1. Project Details:
	1. The Project is not designed to reduce water from other water users
		1. None of the alternatives in the RDEIR/SDEIS would reduce M&I or agricultural water supply
	2. Water supply in the 2017 DEIR/S ranged between 135 TAF and 218 TAF for the long term annual average; current alternatives are smaller, ranging between 119 TAF and 130 TAF, but still positive (Table 1)
2. Calsim Hydrologic Model:
	1. The current reservoir sizes are smaller than those evaluated in the 2017 DEIR/S resulting in reduced release rates and reduced total volumes
	2. The hydrologic model represents water supply deliveries to the same regions as previously analyzed in the 2017 DEIR/S and shows some relative reductions in areas (e.g., in the Sacramento Valley and Tulare/San Joaquin) due to smaller alternatives
	3. Apportioning between regions has changed somewhat due to deliveries now based on project participation
	4. The timing and spatial distribution of releases identified in the current hydrologic model are within the range of what was evaluated in 2017
3. SWAP Model for 2017 DEIR/S
	1. Output from Calsim is allocated to SWAP districts
	2. Inputs to SWAP in 2017 RDEIR/S were at the regional level for long term and dry/critically dry averages
	3. Water deliveries to agriculture remain positive, although smaller as a result of storage participant changes between 2017 DEIR/S alternatives and current alternatives (Table 2)
4. M&I Models for 2017 DEIR/S
	1. The regions outside of the Sacramento Valley represented by storage participants in the current alternatives are almost completely urban
	2. Water deliveries to areas with M&I uses remain positive and have similar proportions of the total deliveries when compared to the 2017 DEIR/S results (Table 3)
	3. Least Cost Planning Simulation Model (LCPSIM): an annual time-step urban water service system reliability management model; estimates least-cost water supply management strategy for SWP and CVP M&I supplies to the South Bay and the South Coast regions
	4. Other Municipal Water Economics Model (OMWEM; predecessor to CWEST): spreadsheet model estimates economic benefits of changes in supplies based on estimated water supply and demand SWP and CVP M&I regions not included in LCPSIM
5. IMPLAN
	1. Economic activity in the modeled area hasn’t substantially changed since 2017
	2. Any changes in economic activity associated with construction and operation of the alternatives would be positive
	3. IMPLAN measures the change in the economy, and the project is not changing the basic relationships in the economy.
6. Approach: provide evidence that new hydrologic modeling would not substantively alter the previous positive economic results produced other models; document the unimportance of new economic model runs with results from the new Calsim output for Alts 1A and 1B, 2, and 3
	1. Post processed current Calsim output to align with the previous output used for 2017 models and provided comparison between 2017 Calsim output in 2017 DEIR/S as input to other models and current Calsim output
		1. Tables 2 and 3 indicate the benefits may not be as great under current alternatives as compared to 2017 alternatives, but nonetheless they are beneficial
		2. The distribution of results between north and south is different from 2017 vs. current alternatives as the 2017 DEIR/S was not informed by the participation of the storage participants.
	2. Reduced references to Alt A and Alt D in Chapter to focus more on the size of the reservoir and the water supply deliveries
	3. Include new appendix that shows comparisons of previous output and current output and previous 2017 economic appendices

Table 1 Regional Calsim Simulated Deliveries Comparison



Table 2 SWAP Calsim Output Comparison



Table 3 M&I Calsim Output Comparisons

