Wastewater Infrastructure Storm Resilience

Peter Watson, MS Student, CEE (Presenter) Dr. Christine Kirchhoff, P.E., Asst. Prof., CEE Dr. Amy C. Burnicki, Asst. Prof. in Res., CEE







History of Storms

Hurricane of 1938



Flood of 1955



Bushnell Park (NOAA Photo Library) Waterbury (Igor I. Sikorsky Historical Archives)

- Recent Storms: Sandy, Irene, Alfred
- What will happen in the future?









Wastewater Infrastructure Risk

- Hazards: Flooding, Storm Surge, Sea Level Rise, etc
- Vulnerability: Low Elevation, Close to Bodies of Water
- Exposure: Infrastructure, Public Health, Environmental Health

UCONN



Resilience

IS NOT JUST MITIGATION OF RISK!

"Resilience is the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a potentially hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures." IPCC 2012

- The Time Dimension is Important
- Requires Human Involvement, Management, and Decision Making Processes

UCONN



Our Work

GOALS

- Learn Recent Storm Impacts
- Find Out What Adaptive Changes Have Been Made and Why
- Understand What Factors Influence Changes and the Decision Making Processes behind them.

METHODS

1. Survey

Three Sections (Impacts & Resilience, Treatment Facility, Collection System)

2. GIS Data Gathering

• Visualize and Confirm Survey Info, Add Data From Hazards (DFIRM, SLR, SLOSH)

3. Interviews

• Investigate the Nature and Motivation Behind Adaptive Changes in Depth

UCONN



Survey Results

- Good Response: 86 of 98 Systems (87%)
- Impacts: 62 of 86 Systems (72%)
- Changes: 67 of 86 Systems (78%)

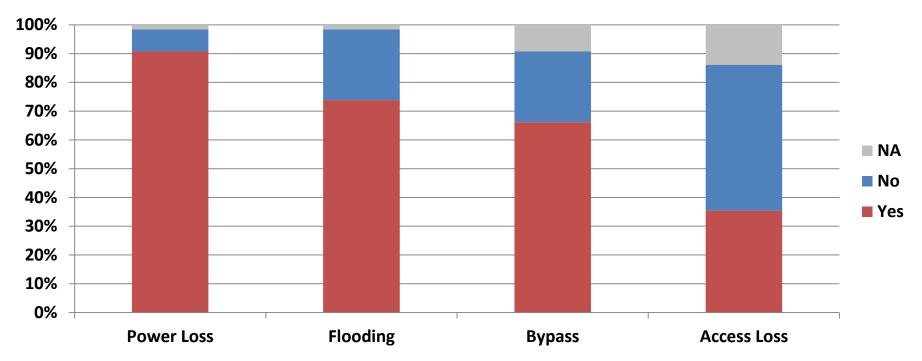
Interview Results

- So far only **four** of approx. 30 have been done.
- Already the responses have helped give depth and context to survey results.





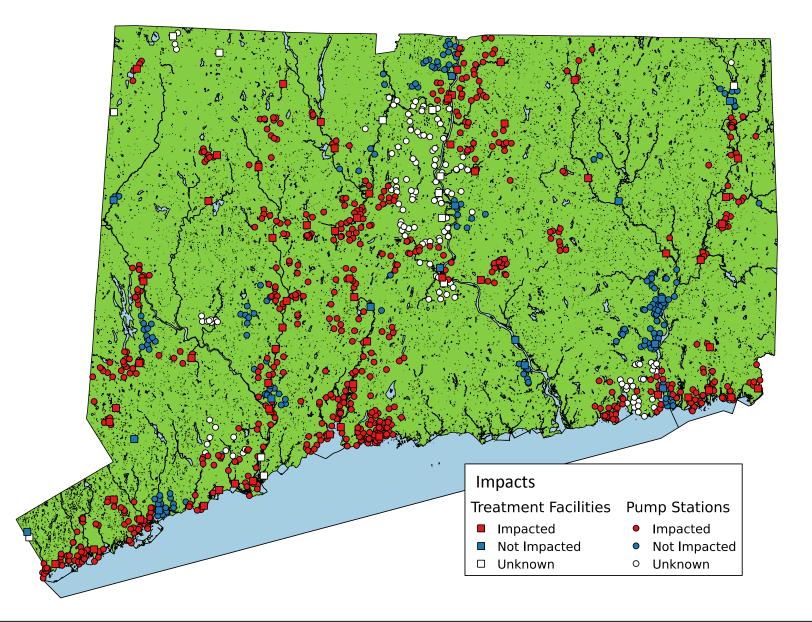
Impacts



- **Power Loss:** Common, but Manageable
 - WPCF Gen 100% & PS Gen 80%
- Flooding: Severity is Case-by-Case
- **Bypass:** Bypassing Secondary Treatment is Common
- Access Loss: Rarer but Concerning











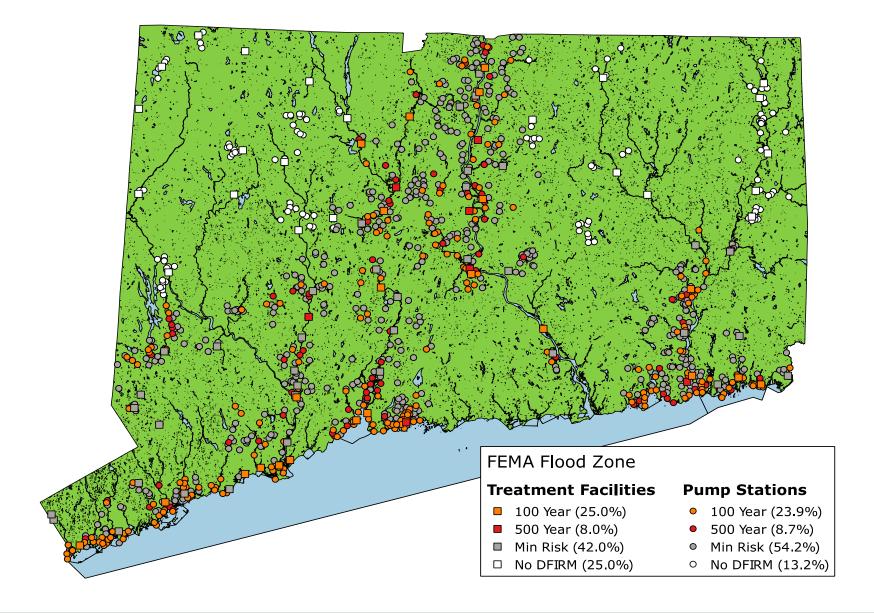


Hazards







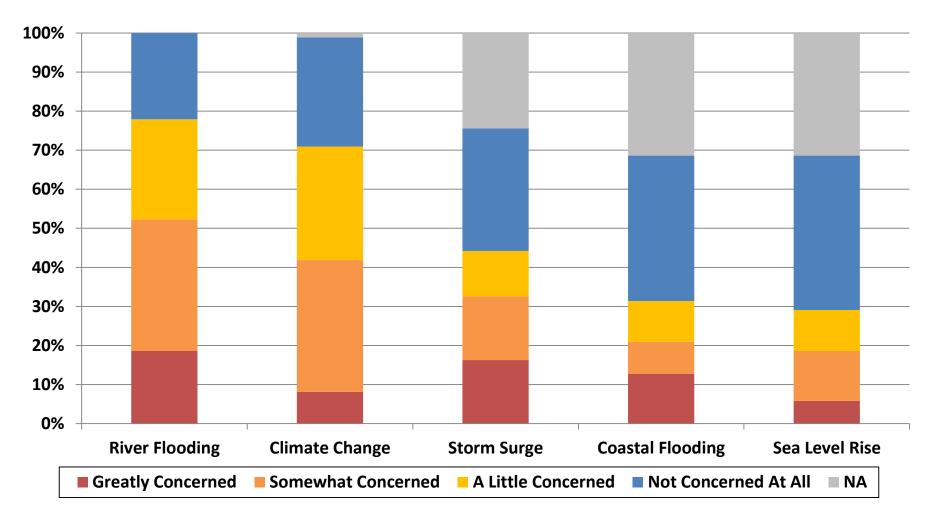








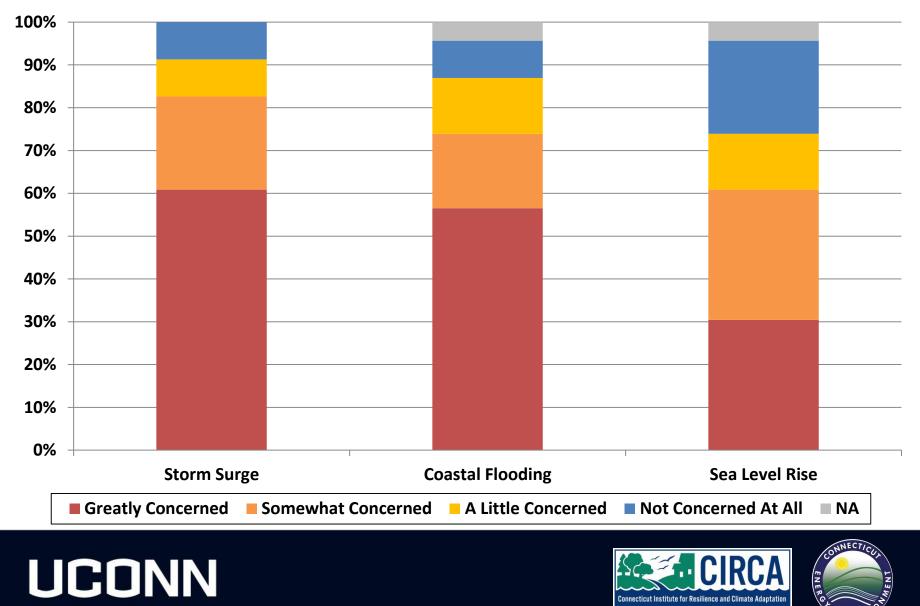
Concerns

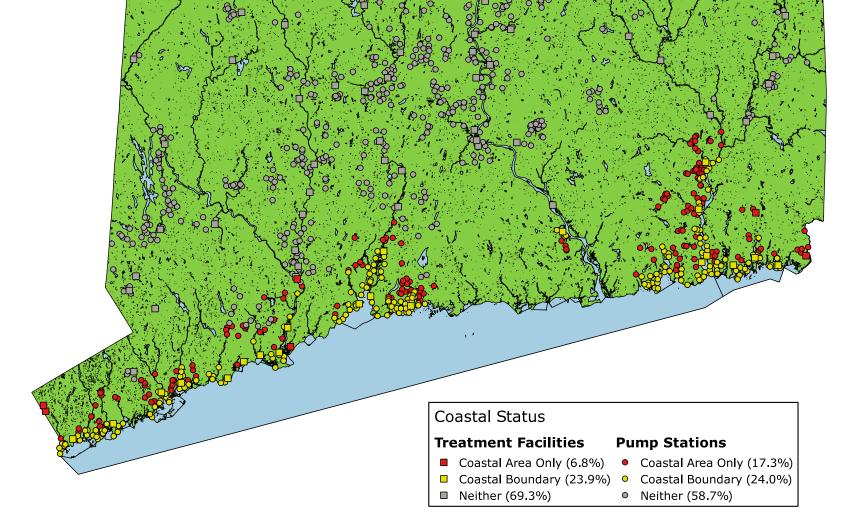






Coastal Concerns



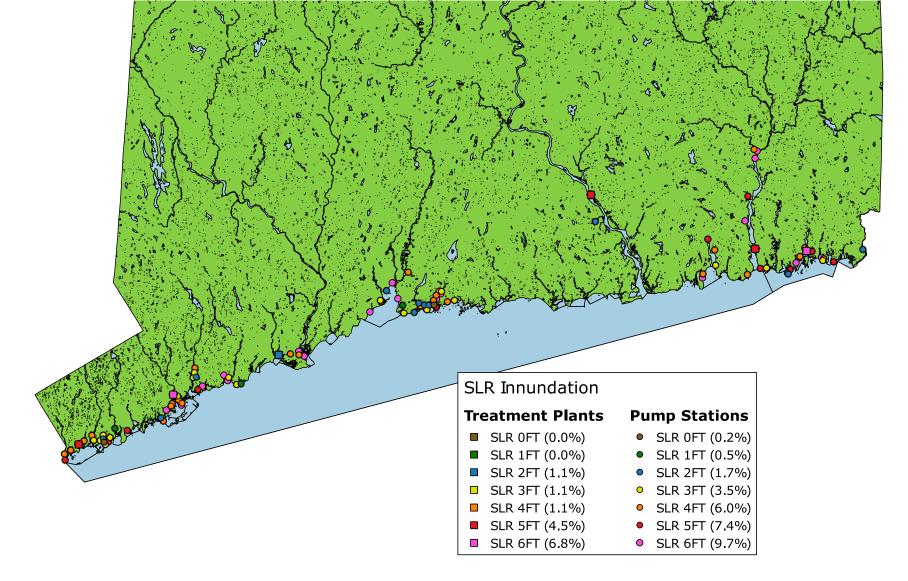


- ~30% of WPCFs, ~40% of PSs are Coastal
- No Strong Correlation between Being Coastal and Being Impacted





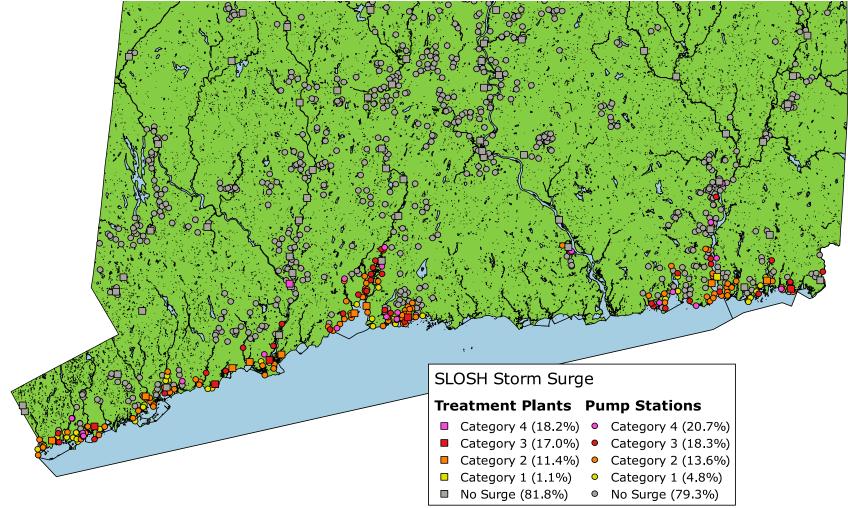




Data from a NOAA Office of Coastal Management Model (Digital Coast Project)







*Percentages Are Cumulative

Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) Storm Surge Projections







Our Next Steps

- Further Statistical Analysis
- Continue Interviews







Thank You!

Stacy Pappano, DEEP Carlos Esguerra, DEEP Beth Doran, DEEP Syed Bokhari, DEEP

All The Survey Respondents and You! QUESTIONS?

This work is supported by a US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Municipal Planning Grant Also supported in part by the Graduate Student Fellowship in Engaged Scholarship, and the Office of Public Engagement UCONN



