

## Stricker's / Mendota Watershed Study Public Information Meeting No. 2

by City of Madison Engineering Division March 9, 2020

| 6:00 – 6:15 | Welcome            |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 6:15 – 6:45 | Presentation       |
| 6:45 – 7:00 | Presentation Q & A |
| 7:00 – 8:00 | Small Group/Focus  |
|             | Group Discussions  |



#### **Evening Overview**

- Welcome (Hannah Mohelnitzky, City of Madison)
- Presentation (Jim Bachhuber, Brown and Caldwell)
- Q&A (facilitated by Hannah Mohelnitzky, City of Madison)
- Wrap Up (Hannah Mohelnitzky, City of Madison)
- Breakout to Small Groups (City of Madison and Brown and Caldwell staff)





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#### **Presentation Overview**

- Definitions of Terms
- Outreach to Date
- Project location
- Building the Stormwater Model
- Results of Existing Conditions Model
- Next steps
- Challenges to Implementation
- Break Out to Small Groups (Focus Groups)





#### Definitions: Watershed



### Definitions: Stormwater Runoff

Stormwater runoff: rainwater that does not soak into the ground
... Too much, too fast causes flooding





# Definitions: Stormwater Inlet

Stormwater inlets: grates in the ground that take in stormwater runoff; connected to underground pipes





... many shapes and sizes



#### Definitions: Detention Ponds

 Detention ponds: constructed ponds designed to hold stormwater runoff to improve water quality and/or help prevent flooding



Pondwood Detention Pond (south of Hidden Hollow Tr.)



#### Definitions: Subcatchments or Subwatersheds



 Subcatchments or Subwatersheds: smaller drainage areas within a watershed



#### Definitions: Subcatchments or Subwatersheds



# Definitions: Hydrology, Hydraulic, & Model

- Hydrology: runoff moving over the ground before reaching a channel or inlet
- Hydraulic: runoff moving in a channel or pipe
- Model: computer software that simulates rainfall, hydrology, and hydraulics.



Computer Model of an area of Stricker's Pond / Lake Mendota Watershed



#### **Definitions: Data Logger**

• Level loggers: monitoring equipment used to measure water level in a pond, channel, storm sewer, etc.





#### **Definitions: Rain Gauge**

• Rain gauges: measure <u>depth</u> and <u>time</u> of rain event





#### Outreach To Date

# Public Information Public Meeting #1: April, 2019









### **Outreach To Date**

#### > Public Information

>Public Meeting #1: April, 2019

➢ Focus Groups:

4 Meetings: Aug. - Sept. 2019









#### Outreach To Date (Focus Groups)





### **Outreach To Date**

#### > Public Information

Public Meeting #1: April, 2019Focus Groups:

4 Meetings: Aug. – Sept. 2019 > Project website / project updates

https://www.cityofmadison.com/engineering /projects/strickers-mendota-watershed-study



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#### **Outreach To Date**

- Media television, radio, Facebook, Twitter, Podcast
  - Coverage about Watershed studies on local TV, State Journal, and Cap Times
  - Flooding awareness, education posts, photos and videos from focus groups on social media
  - Two podcast episodes on Everyday Engineering: Historic Flooding, Watershed studies







Speaking of Outreach...

# ... Please fill out and turn in "Question Cards"





#### **Existing Conditions Model Construction**



















#### Building the Model: Stormwater System

| ltem                         | Quantity   |
|------------------------------|--|
| Watershed Area               | C. of Madison: 821 acres<br>C. of Middleton: 589 acres |
| Number of Subwatersheds      | 81   |
| Storm sewer pipes in Model   | 41,240 ft.   |
| Open channels in Model       | 4,544 ft.  |
| Detention Ponds in Model (#) | 8*   |

\* Stricker's Pond and Tiedeman Pond modeled, but not as "Detention Ponds"







# Building the Model: Groundwater Considerations

- Ample evidence that groundwater levels have increased and cause basement / sump pump problems.
- Model accounts for several surface water/groundwater interactions
  - Type of soil (sandy, silty, clayey, wetland, etc.)
  - Soil wetness before storms (antecedent moisture conditions)
  - Depressions / ponding areas
  - Surface infiltration
- Groundwater does not appear to have substantial effect on large flooding events
  - On a watershed scale, groundwater flow appears minimal during non-runoff periods.
  - Sump pump flows are small compared to storm sewer pipe capacity.
  - High groundwater levels result from long term rain, not single large storms.
  - The City's efforts for this project are on large storm flood mitigation.
  - Model will not resolve sump pump problems.



#### Model Results: Calibration



Calibration compares <u>model</u> results to <u>monitored</u> results and adjusting model parameters





#### Model Results: Flood Maps



#### Flood Inundation Mapping

10% Chance Storm (4.1" over 24 hrs.)





#### Next Steps Spring – Spring-Summer Fall-Winter Summer 2019: 2020: 2019/2020: 3<sup>rd</sup> Create and 2<sup>nd</sup> Public Public Calibrate Meeting Meeting Model Summer – Fall Summer- Fall Winter – 2019: 2020: Complete Spring 2020: Watershed **Identify Flood** Evaluate Study Impacts **Solutions** CITY OF MADISON

#### **Next Steps**

- Evaluate Proposed Solutions
  - Green Infrastructure
  - Grey Infrastructure
  - Combination
- Public Information Meeting #3
- Final Report
- Begin Implementing Solutions







#### Watershed Study Limitations

- Computer models have limitations, require assumptions, and represent one specific set of circumstances
- Retrofitting infrastructure takes time and money
- Not all problems can be solved
- Repairs not always easy or popular
- Best engineering solution may not be selected
- Property owners are part of the solution
- Solutions will need broad community cooperation



# **Remainder of Tonight's Meeting**

#### Q&A

- Staff Response to written audience questions.
- Focus Group Breakout
- Locate your group's station
  - Review maps & discuss
  - Provide feedback
  - If your property is not in a Focus Group area:
    - Join an area of interest to you
    - Review overall map





#### **One Last Discussion on Rain Storms**

- Rain storms classified by "chance of occurring in a year".
- Probabilities are calculated for rain <u>depth</u> and <u>duration</u>.
- Example Recent Rain Events\*
  - July 21, 2016: 2.41" in 2 hours (10% chance event)
  - June 16, 2018: 1.54" in 2 hours (75% chance event)
  - August 20 21, 2018: 6.72" in 14 hours (Less than 1.0% chance event)

\* Measured at Weather Underground Camelot Dr station (KWIMADIS87) in Madison, WI.







#### **Contact Information & Resources**

- > Project Manager: Lauren Striegl, Istriegl@cityofmadison.com, 608-266-4094
- Project Website: <u>https://www.cityofmadison.com/engineering/projects/</u> <u>strickers-mendota-watershed-study</u>
  - Sign-up for project email updates on the website
  - Report flooding, past or current on the Report Flooding form
- New Flooding Website: <u>www.cityofmadison.com/flooding</u>
- > Everyday Engineering Podcast
- Facebook City of Madison Engineering
- > Twitter @MadisonEngr







#### Thank You!

#### **Question Cards**

#### Q&A



