

April 2024

Delta Adapts: Draft Adaptation Plan Overview



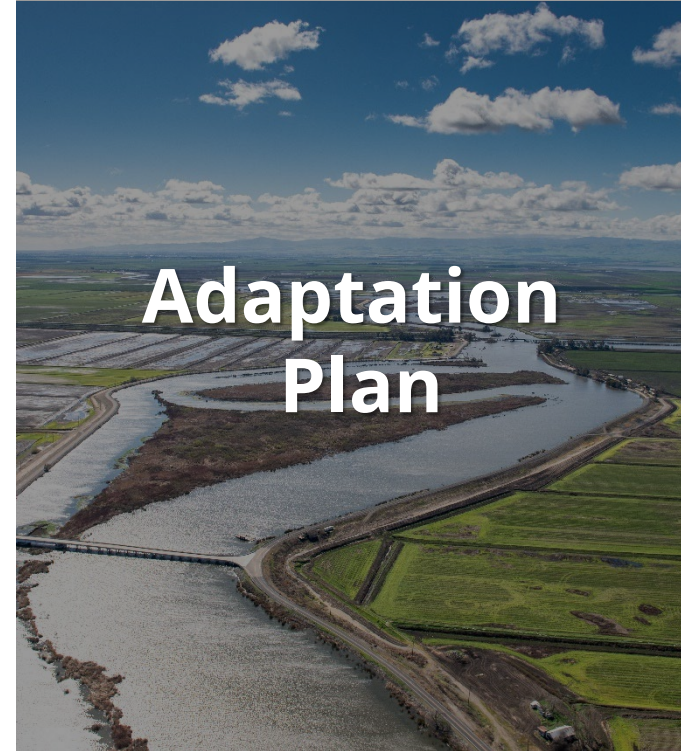
Delta
Stewardship
Council

A CALIFORNIA STATE AGENCY

Delta Adapts =



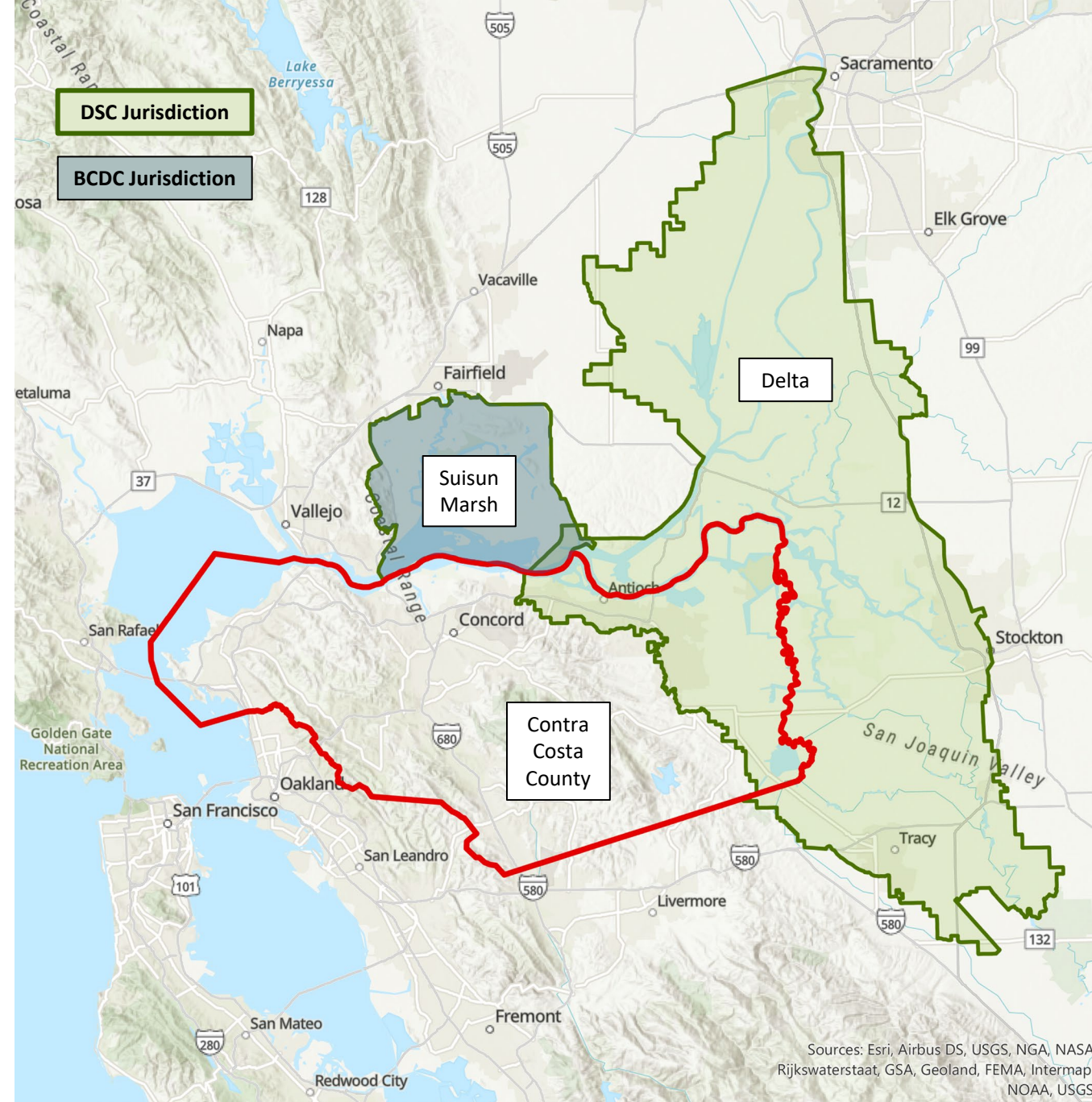
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Overarching goal is to build climate resilience in the Delta

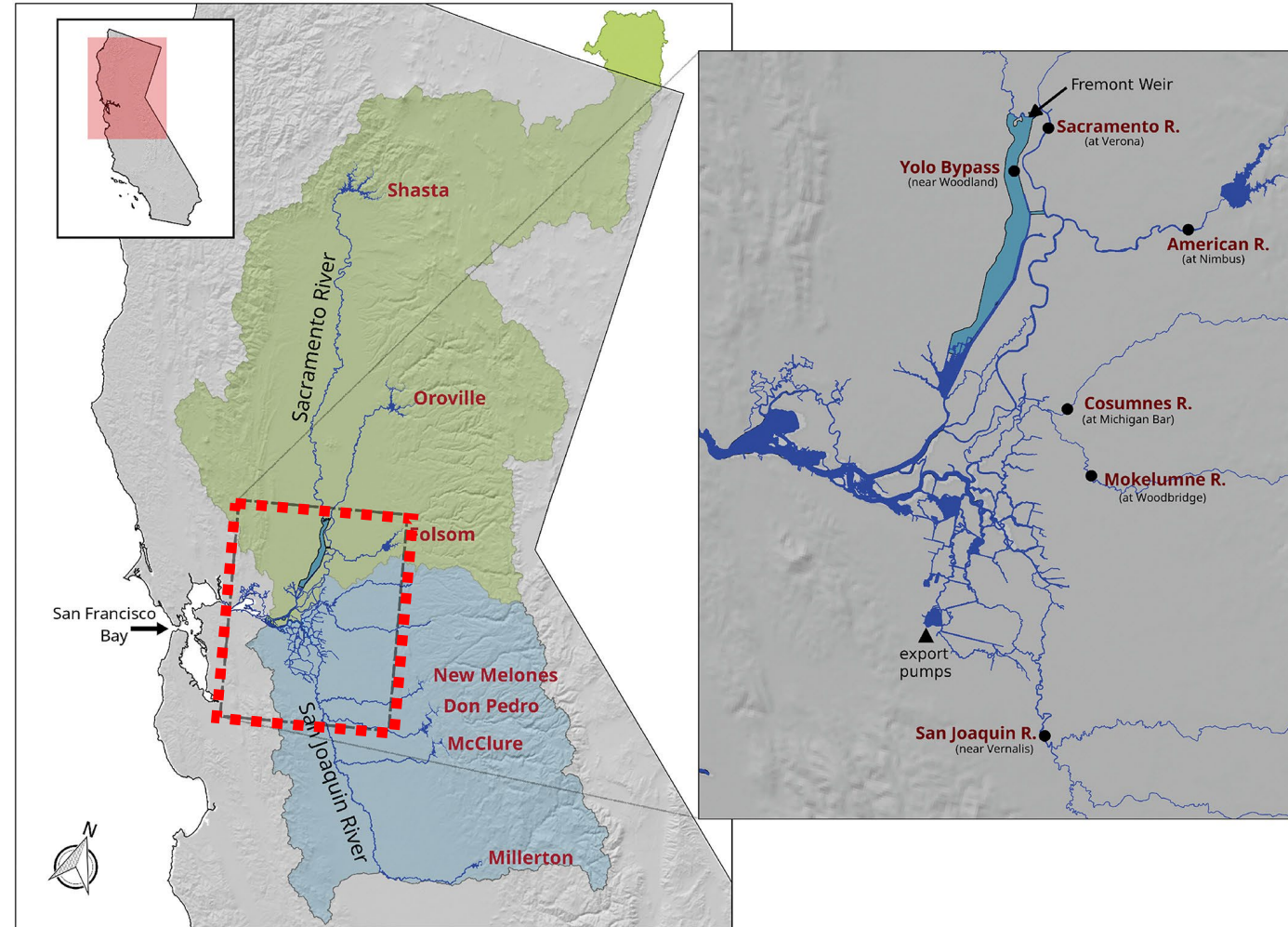
DSC Authority

- One Estuary
- BCDC and DSC have overlapping jurisdictions in Suisun Marsh



Flood Hazard Analysis

- Sea level rise
- Storm surge
- Tides
- Inflow from rivers
- Effects of climate change on river flood flows
- Possibility of high tide and storm surge occurring at same time as high inflow
- Flooding due to levee overtopping; no action scenario



Delta Adapts Modeling Analysis and Approach

- Adapt and improve upon approach developed and applied in prior work
- Considered a wide **range of plausible inputs** considering future climate change:
 - Tide and storm surge
 - Sea level rise
 - Tributary inflows
- Applied **DSM2 hydraulic model** to explore local water level dependence on input conditions
- Developed tool for rapid estimation of local water levels
- Apply **probabilistic** approach to estimate peak water levels throughout the Delta, considering uncertainty in effect of climate change on inputs

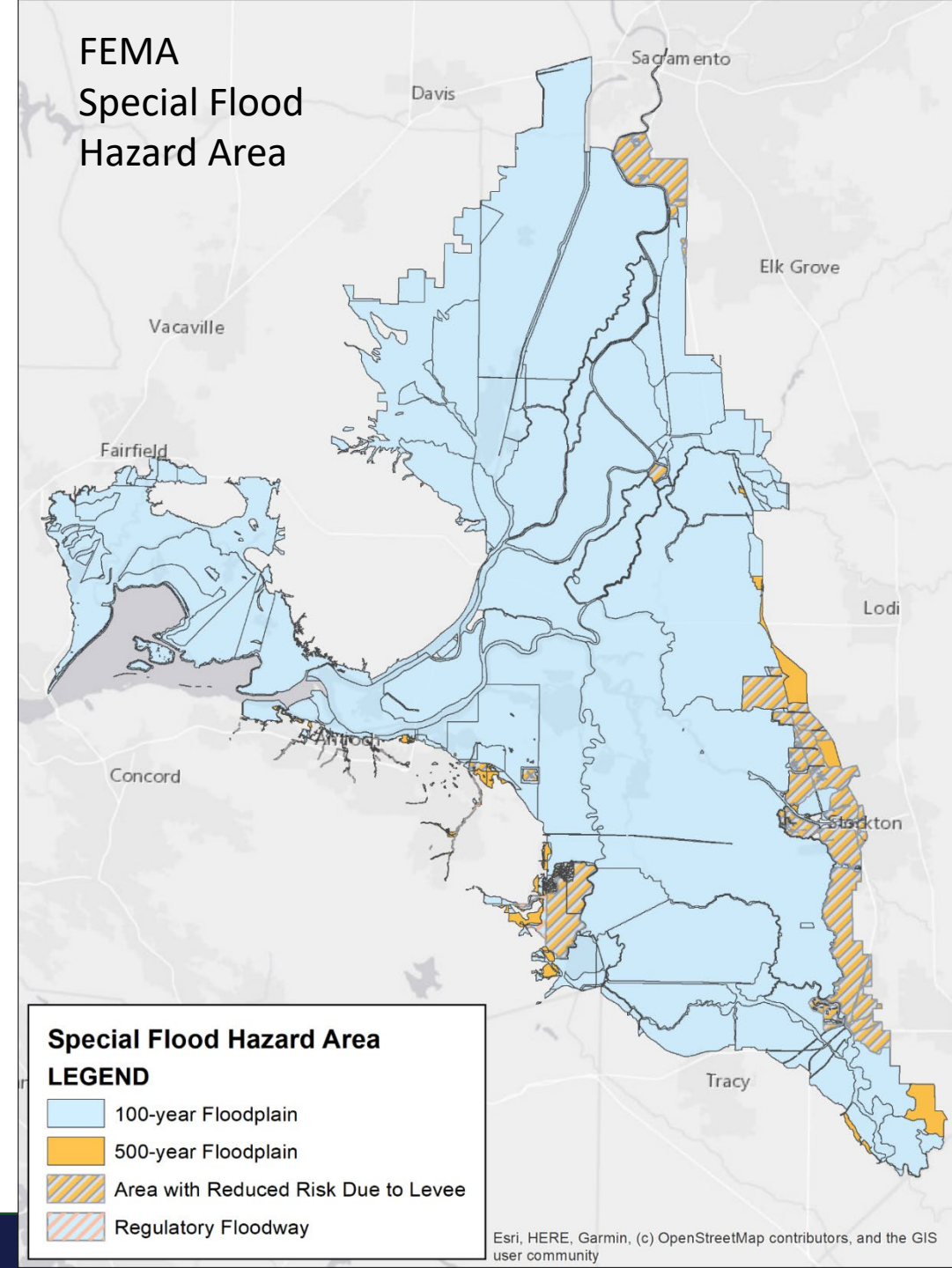
Traditional Floodplain Map

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

- Flood exposure is “all-or-nothing” – in or out
- Some considerations for higher storm events and levees

Delta Adapts aims to provide more detailed understanding of flood risk

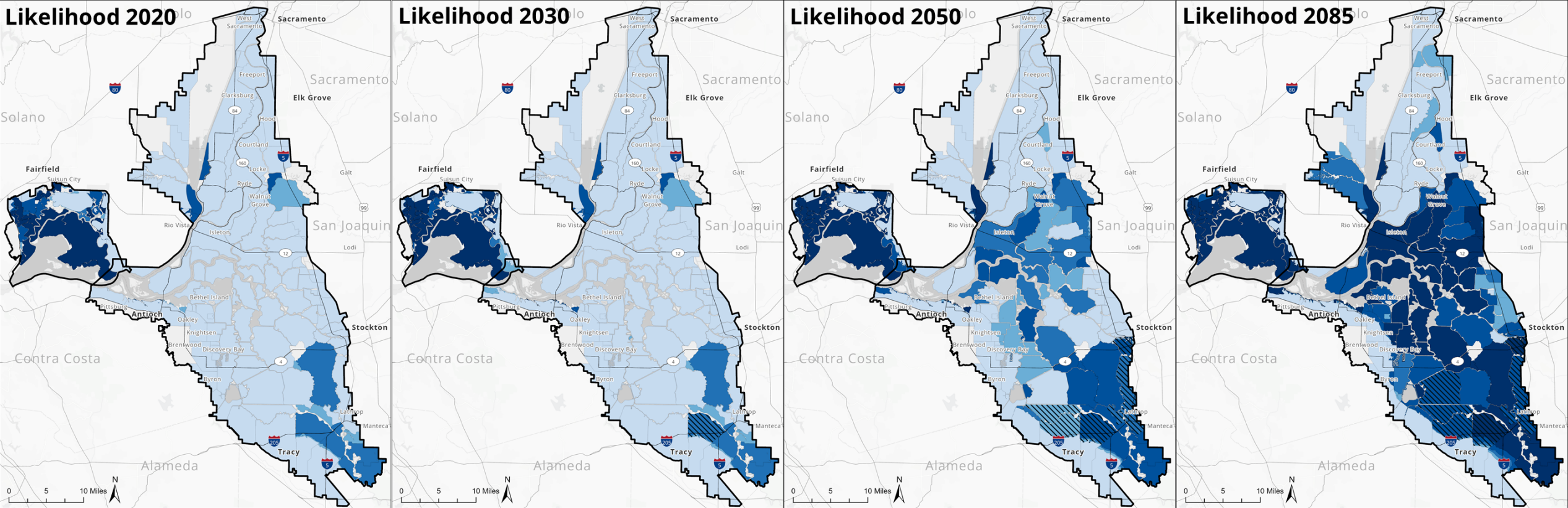
- Deterministic maps (e.g. FEMA)
- Probabilistic maps (likelihood of flooding)



Flood Hazard Scenarios

Planning Horizon	Sea Level Rise	Watershed Hydrology
Current Conditions	N/A	Historical
2030	2030 (0.2 to 0.8 ft)	Historical
2050	2050 (0.2 to 1.9 ft)	Mid-Century (2035-2064) RCP 8.5
2085	2085 (0.5 to 6.9 ft)	End-of-Century (2070-2099) RCP 8.5

Probabilistic Flood Exposure Maps

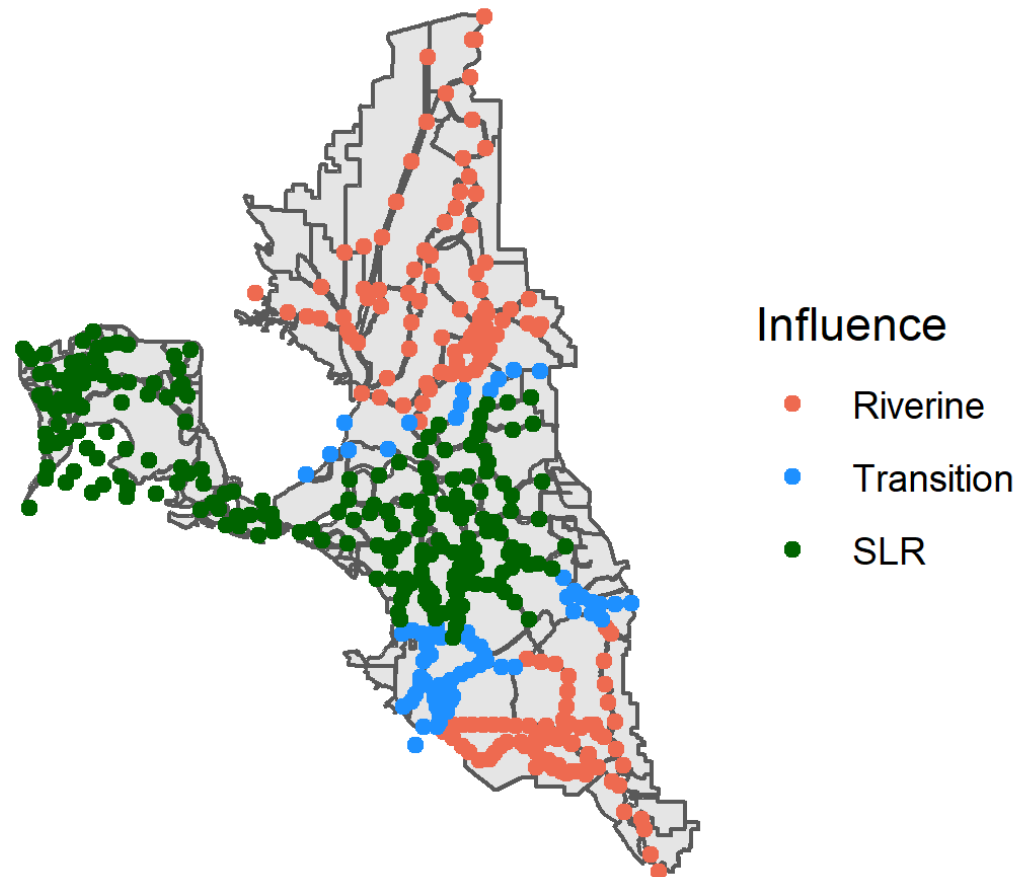


Annual chance:		10%,		2-10%,		1-2%,		0.5-1%,		<0.5%
Return period:		Less than 10 years,		10 to 50 years,		50 to 100 years,		100 to 200 years,		Greater than 200 years,
Chance over 10 years:		Greater than 65%,		18 to 65%,		10 to 18%,		5 to 10%,		less than 5%

	Highly sensitive to SJR inflow assumptions,		Not modeled
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Delta Flood Dynamics: Understanding Regional Influences

Area of Strongest Climate Change Influence
Throughout the Delta



Allow a moment for layers to load.

1. Select scenario:

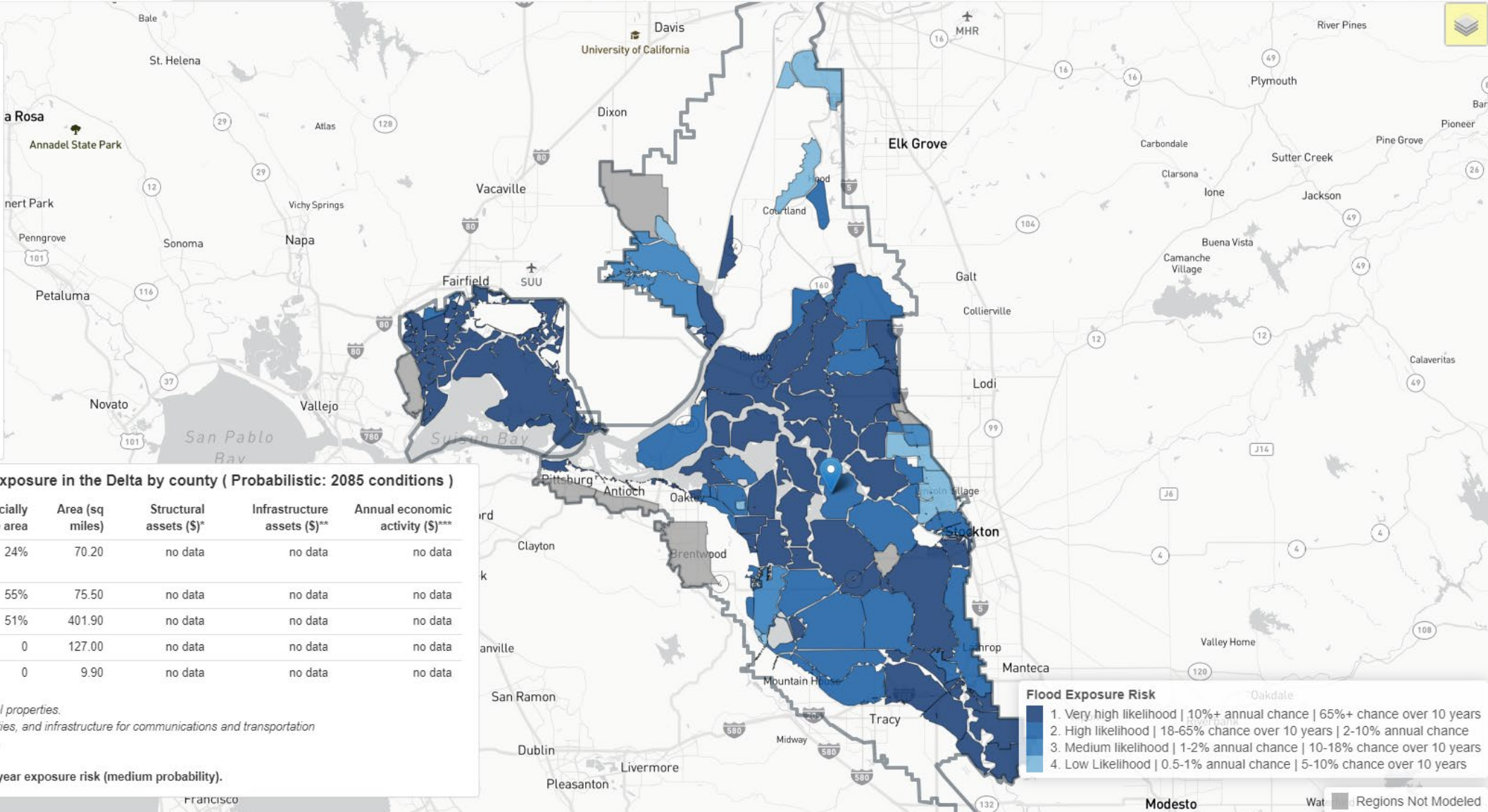
SLR = sea level rise. Selecting a scenario generates map and populates table below.

2. Toggle asset, vulnerability and flood layers in control box (upper right)

3. Pin location on map:

Get a lat/long from an address here.

Longitude: Latitude:



People, land, and assets at risk of exposure in the Delta by county (Probabilistic: 2085 conditions)

County	Population	Pop. in socially vulnerable area	Area (sq miles)	Structural assets (\$)*	Infrastructure assets (\$)**	Annual economic activity (\$)**
Contra Costa	22,629	24%	70.20	no data	no data	no data
Sacramento	55,932	55%	75.50	no data	no data	no data
San Joaquin	194,743	51%	401.90	no data	no data	no data
Solano	917	0	127.00	no data	no data	no data
Yolo	218	0	9.90	no data	no data	no data

*Includes agricultural, residential, and commercial properties.
 **Includes critical facilities, water and energy utilities, and infrastructure for communications and transportation
 ***Includes agricultural and commercial activities.

Values for probabilistic scenarios reflect 100-year exposure risk (medium probability).

Flood Exposure Risk

- 1. Very high likelihood | 10%+ annual chance | 65%+ chance over 10 years
- 2. High likelihood | 18-65% chance over 10 years | 2-10% annual chance
- 3. Medium likelihood | 1-2% annual chance | 10-18% chance over 10 years
- 4. Low Likelihood | 0.5-1% annual chance | 5-10% chance over 10 years

Regions Not Modeled



FLOODING

By 2050, a 100-year flood event in Contra Costa County could impact:



- **2,955** residents
- **80%** of exposed population in Antioch and Pittsburg live in areas with high social vulnerability



- **1** school
- **1** wastewater treatment plant
- **5** parks



- **1** solid waste facility
- **5** contaminated sites

Key Climate Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Priorities in Antioch and Pittsburg

Climate vulnerabilities:



Flooding: By 2085, at least 3,180 additional people in Antioch and Pittsburg will be exposed to flooding.



Extreme Heat: Antioch and Pittsburg will likely experience ~five times more extreme heat days by 2050 than what is currently experienced.



Wildfire: Antioch and Pittsburg will likely experience more poor air quality events due to increased frequency and severity of remote wildfires.

Key adaptation priorities

- » Coordinate with other agencies on adaptation efforts.
- » Prioritize adaptation for vulnerable communities.
- » Protect shoreline infrastructure from sea level rise and climate hazards.
- » Maximize public shoreline access and increase park resilience.
- » Address drinking water issues, trash in waterways, and food insecurity.
- » Train youth on climate impacts and adaptation.

SUMMER 2024



Water Supply
Reliability



Ecosystem
Restoration

Adaptation Plan



Agriculture



Flooding

- Adaptation strategies
- Responsible entities
- Funding and financing
- Governance best practices



FLOOD RISK REDUCTION

**DELTA
ADAPTS**



Focus Area

Vulnerabilities

Climate-induced hydrologic variability and sea level rise are expected to **intensify flooding** across the entire Delta region

The Delta's **1,100 miles of levees** are designed to operate under historical conditions that did not consider climate change, which will stress the whole system

Strategies

Develop climate-informed understanding Delta flood dynamics

Strengthen and upgrade Delta levee system

Restore ecosystems for flood mitigation

Improve emergency preparedness and risk communication

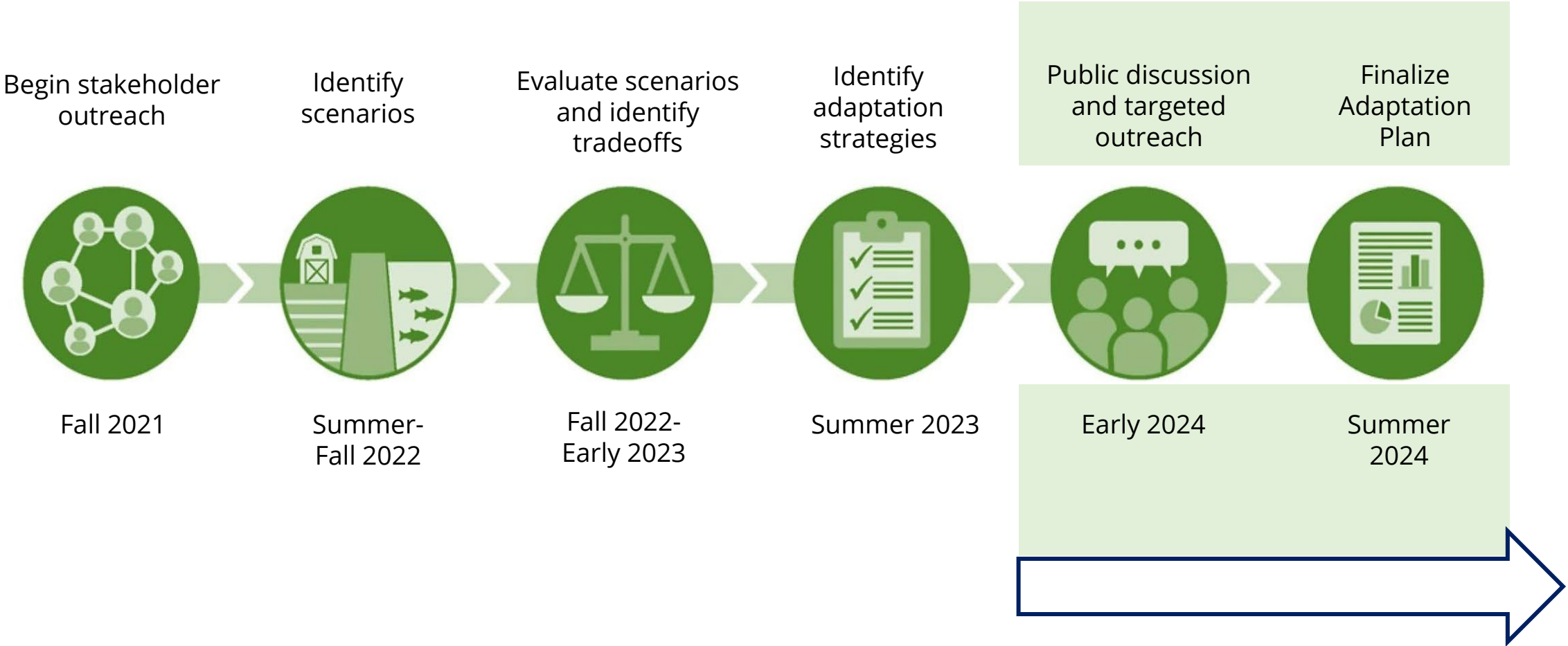
Manage and expand upstream water storage capability

Use adaptive urban planning and farming practices to reduce risk

Example Actions

- ▶ Integrate climate change into risk assessment models (FL-1-1)
- ▶ Integrate climate risks and equity into the Delta Levees Investment Strategy (FL-2-2)
- ▶ Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of multi-benefit projects for flood risk reduction (FL-3-2)
- ▶ Raise awareness about the availability and importance of flood insurance (FL-4-6)
- ▶ Use excess floodwater to recharge underground aquifers (FL-9-2)
- ▶ Limit development in flood-prone areas (FL-7-4)

Next Steps



QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

Thank you

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