

A Brief History of the City of Madison's Watershed Study Program

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Note: This presentation contains preliminary solutions that may be modified as the studies progress. See the final study report for the final proposed solutions.

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Past Approaches to Flood Management

- Projects often selected based on one or more of a variety of factors
 - Staff knowledge of site/problem
 - Resident complaints
 - Convenience
- Problems with approach
 - Not evaluated for equity
 - Not holistic


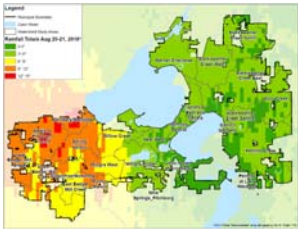


Photo courtesy John Greening
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Fundamental Questions

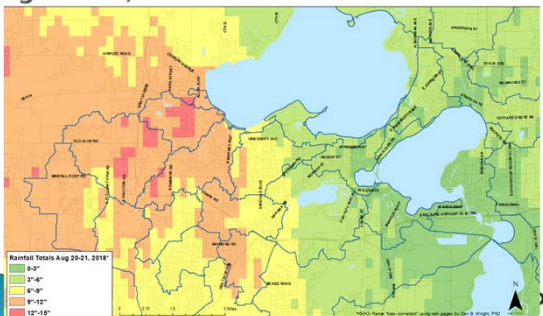
- **Why** did the City of Madison develop watershed study program?
- **How** was the watershed study program set up?
- **What** does a watershed study look like?
- What challenges did Madison encounter?



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August 20, 2018



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DISCLAIMER

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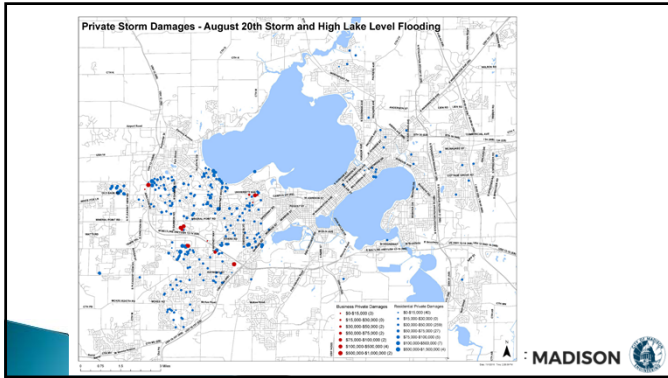
Aug 20, 2018 – Damages

- August 20th event: substantial damage
 - Public infrastructure: \$4 million
 - Private property: reported \$17.5 million, estimated \$30 million

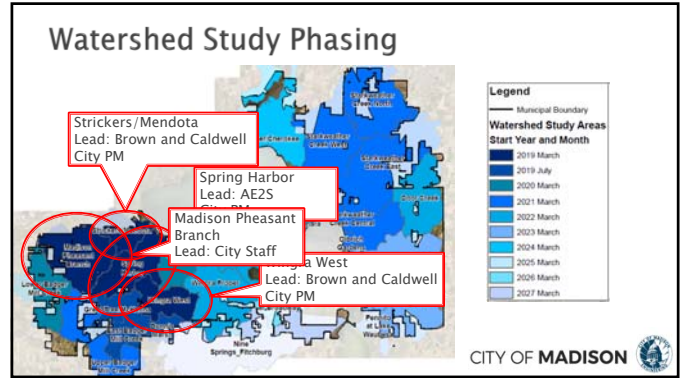


Odana Road (above), Glenwood Children's Park (right), Madison, WI

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City Response to Aug 20, 2018

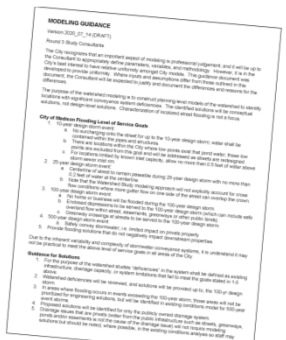
- > Goal: improvement to flood mitigation planning approach
 - > Systematic
 - > Standardized
 - > Equitable
- > Result: Watershed Study Program
 - > Evaluate existing flooding potential throughout City on a watershed scale
 - > Develop solutions that work together
 - > Engage traditionally-quieter stakeholders through new engagement process

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Technical Standards

- > City modeling guidance document
- > Sets standards for:
 - > Study scope
 - > Flooding goals
 - > Modeling software
 - > Starting modeling parameters
- > Living document



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Watershed Study Setup

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Outreach Standards

- > 4-Step Public Information
 - > Public Input Meeting #1 - Introduction to studies
 - > Focus Groups - In-person, on-site discussion in "problem" areas or where requested
 - > Public Input Meeting #2 - Existing conditions model
 - > Public Input Meeting #3 - Proposed solutions model
- > Project website creation and updates (maintained by City)

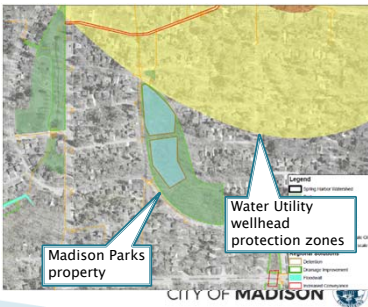


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Stakeholder Input

- Active outreach to/engagement with stakeholders
- Internal
 - City of Madison Parks, Streets/Forestry, Planning, Fire, Engineering Ops, Transportation Departments; Mayor's Office
 - Madison Water Utility
 - Madison Metro
- External
 - Neighborhood groups
 - Friends groups




The map shows the City of Madison with two specific areas highlighted: 'Madison Parks property' in a blue box and 'Water Utility wellhead protection zones' in a green box. A legend in the bottom right corner of the map area lists 'City of Madison' and 'Water Utility Wellhead Protection Zones'.

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What Goes In/Comes Out of a Watershed Study?

- In
 - Model setup
 - Data collection
- Out
 - Calibrated existing conditions model
 - Proposed "gray" infrastructure solutions (w/ modeling)
 - Proposed "green" infrastructure solutions (w/ modeling)



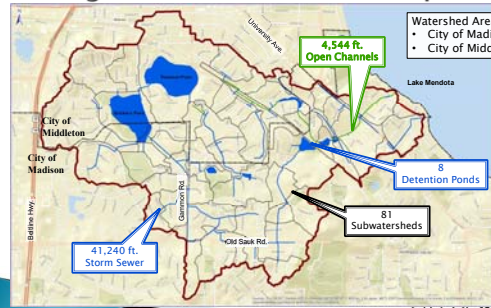
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Watershed Study Process and Deliverables (Phase 1)




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Building the Model: Model Setup



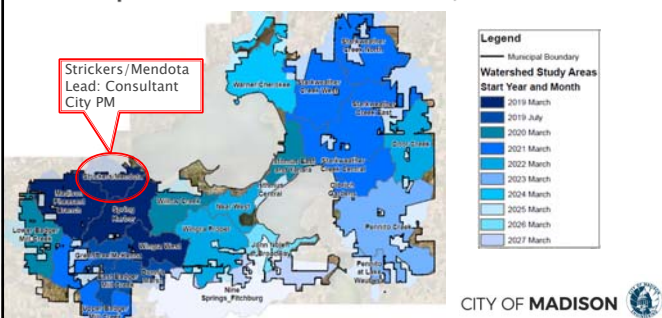
The map shows the watershed area with several key features labeled: '41,240 ft. Storm Sewer', '4,544 ft. Open Channels', '8 Detention Ponds', and '81 Subwatersheds'. A text box in the top right corner provides the following information:

- Watershed Area:
 - City of Madison: 821 acres
 - City of Middleton: 589 acres




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Example Watershed: Strickers/Mendota




The map shows the Strickers/Mendota watershed area. A red box highlights the area with the text 'Strickers/Mendota Lead: Consultant City PM'. A legend on the right side of the map is titled 'Watershed Study Areas Start Year and Month' and lists the following schedule:

Start Year and Month
2019 March
2019 July
2020 March
2021 March
2022 March
2023 March
2024 March
2025 March
2026 March
2027 March




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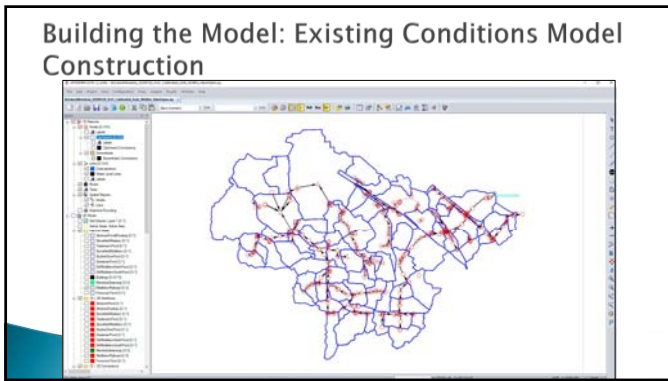
Building the Model: Data Collection



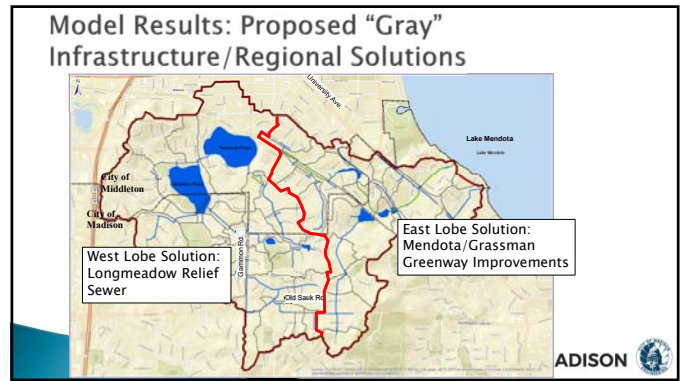
The map shows the watershed area with several data collection methods labeled: 'Focus Group Visits', 'Monitoring Stations', 'Citizen Reports', and 'Field Survey'.



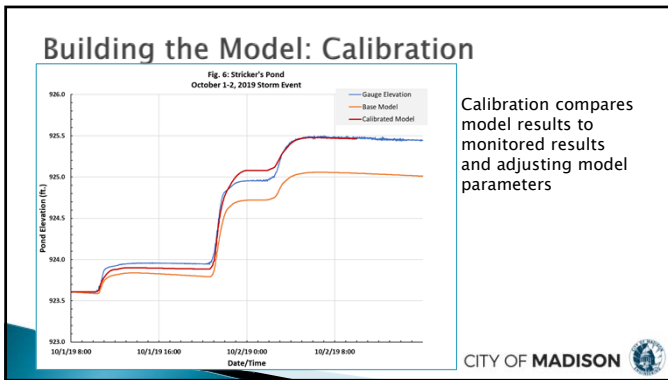
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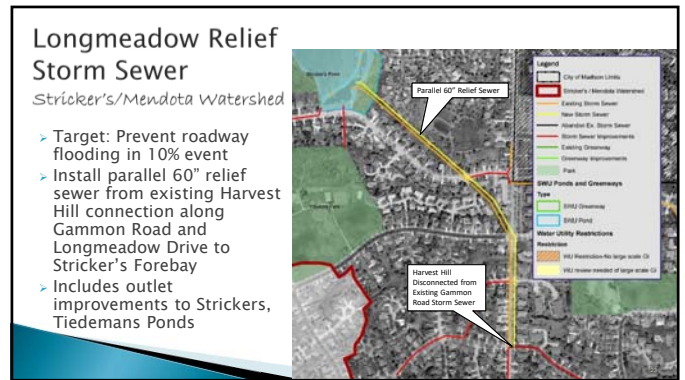
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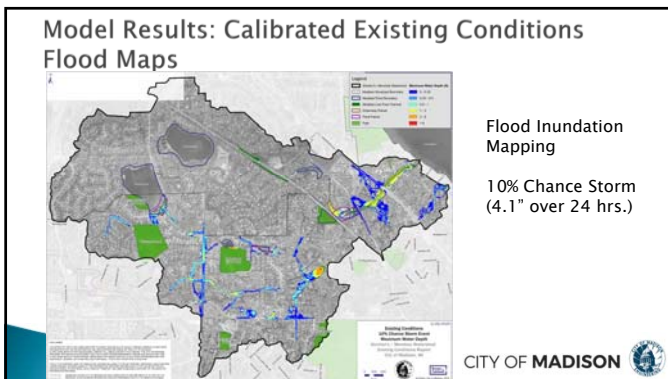
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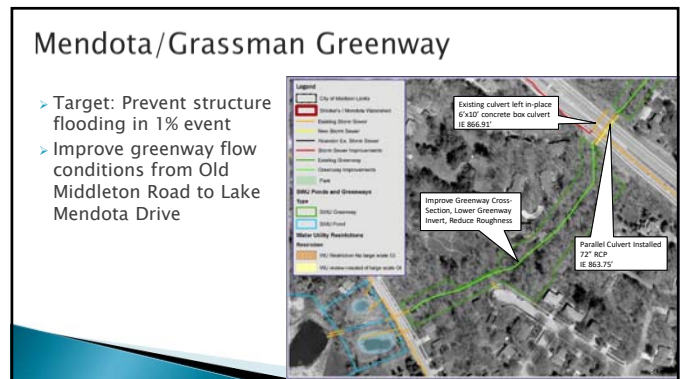
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Mendota/Grassman Greenway (Continued)

- Target: Prevent structure flooding in 1% event
- Improve greenway flow conditions from Old Middleton Road to Lake Mendota Drive

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Proposed and Actual Schedule

Round 1 Watershed Studies

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Stricker's/Mendota Watershed Proposed Mitigation Measures – Pipe Size Increases

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Challenges/Lessons Learned

- Modeling software selection
 - Local consultant experience with software
 - Software suitability to desired results
- Outreach limitations
 - In-person evening meetings – challenging for many
 - Zoom meetings – more accessible for some, require equipment
 - Focus groups – most popular option

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Green Infrastructure Analysis

- Piloted with Madison Pheasant Branch Watershed
- Evaluate impact of traditional Green Infrastructure sizing on the large events
 - Route 25% Directly Connected Impervious Area to Green Infrastructure
 - Treat 1/2" of runoff from all impervious surfaces
 - Resulted in ~5% reduction of peak flow for 1% chance (100-year) storm event
 - Estimated cost ~ \$78 million to construct
- Next steps: evaluate Green Infrastructure in other watersheds
 - Add non-stormwater benefits to analysis

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Comments/Questions/Open Discussion

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