



Subcommittee on CAMP4W

CAMP4W Annual Report Data

Item 3c

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Item 3c

CAMP4W Annual Report Data

Subject

CAMP4W Annual Report Data

Purpose

Provide Subcommittee an update on data for the 2025 Annual Report including signposts, progress on time-bound targets and implementation highlights

Next Steps

Staff will incorporate feedback and provide a final Annual Report to inform Board decision-making

Annual Report



Purpose of Annual Report

The annual report is intended to provide decision makers with up-to-date data to assist in the decision-making process, summarize advancement of the time-bound targets, and report on progress made toward CAMP4W goals and initiatives.

CAMP4W Annual Report Purpose

Offers timely updates on **Signposts** and progress toward **Time-Bound Targets**, providing information more frequently than the traditional five-year planning cycles.

Presents implementation highlights for key projects, programs, and policies.

Supports an **Adaptive Management** approach by supporting incremental investment choices, which reduces the likelihood of either over- or under-developing assets

Figure 2
Metropolitan's System



The State Water Project
Water from the Northern Sierra travels more than 700 miles south through the State Water Project, a system operated and maintained by the California Department of Water Resources. As the nation's largest state-built water and power system, it provides a reliable source of imported water to Metropolitan.



The Colorado River Aqueduct
The CRA is a 242-mile system owned and operated by Metropolitan that delivers millions of gallons of Colorado River water each day to Southern California. Water is pumped to higher elevations at five different points along the aqueduct before flowing by gravity to its final destination.



Metropolitan's Distribution System
The distribution system is an expansive system of reservoirs, treatment plants, pipelines, tunnels, and service connections that allow Metropolitan to distribute imported water to Member Agencies, who in turn deliver it to the taps of 19 million people.

Symbols



Treatment Plant



Feeder



Reservoir/
Lake



River



Pumping
Plant



Dam

Water Supply Reliability Signposts

Purpose of Scenario Planning

- Long-term water planning involves significant uncertainty
 - Demands and demographic changes
 - Climate change
 - Local supply development
 - Regulatory and operational constraints
 - Storage conditions
- Future conditions cannot be predicted
 - IRP evaluates a range of plausible futures
- Scenario planning helps identify risks, vulnerabilities, and potential reliability gaps across differing future conditions

Role of Signposts

- Signposts are intended to:
 - Monitor how conditions evolve over time
 - Assess whether trends remain within the range evaluated in the IRP
 - Inform adaptive planning and future updates
 - Improve awareness of emerging risks and changing conditions
- Signposts are not intended to:
 - Predict the future
 - Select a “favorite” scenario
 - Eliminate uncertainty
 - Trigger investment decisions

The value of scenario planning is not to predict the future, but to increase awareness of and preparedness for uncertainty.

Signposts help track how conditions evolve over time to inform adaptive planning and decision-making.

(Data presented as of January 2026)



Demographics



Climate Change



Local Supply



Imported Supply



Storage



Demographics

Description

Demographic factors (i.e., population, housing, employment) influence water demands. Systemic changes can affect demand/supply gaps.

Metric

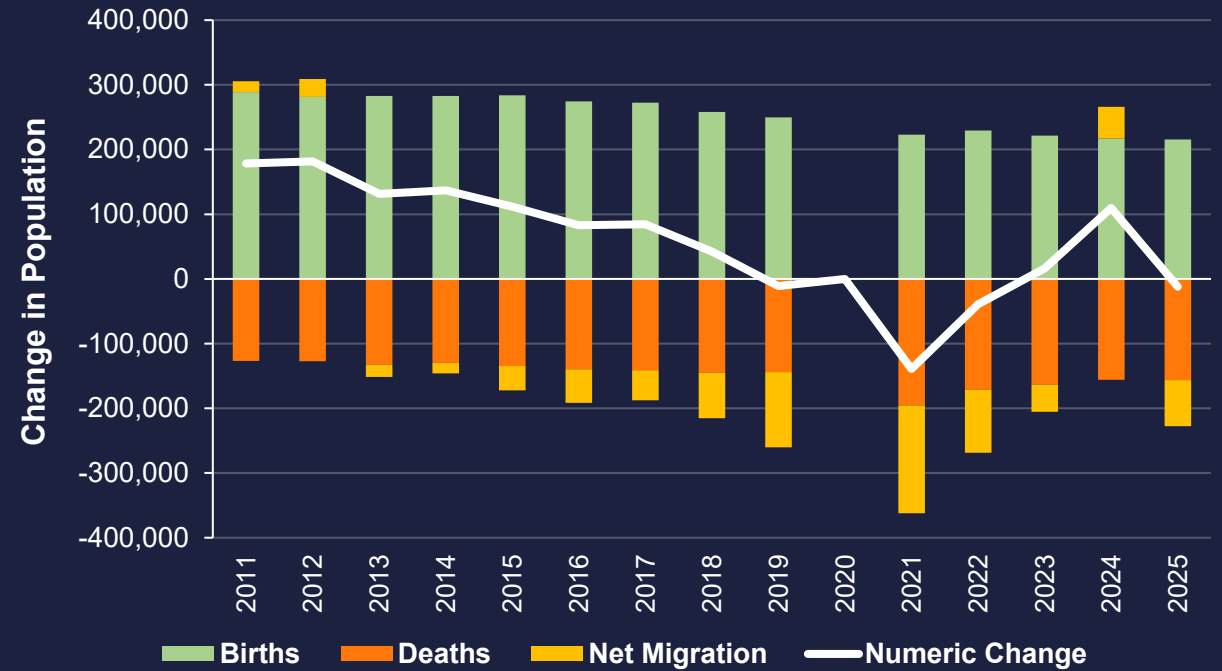
Changes in population, housing, and employment



Demographics

- Metropolitan's service area population is ~18.8 million people (As of 2025)
- Natural Increases (births minus deaths): +59,000
Birth rate continues to exceed death rate
- Net Migration: -71,000
More people left the region in 2025
- Overall decline in population
Net population change is -12,000

Six Counties' Population Change



Source: California Department of Finance (DOF).

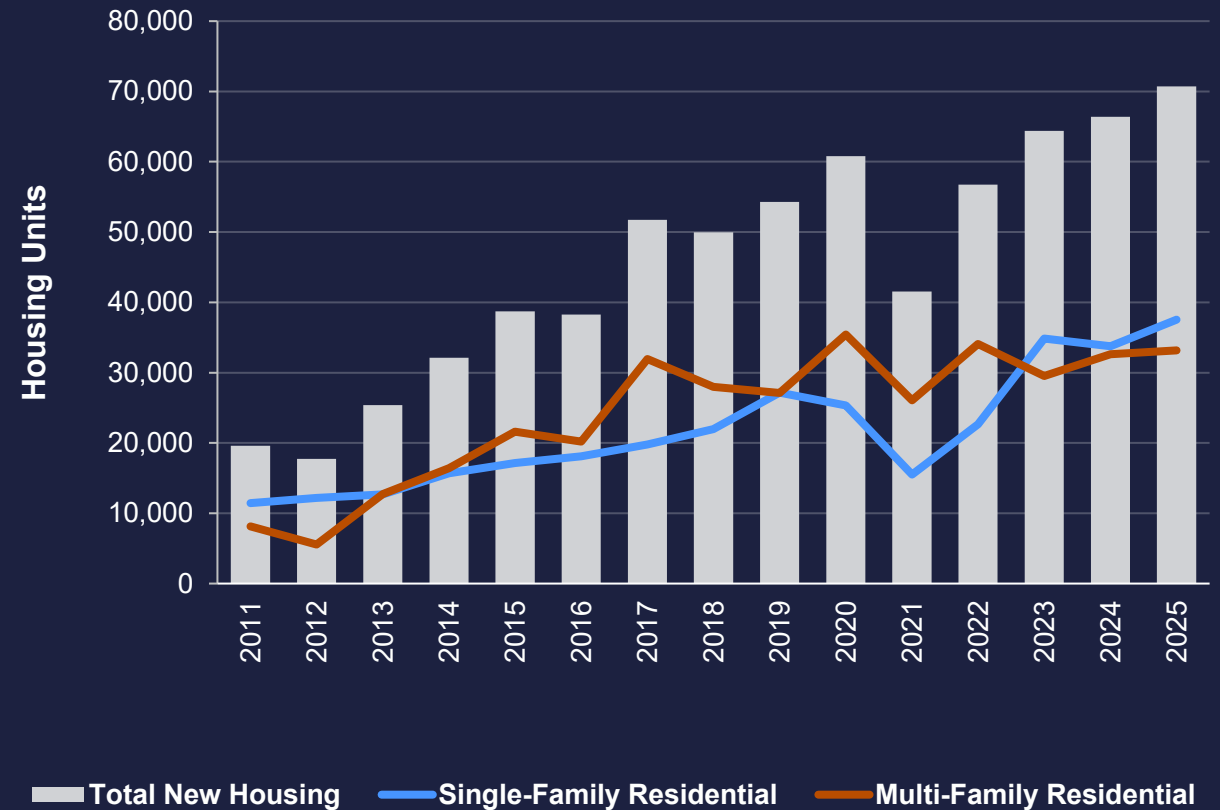
Note: Data provided by DOF does not include a comprehensive breakdown of the components of population change for the entirety of 2020.



Demographics

- In 2025, California's housing growth remained modest
- The six-county region added nearly 71,000 new units in 2025

Six Counties' Annual Housing Growth



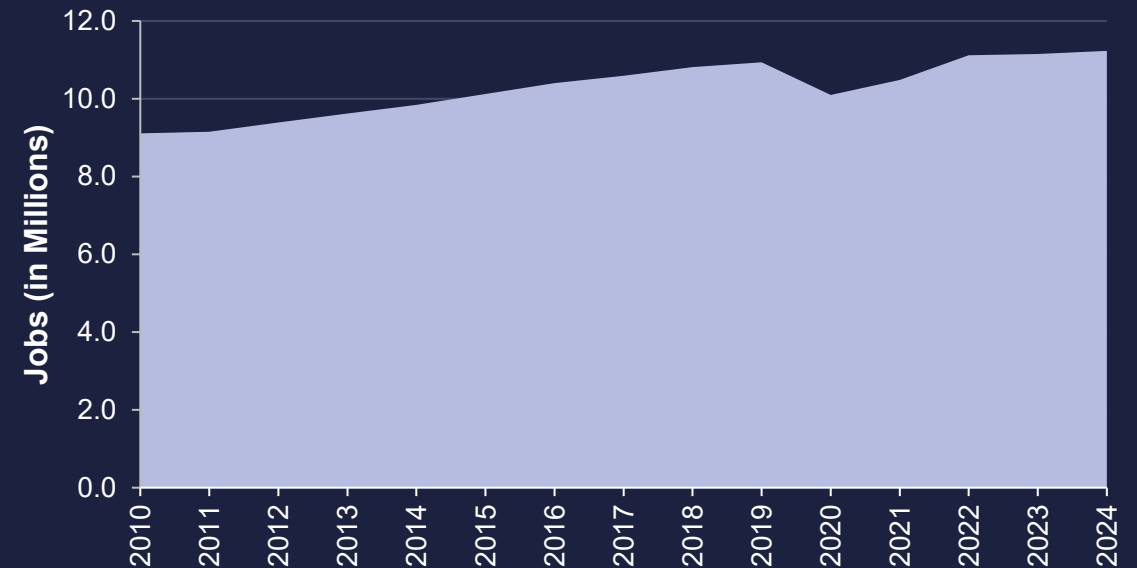
Source: California Department of Finance (DOF).



Demographics

- Southern California's employment fell in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic but recovered to pre-pandemic levels by 2022
- Overall job growth between 2023 and 2024 was ~80,000

Six Counties' Total Employment



Source: California Employment Development Department (EDD).



Demographics

Assessment

- Current demographic trends suggest that regional conditions are aligning more closely with the lower-growth assumptions reflected in Scenarios A and C of the 2020 IRP Regional Needs Assessment.
- These observations do not eliminate long-term uncertainty, nor do they preclude the possibility of future policy or economic shifts that could alter demographic trends.
- Future IRP updates will periodically reassess whether the immigration assumptions remain appropriately bounded to encompass plausible demographic outcomes under changing policy and economic conditions.



Climate Change

Description

Greenhouse gas emission trends are an indicator of how climate change risk is developing. Evolving science and understanding, and policy and industry changes can also inform the approach to long-term planning for climate change.

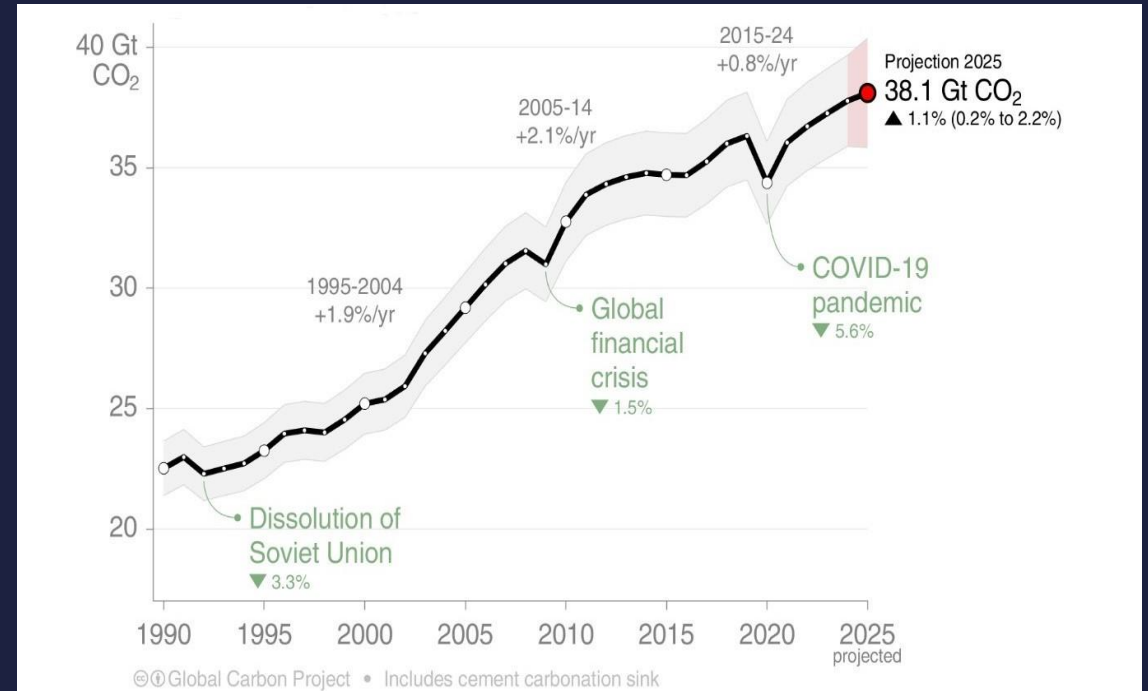
Metric

Industry understanding of the correlation between greenhouse gas emissions and climate change impacts



Climate Change

- 2020 IRP Needs Assessment incorporated moderate (RCP 4.5) to severe (RCP 8.5) climate change futures
 - Staff will continue evaluating evolving climate science, including emerging scenarios that reflect changing conditions, to inform future IRP planning assumptions and analyses
- Preliminary 2025 data indicate global fossil CO₂ emissions increased ~1.1%, reaching 38.1 billion tons of CO₂ (GtCO₂)
 - Remaining carbon budget to limit warming per 2015 Paris Agreement is nearly exhausted



Source: Global Carbon Budget.



Climate Change

Assessment

Current global greenhouse gas emission levels and observed warming trends remain broadly consistent with the climate change impacts evaluated in the IRP. However, climate change remains a long-term driver of water supply and demand risk rather than a short-term indicator that shifts meaningfully from one year to the next. This signpost is less about year-over-year changes and more about confirming whether global trends continue to align with moderate and severe climate futures incorporated into the current and future IRPs.



Local Supply

Description

Local supply is a key input in modeling demands on Metropolitan. Systemic changes can affect demand/supply gaps (e.g., impaired groundwater basins).

Metric

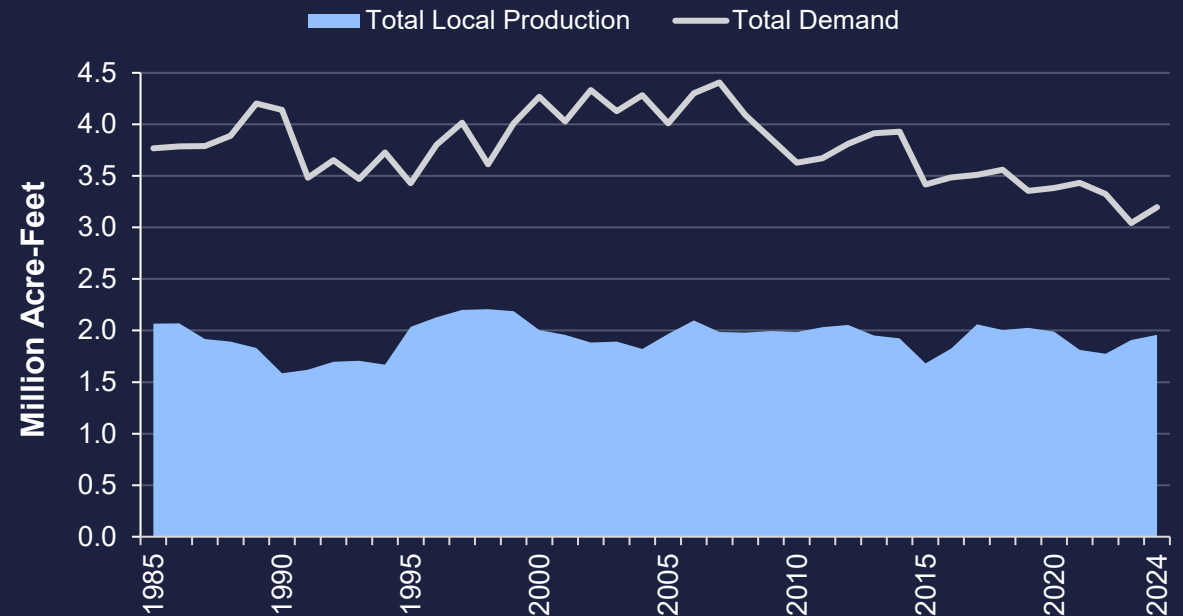
Changes to local supply production and capability.



Local Supply

- 2024 Local production: 1.96 MAF
 - Long-term average production: ~1.93 MAF
- Supply availability is usually primary constraint in local production
 - However, low retail demand in 2023 and 2024 limited the need for production despite increased supply availability from above-average precipitation
- Local supply is a function of demand and supply availability

Total Local Production and Demand

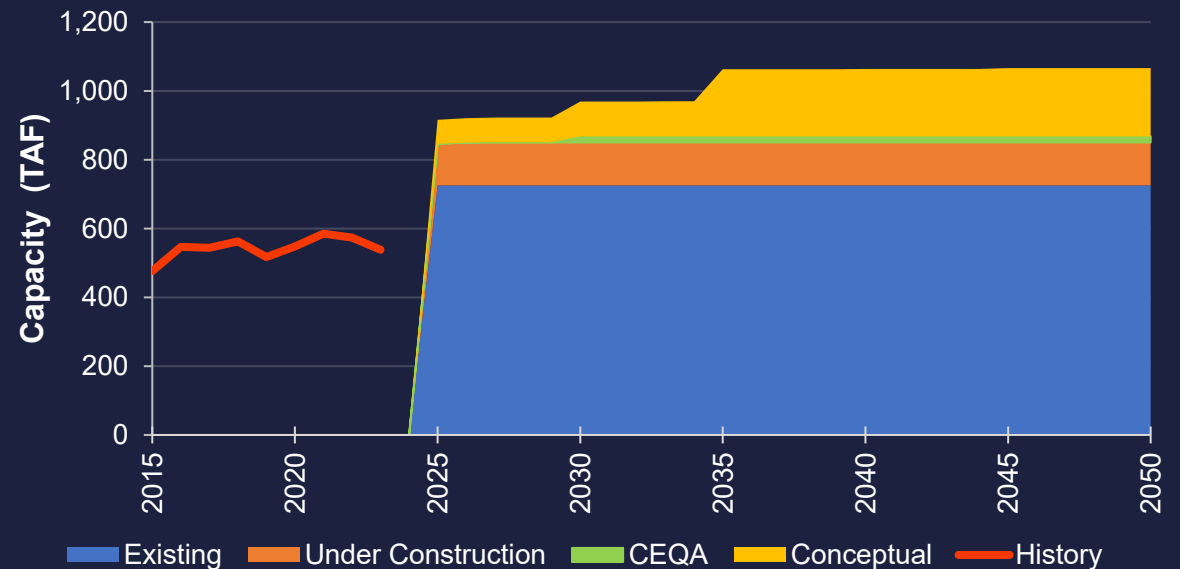




Local Supply

- Metropolitan's Local Supply Survey identified ~1.0 MAF of total production capacity from existing and planned local recycled water, groundwater recovery, and seawater desalination plants
- ~725 TAF of production capacity is from existing projects
- Remaining 350 TAF are from planned projects, ~60% of which are in the conceptual stage, and their implementation is highly uncertain

Capacity of Existing and Planned Local Projects





Local Supply

Assessment

Recent local supply trends suggest regional conditions are aligning more closely with the lower-growth assumptions in Scenarios A and C of the 2020 IRP Regional Needs Assessment. Regional demand has been low, and agencies have met a greater share of that demand with local supplies, even without an observable increase in local production. Local supply growth beyond existing and under-construction projects remains highly uncertain.



Imported Supply

Description

Regulatory and contractual changes may have significant impacts on Metropolitan's imported supplies and demands and are reflected in Metropolitan's modeling.

Metric

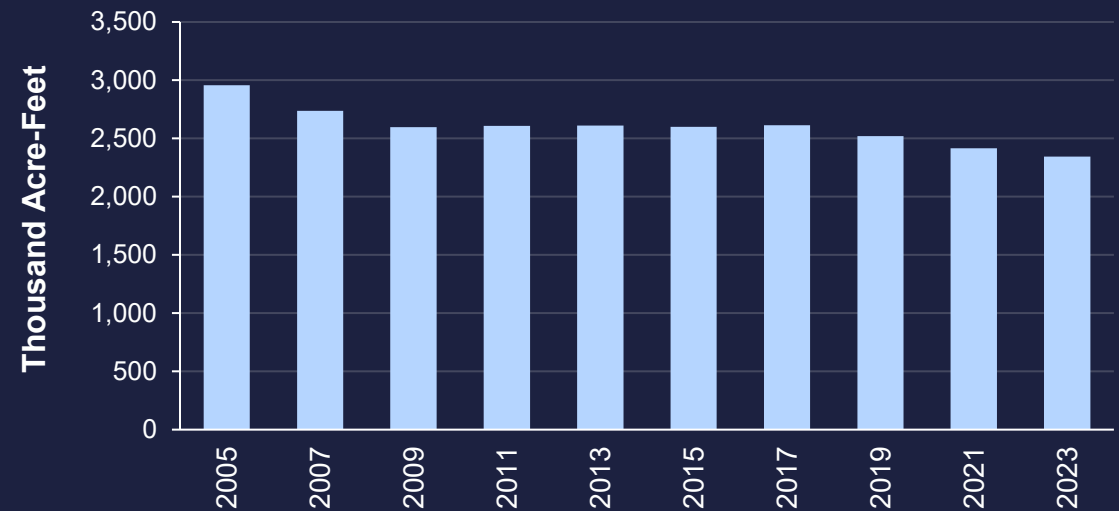
Resulting supply impacts from climate change and regulations



Imported Supply

- Climate change, regulations, and operational constraints are major uncertainties within Metropolitan's imported supplies
- Modeled average SWP deliveries have declined by nearly 600 TAF since 2005 reflecting, in part, the cumulative impacts of regulatory requirements

DWR Delivery Capability Report Average Annual Delta Exports



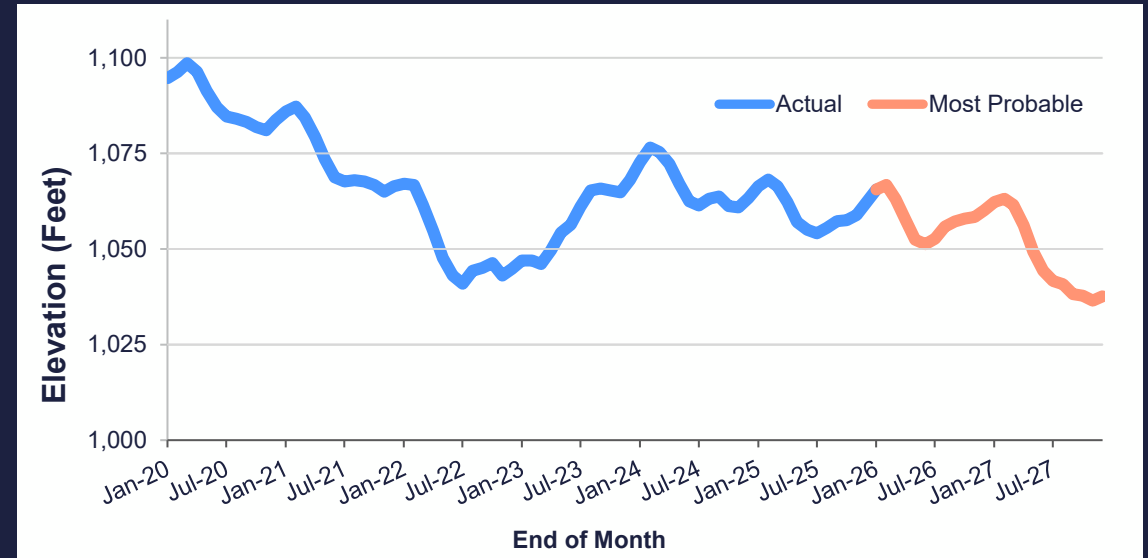
Source: Data from SWP Delivery Capability Report 2023, Figure 6-1.



Imported Supply

- Long-term outlook for the Colorado River contains a significant amount of uncertainty
 - Transition to post-2026 operating rules will alter release patterns, shortage triggers, and conservation requirements, affecting the reliability and timing of CRA deliveries

Lake Mead Elevation Levels



Note: This figure reflects the latest 24-month study (January 2026) available at the time of this report.



Imported Supply

Assessment

Climate change, year-to-year weather variability, regulatory requirements, legislative actions, and operational constraints provide visibility into the factors affecting the amount, timing, and flexibility of water available from both the SWP and the CRA. Metropolitan's planning analyses incorporate these conditions through agency-based modeling, scenario adjustments, and ongoing monitoring of policy and operational developments.



Storage

Description

Stored water is needed to balance demand and supply to ensure dry-year reliability. The development, accessibility, use, and total capacity of Metropolitan's stored supplies are tracked and evaluated.

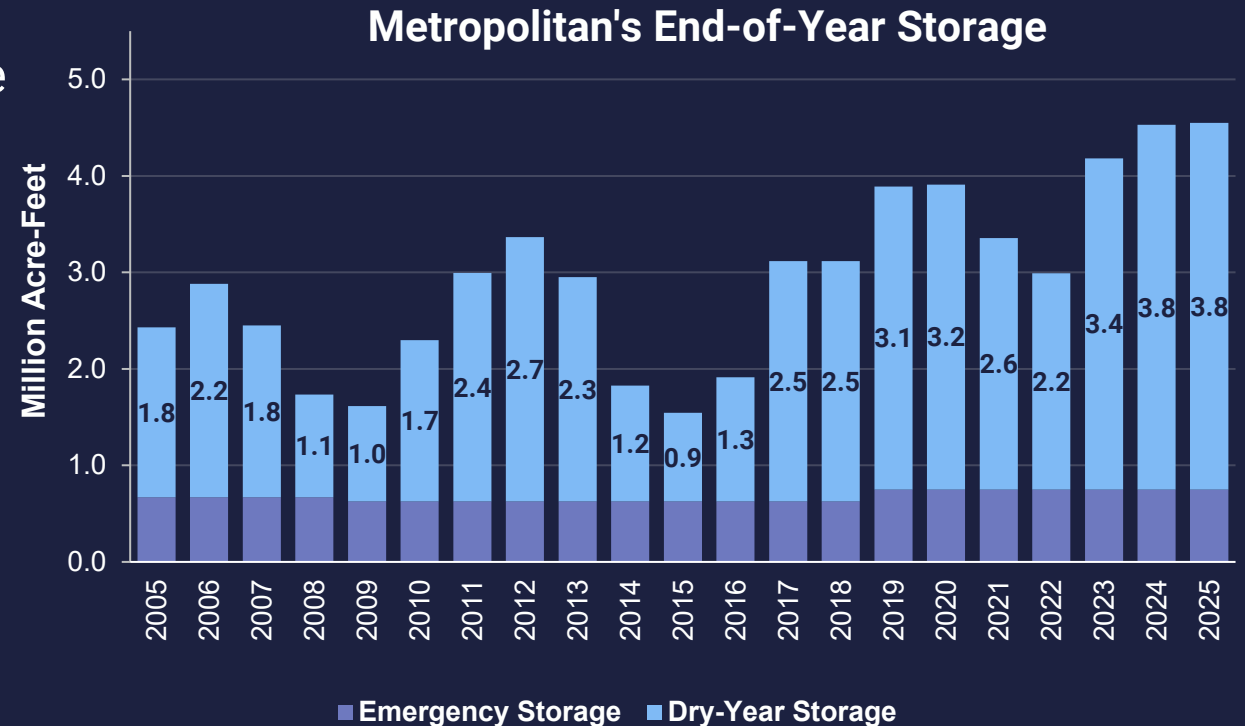
Metric

Storage capability and accessibility



Storage

- Storage capacity and capability are key components of the storage signpost
- 2026 starting storage balance is higher than 2025 balance
- Metropolitan's total storage capacity decreased by ~30 TAF due to the termination of six conjunctive use program agreements
- Future conditions may be influenced by new storage opportunities, evolving Colorado River operating rules, and the expiration of storage programs



Note: Storage values shown reflect data as of January 2026. Final end-of-year dry-year storage balance for 2025 was 3.9 MAF.



Storage

Assessment

Storage conditions remain a critical indicator of regional drought preparedness and overall system flexibility. Storage is an adaptive reliability tool whose effectiveness depends on hydrologic conditions, policy decisions, evolving agreements, and operational flexibility. Continued monitoring of storage levels, capacity and access is essential to ensure Metropolitan's water reliability.



Demographics



Climate Change



Local Supply



Imported Supply



Storage

Summary



Demographics

Indicators are tracking toward the lower-growth range of the IRP scenarios (A & C); however, future economic, housing, and immigration conditions remain uncertain and could alter long-term demand.



Climate Change

Observed emissions and warming trends remain broadly consistent with the moderate to severe climate futures evaluated in the IRP, reinforcing the need to continue planning across a range of climate conditions.



Local Supply

Recent local supply conditions remain within the range evaluated in the IRP scenarios, though future local supply expansion remains uncertain due to implementation, regulatory, operational factors and demand.



Imported Supply

Imported supply continue to reflect significant uncertainty due to climate change, regulations, and operational constraints, reinforcing the importance of evaluating a broad range of future supply conditions.







Storage

Current storage conditions support regional reliability and operational flexibility, though long-term storage capability and access remain dependent on evolving agreements, hydrology, and operational conditions.

Progress on Time-Bound Targets








Resource-Based TBTs

- Intended to guide investment decisions by defining the water supply needs required to address the gaps identified in the IRP Needs Assessment
- These targets are based on the modeling and evaluation process completed during the most recent IRP update
- Targets are adaptive

 Resource-Based Targets Numbers reflect additional supplies unless indicated otherwise	CATEGORY	NEAR-TERM	MID-TERM	LONG-TERM
	 Core Supply ¹	N/A	Identify 300 TAF for potential implementation by 2035. Alternatively, 250 TAF of new storage will reduce core supply need to 200 TAF	Identify 650 TAF for potential implementation by 2045. Alternatively, 250 TAF of new storage will reduce core supply need to 550 TAF or, 500 TAF of new storage will reduce core supply need to 500 TAF
	 Storage	Identify up to 500 TAF for potential implementation by 2035		
	 Flex Supply (Dry Year Equivalent)	Acquire capability for up to 100 TAFY		

Policy-Based TBTs

- Policy-based Time-Bound Targets are designed to guide Metropolitan’s investment decisions towards
 - Projects
 - Programs
 - Initiatives
 - Partnerships
 - Policies

 Policy-Based Targets	CATEGORY	NEAR-TERM	MID-TERM	LONG-TERM
	 Equitable Supply Reliability	Add 160 CFS capacity to the State Water Project Drainage Area (SWPDA) by 2027	Implement additional 130 CFS capacity to SWPDA by 2032	Implement capacity, conveyance, supply, and programs for SWPDA by 2045
	 Local Agency Supply ¹	Maintain 2.09 to 2.32 MAF (under average year conditions)	2.12 to 2.37 MAF (under average year conditions)	2.14 to 2.40 MAF (under average year conditions)
	 Demand Management ²	Implement structural conservation programs to achieve 300 TAF by 2045		
	 Regional Water Use Efficiency	Assist Retail Agencies to achieve, or exceed, compliance with SWRCB Water Use Efficiency Standards ³		
		GPCD target for 2030 ⁴	GPCD target for 2035	GPCD target for 2045
	 Greenhouse Gas Reduction	N/A	40% below 1990 emission levels by 2030	Carbon Neutral by 2045
	 Surplus Water Management	Develop capability to manage up to 500 TAFY of additional wet year surplus above Metropolitan’s Storage Portfolio and WSDM action		

Planning Towards Core Supply Time-Bound Targets

Core Supply Only, Identify Now for Future Decision-Making:

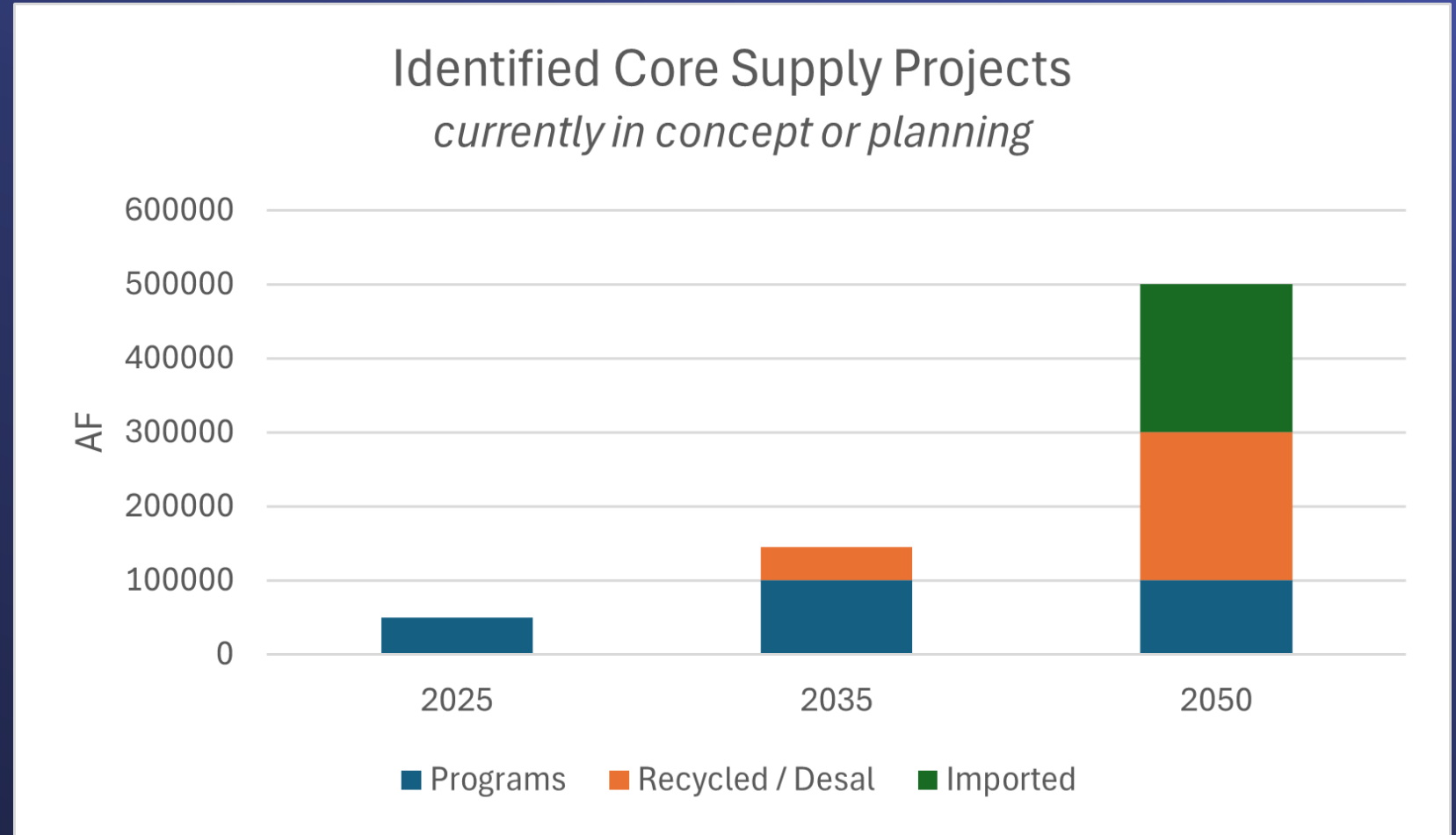
- 2035: 300 TAF
- 2050: 650 TAF

Core Supply w/ 250 TAF of Storage, Identify Now for Future Decision-Making:

- 2035: Identify 200 TAF
- 2050: Identify 550 TAF

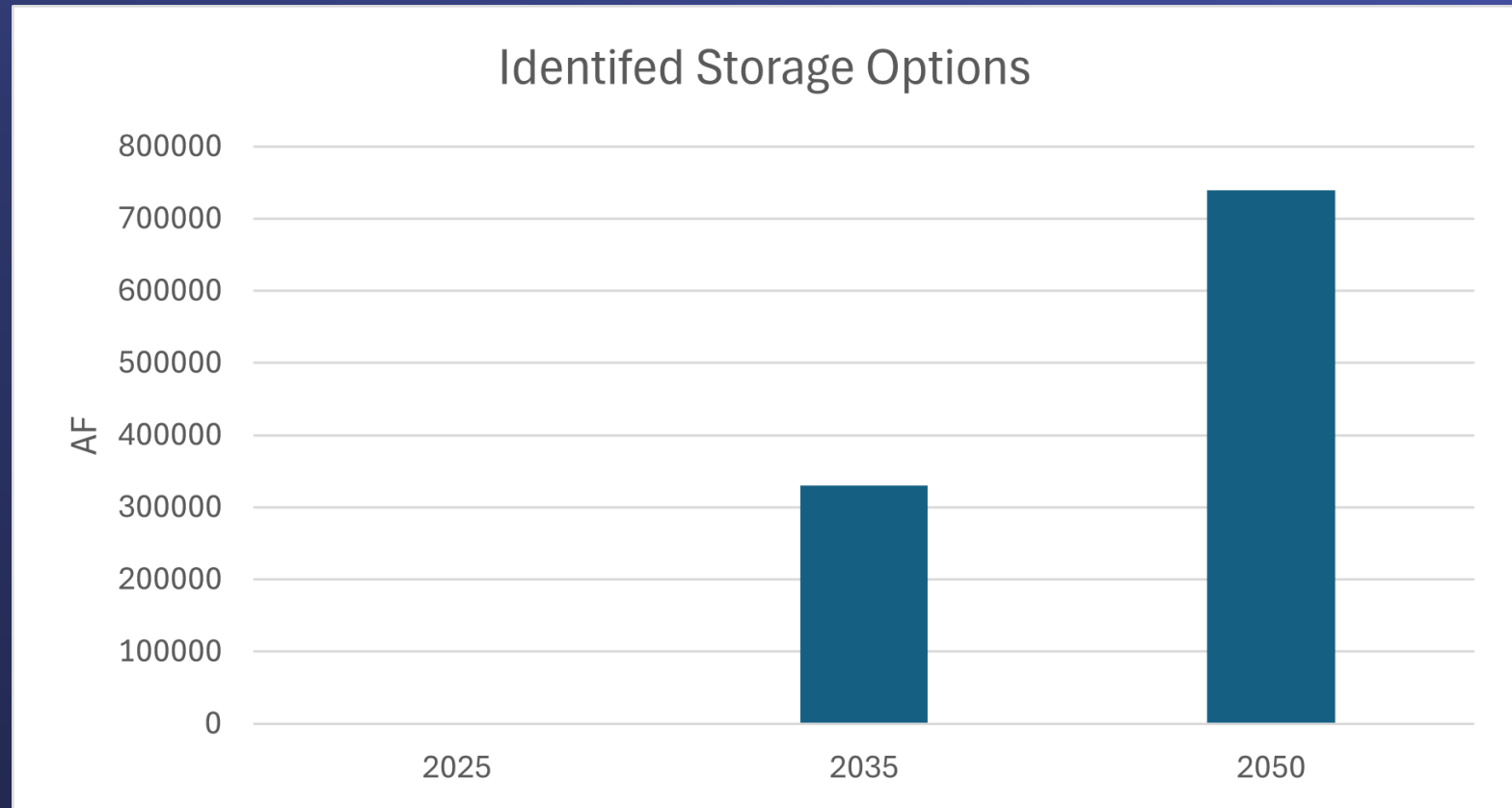
Core Supply w/ 500 TAF of Storage, Identify Now for Future Decision-Making:

- 2035: Identify 200 TAF
- 2050: Identify 500 TAF



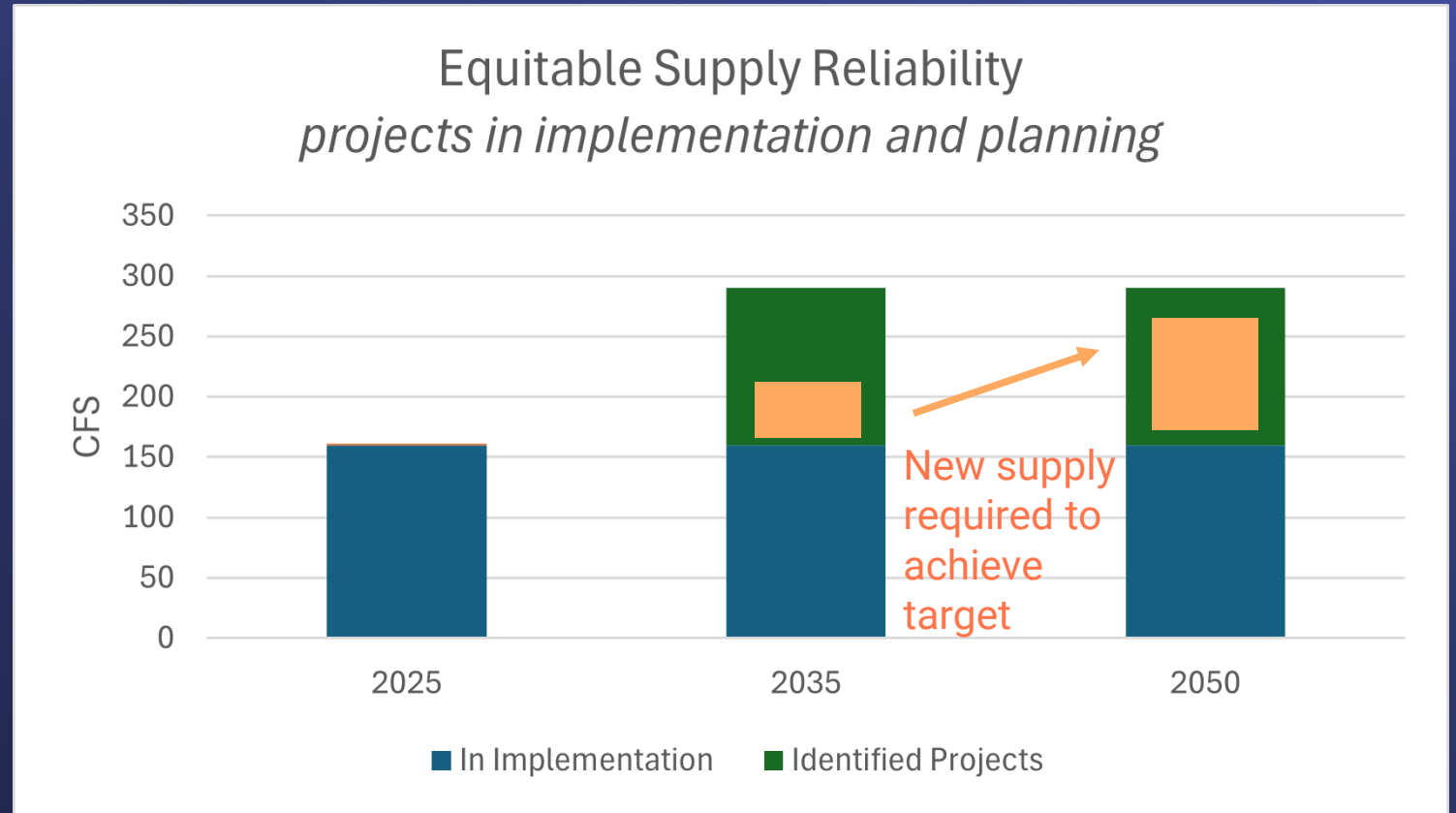
Planning Towards Storage Time-Bound Targets

Identify Up to 500 TAF



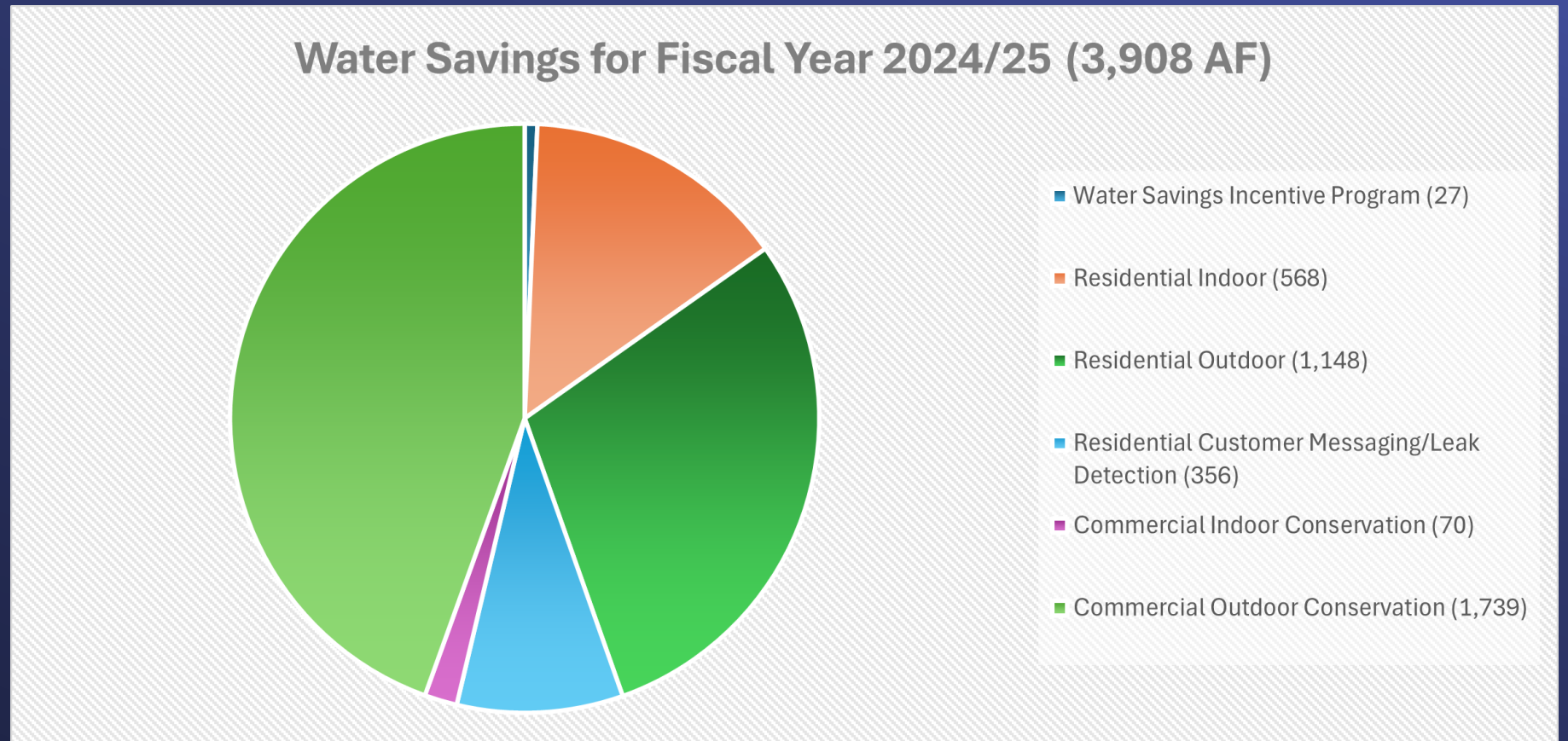
Progress on Equitable Supply Reliability Time-Bound Targets

- Add 160 CFS by 2028
- Add additional 130 CFS by 2032
- Implement capacity, conveyance, supply, programs for State Water Project Dependent Areas by 2045



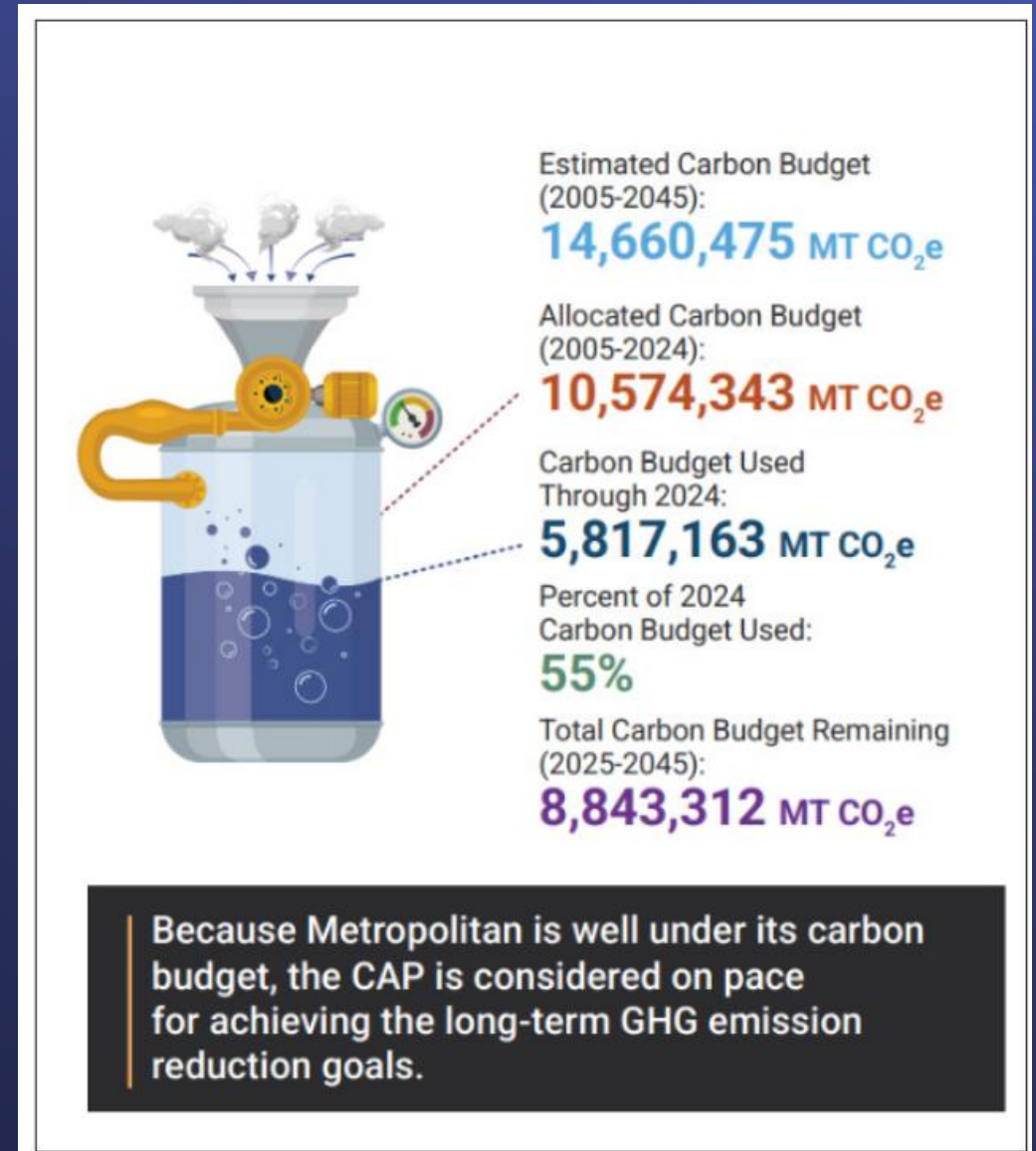
Demand Management Time-Bound Target

- Implement structural conservation programs to achieve 300,000 acre-feet of additional conservation beyond the 2024 values



Greenhouse Gas Reduction Time-Bound Target

- 40% below 1990 levels by 2030
- Carbon neutral by 2045



Implementation Highlights

Tracking district-wide progress on operationalizing climate adaptation policies, principles and initiatives

Decision-Making Framework Progress

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Development

Nature-Based Solutions

Business Model Update

Fire Risk Management

