

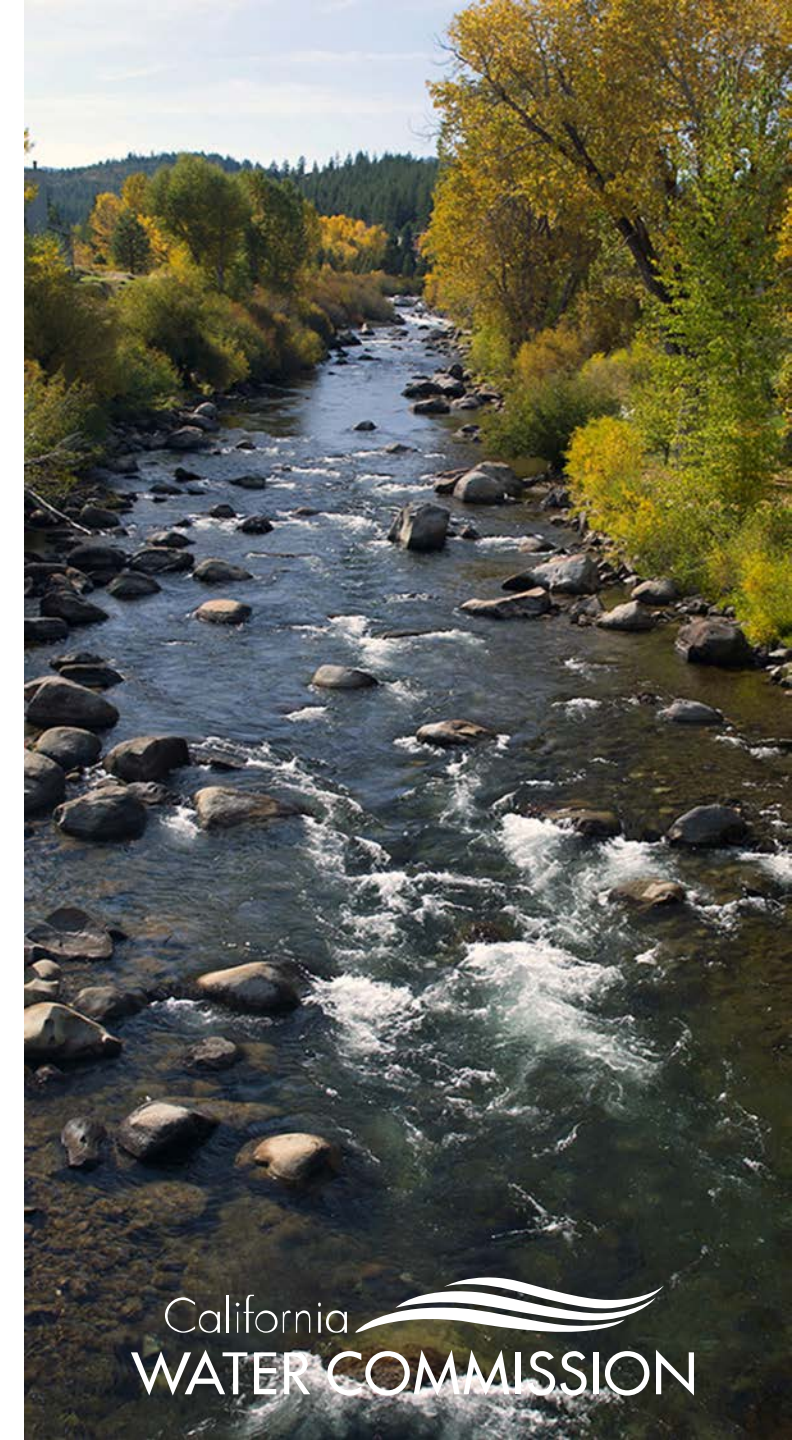
California Water Commission

Resilient Conveyance

April 21, 2021

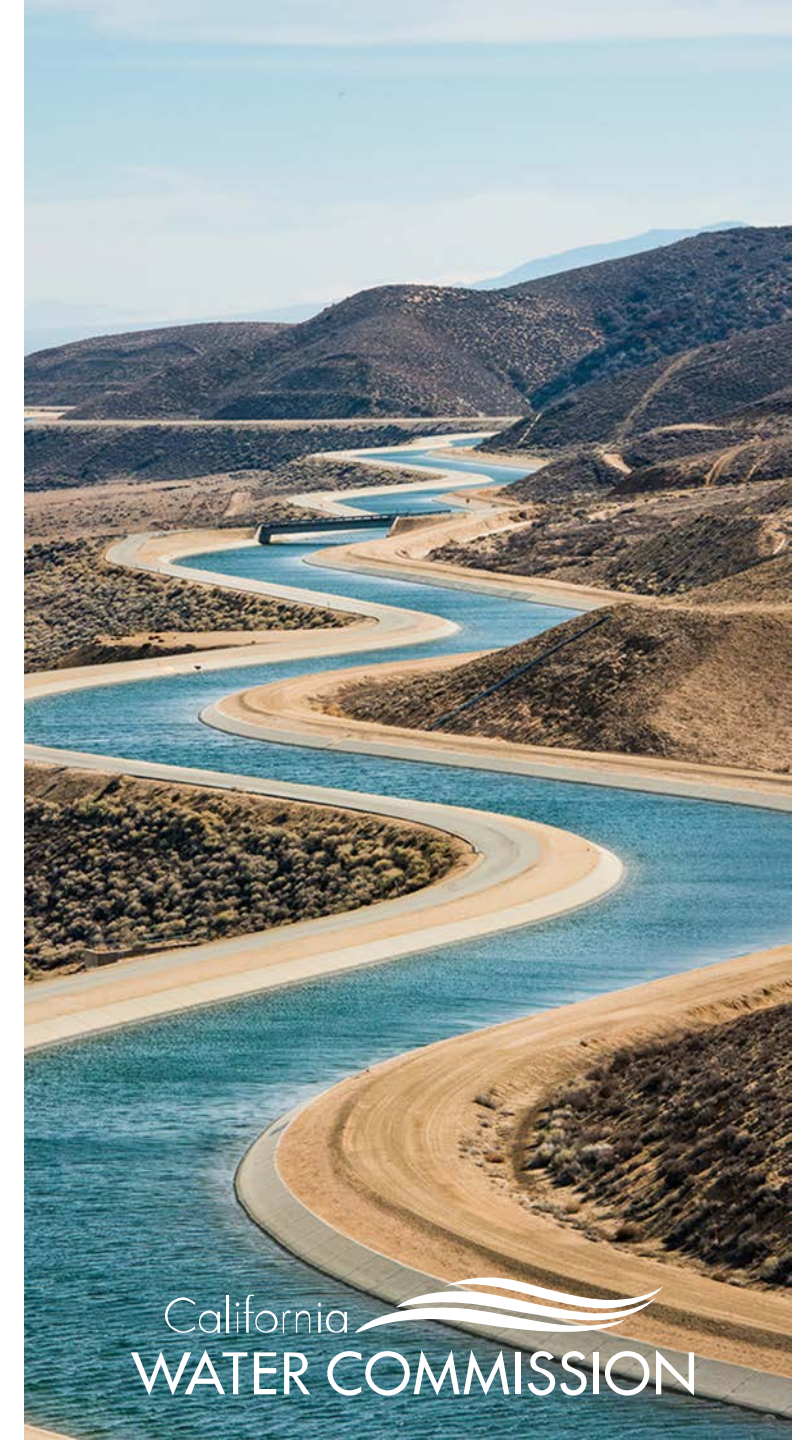
Conveyance to Meet Climate Change Needs

- Introduction
- Implementing Action 19.4
- Definitions and Guiding Principles
- What is a Public Benefit?
- How are Conveyance Projects Funded?
- What We Learned: Context for the Commission's Findings and Conclusions
- Regional Variations and Priorities
- Findings
- Conclusions



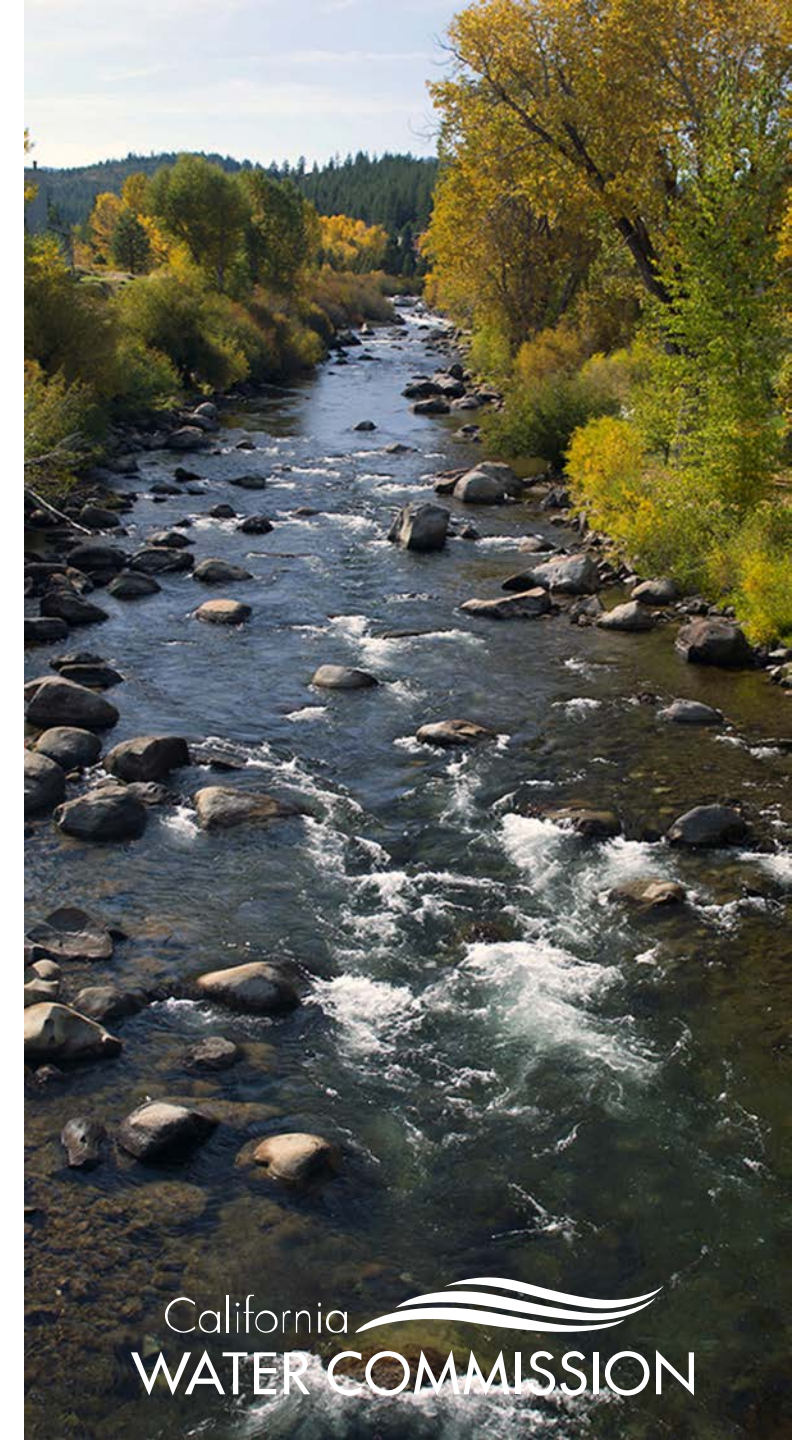
Introduction & Implementing Action 19.4

- Link to Water Resilience Portfolio
- Need to address conveyance & climate change
- Nexus with water rights
- Workshops
- Expert panels



Definitions and Guiding Principles

- Definitions for resilience and conveyance
- Guiding principles:
 - Functioning natural systems contribute to resilience
 - Resilience draws on past lessons and considers the future
 - Data can help shape better resilience strategies
 - Silos are not resilient



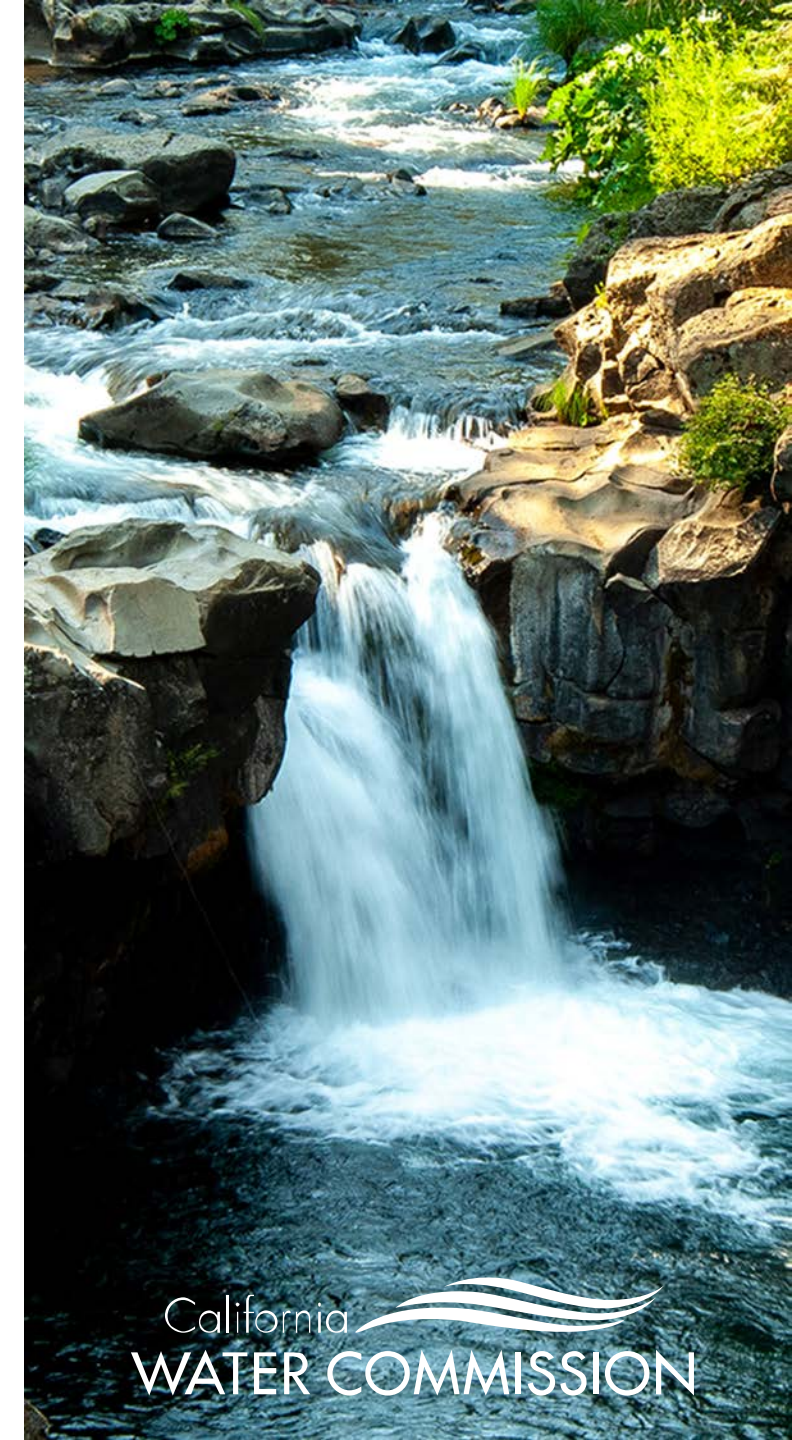
What is a Public Benefit? & How are Conveyance Projects Funded?

- Public benefits are those that benefit people broadly and for which it is difficult to find a specific user/beneficiary group to pay.
- “Beneficiary pays principle” states that those who benefit from a project should pay for the benefits they receive.
- In some instances, subsidies can be useful for advancing policy priorities if private beneficiaries lack resources.
- Generally, water users pay for water infrastructure with some state and/or federal match.



What We Learned: Context for the Commission's Recommendations & Regional Variations and Priorities

- Conveyance across space and time
- One size does not fit all
- Social and environmental justice
- Regional summaries



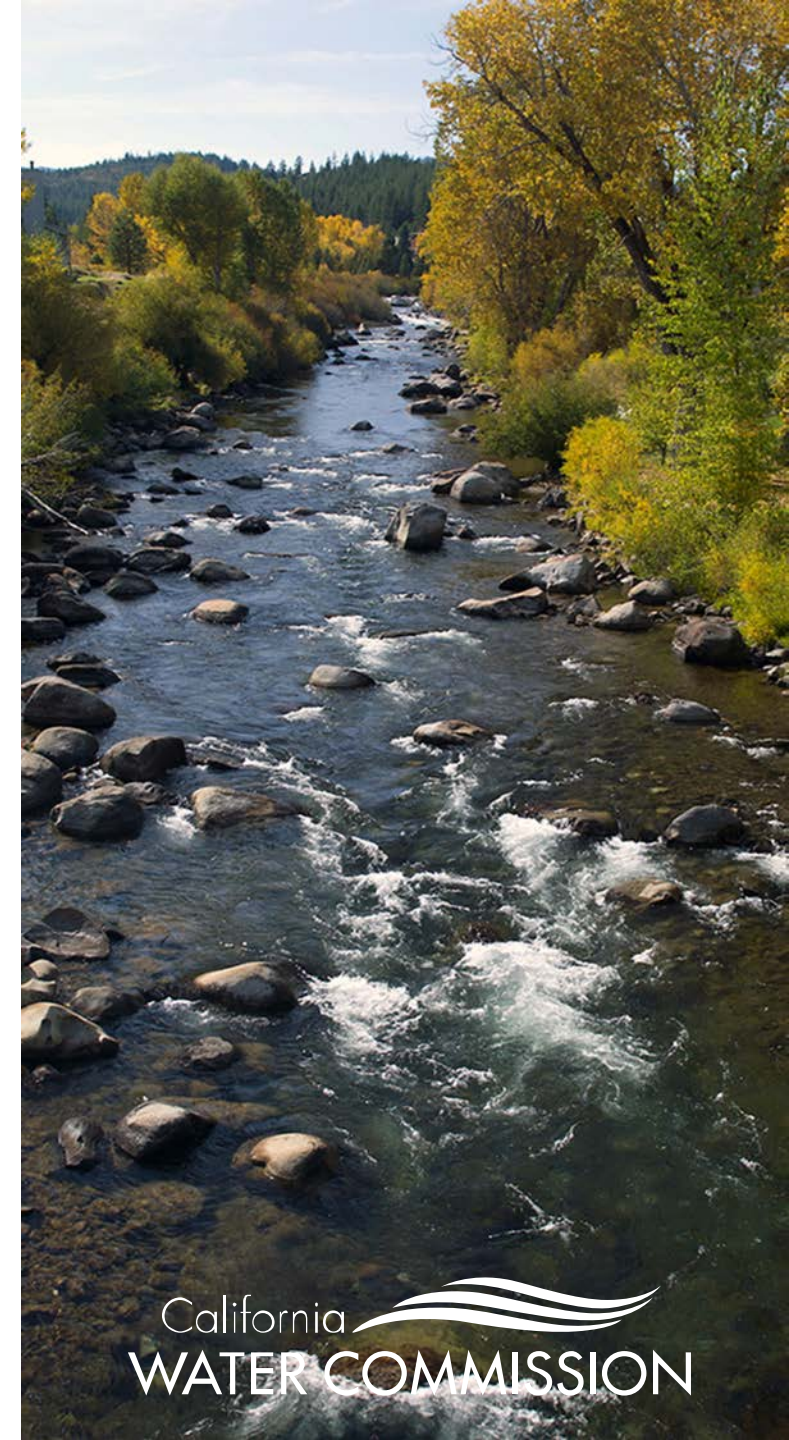
Findings

1. A state role in financing conveyance.
2. Partnerships, governance, and collaboration to address climate change
3. Characteristics of climate-resilient water conveyance projects
4. Conveyance projects can mitigate climate change
5. Conveyance projects that can help meet the needs of a changing climate
6. Climate-resilient design
7. Public benefits of conveyance



Findings

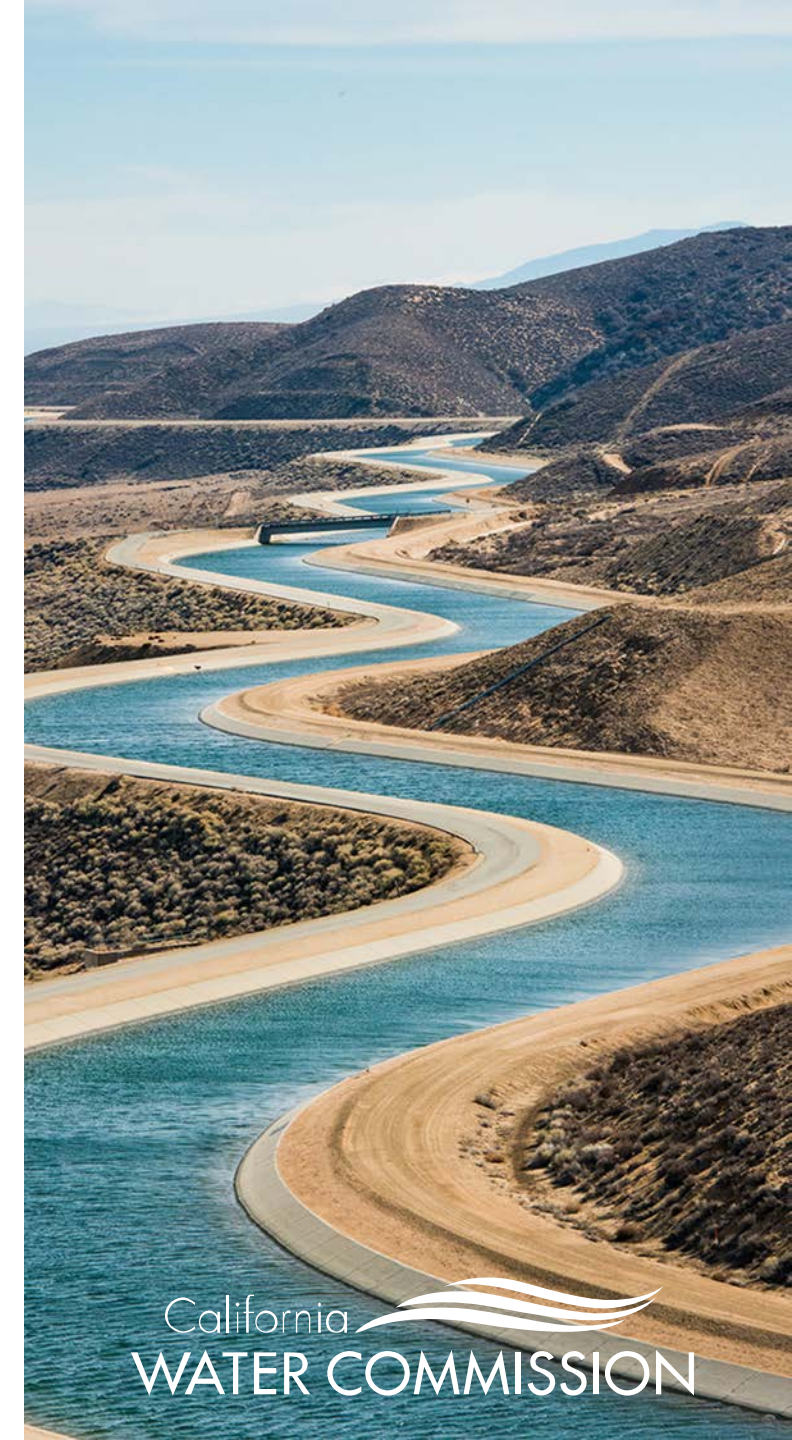
8. Valuing public benefits
9. Regional variations necessitate regional approaches
10. Investing in public benefits
11. Use of emerging finance mechanisms
12. Feasibility studies
13. Flood-Managed Aquifer Recharge
14. Reduced Delta reliance
15. State funding challenges



Conclusions

Overarching Guidance

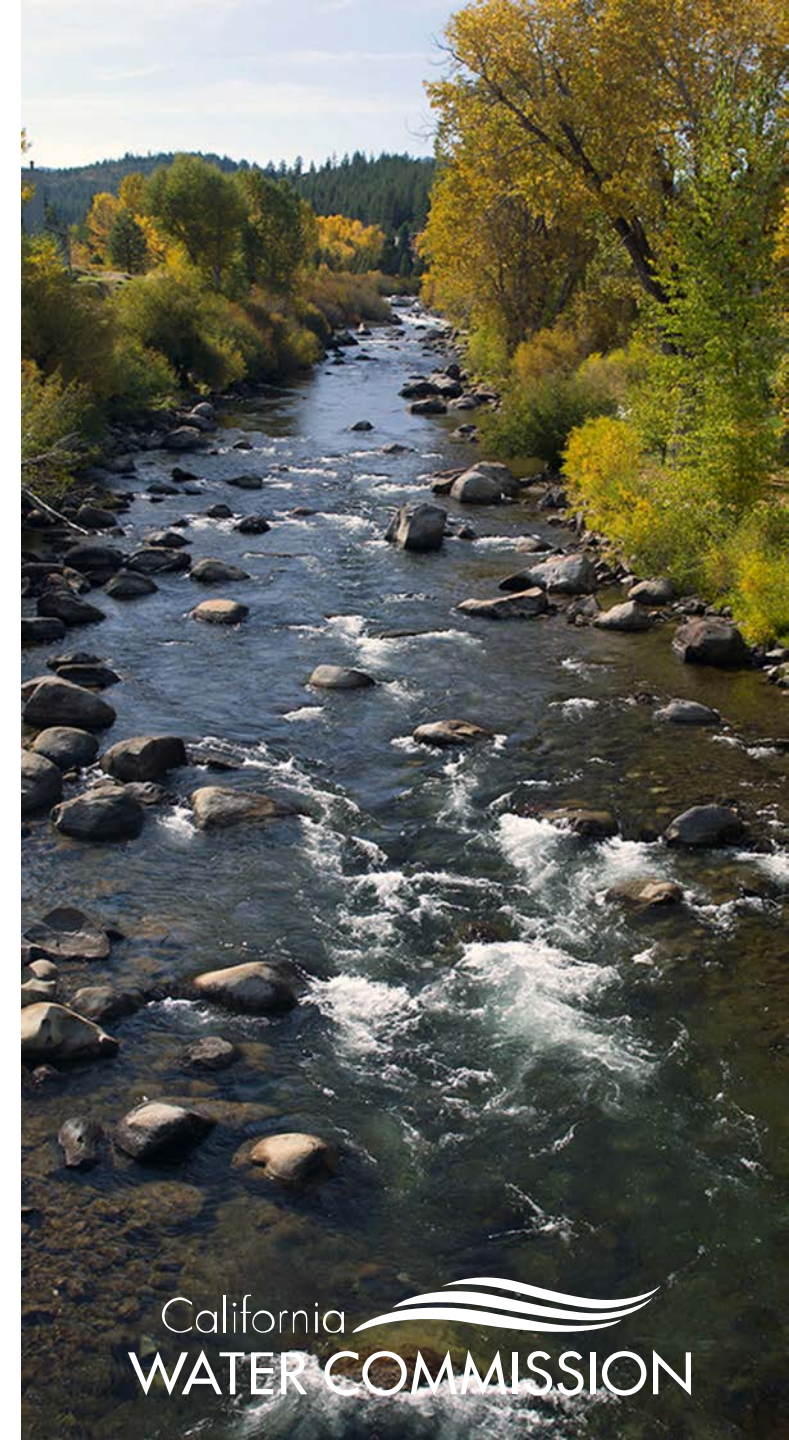
1. The state should invest in the public benefits of conveyance that will broadly benefit the people of California.
2. Rivers and streams provide crucial conveyance services, and investments in the ecological health of natural waterways will improve the state's green conveyance infrastructure.
3. To advance a human right to water, state investments in conveyance should emphasize benefits to and correct impacts on California's underserved communities wherever possible.
4. Because water conveyance is linked to all other aspects of the state's water system, and the water system is inextricably linked to land use within the state – including forest management and the state's energy system – the state should promote collaborative partnerships and governance to address the need for cross-sectoral climate resilience.



Conclusions

Guidance for Structuring Funding Programs

5. Climate-resilient projects.
6. Assessing resilience.
7. Flexible funding approach.



Conclusions

Guidance for a Phased Funding Approach

8. Phase 1: Urgent climate-resilient conveyance needs
9. Phase 2: Near-term financing solutions to advance climate-resilient conveyance projects and planning

