

## **IDT- Strengths and Weaknesses**

### **Alternative 1**

#### **Strengths**

1. Gives physical assurance to in-Delta agriculture for levees and common pool.
2. Ensures that CALFED derives the most benefit out of the water quality source control program and water use efficiency program.
3. Holds the major structural options open for the future.
4. Maintains salinity at levels better than the standards for in-Delta agriculture.
5. Avoids the risk to fisheries associated with screens on the Sacramento River.

#### **Weaknesses**

1. Negative impacts continue for fisheries. (Salvage and trucking, entrainment, and flow circulation)
2. Provides the poorest water supply reliability of any alternative.
3. Has the least flexibility for operations than any alternative.
4. Least secure from vulnerability (flood and seismic) than any alternative.
5. Does not adequately reduce the conflict between fisheries and water supply.

### **Alternative 2**

#### **Strengths**

1. Enhances in-Delta water supply, water quality, fisheries, and salinity for agriculture.
2. Preserves common pool.
3. Provides North Delta flood control benefits.
4. Provides benefits of a positive QWEST that helps isolate south Delta pumps from ocean salts and San Joaquin River fisheries from entrainment.
5. Provides more operational flexibility than alternative 1.

#### **Weaknesses**

1. Uncertainty of environmental impacts.
2. Doesn't reduce conflicts at south Delta pumps between fisheries and water supply.
3. Reduced reliability of water supply from fisheries conflicts (regulatory)
4. Risk to up-stream migrating fisheries due to screen at Hood. (attraction, straying, unproven passage technology)
5. Impacts on drinking water quality (Bromide, DO, Salinity)

### **Alternative 3**

#### **Strengths**

1. Minimizes entrainment impacts to San Joaquin River and San Joaquin-Delta fisheries.
2. Provides the most operational flexibility
3. Provides the greatest increases in water supply reliability.
4. Provides the most significant improvement to export water quality.
5. Most secure to protect against floods and seismic vulnerability.

6. Restores estuarine flow directions, but not magnitudes, to guide fish through Delta.

**Weaknesses**

1. Difficult to implement politically with in-Delta water users and Delta outflow concerns.
2. Must rely on institutional assurances to protect in-Delta agriculture and Delta outflow.
3. Uncertainty of environmental impacts.
4. Increase in salinity in eastern and south Delta.
5. May concentrate on facilities and reduce focus on ERPP and other CALFED program.