

Climate Resiliency and Adaptation Planning

Orange County Sanitation District

Rob Thompson Assistant General Manager October 17, 2019





Who is OCSD?





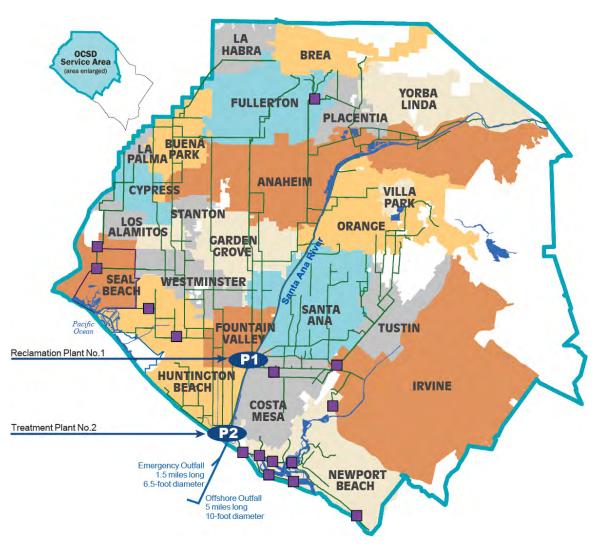




389 regional trunk sewer MILES

15 pump stations

479 service area square MILES



Treatment Plants











Reclamation Plant No. 1 Fountain Valley

Average Influent flow: 120 MGD



Treatment Plant No. 2
Huntington Beach

Average Influent flow: 65 MGD

What is Resiliency?









Resiliency is the ability to accomplish your mission as circumstances and conditions change



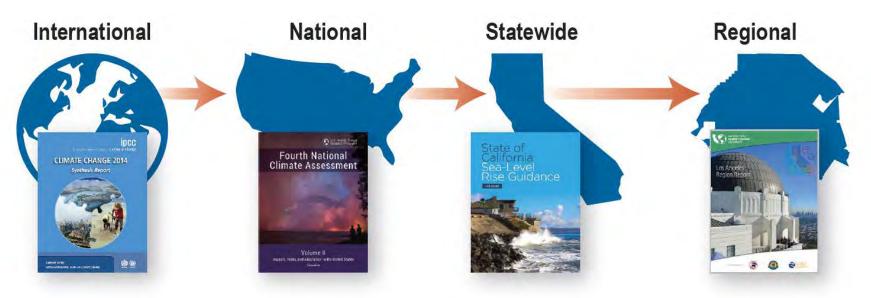
Drivers - Climate Science References







2014-2018



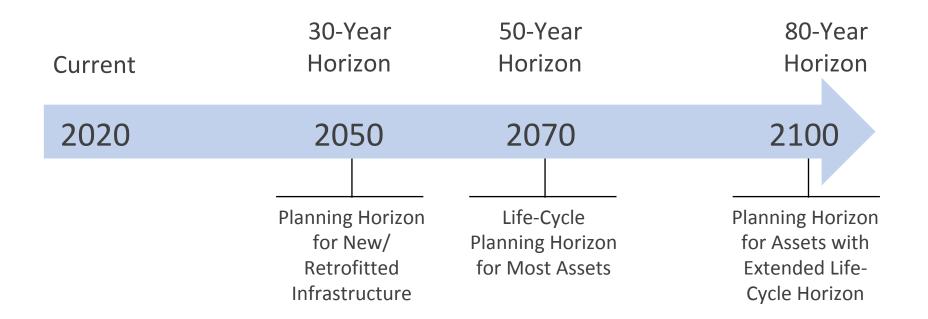
Climate change research is extensive and widely discussed, and as a pertinent topic to future planning, investigation and exploration is ongoing. The climate projections, including sea level rise, are based on the work of the Rising Seas Report and California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment as representing the "state of the science" for the Orange County area.

Planning Horizons for Vulnerability Assessment









 There is time to adapt, and time to course-correct through successive update cycles of the Resiliency Plan

Climate Forces









Flooding threatens Pump Stations and Plant 2 near the coast and major channels. Coastal infrastructure is vulnerable to tsunamis.

Fire and flying embers are a risk to buildings near heavy vegetation.



and Flooding





Inland areas are subject to higher temperatures and longer heat waves.





Greenhouse gasses, such as carbon dioxide, impact the earth's atmosphere and climate.

Wildfire and Extreme Heat









Extreme heat and increased temperatures can cause physical stress to materials, such as common pipe materials, and operational stress on equipment, such as electronics, electrical equipment, motors, and chemical handling facilities. The location of OCSD facilities are low risk for wildfire impacts.





The Cocos Fire burns in San Marcos, California, in 2014. (theatlantic.com)



Ventura Fire, California, Dec 2017. (@aghakouchak)

Causes of Flooding in Orange County









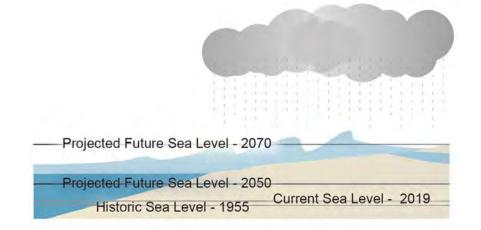
- **King Tides**
- Storm Events
- Tsunamis
- Sea Level Rise



Storm Event, Dec 2010
Balboa Island (www.scpr.org)



King Tide 2012 8th St and Coast Hwy, Newport Beach (OCREGISTER)





Flooded streets in Newport Beach 1983, (OCREGISTER)

Heavy Rains

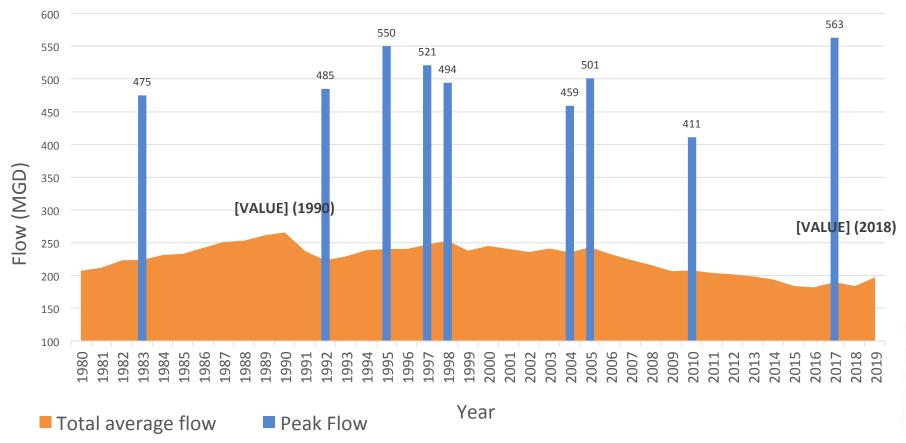








Average Monthly Flow (MGD) vs. Peak High Flow Events



Flooding









100-year FEMA Flood Maps (2019)



Sea Level Rise

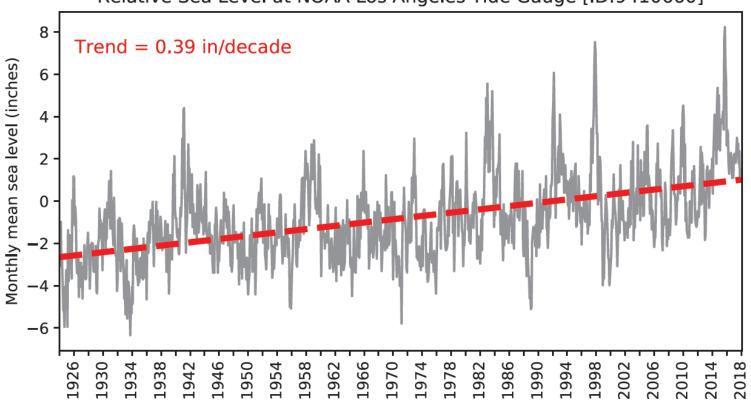








Relative Sea Level at NOAA Los Angeles Tide Gauge [ID:9410660]



Flooding and Sea Level Rise









100-year Flood + 2070 SLR



Tsunami Runup Elevation

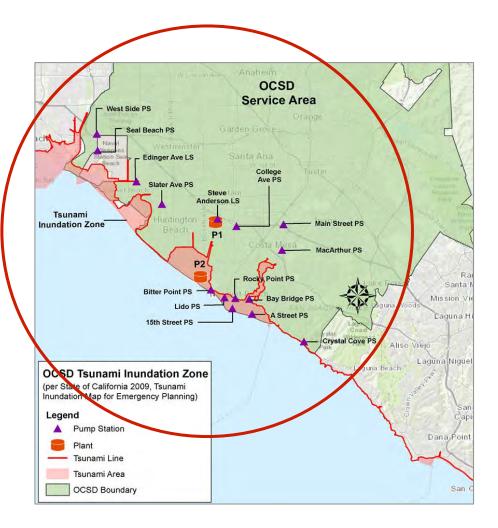








- American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 7-16
 - Current maximum extent inundation zones.
 - SLR will increase the extent of inland flooding that could be caused by tsunami
 - California Building Code Part 2 Chapter 16 Appendix M
- Tsunami inundation zones included in hazard plans



Criteria for Adaptation Selection







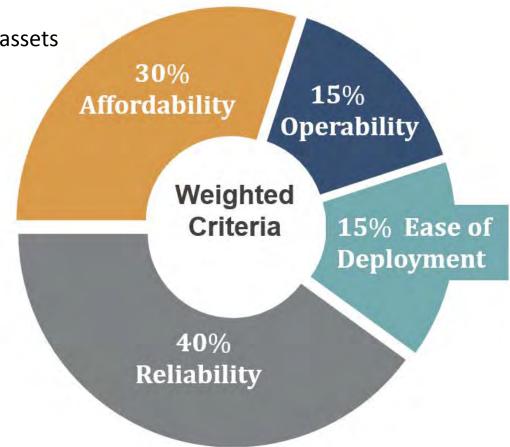


For every at-risk facility two different adaptation scenarios were considered:

1- Elevation and floodproofing of major assets

2- Facility Level Adaptation

Based on the weighted criteria considering 4 different options (reliability, affordability, operability and ease of deployment) facility level adaptation was selected as the best adaptation plan for OCSD facilities.



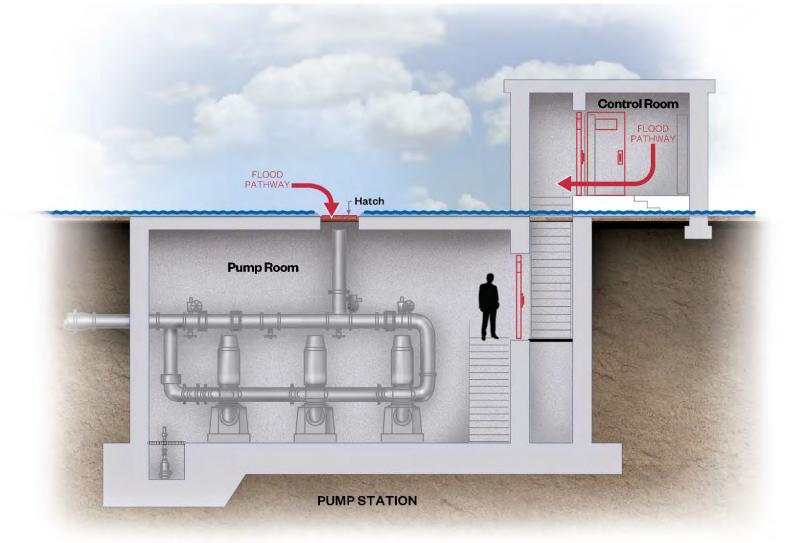
Site Specific Risk Assessment











Collection System Recommendations









Recommended Capital Improvements for Lido Pump Station





4 drywell hatches below flood level



Watertight replacement for all 4 drywell hatches



Flood pathway



- Stop logs over both doors
- Can use sealed door instead

Protecting the Treatment Plant

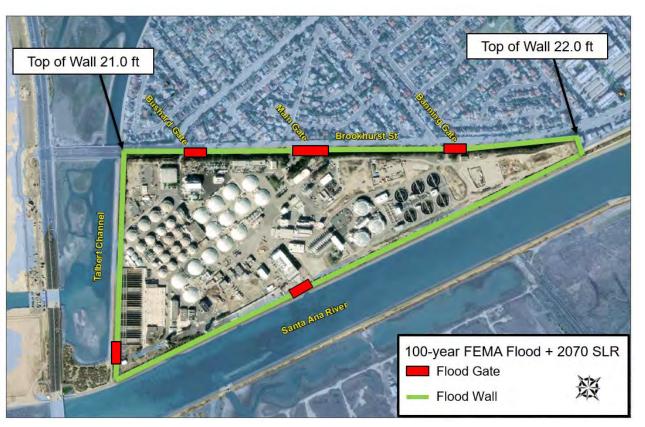




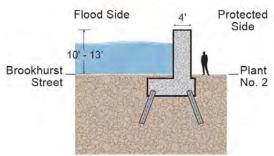




Plant No. 2 Boundary Wall Recommendation: Brookhurst Street, Talbert and Santa Ana Berms



T-WALL DETAIL DRAWING



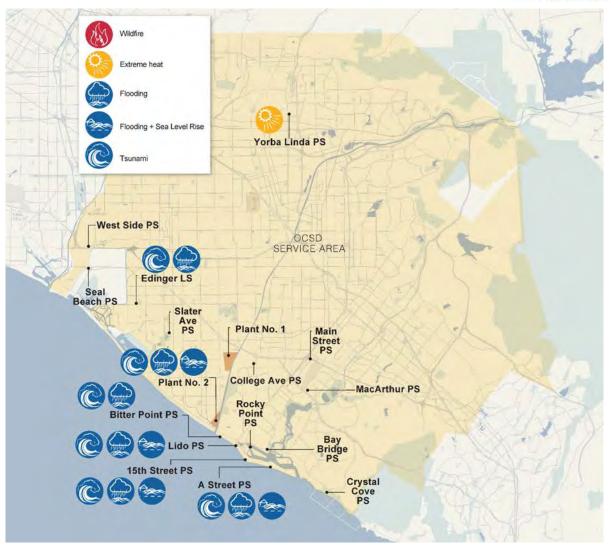
Summary of Impacted Facilities











Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions









Achieving Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Goals at OCSD

CALIFORNIA GOAL

Reduce GHG emissions



below 1990 levels by 2030

We have reduced GHG emissions using several different means



Water recycling

Emissions associated with imported water avoided.



Renewable energy sources

Solar panels placed on some buildings



Low-Emissions Transportation

Fuel efficient and electric vehicles, compressed natural gas fueling



Energy and resource recovery

Methane production during WWT and then use as an energy source



High efficiency assets

Variable frequency drives on motors, occupancy, sensors for lighting and HVAC









"As Orange County continues to grow and evolve to a more urban environment, OCSD must grow with it to provide resilient service and enhanced resource recovery."

Rob Thompson, Assistant General Manager rthompson@ocsd.com

Thank you

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Please visit our website at www.ocsd.com



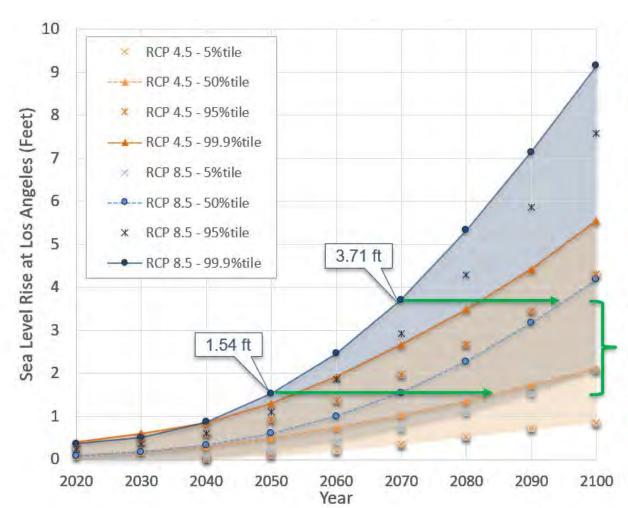
Sea Level Rise (SLR) Projections









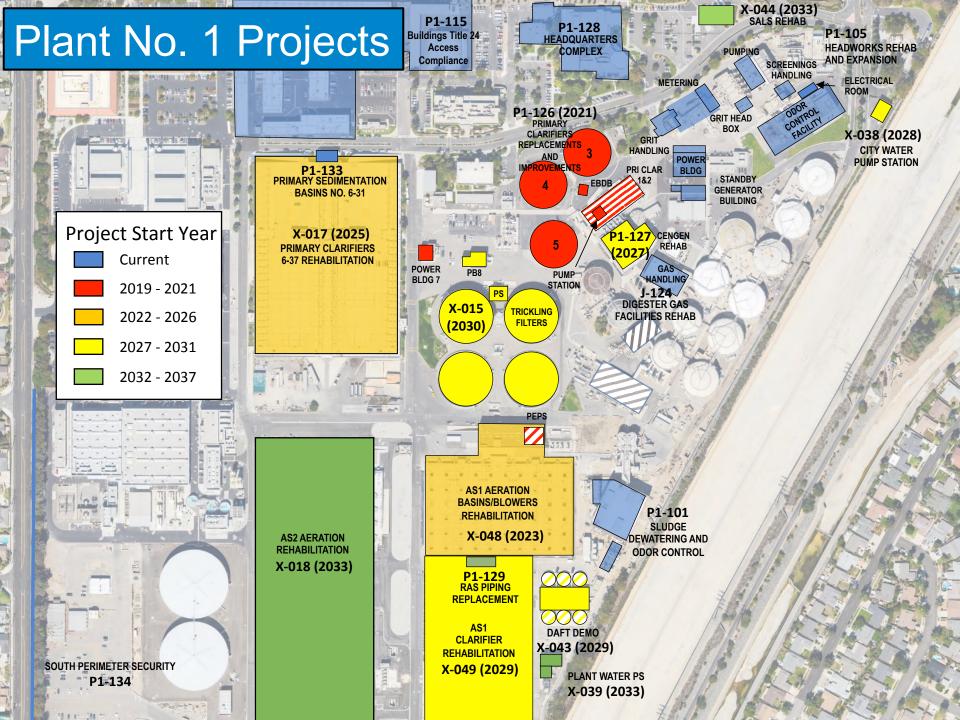


Percentile	Likelihood of SLR Level
5 %tile	Very likely
50 %tile	
95 %tile	-
99.9 %tile	Lowest Likelihood

The recommended SLR levels provide some safety against the wide range of late century projections, and extreme tides. This enables time to adapt in the future.

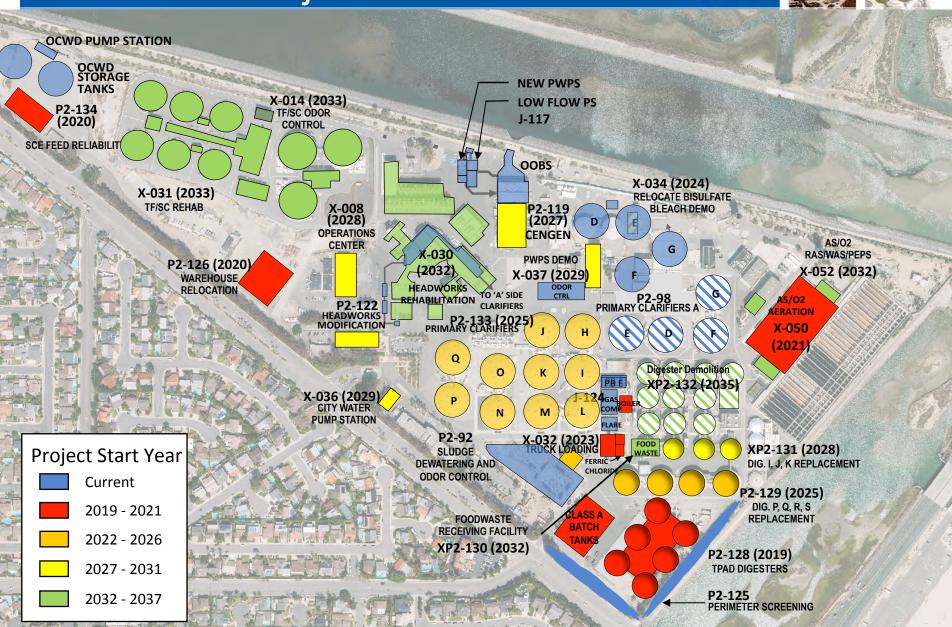
(data provided by Dr. Julie Kalansky, University of California, San Diego)

RCP: Representative Concentration Pathway



Plant No. 2 Projects





Regional Sewer Projects Service Area Consultation of the Consultat







