

## Obegi, Doug

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**From:** Hilts, Derek <derek\_hilts@fws.gov>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 29, 2019 8:21 AM  
**To:** Obegi, Doug  
**Subject:** Re: [EXTERNAL] CALSIM modeling questions

Doug,

I think another reason critical year average Shasta storage is higher in the LTO COS than in the CWF NAA is the change in COA sharing percentages. That seems to be supported by the other run results you included in your table. Conversely, Oroville critical year average storage is 124 TAF lower in the COS than the CWF NAA.

FYI, the combination of the new COA percentages, no TUCPs, ELT hydrology and the model's reservoir-delivery balancing caused Oroville to drop to the unrealistic level of 139 TAF in 1977 in the COS simulation.

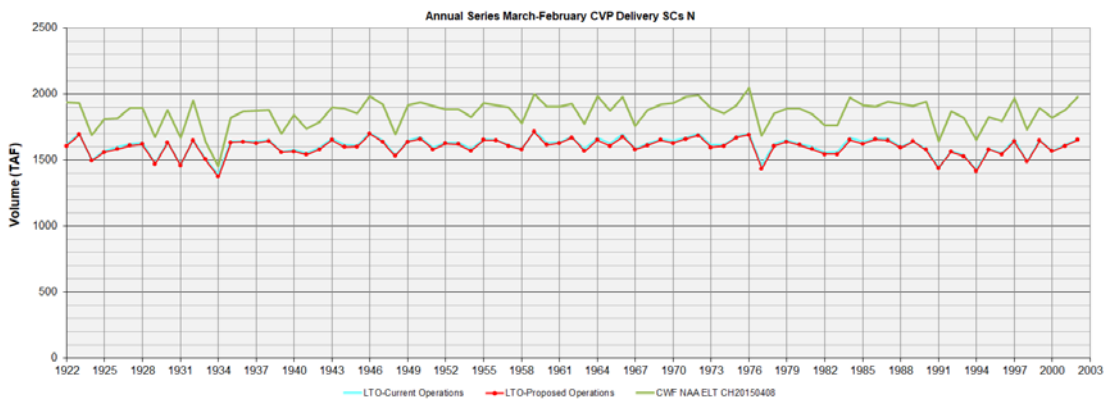
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On Thu, Mar 28, 2019 at 3:33 PM Hilts, Derek <derek\_hilts@fws.gov> wrote:

Doug,

The chart below shows the annual delivery volume to the Settlement Contractors. As we discussed, the basis for delivering water to them was updated since the CWF modeling. That should at least partially help explain the dry & critical year storage improvements.

Derek



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On Thu, Mar 28, 2019 at 3:18 PM Obegi, Doug <dobegi@nrdc.org> wrote:

Ok, so then is that code only turned on in the Proposed Project CALSIM runs?