

**Appendix B**

**Public Participation Materials**

## **Deadmans Run Stakeholder Meetings Summary**

April 16 & 17, 2007

Lower Platte South NRD

25 people attended the sessions, which included five CAC members

Pre-session with Parks and Recreation. 2 people attended

Concerns about the project within the different parks included the following

- Replacement of the pet bridge and widening the bridge at 48<sup>th</sup>
- The shelter impact at Bethany because it is a four season shelter and heavily used, this may be a tough sale. Some solutions included moving the shelter to the western edge and expand the cul-de-sac to incorporate more parking. The playground could be relocated.
- Concerns about Seacrest Park included the trash collection.
- Taylor park is designated a state-wide arboretum, this may be a tough sale as well.

Session 1. (Projects 1 & 2) 5 people attended

Within project 1, location 1 concerns were raised regarding the proposed Antelope Valley roadway and how much property the project might acquire. No bridge improvement will be needed at Cornhusker.

Project 2, the new channel at UNL will remain a continuous slope and the time frame of the project were brought up. Main concern centered of the this session was the ability of some stakeholders to sell land.

Session 2 (Project 4) 5 people attended

The main concerns around this section included the drop off into the channel and kids playing in the area. A trail idea was brought up but met with some opposition due to privacy issues and ADA compliance. Runza was concerned about losing their drive-in but will remain in tact. Stakeholders understood the flooding issue and mentioned the amount of debris that gets trapped at the bridges on 52<sup>nd</sup> and 56<sup>th</sup>.

Session 3 (Project 5) 1 person attended

Discussion centered around the one stakeholder (CAC member) and the impact to their property.

Session 4 (Project 9) 2 people attended

Citizens were interested in maintaining open space, trails, and slopes for sledding.

Concerns were also brought up about problems with water backing up into the residential areas. Additional concerns included

- Changes in property values
- Where would the playground be relocated
- What additional features such as
  - Outflow structure in many forms
  - Playground could go in the detention area
  - Blocks set in place to dissipate outflow

- Supervision of kids
- ADA compliance

Session 5 (Project 7) 5 people attended

Lincoln Lutheran has recently spent \$37,000 for improvements to the east field and a proposed \$10,000 for the track. Lincoln Lutheran may also add nine portable units and to keep growing to the west.

A benefit of this detention would be to walk the property and there is certainly some compatibility as it could potentially join two trails.

Others issues raised include

- What kind of clean-up will there be such as trash, sediment and muddy water
- Down-time on the fields as they are used year round for sporting events and recreation

Session 6 (Projects 3, 8, 10) 1 person attended

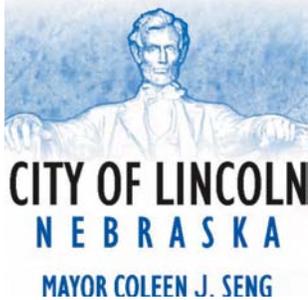
Individual discussion with lone stakeholder.

Session 7. (Project 6) 1 person attended

Discussion with Parks and Recreation Trails Supervisor. Discussed potential trail solutions within the project area.

Session 8. (Projects 11 & 12) three people attended.

No concerns or issues specifically with regard to the water quality issues along Wyuka. Stakeholder was mainly concerned with water draining from her property into creek and past back-up issues were raised because the pipe was too small to allow a larger volume of water to pass. Devin was going to check into this concern and could possibly be incorporated into the larger project.



# WATERSHED NEWS

October 2006

A Publication Sponsored by  
the City of Lincoln and the Lower Platte South Natural Resource District (LPSNRD)

## DEADMANS RUN WATERSHED MASTER PLAN

The Deadmans Run Watershed, located in the heart of the City of Lincoln (City), has historically experienced flooding and erosion problems. During the past several years, the City and the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District (LPSNRD) have completed several channel stabilization and neighborhood drainage projects to mitigate these problems, while performing regular maintenance activities. To continue to build upon these past efforts, the City and the LPSNRD have embarked on a planning process to further evaluate the flooding and erosion problems while addressing water quality and integrating recreational opportunities.

The planning process involves the development of the Deadmans Run Watershed Master Plan. The Master Plan will identify improvement projects and other strategies to address street and building flooding, stream stability, and stormwater quality issues along the main channel of Deadmans Run (Figure 1). In addition,

a diverse public participation program will be implemented to gather input from the public and address citizen concerns. The major components of the study include the following:

### **Update FEMA Floodplain Map.**

The Deadmans Run FEMA floodplain map was last updated in 1997. To properly evaluate potential solutions to reduce flooding hazards, the FEMA floodplain map will be updated using the latest computer modeling technology and topographic data.

### **Address Stream Stability Issues.**

A stream stability assessment will be conducted for the natural channels within the watershed, with particular emphasis placed downstream of Cornhusker Highway, where significant erosion problems are present.

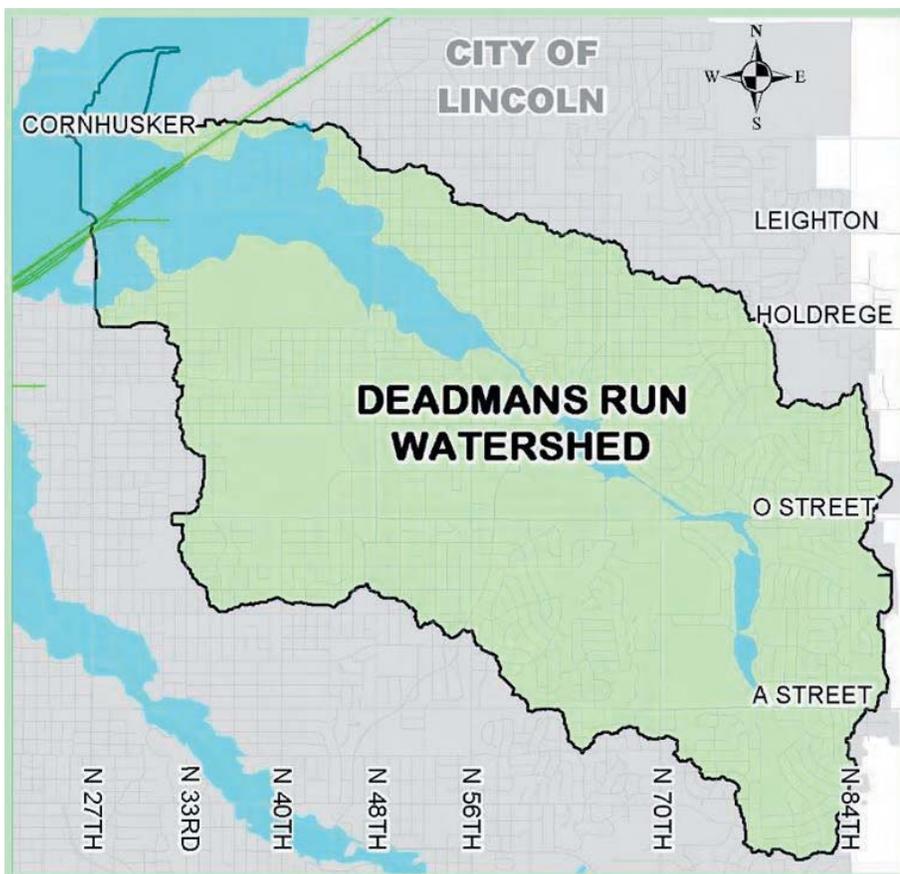


Figure 1

## DEADMANS RUN MASTER PLAN (CONT.)

This will involve evaluating the soils, vegetation, channel stability, and stormwater flow conditions.

### Improve Water Quality.

In an effort to improve the water quality within the main channel, a variety of watershed management practices will be evaluated to reduce the flow rates and pollutant concentrations in the stormwater runoff.



DEADMANS RUN CHANNEL  
DOWNSTREAM FROM CORNHUSKER HIGHWAY

### Channel Modifications.

As part of the study process, potential channel modifications will be evaluated to reduce flood hazards, restore habitat and improve water quality.

### Formulate Capital Projects.

The final Master Plan will include a comprehensive set of improvement projects that reduce the potential for future street and building flooding, address existing erosion problems, and improve water quality. As part of formulating the capital projects, a variety of solutions will be considered including flood storage, structural channel improvements and culvert and bridge modifications.



MAIN CHANNEL OF DEADMANS RUN



STREET CROSSING AT COTNER BLVD.

## MEET THE TEAM

PAUL ZILLIG  
ASSISTANT MANAGER  
LOWER PLATE SOUTH  
NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT



PAUL ZILLIG  
ALONG DEADMANS RUN, NEAR  
52ND & FRANCIS

*Q. What is your role in the project?*

The Lower Platte South NRD and City of Lincoln jointly fund a number of natural resource type studies and projects. My role is to be the NRD's representative to make sure the study addresses the NRD's concerns, provide input on all phases of the study and provide some historical perspective that will help us jointly develop a successful study for the public.

*(continued on next page)*

### Public Participation.

A diverse public participation program will be implemented to disseminate project information, gather public input, and address citizen concerns. The public process will include three open houses, landowner discussions, interest group meetings, a project web site, a citizen advisory committee and three project newsletters. The first open house was held on June 29, 2006, and is discussed further in the next section.

The project web site address can be accessed by going to the City of Lincoln's web site at [lincoln.ne.gov](http://lincoln.ne.gov), keyword "watershed".

A citizen advisory committee will be appointed to work with the project team during the development of the improvement projects. At the first open house (see next page), nomination forms were made available for citizens interested in identifying potential members or serving on the committee. The form was also made available on the study web site. Advisory committee members will represent a broad cross-section of the community and will include a variety of interests, perspectives, and areas of the City.

## JUNE 29 OPEN HOUSE A GREAT SUCCESS

One method this project is using to get citizens involved is a series of open houses. The format used by the project team allows people to go on a “public tour” at their own pace when they visit various information stations set up at the event. This venue is also conducive to more one-on-one interaction with project staff and provides participants more of an opportunity to ask individualized questions. With project maps, staff can show participants the potential impact on an individual parcel of land.



The first of three open houses for the Deadmans Run Watershed project was held Thursday, June 29th at the Riley School Gym. The open house included short presentations by Pat O’Neill from CDM, Milan Wall from the Heartland Center for Leadership Development, Paul Zilg from the LPSNRD, and Devin Biesecker of the City Public Works and Utilities Department. In all, 86 people signed in at the registration table.

After the presentations, citizens were invited to attend one of four information stations. The stations included maps of the watershed and provided an opportunity for people to discuss the project one-on-one with project staff. An additional information station shared more historical information about the watershed and its neighborhoods. In addition,



citizens also were invited to indicate interest in serving on the citizen advisory committee which will interact with the project team and provide community feedback.

Project comment cards were made available so that people could add their input about the project and drop the card off to project staff that night or mail it to the Heartland Center. You can still fill out a comment card by accessing the project web site (see page 2). Once on the web site, select Deadmans Run and locate the comment card under the Public Participation heading. The web site also contains a presentation from the first open house and provides access to this and future newsletters to help keep everyone informed.

### MEET THE TEAM (CONT.)

*Q. What got you interested in conservation and resource management?*

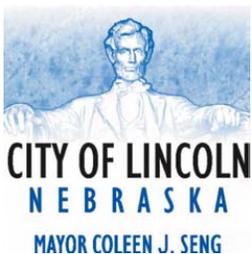
Growing up, I enjoyed outdoor activities such as hiking with my family, hunting and fishing. I also worked for area farmers walking beans, putting up hay and about everything else, so I learned the importance of conservation and resource management. That interest led me to other conservation related part-time jobs, onto college to study natural resources and then working for the NRD.

*Q. What are your day-to-day duties with LPSNRD?*

I spend a lot of time working on projects and programs that the NRD Board of Directors has established to assist with conservation efforts and resource management. These projects, programs, and responsibilities bring me in touch with a lot of landowners, agencies and the general public. The NRD has a wide variety of responsibilities so it seems like there’s always something new going on.

*Q. How familiar are you with the Deadmans Run watershed?*

I’ve lived in Lincoln over 30 years, including several in the East Campus area. My wife Janet grew up in the Meadowlane area, and her mom still lives there, so I’m pretty familiar with it. Add in the fact that the NRD is responsible for the main channel of Deadmans Run, so I have a good reason to keep up with what’s going on.



CITY OF LINCOLN AND LOWER PLATTE SOUTH NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT



## THE PROJECT TEAM

This is a joint project led by by the City of Lincoln and the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District (LPSNRD).

The consulting team is comprised of CDM in association with Mead & Hunt, Applied Ecological Services, Heartland Center for Leadership Development, and Kirkham Michael Consulting Engineers.

For more information, contact:  
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Lincoln Public Works/Utilities  
Department  
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Email: [dbiesecker@lincoln.ne.gov](mailto:dbiesecker@lincoln.ne.gov)

## UPCOMING STUDY ACTIVITIES

During the remaining months of 2006, the project team will complete the draft floodplain map and begin to formulate the preliminary capital improvement projects and watershed management recommendations. The draft floodplain map will be presented to the public at the second open house. (See below.)

### DEADMANS RUN 2ND OPEN HOUSE

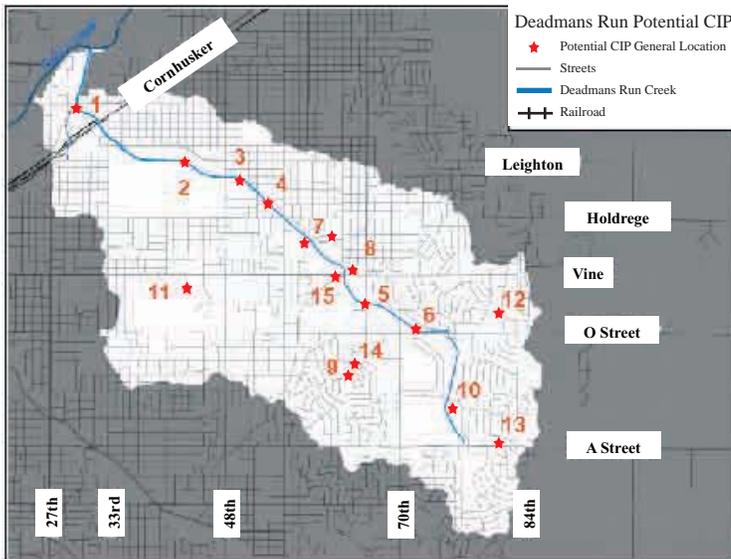
Culler Middle  
School  
5201 Vine Street  
5:30 - 8:00 p.m.  
November 16, 2006  
Presentation at 5:30 p.m.  
repeated at 7 p.m.

### CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Meetings will be held at:  
Warren United  
Methodist Church  
1205 N. 45th Street  
4:30 p.m.  
November 14, 2006  
December 12, 2006

A Publication Sponsored by  
the City of Lincoln and the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District (NRD)

## DEADMANS RUN WATERSHED MASTER PLAN



The City of Lincoln and the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District (NRD) are sponsoring the Deadmans Run Watershed Master Plan study. As discussed in the October Newsletter, the primary goal of the study is to develop a comprehensive set of improvement projects that reduce the potential for future street and building flooding, address erosion problems, and improve water quality. In formulating the capital projects, various solutions were considered including channel modifications, culvert and bridge modifications, stormwater detention, and water quality measures.

### Preliminary Capital Improvement Projects (CIPs)

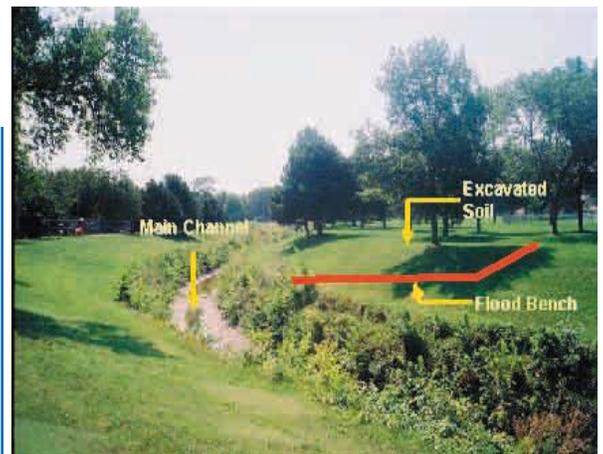
The project team has identified 15 conceptual CIPs. The general location of each CIP is shown as a star on the map above. The projects are categorized into four groups, including: 1) conveyance system components, 2) dry detention facilities, 3) local measures, and 4) structural best management practices (BMPs).

### Conveyance System Components (Projects 1 through 6)

The primary goal of the conveyance system improvements is to increase the flow capacity of the channel and stream crossings (bridges and culverts) and minimize overbank and street flooding. A common technique used to increase the flow capacity is to install flood benches adjacent to the stream. This process involves the removal of soil adjacent to the channel while maintaining the integrity of the main channel. [\(continued on page 2\)](#)

### UPCOMING STUDY ACTIVITIES

The study team will be updating the preliminary projects based on stakeholder and community input. Also, the project construction costs will be estimated to allow for a cost/benefit analysis. The study team will meet this summer with the Citizen Advisory Committee to review project recommendations. Final recommendations will be presented at an Open House in the fall.

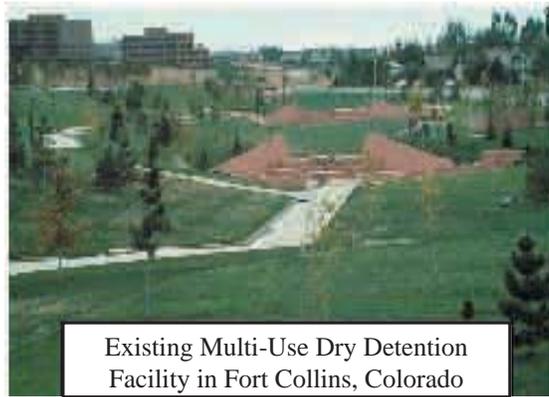


Example of the Flood Bench Concept

## DEADMANS RUN MASTER PLAN (CONT.)

### Dry Detention Facilities (Projects 7 through 9)

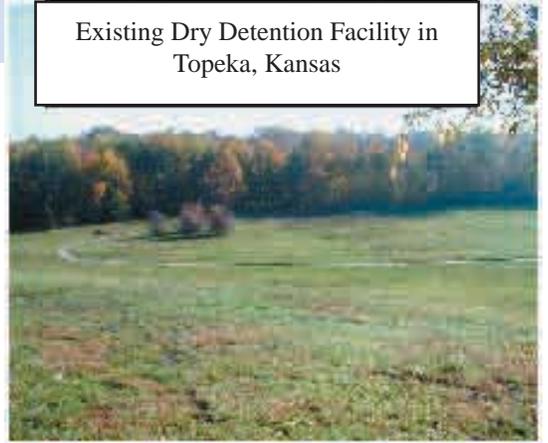
Dry detention facilities are designed to temporarily store flood waters with the goal of reducing downstream flooding. Typically, dry detention facilities include an engineered structure designed to temporarily store floodwaters within a depressed



Existing Multi-Use Dry Detention Facility in Fort Collins, Colorado

area. During dry weather, these facilities are used for multiple purposes, including walking trails, playground areas, and recreational fields. The facilities are designed using landscaped terraces to enhance the aesthetics and to minimize the frequency and duration of stored flood waters. In addition, the facilities are designed to drain dry within 12 hours after the rainfall has ended to maximize the usability of the facility.

Existing Dry Detention Facility in Topeka, Kansas



### Local Measures (Project 10)

Local measures include simple improvements to prevent floodwaters from reaching habitable buildings by redirecting overland flows. An earth berm is considered a local measure that provides flood protection. The study has identified one location where an earth berm project would provide local flood protection benefits for homes.

### Structural Best Management Practices (Projects 11 through 15)

Structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) are constructed facilities designed to remove pollutants and slow down the runoff before the stormwater enters the receiving stream. Best Management Practices are designed to address the smaller rainstorms, which carry the majority of pollutants and are believed to cause the greatest amount of erosion. Structural BMPs can be designed to take many different forms, including dry and wet ponds, wetlands, and infiltration devices. In fully urbanized watersheds such as Deadmans Run where open space is limited, one of the most effective strategies is to integrate structural BMPs by retrofitting existing ponds to enhance their ability to remove pollutants and to more effectively slow down the runoff. Projects 11 through 14 include pond retrofits or building new ponds. Typical pond retrofits would include pretreatment measures such as the installation of sediment forebays, potential regrading, and slight modifications to the outlet structure.

Other strategies include installing more engineered devices, such as vortex separators, which are placed below ground as part of the pipeline system, and are designed to remove trash and debris from the stormwater. Project 15 has been identified as a location for this type of treatment.

### NAME ORIGINS FOR DEADMANS RUN

Deadmans Run has many, many different supposed sources. All quite naturally have a dead man involved. Sometimes he runs away, perhaps playing possum, and, hence, Deadmans Run.

One story actually involves a couple of boys whose family was camping about where Gateway Shopping Center now sits. They find a dead man at the creek when they go down to get water and, when they return with their father, the body is gone — the dead man has “run.”

The best guess is that there is a dead man involved who was on the creek bank and the word “run” simply comes from the less popular usage of a run as in a creek. In the East particularly, they have creeks called runs, chases and even kills.

Take your pick. No one knows or ever will know the exact derivation.

-Jim McKee  
Lincoln Historian

**MEET THE TEAM**  
**NATE GARRETT**  
 WATER RESOURCES  
 ENGINEER  
 CDM



*Q. What is your role in the project?*

I am a water resources engineer responsible for analyzing strategies to address stormwater flooding along the main channel of Deadmans Run as well as identifying potential solutions for water quality issues in the watershed. Much of my work involves modifying computer models to determine how effective a conceptual project would be at reducing flooding and improving water quality.

*Q. How did you get interested in the field of water resources engineering?*

My dad is a gifted mathematician and my mom has a passion for water recreation, so I think I was destined from birth. I began to gain direction when my high school chemistry teacher started an independent study that involved evaluating the water quality of a stream in western Nebraska. I quickly realized this type of work combined my love of the outdoors with my interest in math and science. I enrolled in Biological Systems Engineering at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and learned a great deal about water resources and the environment. The rest, as they say, is history.

*Q. Why does working on the Deadmans Run Watershed Study interest you?*

I spent a great deal of time on East Campus and the surrounding area while attending college. I also have family members who live near the watershed. It is rewarding to investigate potential flood and water quality solutions that can improve an area special to me personally.

**DEADMANS RUN  
 CITIZEN  
 ADVISORY  
 COMMITTEE**

- Mark Arter
- Phil Bohl
- Pam Brunke
- Jennifer Dam
- Joan Darling
- Scott Ernstmeyer
- Luann Finke
- Marleen Gordon
- Russell Irwin
- Russell Miller
- Patte Newman
- George Olson
- Darryl Pederson
- Barbara Standley
- Dan Steinkruger
- Richard Sutton
- Erica Williams
- Ginny Wright

**DEADMANS RUN PRELIMINARY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS**

**Project 1: Downstream Conveyance System**

Stream Reach: Salt Creek confluence to upstream of Huntington Avenue

**Project 2: UNL-East Campus**

Stream Reach: Upstream of Huntington Avenue to downstream of 48th Street

**Project 3: University Place Park**

Stream Reach: Downstream of 48th Street to downstream of 52nd Street

**Project 4: 52nd to 56th Street**

Stream Reach: Downstream of 52nd Street to upstream of 56th Street

**Project 5: 66th Street Expansion & Flood bench**

Stream Reach: Downstream & Upstream of 66th Street

**Project 6: O Street & MoPac Trail**

Stream Reach: Downstream of 70th Street to upstream of trail culvert

**Project 7: Chateau Apartments & Lincoln Lutheran School**

Location: Upstream of 56th & Holdrege

**Project 8: Bethany Park**

Location: 66th & Vine

**Project 9: Taylor Park**

Location: Sunrise Road & Randolph Street

**Project 10: Seacrest Park Berm**

Location: North end of Seacrest Park near Englewood Drive & Hazelwood Drive.

**Project 11: Wyuka Cemetery Pond Retrofits**

Location: Vine Street & 35th Street

**Project 12: Herbert Park Pond Retrofits**

Location: Near "O" Street & 84th Street

**Project 13: Carriage Hill Pond Retrofits**

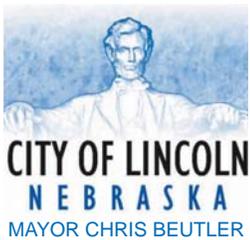
Location: Near "A" Street & 84th Street

**Project 14: Taylor Park**

Location: Near Sunrise Road & Randolph Street

**Project 15: Cotner Boulevard Storm Pipe**

Location: Near Cotner Boulevard & Vine Street



CITY OF LINCOLN AND LOWER PLATTE SOUTH NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT



## THE PROJECT TEAM

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**The consulting team is comprised of CDM in association with Mead & Hunt, Applied Ecological Services, Heartland Center for Leadership Development, and Kirkham Michael Consulting Engineers.**

**For more information, contact:**  
**Devin Biesecker, P.E.**  
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**Fax: (402) 441-8609**  
**Email: [dbiesecker@lincoln.ne.gov](mailto:dbiesecker@lincoln.ne.gov)**

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Deadmans Run Watershed Master Plan study process has featured a variety of public participation techniques designed to provide information on the approach to the study, gather input from stakeholders, and share preliminary recommendations for floodplain and floodway improvements.

These techniques have revolved around four major public participation strategies, including open houses, a citizen advisory committee, meetings with affected property owners, and this newsletter.

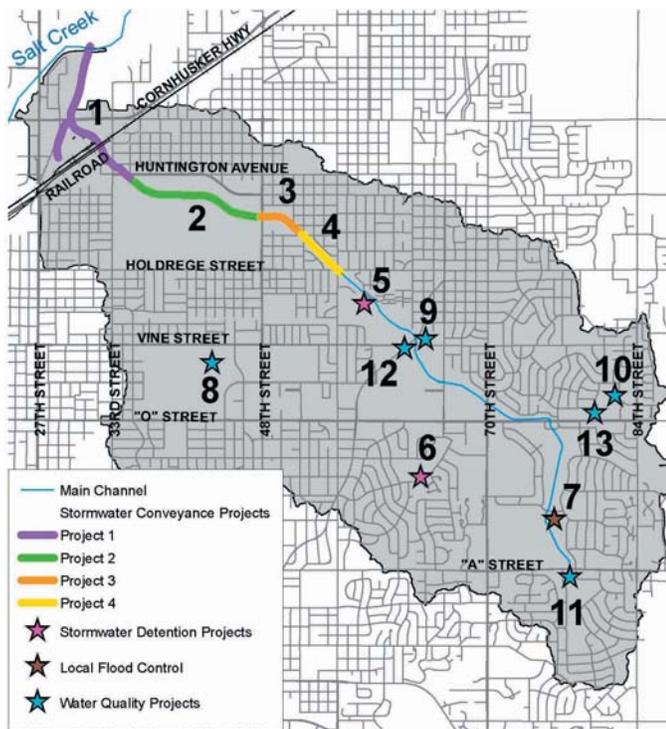
The first open house focused on the approach to the study. A second open house provided an update on the study's findings. A third, tentatively scheduled for July 2007, will present final project recommendations from the study team.

An 18-member citizen advisory committee, appointed by then-Mayor Colleen Seng, has met three times to hear project updates and provide advice on possible capital improvement projects. Similar information was provided to property owners most likely to be directly affected by the projects.

Three issues of the Watershed News round out the public participation aspects of the study.

## DEADMANS RUN WATERSHED MASTER PLAN

### IMPROVEMENTS WOULD REDUCE FLOODPLAIN SIGNIFICANTLY



Capital improvements recommended for the Deadmans Run watershed would significantly reduce the number of buildings located in the north central Lincoln floodplain, from 982 to 175. The total cost of the improvements, if all 13 of the recommended projects were built, is estimated at \$49.6 million in today's dollars. The City of Lincoln and the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District (NRD) sponsored the Deadmans Run Watershed Master Plan study, and it is anticipated they will seek state and/or federal funding to assist in implementing the proposed projects. The primary goal of the study is to develop a comprehensive set of improvement projects that reduce the potential for flooding along the main channel of Deadmans Run, address existing erosion problems, and improve water quality.

Several preliminary improvement projects were presented in the last edition of Watershed News. Over the past few months the project team has been refining the preliminary projects based on stakeholder and community input. Stakeholder opinions were gathered during 10 information sessions held throughout the summer. Additional community input was solicited through a series of open houses and an 18-member Citizen Advisory Committee representing a broad cross-section of interests in the watershed.

### Recommended Capital Improvement Projects (CIPs)

The recommended CIP projects significantly reduce the flood hazards along the main channel, address stream erosion issues, and enhance water quality. The 13 CIPs shown on the accompanying map include stormwater conveyance improvements, dry detention basins, local flood control and water quality projects.

#### Stormwater Conveyance

The stormwater conveyance projects (Projects 1-4) consist of widening and reshaping the main channel from the Salt Creek confluence to 56th Street. The improvements include significant upgrades to several street and railroad bridges. Critical stream erosion along unlined portions of the main channel that have the potential to adversely impact buildings and public infrastructure was addressed when evaluating solutions to improve the flood conveyance system.

Continued on Page 2

## IMPROVEMENTS (CONT.)

### Dry Detention Basins

Improving the stormwater conveyance system cannot be done without stormwater detention upstream to prevent adverse impacts downstream caused by increasing the peak flows along the main channel to eliminate overbank flooding. Stormwater detention basin projects, which are designed to temporarily store and attenuate flood waters, are recommended to minimize the increases in peak flow rates.

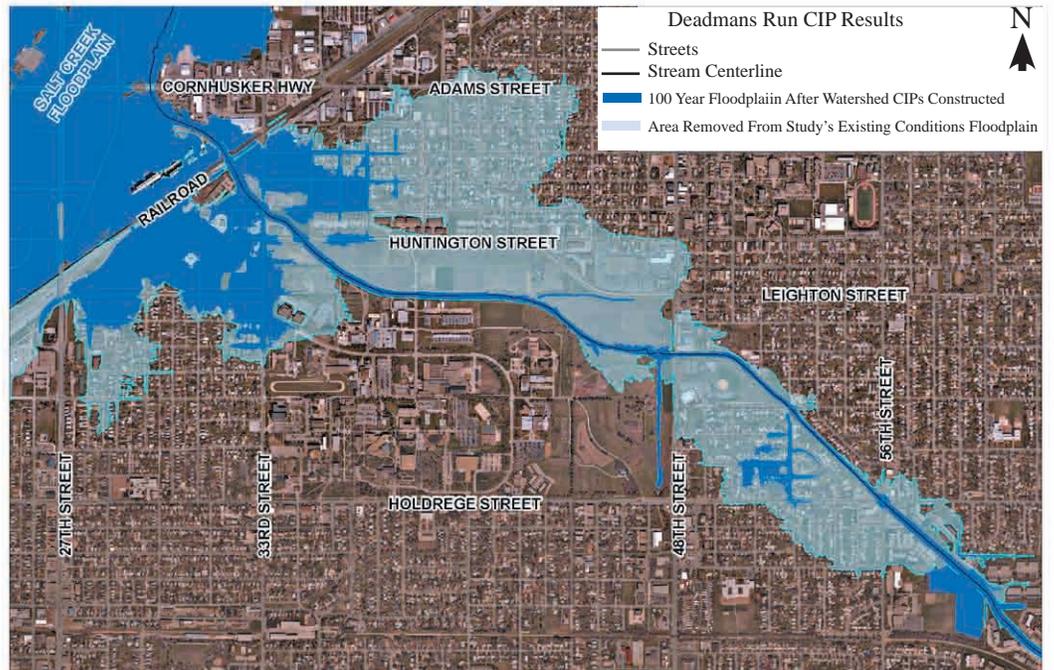
The two recommended dry detention basins (Projects 5-6) are proposed to be located within open space areas and would be constructed with the primary goal of reducing flood flows along the Deadmans Run main channel. The existing functionality of both project site locations would be replicated and enhanced after construction.

### Local Flood Control

The local flood control measure is a smaller drainage project that includes installing an earth berm to mitigate a localized flooding problem (Project 7).

### Water Quality

During dry weather, impervious surfaces throughout the watershed collect pollutants such as oil and grease that leak from automobiles and sand and salt



deposits along roadways. Other pollutants include nutrients and bacteria from pesticides and fertilizer usage, leaves, grass clippings, and animal waste. The pollutants have the potential to directly impact water quality in the Deadmans Run main channel as well as adversely impact water quality in downstream water bodies. The recommended projects which address water quality include construction of new water quality treatment areas, retrofitting existing ponds with water quality features, end-of-pipe treatments, and stream stability measures (Projects 8-13). The new structural BMPs were identified based on available open space in the watershed, while existing detention ponds were considered for retrofit based upon opportunities for enhancements and proper location.

### Benefit and Cost

The total conceptual level cost estimate for the 13 CIPs is about \$49.6 million. Due to the magnitude of the recommended CIP program, specifically Projects 1 through 6 which comprise 99 percent of the cost, a benefit-cost analysis was conducted. The benefit-cost ratio determines whether the cost of the mitigation project today will result in sufficient flood damage reduction in the future to justify the capital investment of the project. The overall benefit was quantified as a monetary value using geographic information systems to relate estimated flood depths for various rain storms to the physical damages to buildings, building contents, and street damages. The overall benefit was compared to the cost of implementing Projects 1 through 6 using Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) benefit-cost analysis guidelines. Based on the results of the FEMA benefit-cost analysis, projects 1 through 6 appear to be economically viable.

In the portion of the watershed where the majority of the buildings are located within the floodplain, the illustration above compares the 100-year floodplain (existing conditions) with the potential 100-year floodplain after implementing Projects 1 through 6. The total number of buildings taken out of the floodplain is 807, and another 175 receive flood protection benefits.

## MEET THE TEAM

### NICOLE FLECK-TOOZE

Special Projects Administrator  
City of Lincoln Public Works  
& Utilities Department



*Q. What is your role in the project?*

My role is to provide overall direction for the development of the Deadman's Run master plan. I look at the goals and strategies for this plan and how it relates to the bigger picture, since it is intended to become part of a comprehensive watershed plan for Lincoln and its growth areas. I also provide guidance regarding the public process.

*Q. What got you interested in conservation and resource management?*

I grew up in the country, and lived on a farm for the first 11 years of my life. I spent a lot of time outdoors and horseback riding in the countryside. I guess this background really gave me an appreciation of the natural cycles of the environment and the value of natural resources.

*Q. What are your day-to-day duties with the City?*

I lead the Watershed Management Division of Public Works & Utilities, providing guidance for our major projects and programs and supervision for the division. I also coordinate legislative issues for Public Works & Utilities and provide support to the director on other projects within the department.

*Q. What is your most unique hobby?*

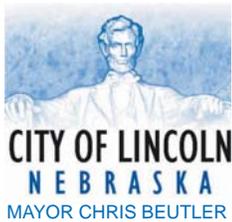
My husband and I have our private pilot's licenses and have recently taken up aerobatic flying. There's nothing quite like it!

### Deadmans Run Watershed CIP Summary

Project No.	Improvement Description	Estimated Project Cost
<b>Stormwater Conveyance</b>		
1	Widening and reshaping the main channel from the Salt Creek confluence to Huntington Street. In addition, a portion of a west tributary near State Fair Park Drive will be improved. The improvements also include significant upgrades to several stream and railroad crossings. The implementation of this project will require close coordination with the Antelope Valley project to optimize community benefits.	\$25,234,000
2	Widening and reshaping the main channel from Huntington Street to 48th Street. A combination of structural retaining walls and natural features will be used to minimize property impacts.	\$9,198,000
3	Widening and reshaping the main channel from 48th Street to 52nd Street, using flood bench terraces. The improvements also include upgrading the 48th Street bridge and replacing the pedestrian crossing.	\$2,474,000
4	Widening and reshaping the main channel from 52nd to 56th Street and upgrading stream crossings at both roadway locations.	\$7,764,000
<b>Stormwater Detention Basins</b>		
5	Constructing an off-line dry stormwater detention basin next to the main channel, to reduce the magnitude of floodwaters downstream.	\$2,932,000
6	Constructing an in-line dry stormwater detention basin in Taylor Park to reduce the magnitude of floodwaters downstream.	\$1,440,000
<b>Local Flood Control</b>		
7	Installing an earth berm to mitigate a localized flooding problem.	\$19,000
<b>Water Quality</b>		
8	Modifying an existing pond located near Wyuka Cemetery to integrate water quality features.	\$47,000
9	Installing a water quality stormwater facility within Bethany Park to improve water quality.	\$113,000
10	Modifying two existing ponds located near Russwood Boulevard to integrate water quality features.	\$35,000
11	Installing a water quality stormwater facility located immediately north of Trendwood Park to improve water quality.	\$142,000
12	Installing a below ground hydrodynamic separator structure to remove trash and debris from stormwater runoff.	\$102,000
13	Implementing stream stability measures to control erosion with Herbert Park.	\$211,000

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CITY OF LINCOLN AND LOWER PLATTE SOUTH NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT



## THE PROJECT TEAM

This is a joint project led by by the City of Lincoln and the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District (NRD).

The consulting team is comprised of CDM in association with Mead & Hunt, Applied Ecological Services, Heartland Center for Leadership Development, and Kirkham Michael Consulting Engineers.

For more information, contact:

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## Final Open House

The third and final Deadmans Run Open House was held November 8, 2007. Nearly 30 watershed residents and other interested people, plus LPSNRD Board members and project staff attended. This open house focused on presenting the Master Plan recommendations, including the CIPs discussed on previous pages. Following a formal presentation, participants were encouraged to visit information stations covering various plan elements. In addition, participants were encouraged to fill out comment cards regarding the Master Plan recommendations. The open house presentation materials as well as other project information can be accessed on the City of Lincoln's web site at [lincoln.ne.gov](http://lincoln.ne.gov), (keyword "watershed")

## Next Steps

The project team will be submitting the Master Plan for approval through a series of public meetings including:

NRD Board Meeting: December 19, 2007

Planning Commission Hearing: January 2008 (tentative)

City Council and County Board Hearings:

January/February timeframe