



Bacteria Mitigation MTD 1643

Technical Resources Program – Funding Request

Fiscal Year 2024-2025

Upper Santa Clara River

City of Santa Clarita

Presenter: Oliver Cramer



Project Overview

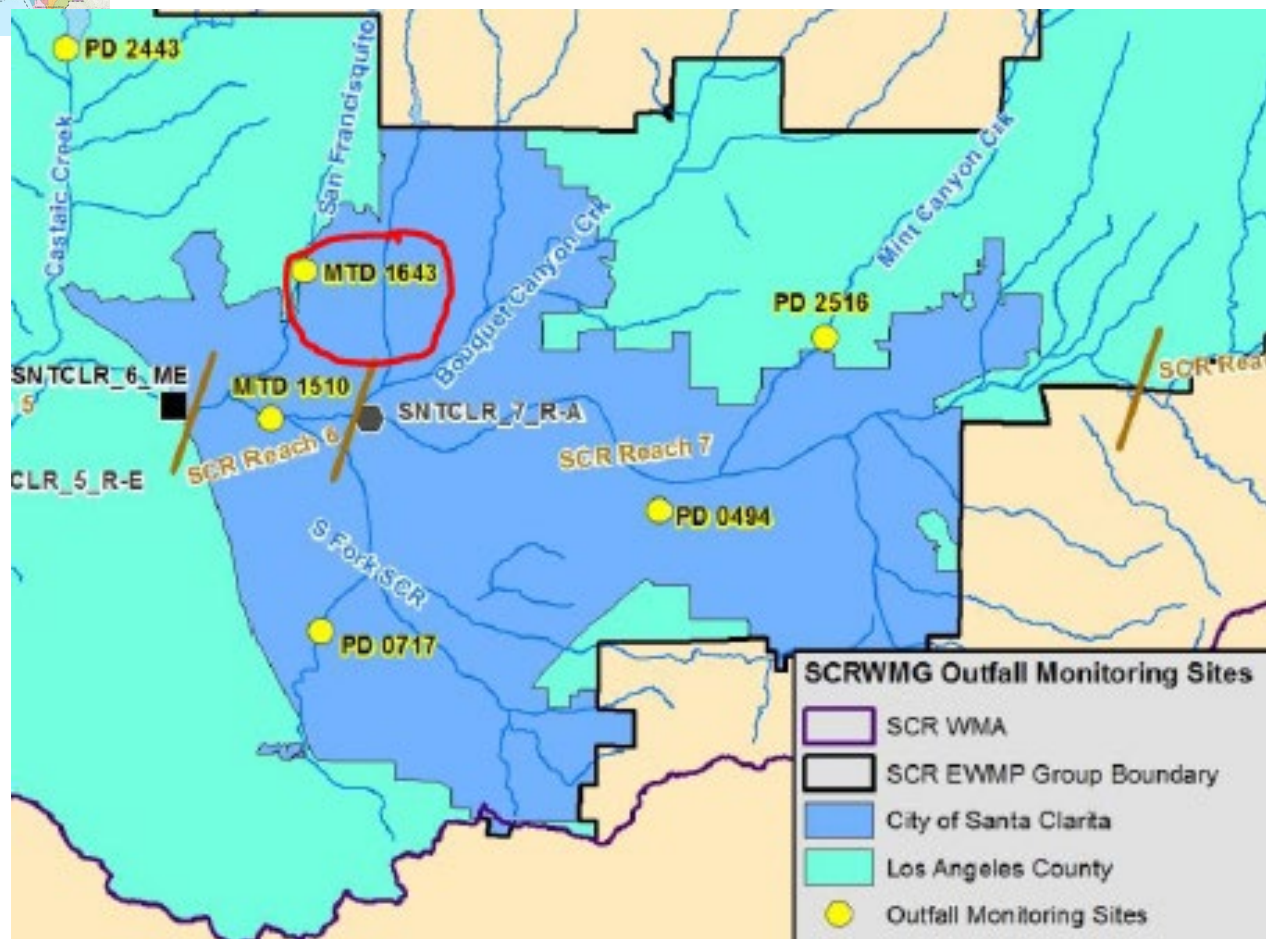
A combination of nature-based solutions to address an ongoing issue with high bacteria levels from the outfall MTD 1643 drainage area.

- Primary Objective: Bacteria
- Secondary Objectives: Trash, metals, oil & grease
- Project Status: Concept Design
- Total Funding Requested: \$300,000





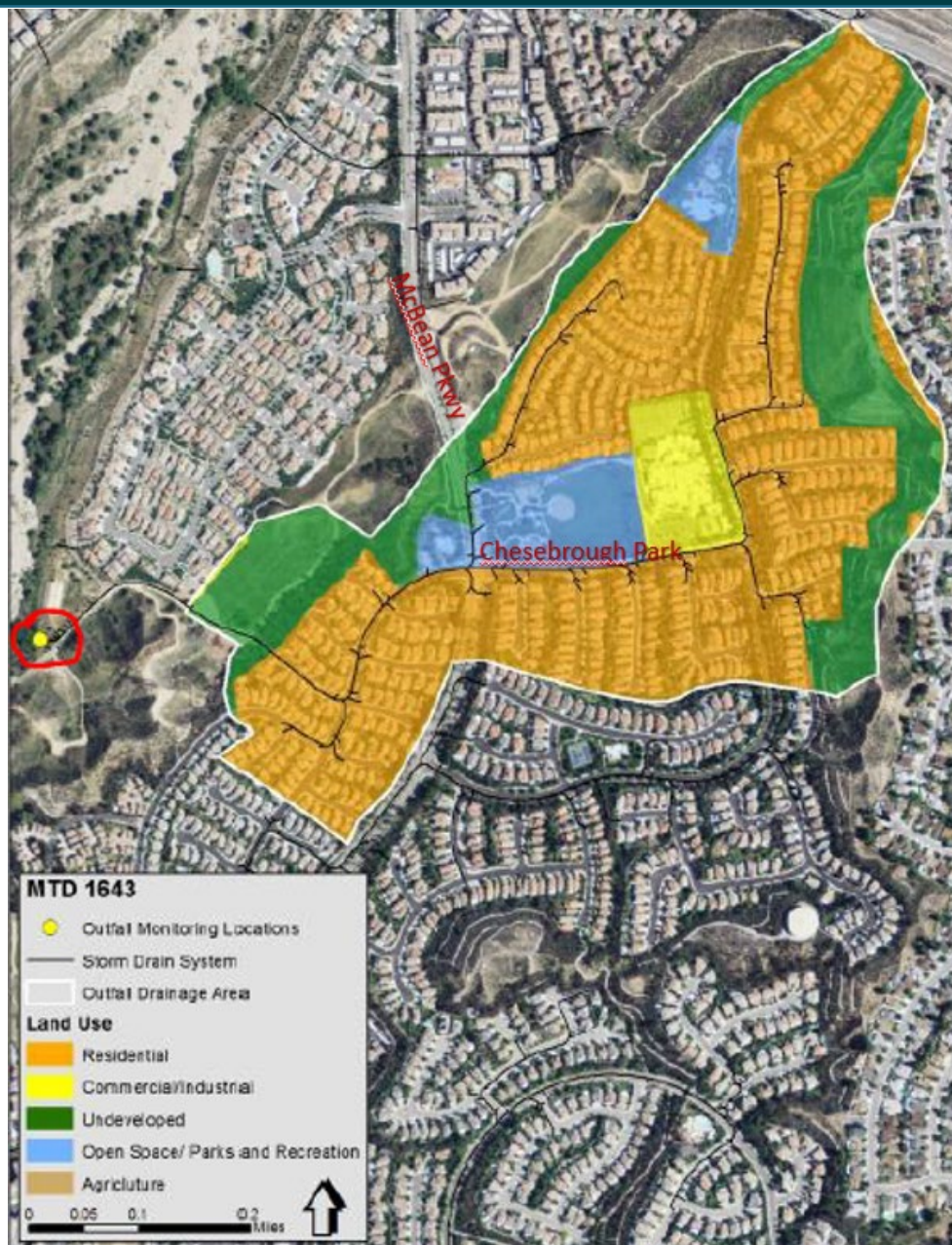
Project Location



- Storm Drain outfall MTD 1643:
 - San Francisquito Creek tributary
 - Santa Clara River
 - Reach 6
 - City of Santa Clarita



Project Location



- Storm Drain outfall MTD 1643:
 - Capture Area:
 - 166 acres
 - 82% Residential
 - 7% Commercial
 - 11% Open Space

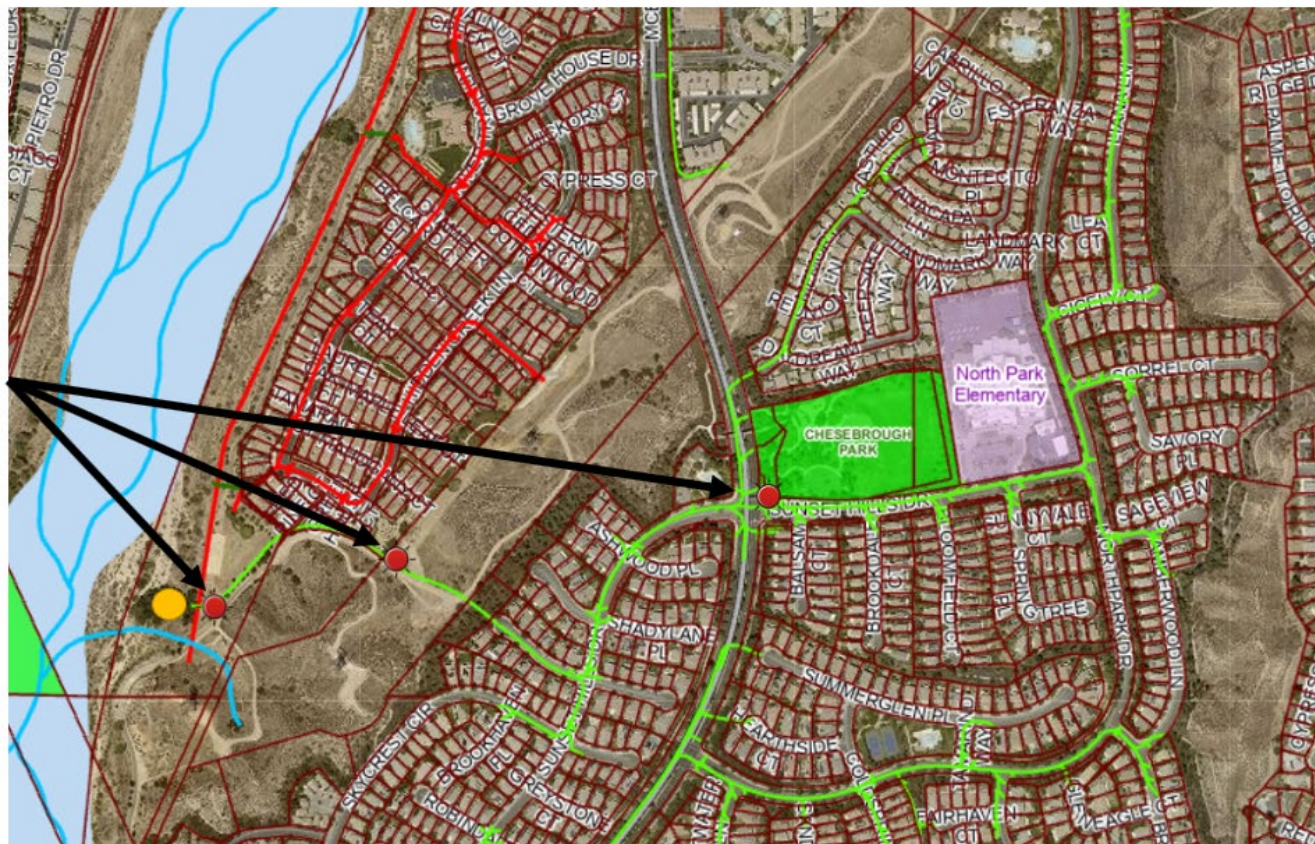
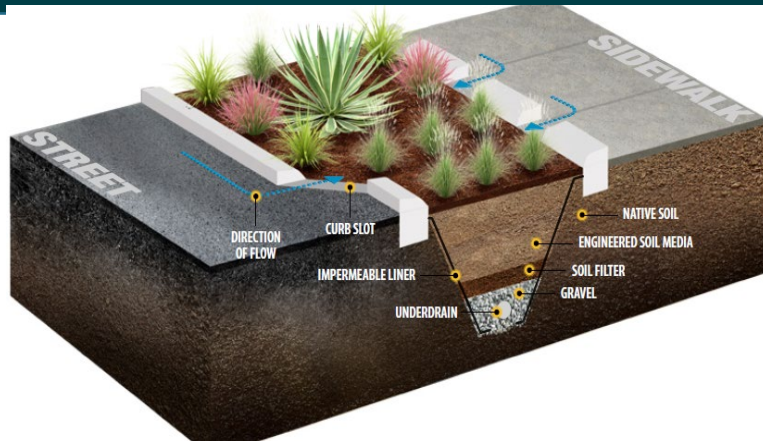


Project Background

- Monitored since 2018, the drainage area has consistently high bacteria levels during both dry and wet weather
- Area identified as a High Priority project in the USCR Regional Watershed Management Plan
- A combination of nature-based solutions to address and reduce bacteria before it reaches the outfall
- Benefits:
 - Reduce bacteria and other pollutants at MTD 1643
 - Reduce bacteria and other pollutants in Reach 6
 - Enhanced green space areas
 - Nature-based solutions



Project Details



- Nature-based solutions would capture runoff and treat for pollutants, but allow storm water flow during wet weather
- Cheseborough Park could add a decorative Rain Garden at the Southwest Corner
- Enhanced Vegetative Swales could be placed along the flowline
- Park is city-owned. The open-space areas are on private land open space owned by Newhall Land



Cost & Schedule

Phase	Description	Cost	Completion Date
Concept Design	Technical Resources Program – Concept	\$300,000	2026
TOTAL			



Funding Request

Year	SCW Funding Requested	Phase	Efforts during Phase and Year
1	Technical Resources	Concept Design	Develop a concept to determine the viability of the project and develop bids for Design and Construction
2			
3			
4			
5			
TOTAL	\$300,000		

A man with a beard, wearing a dark shirt, is seen in profile on the left side of the frame. He is looking towards a whiteboard that is densely covered with numerous sticky notes of various colors (yellow, blue, white). Some notes have handwritten text in German, such as "Problem: aktiv & primär markers Sprechtes für as projektis mehr tempo?", "Doppelpunkt: REINER & MICHAL OS PAUL/ELI MÄGER SA. KESON LAGAR?", "LIVEZONAS: SEPARAT: TANGARE UJ STRATEGIE", and "LIVEZONAS: SEPARAT: TANGARE UJ STRATEGIE". The man's hands are visible, pointing towards the board. The background shows a window with horizontal blinds, suggesting an office or meeting room environment. The overall lighting is somewhat dim, with a blueish tint from the window blinds.

Questions?

Oliver Cramer
Project Coordinator



Old Orchard Park – PD 0717 Green Street

Technical Resources Program – Funding Request

Fiscal Year 2024-2025

Upper Santa Clara River

City of Santa Clarita

Presenter: Oliver Cramer



Project Overview

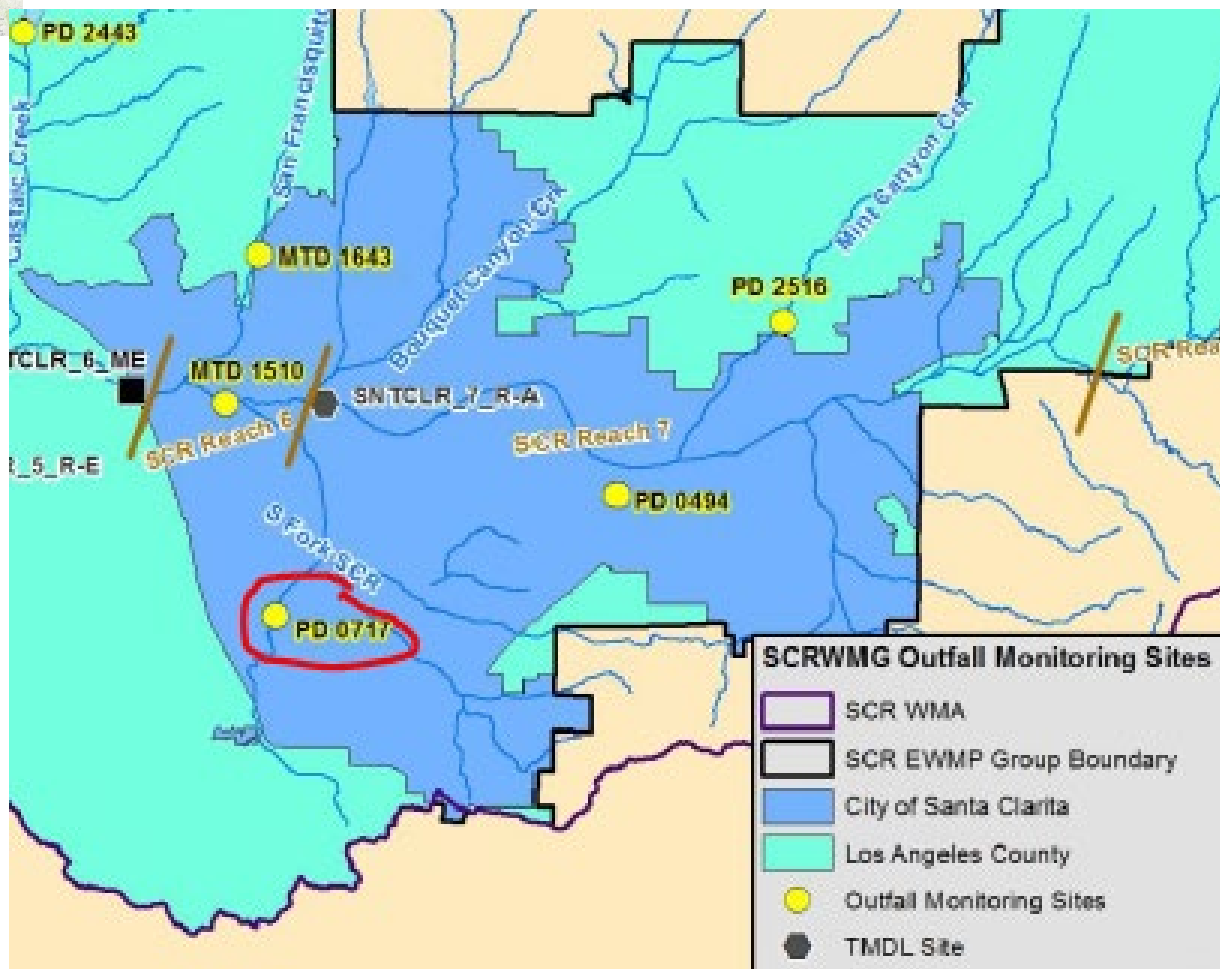
Diverting flow from the concrete storm drain along Lyons Ave. to a subsurface infiltration system underneath Old Orchard Park. May include a Green Street in a nearby area.

- Primary Objective: Bacteria
- Secondary Objectives: Trash, metals, oil & grease
- Project Status: Concept Design
- Total Funding Requested: \$300,000





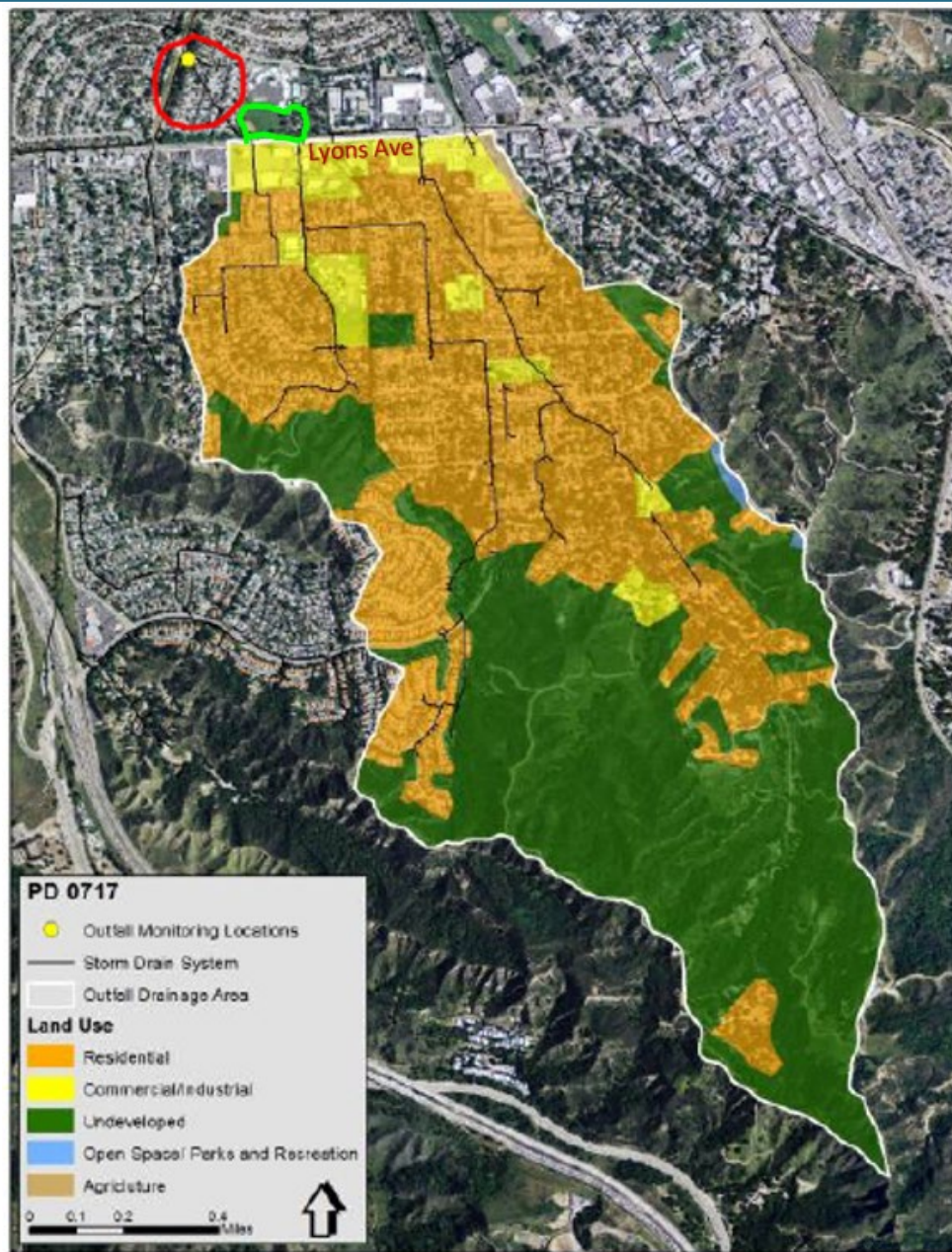
Project Location



- Storm Drain outfall PD 0717:
 - South Fork tributary
 - Santa Clara River
 - Reach 6
 - City of Santa Clarita



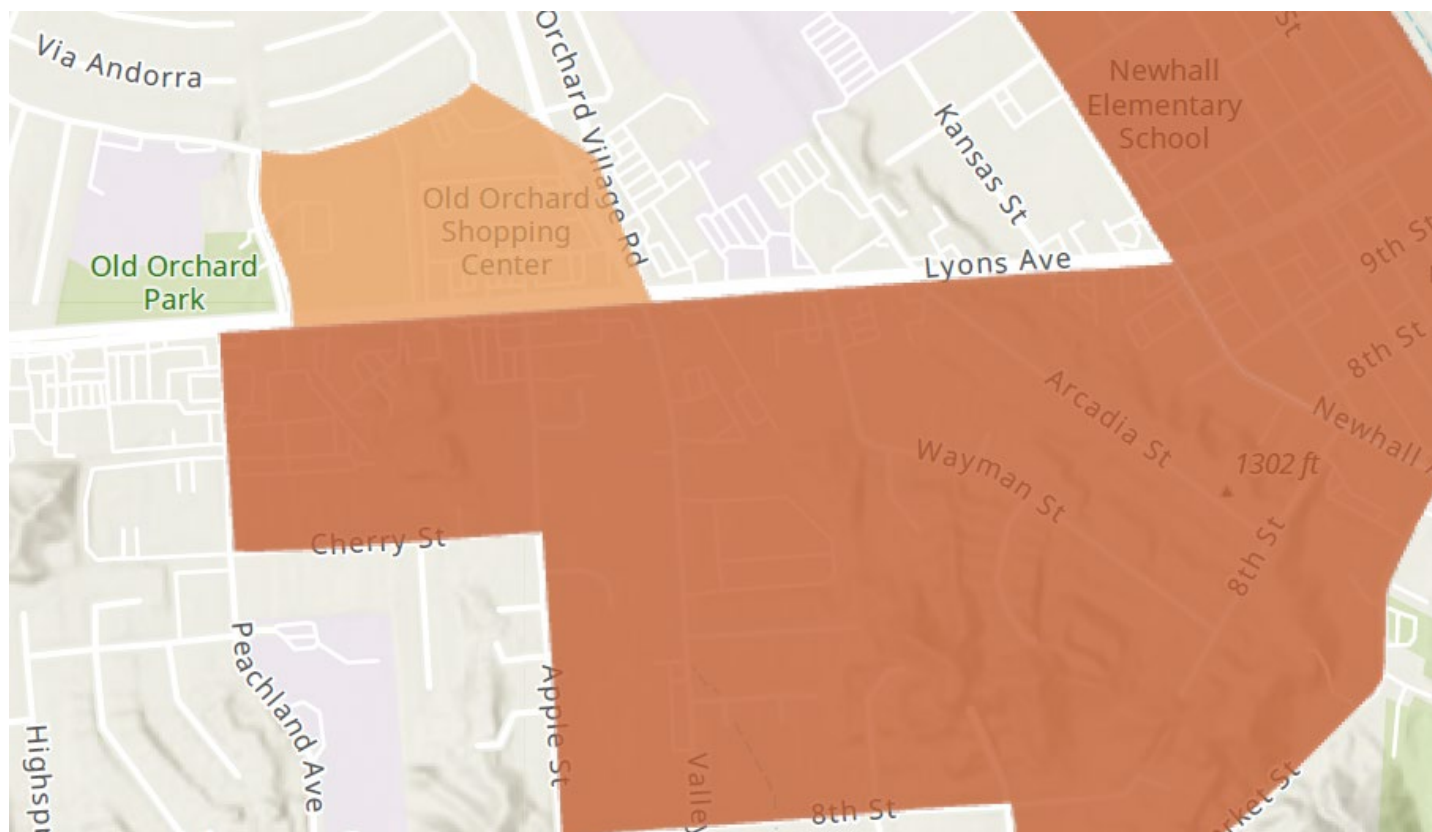
Project Location



- Storm Drain outfall PD 0717:
 - Capture Area:
 - 9780 acres
 - 83% Residential
 - 10% Commercial
 - 9% Open Space



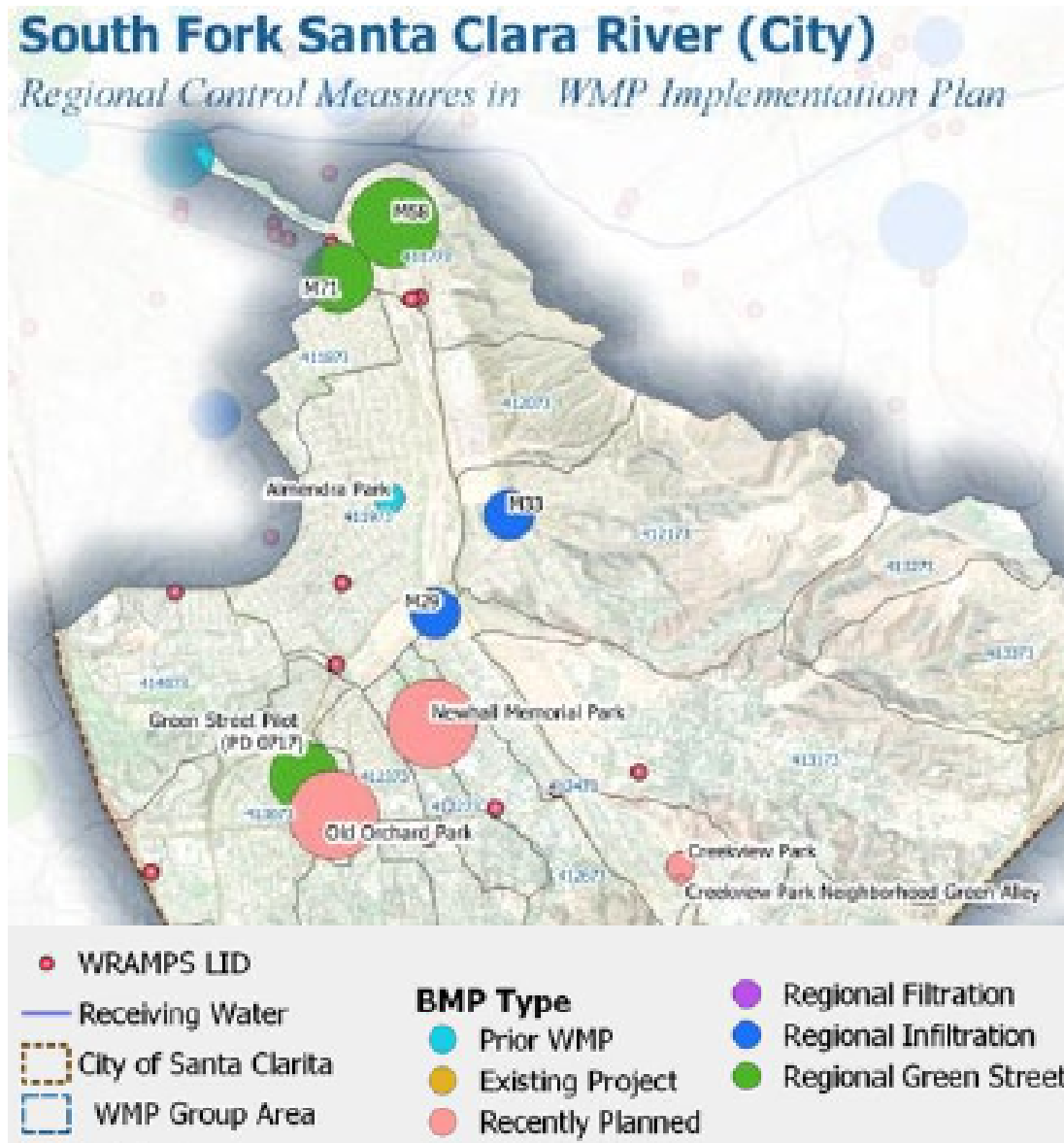
Project Location



- Old Orchard Park serves a nearby DAC south of Lyons Ave.



Project Location



- Regional Infiltration BMP was planned for in the WMP
- Green Street BMP identified in the neighborhood of Old Orchard

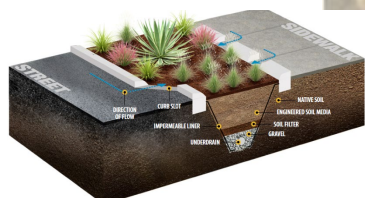


Project Background

- Monitored since 2018, the drainage area has had fluctuating high bacteria levels during both dry and wet weather
- Area is included as a project in the USCR Regional Watershed Management Plan
- Divert flow from an underground pipe to a concrete subsurface infiltration chamber underneath Old Orchard Park
- Optional installation a nature-based Green Street area in a nearby street
- Benefits:
 - Reduce bacteria and other pollutants at outfall PD 0717
 - Reduce bacteria and other pollutants in Reach 6
 - Groundwater recharge from captured storm water



Project Details



- Divert runoff from the main storm drain line off Lyons to a subsurface infiltration chamber under the multipurpose ballfield of Old Orchard Park
- Water runoff would be captured and pollutants (i.e. bacteria, etc.) sequestered in the soil
- Captured water would slowly percolate into the soil to replenish local groundwater
- If needed for pollutant removal, a Green Street solution near Via Tanara is proposed



Cost & Schedule

Phase	Description	Cost	Completion Date
Concept Design	Technical Resources Program assistance – Concept Design	\$300,000	2026
TOTAL		\$300,000	



Funding Request

Year	SCW Funding Requested	Phase	Efforts during Phase and Year
1	Technical resources program assistance	Concept Design	Develop a concept to determine the viability of the project and develop bids for Design and Construction
2			
3			
4			
5			
TOTAL	\$300,000		

A man with a beard is seen in profile on the left, pointing with his right hand towards a whiteboard. The whiteboard is densely covered with handwritten sticky notes and diagrams. The room is dimly lit, with light coming from a window with blinds in the background. The overall atmosphere is one of collaborative work and problem-solving.

Questions?

Oliver Cramer
Project Coordinator

Identifying Best Practices for Maintaining Stormwater Drywell Capacity

Scientific Studies Program by:
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Presentation by:
Ali Sharbat (PhD, PE), Mehrad Kamalzare (PhD, PE)





Study Overview

Summary of Study:

- Track the infiltration capacity of recently installed drywells over a period of **five years**
- Two drywell sites will be carefully selected from the watershed area to represent a range of factors, including:
 - Drywell design & construction
 - Pre-treatment methods
 - Operations / maintenance practices
 - Drywell's basin size & annual runoff volume
 - Land use & traffic volumes
 - Soil types

Why?

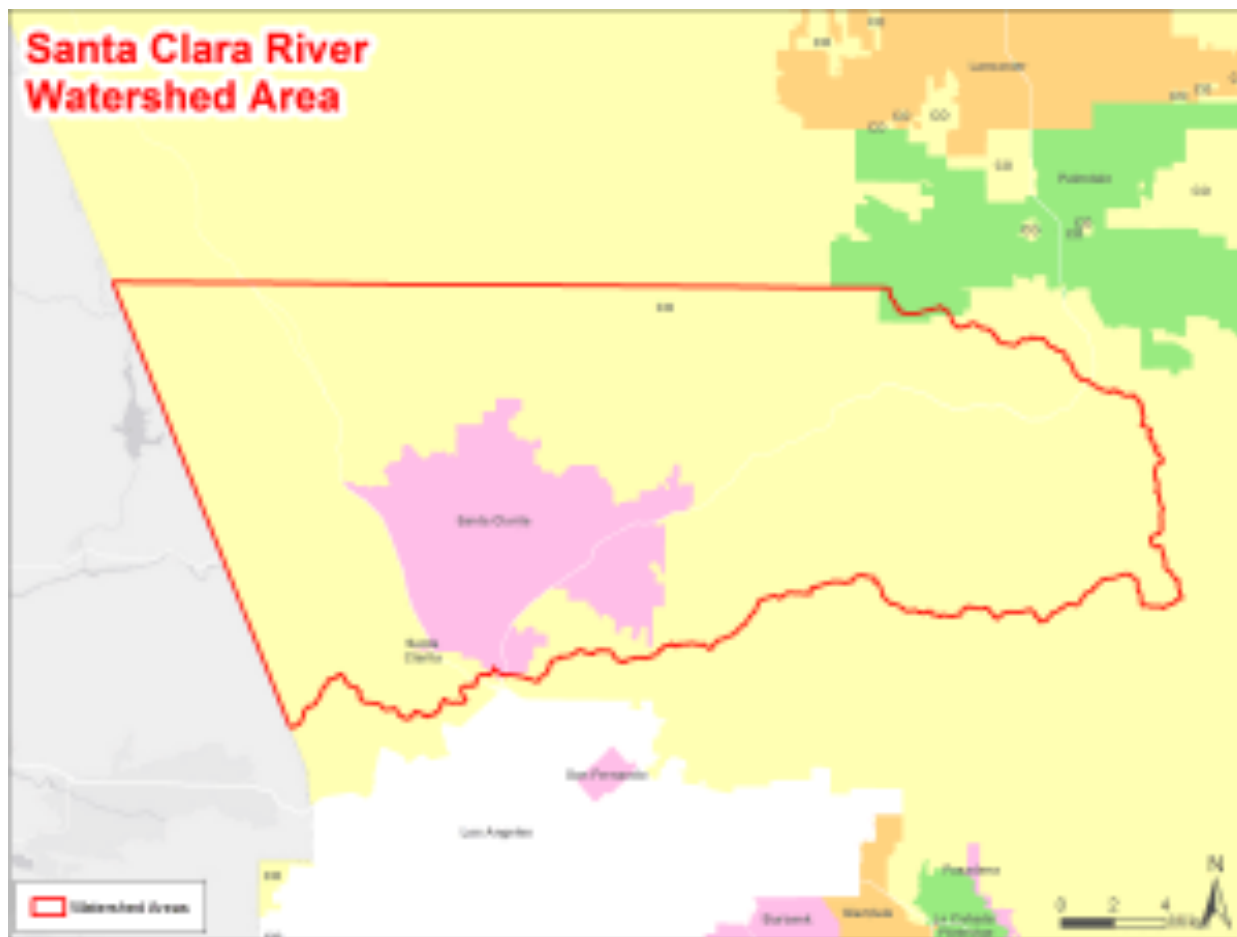
- Tremendous uncertainties in drywell performance & appropriate maintenance procedures
- Drywell systems may be improperly managed and maintained

Outcome

- Identify **best practices** for different drywells with various site conditions & disseminate the findings
- Benefits to local disadvantaged communities (DACs)
- Development of trained work-force by the University



Study Location



- **Watershed to be Studied:**
 - Santa Clara River Watershed
- **Study Location:**
 - Locations will be further chosen from both existing and proposed drywell locations in the basin
- **Benefits for the entire LA County:**
 - The implementation of the updated best practice and maintenances for drywells will benefit the entire LA County and all tax-payers



Similar Studies

- This study would be the first of its kind by identifying best practices for maintaining drywell capacity. It appears that there is no scientific study to quantify the effectiveness of LID/GSI maintenance protocols in extending the longevity of drywells
- Sedimentation compartments and vegetative pretreatment systems were demonstrated to reduce the clogging rate of infiltration systems. This would result in maintaining drywell functionality for longer periods (Edwards et. al., 2016)
- Infiltration infrastructure are prone to clogging even if there are no suspended sediments introduced to the infrastructure, as evidenced by multiple studies examining physical, chemical, and biological clogging mechanisms in soil columns (Baveye et. al., 1998). These mechanisms are commonly observed in practice, and various physical and chemical causes of clogging have been documented.
- The geometry of the pore space is closely related to the chemical properties of solid particles in soils. Factors such as electrolyte concentration, organic compound, acidity, redox potential, mineralogical composition of the soil, surface characteristics, and chemical reactions all influence the shape and stability of the pores, and the value of hydraulic conductivity.
- Various carbon/energy sources, such as plant residues, and hydrocarbons have been found to both accelerate and enhance soil clogging (Frankenberger et al., 1979). Moreover, addition of nitrogen affects clogging (Frankenberger et al., 1979).





Study Details

Study Goals

- Determine which commonly used **drywell design / construction methods** provide the best balance between *cost* and *long-term performance*;
- Determine which common **pre-treatment** and **maintenance** practices provide the best balance between cost and long-term performance;
- Determine how **soil characteristics** can impact long-term drywell performance and provide recommendations for design and maintenance to address fine-grained soils.
- Develop guidelines for **maintenance practices** and frequency, for different levels of **land-use and traffic loading**;
- Train next generation of **workforce** for the local industry.



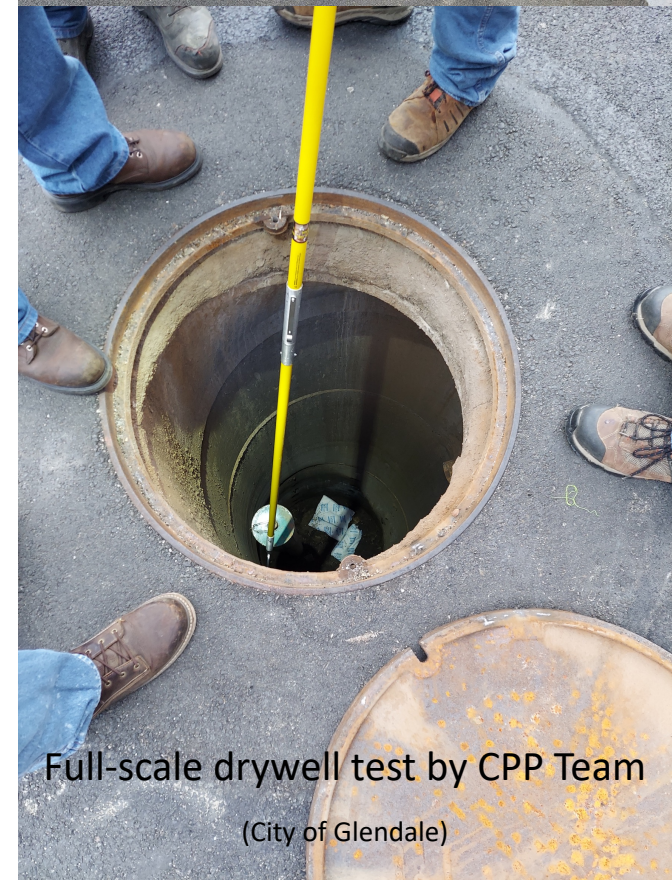
❖ **Stormwater Infiltration is a cost-effective, resilient approach for managing wet weather impacts, that provides many community benefits.**



Study Details

Watershed Benefits

- More accurate post-construction project planning
- More accurate budgeting for drywell maintenance
- More groundwater recharge for less money
- More sustainable and resilience drywells in the watershed
- ❖ Better efficiency and long-term performance of drywell systems
- ❖ Better water quality
- ❖ **This study's recommendations will not only optimize the return on investment (ROI) from stormwater infrastructure but also contribute to the long-term performance, sustainability, and resilience of drywell systems.**

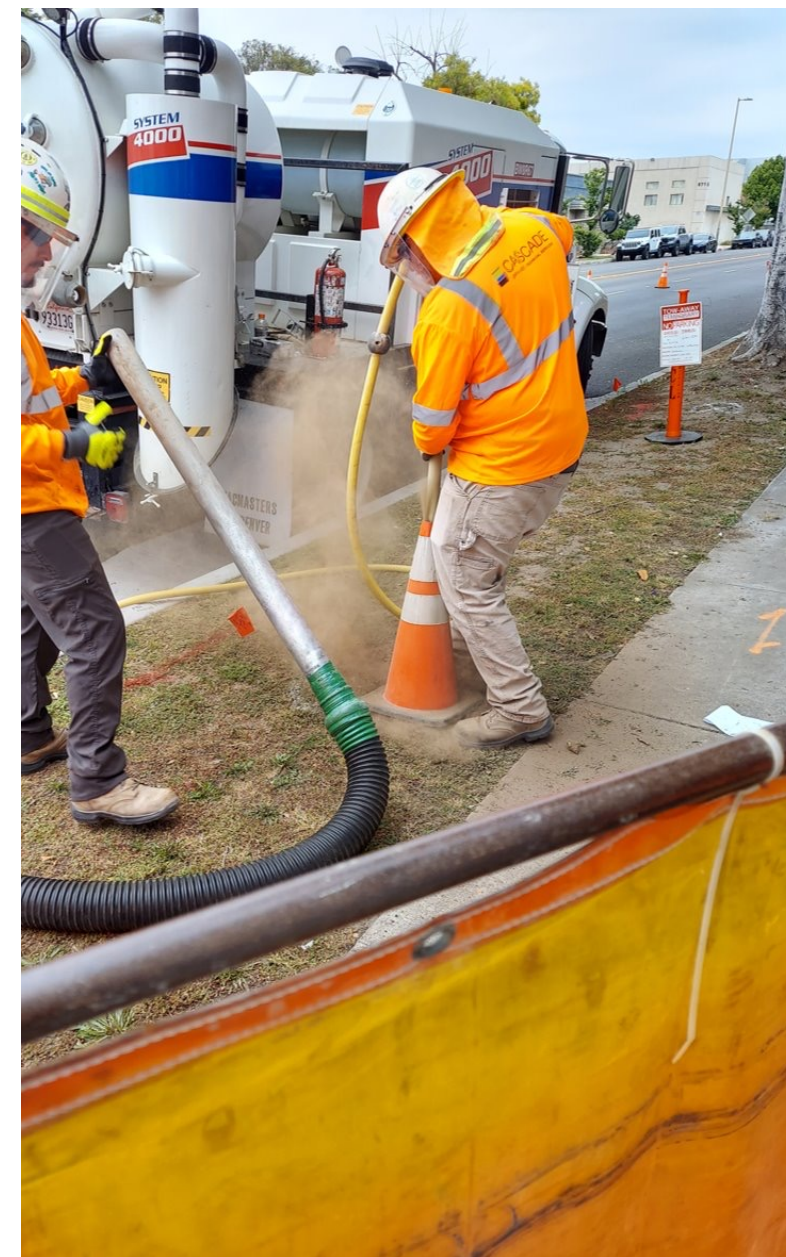


Full-scale drywell test by CPP Team
(City of Glendale)



Scope of Work

- Task 1: Study-site selection
- Task 2: Operations documentation
- Task 3: Planning the field program
- Task 4: Infiltration testing
- Task 5: Field visits for O&M activities
- Task 6: Outreach and engagement
- Task 7: Reporting and publication





Cost & Schedule

Phase	Description	Completion Date
Task 1	Study-Site Selection	06/30/2025
Task 2	Operations Documentation	12/31/2025
Task 3	Planning Field Program	09/30/2025 + (Q1 every following year)
Task 4	Infiltration Testing	06/31/2029
Task 5	Field Visits for O&M Activities	06/31/2029
Task 6	Outreach & Engagement	06/31/2029
Task 7	Reporting & Publications	06/31/2029

Tasks	2024-25				2025-26				2026-27				2027-28				2028-29			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1: Study-Site Selection	■	■	■	■																
2: Operations Documentation			■	■	■	■														
3: Planning Field Program			■	■	■				■				■				■			
4: Infiltration Testing			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
5: Field Visits: O&M Activities					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
6: Outreach & Engagement							■	■			■	■			■	■			■	■
7: Reporting & Publications																	■	■	■	■



Funding Request

WASC	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
CSMB	\$79,989	\$81,181	\$82,176	\$80,937	\$84,588	\$408,871
LLAR	\$79,989	\$81,181	\$82,176	\$80,937	\$84,588	\$408,871
LSGR	\$79,989	\$81,181	\$82,176	\$80,937	\$84,588	\$408,871
NSMB	\$79,989	\$81,181	\$82,176	\$80,937	\$84,588	\$408,871
RH	\$79,989	\$81,181	\$82,176	\$80,937	\$84,588	\$408,871
SCR	\$79,989	\$81,181	\$82,176	\$80,937	\$84,588	\$408,871
SSMB	\$79,989	\$81,181	\$82,176	\$80,937	\$84,588	\$408,871
ULAR	\$208,972	\$211,953	\$214,440	\$211,343	\$220,470	\$1,067,178
USGR	\$199,972	\$202,953	\$205,440	\$202,343	\$211,470	\$1,022,178
TOTAL	\$968,867	\$983,173	\$995,112	\$980,245	\$1,024,056	\$4,951,453



Our Team

➤ Cal Poly Pomona

- Ali Sharbat, PhD, PE - *Water Resources Engineering*
- Mehrad Kamalzare, PhD, PE - *Geotechnical Engineering*
- Alan Fuchs, PhD - *Filtration Engineering*
- Seema Shah-Fairbank, PhD, PE - *Water Resources Engineering*
- Yasser Salem, PhD, PE - *Professional Civil Engineer*

➤ Cal Poly Pomona Students (Future workforce for local stormwater projects)

➤ University of California Santa Barbara

- Hugo Loaiciga, PhD, PE - *Hydrologist*

➤ Private Consultants

- Scott Kindred, P.E. (Kindred Hydro, Inc., State of Washington) - *Hydrogeologist and Drywell expert*

➤ Local Drywell Experts

- Geologists, engineers, and drywell Contractors
- Local drywell and stormwater infrastructure experts



Summary of Benefits

Benefits to Technical Community:

- A Refinement of Stormwater Infiltration Project Planning
- Identifying Best Practices - Accepted by Stakeholders - for Drywell Maintenance with Various Site Conditions
- Accurate, Cost-Effective, and Drywell Systems that are Appropriately Sized and Cost-Effective

Benefits to LA County Taxpayers:

- Municipalities will get the best value for their investment in stormwater infiltration.
- Helping the community meet stormwater management and water-supply objectives faster and cheaper.
- Developing technical skills of underserved minority students at Cal Poly Pomona.
- Serving local Disadvantaged Communities by improving the existing stormwater infrastructure.



Summary of Benefits

Broader Impacts of the Scientific Study for Regional Workforce Development:

- Developing technical skills of underserved minority students at Cal Poly Pomona
- Offering Senior Project (EGR 4810/4820/4830) focused on stormwater engineering
- Developing a new technical elective course focused on Low Impact Development and Green Infrastructure
- Developing of a certificate program focused on stormwater engineering through CPP Extended University
- Hosting minority students sponsored by NSF and Department of Education in our scientific study project
- More than 90 students directly involved



Questions





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Scope of Work

- **Task 1: Study-Site Selection:**

In this task, the core team will work closely with local agencies, cities, and other stakeholders in each watershed basin to finalize the list of drywells for the study. Two to five drywells will be identified for the study in each watershed. A scoring matrix will be developed to assess each site based on the following 9 criteria: 1. Age of Drywell, 2. Drywell Design and Construction, 3. Pre-Treatment Methods, 4. Land-use and Traffic Loading Scenarios, 5. Soil Types, 6. Proximity to a Nearby Fire Hydrant, 7. Minimal Disturbance to Residents and Businesses, 8. Minimal Traffic Control Requirements, and 9. Minimal Access and Permitting Challenges.

- **Task 2: Drywell Operations Documentation**

This task will involve conducting interviews with municipalities that have significant experience in installing, operating, and maintaining drywell systems. These municipalities, located within the western United States, have relied on drywells for many decades, resulting in a wealth of anecdotal knowledge regarding the long-term capacity of these systems.

By engaging in interviews with representatives from these municipalities, we aim to gather valuable firsthand information and document their experiences.

- **Task 3: Planning the Field Program**

This task will involve conducting a detailed assessment of the selected drywell locations in collaboration with the relevant agencies responsible for overseeing these sites.

By working closely with these agencies, we will gather information about the specific characteristics and conditions of each drywell site.

The survey process will involve evaluating the accessibility of each drywell and assessing the availability of nearby fire hydrants.

We will thoroughly examine the requirements for permits, right of entry, and any other necessary documentation to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory protocols. In cases where access to the drywell sites is challenging, we will develop appropriate strategies to obtain the required permissions.



Scope of Work (cont.)

- **Task 4: Infiltration Testing and Flow Rate Monitoring**

Initial Infiltration testing will be conducted in each of the drywells as soon as the appropriate and suitable drywells were identified in each watershed ideally starting Q4 of year 1 of the project.

A constant head infiltration test will be conducted in each drywell by adjusting the flow rate to maintain a constant ponding depth in the drywell for a period of 4-6 hours. A pressure transducer will be installed in the bottom of the drywell to monitor the ponding depth during the test. Water will be supplied by the nearest fire hydrant and the flow rate will be measured using a flow meter.

A pressure transducer will be installed in the drywell following the infiltration test to monitor water levels and document runoff events during the duration of the study.

The water level data will be downloaded twice a year.

Based on results of the infiltration testing and methods provided by Kindred and Reynolds (2020), the water levels can be used to estimate flow rates into the drywells and determine how much runoff is infiltrated through the drywell. This is a much more cost-effective way to estimate runoff compared with retrofitting the drywells to include a flow meter.

Infiltration testing will be conducted every year in all the drywells to determine the change in capacity over time and evaluate the effects of different runoff volumes and any changes in operation and maintenance procedures.

- **Task 5: Field visits for Operation and Maintenance Activities**

The primary objective of this task is to compile a comprehensive record of the maintenance activities undertaken, which will contribute to understanding the relationship between maintenance practices and the long-term performance of drywells. This task involves comprehensive tracking and documentation of maintenance activities conducted at each drywell throughout the duration of the study.

It is anticipated that the municipality responsible for the drywell will carry out regular maintenance activities to ensure optimal functionality. To facilitate this process, the project team will maintain close communication with the maintenance staff, actively monitoring and recording both past and planned maintenance activities.

The project team will be physically present at the drywell sites to observe and document a selected number of maintenance events. By being on-site, they will have the opportunity to gather valuable firsthand information about the maintenance procedures employed. Whenever feasible, the team will document the quantity and nature of materials removed during each maintenance event, distinguishing between trash and sediment.



Scope of Work (cont.)

- **Task 6: Outreach and Engagement**

The purpose of this task is to ensure that potential users of these drywell infiltration testing and design methods are engaged during the study and the methods meets their needs when the work is complete. Outreach and engagement will include:

- Forming an Advisory Committee
- Integration into Engineering Courses
- Workshops with interested stakeholders to present results and solicit feedback.
- Presentations at conferences and technical meetings.
- Regular emails to present results and solicit feedback.

Outreach will be targeted at stakeholders such as regulators, municipal stormwater managers, and civil/geotechnical/hydrogeologic professionals that regularly conduct infiltration testing and design.

- **Task 7: Documentation and Reporting**

Interim quarterly reports will be submitted during the course of the project. All the interim reports and field procedures developed in the previous tasks will be compiled and summarized in a single technical report. This technical report will summarize the results of the study and provide an assessment of the best practices for stormwater drywell systems. In addition, the results of this study will be summarized and presented to the sponsoring Watershed Area Steering Committees. This will provide the region with methodology for optimal site selection, pre-treatment, drywell design and maintenance plan. The student research assistants participating in this scientific project will undergo comprehensive training, equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to contribute to the local stormwater engineering industry. To ensure a smooth transition and knowledge transfer, a peer-mentoring system will be established, connecting graduates from the project with the subsequent cohort of students involved in the ongoing study.

It is expected that one or more peer-reviewed papers will be produced and submitted to a technical journal for publication. This process will ensure that the study results are subject to technical review.