Table 1: Key CalSim II No Action Alternative, H3, H4, BA H3+ and CWF H3+ Scenario Inputs and Assumptions

	No Action	Н3	H4	BA H3+ and FEIRS	CWF H3+	
	Alternative			Alternative 4A		
	(NAA)					
Planning	Year 2030	Same as NAA	Same as NAA	Same as NAA	Same as NAA	
horizon ^a						
Inflows/	Historical with	Same as NAA	Same as NAA	Same as NAA	Same as NAA	
Supplies	modifications for					
	operations					
	upstream of rim					
	reservoirs and					
	with changed					
	climate at Year					
	2030					
acilities						
North Delta	Not included	9,000 cfs north Delta	Same as H3	Same as H3	Same as H3	
Diversion		diversion intake on the				
Intakes		Sacramento River at				
		Hood				

	No Action Alternative	Н3	H4	BA H3+ and FEIRS Alternative 4A	CWF H3+
	(NAA)				
Head of Old	Temporary Head	Permanent Head of	Same as H3	Same as H3	Same as H3
River Gate	of Old River	Old River Gate			
	Barrier installed in				
	the fall months				
North Delta	Diversion Operation	ons Criteria			
North Delta	Not included	Sacramento River	Same as H3	Same as H3	Same as H3
Diversion		bypass flow			
Bypass		requirements			
Flows		downstream of the			
		proposed intakes as			
		described in Table 2			
		below. In addition, a			
		constraint on the			
		potential diversion at			
		the north Delta intakes,			
		to account for the fish			

	No Action Alternative (NAA)	Н3	H4	BA H3+ and FEIRS Alternative 4A	CWF H3+
		screen sweeping			
		velocity criteria of 0.4			
		fps. The constraint was			
		derived based on			
		resulting diversions			
		from the DSM2			
		modeling.			
Minimum	SWRCB D-1641	Same as NAA with	Same as H3	Same as H3	Same as H3
flow near		additional minimum			
Rio Vista		flow requirement of			
		3,000 cfs from January			
		to August.			

South Delta Export Restrictions

	No Action Alternative	Н3	H4	BA H3+ and FEIRS Alternative 4A	CWF H3+
South Delta	(NAA) SWRCB D-1641.	SWRCB D-1641.	Same as H3	Same as H3	Same as H3
exports	Vernalis flow-	Pumping at the south			
(Jones PP	based export	Delta intakes are			
and Banks	limits Apr 1 – May	preferred during the			
PP)	31 as required by	July through			
	NMFS BiOp (Jun,	September months up			
	2009) Action	to a total pumping of			
	IV.2.1 (additional	3,000 cfs to minimize			
	500 cfs allowed	potential water quality			
	for Jul – Sep for	degradation in the			
	reducing impact	south Delta channels.			
	on SWP)	No specific intake			
		preference is assumed			
		beyond 3,000 cfs.			
Combined	FWS BiOp (Dec	New OMR criteria in	Same as H3	Same as H3	Oct and Nov: Same
Flow in Old	2008) Actions 1	Table 3 below or same			as NAA

	No Action Alternative			BA H3+ and FEIRS Alternative 4A	CWF H3+
	(NAA)				
and Middle	through 3 and	as the NAA, whichever			Other months: Same
River	NMFS BiOp (Jun	results in less negative			as H3
(OMR)	2009) Action	OMR flows			
	IV.2.3				
Head of Old	Head of Old River	HOR gate operations	Same as H3	Same as H3	Same as H3
River	Barrier (HORB) is	assumptions (%			
Barrier/Gate	only installed in	OPEN) Oct 50%, Nov			
	the fall months	100%, Dec 100%, Jan			
	per FWS Delta	50%, Feb - Jun 15th			
	Smelt BiOp Action	50%, Jun 16-30 100%,			
	5; it is assumed to	Jul - Sep 100%; HOR			
	be not installed in	gate will be open 100%			
	April or May.	whenever flows are			
		greater than 10,000 cfs			
		at Vernalis.; Oct-Nov:			
		Before the D-1641			

	No Action	Н3	H4	BA H3+ and FEIRS	CWF H3+
	Alternative			Alternative 4A	
	(NAA)				
		pulse = HOR gate			
		open, During the D-			
		1641 pulse = for 2			
		weeks HOR gate			
		closed; After D-1641			
		pulse: HORB open			
		50% for 2 weeks			
Delta Outflo	w Requirements				
Delta	SWRCB D-1641	Same as NAA	Same as NAA; In	March, April, May:	March, April, May:
Outflow	and USFWS BiOp		addition, enhanced	maintain the March–	Maintain spring
Index (Flow	(Dec 2008) Action		spring Delta outflow	May average Delta	(March–May) outflow
and	4 (Fall X2		required during the Mar-	outflow that would	that would occur with
Salinity)	Requirement)		May period. Mar-May	occur with existing	existing facilities
			average outflow	facilities under the	under the operational
			requirement is	operational criteria	criteria described in
			determined based on	described in the	the 2008 USFWS

No Action	Н3	H4	BA H3+ and FEIRS	CWF H3+
Alternative			Alternative 4A	
(NAA)				
		90% forecast of Mar-	2008 USFWS BiOp	BiOp and 2009
		May Eight River Index	and 2009 NMFS	NMFS BiOp,
		(8RI). For modeling	BiOp. The 2009	including current
		purposes, the Mar-May	NMFS BiOp Action	climate conditions.
		8RI was forecasted	IV.2.1 (San Joaquin	March: Eight River
		based on a correlation	River i-e ratio) will	Index based outflow
		between the Jan-Feb	be used to constrain	targets shown in
		8RI and Mar-May 8RI at	Apr–May total Delta	Table 6 to be
		ELT. Each year in	exports under CWF	achieved to the
		March, Delta outflow	to meet March-May	extent possible
		target for the Mar-May	Delta outflow	through total Delta
		period is determined	requirement per	export curtailments
		based on the forecasted	current operational	such that exports do
		Mar-May 8RI value and	practices.	not fall below 1,500
		its exceedance		cfs;
		probability, from the		April and May: same

No Action Alternative (NAA)	Alternative		BA H3+ and FEIRS Alternative 4A	CWF H3+
		Table 5 below, linearly		as FEIRS/BA H3+
		interpolating for values		criteria, except
		in-between. This		restriction apply only
		additional spring outflow		up to a maximum
		is not considered as an		outflow target of
		"in-basin use" for CVP-		44,500 cfs.
		SWP Coordinated		
		Operations. This		
		outflow requirement is		
		met first by curtailing		
		Delta exports at Banks		
		and Jones Pumping		
		Plants by an amount		
		needed to meet the		
		outflow target, such that		
		the minimum exports		

No Action Alternative (NAA)	Н3	H4	BA H3+ and FEIRS Alternative 4A	CWF H3+
		are at least 1,500 cfs. In		
		wetter years (< 50%		
		exceedance), if the		
		outflow target is not		
		achieved by export		
		curtailments, then the		
		additional flow needed		
		to meet the outflow		
		target is released from		
		the Oroville reservoir as		
		long as its projected		
		end-of-May storage is		
		at or above 2 MAF.		

Table 2: North Delta Diversion Bypass Flow Criteria (Same as DWR-515 Table 2)

North Delta Diversion Bypass Flows

These parameters are for modeling purposes. Actual operations will be based on real-time monitoring of hydrologic conditions and fish presence/movement

Low-Level Pumping (Dec-Jun)

Diversions of up to 6% of total Sacramento River flow such that bypass flow never falls below 5,000 cfs. No more than 300 cfs can be diverted at any one intake.

Initial Pulse Protection

Low level pumping will be maintained through the initial pulse period. For modeling, the initiation of the pulse is defined by the following criteria: (1) Sacramento River flow at Wilkins Slough increasing by more than 45% within a five-day period and (2) flow on the fifth day greater than 12,000 cfs.

The pulse (and low-level pumping) continues until either (1) Sacramento River flow at Wilkins Slough returns to pre-pulse flow level (flow on first day of pulse period), or (2) Sacramento River flow at Wilkins Slough decreases for 5 consecutive days, or (3) Sacramento River flow at Wilkins Slough is greater than 20,000 cfs for 10 consecutive days.

After pulse period has ended, operations will return to the bypass flow table (Sub-Table A).

If the initial pulse period begins and ends before Dec 1st in the modeling, then any second pulse that may occur before the end of June will receive the same protection, i.e., low level pumping.

Post-Pulse Operations

After initial pulse(s), allowable diversion will go to Level I Post-Pulse Operations (see Sub-Table A) until 15 total days of bypass flows above 20,000 cfs occur. Then allowable diversion will go to the Level II Post-Pulse Operations until 30 total days of

pass flows above 20,000 cfs occur. Then allowable diversion will go to the Level III Post-Pulse Operations.					

Sub-Table A. Post-Pulse Operations for North Delta Diversion Bypass Flows

Implement following bypass flow requirements sufficient to minimize any increase in the upstream tidal transport at two points of control: (1) Sacramento River upstream of Sutter Slough and (2) Sacramento River downstream of Georgiana Slough. These points are used to minimize any increase in upstream transport toward the proposed intakes or into Georgiana Slough.

Allowable diversion will be greater of the low-level pumping or the diversion allowed by the following bypass flow rules.

Level I Post-Pulse Operations		Level II Post-Pu	evel II Post-Pulse Operations			Level III Post Pulse Operations		
If			If			If		
Sacramento			Sacramento			Sacramento		
River flow	But not	The bypass	River flow	But not	The bypass	River flow	But not	The bypass
is over	over	is	is over	over	is	is over	over	is
Dec-Apr								
0 cfs	5,000	100% of the	0 cfs	5,000	100% of the	0 cfs	5,000	100% of the
	cfs	amount over (cfs	amount over 0		cfs	amount over 0
		cfs			cfs			cfs
5,000 cfs	15,000	Flows	5,000 cfs	11,000	Flows	5,000 cfs	9,000	Flows
	cfs	remaining afte	er	cfs	remaining after	r	cfs	remaining after
		constant low-			constant low-			constant low-
		level pumping			level pumping			level pumping

			1			,		_
15,000 cfs	17,000	15,000 cfs plus	11,000 cfs	15,000	11,000 cfs plus	9,000 cfs	15,000	9,000 cfs plus
	cfs	80% of the		cfs	60% of the		cfs	50% of the
		amount over			amount over			amount over
		15,000 cfs			11,000 cfs			9,000 cfs
17,000 cfs	20,000	16,600 cfs plus	15,000 cfs	20,000	13,400 cfs plus	15,000 cfs	20,000	12,000 cfs plus
	cfs	60% of the		cfs	50% of the		cfs	20% of the
		amount over			amount over			amount over
		17,000 cfs			15,000 cfs			15,000 cfs
20,000 cfs	no limit	18,400 cfs plus	20,000 cfs	no limit	15,900 cfs plus	20,000 cfs	no limit	13,000 cfs plus
		30% of the			20% of the			0% of the
		amount over			amount over			amount over
		20,000 cfs			20,000 cfs			20,000 cfs
Мау								
0 cfs	5,000	100% of the	0 cfs	5,000	100% of the	0 cfs	5,000	100% of the
	cfs	amount over 0		cfs	amount over 0		cfs	amount over 0
		cfs			cfs			cfs

5,000 cfs	15,000	Flows	5,000 cfs	11,000	Flows	5,000 cfs	9,000	Flows
	cfs	remaining after		cfs	remaining after		cfs	remaining after
		constant low-			constant low-			constant low-
		level pumping			level pumping			level pumping
15,000 cfs	17,000	15,000 cfs plus	11,000 cfs	15,000	11,000 cfs plus	9,000 cfs	15,000	9,000 cfs plus
	cfs	70% of the		cfs	50% of the		cfs	40% of the
		amount over			amount over			amount over
		15,000 cfs			11,000 cfs			9,000 cfs
17,000 cfs	20,000	16,400 cfs plus	15,000 cfs	20,000	13,000 cfs plus	15,000 cfs	20,000	11,400 cfs plus
	cfs	50% of the		cfs	35% of the		cfs	20% of the
		amount over			amount over			amount over
		17,000 cfs			15,000 cfs			15,000 cfs
20,000 cfs	no limit	17,900 cfs plus	20,000 cfs	no limit	14,750 cfs plus	20,000 cfs	no limit	12,400 cfs plus
		20% of the			20% of the			0% of the
		amount over			amount over			amount over
		20,000 cfs			20,000 cfs			20,000 cfs

Jun								
0 cfs	5,000	100% of the	0 cfs	5,000	100% of the	0 cfs	5,000	100% of the
	cfs	amount over 0		cfs	amount over 0		cfs	amount over 0
		cfs			cfs			cfs
5,000 cfs	15,000	Flows	5,000 cfs	11,000	Flows	5,000 cfs	9,000	Flows
	cfs	remaining after		cfs	remaining after		cfs	remaining after
		constant low-			constant low-			constant low-
		level pumping			level pumping			level pumping
15,000 cfs	17,000	15,000 cfs plus	11,000 cfs	15,000	11,000 cfs plus	9,000 cfs	15,000	9,000 cfs plus
	cfs	60% of the		cfs	40% of the		cfs	30% of the
		amount over			amount over			amount over
		15,000 cfs			11,000 cfs			9,000 cfs
17,000 cfs	20,000	16,200 cfs plus	15,000 cfs	20,000	12,600 cfs plus	15,000 cfs	20,000	10,800 cfs plus
	cfs	40% of the		cfs	20% of the		cfs	20% of the
		amount over			amount over			amount over
		17,000 cfs			15,000 cfs			15,000 cfs

20,000 cfs	no limit	17,400 cfs plus 20% of the amount over 20,000 cfs	20,000 cfs	no limit	13,600 cfs plus 20% of the amount over 20,000 cfs	20,000 cfs	no limit	11,800 cfs plus 0% of the amount over 20,000 cfs
Bypass flow requirements in other								
months:								
If Sacrament	If Sacramento River flow is over		But not over			The bypass is		
Jul-Sep								
0 cfs			5,000 cfs			100% of the amount over 0 cfs		
5,000 cfs			No limit			A minimum of 5,000 cfs		
Oct-Nov								
0 cfs		7,000 cfs			100% of the amount over 0 cfs			
7,000 cfs		No limit			A minimum of 7,000 cfs			

Table 3: Old and Middle River Flow Criteria under H3, H4 and H3+ (Same as DWR-515 Table 3)

Combined Old and Middle River Flows to be No Less than Values Below a (cfs)

	<u> </u>	inca Ola ana imaale ixi	VCI I IOWS TO BE INC EC.	33 than values ber	(013)
		Above Normal Water	Below Normal		Critical Dry Water
Month	Wet Water Year	Year	Water Year	Dry Water Year	Year
January	0	-3,500	-4,000	-5,000	-5,000
February	0	-3,500	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000
March	0	0	-3,500	-3,500	-3,000
April ^b	see Table 4	see Table 4	see Table 4	see Table 4	see Table 4
May ^b	see Table 4	see Table 4	see Table 4	see Table 4	see Table 4
June ^b	see Table 4	see Table 4	see Table 4	see Table 4	see Table 4
July	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
August	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
September	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
October ^c	Based on State	Based on State Water	Based on State	Based on State	Based on State
	Water Board D-	Board D-1641 pulse	Water Board D-1641	Water Board D-	Water Board D-
	1641 pulse	trigger.	pulse trigger.	1641 pulse	1641 pulse trigger.
	trigger.			trigger.	
November	Based on State	Based on State Water	Based on State	Based on State	Based on State
С	Water Board D-	Board D-1641 pulse	Water Board D-1641	Water Board D-	Water Board D-

	1641 pulse	trigger.	pulse trigger.	1641 pulse	1641 pulse trigger.
	trigger.			trigger.	
December	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000
d					

- Values are monthly average for use in modeling. The model compares these minimum allowable OMR values to 2008
 USFWS BiOp RPA OMR requirements and uses the less negative flow requirement.
- ^b Based on San Joaquin inflow relationship to OMR provided Table 6.
- Two weeks before the D-1641 pulse (assumed to occur October 16-31 in the modeling), No OMR restrictions (for modeling purposes an OMR requirement of -5,000 cfs was assumed during this 2-week period). Two weeks during the D-1641 pulse, no south Delta exports. Two weeks after the D-1641 pulse, -5,000 cfs OMR requirement (through November).
- ^d OMR restriction of -5,000 cfs for Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon when North Delta initial pulse flows are triggered or OMR restriction of -2,000 cfs for delta smelt when triggered. For modeling purposes (to compute a composite Dec allowable OMR), remaining days were assumed to have an allowable OMR of -8000 cfs.

Table 4: San Joaquin Inflow Relationship to Old and Middle River Flow Criteria under H3, H4 and H3+ (Same as DWR-515 Table 4)

April a	nd May	June				
If San Joaquin River flow at Vernalis is (cfs):	Minimum Average OMR flows (interpolated linearly between values)	If San Joaquin flow at Vernalis is the following (cfs):	Average OMR flows would be at least the following (no			
	(cfs)	(610).	interpolation) (cfs):			
≤ 5,000	-2,000	≤ 3,500	-3,500			
6,000	+1000	2 501 to 10 000	0			
10,000	+2000	3,501 to 10,000	0			
15,000	+3000	10,001 to 15,000	+1000			
≥30,000	+6000	>15,000	+2000			

Table 5: Enhanced Spring Delta Outflow Criteria under H4 (High Outflow Scenario criteria) (Same as DWR-515 Table 7)

Percent Exceedance of	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%
Forecasted Mar-May 8RI:									
Proposed Mar-May Delta	44,500	44,500	35,000	32,000	23,000	17,200	13,300	11,400	9,200
Outflow Target (cfs):									

Table 6: March Delta Outflow Goals under CWF H3+ Scenario

March Eight River			1,48	1,91	2,14	2,42	2,57	3,10	3,49	>=
Index (TAF)	0	545	8	1	0	1	5	4	2	4,217
March monthly NDOI		6,20	8,80	12,7	17,1	20,0	25,2	35,0	43,7	
target (cfs)	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00	00	44,500

Note: NDOI targets are linearly interpolated for 8RI values falling between those shown

in the table.

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Figure 26: D-1641 Export/Inflow Ratio Compliance for March – June (35%) Figure 27: D-1641 Export/Inflow Ratio Compliance for July – January (65%) Figure 28: D-1641 Export/Inflow Ratio Compliance for February (35%-45%)	49
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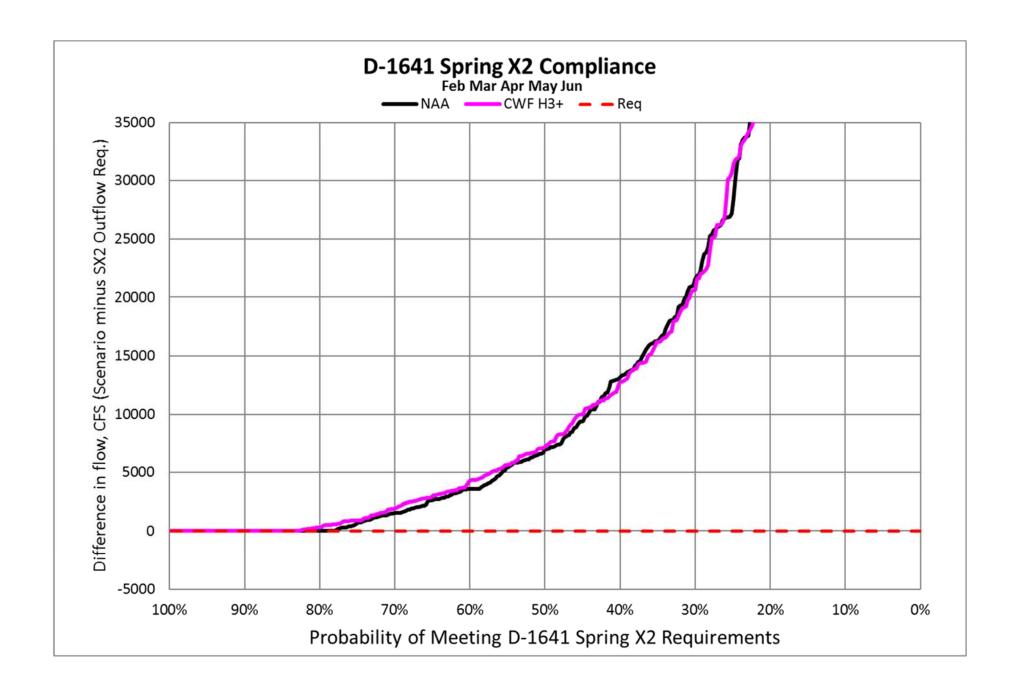


Figure 1: Spring X2 compliance for February-June

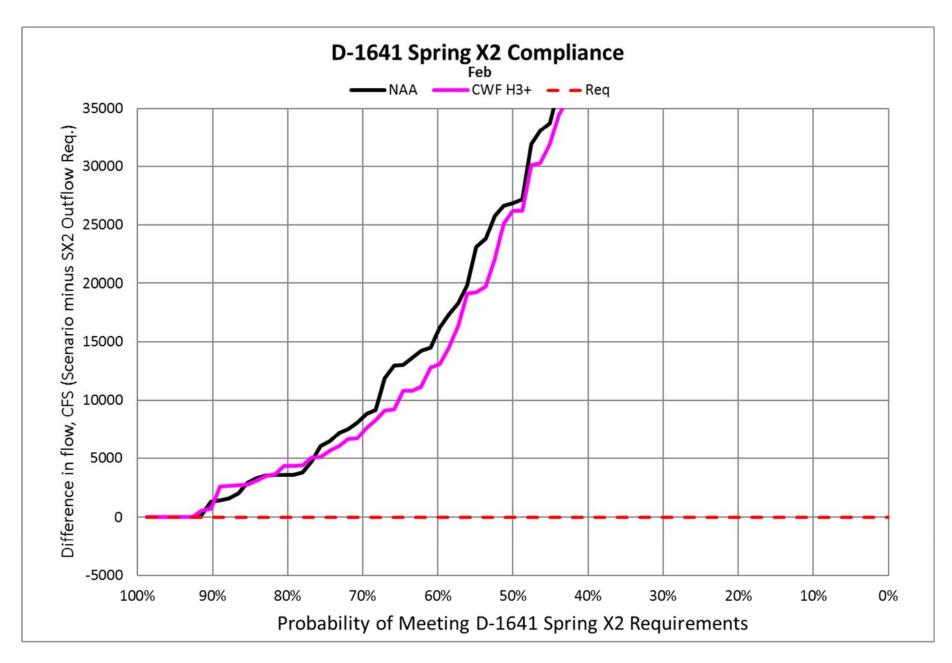


Figure 2: Spring X2 Compliance for February

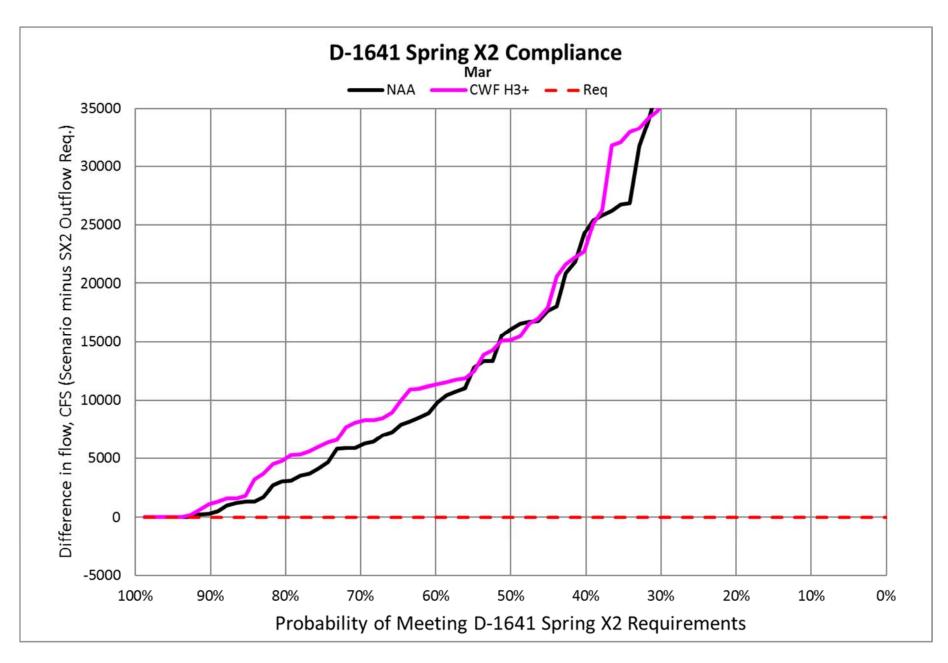


Figure 3: Spring X2 Compliance for March

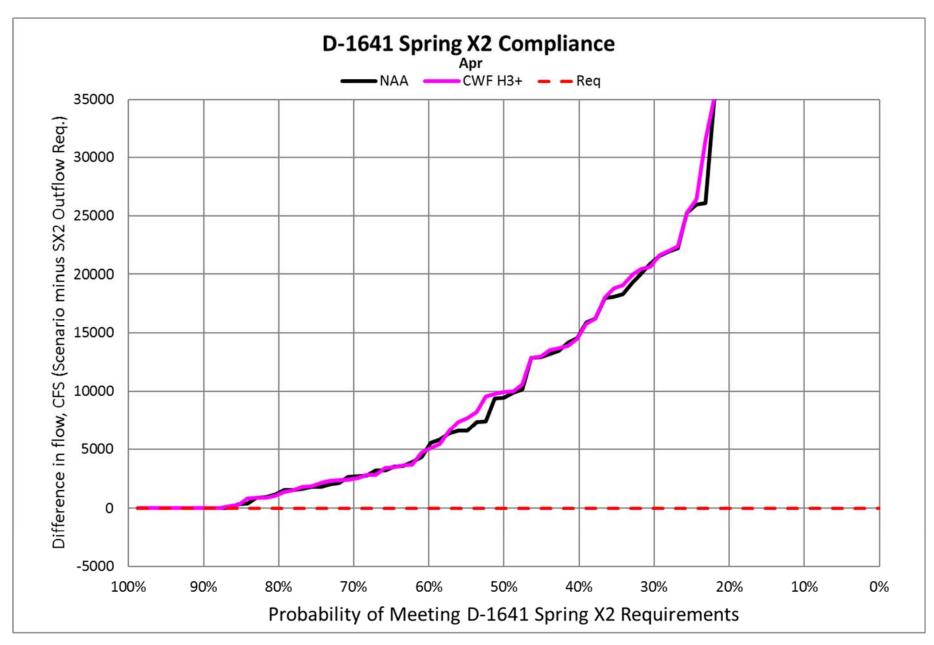


Figure 4: Spring X2 Compliance for April

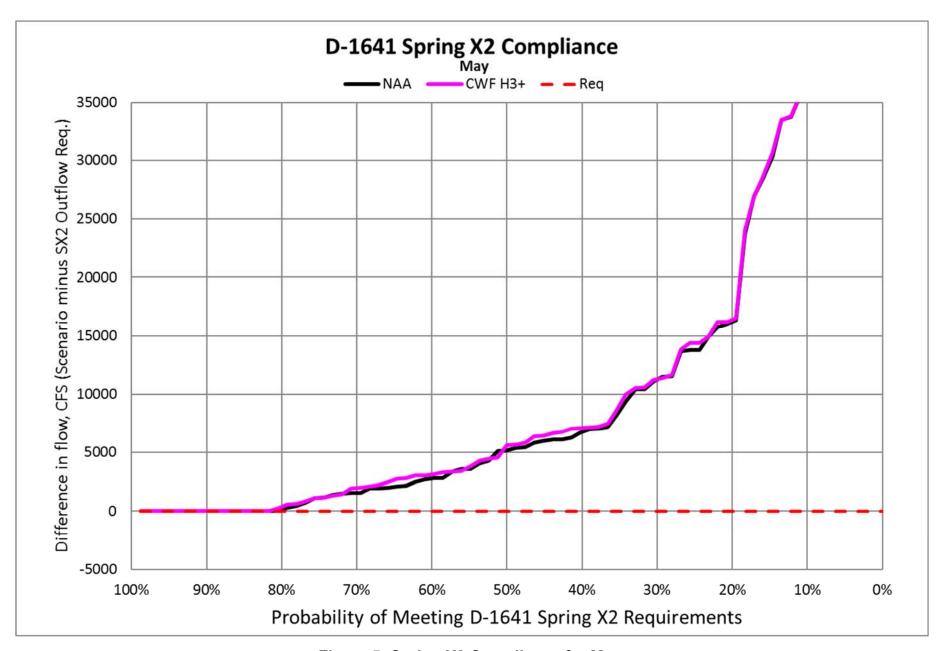


Figure 5: Spring X2 Compliance for May

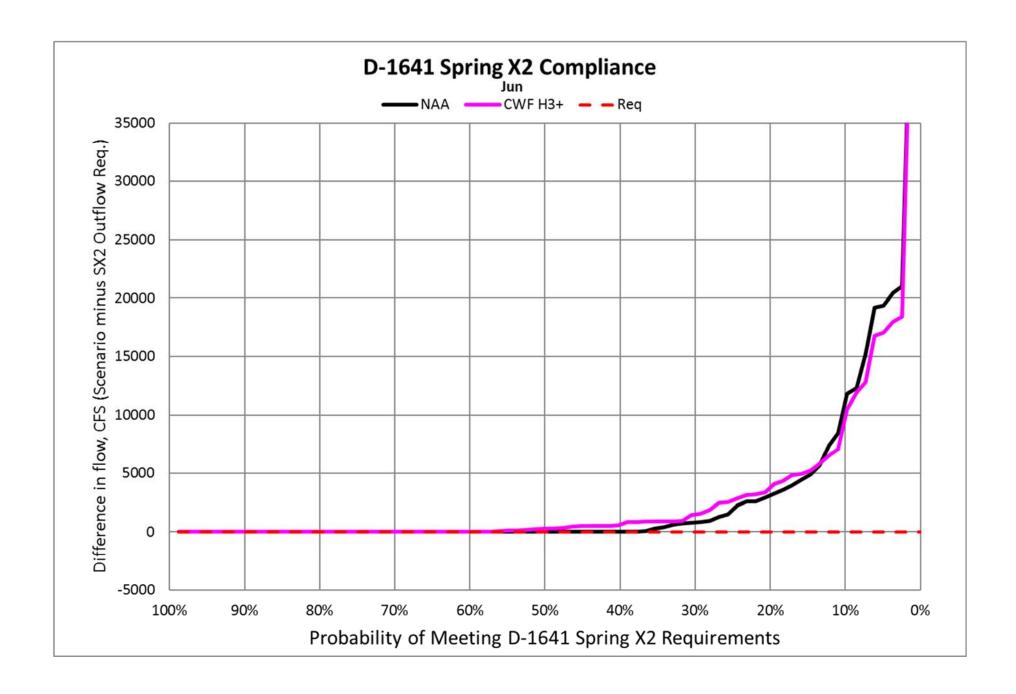


Figure 6: Spring X2 Compliance for June

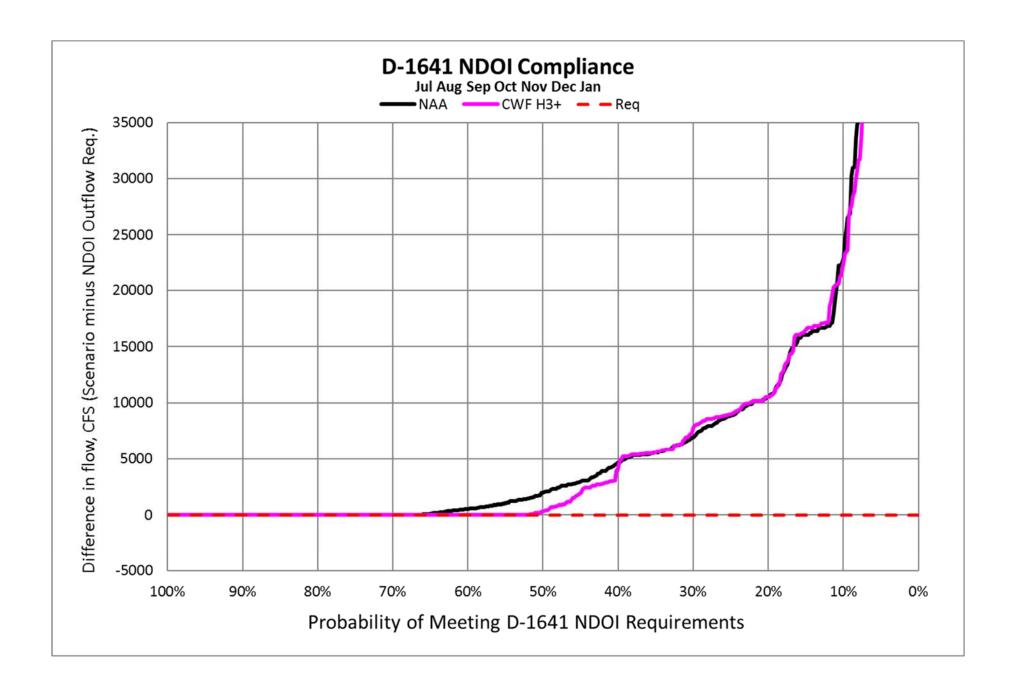


Figure 7: D-1641 NDOI Compliance for July-January

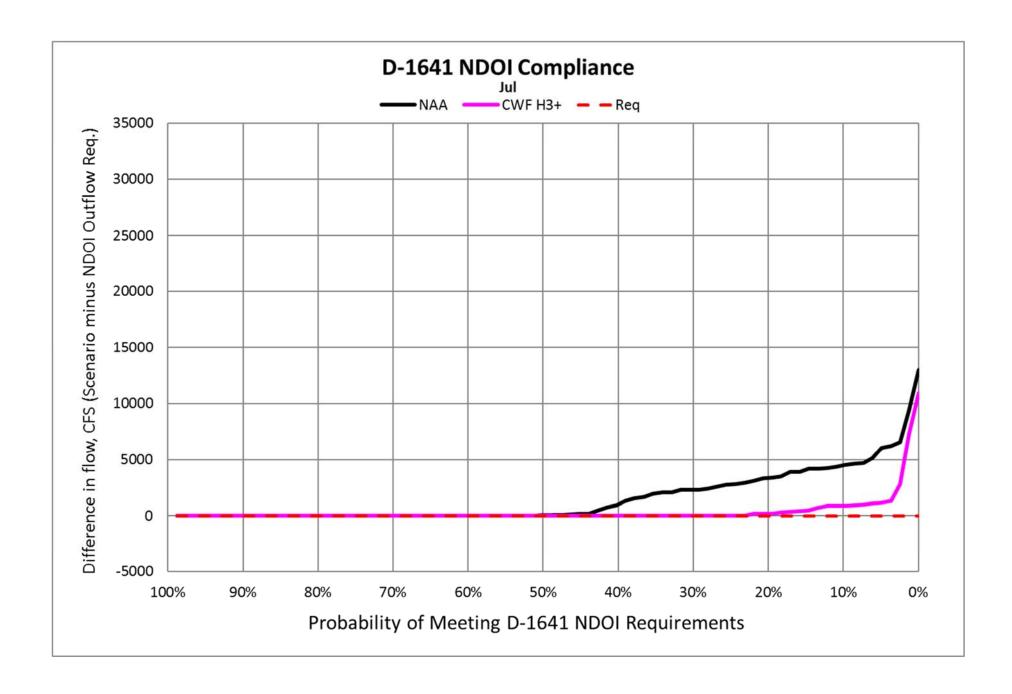


Figure 8: D-1641 NDOI Compliance for July

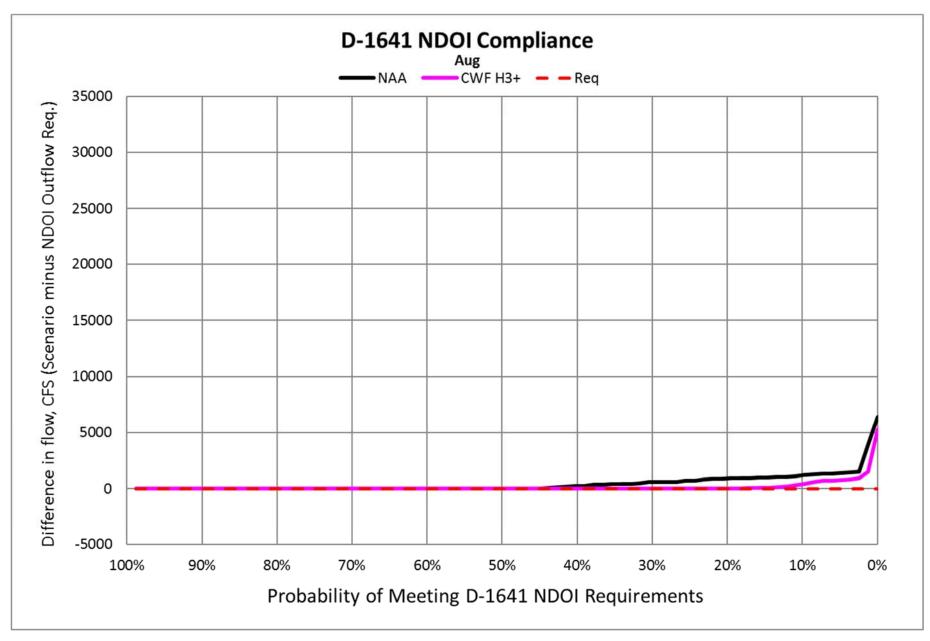


Figure 9: D-1641 NDOI Compliance for August

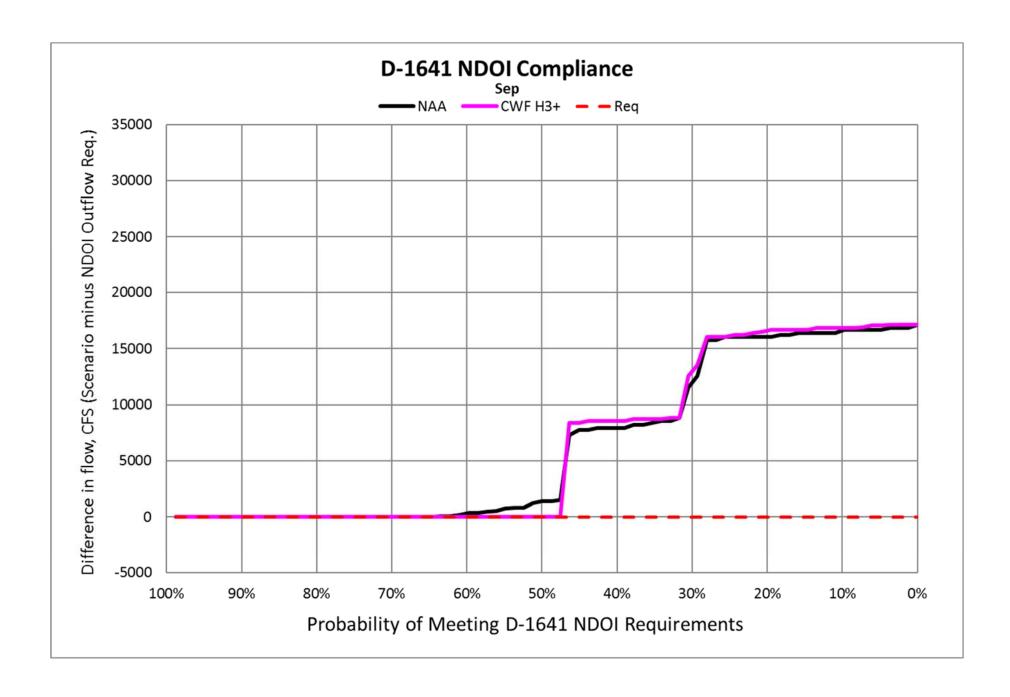


Figure 10: D-1641 NDOI Compliance for September

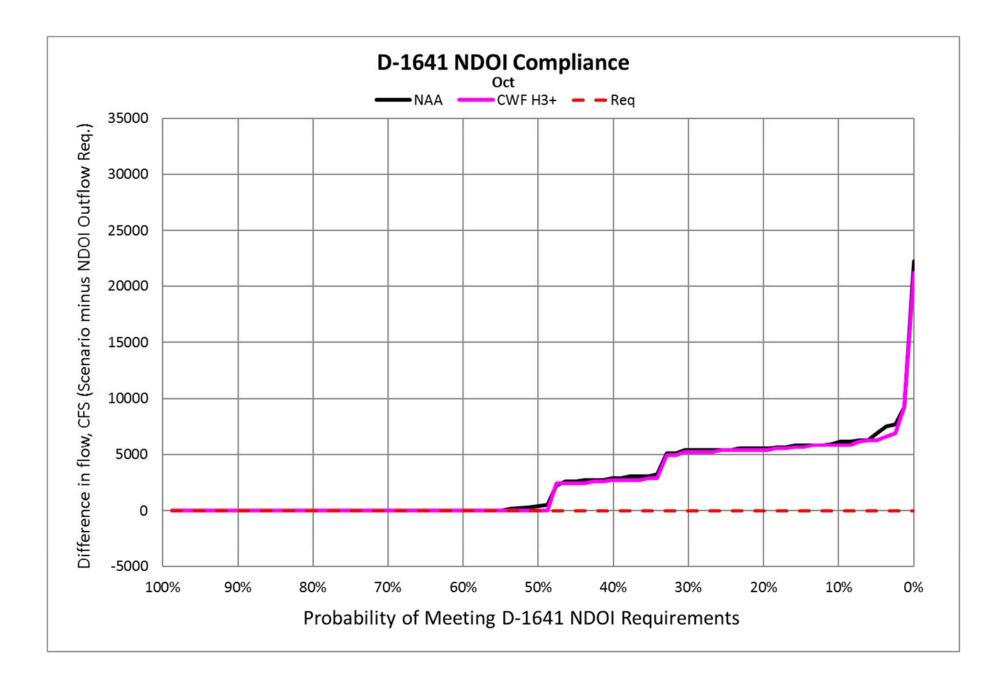


Figure 11: D-1641 NDOI Compliance for October

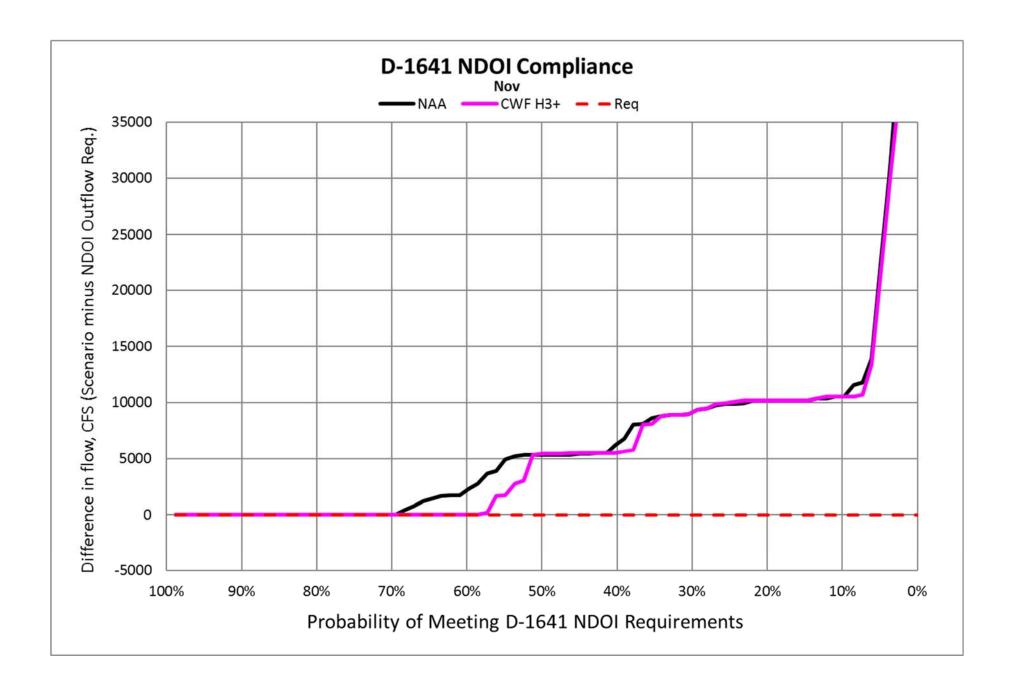


Figure 12: D-1641 NDOI Compliance for November

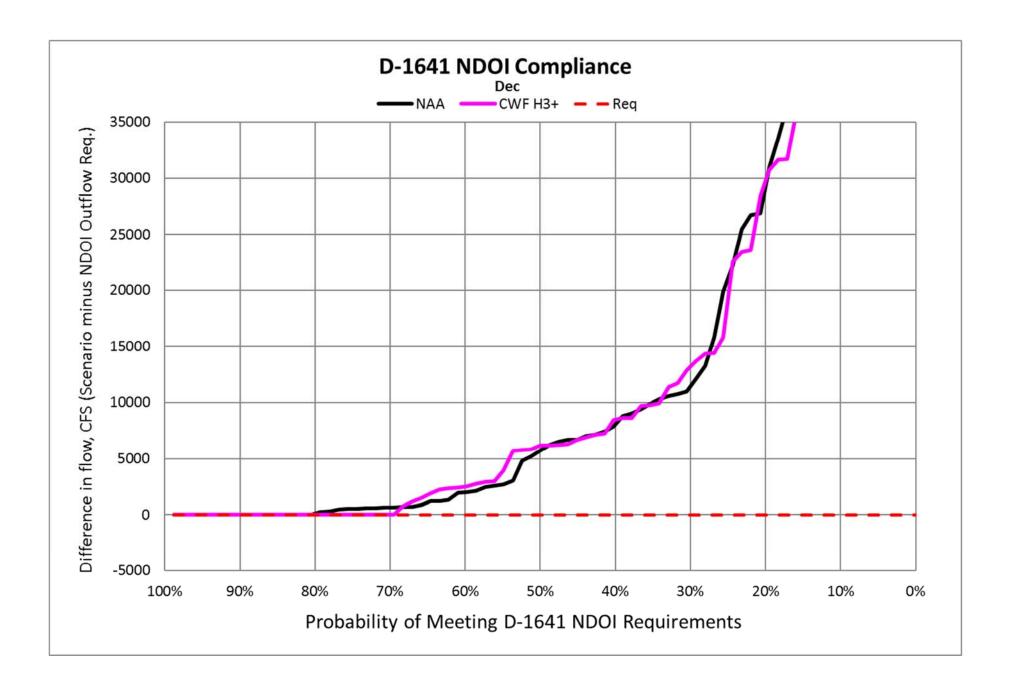


Figure 13: D-1641 NDOI Compliance for December

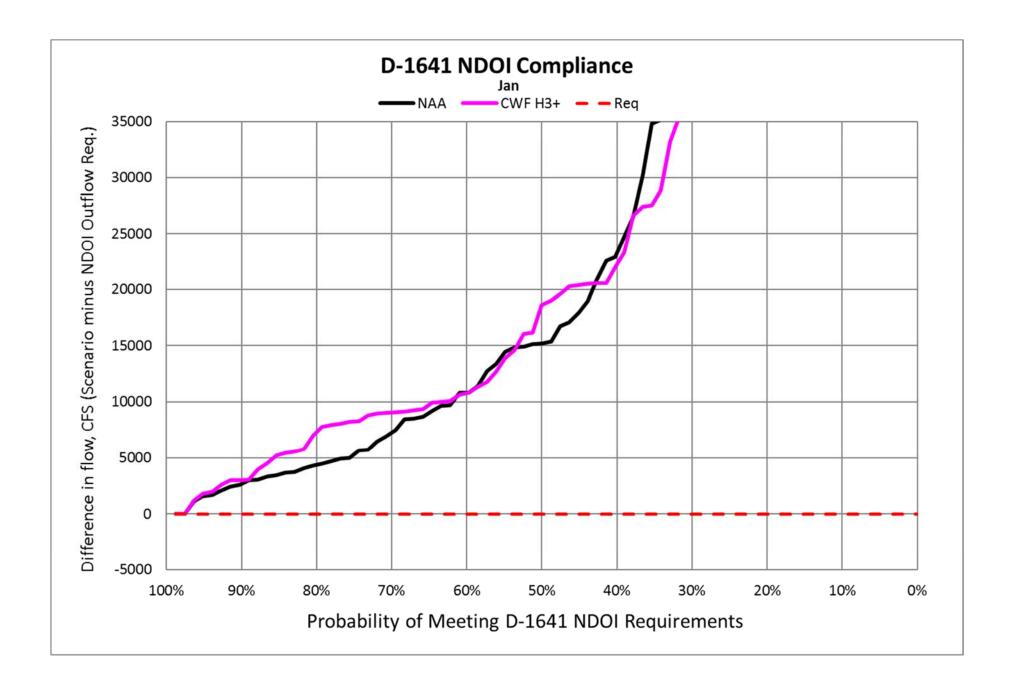


Figure 14: D-1641 NDOI Compliance for January

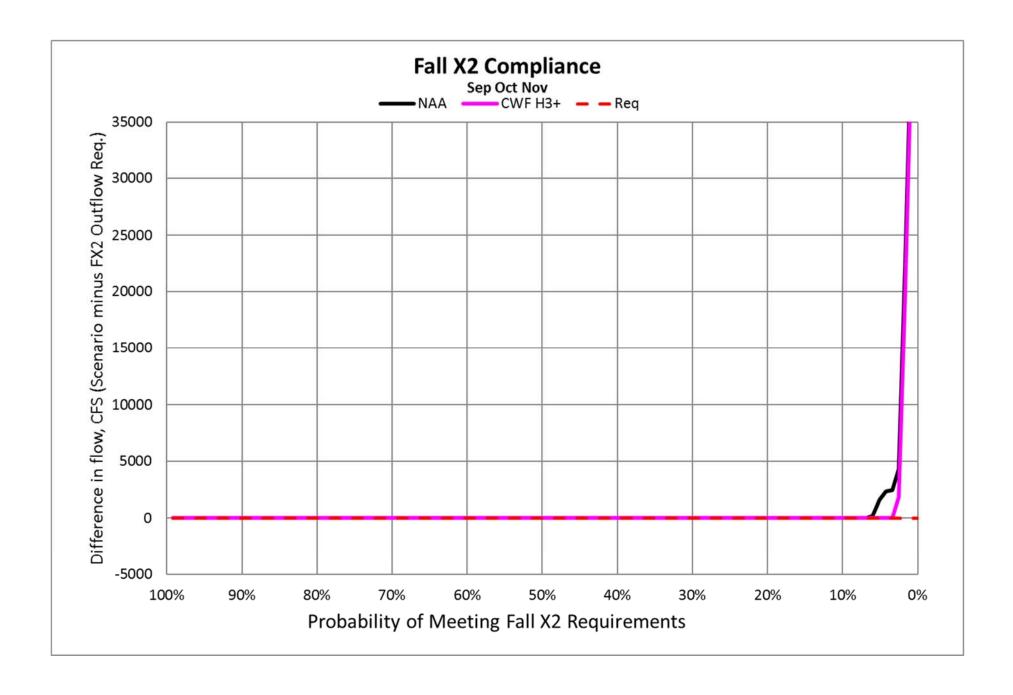


Figure 15: Fall X2 Compliance for September - November

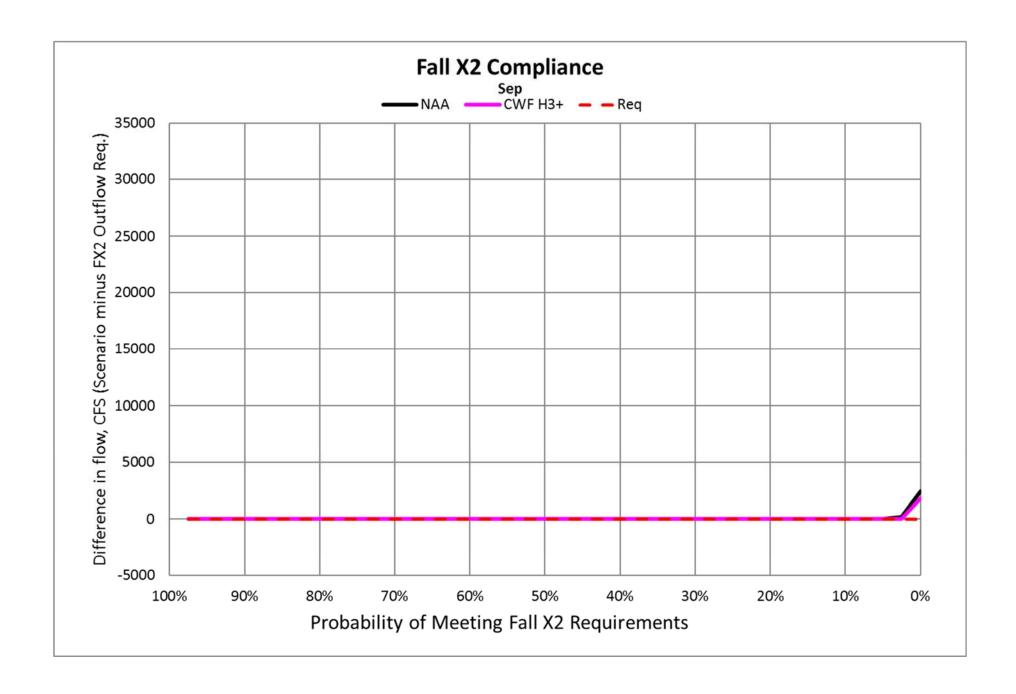


Figure 16: Fall X2 Compliance for September

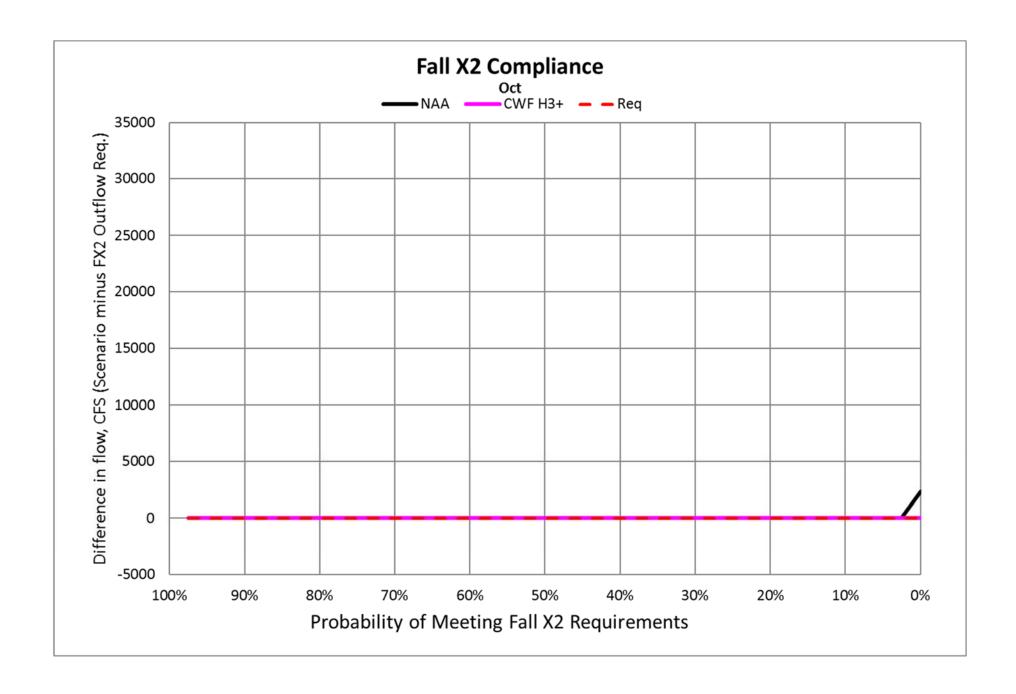


Figure 17: Fall X2 Compliance for October

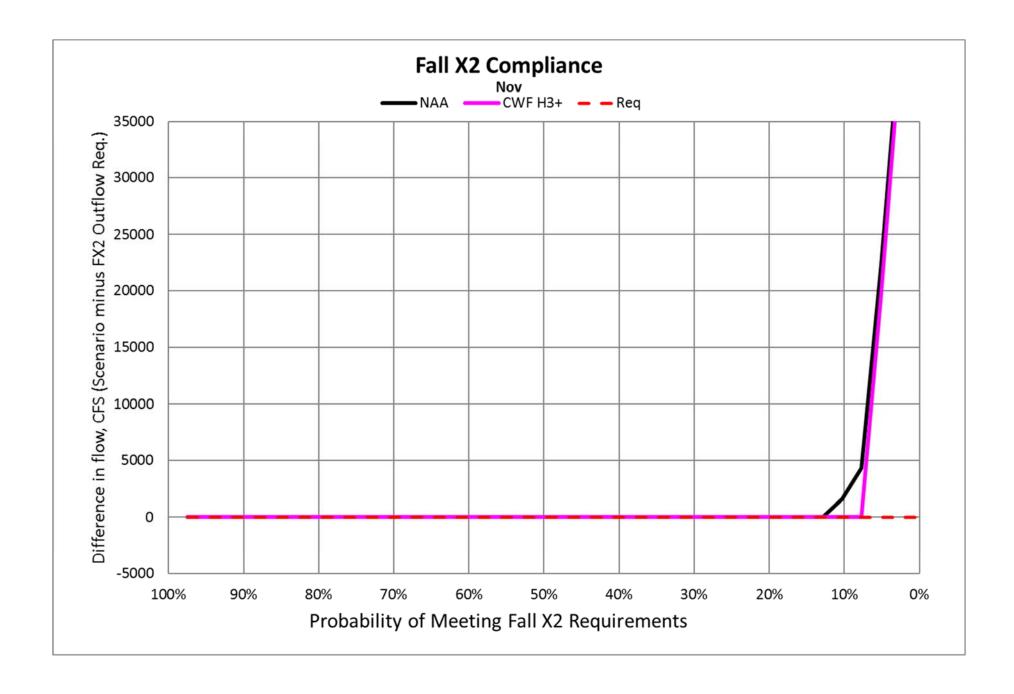


Figure 18: Fall X2 Compliance for November

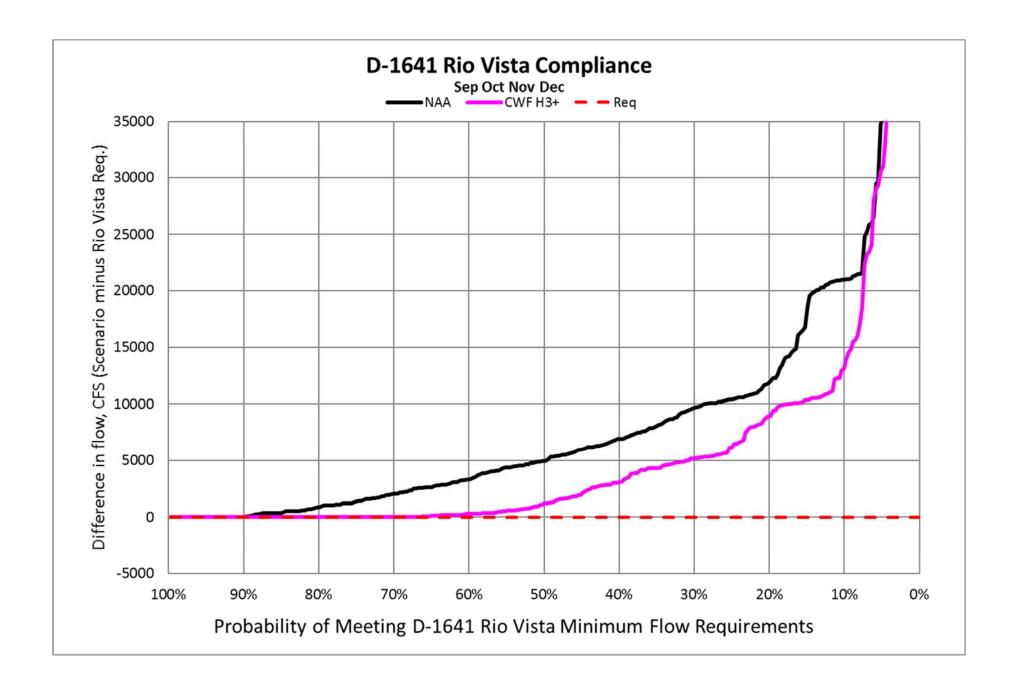


Figure 19: D-1641 Rio Vista Minimum Flow Compliance for September - December

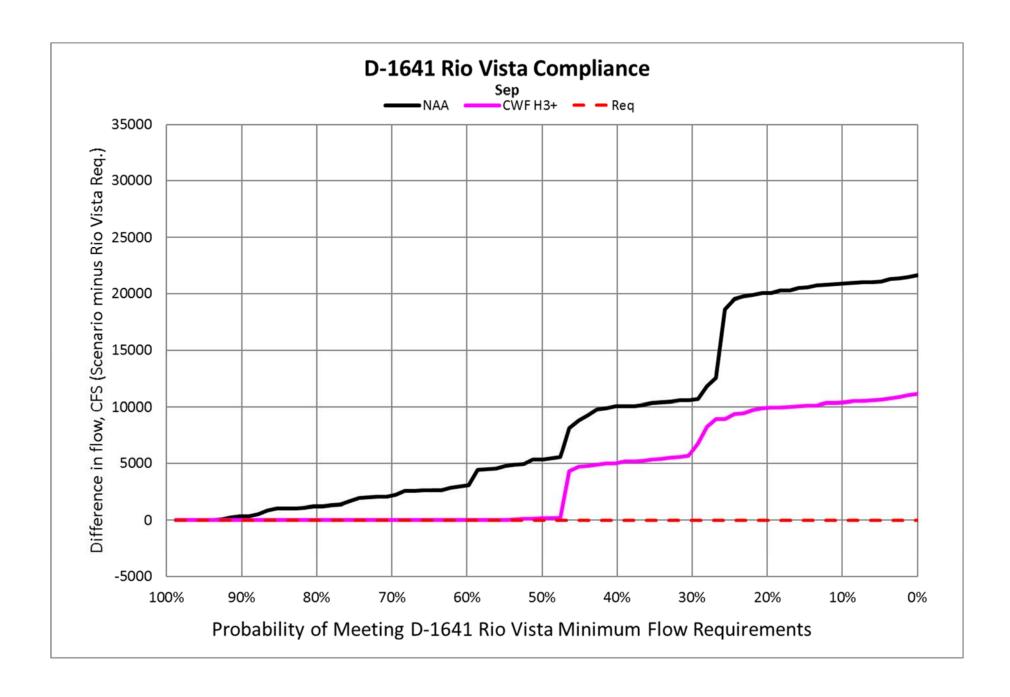


Figure 20: D-1641 Rio Vista Minimum Flow Compliance for September

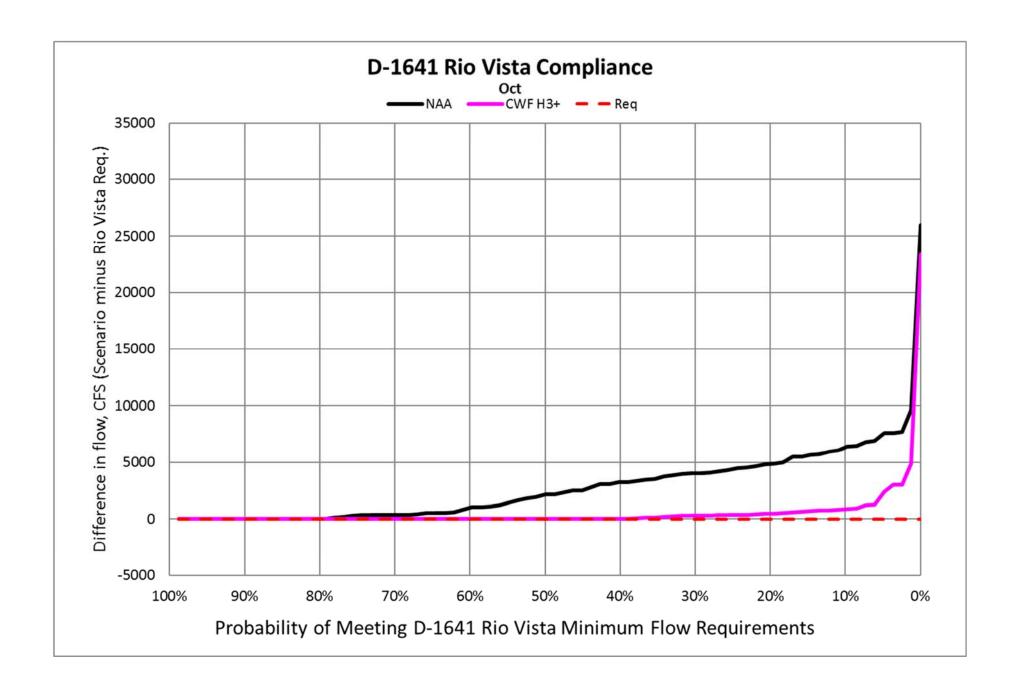


Figure 21: D-1641 Rio Vista Minimum Flow Compliance for October

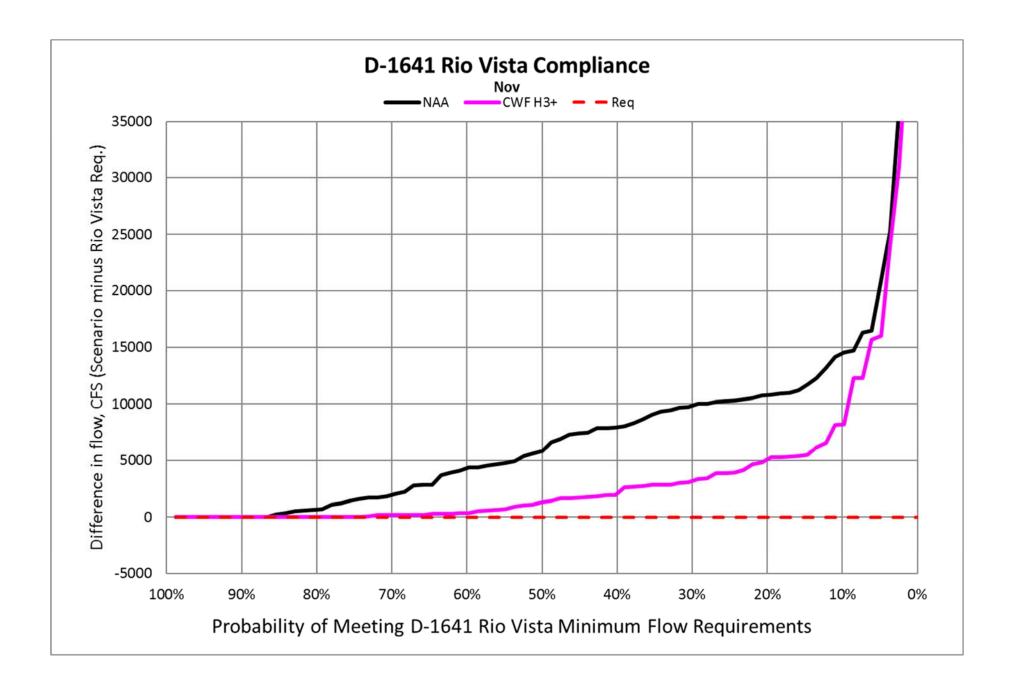


Figure 22: D-1641 Rio Vista Minimum Flow Compliance for November

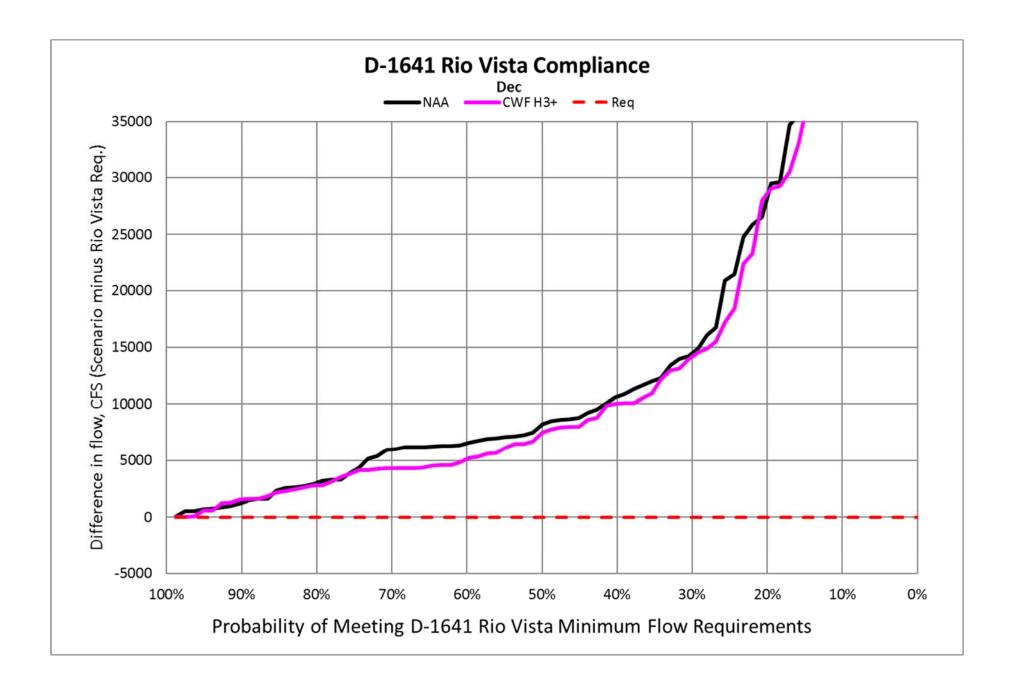


Figure 23: D-1641 Rio Vista Minimum Flow Compliance for December

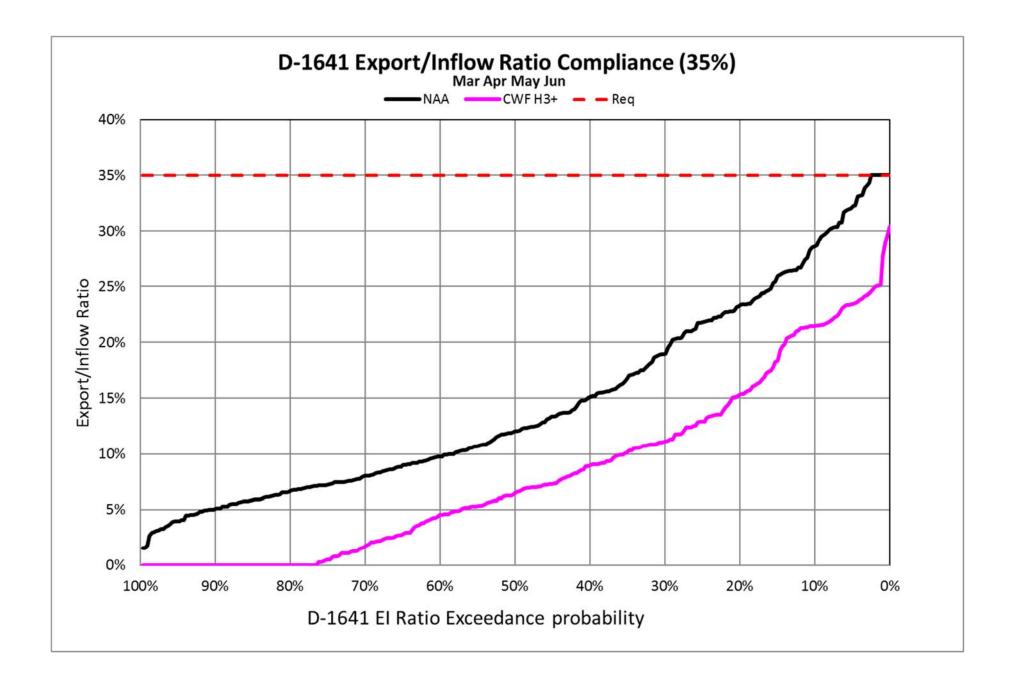


Figure 24: D-1641 Export/Inflow Ratio Compliance for March – June (35%)

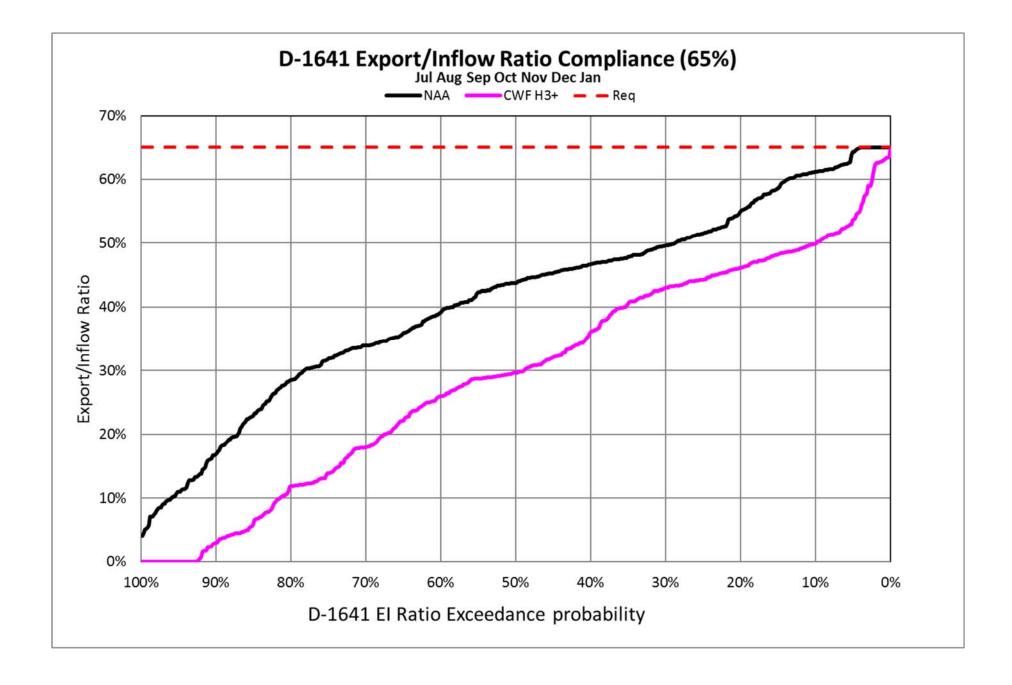


Figure 25: D-1641 Export/Inflow Ratio Compliance for July – January (65%)

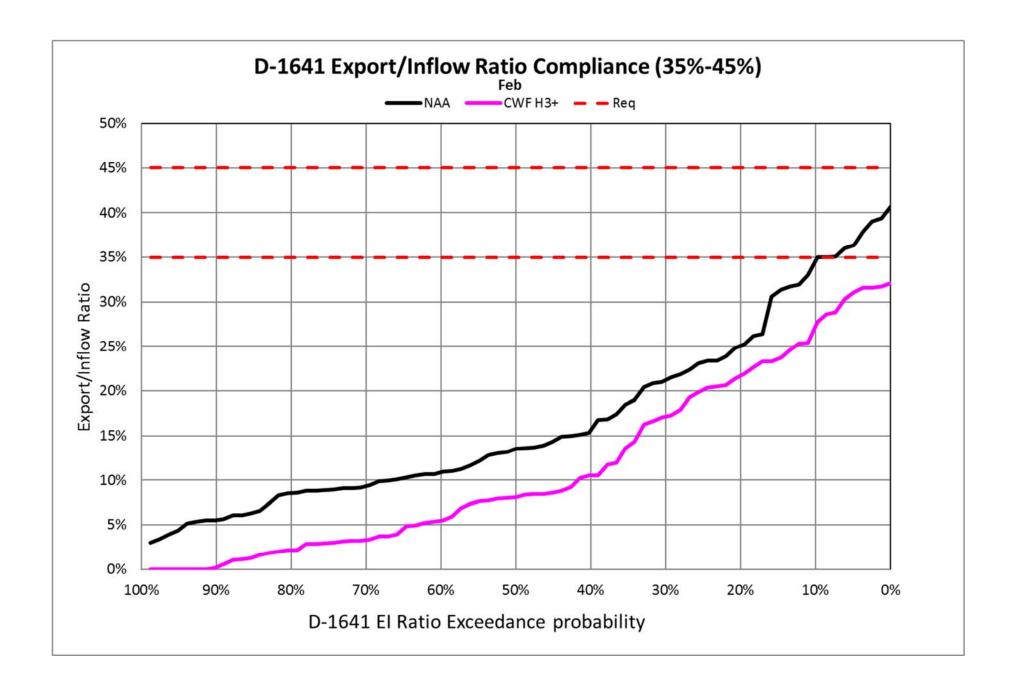


Figure 26: D-1641 Export/Inflow Ratio Compliance for February (35%-45%)

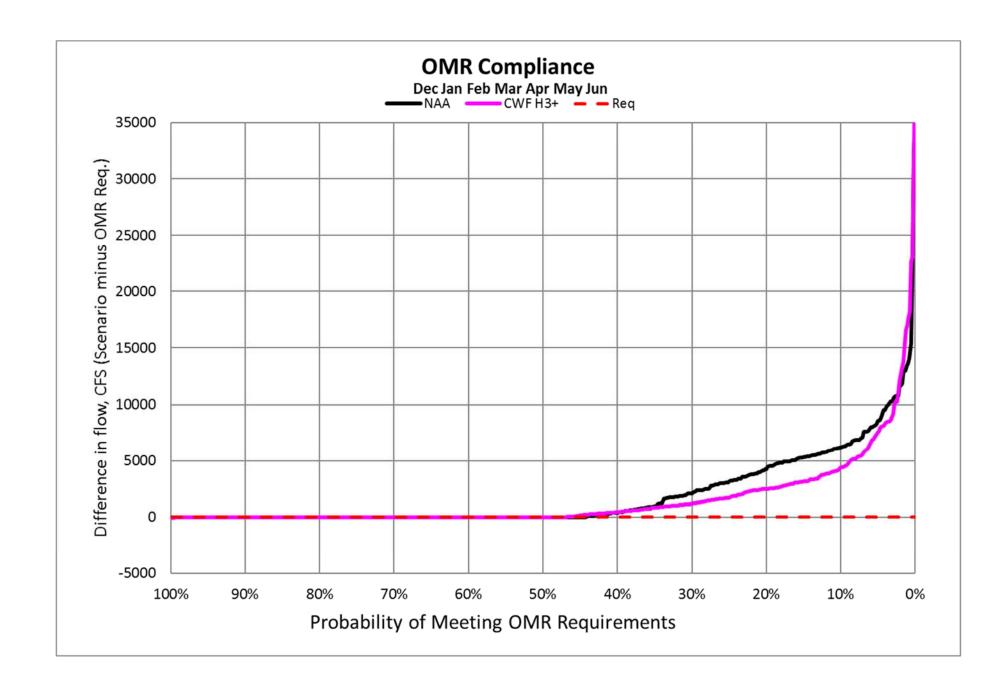


Figure 27: OMR Compliance for December - June

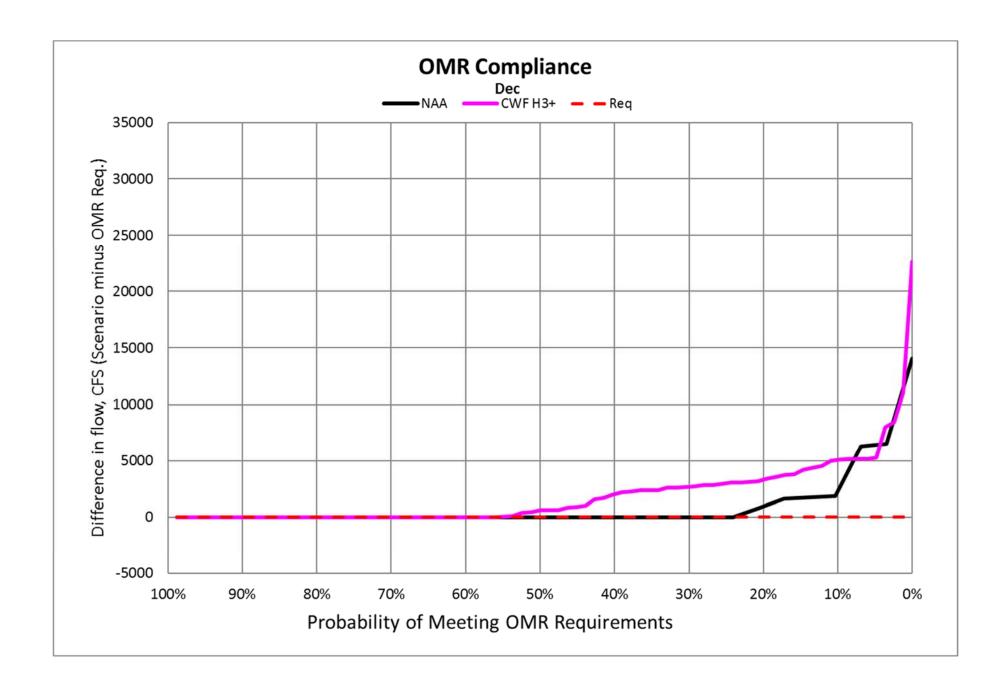


Figure 28: OMR Compliance for December

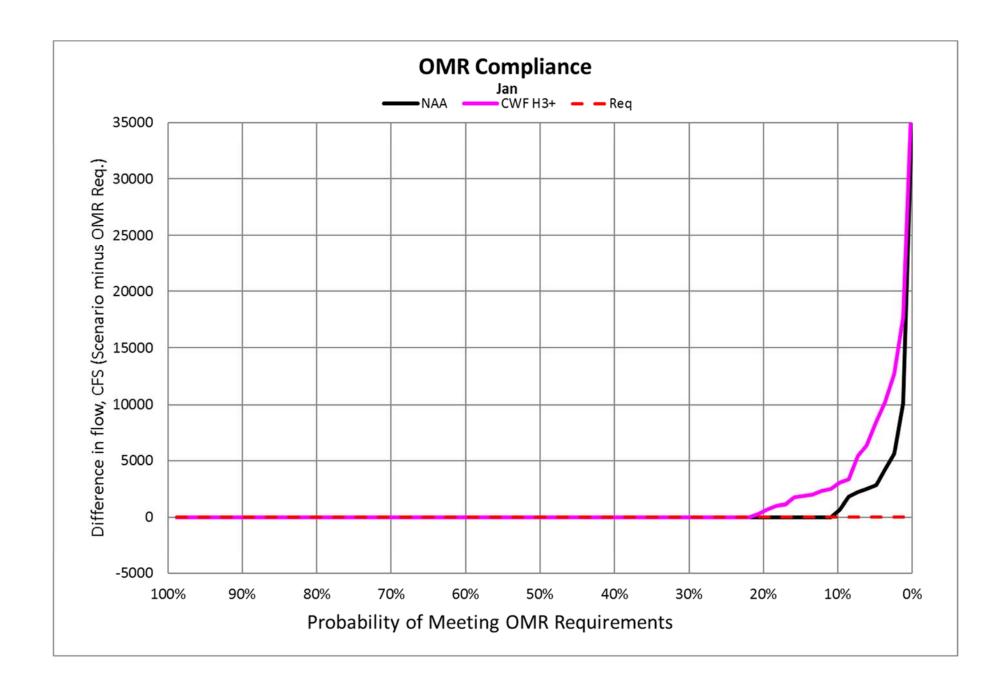


Figure 29: OMR Compliance for January

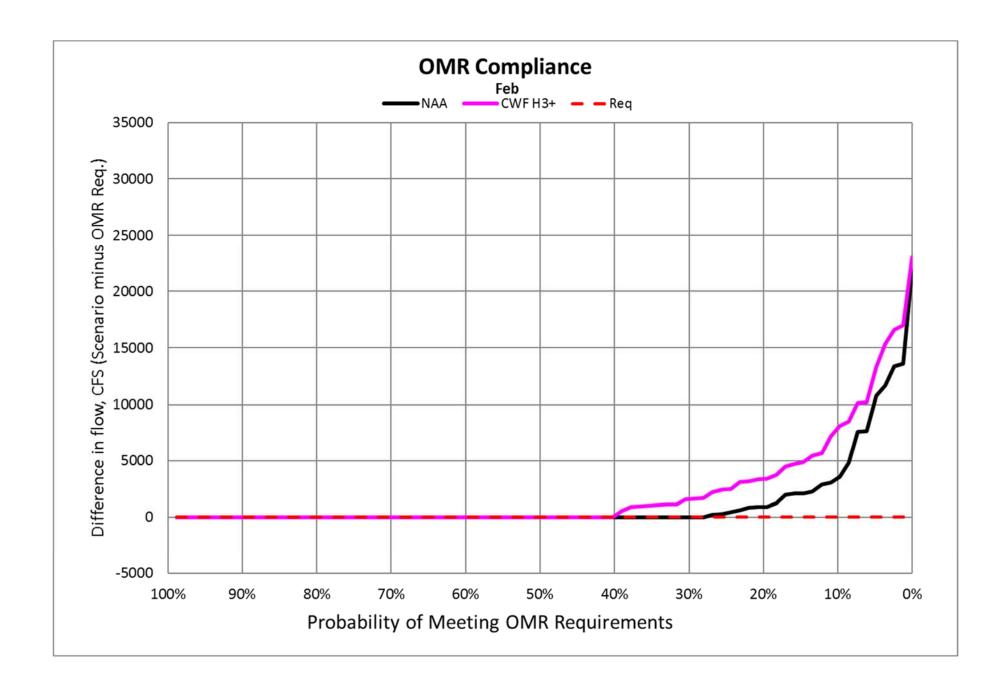


Figure 30: OMR Compliance for February

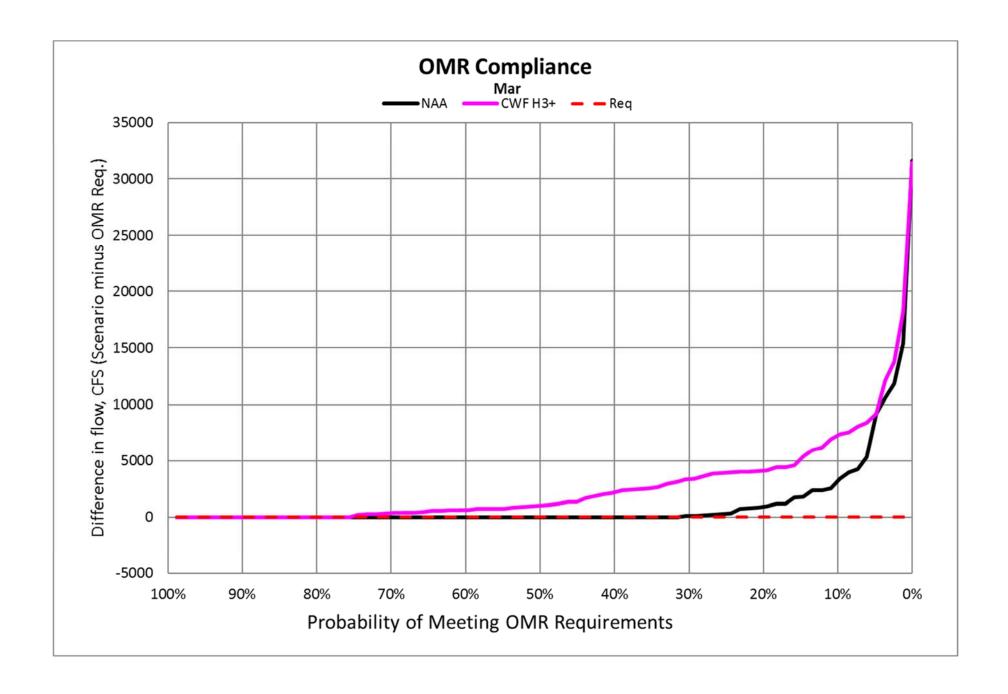


Figure 31: OMR Compliance for March

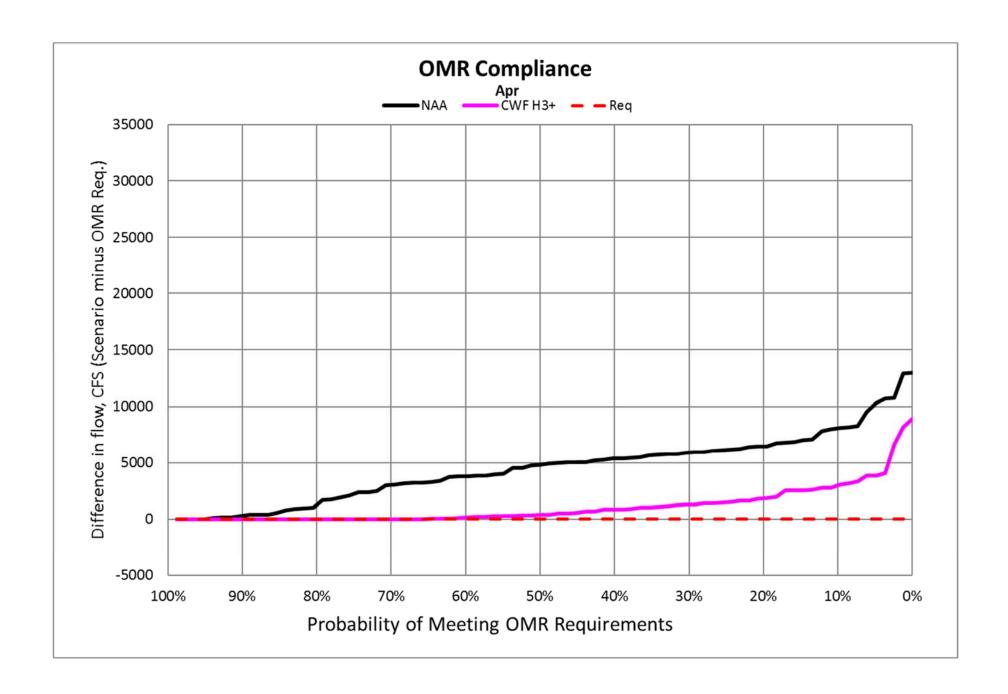


Figure 32: OMR Compliance for April

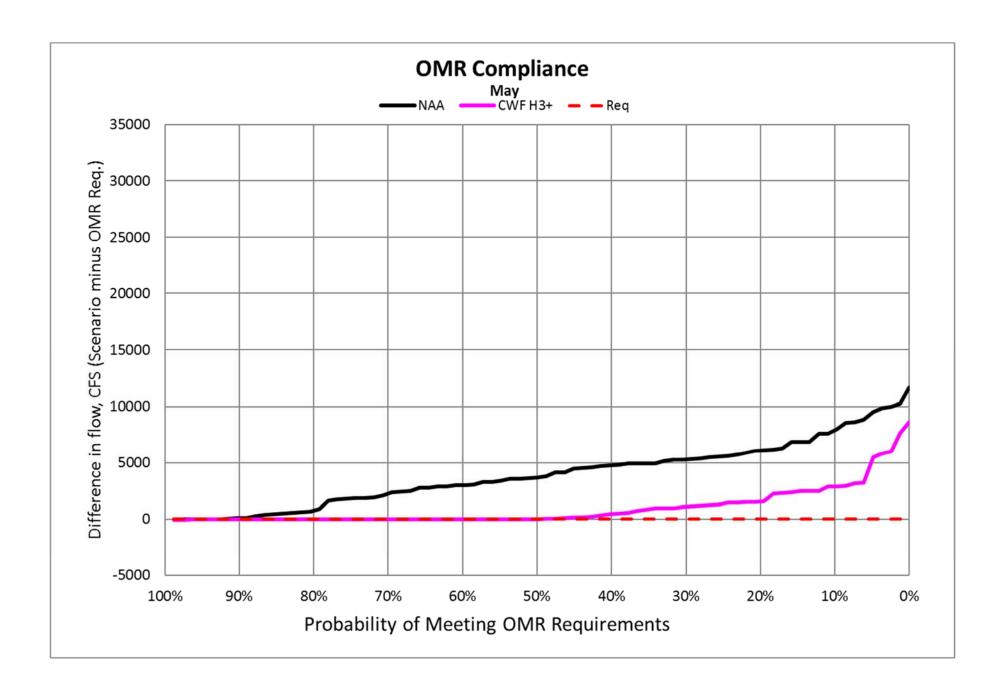


Figure 33: OMR Compliance for May

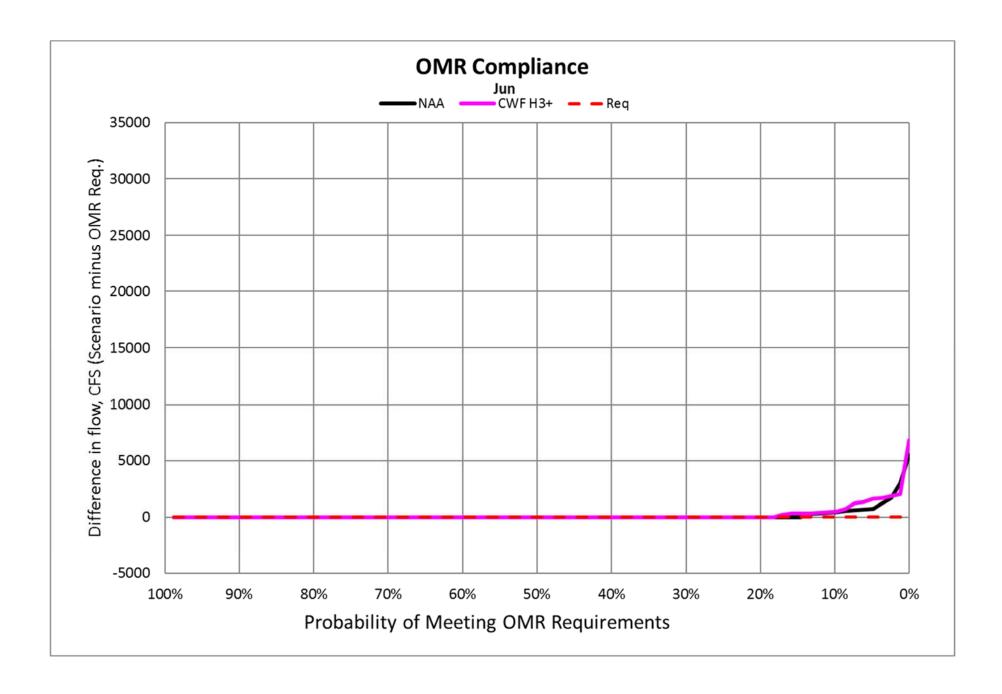


Figure 34: OMR Compliance for June

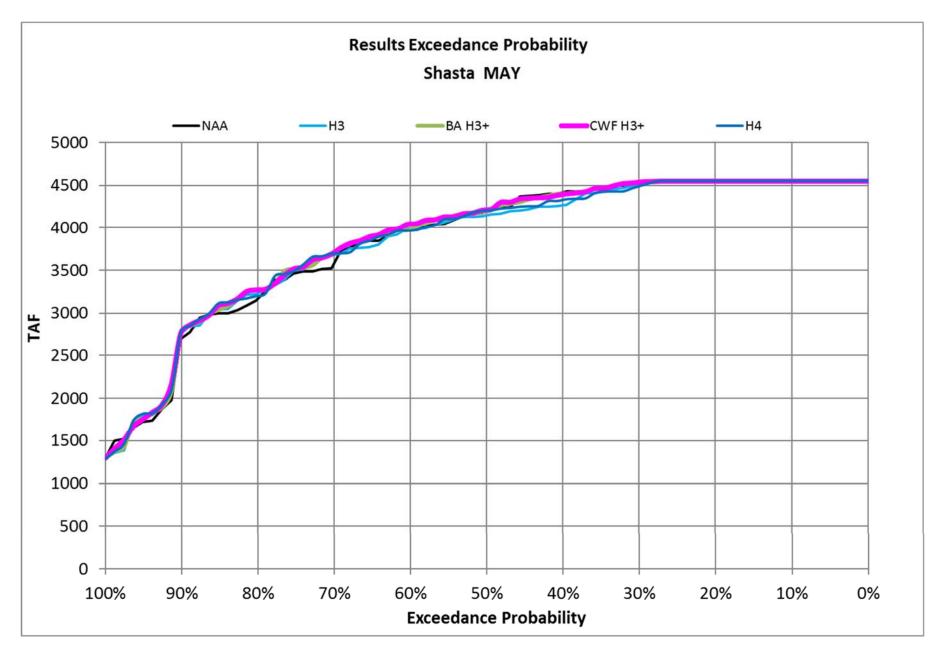


Figure 35: Simulated End of May Shasta Storage

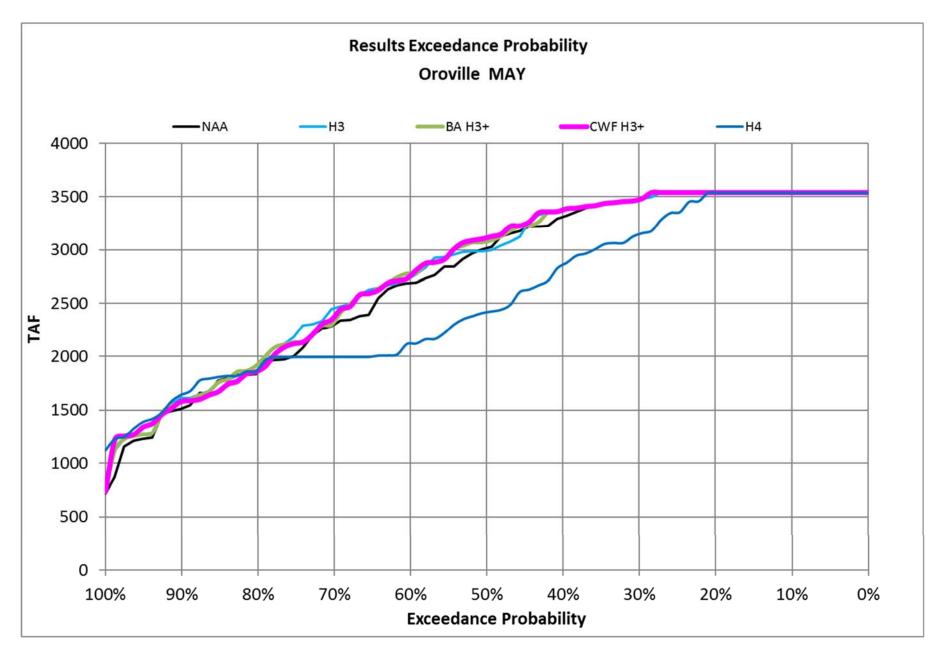


Figure 36: Simulated End of May Oroville Storage

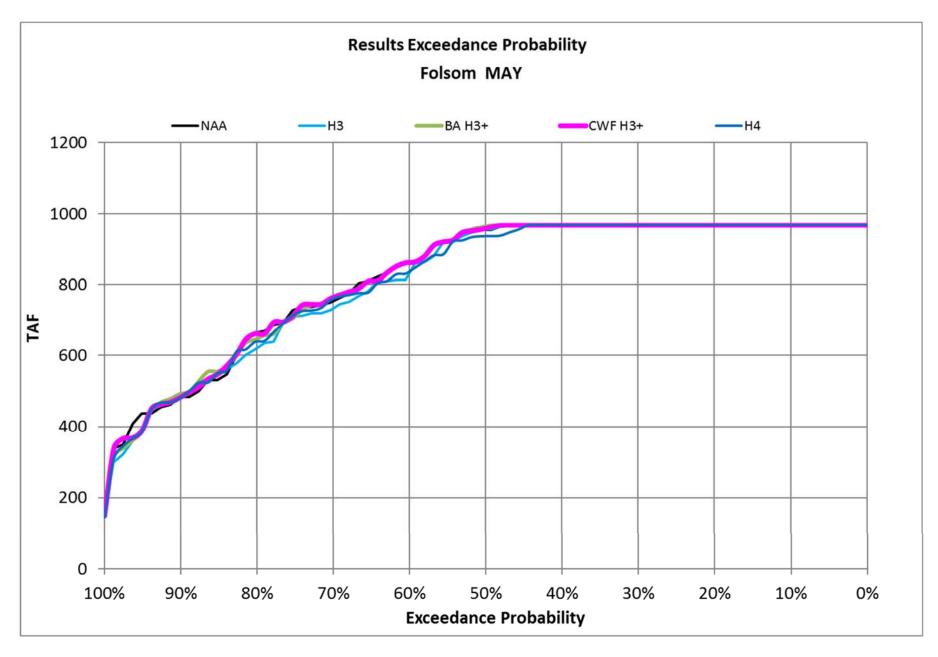


Figure 37: Simulated End of May Folsom Storage

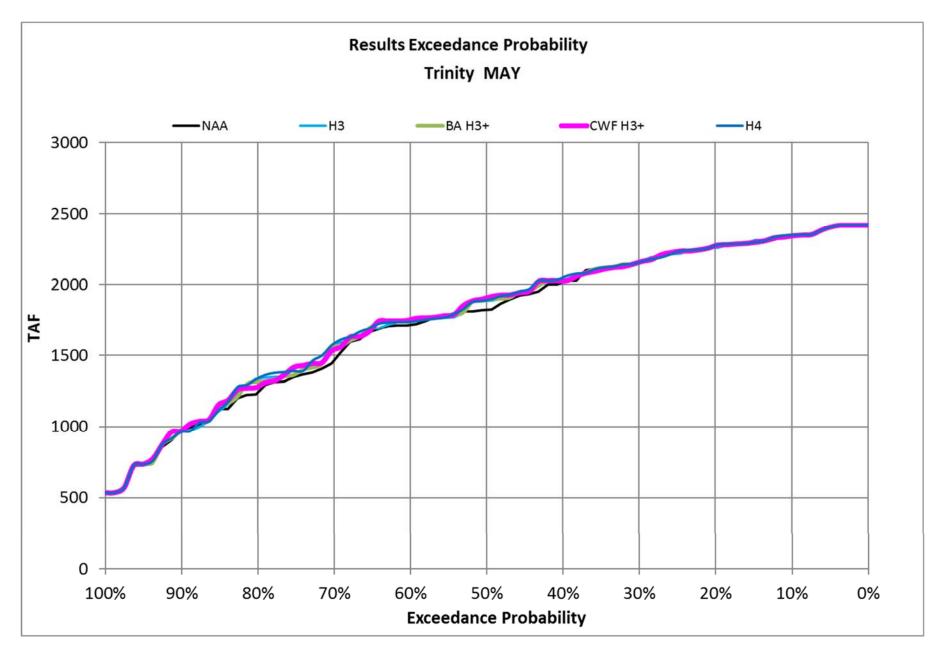


Figure 38: Simulated End of May Trinity Storage

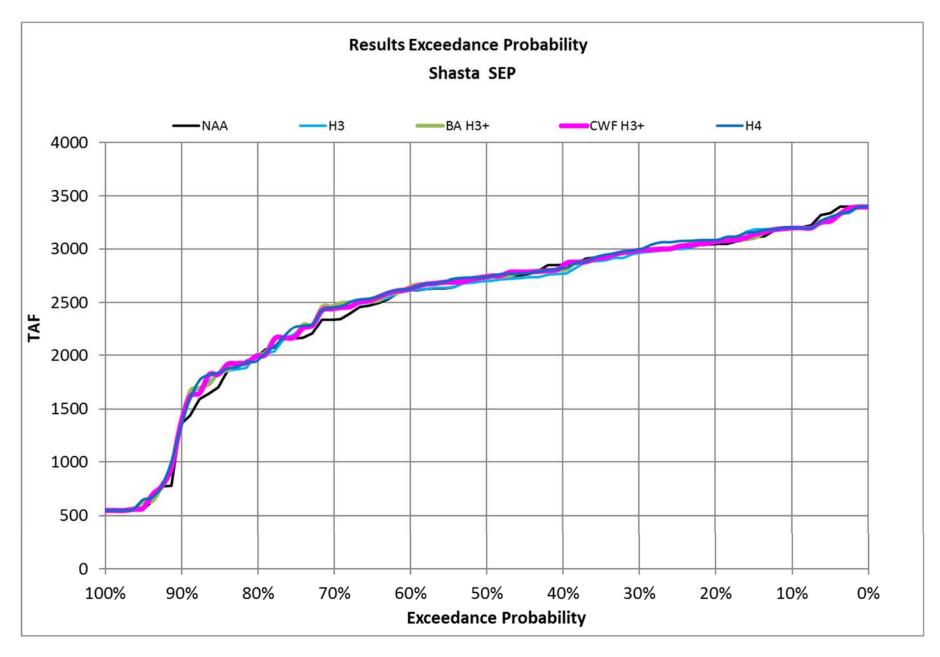


Figure 39: Simulated End of September Shasta Storage

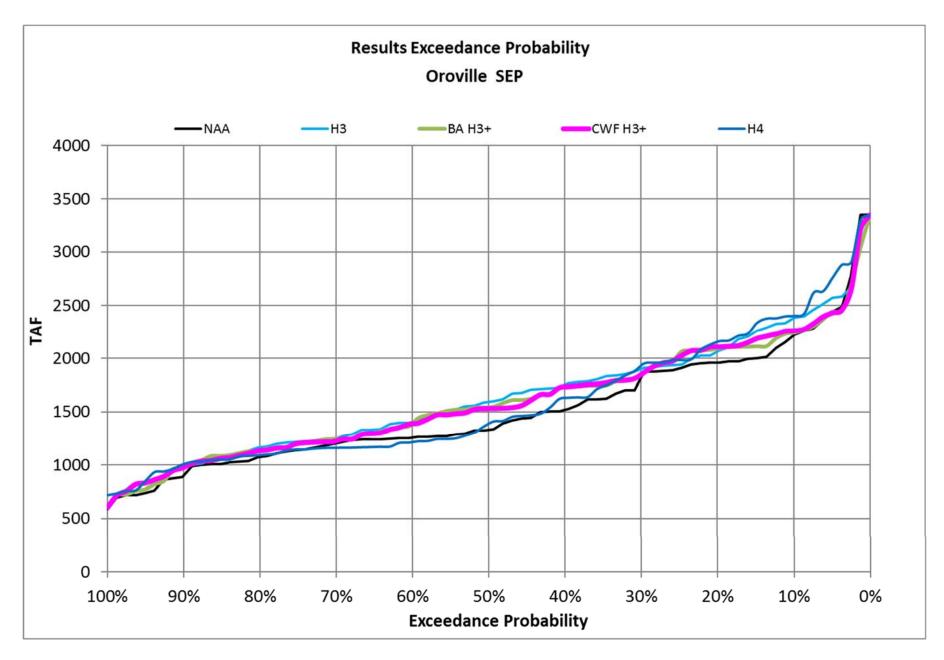


Figure 40: Simulated End of September Oroville Storage

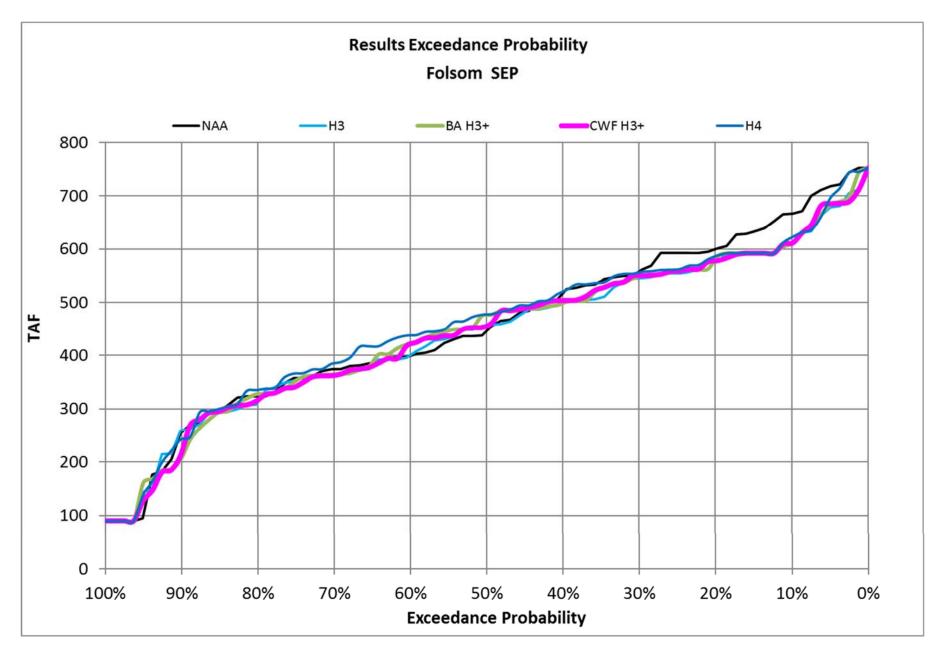


Figure 41: Simulated End of September Folsom Storage

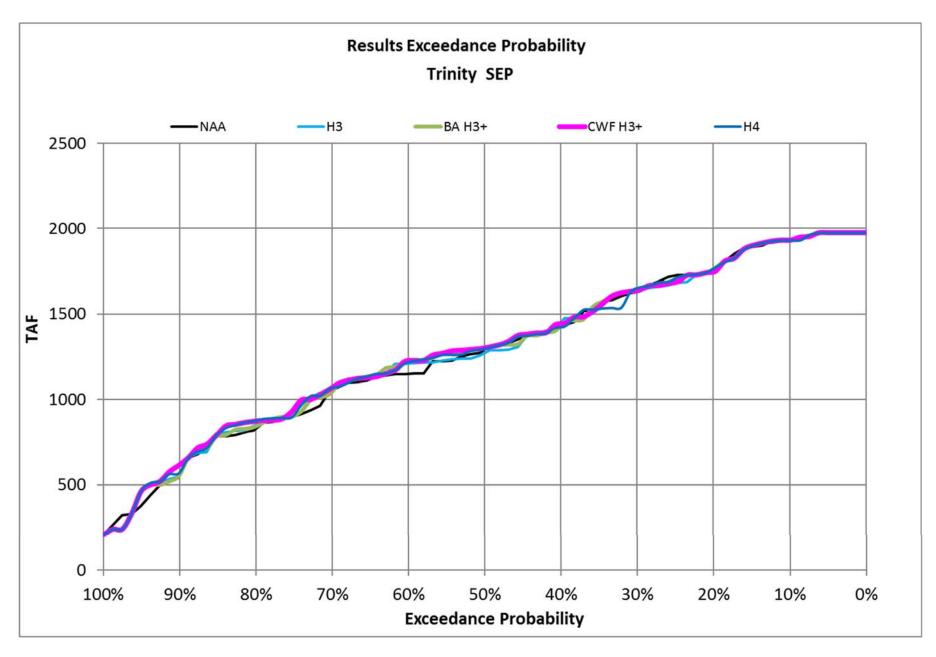


Figure 42: Simulated End of September Trinity Storage

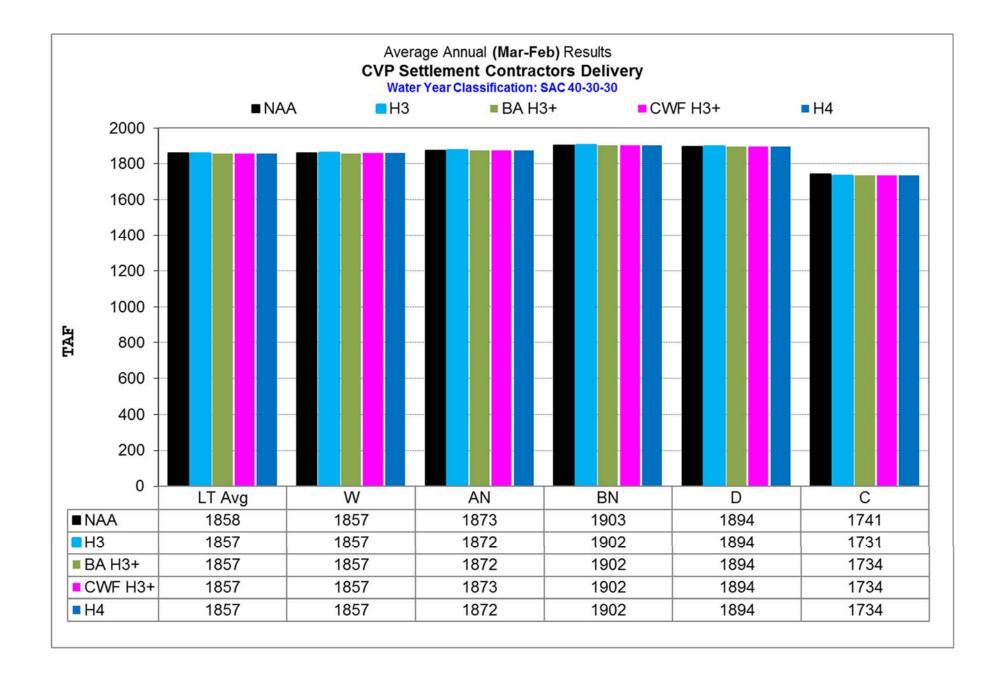


Figure 43: Simulated CVP Deliveries to Settlement Contractors

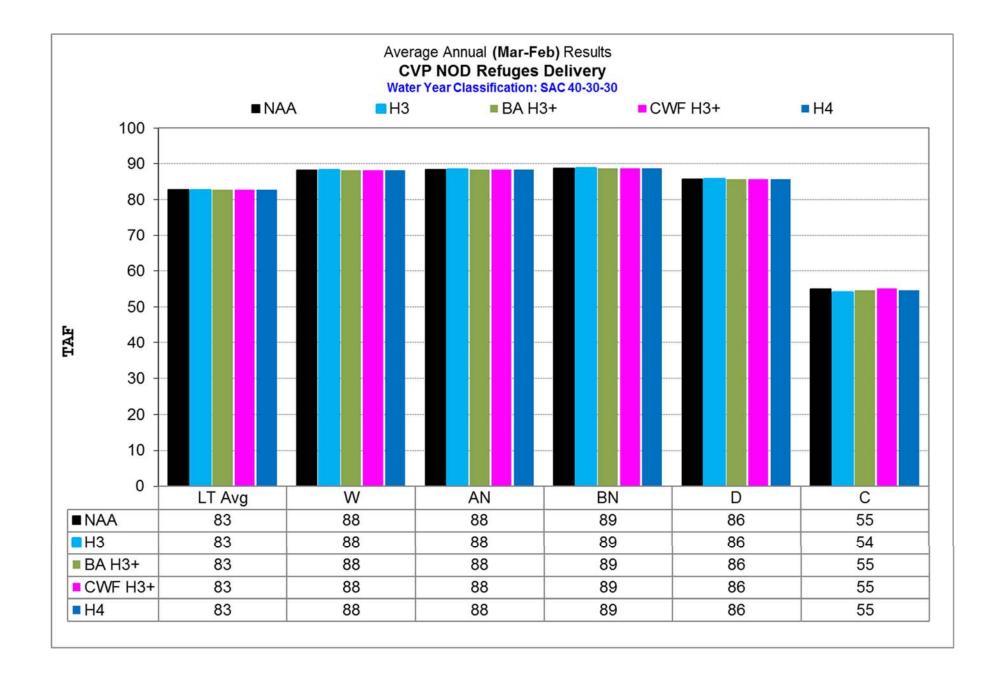


Figure 44: Simulated CVP Deliveries to North of Delta Refuges

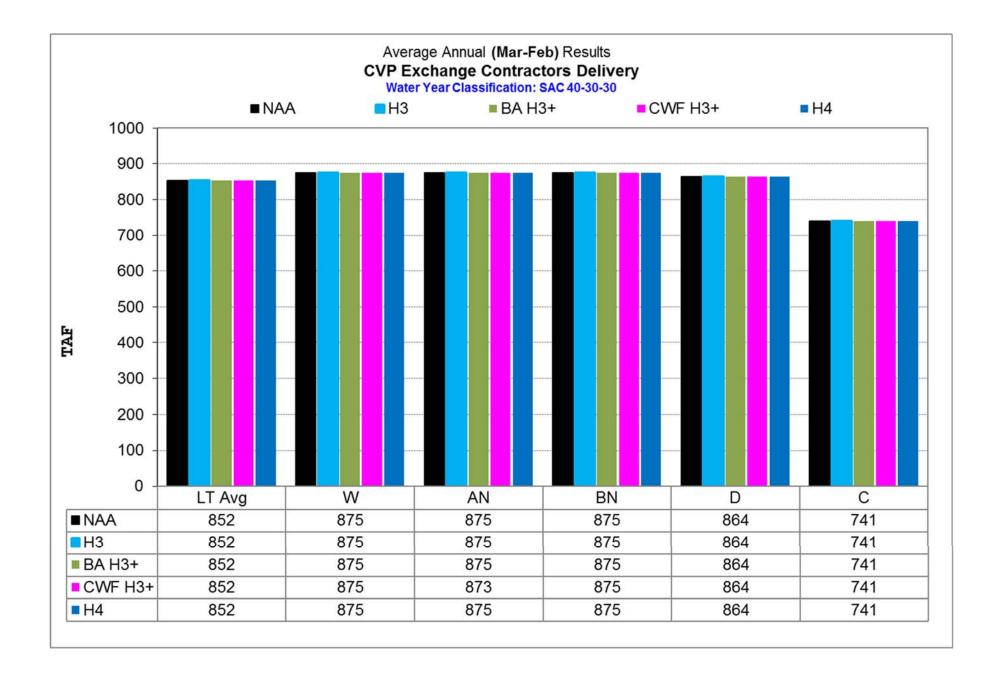


Figure 45: Simulated CVP Deliveries to Exchange Contractors

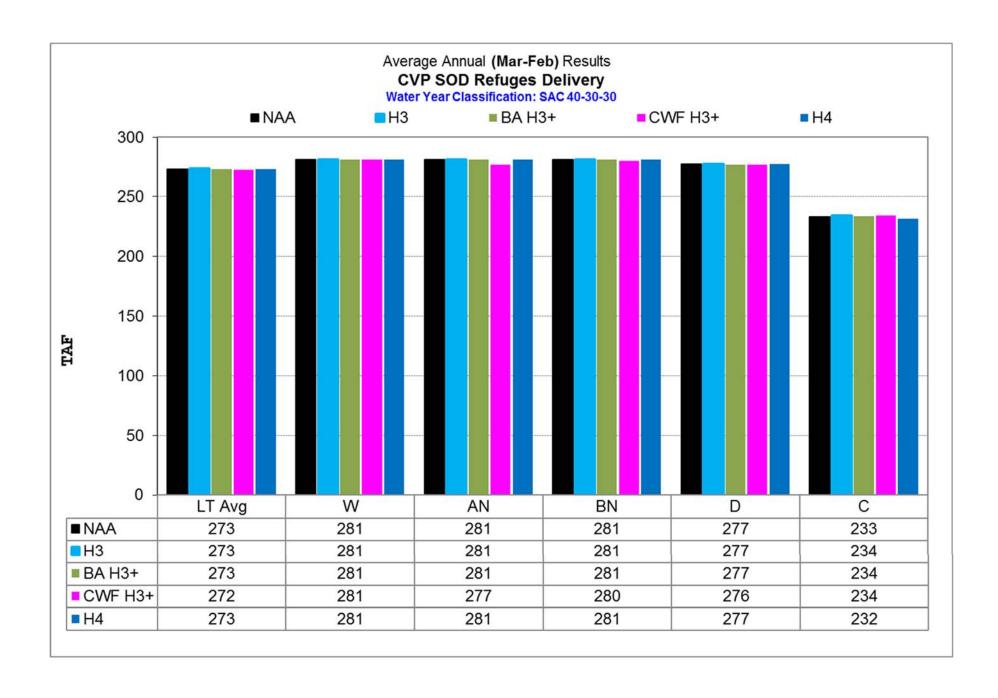


Figure 46: Simulated CVP Deliveries to South of Delta Refuges (Level 2 Demand)

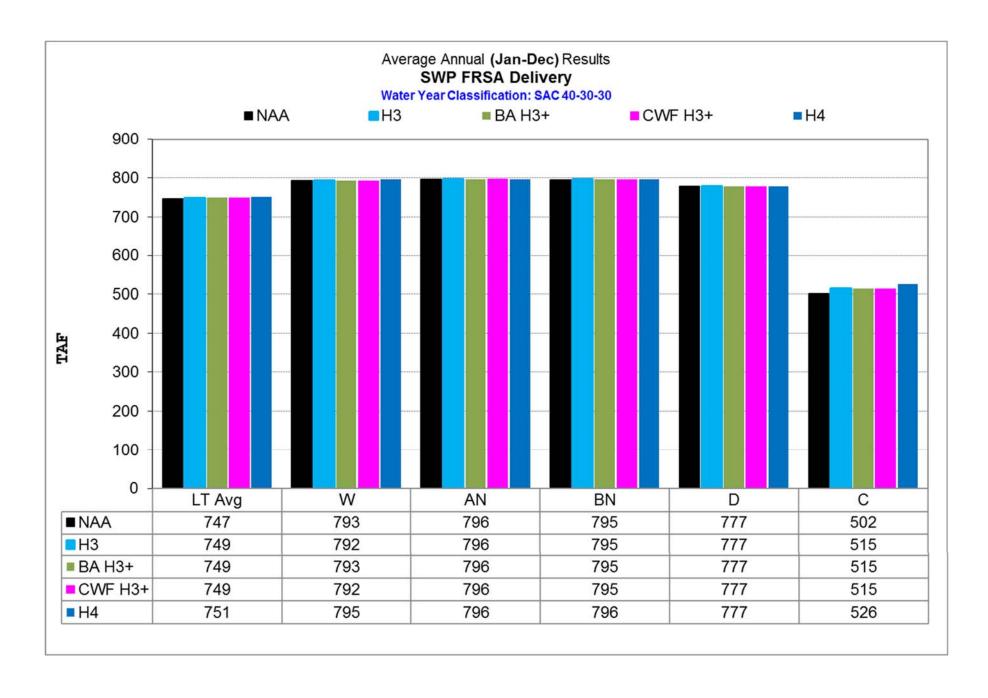


Figure 47: Simulated SWP Deliveries to Feather River Service Areas Contractors

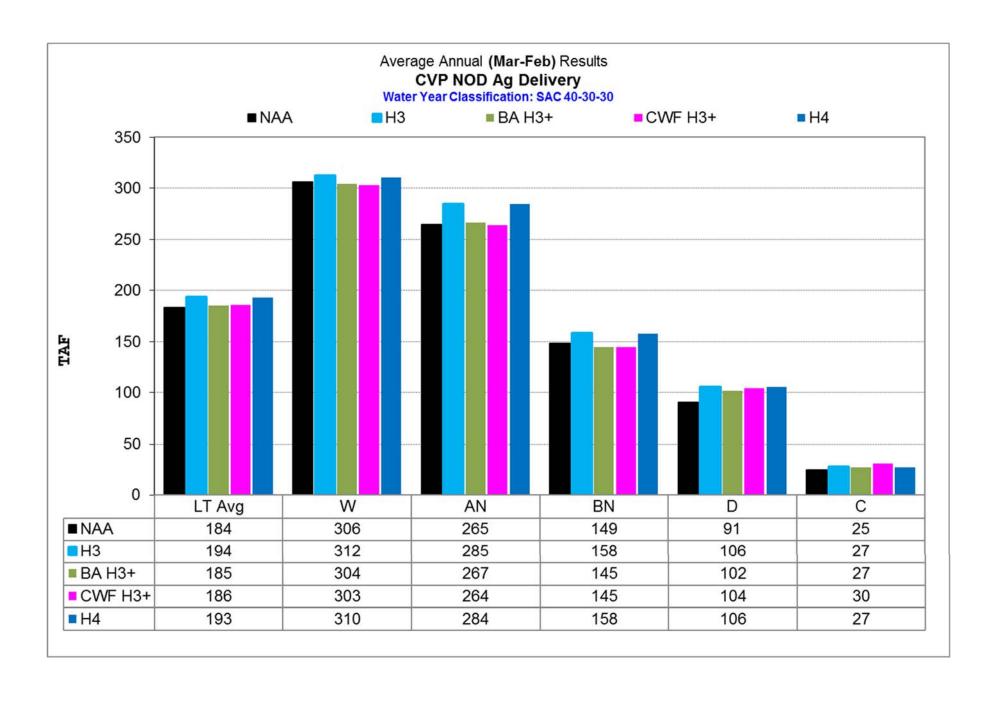


Figure 48: Simulated CVP Deliveries to Sacramento Valley Agricultural Water Service Contractors

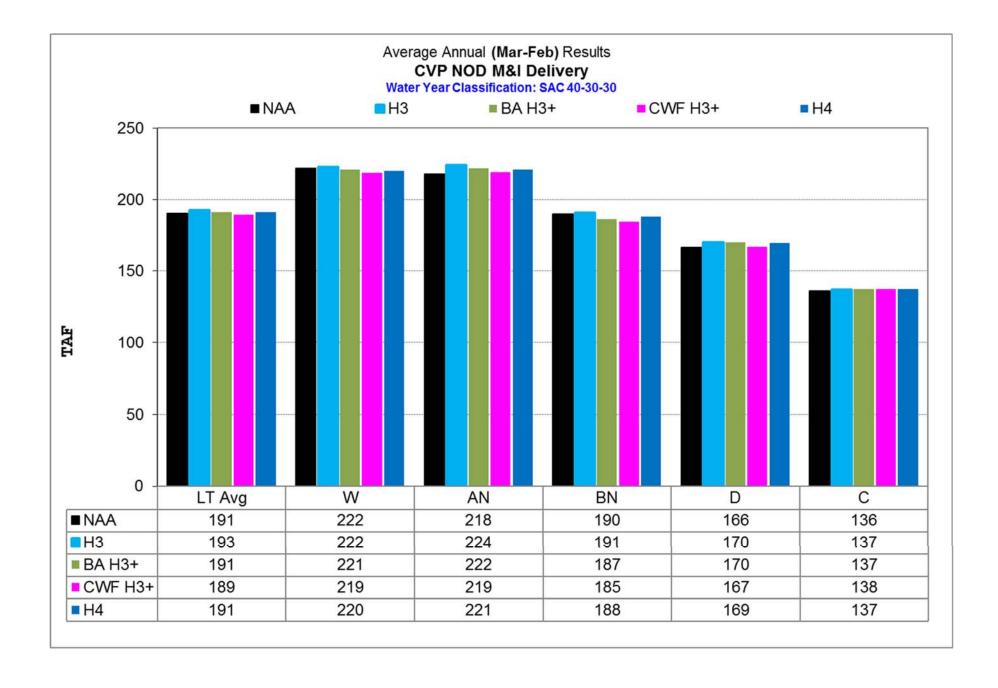


Figure 49: Simulated CVP Deliveries to Sacramento Valley Municipal and Industrial Water Service

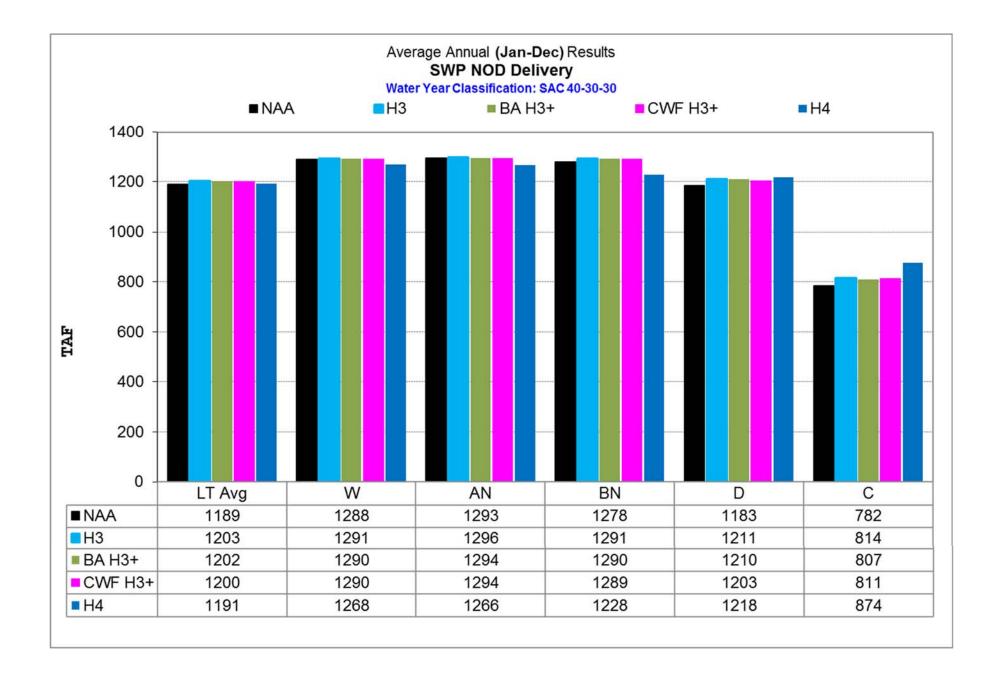


Figure 50: Simulated SWP Deliveries to North of Delta Contractors

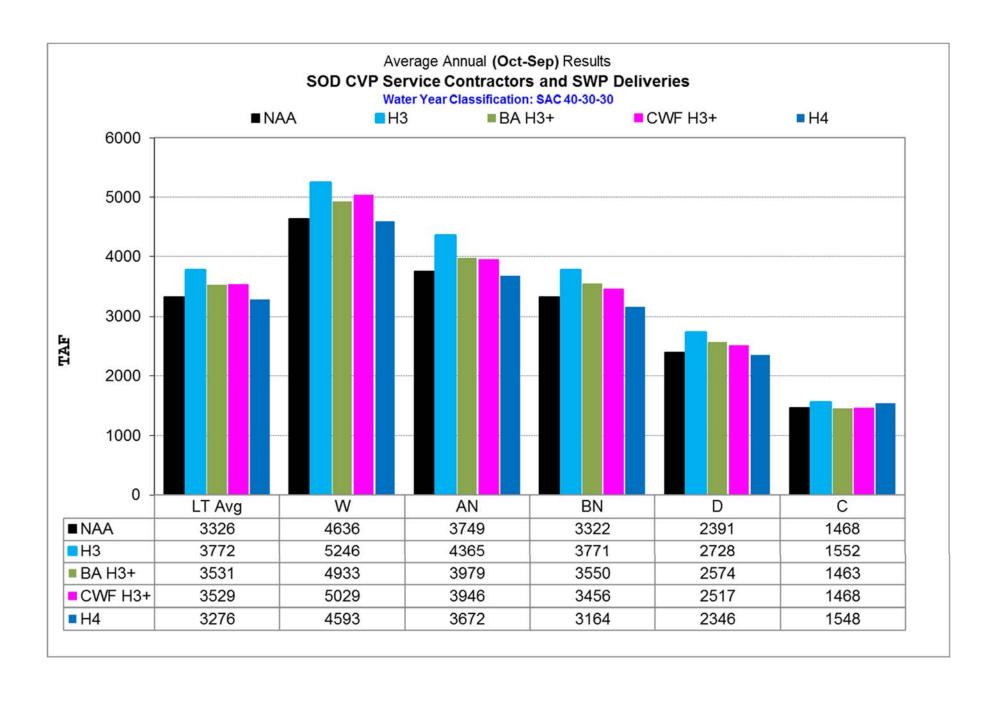


Figure 51: Simulated Combined SWP and CVP South of Delta Water Service Contractor Deliveries

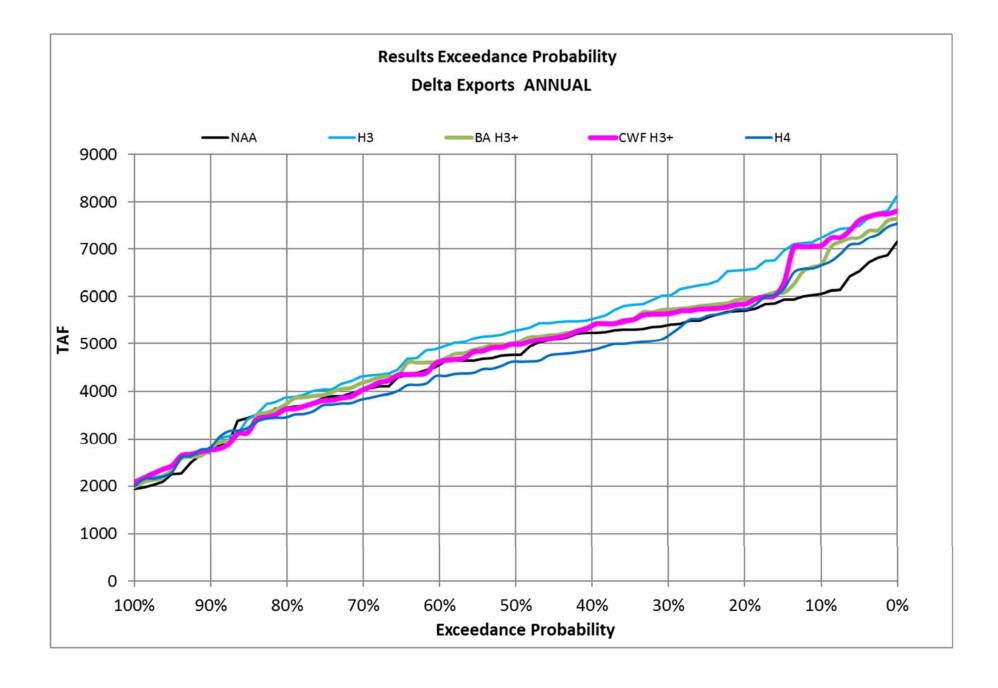


Figure 52: Simulated Combined SWP and CVP Delta Exports