

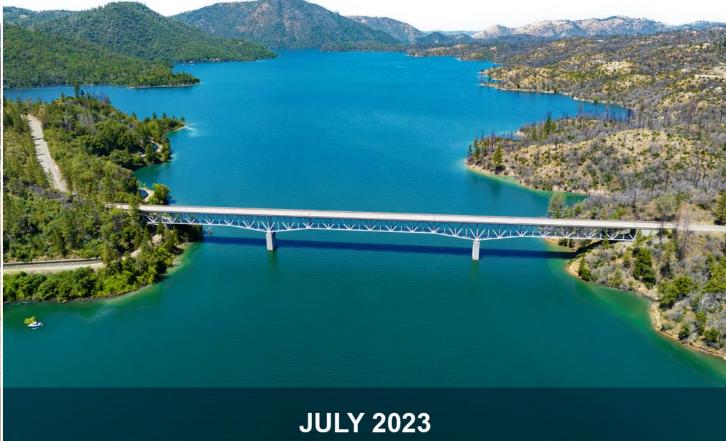
STATE WATER PROJECT ADAPTATION STRATEGY

California Water Commission Meeting

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What is an adaptation strategy?

The SWP's Climate Adaptation Strategy:

- Describes 17 strategies that the SWP is pursuing to address anticipated effects of climate change
- Quantitatively evaluates five of these to show how they would be expected to change the future of SWP reliability
- Aims to:
 - enhance resilience
 - increase flexibility and efficiency
 - minimize risks
 - ensure the sustainability of the SWP system

There are 17 overall adaptation strategies organized into three categories:





Operational and Management Strategies

- Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations
- Improved Forecasting
- Carryover Storage Targets
- Power Shaping
- Project-Level Climate Resilience Evaluation
- Enhanced Financial Management
- Outdoor Staff Safety
- Water Storage Investment Program Project Integration
- Enhanced Asset Management
- Adaptive Management of Operations and Regulatory Compliance







Nature-Based Solutions

- Feather River Watershed Management
- Environmental Restoration
- SWP Delta Islands Management





Structural Strategies

- Delta Barriers
- Delta Conveyance Project
- South of the Delta Storage
- California Aqueduct
 Subsidence Remediation

Key Adaptation Strategies

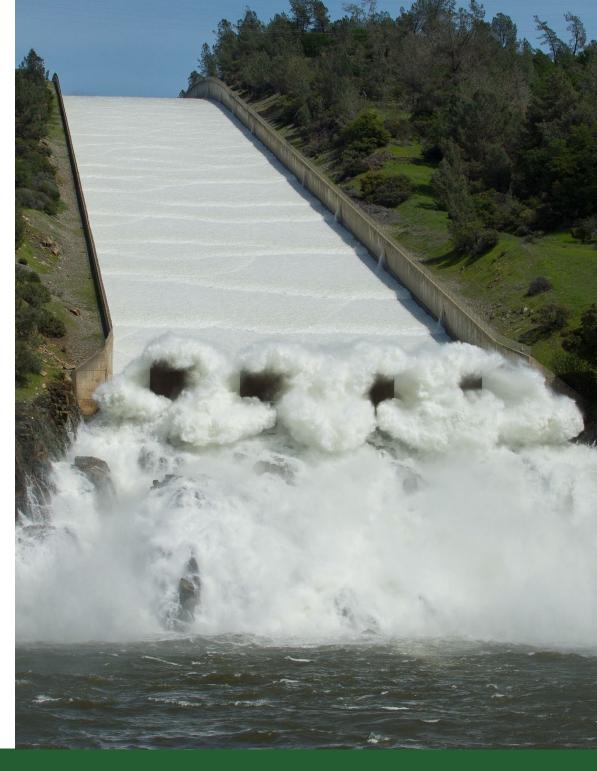
The adaptation strategies that have been identified as the most important and impactful for the SWP include:

- Enhanced Asset Management
- California Aqueduct Subsidence Remediation
- Delta Conveyance Project
- Lake Oroville Flood Control Manual Update to Allow Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations
- Increased south-of-Delta Storage

These five key adaptation strategies have been assembled into portfolios that represent alternative adaptation futures for the SWP.

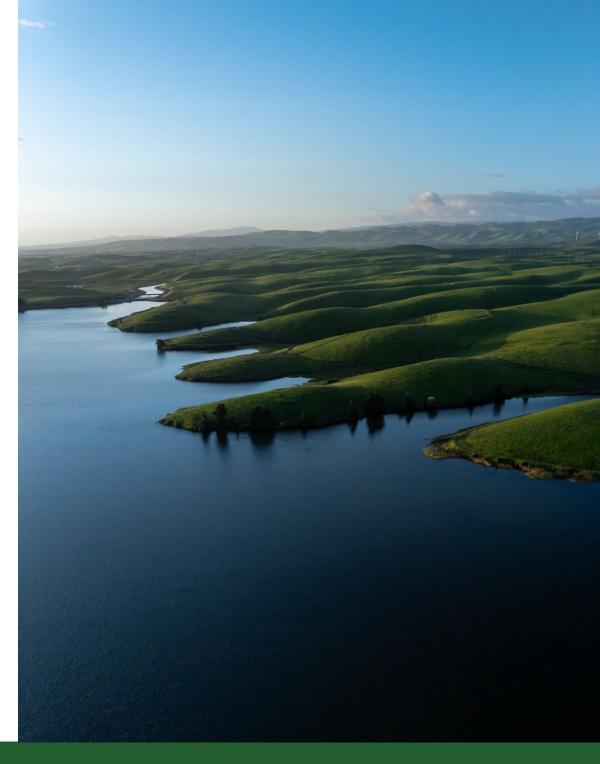
Key Takeaways

- Continued maintenance and restoration of SWP infrastructure are the highest priority
- On its own, the Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) is the single most effective strategy. It also amplifies the effectiveness of other strategies
- Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations (FIRO) is a safe, effective, low-cost strategy. It should be implemented as soon as possible in coordination with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers approvals.
- Additional South-of-Delta (SOD) water storage is also a promising strategy. Additional storage, especially when paired with DCP, can help improve drought resilience

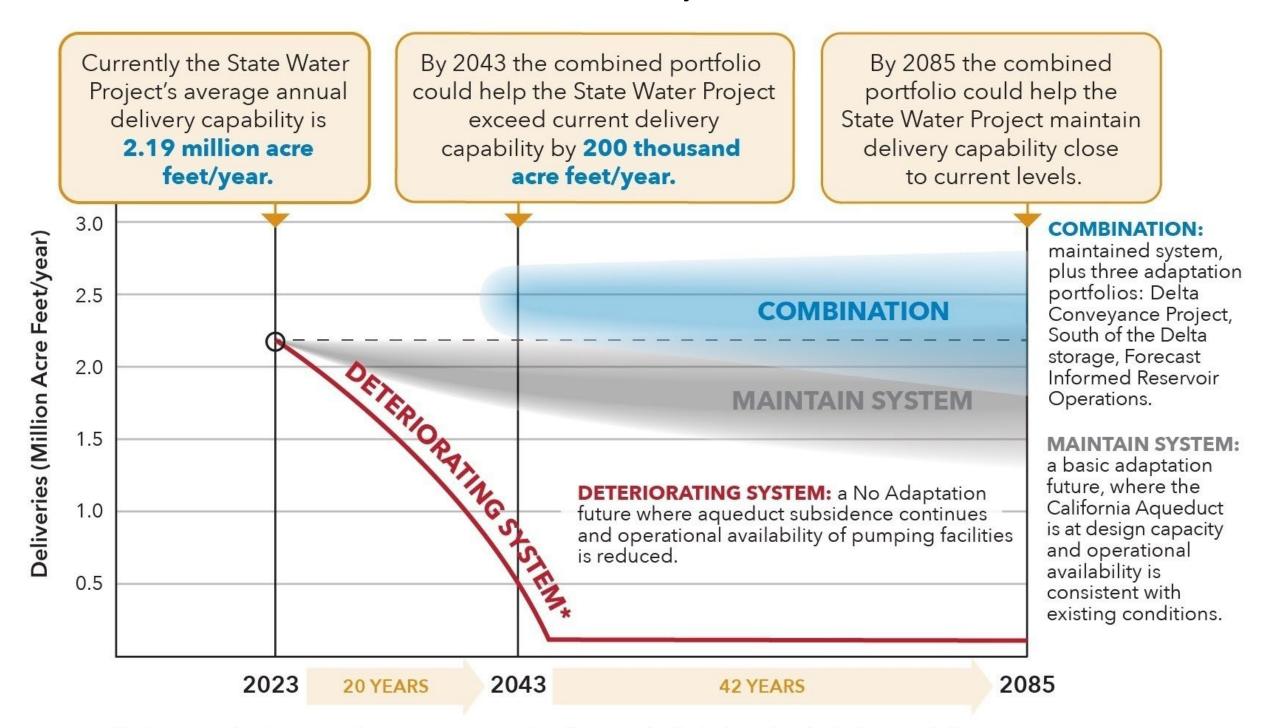


Key Takeaways, con't

- DWR should continue to pursue adaptation strategies like water supply forecast improvements and Feather River watershed management
- These may be difficult to value, but likely will deliver real benefits and foster future adaptations
- Each strategy responds to different climate stressors such as increasing drought frequency, more extreme precipitation, earlier runoff, and sea level rise, and a combination of responses is needed
- Implementation of a portfolio of strategies brings greater adaptation than the sum of individual strategies



Future State Water Project Deliveries



^{*}In this scenario, the system becomes so constrained by capacity limitations that hydrology and climate change are no longer a factor and delivery capability is essentially the same under all conditions.