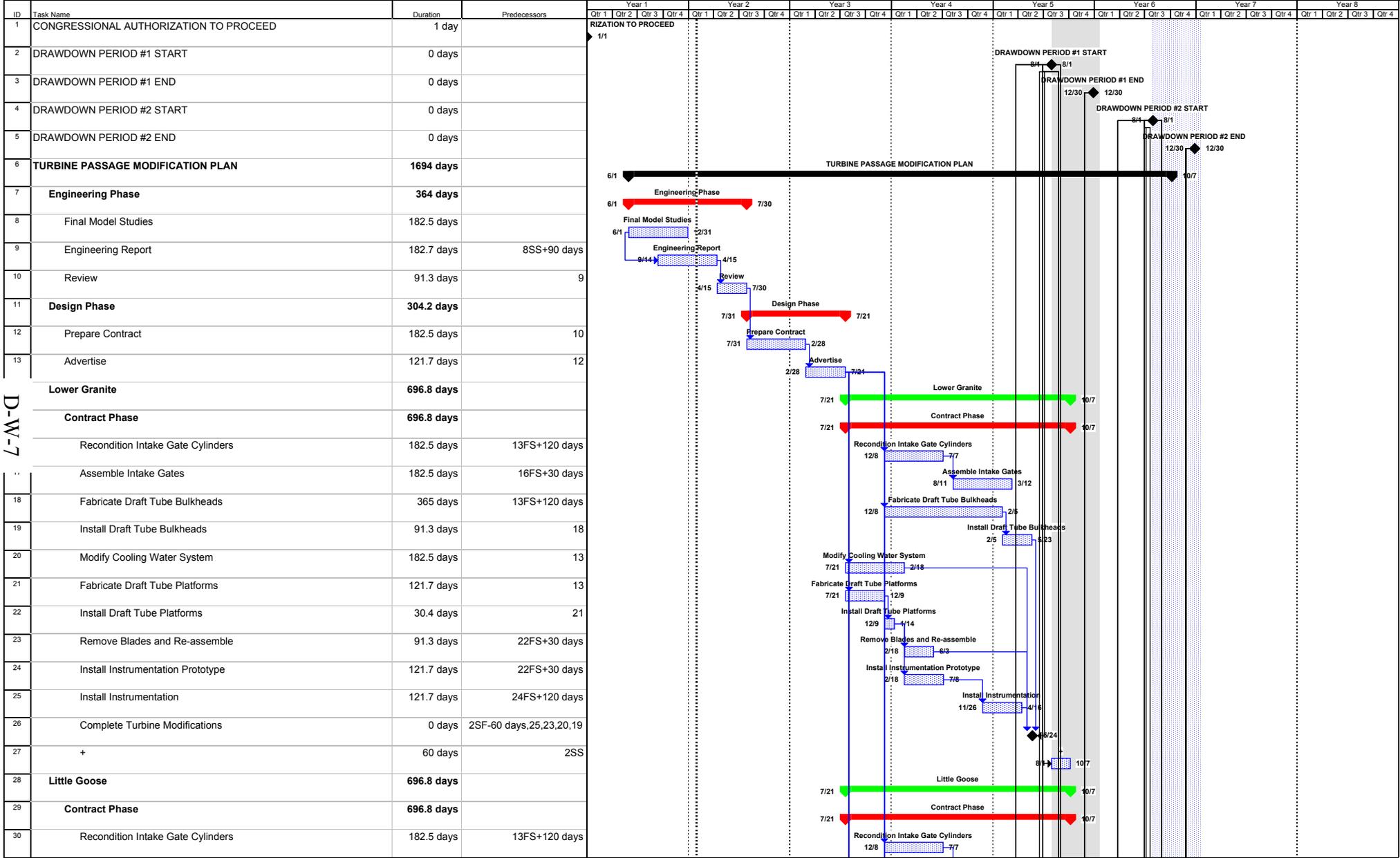
Schedules were not developed for the following tasks. Those tasks were developed in order to provide a "ballpark" estimate of costs in order to make the appropriate economic evaluations. Those non-federal tasks are:

- Irrigation systems modification
- Water well modification
- Potlatch Corporation water intake modification
- Other water intakes modification
- Potlatch Corporation effluent diffuser modification
- PG&E gas transmission main crossings modification

W.3.16 Concrete Structures Removal

Schedules were not developed for this task. The purpose of providing a cost estimate for full removal of concrete structures is to provide an estimate of the cost of full removal. It is not a task that is part of the recommended activities to implement drawdown.

**Figure W1
Drawdown Implementation Schedule**



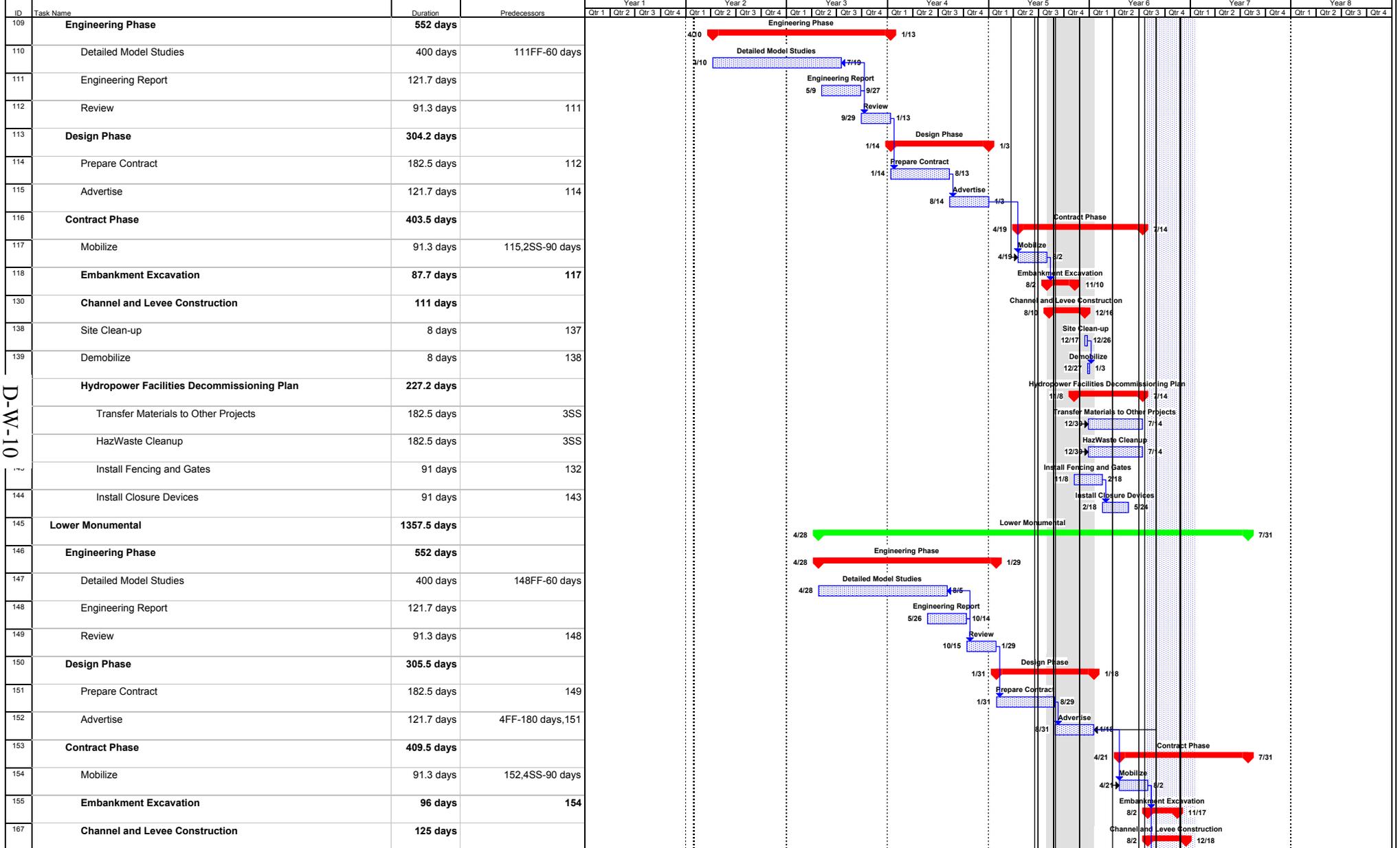
D-W-7

Project: Drawdown Implementation Schedule
Date: Mon 1/28/02

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|--|----------------|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| Task | | Progress | | Summary | | Rolled Up Split | | Rolled Up Progress | | Project Summary |
| Split | | Milestone | | Rolled Up Task | | Rolled Up Milestone | | External Tasks | | |

**Figure W1
Drawdown Implementation Schedule**

D-W-10

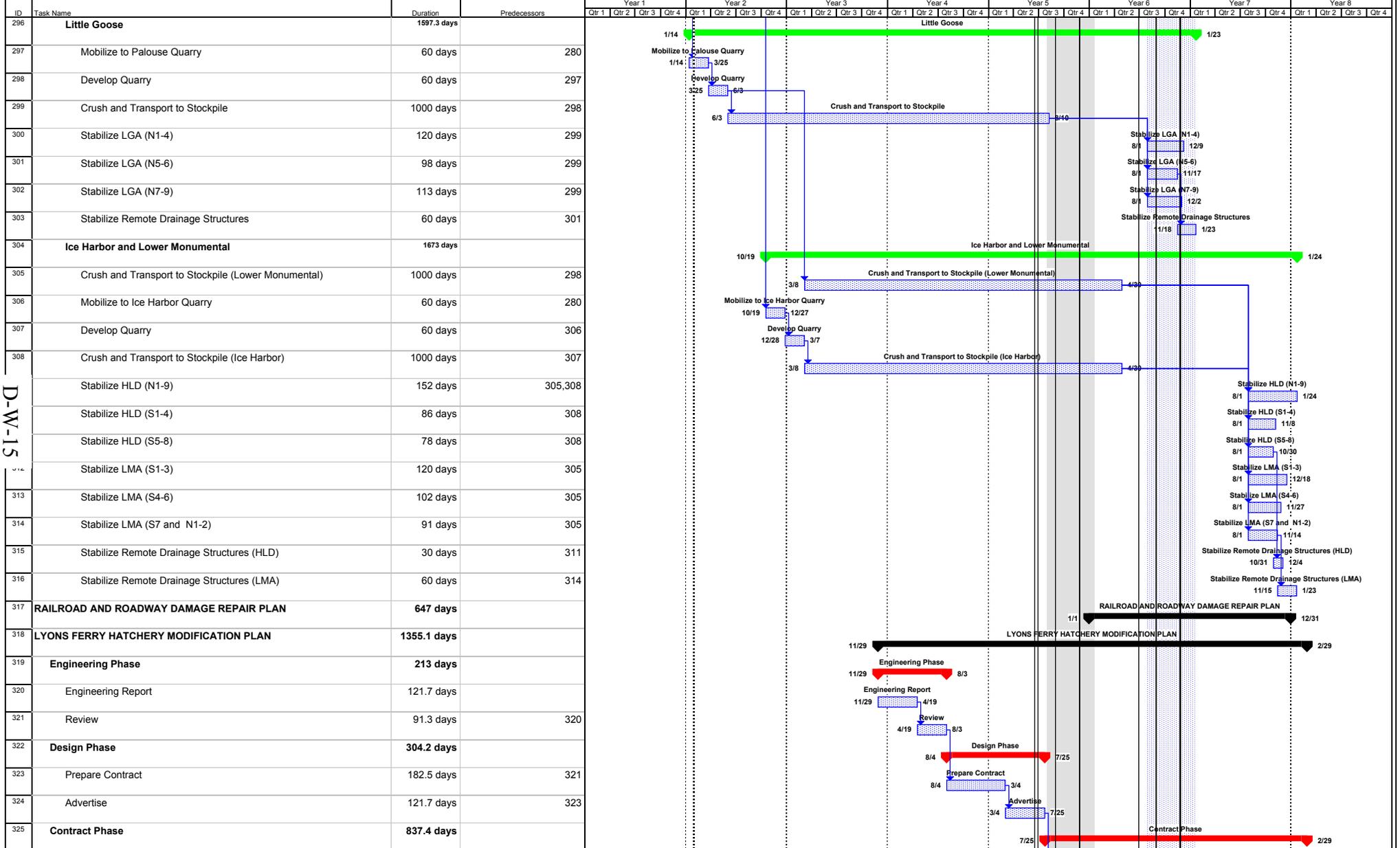


Project: Drawdown Implementation Schedule
Date: Mon 1/28/02

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--|-----------|--|----------------|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Task | | Progress | | Summary | | Rolled Up Split | | Rolled Up Progress | | Project Summary |
| | Split | | Milestone | | Rolled Up Task | | Rolled Up Milestone | | External Tasks | | External Tasks |

**Figure W1
Drawdown Implementation Schedule**

D-W-15



Project: Drawdown Implementation Schedule
Date: Mon 1/28/02

Task
 Split
 Progress
 Milestone
 Summary
 Rolled Up Task
 Rolled Up Split
 Rolled Up Progress
 External Tasks
 Project Summary
 Rolled Up Milestone

