



Delta Conveyance Project

January 2023

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Department of Water Resources



Environmental Planning and Permitting Update

- **Draft EIR:** DWR's Draft EIR public review and comment period closed on December 16, 2022
 - About 700 unique letters received, totaling about 21,000 pages and including about 4,500 individual comments
 - Currently cataloguing all comments and preparing to review and respond
 - Final EIR expected toward the end of 2023
- **State and Federal Endangered Species Acts:** Anticipate starting the formal consultation process with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service in 2023
- **State Water Resources Control Board:** Expect to submit petition for a change in point of diversion in early 2023
- **Draft EIS:** US Army Corps of Engineer's Draft EIS available for public review and comment through March 16, 2023



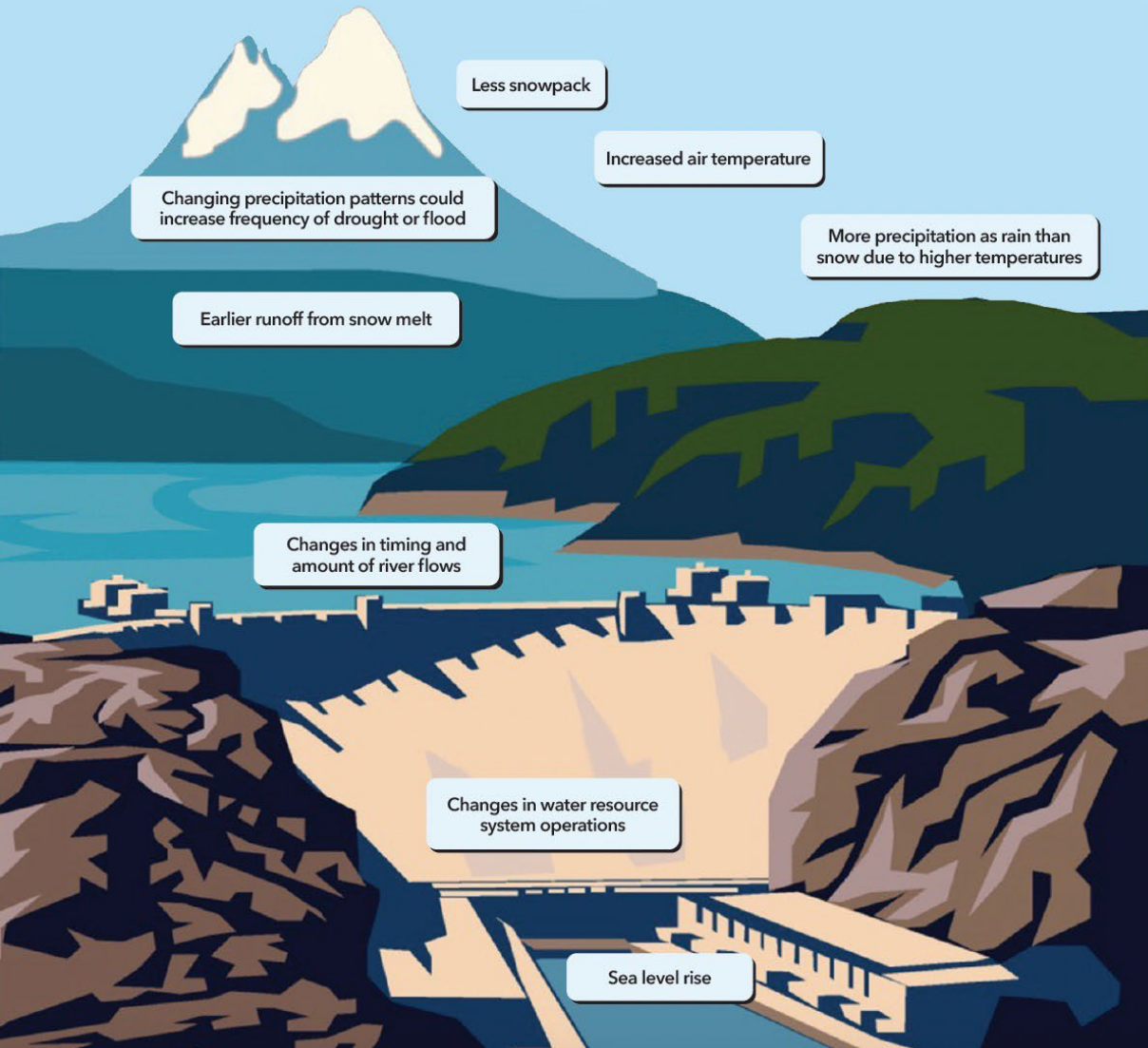
Adapting to Climate Change

Global climate models forecast a range of future scenarios

- Changes in projected annual runoff (from -32% to +47%)
- More precipitation falling as rain instead of snow in winter months
- More extreme drought and flood cycles
- Flashier storms (pockets of intense precipitation scattered within dry stretches)

WATER SECTOR CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITIES

Climate change is having a profound impact on California's water resources, as evidenced by lower water supply reliability, greater weather extremes, reduced snowpack, higher sea level, and changes in river flows. Further impacts include:



Effects on Water Management

- Existing facilities designed to capture water based on historic climate patterns
 - Snow in mountains and rain in valley
 - Snow functioned as additional storage, delaying water from flowing as snowmelt until late spring
- Historical pattern of accumulating snowpack followed by slower snowmelt and more stable streamflow is the basis for typical water and flood management



More rain, less snow

What happens if climate change causes more precipitation to fall as rain instead of snow in the winter months?

- Majority of flow into reservoirs and the Delta would be expected to be in the winter instead of spring
- This increased flow during the winter cannot be captured and moved
 - Flood protection
 - Flow, fishery and water quality requirements
- Reservoirs would not be able to capture this water
- Existing Delta facilities would not be able to move this water



Conceptual Diversions

Diversions for Water Year 2023 (Estimates through January 23, 2023)

Month	State Water Project Exports* (Acre-Feet)	Central Valley Project Exports* (Acre-Feet)	Theoretical Additional DCP Diversion** (Acre-Feet)	South Delta Export Limiting Factors (days in month)
October	29,000	63,000		WQ (10/1-10/31)
November	38,000	81,000		WQ (11/1-11/30)
December	115,000	86,000		WQ (12/1-12/26), E/I (12/27-12/31)
January	231,000	169,000	202,000	OMRI-5k (1/1-1/2), IEWPP (1/3-1/16) OMRI -2k (1/17), Capacity (1/18-1/23)
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
Total	413,000	399,000	202,000	

Limiting Factors Key
 WQ: Water Quality (D-1641)
 E/I: Export to Inflow Ratio (D-1641)
 OMRI-5k: Old and Middle River Index of -5,000 cfs (BiOps and ITP)
 IEWPP: Integrated Early Winter Pulse Protection (BiOps and ITP) - "First Flush"
 OMRI-2k: Old and Middle River Index of -2,000 cfs (BiOps and ITP)
 Capacity: Available Facility Capacity

Definitions
 BiOps: Biological Opinions issued in 2019 by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/ National Marine Fisheries Service
 ITP: Incidental Take Permit issued in 2020 by California Department of Fish and Wildlife

-Assumes 6,000 cfs DCP diversion capacity. For illustrative purposes only and does not indicate selection of a specific project alternative.
 -Estimate based on available water above D-1641 requirements and allowable DCP diversion under the proposed bypass criteria
 -Estimates are preliminary and subject to change

*Diversions from the south Delta **Additional DCP Diversions for SWP Participants



How would the Delta Conveyance Project Help?

- Adding intakes in the north Delta would allow the capture and movement of water in the winter that would otherwise be unavailable
- North Delta intakes would add capacity to safely divert in the winter during high flow conditions, while meeting water quality and species protections



Conceptual Benefit

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

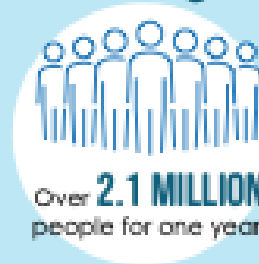
If the DCP was operational during the high rain events in January, we could have moved

202,000 acre-feet of water
into the San Luis Reservoir

202,000 acre-feet
of water



= enough water to supply:



Over **2.1 MILLION**
people for one year

or



Nearly **710,000**
households for one year

The theoretical DCP diversion
of 202,000 acre-feet is about

35% of the total volume exported
by the SWP in water year 2022.

Questions?