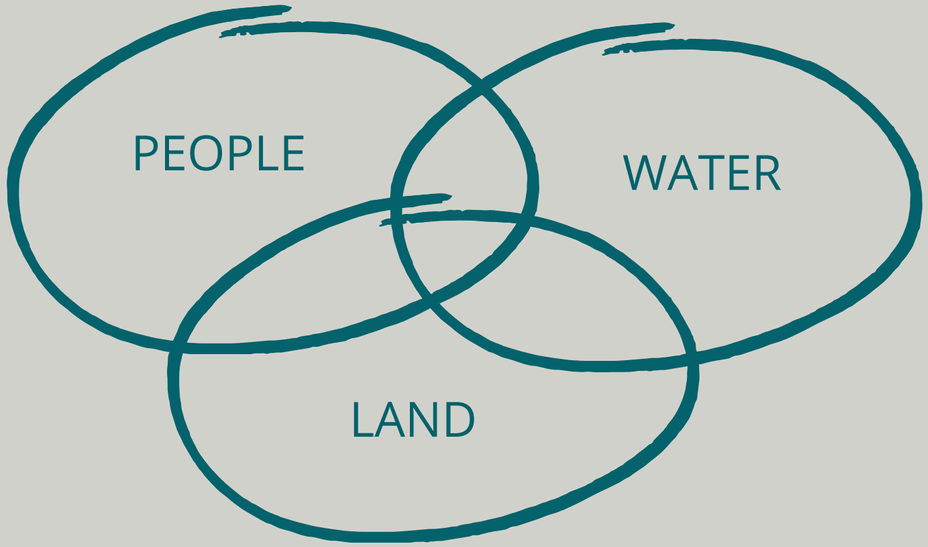
Sauk Creek Corridor Plan

SPRING 2025

CITY OF MADISON

Existing Conditions and Goals of Corridor Plan

1. Stormwater Condition and Goals
2. Maintenance Condition and Goals
3. Ecological Condition and Goals



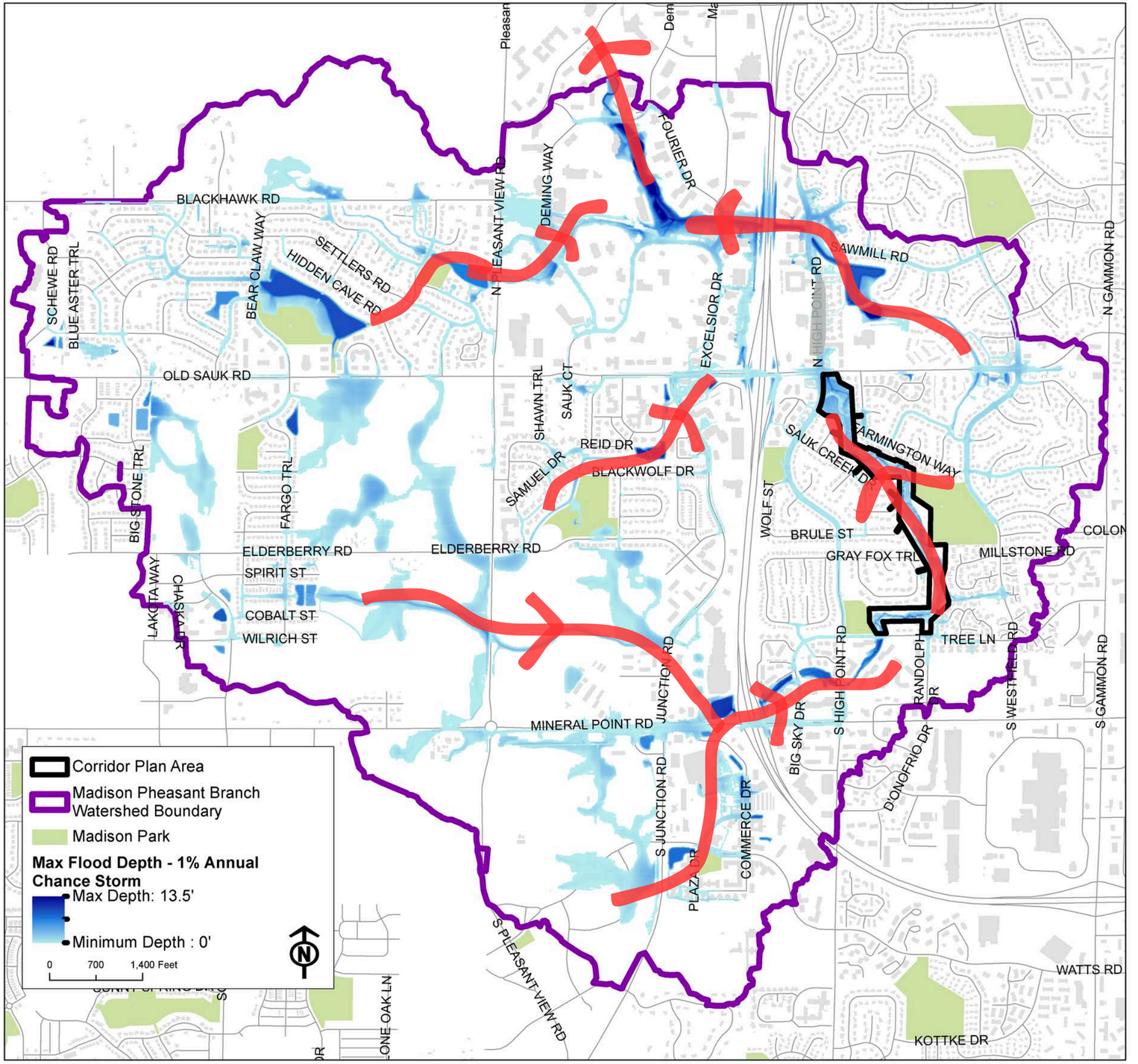
Stormwater

Pheasant Branch Watershed

The Sauk Creek Greenway is part of the Pheasant Branch Watershed.

Stormwater needs to flow through the Sauk Creek Greenway Corridor such that it:

- Does not flood adjacent structures
- Does not negatively impact downstream water quality

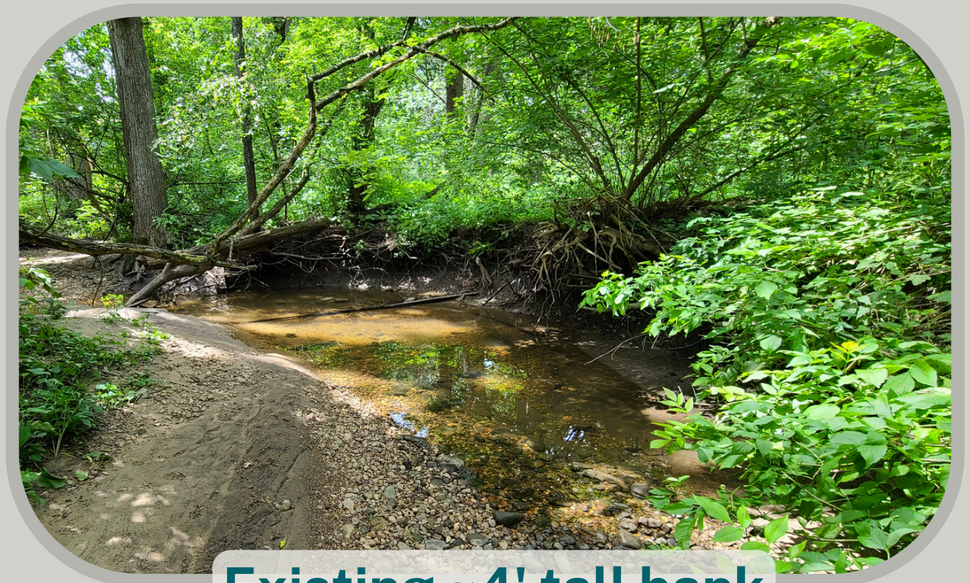


Bank Condition and Goals

There are many badly eroding banks within the greenway. Stabilizing the banks of badly eroding channels will improve downstream water quality and is in alignment with:

- City of Madison DNR MS4 and TMDL regulatory permits
- The City of Madison Comprehensive Plan, Imagine Madison, to improve lake and stream water quality
- The Renew the Blue guide from the Yahara CLEAN compact, which specifically lists stabilizing drainage corridors as a recommended action
- The City of Madison's Sustainability Plan

Existing vertical bank with down tree at top of slope



Existing ~4' tall bank

Stormwater - Bank Condition/ Blockages

Large channel blockages lead to large areas of focused erosion

Stormwater - Bank Condition/ Blockages

Having access to remove blockages can prevent destabilizing banks, and downstream erosion

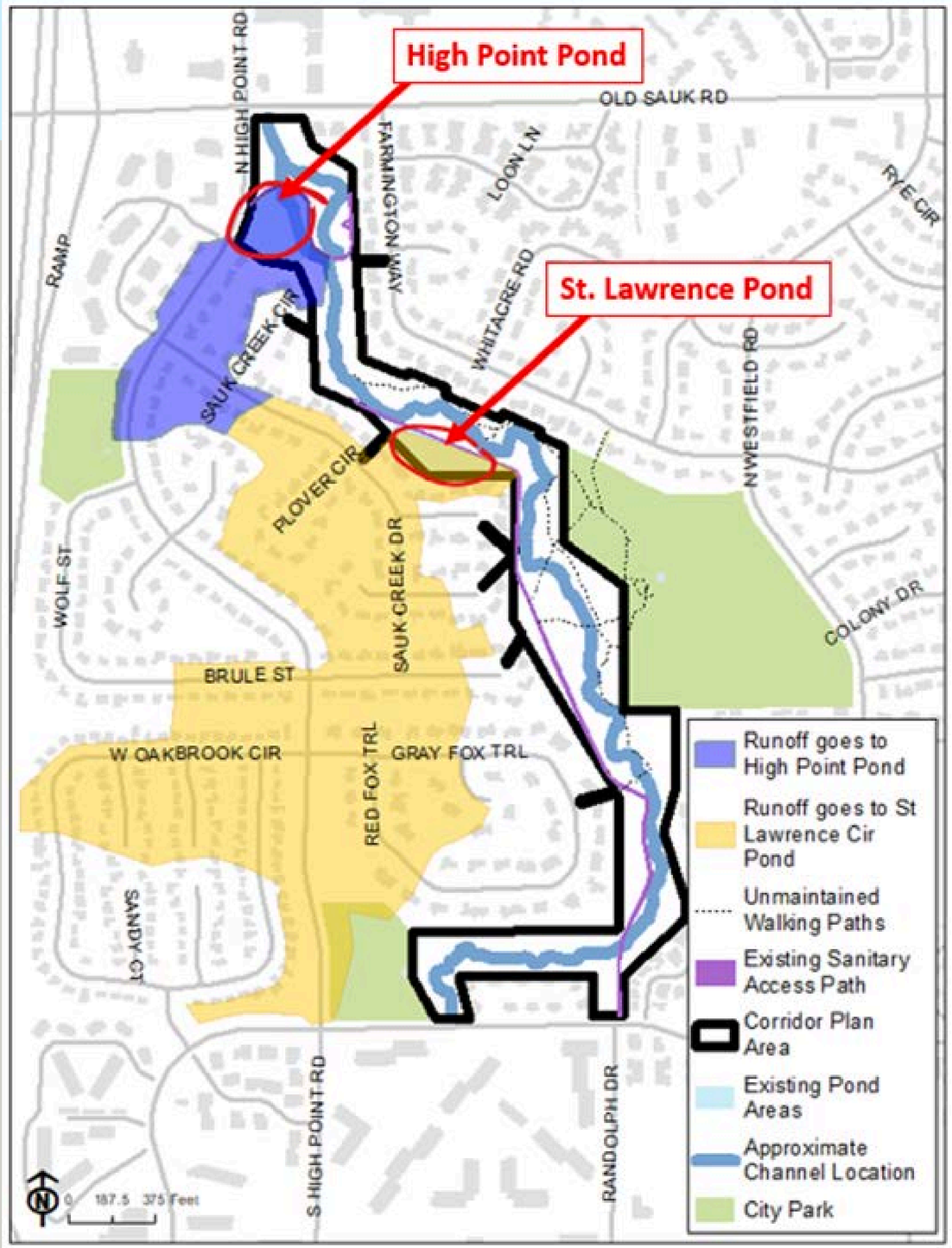
Eroded out soil beneath tree, eventually tree fell down

Looking Downstream at blockage

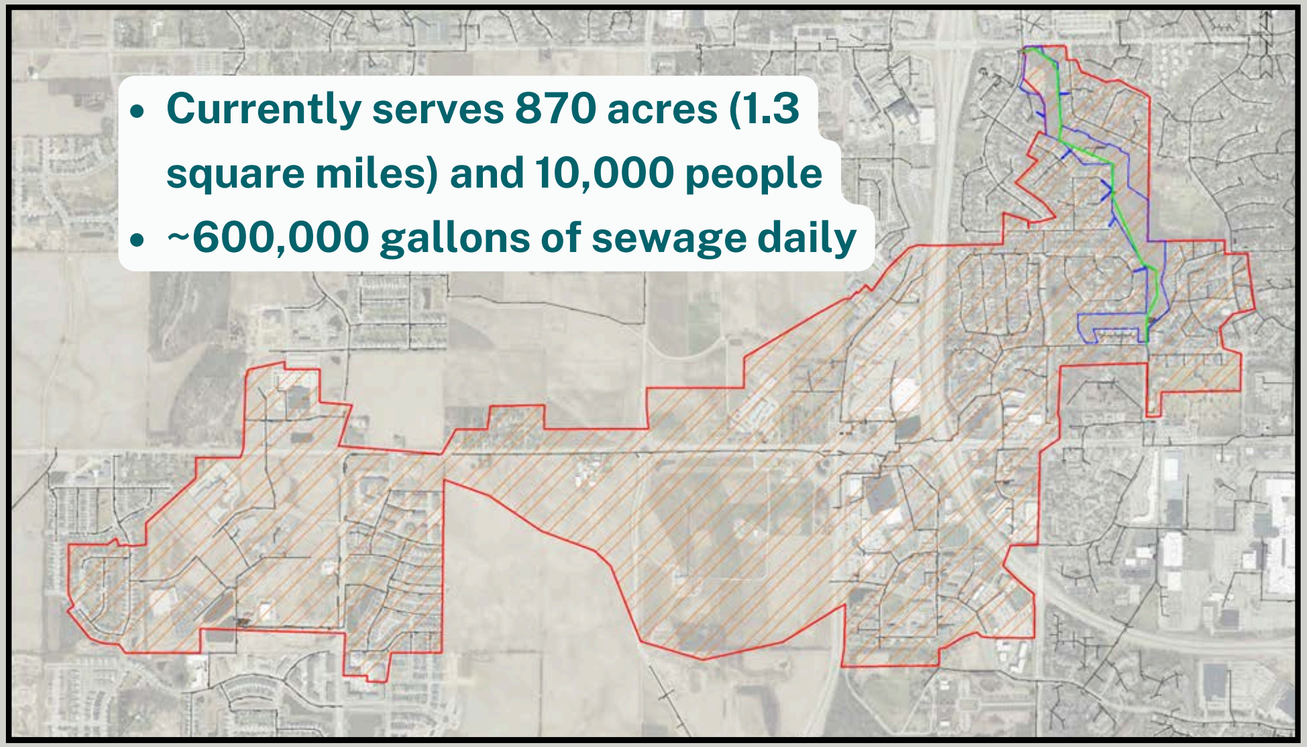
Looking Upstream

Pond Condition and Goals

- Ponds built in 1980's/1990's to meet stormwater development ordinances of the time: Detention of 10% annual chance storm, 10-year storm
  - Today's standard is the 0.5% chance storm, 200-year storm
- Ponds are undersized and only capture a small amount of sediment
  - St. Lawrence Pond = 0.5% of sediment
  - High Point Pond = 7% of sediment
- Goal: Retrofit ponds to meet today's best stormwater management practices
  - Improve infiltration and maintainability



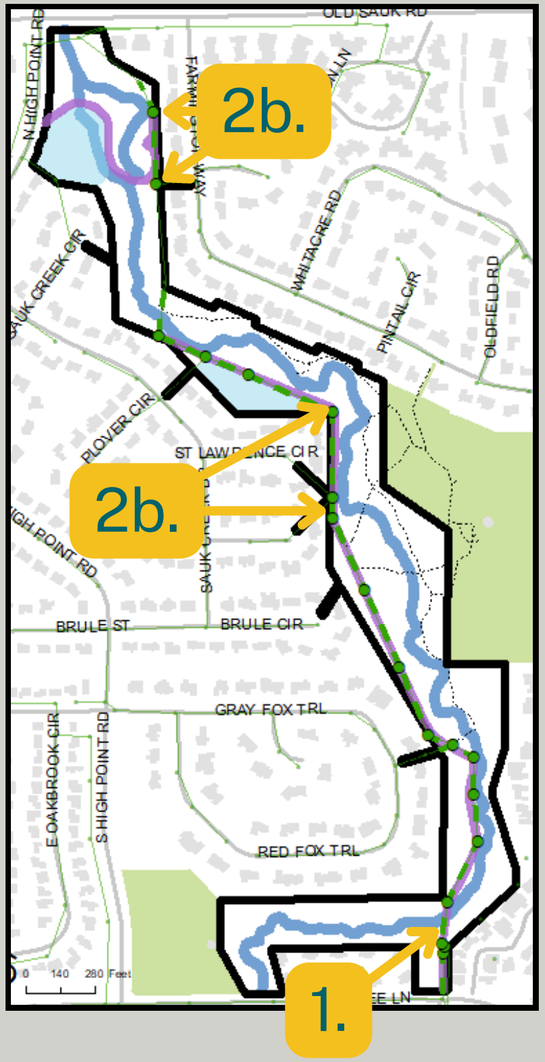
Existing Maintenance - Sanitary



Vactor Truck used to clean sewer and address emergency back-ups

- Clean and televise 21" regional sanitary sewer main that runs north-south thru gwy
  - Prevents back-ups
- Functional access paths allows quick response during emergencies
  - Important to be able to respond quickly (~25,000 gallons of sewage an hour), and in wet conditions

Existing Maintenance - Sanitary



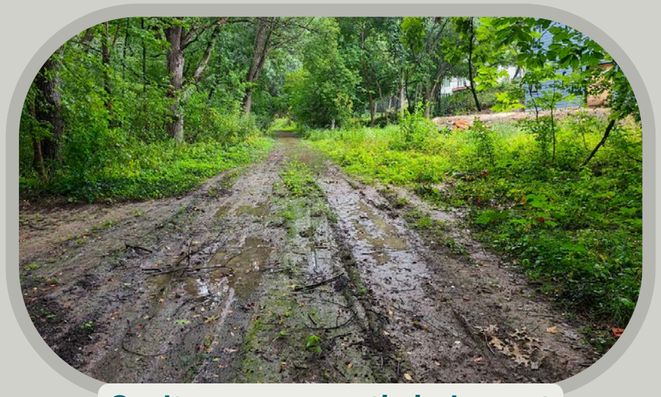
Current challenges - Sanitary Access Path

1. Crossing near Tree Lane and Randolph Dr failed. Currently takes a dedicated crew 2 days to create/disassemble a crossing suitable for Vactor that can only be used during dry weather
2. Sanitary access paths built in 2010's used old standards that are no longer used
   a. 6" of topsoil placed on top of gravel path. Vactors sink into topsoil and rut paths or can get stuck when there's moisture in soil (Vactor's weigh >70,000lb)
   b. Turf grass, installed where path is near property line, is slippery when wet or dewy

Challenges compound during emergencies that often happen during wet weather when infiltration and inflow can overwhelm sanitary sewer and lead to overflows or back-ups

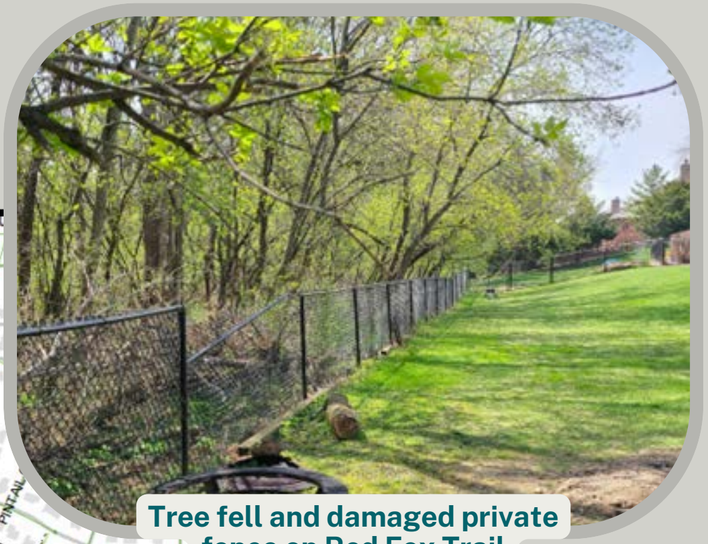
1- Failed crossing of Sanitary access path near Randolph Dr and Tree Ln

2 - Sanitary access path directly behind adjacent private property



Sanitary access path during wet conditions

Existing Maintenance - Trees



Tree fell and damaged private fence on Red Fox Trail

Heat map of tree removal requests since 2018

Fallen tree impacts adjacent tree behind private property

- City responds to tree removal requests from adjacent residents as quickly as possible
  - Over 40 requests in Sauk Creek since 2018
  - Often delayed due to limited access, or wet conditions
- Access is currently limited to existing sanitary access paths (on map in purple)

Maintenance Plan - 10' wide access paths

A goal of the plan is to provide additional access paths along the channel. Paths provide:

1. Construction access for bank stabilization
2. Improved response time (emergencies, and general maintenance requests)
3. Recreational opportunities
4. Reduced costs and impacts to surrounding vegetation by allowing for broader tree removal equipment and techniques
5. More proactive maintenance approach vs reactive

Heritage Prairie Gwy, Gravel,~7 years post path construction

Sauk Creek Gwy, Existing sanitary access path ~12 years post path construction

Wexford Park, nearby example of ~10' wide paths that wind through woods. City is *not* proposing woodchips as a cover for the paths in the Sauk Creek Greenway

Private Use of Corridor

An element that complicates proposed improvements to the corridor is the widespread private use of the corridor. >18 people maintain their yards into the public corridor via mowing to turf. Additionally, there were >28 gardens, fences, landscaping, steps, benches, and other improvements identified in the corridor in the 2022 topographic survey.

Private use makes improvements within the corridor seem “closer” to their properties.

Mowed lawn, and recent disturbance with sculpture within greenway

Mowed area with landscaping, steps, and sculptures inside greenway

“PRIVATE RESIDENCE” sign inside the corridor along one of the unmaintained walking paths (removed at request of City in 2022)

Patios, stepping stones, benches, landscaping inside greenway

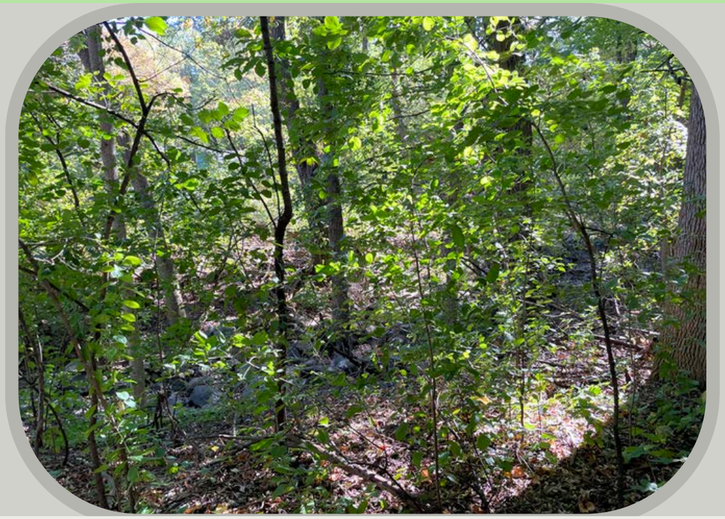
Mowed lawn, bench and landscaping within greenway

Ecological Threats to the Sauk Creek Greenway

Heartland Ecological Group's ecological assessment identified several ecological threats to the greenway. These include:

- Replacement of oaks
  - Oaks are in decline
  - Lack of oak regeneration --> fewer oaks in future canopy
- Invasive species
  - Suppress native plant growth and lead to lower biodiversity
- Land use and encroachments
  - Suppress native plant growth
  - Introduce invasive species to the greenway
  - Add nutrients and organic matter to downstream habitat
- Erosion
  - May destabilize trees
  - Loss of herbaceous groundlayer
  - Contributes sediment to downstream habitat
- Flooding and sedimentation
  - Smothering and killing trees
  - Loss of herbaceous groundlayer

Oak tree in Sauk Creek GR with roots buried under layers of sediment



Common buckthorn grows rapidly, casts dense shade, exudes a growth-suppressing chemical into the soil and produces berries that weaken and sicken birds

Non-native or invasive horticultural plants such as this lamium species may suppress woodland herbaceous plant diversity

Oak tree with exposed roots due to erosion

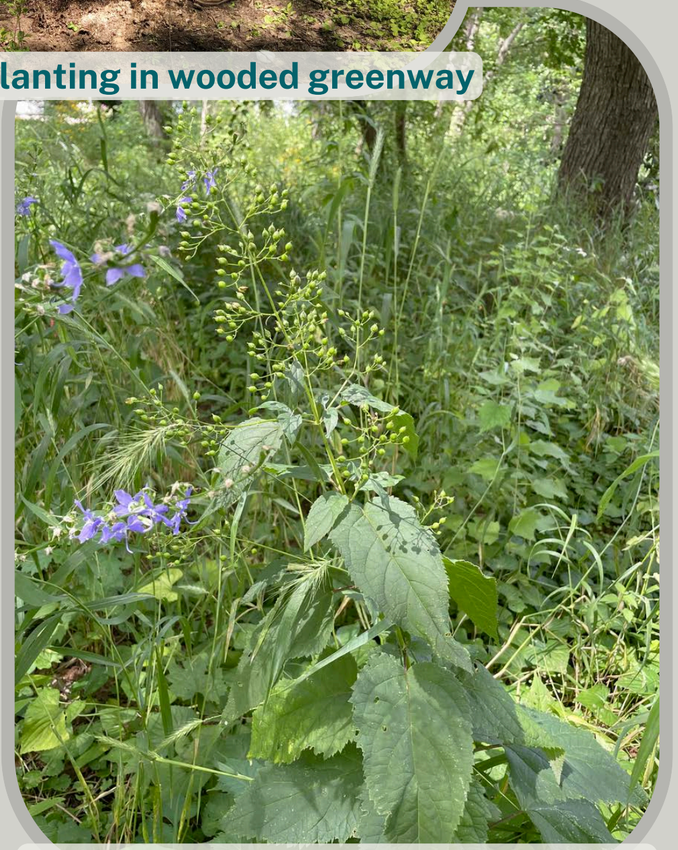
Ecological Goals

- Preserve as many mature canopy trees as possible

- Plant trees to keep oaks, hickory and other slower-growing hardwood species in future canopy

- Convert bare ground to areas that are planted with deep rooted native herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees to improve biodiversity, provide wildlife habitat and mitigate erosion

Native tree replanting in wooded greenway



Native woodland herbaceous species

Corridor Plan - Engagement Review

Public Information Meetings (PIMs)

- 6 PIMs for Corridor Plan development
- 1 previous PIM (2018)
- 3 Pheasant Branch Watershed Study meetings
- 583 meeting registrants (Corridor PIMs)

Focus Groups

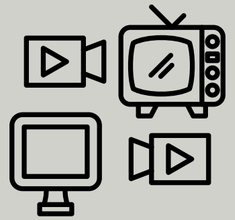
- 4 first round focus groups with 70 participants
- 5 vegetation-specific focus groups breakout rooms

West Area Plan Collaboration

- 3 open house/public meetings

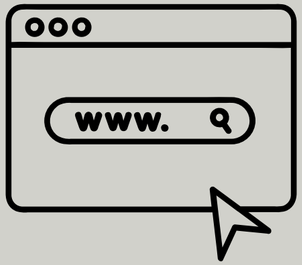
Snail Mail

- 29,879 postcards sent



Media Presence

- 8 news interviews



Online Engagement

- Custom webpage with subpages on main topics (water, land and people)
- 7,110 webpage views (as of 11/22/24)
- 147 people subscribed to receive email updates
- Sauk Creek Greenway Walk and Talk video to describe project

Requests for Feedback

- 27 in-meeting polling questions
- 44 returned comment cards
- Goals and Values Online Survey
  - 143 participants
- Draft Corridor Plan Online Survey
  - 169 participants, 1,104 open-ended responses

Signs in Public Spaces

- 16 signs in greenway and adjacent parks
- 2 rounds of signs and fliers in libraries

Staff Resources

- To date ~3,000 hours of City staff time has been spent on the Sauk Creek Corridor Plan project

***All outreach is additional to our typical design outreach process that will occur for each phase of design**

Sauk Creek Corridor Plan

2018-2023 - CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

- Tree inventory
- Topographic survey
- Pheasant Branch Watershed Study
- Wetland Delineations
- Ecological and Channel Assessment
- West Area Plan

2023 - ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Kick-off Meeting + Online Survey
- Focus Groups

Nov 2023

2024 - CONCEPT REFINEMENT

- Public Meeting

July 2024

2024 - DRAFT PRELIMINARY CORRIDOR PLAN

- Internal advisory group generates corridor concepts
- Public Meeting to gather feedback
  - Focus Groups to give input on vegetation

Oct 2024

2024 - DRAFT FINAL CORRIDOR PLAN

- Internal advisory group refines corridor concept
- Public Meeting + Online Survey to gather feedback
- Community Site Walk Throughs

Dec 2024

2024 - FINAL CORRIDOR PLAN & IMPLEMENTATION

- Internal advisory group finalizes corridor plan
- Public Meeting to gather feedback

January 2025

2025 - APPROVAL PROCESS

Ultimate Decision Makers

- Board of Public Works - Informational Update - January 29, 2025
- Common Council (Introduction only*) - February 11, 2025
- Board of Public Works — Entire Corridor Plan - February 12, 2025
- Common Council – Entire Corridor Plan, Final approval - March 11, 2025

7 - step plan included opportunities for input in each phase.

Internal advisory group consisted of City experts to guide plan development and included the City Forester, Parks Conservation Staff, Ecologists, Parks Planning and Operations, Landscape Architects, among others.

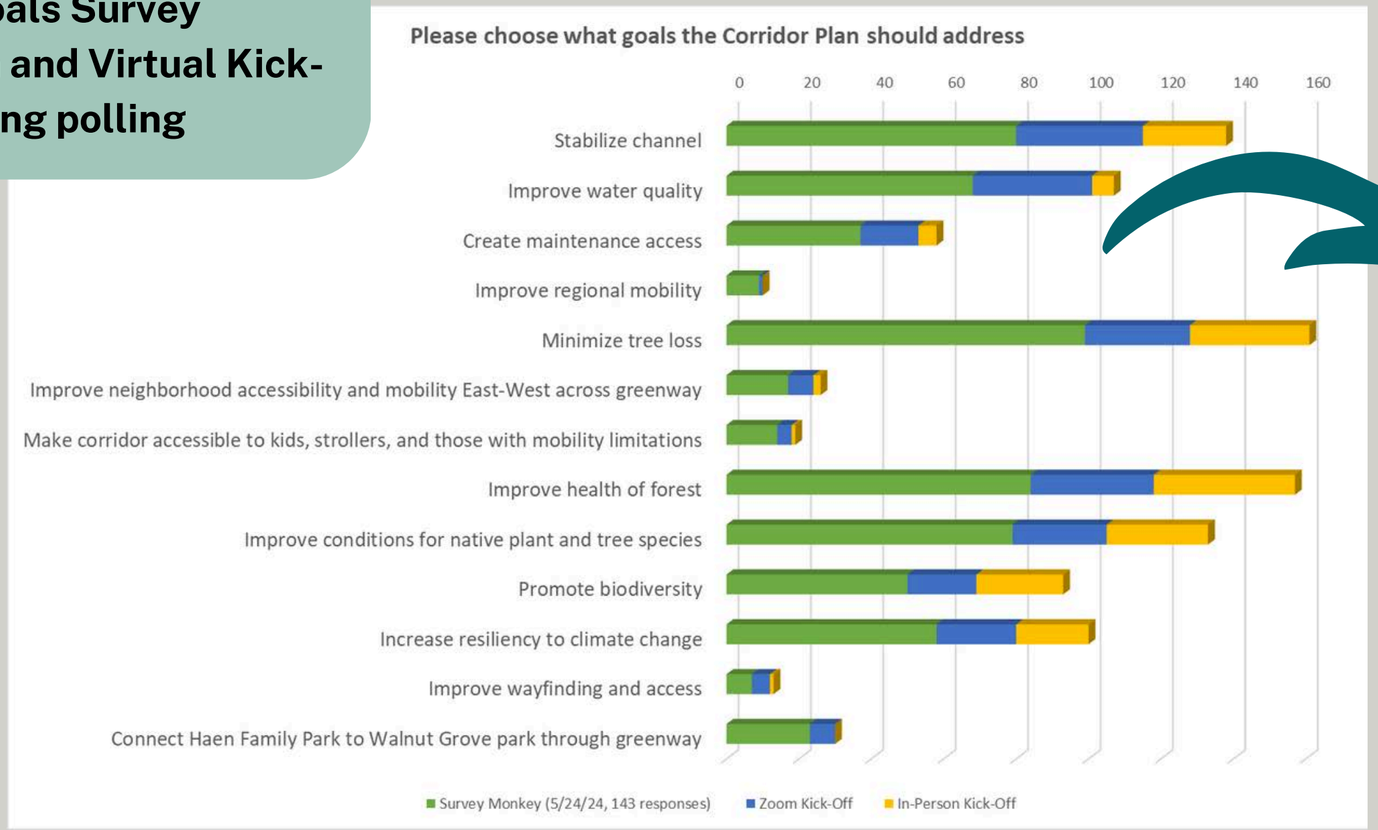
Developed using the City of Madison Racial Equity and Social Justice Public Participation Resource Guide

How Community Input Shaped the Corridor Plan

Community Goals

Community Feedback Gathered From:

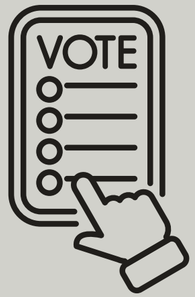
- Online Goals Survey
- In-person and Virtual Kick-Off meeting polling



Top Community Goals for Plan

1. Minimizing tree loss
2. Improve the health of the forest
3. Stabilize the channel
4. Improve conditions for native plant and tree species
5. Improve water quality
6. Increase resiliency to climate change
7. Promote biodiversity
8. Create Maintenance Access

How Community Input Shaped the Corridor Plan
Initial Public Meetings



Meeting Details - Meetings 2-4

- Goal to facilitate **community input to shape the corridor plan**
- **22 in-meeting poll questions**
- 228 community members registered

Polling Results

Gravel maintenance access path where increase access is needed

Additional riprap stabilization and maintenance access path in middle of corridor (2b)

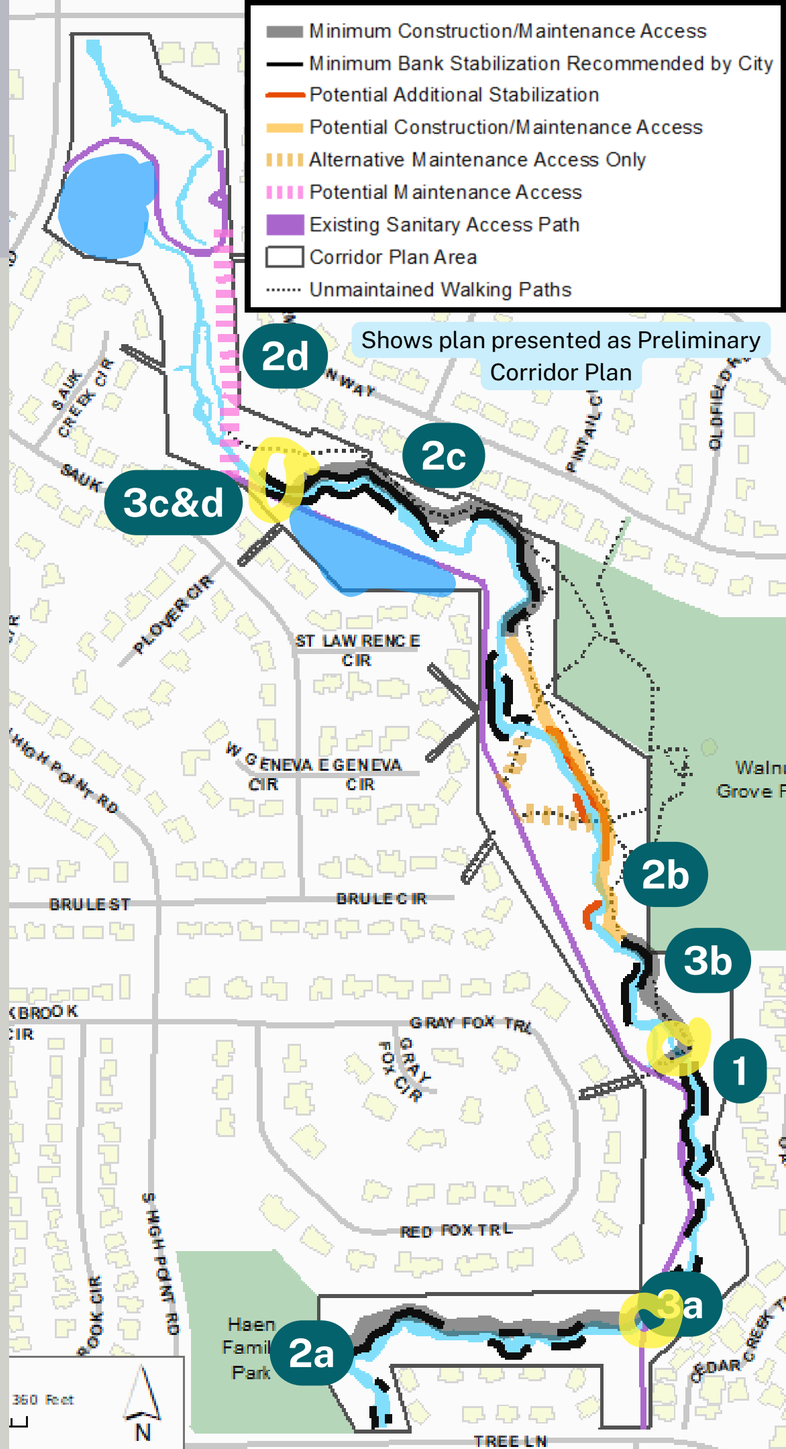
Maintenance access in upper corridor (2d)

Limited prescribed placement of boulder riprap in channel to stabilize banks

Recorded design guidance

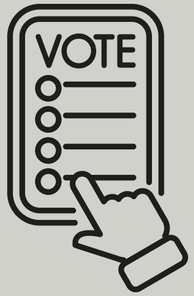
Thinning of DNR invasives species in buffer outside project area and construction access to improve ecological health of corridor

Inclusion of ecological restoration efforts



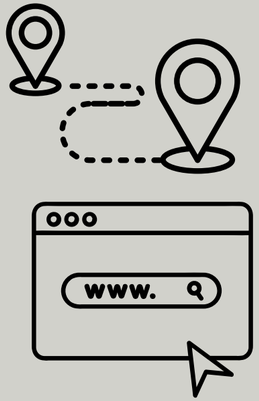
How Community Input Shaped the Corridor Plan

Draft Corridor Plan - December 4, 2024



Meeting Details

- Goal to **share draft corridor plan** and **gather input**
- **1 in-meeting poll questions**
- 73 community members registered
  - **92% lived within 1.0 mile** of the corridor
- Also completed **2 community site walk-throughs**, and had an **online survey open for >1 month** for people to share **input on draft plan**



Feedback on Proposed improvements:

Concerns about proposed 2a-2d maintenance access paths being *gravel*, and becoming a de-facto bike path

Recommendations to shift lower connection of 2b path north

Preference by some for increased access, more clearly marked edge of private property, and improved access for all users

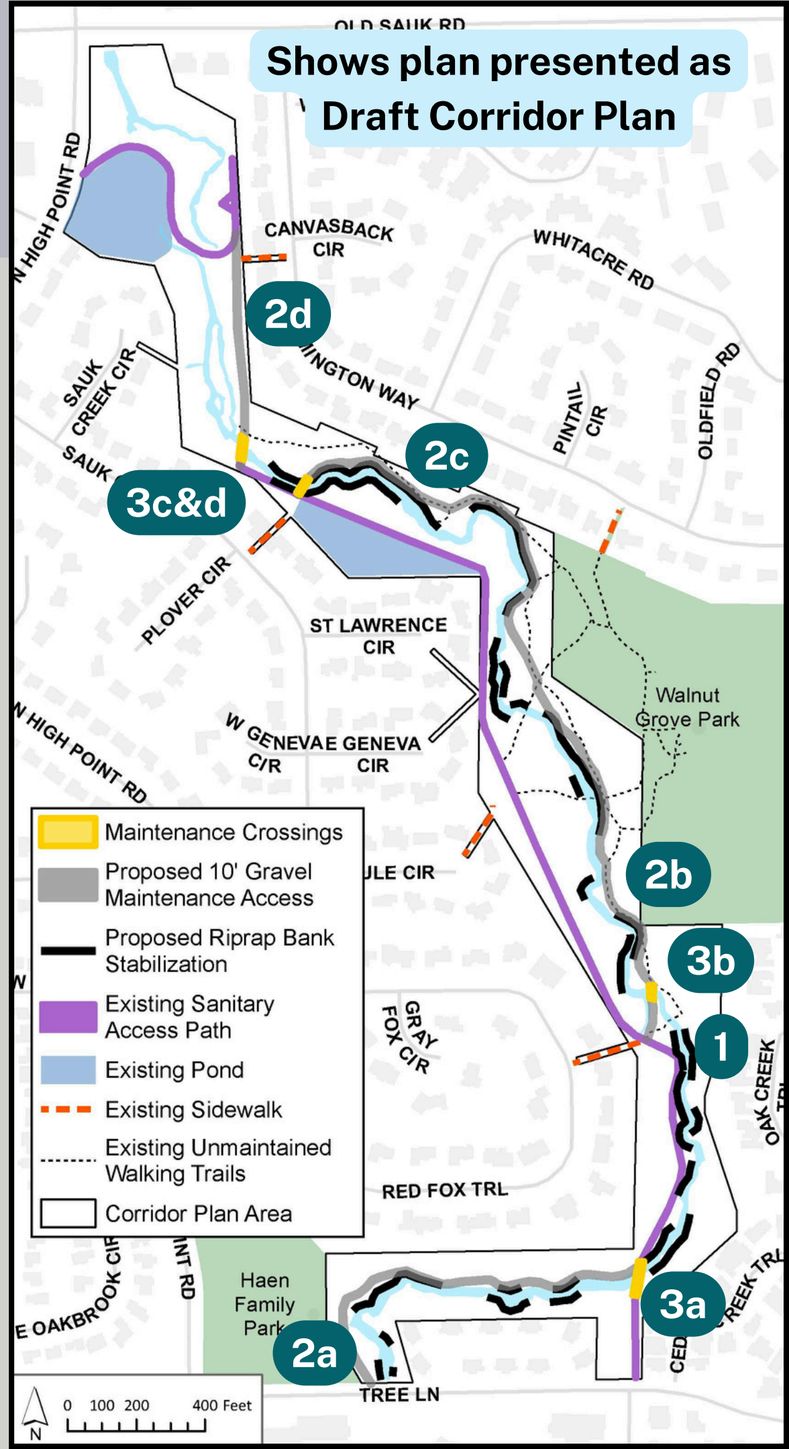
Concerns about 2c and 2d proximity to private property. Recommendation to shift 2d path west.

Requests to scale back project, or do not complete project

Significant confusion on project details in online survey responses. 33% of respondents had not viewed any information about the draft plan

Concerns about repairing existing sanitary access path with gravel

Concerns about increased use of corridor generally - impacts to private property and wildlife



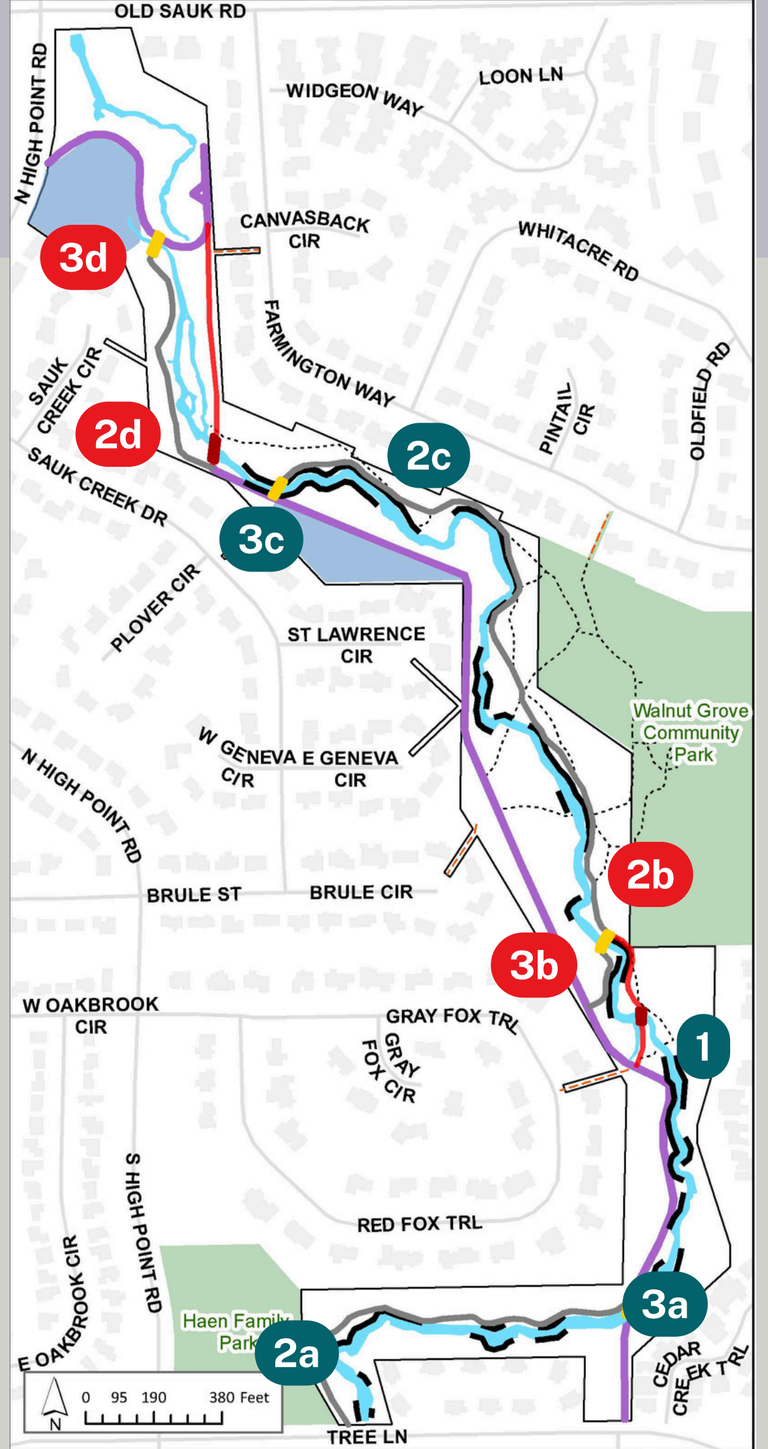
Final Corridor Plan - What's Changed

Conceptual stormwater improvements

Proposed improvements:

- 1 - proposed riprap bank stabilization
- 10' wide ~~gravel~~ maintenance access path (gravel or vegetated to be decided for each section during design phase)
  - 2a - Haen Family Park to Sanitary Access Path
  - 2b - Middle Corridor along Walnut Grove Park *Modified location based on input
  - 2c - Plover Circle to St Lawrence Circle along Farmington Way
  - 2d - Upper corridor along Farmington Way between ponds *New location based on input
- Channel crossings for maintenance access
  - 3a - Culvert crossing for sanitary access
  - 3b - Concrete ford for channel maintenance access *Modified location based on input
  - 3c - Concrete ford for channel maintenance access
  - 3d - Concrete ford for channel maintenance access *New location based on input
- Generalized goals for pond improvements
  - St Lawrence Circle Pond
  - N High Point Pond

Note: Map shows a conceptual plan and general location of proposed improvements. Final location of all improvements will be adjusted based on detailed design including minimizing grading impacts, minimizing tree impacts (per design guidance received from community during corridor plan process), and addressing additional community concerns related to detailed design development.



How Community Input Shaped the Corridor Plan

Community Goals

What the community did NOT want

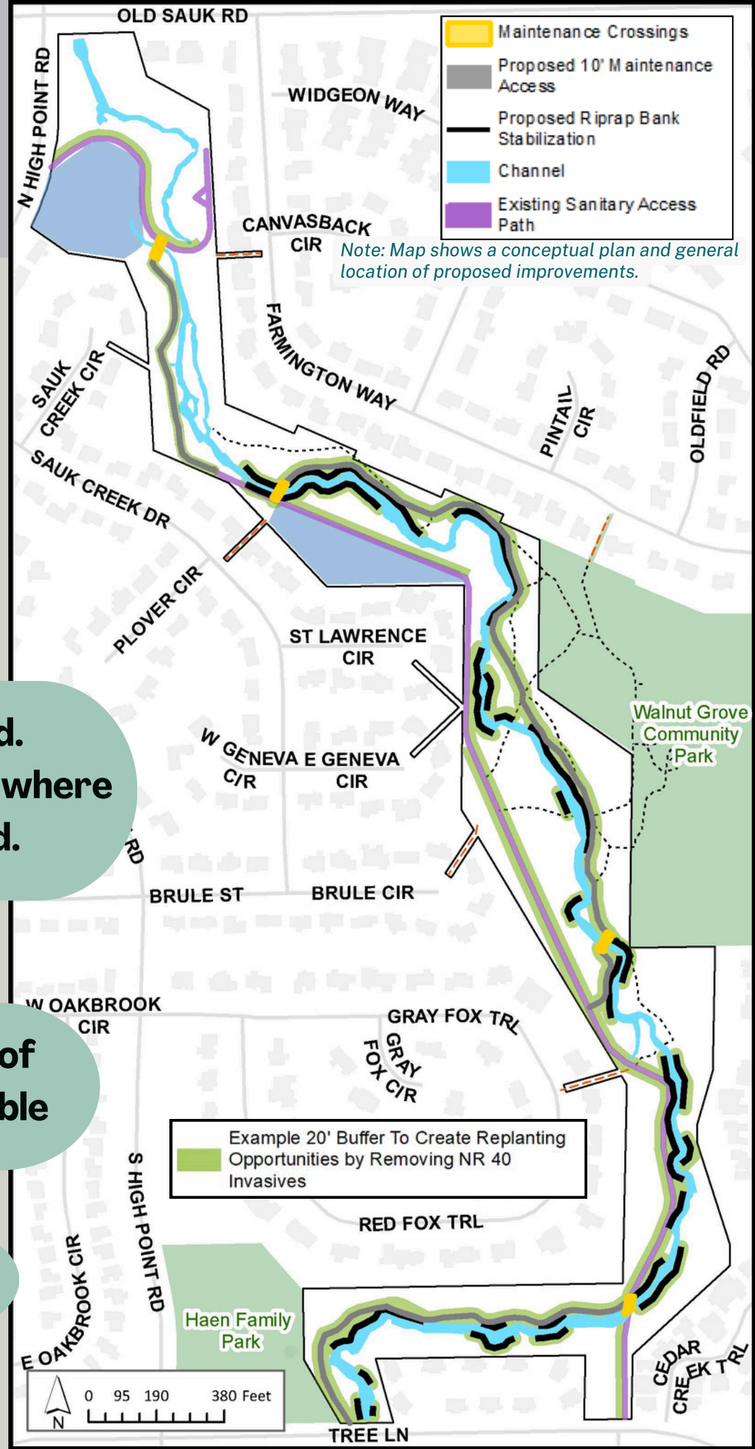
- Full engineered channel design corridor wide
- Broad project scope
- North-south multi-use path
- East-west multi-use path
- Access path along entire length of channel
- Bridges crossing channel
- Excessive tree loss

Scaled back project scope for channel improvements. Are not removing excess sedimentation on northern end

No multi-use paths included. Maintenance access paths only where increased access is needed.

Use of concrete fords instead of bridges for access where possible

Minimized tree impacts

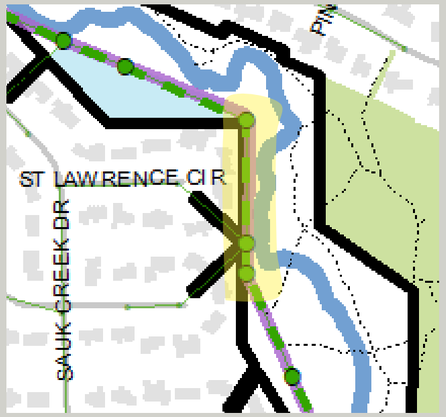


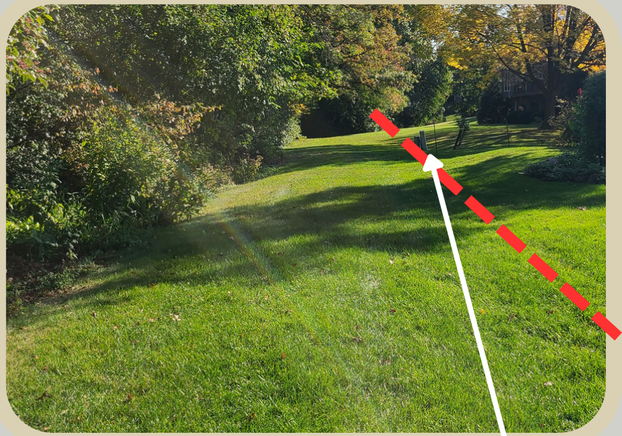
How Community Input Shaped the Corridor Plan
Construction Access/ Existing Sanitary Access Paths

- In considering maintenance needs, and construction needs, the plan shared the existing sanitary access paths will be used as construction access, and any **future repairs** of the path would be completed with gravel due to emergency access needs.
- Residents had concerns about the change where the **existing paths abut private property** along Geneva Cir. and St. Lawrence Cir.

Proposed Modifications to consider during design:

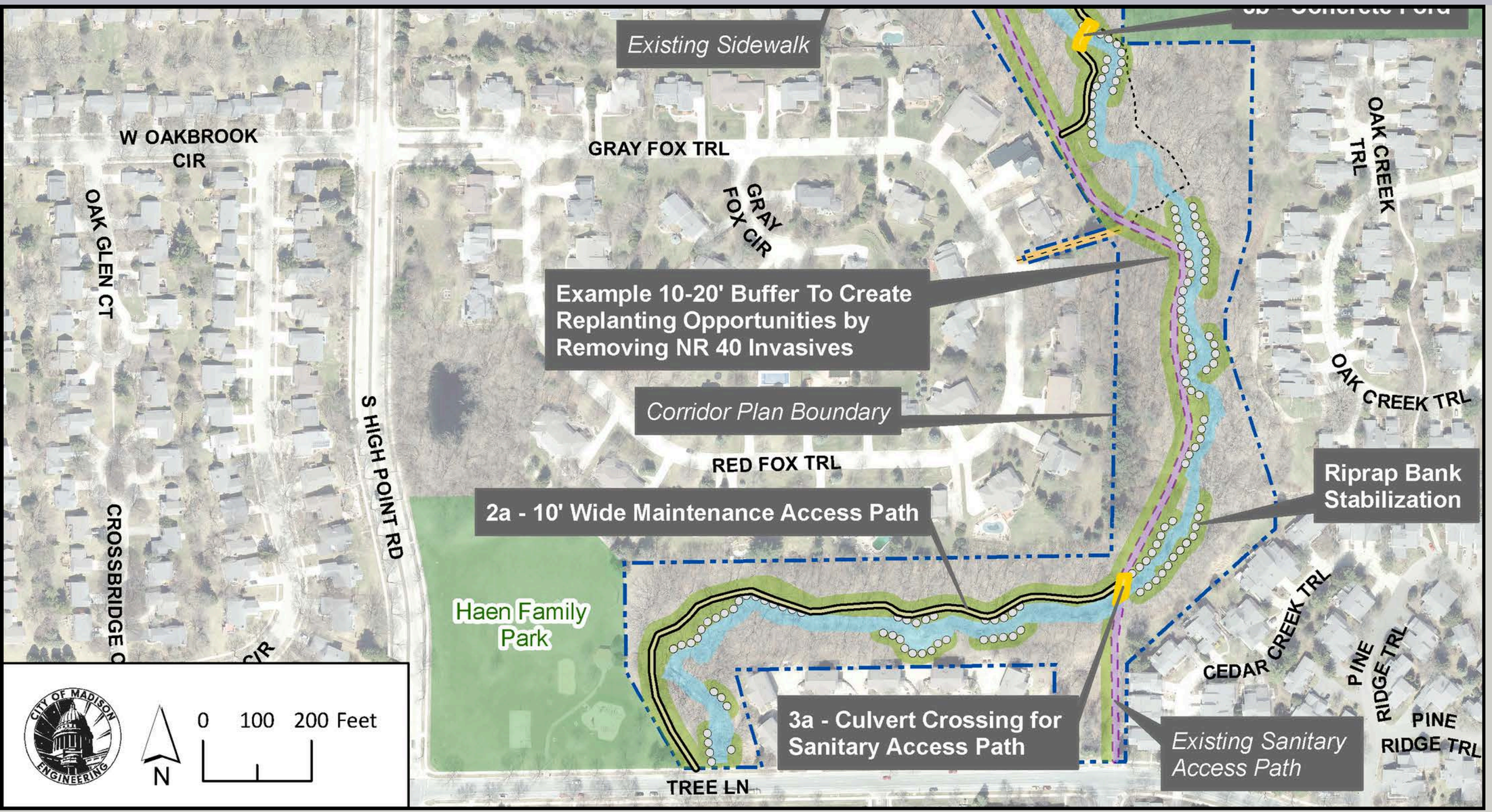
- Minimize tree impacts between western bank and the access path
- Use riprap to keep channel from migrating closer to private property - install steeper to minimize impacts
- Investigate impact of shifting the channel and/or sanitary access path east (balancing tree impacts with path location)
- Investigate ways to install riprap from within the channel behind St. Lawrence Cir and Geneva Cir to minimize disturbance to the sanitary access path to the amount practical
- If desired, City can provide additional guidance about native plantings or other visual barriers that can be installed on private property
- If desired, City can consider planting native shrubs along property line if space allows to buffer sight lines from private yards to the sanitary maintenance access path within the greenway





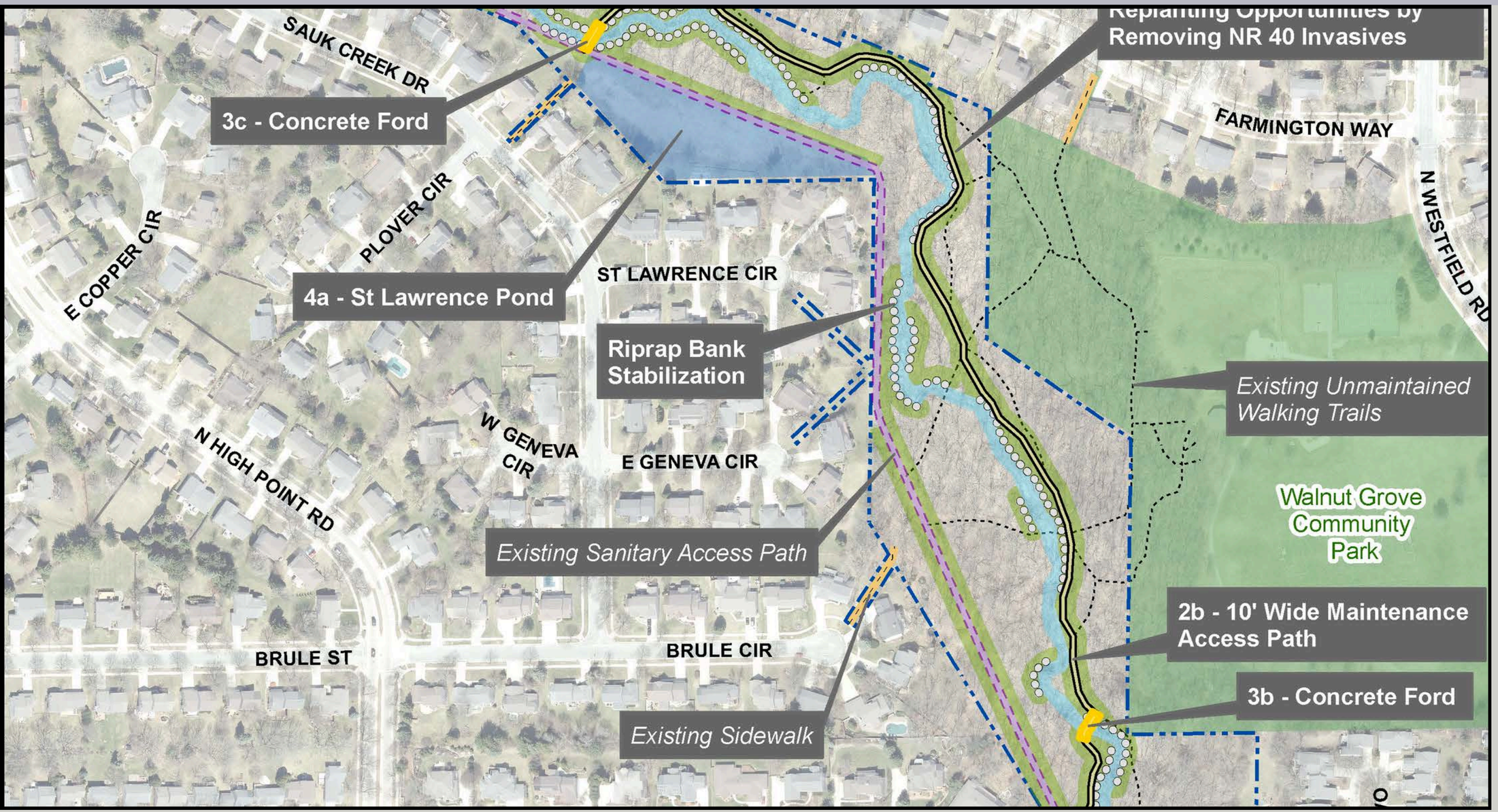
Property boundary markers installed during topographic survey to mark public property boundary

Draft Final Corridor Plan - Lower Section
Conceptual stormwater improvements



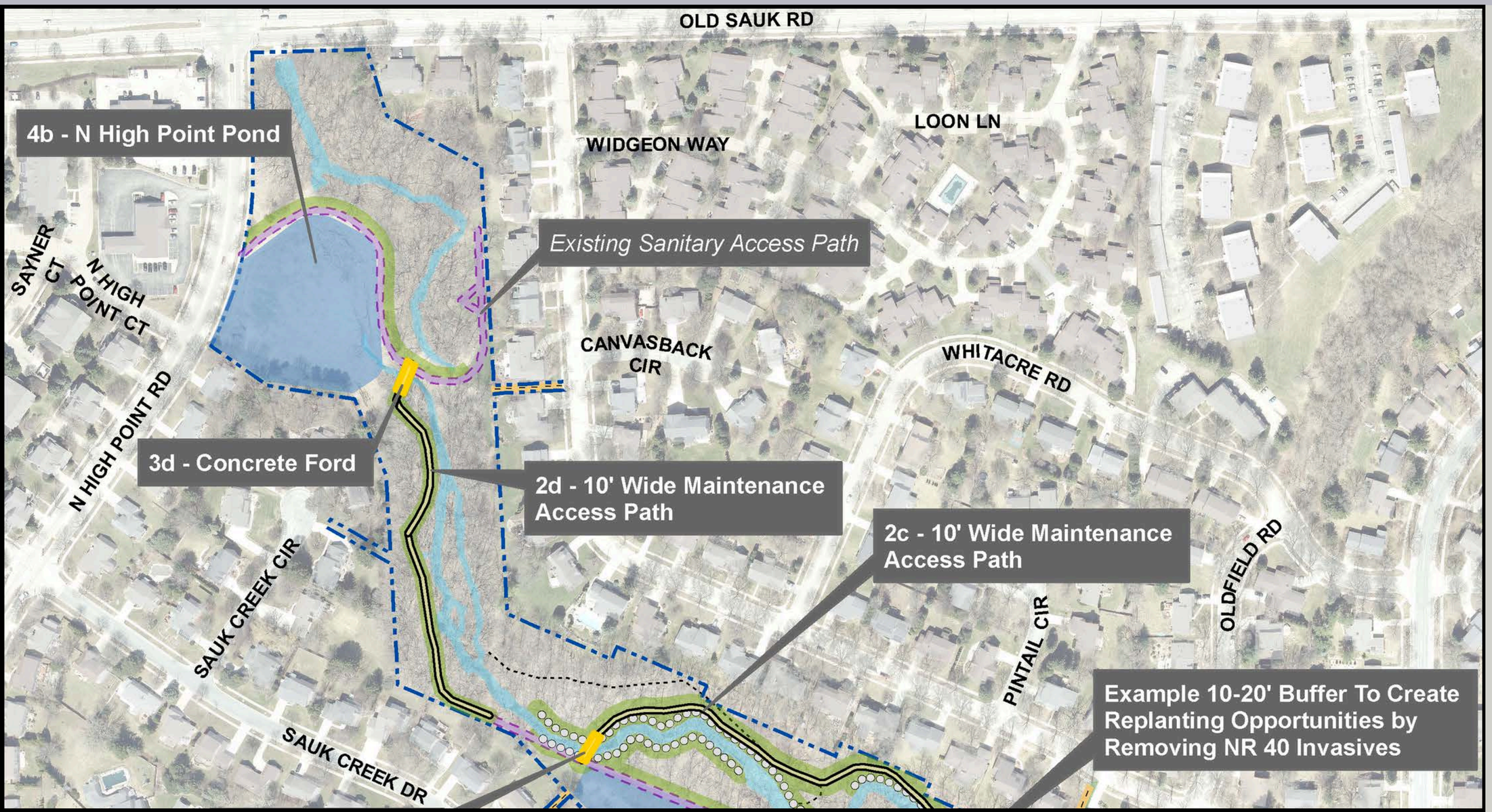
[View full Corridor Plan here]

Draft Final Corridor Plan - Middle Section
Conceptual stormwater improvements



[View full Corridor Plan here]

Draft Final Corridor Plan - Upper Section
Conceptual stormwater improvements



View full Corridor Plan here

Goals for Ecological Restoration

Goals for ecological restoration on the greenway were shaped by the ecological assessment, Internal Advisory Group, community expert feedback, contracted arborist inventories and consultations, and Engineering staff including ecologists. Based upon this feedback the following goals were identified:

1. Direct the growth of the future canopy towards native hardwood growth with an emphasis on keystone oak species

2. Preserve as many existing mature canopy trees as possible

3. Direct revegetation efforts towards natural communities identified in the ecological assessment

4. Create or enhance existing wildlife habitat and proceed with sensitivity towards wildlife already using the greenway

Mature healthy oaks and regenerating oaks at Sauk Creek GR

Native spring ephemeral *Anemone quinquefolia* at base of mature oak tree on Sauk Creek GR

Proposed Ecological Restoration Benefits

Ecological lift and benefits

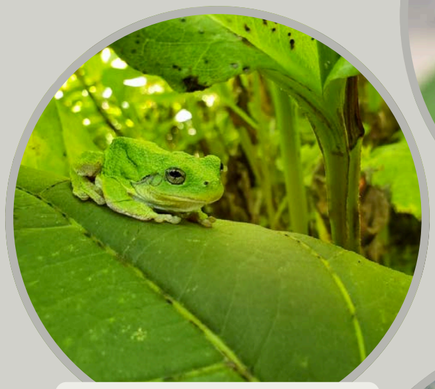
- Increased biodiversity
- Decreased invasive species
- Increase in pollinators
- Increased wildlife habitat
- Increased ability to filter pollutants
- Bio-infiltration – higher permeability
- Decreased potential for washout/erosion

Tracks at kenosha greenway

Bloodroot in Sauk Creek Gwy

Monarch caterpillar at Regent St median rain gardens

Endangered Rusty Patch Bumble Bee - South Point biobasin



Tree frog on cup plant at Grassman Ponds

Sweat bee on aromatic aster

Wild geranium in Sauk Creek Gwy

Swallowtail caterpillar at Zeier Lein

Dragonfly at Lake Mendota Drive

Fox at Linda Vista rain garden

Habitat and Wildlife Considerations

Protect and Preserve

- Preserve mature trees--esp. oaks
  - Design around
  - Monitor during construction
- Preserve dead standing or felled trees
- Preserve pockets of native herbaceous or shrub species
- Consult wildlife biologists
  - Use citizen science/resident wildlife observations
- Relocate herptiles if necessary/possible

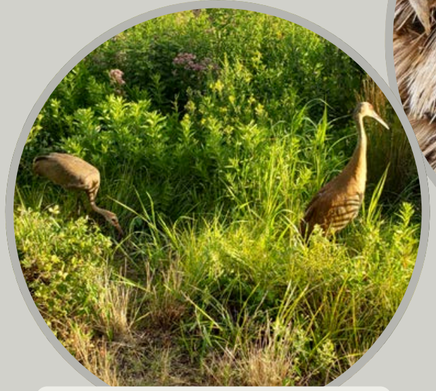
Enhance and Restore

- Restore native trees, shrubs and herbaceous species to enhance diversity using natural communities as guidelines
- Control invasive species, esp. shrubs/saplings that outcompete keystone species
- Provide a variety of resources--wetland species near channel, upland plants on higher ground, pockets of shade and light, early, mid and late blooming plants

Wild turkey nesting on stormwater pond

Tiger swallowtail butterfly on Joe Pye weed

Grasshopper utilizing native liatris



Sandhill cranes utilizing an urban rain garden

Endangered Rusty Patch Bumble Bee - South Point biobasin

Turtle at Ashworth Dr pond

Downy woodpecker utilizing native purple Angelica

Fox at Linda Vista rain garden

Community's High-Level Values and Goals

Large concern about threats identified in Ecological Assessment -
Invasive Species, Erosion, Replacement of Oaks, Flooding and Sedimentation from the channel

Minimize impacts to trees

Improve health of forest and conditions for native plant and tree species. Specifically concern about protecting existing oaks, and replanting new oaks

Stabilize channel and improve downstream water quality

Increase resiliency to climate change

Wildlife concerns

Important that the City have access to remove dead/down trees

Important that the City have access to remove dead/down trees

- Providing maintenance/construction access in more areas, especially where bank stabilization is proposed
- Siting maintenance access along areas with frequent tree removal requests
- Offering options for improved maintenance access along property lines in the southern East-West section

Ecological Assessment Threats:

- Thinning invasive species within 10-20' of project area to protect restored areas from adjacent invasives
- Replanting with native herbaceous and shrub species suitable in wooded areas
- Creating light openings and planting new oaks
- Stabilizing channel to reduce downstream sedimentation

How Community's High Level Values and Goals Shaped the Plan

Improve health of forest and conditions for native plant and tree species

- Thinning canopy crowding around mature oaks
- Thinning buckthorn to reduce negative impacts to birds and negative impacts to the soil from its allelopathic chemicals
- Replanting oaks and other native trees, native shrub layer and native woodland wildflowers, grasses and sedges
- Controlling invasive herbaceous species like garlic mustard, Dame's rocket, burdock
- Monitoring and planning for oak wilt impacts

Stabilize channel and improve downstream water quality

-Stabilizing banks most susceptible to erosion with boulders (riprap)

-Pond improvement goals will increase stormwater treatment, infiltration, and maintenance

-Expanding native groundcover to encourage additional infiltration within the corridor

How Community's High Level Values and Goals Shaped the Plan

Minimize impacts to trees

- Ecological restoration to promote new generation of forest
-Limiting channel stabilization to spot treatments instead a full-channel stabilization project
- Utilizing existing access paths where possible
-Completing detailed design to minimize impacts to healthy, native trees following the design guidance agreed to by the Community.
- Stabilizing channel with riprap as opposed to alternative options that require additional grading
- Hiring an arborist to assist during design phases & construction

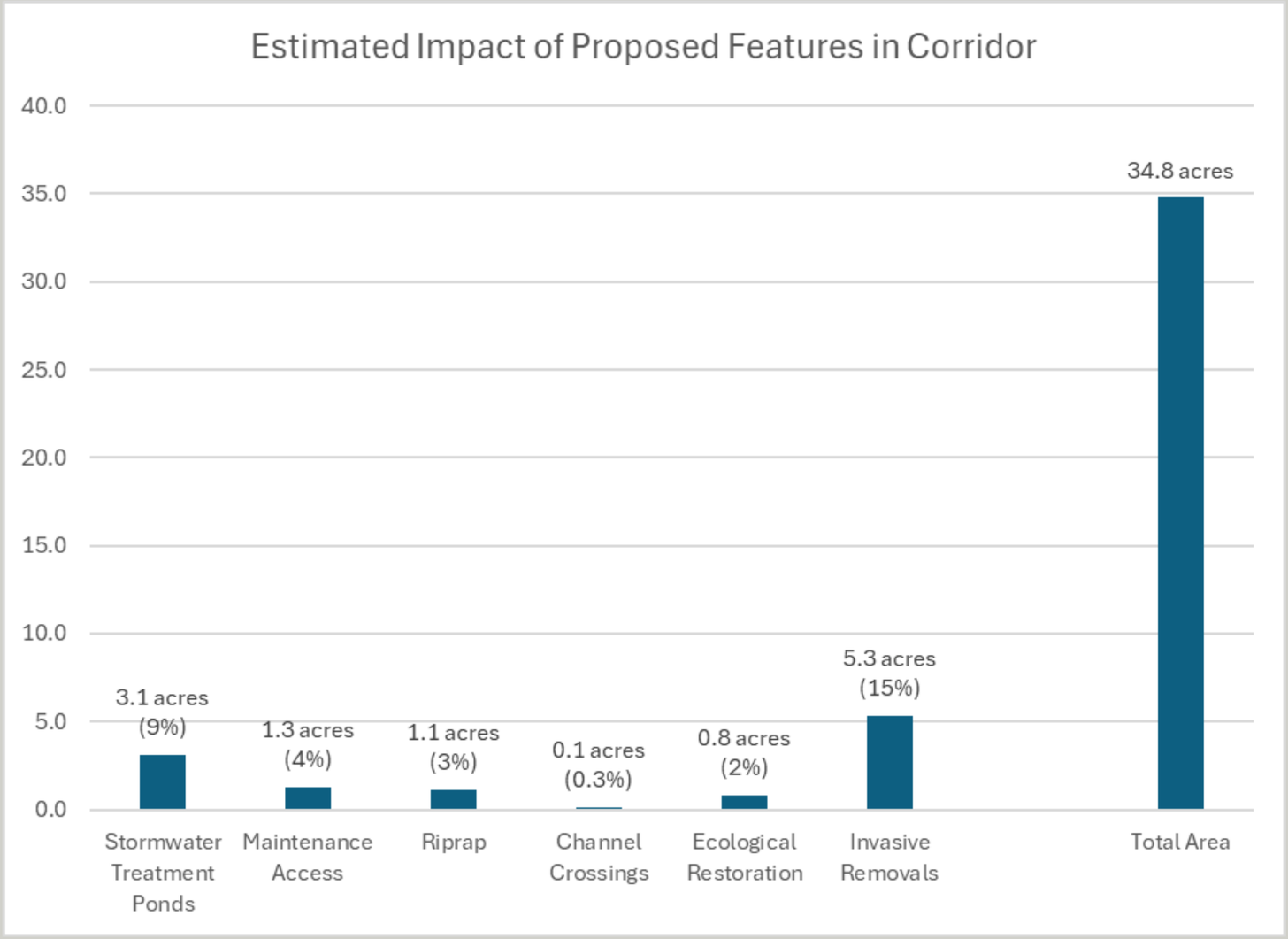
Increase resiliency to climate change

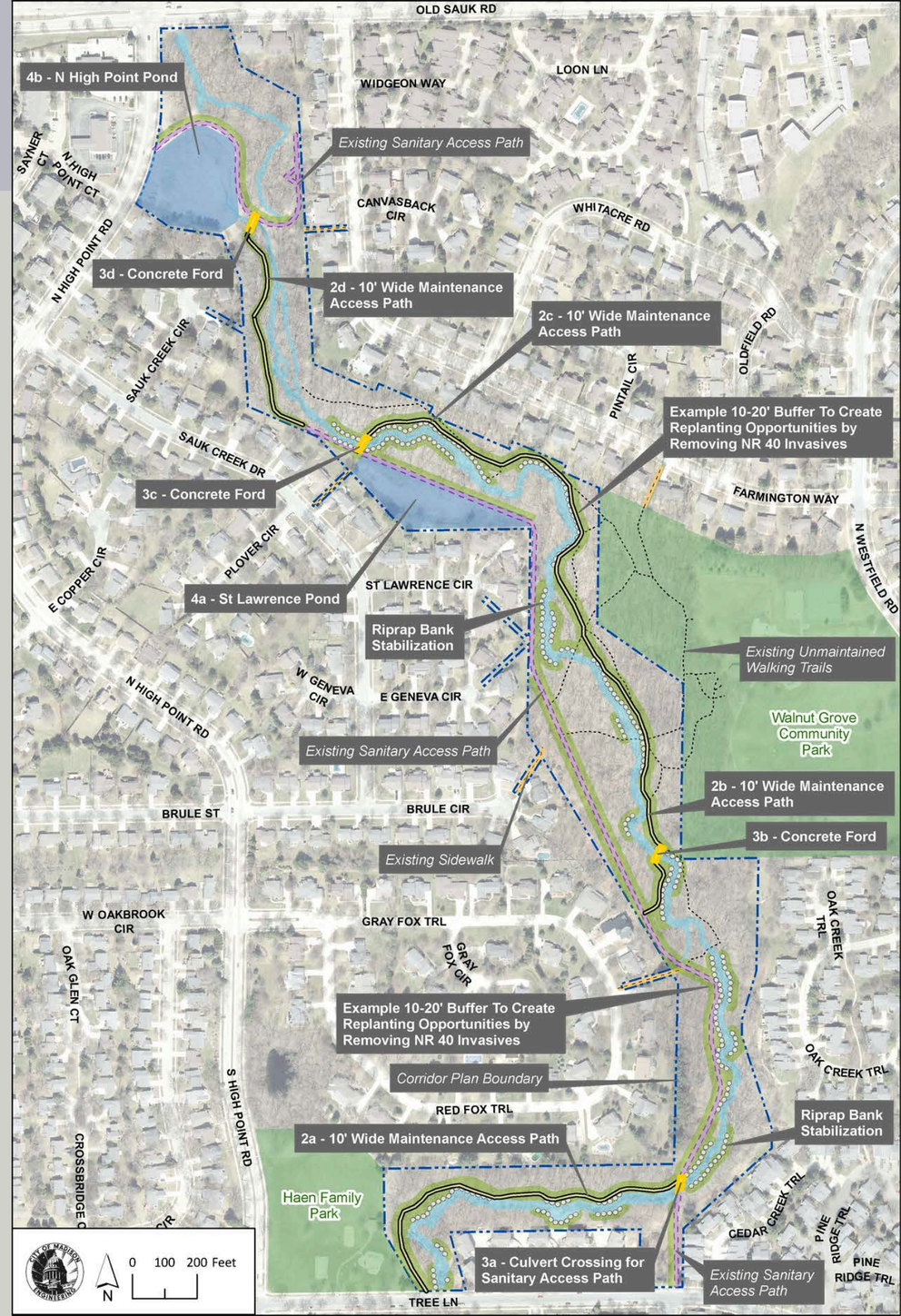
-Improving conditions for existing oaks and hickories that are stressed in changing climate
-Reducing impact on canopy with projects by minimizing channel restoration areas
-Stabilizing channel and improving ground cover will reduce erosion during larger storm events
-Improving access to the sanitary sewer to reduce the risk of back-ups impacting adjacent homes or the greenway

Wildlife concerns

-Improving habitat offerings with appropriate ecological restoration
-Collecting wildlife sightings via iNaturalist data, eBird to improve species specific responses
-Timing construction to avoid nestingseasons whenever possible
-Evaluating the potential of herptile relocation efforts for turtles, frogs, and salamanders before construction
-Working with UW Urban Canid lab to track fox and coyote denning in area

Estimated Impacts





Stormwater Utility Funding

- **Not** funded from property taxes, which funds the General Fund
- All stormwater related improvements are funded through a charge on your monthly municipal services bill called “stormwater”.
- The average single family house pays **$12-$13/month** (2025 numbers) which is used to fund **ALL the operations of the entire stormwater sewer system as well as funding capital projects.**
- To date, the project has spent $162,800 on consultants, and $156,000 of staff payroll.

ACCOUNT NUMBER [redacted]	CUSTOMER NUMBER [redacted]			BILL NUMBER [redacted]
LANDFILL	**RATES WENT INTO EFFECT 06/01/2024**			
Landfill Remediation				$0.50
SEWER	**RATES WENT INTO EFFECT 06/01/2024**			(608) 266-4751
City Sewer Demand 5/8" Meter				$8.51
MMSD Trtmnt Demand 5/8" Meter				$7.93
City Sewer Service	1,772	gallons at	0.001368	$2.42
MMSD Treatment Service	1,772	gallons at	0.003310	$5.87
	Sewer Sub Total			$24.73
SPECIAL CHARGES	**RATES WENT INTO EFFECT 01/01/2025**			(608) 243-5899
Urban Forestry-Residential				$7.56
Resource Recovery				$3.56
	Special Charges Sub Total			$11.12
STORMWATER	**RATES WENT INTO EFFECT 05/01/2024**			(608) [illegible]
Stormwater Base				$2.45
Stormwater Impervious	2,231	sq. ft. at	0.003650	$8.14
Stormwater Pervious	8,607	sq. ft. at	0.000275	$2.37
	Stormwater Sub Total			$12.96
WATER	**RATES WENT INTO EFFECT 03/01/2023**			(608) 266-4641
Water Base Charge 5/8"				$14.00
Water Consumption Tier 1	1,772	gallons at	0.004600	$8.15
	Water Sub Total			$22.15
CURRENT CHARGES				$71.46

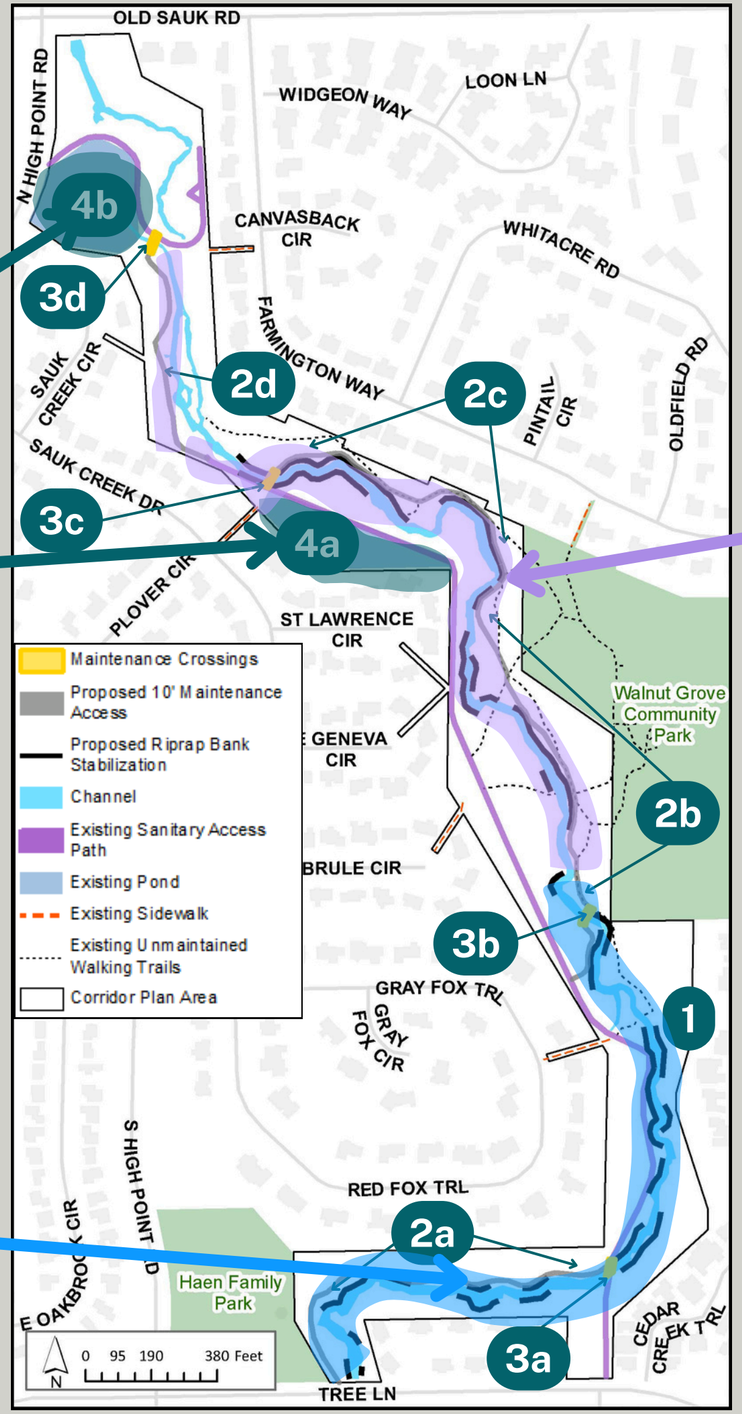
Draft Phasing of Improvements

Phase 3 - Pond improvements

Project will Begin: Date TBD
(not programmed in 6-year budget)
Design/engagement/permitting: ~1 year
Construction duration: less than 1 year, but dependent on final improvements

Priority Phase 1 -

Project will Begin: next 2-3 years
Design/engagement/permitting: ~1 year
Construction duration: less than 1 year



Priority Phase 2

Project will Begin: next 3-6 years
Design/engagement/permitting: ~1 year
Construction duration: less than 1 year

Estimates based on known priorities and best available data -- Extents of each phase and timing are subject to change

Public Use of Corridor

Multi-use paths

- The City views a multi-use path as a paved path that is maintained and within the City's transportation network.
- There are **no** proposed multi-use paths proposed with the corridor plan

Improving Wayfinding and Access

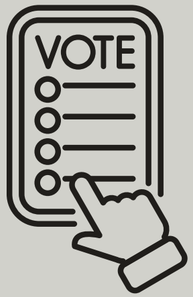
- City hopes to improve access and wayfinding by including maps of official maintenance access paths, and marking the greenway as public space at entrances
- City will look at possibilities to install educational signage to utilize greenway as outdoor classroom

Example information signage installed at rain garden

End of Presentation

Following slides show supplemental information on input received at each public meeting, and how it shaped each step of the planning process

How Community Input Shaped the Corridor Plan Concept Refinement Public Meeting - July 2024



Meeting Details

- Goal to facilitate **community input to shape the corridor plan**
- **17 in-meeting poll questions**
- 101 community members registered
  - **96% lived within 1.0 mile** of the corridor

In-Meeting Polling Feedback

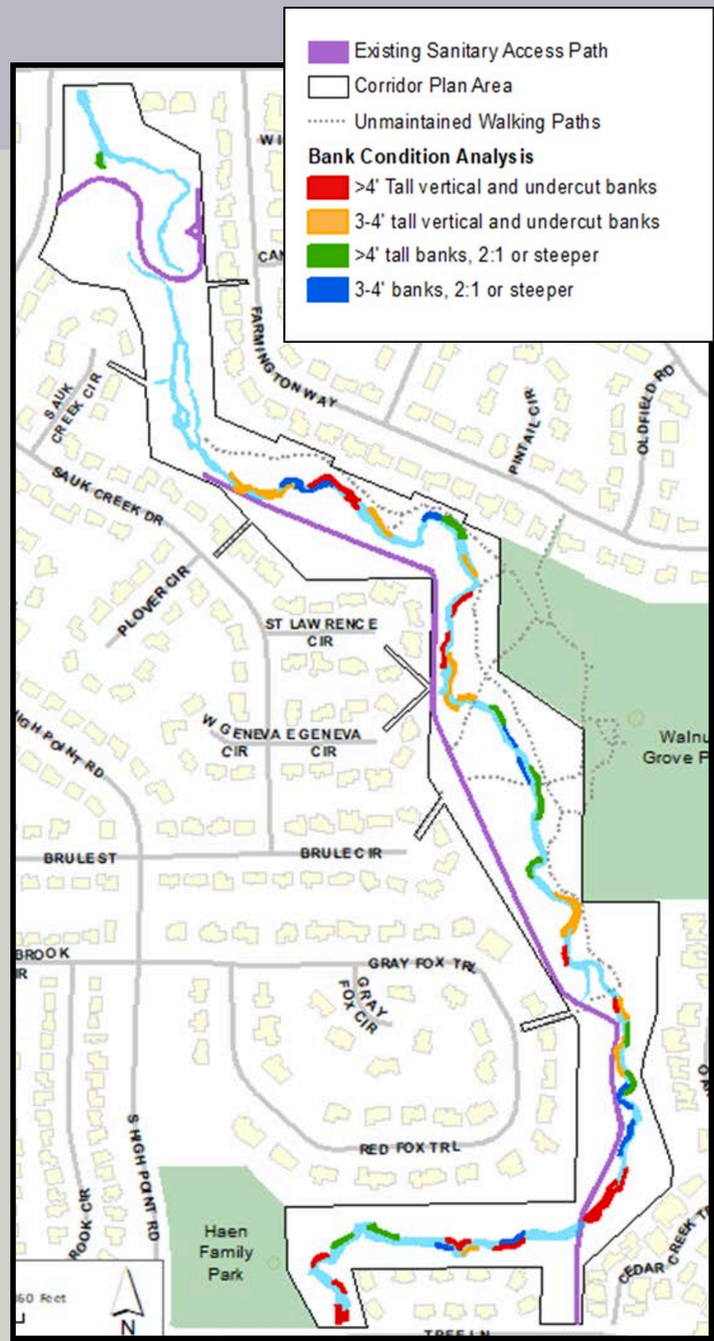
- **87% of respondents** - it is somewhat or very important to me that the City have **access** to the greenway to **remove dead/downed trees**
- **68% of respondents** - would be **OK with gravel cover** where increased access is needed
- **45% of respondents** - Begin by stabilizing **least stable banks only**
- **44% of respondents** - Begin by stabilizing **steep or vertical/undercut banks**
- **60% of respondents** - **Use boulders (riprap)** to stabilize channel
- **87% of respondents** - I am somewhat or very interested in expanding coverage and **increasing the diversity of native herbaceous species**

Resulted in

Gravel maintenance access path where increase access is needed

Limited prescribed placement of boulder riprap in channel to stabilize banks

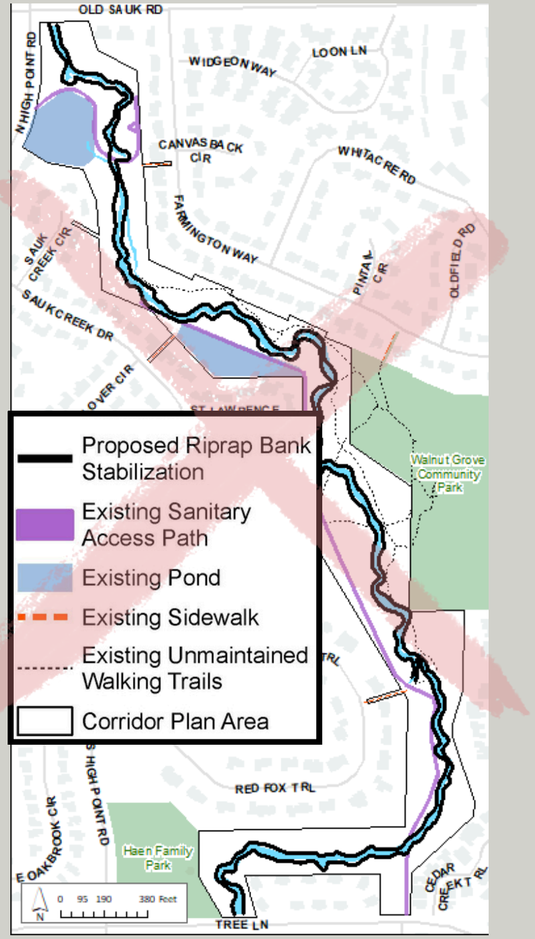
Including ecological restoration efforts



How Community Input Shaped the Corridor Plan
Concept Refinement Public Meeting - July 2024

Options offered, NOT selected with in-meeting polling

X - Stabilizing all banks in corridor

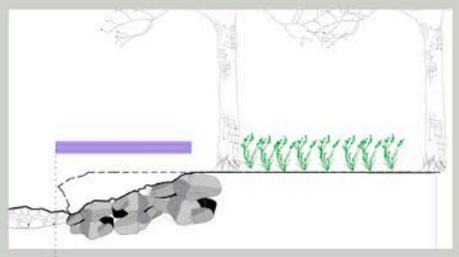


X - Stabilizing banks with soil lifts, or vegetation

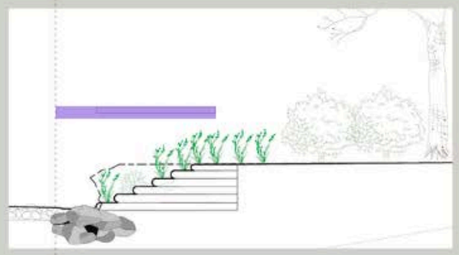
Bank Protection Options

Less grading, less adjacent impacts

- **Boulders (Riprap)**
  - More permanent
  - Less in-channel habitat
  - Challenging to manage weeds and volunteer trees that can eventually grow into riprap

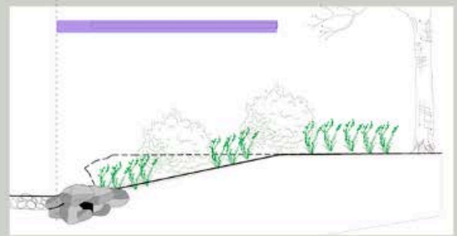


- **Boulder footer with Soil Lifts**
  - Challenging to build
  - Challenging to establish vegetation
  - Selective thinning needed adjacent to bank for light to reach vegetation
  - Most expensive
  - Medium long-term maintenance



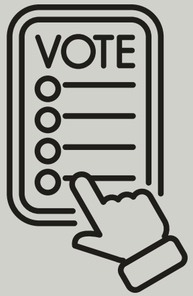
More grading, more adjacent impacts

- **Boulder footer and vegetation**
  - Challenging to establish
  - Selective thinning needed adjacent to bank for light to reach vegetation
  - Most long-term maintenance



X - Paved access paths

How Community Input Shaped the Corridor Plan
Preliminary Corridor Plan - October 22, 2024



Meeting Details

- Goal to facilitate **community input to refine the corridor plan**
- **4 in-meeting poll questions**
- 54 community members registered
  - **93% lived within 1.0 mile** of the corridor

In-Meeting Polling Feedback ⟶ Resulted in

- **75% of respondents** - Prefer or are OK with **stabilizing banks and adding maintenance access** in the **middle** of the corridor (2b)

Additional riprap stabilization and maintenance access path in middle of corridor (2b)

- **84% of respondents** - Want, or could live with **maintenance access added** to the **upper** corridor (2d)

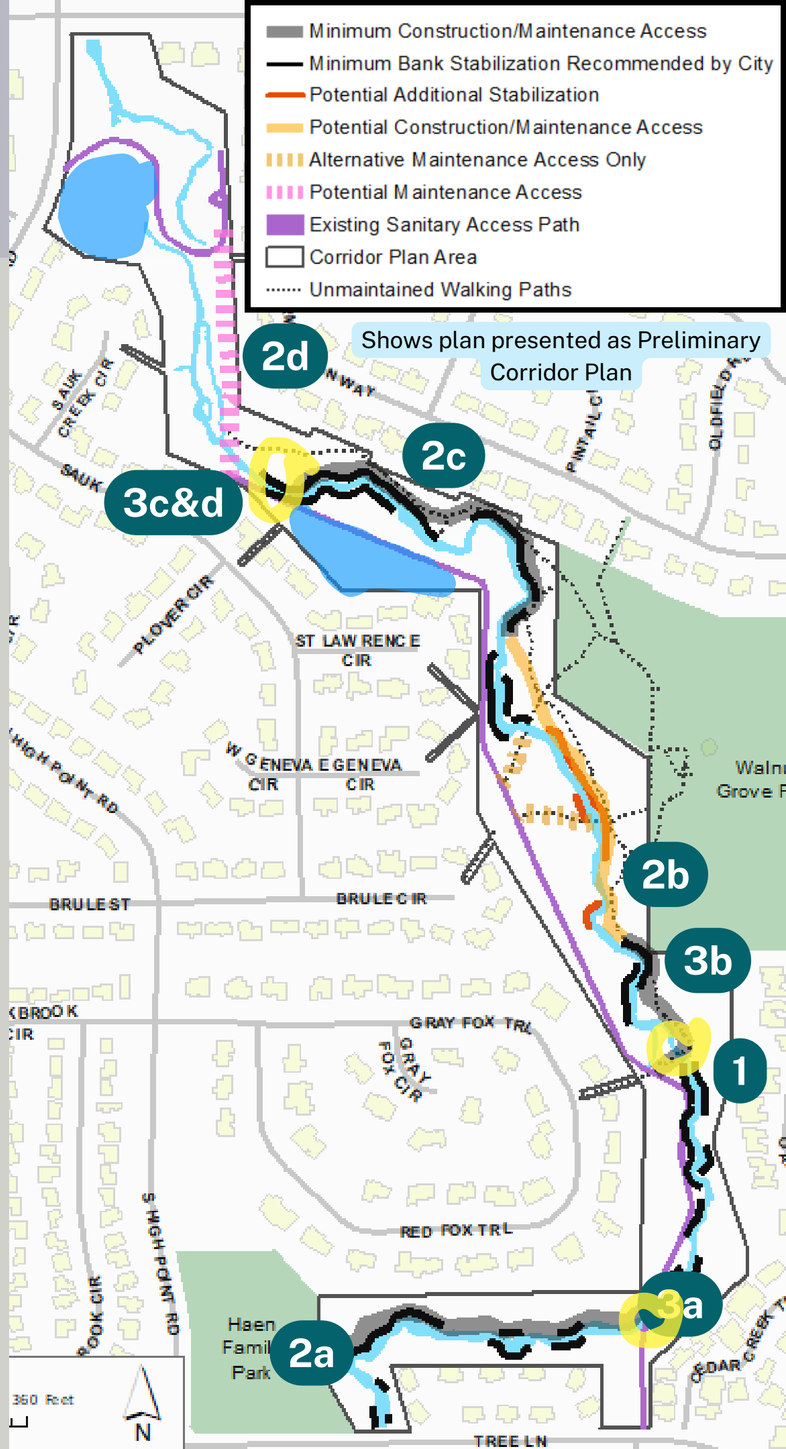
Maintenance access in upper corridor (2d)

- **85% of respondents** - Agree City should **prioritize design around the largest quantity of healthy, native trees** that are included in the natural ecological communities identified in the ecological assessment

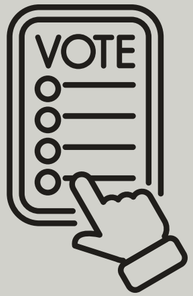
Recorded design guidance

- **80% of respondents** - **Remove all or the majority of DNR NR 40 invasive species to create tree replanting opportunities** within 10-20' of project area

Thinning of DNR invasives species in buffer outside project area to improve ecological health of corridor



How Community Input Shaped the Corridor Plan
Draft Corridor Plan - December 4, 2024



Meeting Details

- Goal to **share draft corridor plan** and **gather input**
- **1 in-meeting poll questions**
- 73 community members registered
  - **92% lived within 1.0 mile** of the corridor

In-Meeting Polling Feedback ⟶ Resulted in

- **61% of respondents - Remove all or the majority of DNR NR 40 invasive species for tree replanting opportunities** within 10-20' of sanitary access path

Thinning of DNR invasives species in buffer outside construction access area to improve ecological health of corridor (*pink area, in addition to green area voted on during previous meeting*)