

Designing and Constructing Low Impact Development Stormwater Devices at Sacramento State

City of Sacramento Sacramento State Facilities Management



Overview

- Stormwater Issues
- Managing Stormwater: LID
- Project
 - Background, collaboration, funding, benefits
 - Design goals and challenges
 - Construction
 - Operation and maintenance
 - Monitoring, education, outreach
- Site Visits



Stormwater – Water Quality Pollutants

- Nutrients
- Pesticides
- Sediment
- Heavy Metals
- Oil and Grease
- Pathogens





http://www.americanrecycler.com

Stormwater: Pollutant Sources

- Fertilizers
- Tree/leaf litter
- Pesticides
- Vehicles & Roads
- Industrial activities
- Stream erosion
- Construction
- Pets & wildlife
- Humans













Stormwater: Pollutant Impacts

- Algae blooms
- Fish kills
- Habitat destruction
- Reservoir storage loss
- Visually Unappealing
- Odors
- Toxicity
- Beach closures

Stormwater is one of the leading, remaining causes of water quality problems (EPA)





Stormwater A Common Theme: Urbanization



http://www.peachcounty.net/stormwaterdepartment.cfm



Stormwater: Urbanization Impacts

- Increased Flow and Volume Results in
 - **Increased Flooding**
 - Increased Stream Bed and Bank erosion
 - **Enlarged channels**
 - Habitat Loss and Damage
 - **Increased Pollutant Transport** (Increase Water Quality Impacts)
 - Increased Aquatic Toxicity
 - Increased Consumer Toxicity •
 - Increased Health Outbreaks
 - Increased Beach Closures
 - Degradation of Aesthetics •



dromodification/EffectOfIncreasesInPe **kFlowsAndImperviousness**





Managing Stormwater Today: Low Impact Development (LID)

- 1. Mimic Natural Hydrology (Infiltrate)
- 2. Protect Receiving Waters
- 3. Reduce Flooding
- 4. Groundwater Recharge
- 5. Opportunities for Reuse





LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) Types of Devices

- Bioretention Planters
- Rain Gardens
- Bioswales
- Porous Pavement
- Biostrips
- Road Narrowing (reduce impervious area)
- Cisterns or Rain Barrels
- Tree Box Filters
- Constructed Wetlands
- Green Roofs
- Infiltration Trenches





Rain Garden Profile and Function



Surface depth 6"

Amended Soil depth 18"

Native Soil



Rain Gardens



US EPA

Harford County, MD



Bioswale - Profile





Bioswales



Caltrans



Lake County, IL



Bioretention Profile and Function





Bioretention – Parking Lots





Bioretention – Streets



Scott Taylor, PE RBF Consulting



Porous Pavement - Profile





Porous Pavement





LID Implementation at Sacramento





Project Background: Campus Stormwater



Drain Inlet - Campus



Storm Drain Discharges into American River



Project Background: American River





Project Background

- 1. Proposition 84 Stormwater Grant Program
- 2. State Water Resources Control Board
- 3. Objectives:
 - a) Prevent stormwater contamination of rivers, lakes, and streams.
 - b) Implement requirements of stormwater permits
 - c) Implement Low Impact Development (LID)
 - d) Monitoring and Education Outreach



City of Kirkland, WA



Project Collaboration





Project Funding

- Project Total \$3.3M
 - A. Prop 84 \$2.6M
 - B. Local Match \$0.7M
 - i. Sacramento State FM \$500K
 - ii. City of Sacramento \$112K
 - iii. Office of Water Programs \$31K
 - iv. Dry Creek Conservancy \$30K
 - v. Local LID Expertise \$25K
 - vi. County of Sacramento \$1K



Project Benefits

- 1. Meet Stormwater Permit Requirements
- 2. Faculty/Student Involvement
- 3. High Visibility
- 4. Protects the American River
- 5. Replenish Irrigation Wells
- 6. Demonstration and Training Facility for Northern CA





Campus Layout





Design Goals

Enhance Infiltration

- A. Silty sands over gravels
- B. No devices lined
- C. 14 acre-feet per year infiltrated or treated
- D. 13.2 acre-feet per year infiltration alone
- E. Total Tributary Area ~ 13 acres

Hearty Vegetation

- A. Drought- and Inundation-Tolerant
- B. Variety of Types and Combinations



Design Goals – Large Tributary Areas





- 1. Proposition 84 Stormwater Grant Program
 - a) Horizontal
 - b) Vertical
- 2. Negotiating the removal of parking stalls
- 3. Fitting into existing topography
- 4. Existing infrastructure
- 5. Interactions with buildings
- 6. Subsurface soil?
- 7. Timing
- 8. Compatibility with Campus Master Plan



Fitting into the existing drainage system

 Horizontal



Drain in traveled way



Drain conveniently located



Fitting into the existing drainage system

 Vertical





Negotiating the removal of parking stalls





- Fitting into existing topography
 - Steep slopes don't accommodate large bioretention cells









- Interactions with buildings
 - Avoid saturating soils around foundations
 - Tapping into building drainage systems
 - May require architect or mechanical engineer
 - Some inaccessible



This one is OK but what if the pipe is inside the building?





- Subsurface soil
 - Will it infiltrate?
 - How has it been affected by previous construction?

• Timing

- Summer Construction Window



Compatibility with campus master plan





Construction Status

- Lot 7, Lot 10, College Town Drive
 - Construction complete
 - Contractor returning mid-October to replace plants





Construction Status

- Jed Smith Drive
 - Construction complete
 - Planting and landscaping currently underway





Construction Status

- Library Green, Campus Grove, & Calaveras Hall
 - Rain garden infrastructure complete
 - Planting and landscaping currently underway
 - Public access installations resuming soon





Construction Challenges

- Unanticipated utilities and tree roots
 - Reduced footprints
 - Changed geometry
 - Broken irrigation lines flooded excavations
 - Parking pass dispenser shut down
- Specified plants not available
- Keep heavy equipment off excavations
- Unknown vehicular access points
- Extremely hot weather
- Improper planting techniques





Monitoring

- Performance Monitoring
 - Flows (pressure heads)
 - Water Quality
 - TSS, TDS, turbidity
 - Chlorpyrifos & Diazinon
 - Copper, Lead, & Zinc
- Evaluation & Reporting
 - Up to 90% reductions







Education and Outreach

- 1. Signage, Website, Tours (Mobile App)
- 2. Brochures
- 3. Conferences and Papers
- 4. LID Conference
- 5. Campus Presentations
- 6. Public Affairs





Green Side Up









Operation and Maintenance

- 1. Weed, Litter, and Debris Removal (As needed)
- 2. Infiltration Inspections (Runoff Infiltrating?) (Twice a year during storms)
- 3. Low or no Infiltration? Remove and Replace Topsoil (~ 5 to 10 years)
- Use integrated pest management (IPM) techniques to minimize use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. (As needed)
- Inspect (~ 2 times per year including once at end of wet season) for erosion and sediment buildup. Correct problems as needed.



Kevin Perry Urban Rain Design



Project Timeline

- Spring 2015: Complete Design
- Summer and Fall 2015: Construction
- 2015/2016: Post-Construction Monitoring
- January 2017: Final Report
- 2016 2036: O&M



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Maureen.Kerner@owp.csus.edu www.owp.csus.edu

