

Exhibit CSPA-36
Text and CalSim II
Modeled CVP and SWP end of month
storage plots average all years

Source: 2015 WaterFix
RDEIR/SDEIS (Exhibit SWRCB-3)
Chapter4

RDEIR/SDEIS p. 4.2-3, lines 5-21

4.2.4 Water Supply

Under the No Action Alternative, the facilities and operations of the SWP and CVP would continue to be similar to Existing Conditions with the following changes.

- Effects of sea level rise and climate change on system operations as discussed in Section 5.3.1.1 of the Draft EIR/EIS.
- An increase in demands and the buildout of facilities associated with water rights and CVP and SWP contracts of about 443 TAF per year, north of Delta at the future level of development. This is an increase in CVP Municipal and Industrial (M&I) service contracts (253 TAF per year) and water rights (184 TAF per year) related primarily to urban M&I use, especially in the communities in El Dorado, Placer, and Sacramento Counties.
- An increase in demands associated with SWP contracts, up to full contract amounts, south of Delta at the future level of development. SWP M&I demands, which under the existing level of development vary on hydrologic conditions between 3.0 and 4.1 MAF per year, under the future condition are at maximum contract amounts in all hydrologic conditions. This represents a potential 25% increase on average in south of Delta demands under SWP M&I contracts between existing and future levels of development due to assumed additional development and demographics.

RDEIR/SDEIS p. 4.2-4, lines 24-37

Change in SWP and CVP Reservoir Storage

In comparison to Existing Conditions under the No Action Alternative (ELT), there would be a decrease in carryover storage at the end of September for Lake Oroville, Trinity Lake, Shasta Lake, and Folsom Lake in all years. Lake Oroville storage would decrease by 430 TAF (21%) in September average end of month storage. Trinity, Shasta, and Folsom lakes September carryover would decrease by 119 TAF (9%), 249 TAF (9%), and 80 TAF (15%), respectively under No Action Alternative at ELT as compared to Existing Conditions.

These changes in storage would reduce the ability of the CVP and SWP to meet system water demands and environmental water needs. Adaption measures would need to be implemented on upstream operations to manage coldwater pool storage levels under future sea level rise and climate change conditions. As described in the methods section of Chapter 5, *Water Supply*, in the Draft EIR/EIS, model results when storages are at or near dead pool may not be representative of actual future conditions because changes in assumed operations may be implemented to avoid these conditions.

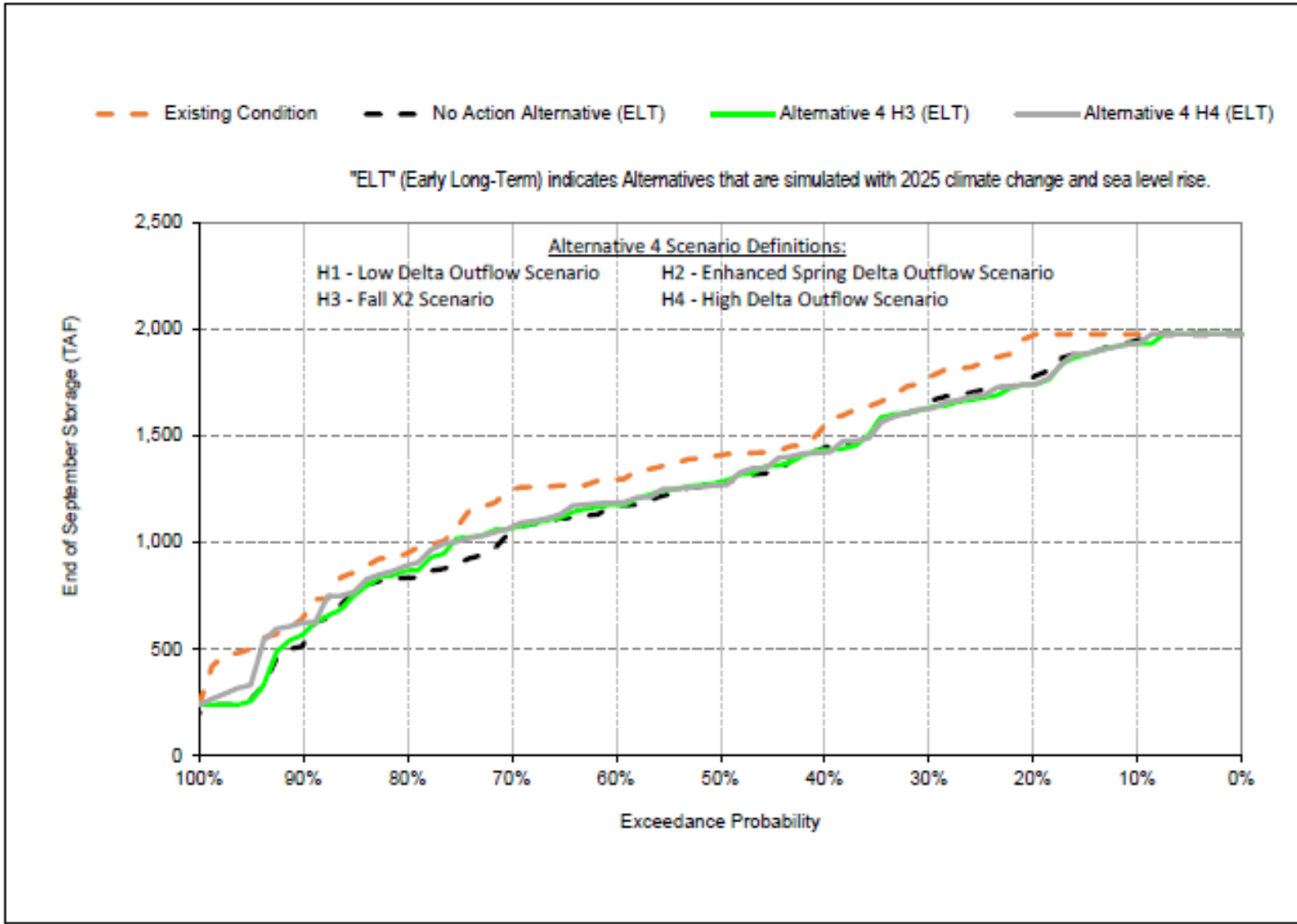


Figure 4.3.1-4
 Trinity Lake End of September Storage for Alternative 4A

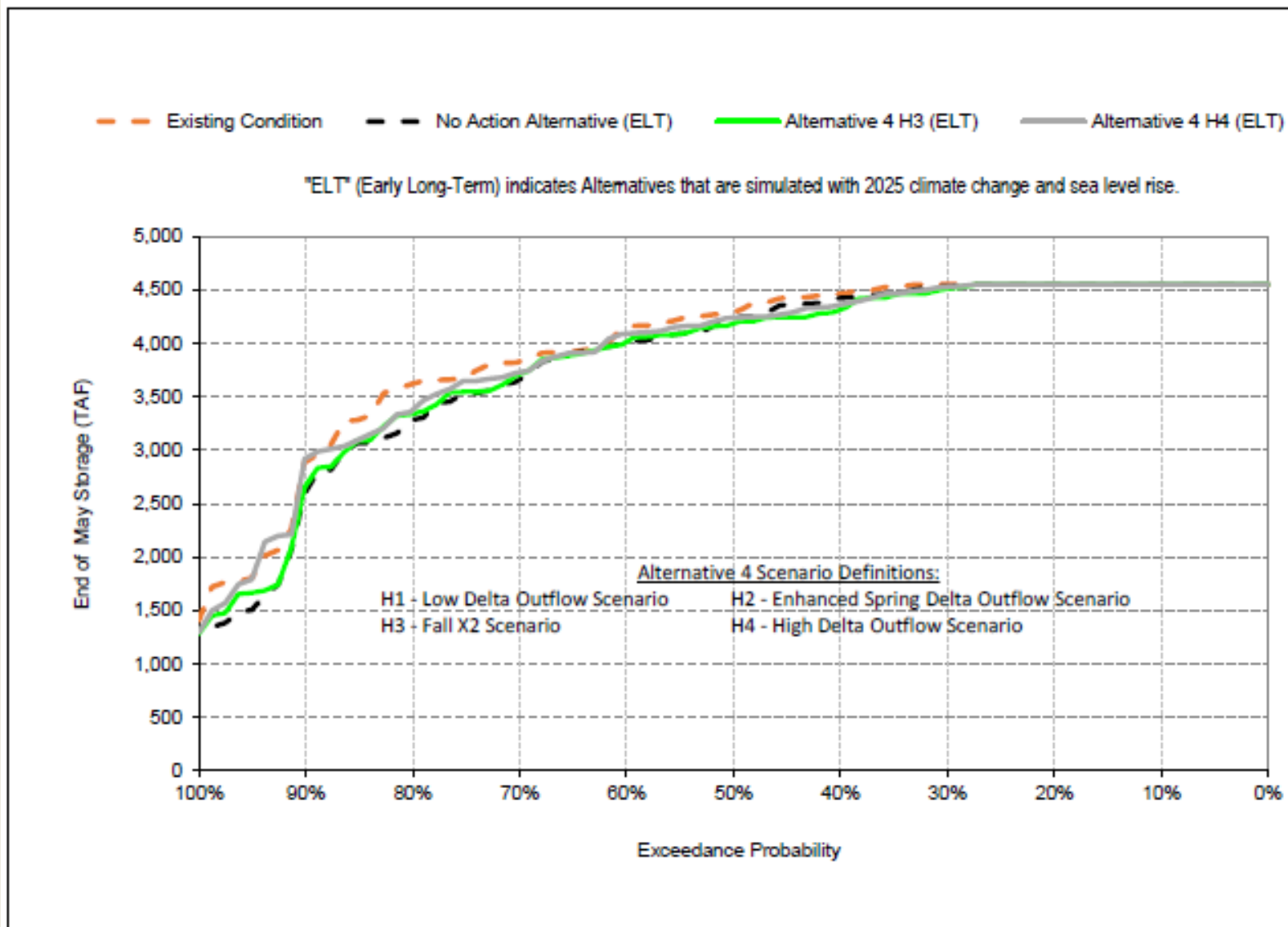


Figure 4.3.1-5
Shasta Lake End of May Storage for Alternative 4A

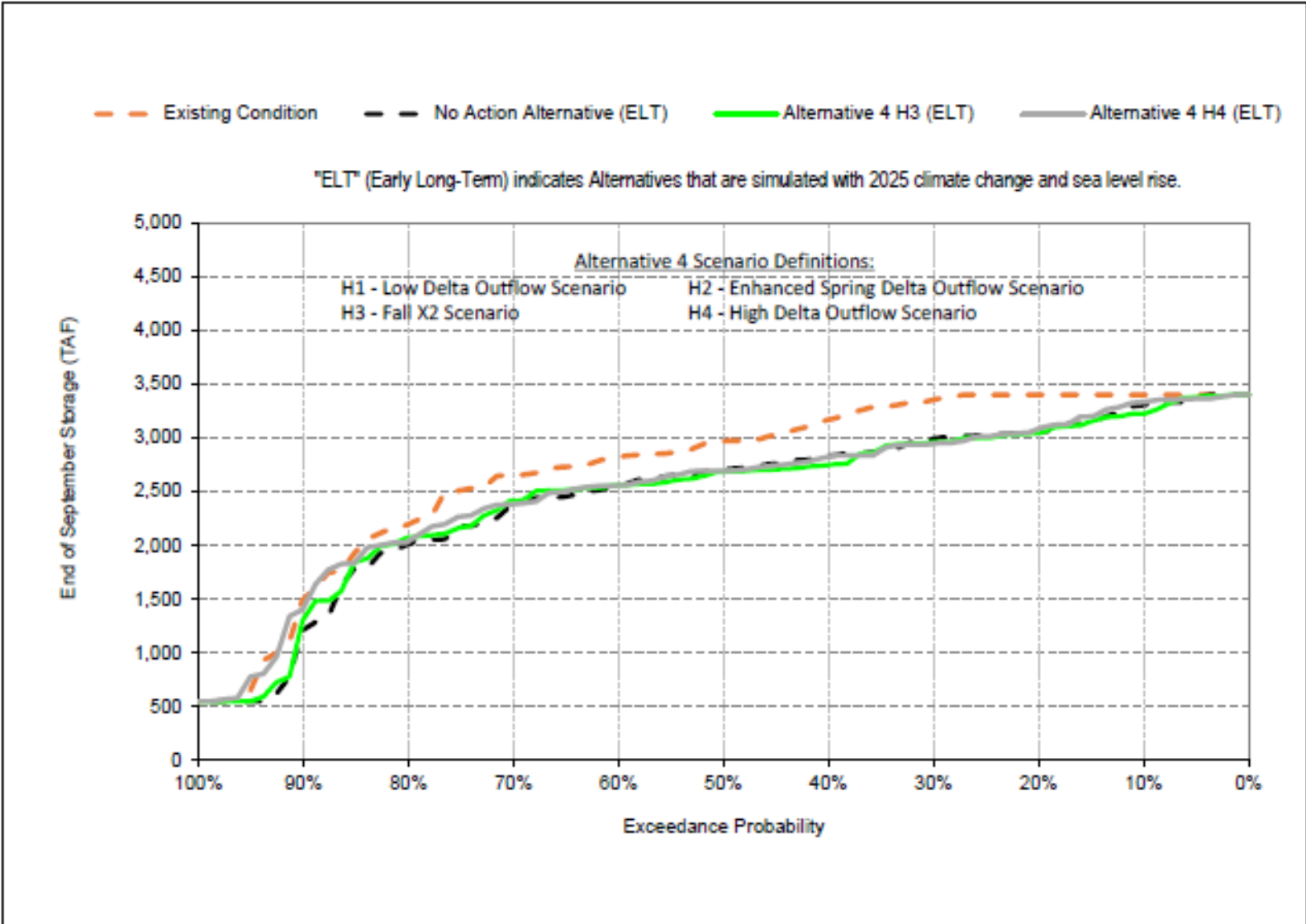


Figure 4.3.1-6
Shasta Lake End of September Storage for Alternative 4A

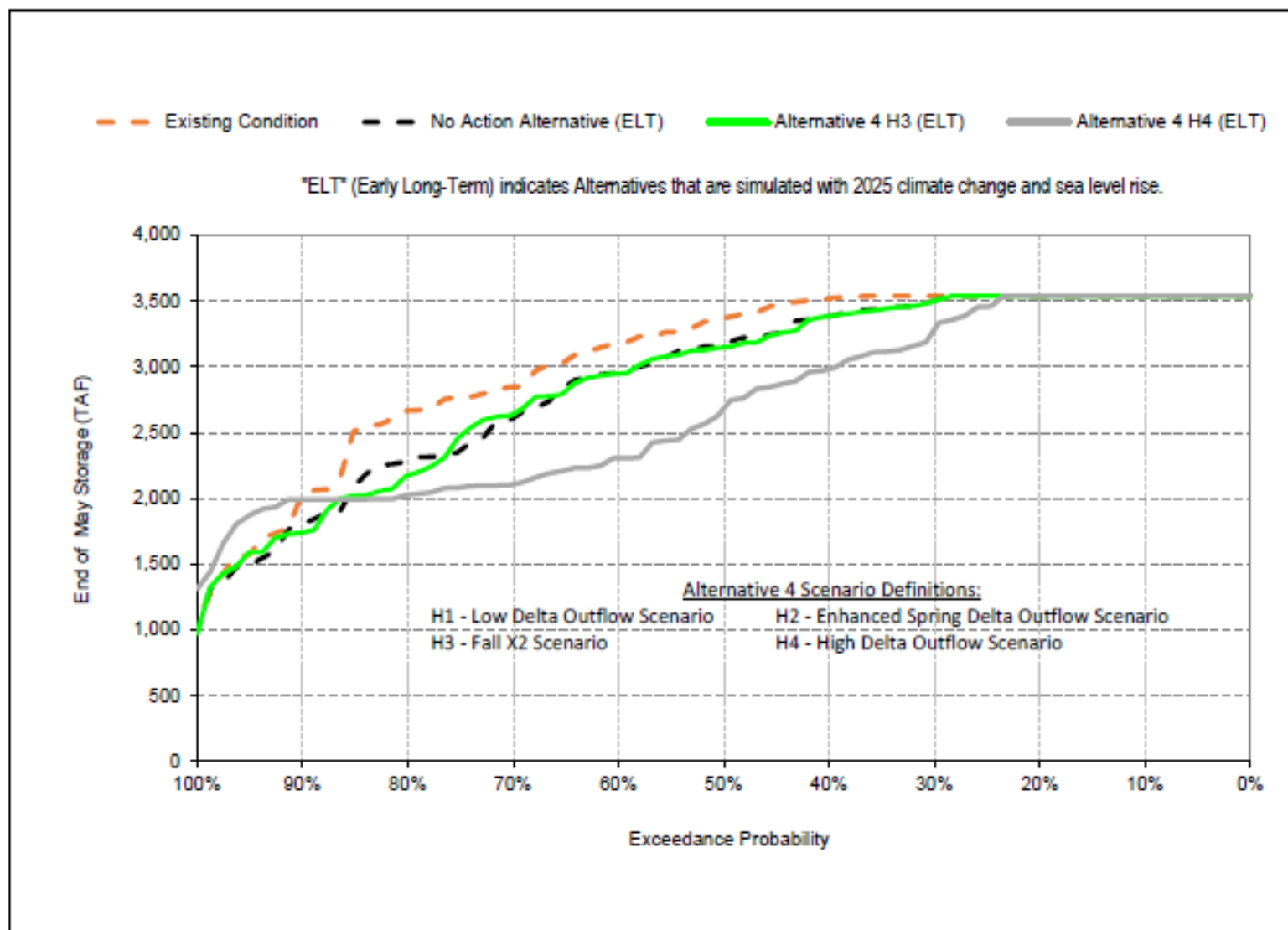


Figure 4.3.1-7
Lake Oroville End of May Storage for Alternative 4A

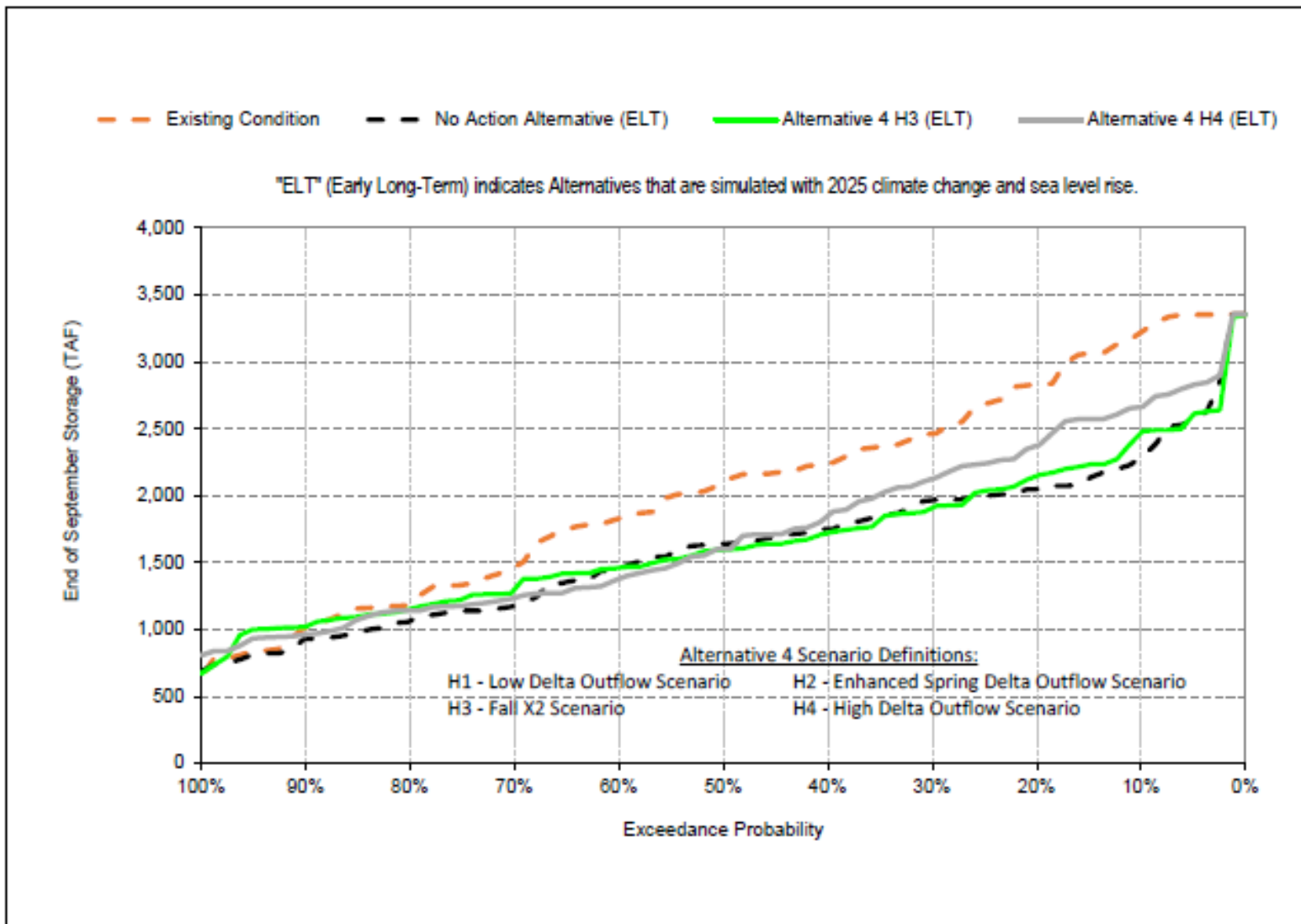


Figure 4.3.1-8
 Lake Oroville End of September Storage for Alternative 4A

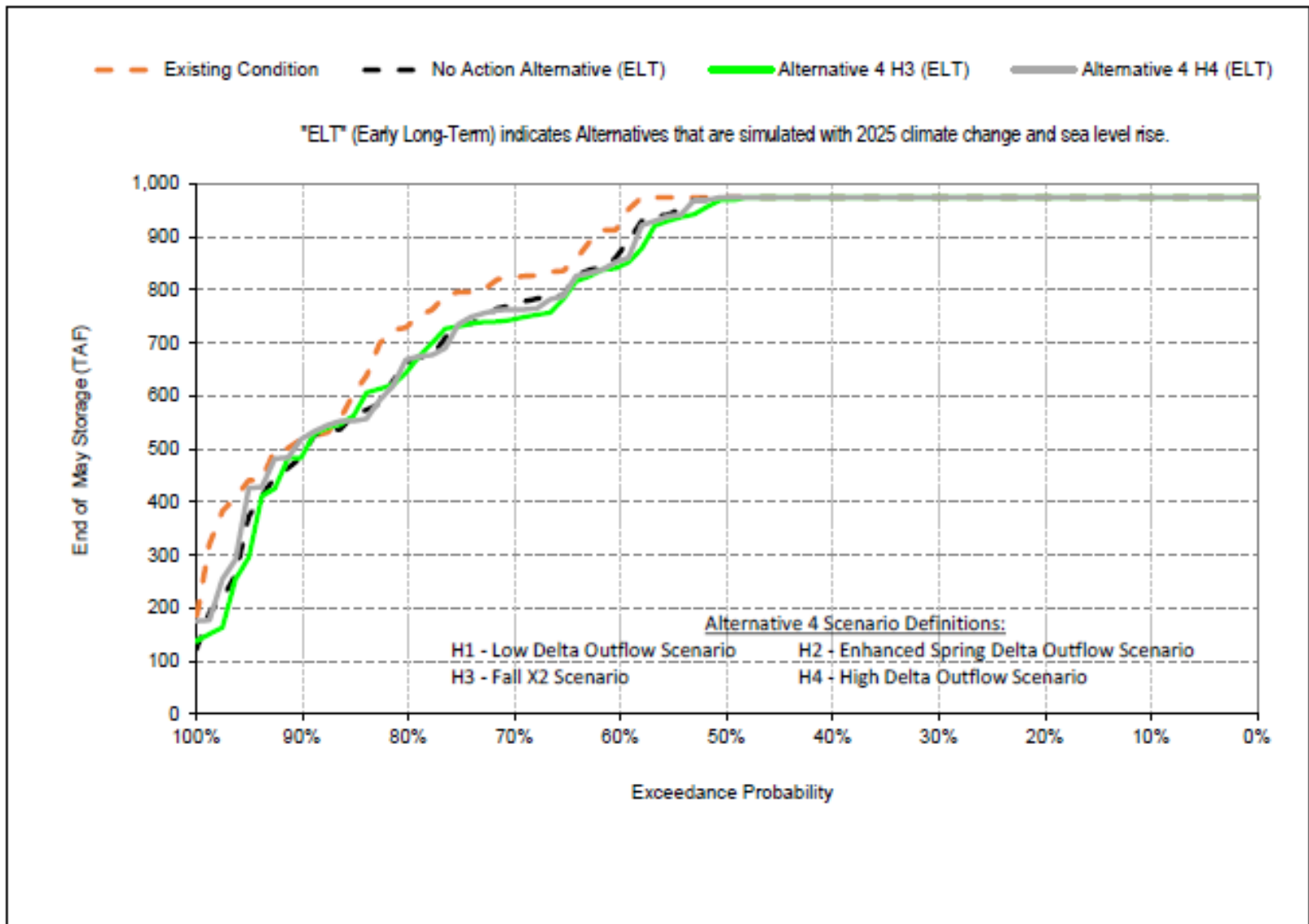


Figure 4.3.1-9
Folsom Lake End of May Storage for Alternative 4A

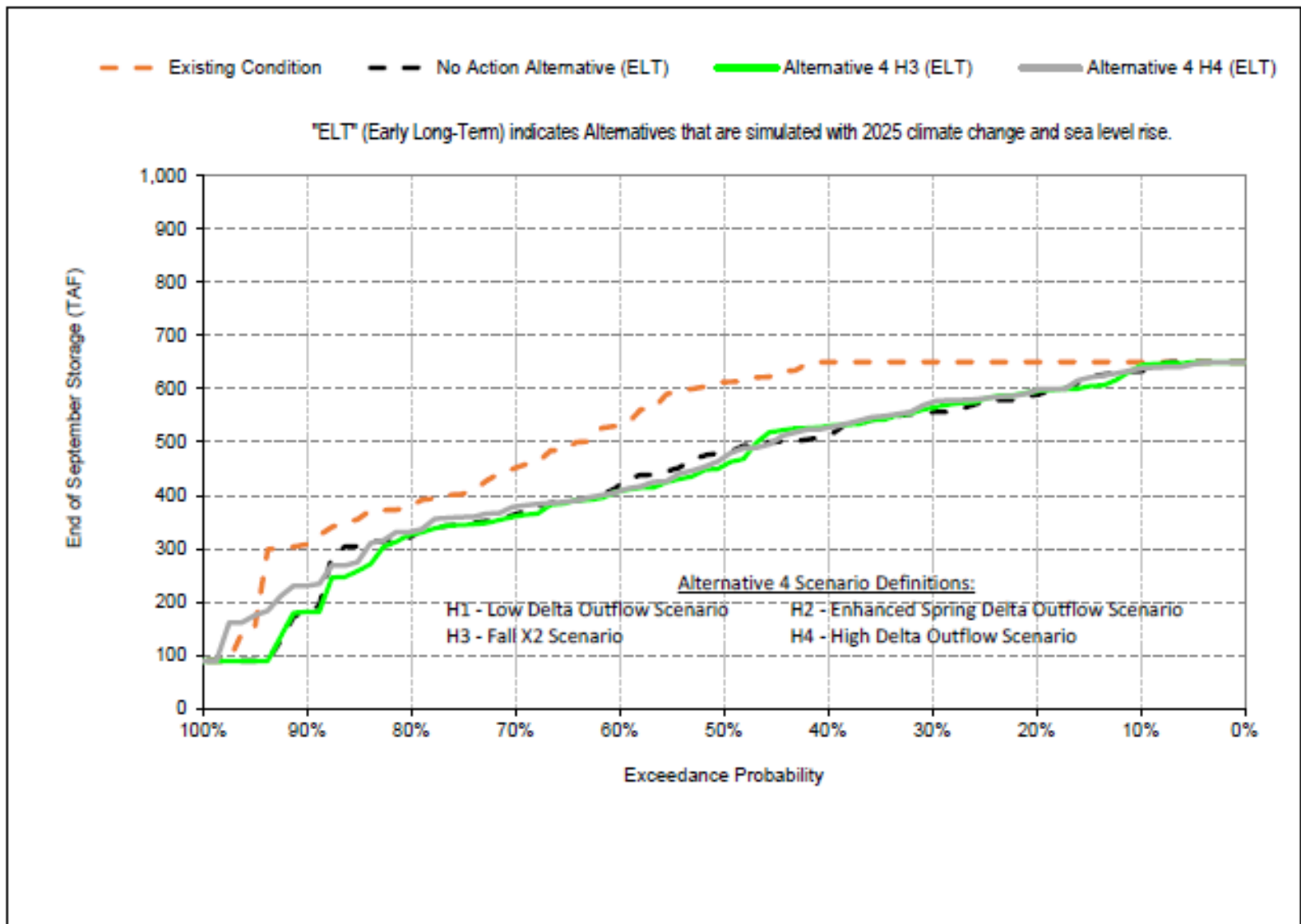


Figure 4.3.1-10
Folsom Lake End of September Storage for Alternative 4A