Draft program-level EIR but prior to consideration of final adoption of a Delta Plan," the Delta Plan EIR indicates that the Delta Stewardship Council has not fully evaluated the alternatives before releasing the EIR to the public. This does not "foster informed decisionmaking and public participation." (CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6(a)).

- Section 25.5. Environmental Superior Alternative. Page 25-11, Line 22. The comment "...380,000 acres to be fallowed within the San Luis Drainage Area, and possibly additional acreage to be periodically fallowed due to restrictions on total amount of water to be exported from the Delta. Extensive land fallowing also has adverse air quality impacts from resulting dust," may not be fully accurate. Agricultural activities such as disking open land for planting and maintaining row crops, shaking nut trees during harvest, and burning rice fields, can create adverse air quality impacts. However, a fallow field will return to growing native foliage of grasses and brush, where root and plant growth will likely prevent soils from becoming airborne and negatively impacting air quality.

- Page 25-11, Lines 29-32. "...Alternative 2 would be inferior to the Proposed Project regarding potential water supply impacts because it would result in fewer redundancies in the water supply system, thereby increasing the chance that water users could be without sufficient water during droughts affecting their water source more than another source that might be a back-up source under the Proposed Project."

  This comment may not be fully accurate. During times of drought, the Delta is adversely impacted at current pumping allotments, as is groundwater quality in the Stockton area by intrusion of seawater. The use of Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wells throughout the State would be an alternate source during times of drought, which Alternative 2 references. This includes the treating of surface water from rivers, reservoirs, the ocean, and Delta to potable standards, and banking these waters in Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wells during wet seasons. This banked water can then be used during times of drought, while decreasing use of surface waters that are minimally available during these periods.

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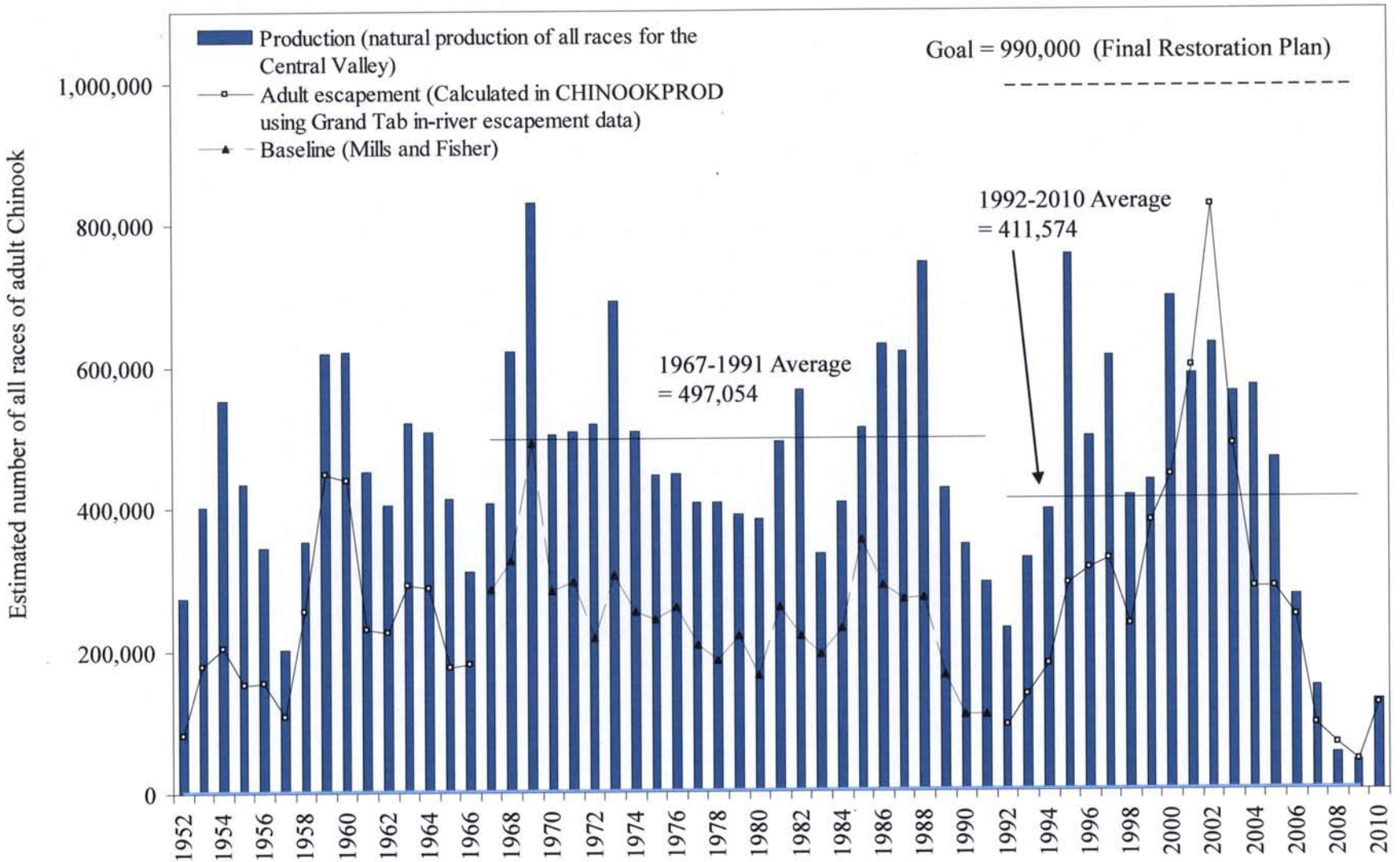

Figure 1. Estimated yearly natural production and in-river escapement of all races of adult Chinook Salmon in the Central Valley rivers and streams. 1952 - 1966 and 1992 - 2010 numbers are calculated in CHINOOKPROD using CDFG Grand Tab in-river escapement data (February 2, 2011). Baseline numbers (1967 - 1991) are from Mills and Fisher (CDFG, 1994).

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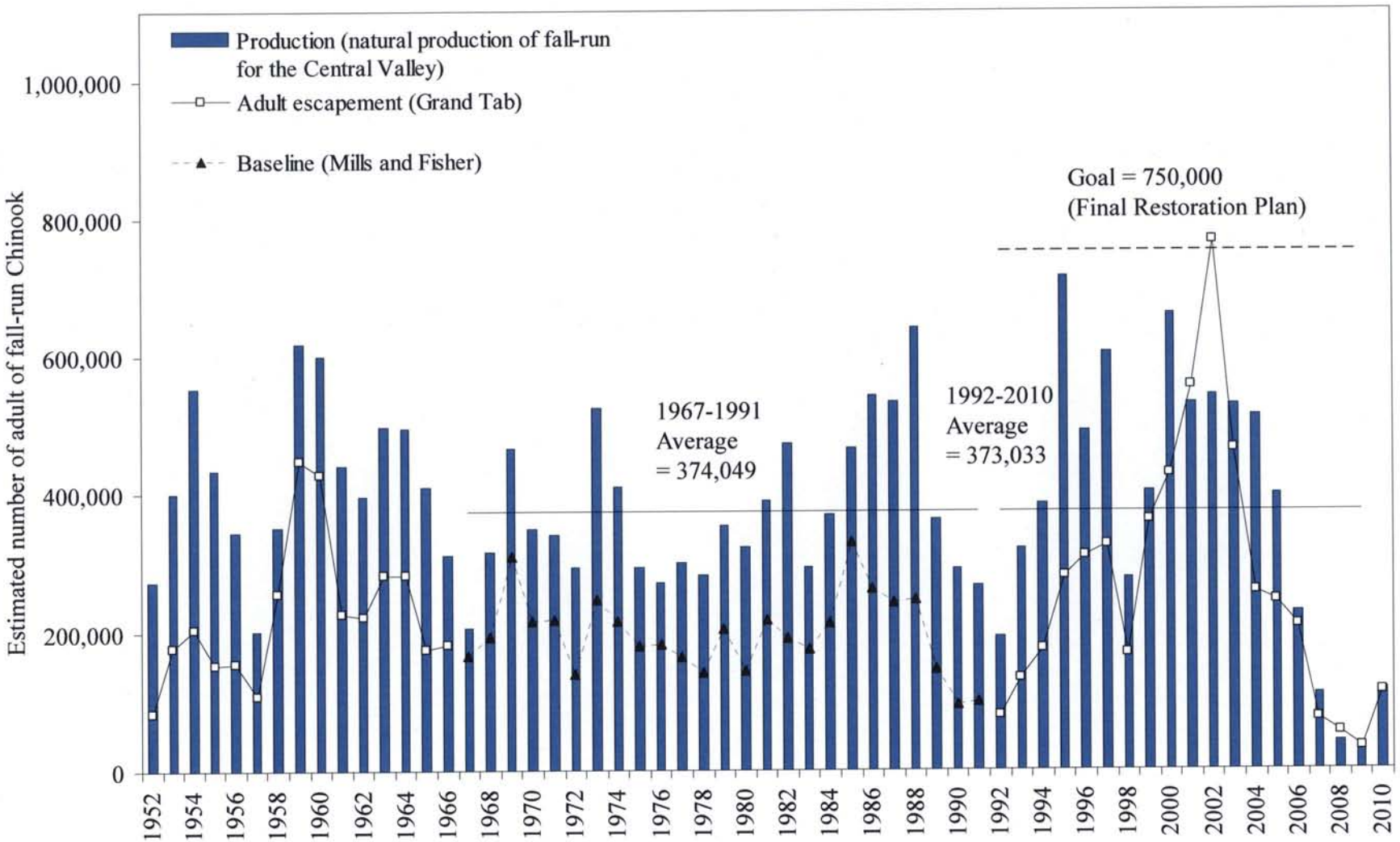

Figure 2. Estimated yearly natural production and in-river escapement of adult fall-run Chinook salmon in the Central Valley rivers and streams. 1952 - 1966 and 1992 - 2010 numbers are from CDFG Grand Tab (February 2, 2011). Baseline numbers (1967 - 1991) are from Mills and Fisher (CDFG, 1994).

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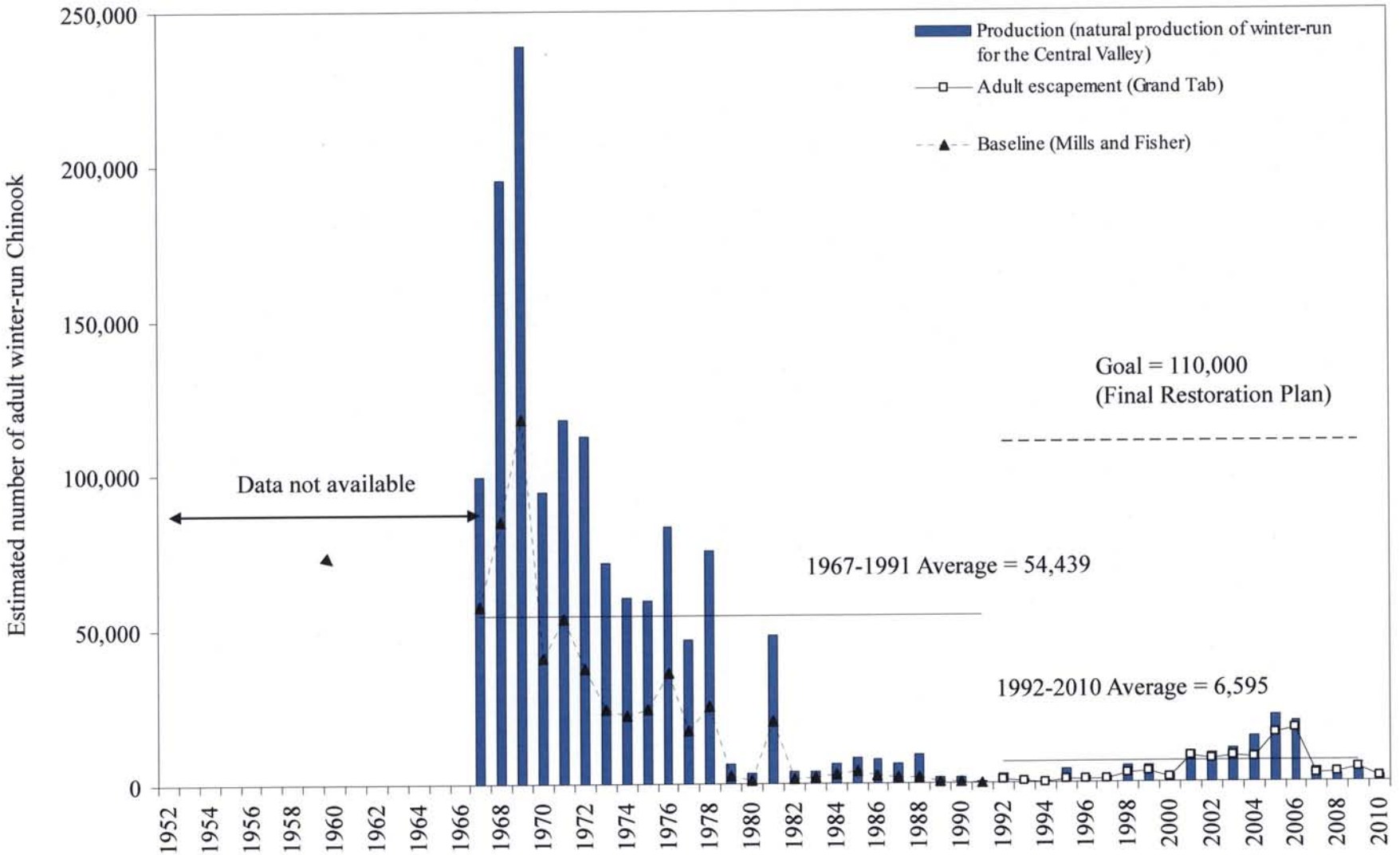

Figure 3. Estimated yearly natural production and in river escapement of adult winter-run Chinook salmon in the Central Valley rivers and streams. 1992 - 2010 numbers are from CDFG Grand Tab (February 2, 2011). Baseline numbers (1967-1991) are from Mills and Fisher (CDFG, 1994).

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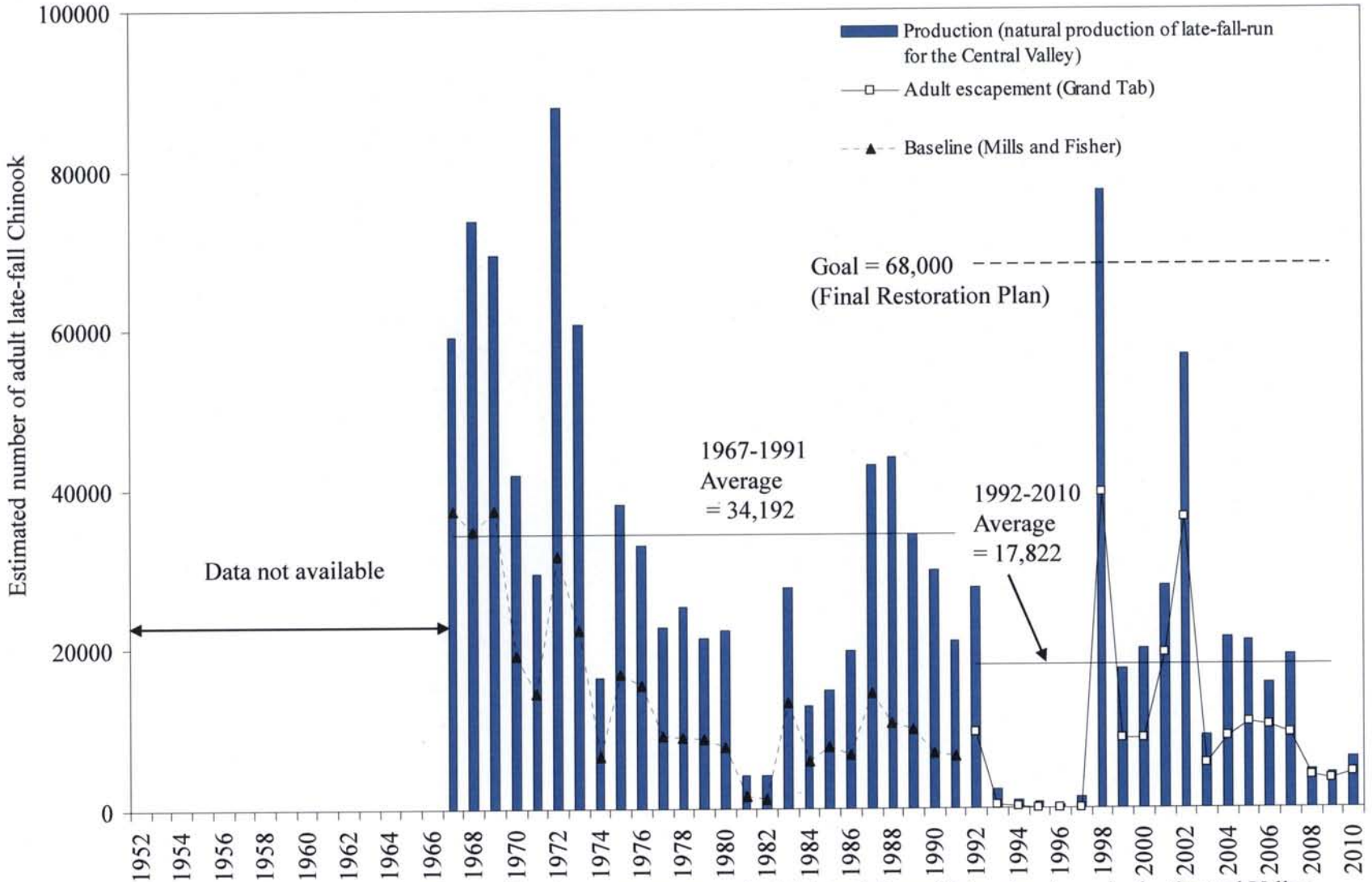

Figure 4. Estimated yearly natural production and in-river escapements of adult late-fall-run Chinook salmon in the Central Valley rivers and streams. 1992 – 2010 numbers are from CDFG Grand Tab (February 2, 2011). Baseline numbers (1967 - 1991)are from Mills and Fisher (CDFG, 1994).

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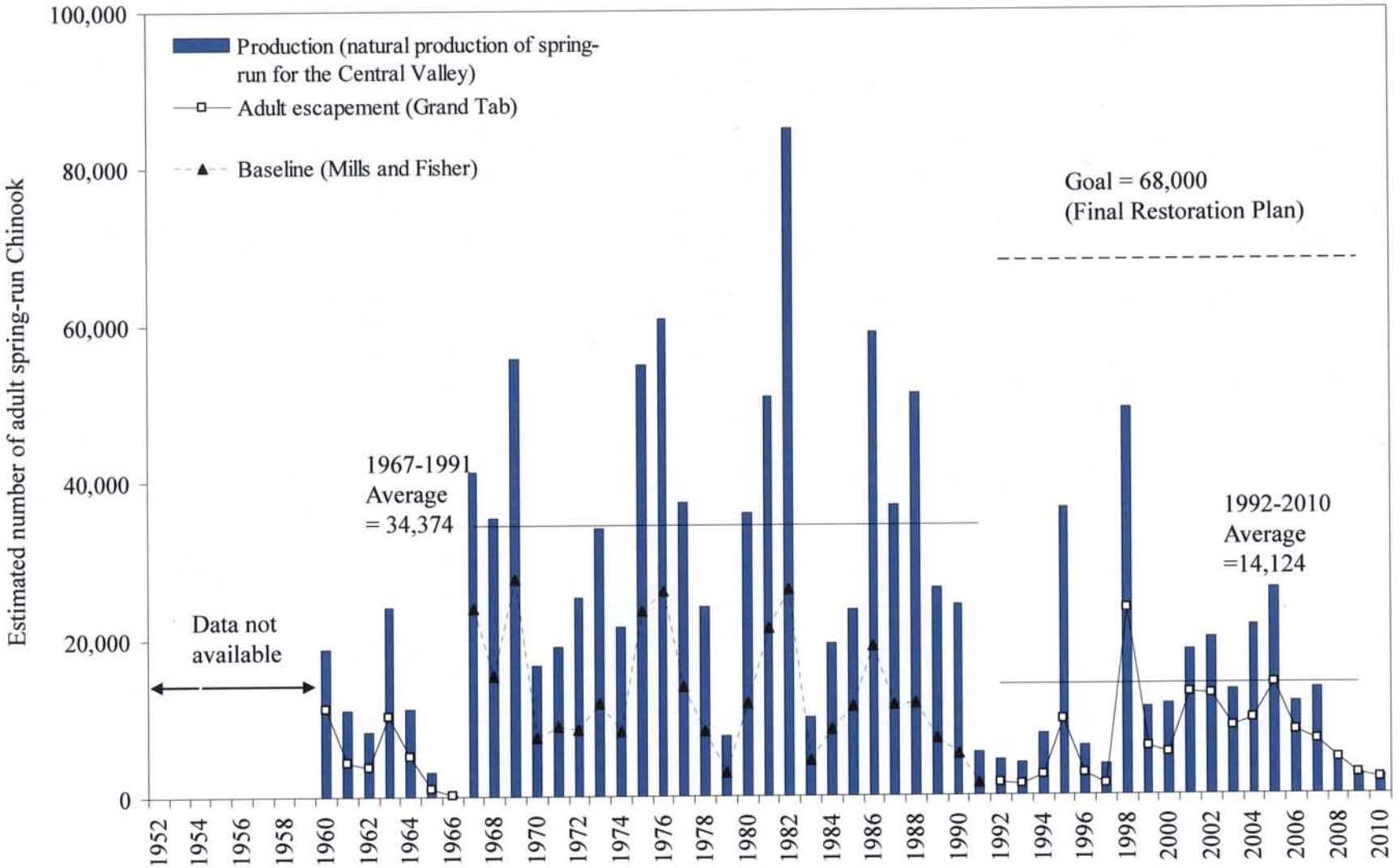

Figure 5. Estimated yearly natural production and in-river escapement of adult spring-run Chinook salmon in the Central Valley rivers and streams. 1960 - 1966 and 1992 - 2010 numbers are from CDFG Grand Tab (February 2, 2011). Baseline numbers (1967 - 1991) are from Mills and Fisher (CDFG, 1994).

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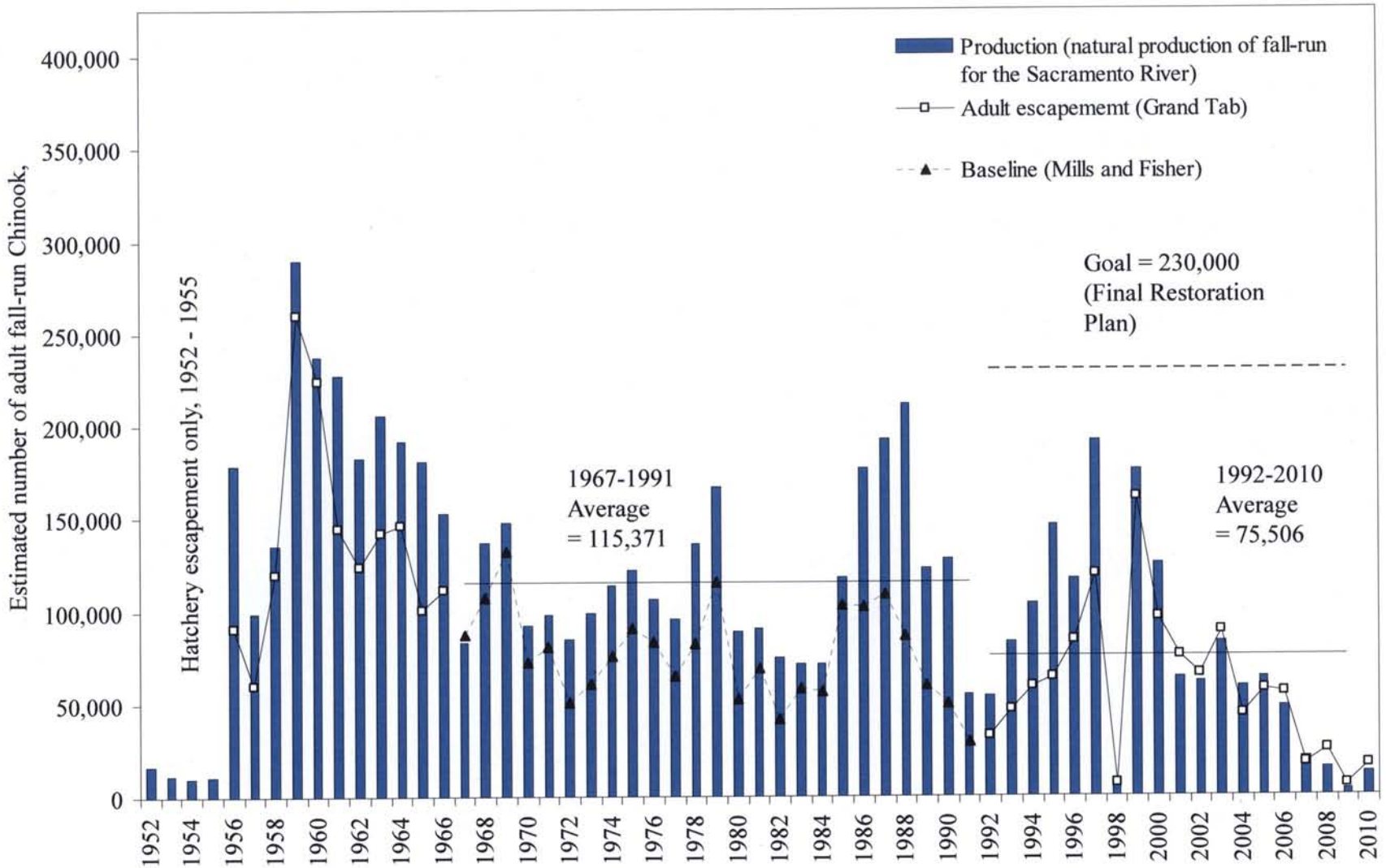

Figure 6. Estimated yearly natural production and in-river escapement for the entire mainstem Sacramento River adult fall-run Chinook salmon. 1952 - 1966 and 1992 - 2010 numbers are from CDFG Grand Tab (February 2, 2011). Baseline numbers (1967 - 1991) are from Mills and Fisher (CDFG, 1994).

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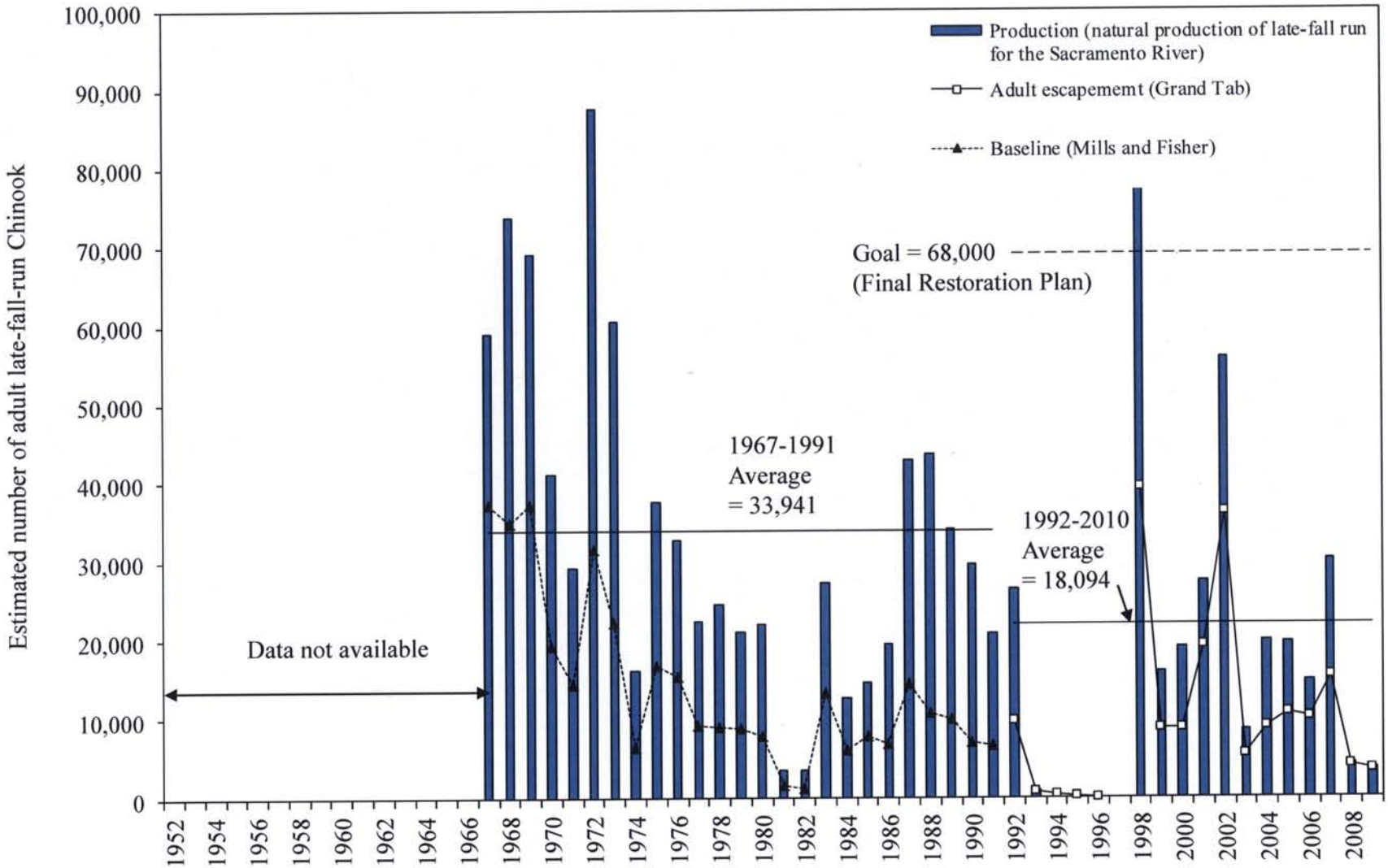

Figure 7. Estimated yearly natural production and in-river adult escapement for above RBDD mainstem Sacramento River late-fall-run Chinook salmon. 1992 -2010 numbers are from CDFG Grand Tab (February 2, 2011). Baseline numbers (1967 – 1991) are from Mills and Fisher (CDFG, 1994).

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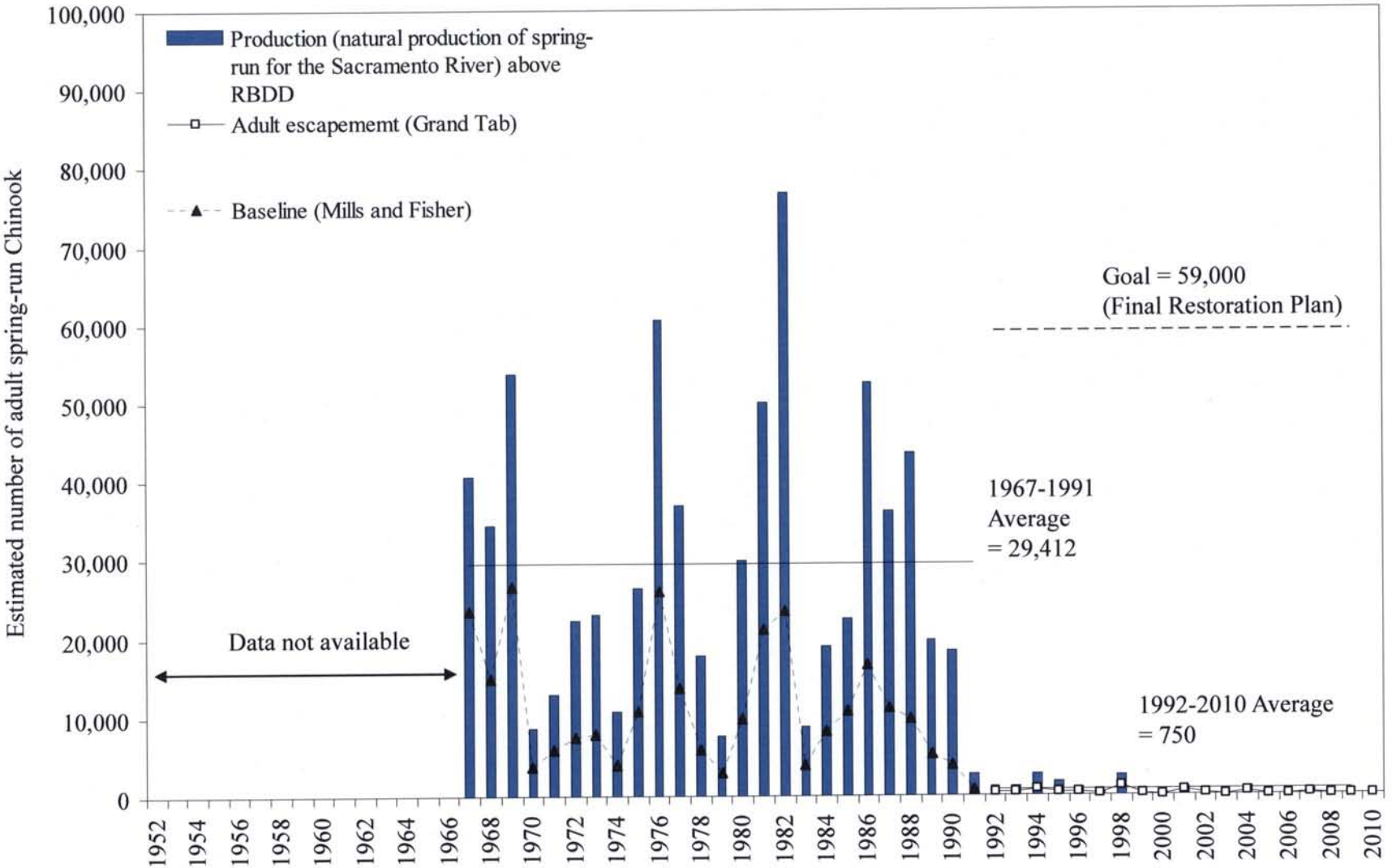

Figure 8. Estimated yearly natural production and in river adult escapement for above RBDD mainstem Sacramento River spring-run Chinook salmon. 1992-2010 numbers are from CDFG Grand Tab (February 2, 2011). Baseline numbers (1967 - 1991) are from Mills and Fisher (CDFG, 1994).

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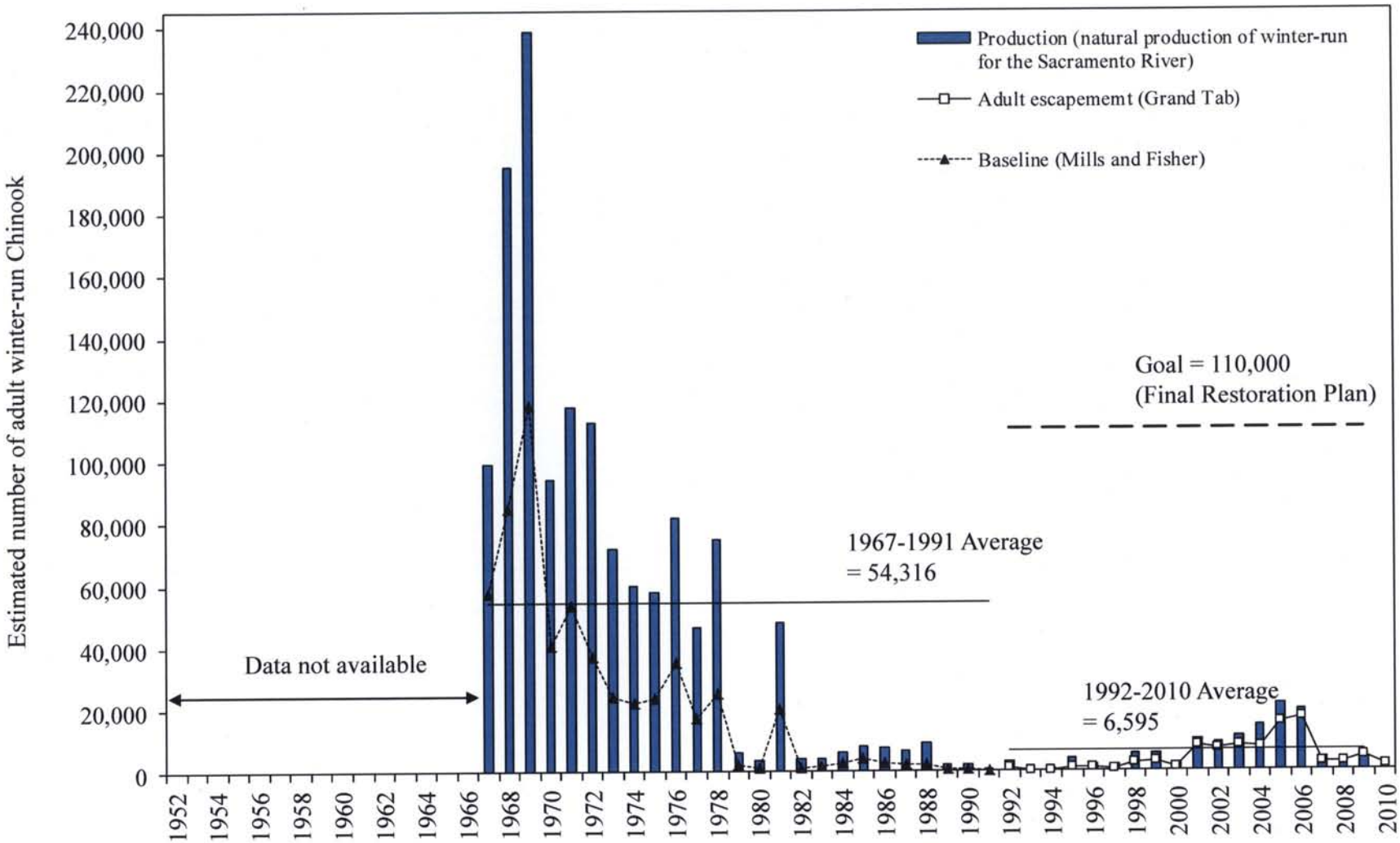

Figure 9. Estimated yearly natural production and in river adult escapement for above RBDD mainstem Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon. 1992 - 2010 numbers are from CDFG Grand Tab (February 2, 2011). Baseline numbers (1967 - 1991) are from Mills and Fisher (CDFG, 1994).