

Table 1. Habitat Restoration Alternatives Matrix

Alternative Number	Alternative Designation	Alternative Summary	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Acceptability	Completeness
			<i>Achieves opportunities and alleviates problems</i>	<i>Cost-effective and efficient</i>	<i>Acceptance by state and local entities</i>	<i>Accounts for necessary investments</i>
1A	Mix of Breaches and Non-Breaches #1 - Breach Ponds in Phased Approach Leaving Existing High Quality Habitat - Mixed Habitat Approach	Opens ponds 3-6A to the tidal prism in an orderly manner depending on accretion rates and sediment budget.	+ Provides multiple habitat opportunities.	+ Efficient use of site. Decisions driven largely by existing constraints. Some but low long term operations and maintenance.	+ Provides mosaic of habitats and accounts for erosion of existing habitat as new habitat is created.	+ Efficient use of site and investments.
1B	Mix of Breaches and Non-Breaches #2 - Breach Ponds in Phased Approach Leaving Existing High Quality Habitat and Add Some Design Features - Mixed Habitat Approach	Opens ponds 3-6A to the tidal prism in an orderly manner depending on accretion rates and sediment budget, with the addition of design features to alter/manage habitat recovery.	+ Maximizes habitat opportunities.	+ Efficient use of site. Decisions driven largely by existing constraints. Some but low long term operations and maintenance. Higher initial cost than 1A due to additional design features.	+ Provides mosaic of habitats and accounts for erosion of existing habitat as new habitat is created.	+ Efficient use of site and investments.
1C	Mix of Breaches and Non-Breaches #3 - Breach Ponds in Phased Approach Including Ponds with Imminent Breaching - Mixed Habitat Approach	Opens ponds 2-6A to the tidal prism in an orderly manner depending on accretion rates and sediment budget. Removes pond 2 as deep water habitat.	+ Provides multiple habitat opportunities.	+ Efficient use of site. Decisions driven largely by existing constraints. Minimal long term operations and maintenance.	- Results in the loss of existing deep water habitat.	+ Efficient use of site and investments.
1D	Mix of Breaches and Non-Breaches #4	Retain existing high quality habitat areas. Open ponds 3, 4 and 5 to the tidal prism. Maintain 6, 6A, 7, 7A, and 8 as ponds.	+ Provides multiple habitat opportunities.	- Extensive long term operations and maintenance required. 6 and 6A are particularly difficult to access.	- DFG not supportive because of ongoing costs for 6 and 6A.	0 Fairly complete but likely to require new levee investments.

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2	Sediment Import	Use dredge or fill material to raise pond elevations more quickly. Reduces restoration timeframe due to raising elevations more quickly.	+ Likely to achieve opportunities and reduce some adjacent mudflat erosion.	0 Barging costs may be cost prohibitive.	0 DFG supportive of limited use only. Small scale or on-site imports may be okay.	- Needs to be combined with other elements.
3	Breach All Ponds - Muted Tidal Flat (Natural Alternative)	Open all ponds to the tidal prism for the long term evolution of the site. Allows for maximum muted tidal flat habitat.	0 Doesn't achieve as broad of range of habitat opportunities as possible.	+ Minimal long term operations and maintenance.	- Provides less varied mosaic of habitats and could result in erosion of existing habitat before new habitat is created.	0 Fairly complete but doesn't optimize use of site.
4	Maintain All Ponds - Migratory Waterfowl and Shorebird Emphasis (Intensive Management Alternative)	Keep all ponds closed to the tidal exchange with one-way tide gates to get water into the ponds, then manage for waterbirds. Allows for mix of shallow and deep water habitat.	0 Doesn't achieve as broad of range of habitat opportunities as possible.	- Extensive long term operations and maintenance required; will result in increased salinity over time unless some form of discharge is provided.	- DFG not supportive because of ongoing costs and lack of habitat diversity.	- Many new investments required.