

# CLIMATE RESILIENCY PLAN

BUILDING RESILIENCE FOR OUR GROUNDWATER, FACILITIES, AND SERVICE AREA

## WHAT IS THE CLIMATE RESILIENCY PLAN?

The Water Replenishment District (WRD) is developing a district-wide Climate Resiliency Plan to understand how climate change may impact its facilities, operations, and groundwater systems—and to identify strategies that strengthen resilience now and into the future.

## THIS PLAN WILL SERVE AS A LONG-TERM GUIDE TO HELP WRD:

- Reduce climate-related risks
- Adapt to changing conditions
- Protect local groundwater supplies
- Strengthen competitiveness for future climate and infrastructure funding

Most importantly, the plan is being shaped with input from pumpers and community stakeholders to ensure it reflects regional priorities and community needs across WRD's service area.

## WHY THIS PLAN MATTERS

Climate change presents growing challenges for water reliability, infrastructure, and community health. Through proactive planning, WRD aims to:

- Safeguard critical groundwater resources
- Prepare facilities and operations for future climate conditions
- Support equitable and resilient outcomes for the communities we serve

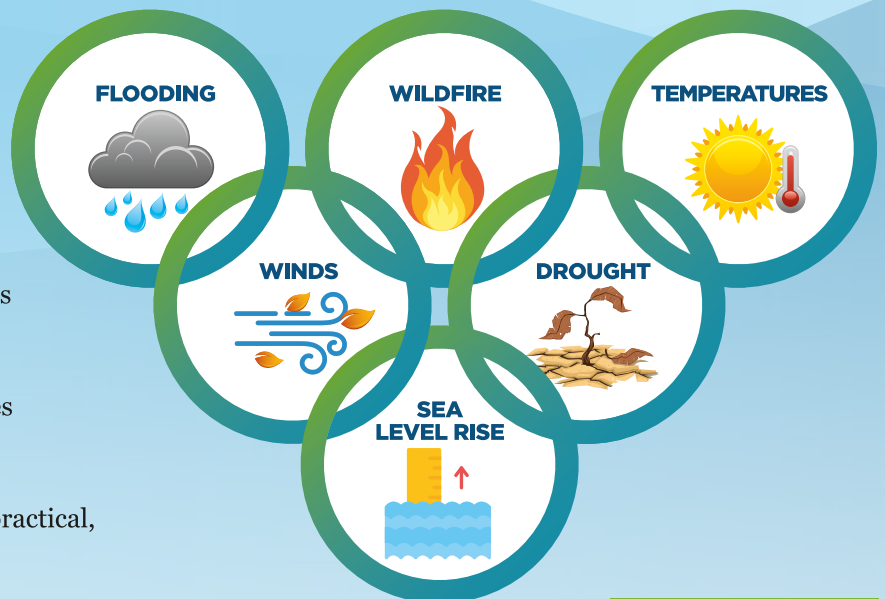
Your participation helps ensure the plan is practical, inclusive, and grounded in local knowledge.

## ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

WRD's engagement process is designed to:

- Gather input from groundwater pumpers and community-based organization & stakeholders
- Educate participants on water resiliency and climate planning
- Build on existing community engagement efforts across the region

Feedback collected through workshops will directly inform the strategies and recommendations included in the Climate Resiliency Plan.



**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON WRD'S CLIMATE RESILIENCY PLAN PLEASE VISIT:**  
[WWW.WRD.ORG/WRD-CLIMATE-RESILIENCY-PLAN-WORKSHOPS](http://WWW.WRD.ORG/WRD-CLIMATE-RESILIENCY-PLAN-WORKSHOPS)



## PRELIMINARY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

WRD facilities face a range of climate-related vulnerabilities, varying based on location, infrastructure design, and operations. Understanding these vulnerabilities helps WRD prioritize investments, strengthen adaptive capacity, and ensure continued protection of groundwater resources. The table below summarizes the risk levels of the evaluated climate impacts.

CLIMATE IMPACT	DISTRICT-WIDE RISK LEVEL	KEY DRIVERS OF RISK
Flooding	Low to Medium	Localized flooding at select facilities, proximity to FEMA flood zones, limited drainage in certain areas, storm intensity increasing.
Extreme Heat	Medium	Rising extreme heat days, HVAC and equipment overheating, worker safety concerns, process sensitivity to temperature.
Wildfire	Low	Facilities generally outside high-risk wildfire zones, but smoke or ash may affect spreading grounds and air quality.
Sea Level Rise	Low	Increased seawater intrusion risk at coastal barriers; potential need for increased injection pumping as sea levels rise.
Drought	Medium	Likelihood of prolonged drought, reduced imported water availability, increased groundwater pumping, reliance on recycled water.
Wind	Low	Exposure to Santa Ana wind conditions, dust impacts, and potential Public Safety Power Shutoffs that affect reliability of power-dependent operations.

WRD uses a combination of existing practices and new recommended strategies to reduce climate-related risks across its facilities. Together, these measures strengthen operational resilience, protect groundwater supplies, and enhance the District’s ability to adapt to future climate conditions.

CLIMATE IMPACT	EXISTING MEASURES	RECOMMENDED
Flooding	Site grading, storm drains, turnout structures, and Emergency Action Plans; levee protection at several facilities.	Maintain drainage channel efficiency; stay updated on FEMA flood maps; maintain communication with LA County agencies
Extreme Heat	HVAC and SCADA cooling upgrades, temperature monitoring, shaded equipment, ventilated buildings, and fire suppression systems.	Regular electrical inspections; install portable cooling or fans where needed; replace aging A/C units; evaluate cooling performance.
Wildfire	Coordination with local agencies during smoke events; air quality monitoring; no historical on-site wildfire incidents.	Add wildfire-specific response procedures to Emergency Action Plans; maintain agency coordination during wildfire events.
Sea Level Rise	Continuous groundwater level monitoring, flow modeling, and coordination on barrier operations.	Maintain protective elevations at seawater barriers; use updated sea-level projections in long-term planning.
Drought	Recycled water programs (WIN, WIN4All), Safe Drinking Water Program, groundwater remediation, and seawater barrier contributions.	Strengthen partnerships to support recharge and replenishment; plan for reduced imported water availability; enhance local supply capacity.
Wind	Weather-rated equipment, on-site backup power, PSPS operating procedures.	Ensure redundancy during PSPS events.

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