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Climate Change Screening Analysis

Documentation of Climate Change Analysis Clearance

This form is to be used to assist DWR project managers to assess whether climate change analysis is needed for the project or activity. Project Managers are exempted from completing this form if their project or activity meets the blanket exemptions discussed in this addendum.

This form is required to document consideration of potential climate change impacts for planning and investments as required by state and departmental policy. This form should be kept in the project records and provided to the Climate Change Program (CAPIIclimatechange@water.ca.gov).

Project Name:	Tracy Sub-Basin TSS MW-102 Well Installation
PPM/RM ID (if applicable)	
Manager's Name:	Ky Dupuis
Manager's E-mail:	Kylie.Dupuis@water.ca.gov
Manager's Phone Number:	(916) 820-7587
Division:	Division of Regional Assistance
Office, Branch, or Field Division:	North Central Region Office

Short Project Description (include project purpose and type of project)
North Central Region Office's Geology and Groundwater Investigations' professional geologist or geologist-in-training will oversee a contractor in the installation of a single-completion groundwater monitoring well. The well will be 8-in diameter with one 2-in diameter Sch 40 PVC well casing and a 4 ft x 4 ft completion footprint. The well will contribute information through groundwater monitoring for the Tracy sub-basin GSA.
Is there or will there be a *DWR GHG Emissions Reduction Plan Consistency Determination Form*[1] prepared for this project? ☑ Yes / ☐ No (Please list type of document to be prepared)
Outside Labor GGERP Consistency Determination Form

[1] *DWR GHG Emissions Reduction Plan Consistency Determination Forms* are located on the Climate Change Program's SharePoint site, Climate Action Plan page, under the CAP Phase I tab.

Instructions for completing this section start on page 3.

Screening Criteria *(Instructions for completing this section can be found on pg. 7)*		**Explanation**
Q1. Project/Operation Lifetime or Plan Implementation Horizon	☑ Less than 20 years ☐ More than 20 years	The project is expected to take no more than 1 week to complete.
Q2. Historical Observational Data Used for Analysis or Design	☑ Yes ☐ No	
Q3. Climate Change Vulnerability Checklist for DWR Activities *(see page 3)*	☑ None ☐ Water Supply and Demand ☐ Water Quality ☐ Sea Level Rise ☐ Flooding ☐ Wildfire ☐ Ecosystem and Habitat ☐ Hydropower ☐ Other	None apply to the project. All other impacts, including cultural and biological impacts, have been evaluated in the department's Environmental Clearance.
Q4. Climate Consequences	☑ Low ☐ Medium ☐ High	

Based on the screening criteria evaluated above and explained in the DWR Climate Change Analysis Guidance[2], a determination has been made that this project ☐ **Is** / ☑ **Is NOT** (*select one*) vulnerable to climate change. If the project is vulnerable to climate change, attach a short summary of how climate change is being evaluated, if you are unsure how to evaluate or address climate vulnerabilities, submit this form and contact CAPIIclimatechange@water.ca.gov for additional assistance.

Project Manager Signature: Kylie Dupuis Date: 2/25/2026

Insert electronic signature or print name

[2] Climate Action Plan Phase II: Climate Change Analysis Guidance

Q1. **Project Time Horizon.** Is the project expected to exist or be in operation or does the plan/study evaluate conditions more than 20-years into the future?

Any analysis of conditions more than 20-years into the future will likely involve climate conditions that differ from today's conditions and those within the historical record.

If the answer to this question is "No", climate change analysis may still be important for other reasons so the determination to proceed to a climate change analysis is subject to the project manager's professional judgment.
If the answer to this question is "Yes", move on to question 2.

Q2. **Data Used for Analysis or Design.** Will the project use historical observed climate data or climate sensitive data to estimate current or future performance, impacts, risks, economic values, or to size or design elements of the project?

Historical observed climate data or climate sensitive data are no longer considered adequate to describe future conditions; likewise, using historical observed data extending more than 20 years into the past may be inadequate to describe current conditions.

If the answer to this question is "No", move on to question 3.
If the answer to this question is "Yes", move on to question 4.

Q3. **Climate Vulnerability**. Is the activity likely to be affected by changing average climate conditions, extreme weather events (e.g., floods, droughts, and heat waves), wildfires, or sea level rise over its lifetime/planning horizon? The DWR Climate Change Program has developed the *Climate Change Vulnerability Checklist for DWR Activities* with several more detailed questions related to each potential climate change impact (see page 3). This checklist should be used to help project managers evaluate their projects to determine the activity's sensitivity to climate change and potential risks to the activity from climate changes.

If the answer to this question is "No" or "Unlikely", climate change analysis may still be important, so the determination to proceed to a climate change analysis is subject to the project manager's professional judgment
If the answer to this question is "Yes", move on to question 4.

Q4. **Climate Consequences.** What are the consequences of the project being adversely affected by climate conditions that differ from historical conditions?

- Low: no threat to public health and safety, natural resources, public or private infrastructure, investment, or economic activity, any potential damage can be repaired or avoided.
- Medium: potential threat to public health and safety, natural resources, public or private infrastructure, investment, or economic activity that affects large populations, natural systems, or important infrastructure, any potential damage is repairable and manageable, though costly.
- High: Major threat to public health and safety, natural resources, public or private infrastructure, investment, or economic activity, potential damage could be highly disruptive or catastrophic. Potential irreversible impacts or loss of life.

Note that answering this question involves only a qualitative expert assessment of the potential consequences of the project being adversely affected by climate conditions that differ from historical conditions. No quantitative analysis is required at this step.

If the answer to this question is "Low", climate change analysis may still be important so the determination to proceed to a climate change analysis is subject to the project manager's professional judgment

If the answer to this question is "Medium" or "High", a climate change analysis should be conducted.
If the answer to this question is "Medium" or "High", a climate change analysis should be conducted.

A. Form Submission

Forward the completed and electronically signed (or printed name in the signature field) *DWR Climate Change Screening Analysis Form* and *Climate Change Vulnerability Checklist for DWR Activities* (if applicable) to Climate Change program staff CAPIIClimateChange@water.ca.gov and keep a copy of the form(s) in the project record.

B. Next Steps

If additional analysis of climate change risks is needed, **Step 2** of the *DWR Climate Action Plan Phase II: Climate Analysis Guidance*[3] provides a list of considerations managers should evaluate to understand the different types of analyses that are appropriate, potential tools and data that would be necessary, and constraints on analytical approaches or data that may apply to their projects. Additionally, Appendix A of the *DWR Climate Action Plan Phase II: Climate Analysis Guidance* catalogues existing datasets and tools used in recent DWR climate change analyses and a summary of how these datasets and tools may be useful for future DWR climate change analyses.

C. Contact for Additional Assistance

CAPIIClimateChange@water.ca.gov

[3] Climate Action Plan Phase II: Climate Change Analysis Guidance

Instructions for Completing DWR Climate Change Screening Analysis

The DWR Climate Change Screening Analysis Form and Climate Change Vulnerability Checklist for DWR Activities is a way for DWR mangers to document answers and reasoning behind the determination of project or activity's level of risk to climate changes. DWR mangers should fill out details for the project, a short description including the project type and purpose, note whether the project will have a DWR CEQA Greenhouse Gas Reduction Consistency Determination document, and review screening criteria questions detailed below and in the Screening Process Flow Chart (Figure 1).

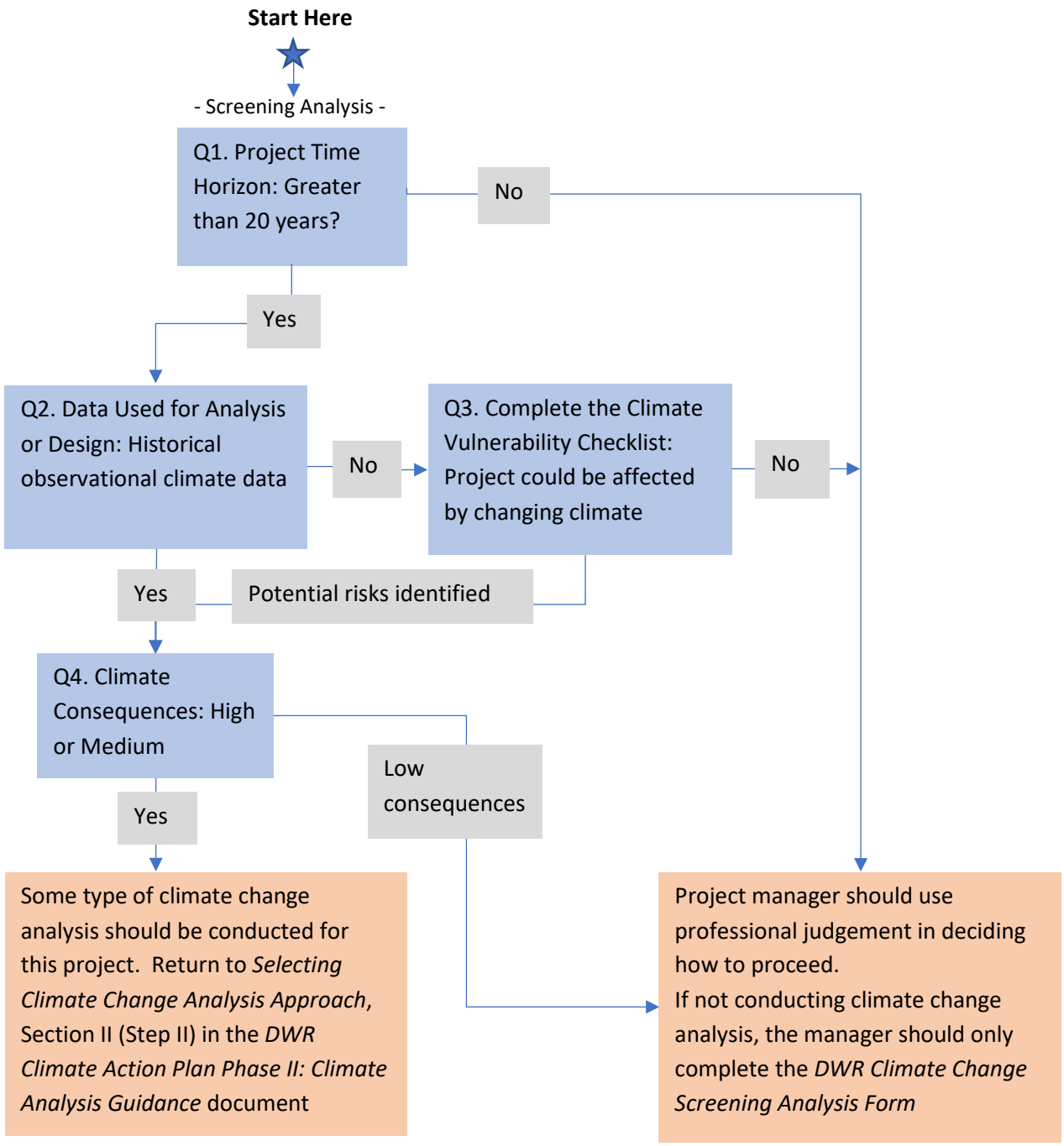


Figure 1. Screening Process Flow Chart

Q3 (if applicable): Climate Change Vulnerability Checklist for DWR Activities

I. Water Supply and Demand

☐ *Does the project or plan involve water diversions?*

Both streamflow and water demands are likely to be affected by climate change. Any project that involves long-term water diversions may be subject to conditions that differ from current or historical conditions. As average temperatures increase, water demands from agriculture, industrial, and municipal users may also increase resulting in changes to water availability. Droughts are also expected to become more frequent and more severe in the future potentially leading increased restrictions on water diversions.

☐ *Is the project affected by urban or agricultural water demand that might be climate-sensitive?*

☐ *Would shifts in daily heat patterns, such as how long heat lingers before night-time cooling, potentially change cropping patterns, landscaping, or water demand in other ways?*

☐ *Does groundwater factor into project conditions?*

Climate change may affect natural recharge to aquifers. Droughts are expected to become more frequent and more severe in the future. In times of drought, California water users tend to rely more heavily on groundwater. These changing conditions would likely affect future groundwater conditions.

☐ *Does the project rely on or could it be affected by water sources that come from snowmelt?*

As climate warming occurs a greater percentage of precipitation falls as rain instead of snow resulting in smaller snowpack. Moreover, higher temperatures result in remaining snowpack melting earlier. (All water diverted from the Sacramento River, San Joaquin River, Colorado River, or the Delta would be affected by changes in snowmelt.)

☐ *Does the project rely on or could it be affected by coastal aquifers? Has saltwater intrusion been a problem in the past?*

Coastal aquifers are susceptible to saltwater intrusion as sea levels rise, and many have already observed salt intrusion due to groundwater overdraft.

☐ *Does the project rely on or could it be affected by changes in stored water supplies?*

Changes in hydrology and water demand are likely to have significant effects on the amount of water stored in reservoirs, particularly water storage for carryover from one year to the next. Droughts are expected to become more frequent and more severe in the future potentially leading to changes in stored water supplies.

III. Water Quality

☐ *Could water quality issues, such as low dissolved oxygen or algal blooms affect the project?*

Warming temperatures will result in lower dissolved oxygen levels in water bodies, which may be conducive to algal blooms and eutrophication. Changes in streamflow may alter pollutant concentrations in water bodies.

☐ *Could reduction in assimilative capacity of a receiving water body affect the project?*

In the future, low flow conditions are expected to be more extreme and last longer. This may result in higher pollutant concentrations where loadings increase or remain constant.

☐ *Could the project be affected by water quality shifts during rainfall/runoff events?*

While it is unclear how average precipitation will change with temperature, it is generally agreed that storm severity will likely increase. Areas that already observe water quality responses to rainstorm intensity may be especially vulnerable.

IV. Sea Level Rise

☐ *Is the project located at an elevation of less than 10- feet above mean sea level?*

While sea level rise of 10-feet would be a very extreme outcome by the end of the 21st century, more modest levels of sea level rise combined with higher storm surge and coinciding with high tide could pose risks to areas below 10-feet.

☐ *Could coastal erosion affect the project?*

Higher sea levels and more severe storms in the future are expected to result in higher rates of coastal erosion.

☐ *Is the project dependent on coastal structures, such as levees or breakwaters, for protection from flooding?*

Coastal structures designed for a specific mean sea level may be impacted by sea level rise.

☐ *Does the project involve or affect climate-sensitive low-lying coastal habitats?*

Low-lying coastal habitats vulnerable to climate change include estuaries and coastal wetlands that rely on a delicate balance of freshwater and salt water.

☐ *Does the project involve or affect estuaries, coastal dunes, coastal wetlands, or exposed beaches?*

These habitats may be vulnerable to extreme events or changes in sea level and may require additional planning and analysis to ensure resiliency.

V. Flooding

☐ *Is the project located within or involve facilities that are within the 200-year floodplain?*
DWR's best available floodplain maps are available at: http://gis.bam.water.ca.gov/bam/

While it is unclear how average precipitation will change, it is generally agreed that storm severity will increase. More intense, severe storms may lead to higher peak flows and more severe floods.

☐ *Does the project address or rely on flood protection infrastructure such as levees or dams?*

☐ *Could the project be affected by storm water flows?*

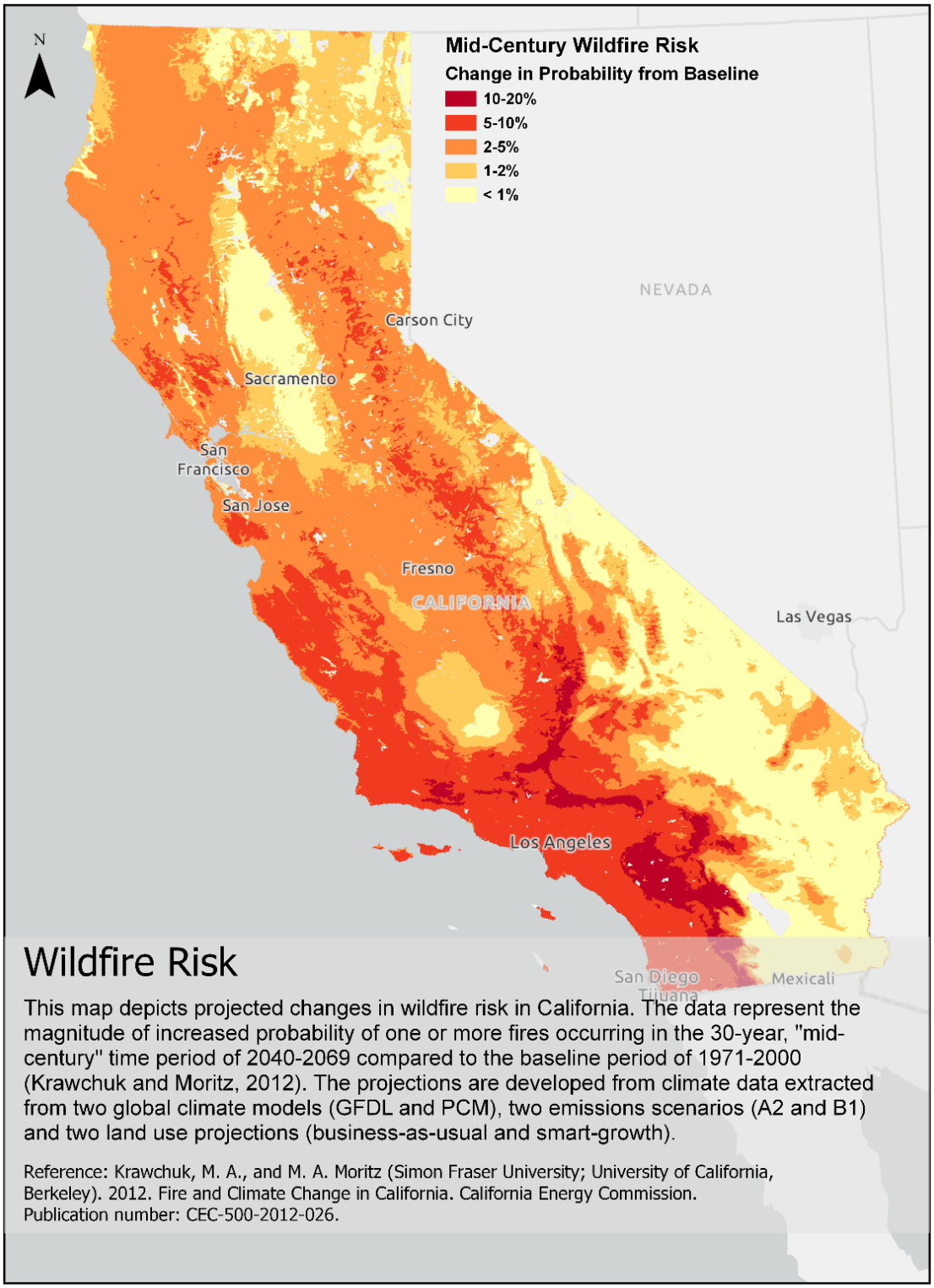
VI. Wildfire

☐ *Is the project located in an area that is expected to experience an increase in wildfire activity or severity? Would a wildfire in the project area result in damage to the project or interruption of its ability to perform as designed?*

☐ *Could the project be affected by an increase in wildfire activity or severity in an upstream watershed or other adjacent area?*

Wildfires alter the landscape and soil conditions, increasing the risk of flooding within the burn and downstream areas. Some areas are expected to become more vulnerable to wildfires over time.

The DWR Climate Change Team has developed an ArcGIS Pro map package to assist project managers with identifying areas projected to experience an increase in wildfire activity and severity. A statewide static map of mid-century wildfire risk is provided below. If additional assistance is needed, please contact CAPIIClimateChange@water.ca.gov.



VII. Ecosystem and Habitat Vulnerability

☐ *Does the project involve or affect inland or coastal aquatic habitats vulnerable to erosion and sedimentation issues?*

Erosion is expected to increase with climate change, and sedimentation is expected to shift. Habitats sensitive to these events may be particularly vulnerable to climate change.

☐ *Does the project involve or affect estuarine habitats which rely on seasonal freshwater flow patterns?*

Seasonal high and low flows, especially those originating from snowmelt, are already shifting in many locations.

☐ *Does the project involve or affect climate-sensitive fauna or flora populations?*

☐ *Does the project involve or affect endangered or threatened species?*

☐ *Does the project involve or affect aquatic or water-dependent habitats that would be or are used for recreation or other economic activities?*

☐ *Does the project involve or affect areas of fragmented estuarine, aquatic, or wetland wildlife habitat, or movement corridors for species to naturally migrate?*

These habitats may be vulnerable to climate change and may require additional planning and analysis to ensure resiliency or to ensure that the project does not adversely impact the habitat.

☐ *Are there existing or expected invasive species management issues that could affect the project?*

Invasive species are expected to become more prevalent with climate change, existing invasive species issues may indicate an ecological vulnerability to climate change.

VIII. Hydropower

☐ *Does the project involve or affect hydro-electric generation?*

As seasonal river flows shift, available hydropower will likely experience seasonal shifts and may decrease in reliability. Sediment loading into reservoirs could also adversely affect hydro-electric generation.