

**WASC Proposal ID: Smallman: Water Skate Parks**

# *The Water Skate Parks Plan.*

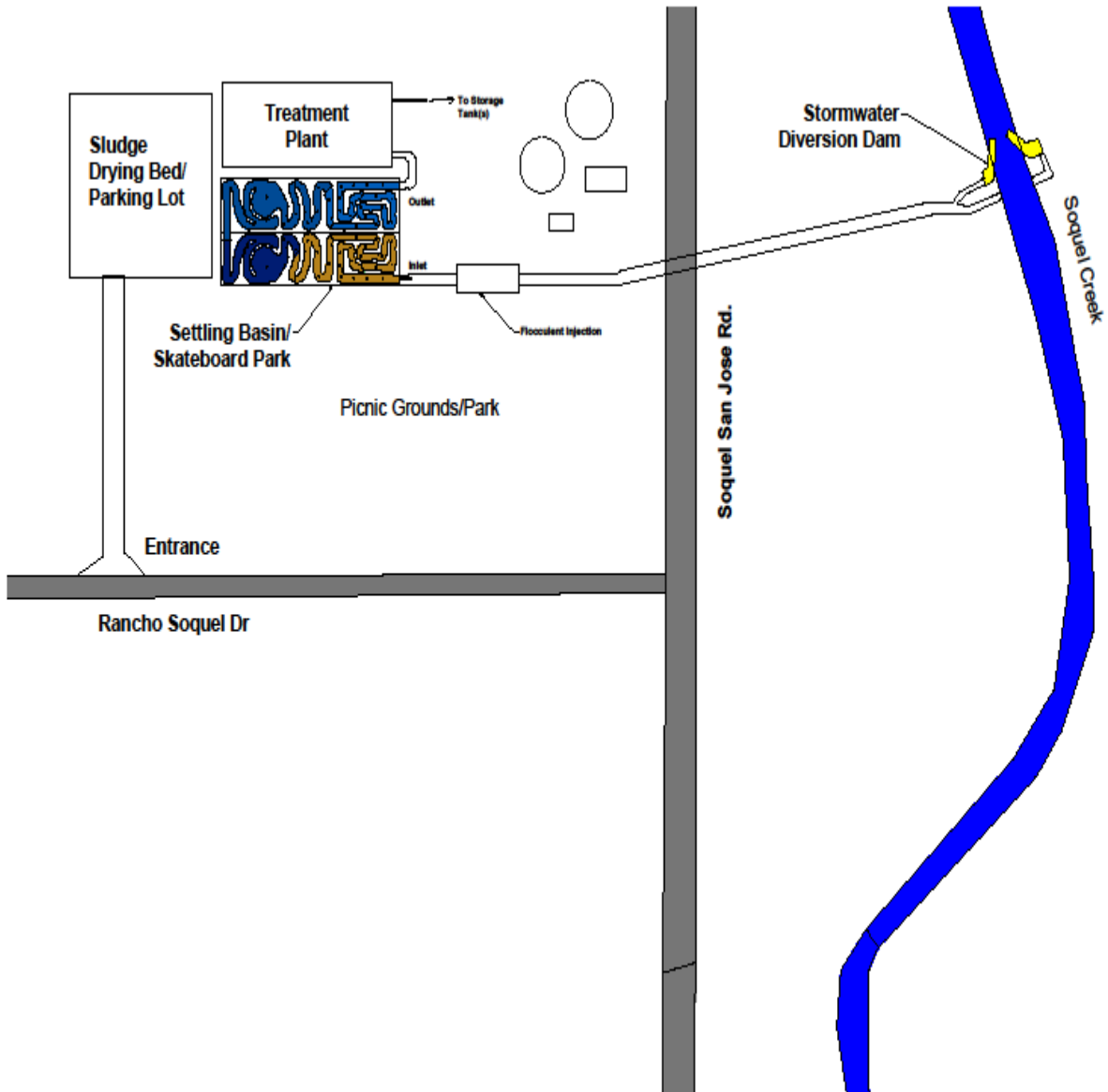
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## Introduction



As stated earlier, the settling basins need to be very curvy to slow down the water with smooth surfaces to drains, which is exactly what most skateboard parks look like. So this is similar to the “Storm Aquarry Plan”, but treats the water immediately to a potable degree, rather storing partially treated water into reservoirs. Below is a design plan view for one on Soquel Creek off of San Jose-Soquel road, not too far from downtown Soquel. Another could be built near the Pajaro River in Watsonville near PVRMA’s Recycle Plant. A Ranney Collector or a storm water diversion dam, like the one I designed, is placed on the river. Storm water is diverted to a similar settling basin, which again duals as a skate board park outside of the rainy season. Because of the time it takes to fully treat the water, it limits the amount of water that can be produced should large back-to-back storms occur. The Storm Aquarry Plan does not have to treat the water to a potable degree right away because of the raw water storage provided by the reservoirs. Again, the potable water would be injected directly into the distribution system, or go to storage facilities replacing water that is normally drafted from the ground water basin. Since it is also very close to our Utility Corridor pipelines, it could be connected to those as well.

# Soquel Water Skate Park



## Cost and Productivity

I estimate the Soquel Facility to cost around 35 million and be able to produce a maximum of 1,500 acre feet of potable water per year. The Pajaro River facility estimated from 35 million to 100 million, and be able to produce from 1,500 acre feet to 10,000 acre feet of potable water.

### Effectiveness, Practicability, Environmental and Community Considerations

- **Effectiveness:** Again, a major reason why storm water collection has been rejected is because of the cost to treat the water, even though it is less expensive, requires less energy, than desalination. This plan is basically as effective as my “Storm Quarry Plan”, with a couple of differences. First the settling ponds and treatment plant can actually be constructed closer to the river, requiring less energy. Second, the Storm Quarry Plan has large reservoirs that the water can be partially treated and stored. Here, it is most likely best to treat the water to a potable degree and pump it into the distribution system, lowering the amount of water that can actually be collected.
- **Practicability:** Again, like the Reservoirs Plan, I believe that these facilities should be planned for, but placed on the back burner, so that no focus is taken away on Recycle and Conservation.
- **Environmental Considerations:** Main thing again is always allow a certain amount of water and access year round. The added water source will lower ground water demand. It will also increase motivation to stop erosion and silt pollution up stream.
- **Community Considerations:** This again, would provide a good recreational facility to boost athleticism for children, rather than ruin their lives with drugs and alcohol.