

Insert #0

Results in the Bay Region show economic costs from increased salinity in Alternative 1C. The average annual cost relative to No Action is about \$2 million annually. Annual benefits from reduced salinity in Alternative 2 could range from \$10 to \$15 million annually. Annual benefits in Alternative 3 range from about \$10 million in Alternative 3A to \$20 million in Alternative 3E.

Insert #1

The revised model, obtained from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, did not include much of the data required to run the model for the South Coast region and none of the data needed for the other regions included in the analysis. Therefore, data were obtained from other sources. Bulletin 160-93 data were used to develop some data on demands and quantity of other (non-delta) supplies. A survey of potentially affected providers was conducted, and responses provided useful information on demands, supplies and salinity. The model was configured to accept data for six potentially affected regions: the South Coast, the South Lahontan, Contra Costa Water District, the South Bay, the San Joaquin Valley, and the Central Coast.

Insert #2

Economic analysis of changes in salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Alternatives 1A and 1B have water supplies and salinity identical to No Action levels, so there is no impact. In Alternative 1C, the annual economic benefit is \$0.6 million.

Insert #3

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in CCWD salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Alternatives 2A through 2E show salinity levels of 161 to 168 ppm as compared to the No Action condition of 300 ppm. Annual economic benefits are \$13.2 to \$13.9 million.

Insert 3a

DWR has provided preliminary analysis of TDS for Alternative 3A. Only differences in salinity due to different conveyance and intake configurations are modelled using DWR run 472B hydrology. The average of 12 monthly 1976 to 1991 average TDS levels is 317, more than the No Action level of 300.

Insert 3b

DWR has provided preliminary analysis of TDS for Alternative 3B. Only differences in salinity due to different conveyance and intake configurations are modelled using DWR run 472B hydrology. The average of 12 monthly 1976 to 1991 average TDS levels is 376, substantially more than the No Action level of 300.

Insert #4

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Salinity in Alternative 3A is similar to, but slightly more than No Action levels. Net economic costs are \$1.9 million annually. In 3B, salinity is increased from 300 to 376 ppm for a net economic cost of \$8.4 million annually. In Alternative 3E, salinity is nearly identical to No Action levels for a small net benefit of \$0.6 million.

Insert #5

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Alternatives 1A and 1B have water supplies and salinity identical to No Action levels, so there is no impact. In Alternative 1C, the average tds of delivered water is increased from 240 to 244 for an annual economic cost of \$2.1 million.

Insert #6

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in Bay Region salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Alternatives 2A through 2E show salinity levels of 212 to 213 ppm as compared to the No Action condition of 240 ppm. Annual economic benefits are \$11.5 to \$12.1 million.

Insert #7

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Salinity of Alternative 3A water deliveries is less saline (217 ppm) than No Action (240 ppm). Net economic benefits are \$9.9 million annually. In 3B, salinity is reduced to 214 ppm for a net economic benefit of \$11.0 million annually. In Alternative 3E, salinity is reduced to 195 ppm for a net benefit of \$19.4 million in comparison to No Action.

Insert #8

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Alternatives 1A and 1B have water supplies and salinity identical to No Action levels, so there is no impact. In Alternative 1C, the average tds of delivered water is increased from 315 to 325 for an annual economic cost of \$0.2 million.

Insert #9

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in San Joaquin Region salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Alternatives 2A through 2E show salinity levels of 237 to 240 ppm as compared to the No Action condition of 315 ppm. Annual economic benefits are \$1.3 to \$1.4 million.

Insert #10

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Salinity of Alternative 3A water deliveries is less (250 ppm) than in No Action (315 ppm). Net economic benefits are \$1.8 million annually. In Alternative 3B, salinity is reduced to 243 ppm for a net economic benefit of \$2.1 million annually. In Alternative 3E, salinity is reduced to 193 ppm for a net benefit of \$3.3 million annually in comparison to No Action.

Insert #11

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Alternatives 1A and 1B have water supplies and salinity identical to No Action levels, so there is no impact. In Alternative 1C, the average tds of delivered water is increased from 1 to 2 percent, depending on subregion, for an annual economic cost of \$10.6 million.

Insert #12

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in Other SWP Service Area salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Alternatives 2A through 2E show salinity levels reduced by 9 to 25 percent as compared to the No Action condition, depending on sub-region. Annual economic benefits are \$104.6 to \$116.0 million.

Insert #13

Salinity Changes Caused by Changes in Delta Conveyance

Economic analysis of changes in salinity caused by changes in delta conveyance configuration was conducted. Salinity of Alternative 3A water deliveries is reduced by 7 to 21 percent, depending on sub-region, in comparison to No Action. Net economic benefits are \$90.6 million annually. In 3B, salinity is reduced by 8 to 24 percent for a net economic benefit of \$107.8 million annually. In Alternative 3C, salinity is reduced by 14 to 41 percent for a net benefit of \$186.1 million annually in comparison to No Action.