

Dane County Lake Level Management Guide for the Yahara Chain of Lakes



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Dane County Land & Water Resources Department

Approved by Lakes and Watershed Commission October 13, 2010

Cover photo by Mike Kakuska

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1 Introduction and Purpose

This guide provides an overview of the Yahara River chain of lakes (Mendota, Monona, Waubesa and Kegonsa) and the strategies that are employed in an effort to manage lake levels within regulatory limits. System characteristics, regulatory obligations, and other important considerations are covered. The strategies and scenarios described in this guide are based on years of management experience and the best information available at the time of publication. Strategies are subject to change based on physical changes in the system, and the collection of data and the ever-growing knowledge about the hydraulic and hydrologic characteristics of the system.

Appendices are included to provide supplemental information about the physical characteristics of the lakes, control structures (locks and dams), and management equipment.

2 Overview

Management of the Yahara Lakes water levels and flows is a collaborative effort amongst the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR), Dane County, City of Stoughton and all affected local municipalities. The WI DNR's primary role is issuing regulatory orders and providing technical support to water level managers. The WI DNR has the authority to issue and revise the standing lake level orders and the authority to issue emergency operating orders. Dane County is responsible for developing and carrying out the operational strategies necessary to comply with the lake level orders set for Lake Mendota, Monona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa. The City of Stoughton is responsible for developing and carrying out the operational strategies necessary to comply with the regulatory orders for the Stoughton Dam. Dane County and the City of Stoughton are responsible for coordinating their management efforts and communicating operational changes to the WI DNR and all affected municipalities.

Dane County's Land and Water Resources Department (LWRD) is responsible for managing lake levels on Lake Mendota, Monona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa. The Director is responsible for monitoring lake levels and the factors that influence lake levels and makes day-to-day operational decisions. When the director is unavailable, the responsibility falls upon the Urban Conservation Engineer, followed by the Erosion Control Engineer.

Staff throughout the department collaborate to support the director and carry out management activities. Land Conservation Division staff provide engineering and technical support, while Parks Division-Lakes Management staff carry out the operational duties and provide feedback to the director regarding conditions in the field. Staff in the Office of Lakes and Watersheds provide public outreach support. The Director works closely with WI DNR Staff, the City of Stoughton and other local municipal officials to coordinate management efforts

2.1 Regulatory Orders

The State of Wisconsin’s statutory mandate is to regulate operation of the Yahara River dams in the public interest. Predecessors to the WI DNR established a series of water level orders to address the state’s “public interest”. The WI DNR issued the most recent orders in 1979. The orders seek to balance many competing interests, including navigation, flood control, and fisheries and wildlife. A summary lake level and flow orders are presented in Table 1 and the complete orders are included in Appendix I.

The water level orders do not specify how the control structures (dams) are to be operated. The orders only specify minimum and maximum water levels, minimum flows, and require that each lake be managed as part of the river system. Winter minimum and summer minimum and maximum target levels are specified. The specified summer ranges for each lake are five tenths of a foot (six inches). The winter minimum is in effect between November 1st and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1st . The first spring runoff may be the result of precipitation, or the melting of accumulated snow.

Table 1. WI DNR Lake Level Order Summary for Yahara Lakes

	Mendota	Monona	Waubesa	Kegonsa
Ordinary High Water Mark	850.70	845.82	845.67	841.85
Target Maximum	850.1	845.2	845.0	843.5
Target "Summer" Minimum (March 1 - October 30) ^a	849.6	844.7	844.5	843.0
Target "Winter" Minimum (November 1 - March 1) ^b	848.2	842.2	842.0	-
Minimum Flow	4cfs (May 15 - March 30)	-	10 cfs 50cfs (April 1 - May 15)	-

All elevations are reported in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 1929), also know as mean sea level (MSL)

a. "Summer" minimum levels are to be maintained from the first spring runoff event after March 1 and October 30

b. "Winter" minimum levels are to be maintained between November 1 and the first spring runoff event after March 1

2.2 Vertical Datum

It is critical to take into consideration the vertical datum (a reference for elevation measurements) when evaluating elevation information, such as lake levels and topography. Failure to take vertical datum into account can result in erroneous conclusions about water level impacts on shorelines and shoreland structures. The DNR water level orders and the USGS gauging station water elevations are reported in NGVD 29. The most recent Flood Insurance Relief Maps (FIRM) and Dane County topographic information is reported in NAVD 88.¹

¹ All elevation data is reported in relation to a vertical datum. The two most commonly referenced datum are the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 1929) and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD

2.3 Weather Forecasting and Historical Trends

Short-term fluctuations in lake levels are primarily driven by precipitation and the resultant stormwater runoff. Predicting the spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall remains a significant limiting factor in lake level management. This factor is further complicated by changes in precipitation patterns. More intense rainfall events occurring in the last decade have added challenges to lake level management, and extreme rainfall events are predicted to increase in the future.

According to the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts Stormwater Working Group², climate change in Wisconsin is likely to increase the severity and frequency of high river flows and water levels. The analysis of downscaled climate projections suggest that Wisconsin precipitation is trending toward wetter conditions and more intense rainfall as can be seen in Figures 1 and 2. The working group also states “Climate models predict increases in cold season precipitation and increases in the ratio of rainfall to snowfall, potentially increasing the frequency of damaging flooding from rivers, lakes, and groundwater”.

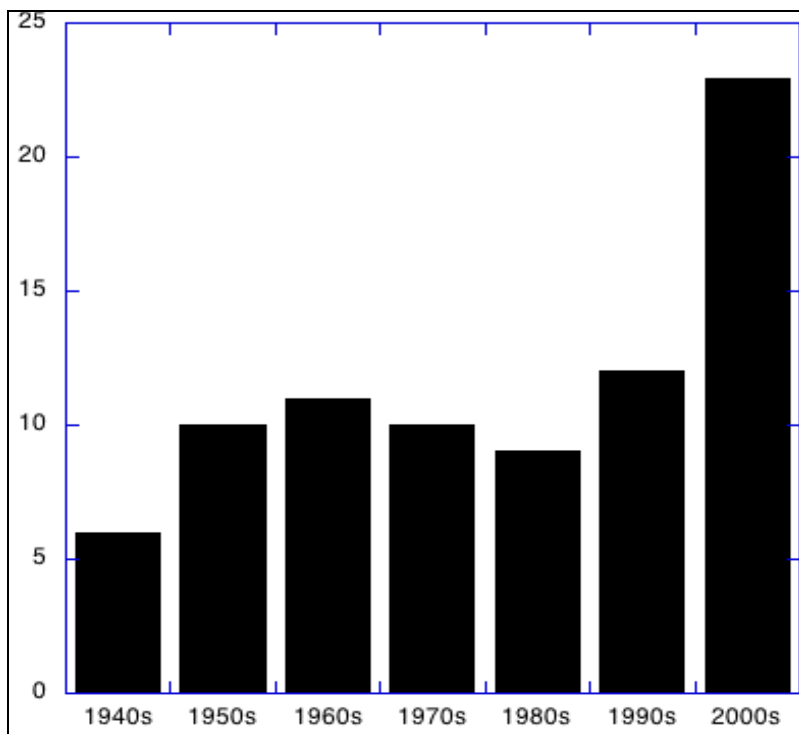


Figure 1. Occurrences of 2-inch or Greater Daily Precipitation at Madison, WI

Source: Stephen J. Vavrus, Ph.D., Atmospheric Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison

1988). These datum were developed using different methodologies and consequently they vary spatially. Therefore, there is not a simple conversion between the two datum. A computer program called VERTICON is required to report the difference between the two datum at any one point. Vertical information reported in different datum should not be compared without proper conversion.

² WICCI Stormwater Working Group. June 2010. “Stormwater Management in a Changing Climate: Managing High Flow and High Water Levels in Wisconsin”. Madison, WI.

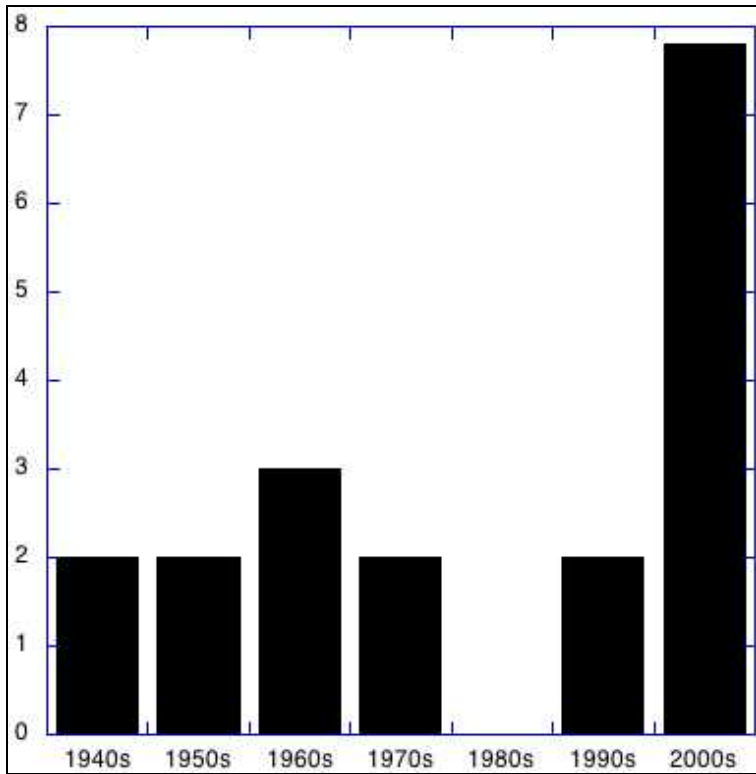


Figure 2. Occurrences of 3-inch or Greater Daily Precipitation at Madison, WI

Source: Stephen J. Vavrus, Ph.D., Atmospheric Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Figure 3 shows predicted changes to the annual average precipitation in Wisconsin, with Dane County forecasted to have an increase of 1.50 inches of average annual precipitation by the year 2055. With the potential for more frequent and larger storm events to occur in the future, strategies for managing high flow situations becomes more critical.

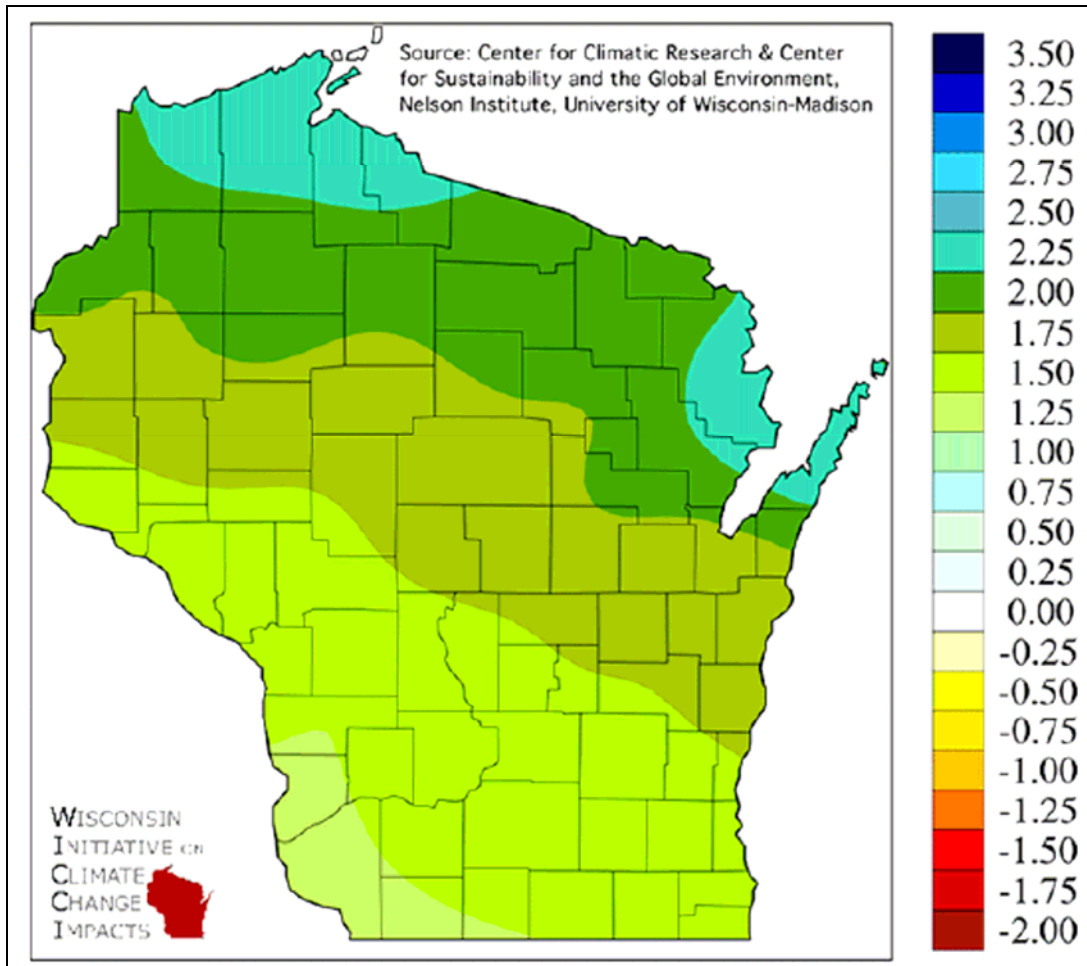


Figure 3. Projected Changes in Annual Average Precipitation (inches) by the year 2055

3 Characteristics of the Yahara River System

The Yahara River system is a chain of impounded lakes connected by a low gradient (relatively flat) river (See Figure 4 below). The levels of the lakes are maintained by lock and dam structures at Tenney Park (Lake Mendota), Babcock Park (Lakes Monona and Waubesa), and LaFollette Park (Lake Kegonsa).

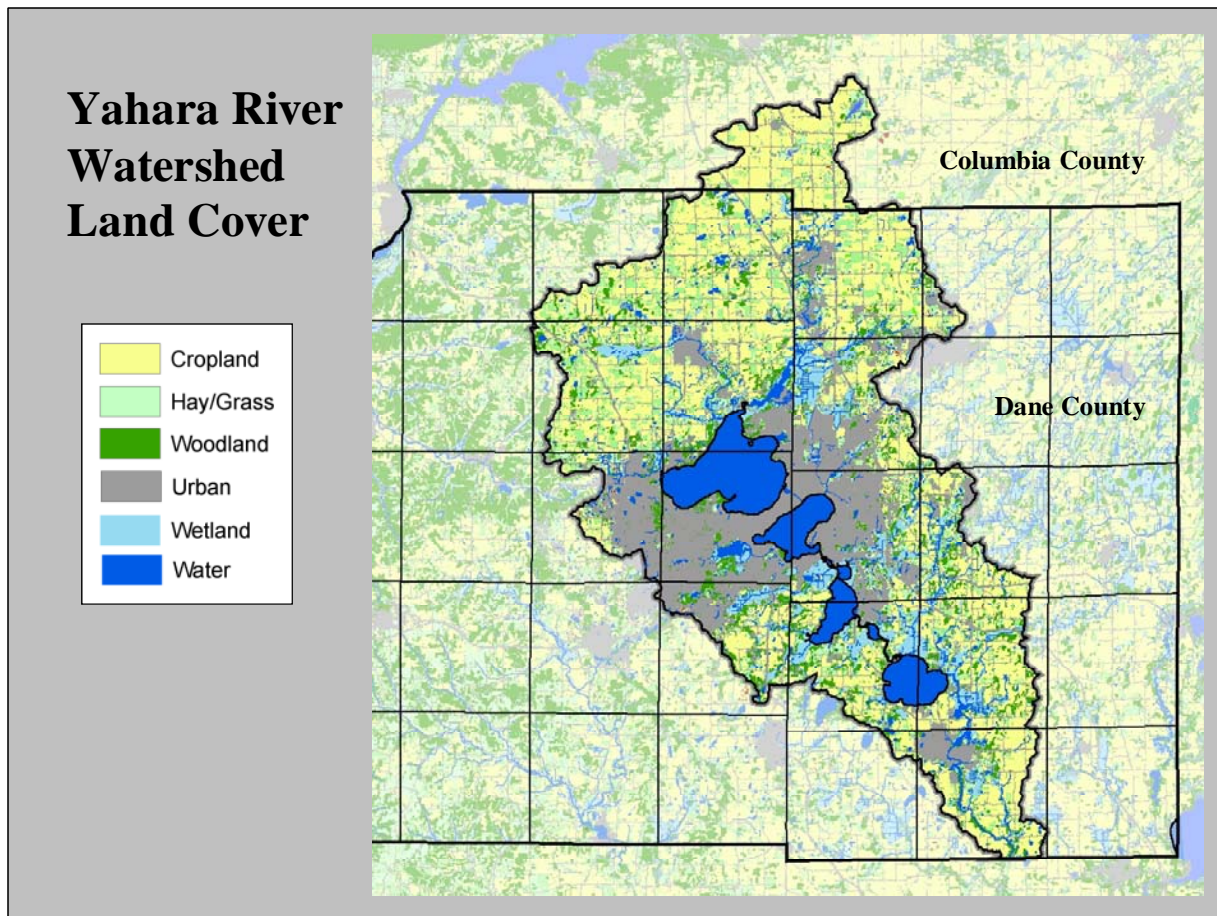


Figure 4. Yahara River Watershed and Land Cover

Since 1835 the Yahara Lakes have lost significant portions of the wetlands associated with them. Additionally, since the 1950's significant development has occurred in nearly all areas tributary to the chain of lakes. Urbanization has led to an increased inflow of stormwater and heightened lake level responses³.

3.1 Yahara River

The river channel between the Babcock Dam in McFarland and Lake Kegonsa (See Figure 5 below) only drops 1.5 feet in 21,000 linear feet (.007% slope). This results in very slow moving water. During the summer, flow is impeded significantly by aquatic plant growth. The county typically operates two aquatic plant harvesters in the channel between Lake Waubesa and Lake Kegonsa to increase flow between the lakes during heavy plant growth periods. When high flow conditions occur during the summer months, the county may deploy up to five harvesters in the river.

³ Yahara Lakes Advisory Group. September 2002. "Yahara Lakes Advisory Group Final Report: Executive Summary". Madison, WI.

Vallisneria (also known as wild celery, eelgrass, or tapegrass) is the predominant plant growing in the Yahara River. This plant is considered a high quality aquatic plant for waterfowl and fish habitat⁴, so harvesting is limited to areas necessary to maintain flow.



Figure 5. Yahara River Between Lakes Waubesa and Kegonsa

Other human-made flow restrictions exist within the Yahara River other than bridges and piers. Just downstream of Lower Mud Lake a Native American fish weir and corduroy bridge cross the river. Since the river riffles through this section, it has long been assumed that these structures are impeding flow.

3.2 Lakes and Watersheds

Lake Mendota is the largest of the lakes and its watershed covers approximately 232 square miles. Land use in the watershed is primarily agriculture (nearly 80%), but every year additional land is converted to more urbanized uses. Lake Monona is approximately one third the size and its direct watershed is about one fifth the size of Lake Mendota's. Lake Monona's watershed is much more urbanized resulting in a much quicker response to runoff events. Lake Waubesa is about two-thirds the size of lake Monona and has about the same direct drainage area. Lake Waubesa's watershed is much less urbanized than Lake Monona's. Lake Kegonsa is similar in size to Lake Monona and has a slightly larger direct drainage area. Land use in Lake Kegonsa's

⁴ Yahara Lakes Advisory Group. September 2002. "Yahara Lakes Advisory Group Final Report: Executive Summary". Madison, WI.

watershed is primarily agricultural and open space. Due to its comparatively large size, Lake Mendota acts as a buffer to provide storage for the lower lakes following large runoff events and in combination with the Tenney Dam, provides the primary means of controlling lake levels throughout the system.

Table 2. Yahara Lakes Surface Area and Volume Comparison

Lake	Surface Area ^a	Direct Drainage Area ^b	Total Drainage Area ^b	Volume Equivalent Depth of One Inch in Lake Mendota
	(acre)	(mi ²)	(mi ²)	(in)
Mendota	9,842	217	232	1
Monona	3,274	42	278	3.0
Waubesa	2,080	44	325	4.7
Kegonsa	3,209	54	385	3.1

Sources

a. WI DNR

b. UW Limnology

3.3 Structures

The Yahara River lake system has been artificially manipulated in one form or another for over one hundred and fifty years. Over the years, numerous human-made structures have been constructed over and within the Yahara River lakes system. Structures include locks and dams, bridges, piers, and a fish weir. Each structure contributes to the hydraulic characteristics of the system and plays a role in the management of lake levels. While the impact of locks and dams are fairly well understood and their impacts can be modified through management, the impact of the bridge abutments and other lesser structures is not completely known and their influence on management is not easily modified.

3.3.1 Locks and Dams

Tenney Dam controls flows out of Lake Mendota. The dam was originally constructed in 1847 to raise Lake Mendota by 4.5 feet to provide power. Locks were constructed in 1904. The locks and dams have been updated over the years, most recently by Dane County in 2006. The Babcock Lock and Dam were constructed in 1938 to assist in lake level management and improve navigation. The dam controls the water levels for Lakes Monona and Waubesa during low flows. During high flows the dam is submerged and does not aid in lake level management. LaFollette dam was constructed in 1938 on Lake Kegonsa. The dam was constructed to improve lake level management during low flows and aid navigation. Similar to the dam at Babcock Park, the LaFollette Park dam is submerged during high flows and does not aid in lake level management. The Stoughton Dam is the last dam in the system that effects water levels in the Yahara chain of lakes. The dam is under the control of the City of Stoughton and its operation is regulated by separate orders issued by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.



Figure 6. Dam at Tenney Park, Outlet from Lake Mendota



Figure 7. Dam at Babcock County Park, Outlet from Lakes Monona and Waubesa



Figure 8. Dam at Lafollette County Park, Outlet from Lake Kegonsa

Construction and regulation of the Yahara River dams was originally in the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission and the Public Service Commission. They set operating orders for these dams as early as 1917. Operating orders have been reissued through the years for these dams, but they have remained largely unaltered.⁵

3.3.2 Bridges and Piers

Several bridges cross the Yahara River throughout the system. The hydraulic effect of bridges varies and in several cases it is not completely known. Older bridges were not necessarily designed to any hydraulic standard. Newer free span bridges have little or no impact on flow. Appendix II contains a table that lists of all the bridges that cross the Yahara River beginning just upstream of Lake Mendota and moving down stream to the Stoughton Dam.

⁵ Yahara Lakes Advisory Group. September 2002. "Yahara Lakes Advisory Group Final Report". Madison, WI.



Figure 9. Piers on the Yahara River Between Lakes Monona and Waubesa

4 Management Goals and Operational Strategies

While users on individual lakes have differing needs and expectations, the Yahara Lakes are managed as a system. The first priority is to keep lake levels from approaching flood stage and thus protecting property, but pending the circumstances at any given time, water levels may be adjusted to comply with individual water level orders, provide for recreation and navigational use, flood storage, shoreline protection, and fish spawning.

Since the lock and dam structures at Babcock and LaFollette Parks are only designed to operate during low flows, the Tenney Park lock and dam is the primary operational structure in the Yahara River system. In addition, Lake Mendota is regulated to maximize in-lake storage capacity to protect downstream lakes from flooding due to its comparatively large size.

Daily logs are kept for structural adjustments, precipitation, and corresponding lake levels. The LWRD communicates all adjustments for the LaFollette Dam with the Stoughton Dam Operator. The LWRD also coordinates with the City of Monona when an increase in flow out of Lake Mendota may raise Lake Monona water levels to a point that infrastructure would be affected.

4.1 Normal Lake Levels

4.1.1 Winter to Spring: Seasonal Transition

During a normal season the lakes are gradually brought up to summer minimum levels beginning February 1st. Depending on climatic conditions, the transition of the lakes to summer minimum levels may begin as early as the second week of January. Considerations for an early transition include frost depth, deviation from average snowfall, current snow depth, and the flow in the Yahara River. The lake level orders require that the lakes be at summer minimum levels following the first runoff event after March 1st. Once these levels have been achieved, the goal is to maintain the levels until mid to late April.

Bringing the lake levels up is a gradual process. The first action taken is to close the lock doors at the LaFollette Dam to begin to restrict flow. Once the flow out the dam and the elevation of Lake Kegonsa stabilize, which usually takes about a week, stop logs are added to the dam in six-inch increments to achieve summer minimum levels. Any modification to the LaFollette Dam requires that the City of Stoughton, operator of the Stoughton Dam, be notified.

Once the adjustments are made at the LaFollette Dam, a similar procedure is followed at the Babcock Dam. The lock doors are closed and stop logs are added in six-inch increments. Since the hydraulic gradient is so low across the Babcock Dam, even in normal years, the closing of the lock doors and the addition of stop logs may be delayed due to higher existing water levels in Lake Waubesa and Lake Monona.

The transition to summer minimum levels at the Tenney Dam are achieved by making small adjustments to the openings on the tainter gates. In addition, once the ice on Lake Mendota breaks up, the small gap under the lock doors that has been maintained through the winter is closed.

Meeting summer minimum levels by early March allows the best opportunity for fish, especially northern pike and walleye, to find and use habitats necessary for spawning, according to the DNR.

4.1.2 Summer

Beginning in mid April, adjustments are made to the lock and dam structures to raise the lake levels to the middle of the summer range. These adjustments coincide with the beginning of the recreational boating season. The goal is to maintain the lakes in the middle of the summer range to provide flexibility in dealing with both dry and wet periods.

4.1.3 Fall to Winter: Seasonal Transition

To prepare for winter ice and snow pack conditions, the lakes are gradually lowered to summer minimum levels beginning in mid October. The LWRD issues a press release to inform the public that levels are being lowered to allow them to remove deep drafting watercraft from the lakes.

The dams are gradually opened beginning November 1st to achieve winter operating levels. In the fall, stop logs are removed from the Babcock and LaFollette dams in 12-inch increments.

4.1.4 Winter:

The winter minimum levels contained in the lake level orders are an absolute minimum therefore the lakes are maintained above those levels. In general, the goal is to maintain all three lakes 0.2 feet above winter minimum levels. Low lake levels in the winter can adversely affect hibernating reptiles and amphibians and damage fish habitat.

In the winter the tainter gates at the Tenney Dam may freeze, making them difficult to operate. To compensate for this a small 3-inch gap is maintained under both lock doors to keep them from freezing. This small gap allows for emergency operation, reduces ice damage on the lock doors and allows for better management of flow and water levels.

During the winter months, the flow and lake levels are primarily controlled by the Tenney Dam, as the other lock and dams are usually completely open. A minimum opening on each gate of 0.3 feet is also maintained throughout the winter.

4.2 High Lake Levels

Lake levels are considered to be high when levels exceed or are expected to exceed the target levels specified in the DNR Orders. The management goal is to lower all lakes to below the regulatory maximum. Various operational strategies are implemented depending on lake levels throughout the system.

During periods of high lake levels the lock doors and dams at Babcock and LaFollette are fully opened to allow for maximum flow in the river and discharge from the system. The Tenney Dam is operated to minimize direct flooding impacts on Lake Monona with public infrastructure being the main concern. Flow out of Lake Mendota is reduced to give Lakes Monona and Waubesa an opportunity to drop in water elevation and gain additional capacity for any additional runoff events. Throughout periods of high water levels, the county is in constant communication with DNR engineers to develop a unified strategy for managing the Yahara Lakes system.

The operators of the Stoughton Dam are contacted to request that their dam be opened to maximize flow. A similar request to the operators of the Dunkirk dam is usually not needed since the Dunkirk Dam does not appear to affect flow in the Yahara River in the same way that Stoughton Dam does. The operators of the Stoughton Dam are not obligated to act upon the Director's request to increase flow and lower the storage pool, although the Wisconsin DNR does have the authority issue emergency orders during high water level conditions to the dam operators.

If during periods of high water levels it appears that Tenney Dam may breach, the gates will be opened to protect the structure, in accordance with the Emergency Action Plan (EAP). If this happens, Lake Monona will flood causing significant property damage, but catastrophic failure of the lock and dam will be avoided.

When a large storm or runoff event is predicted the county establishes direct communication with the National Weather Service's Sullivan office to obtain the most up to date forecast. In addition the weather service provides the probability that the event will occur. Based on the forecast, operational changes may be made prior to a storm's arrival.

In the event a large storm has occurred or high probability of an event is imminent, the flow may be increased out of Lake Mendota to provide for greater flood storage in Mendota. The strategy is to discharge runoff out of Lake Monona before Lake Mendota crests. Since Lake Mendota's watershed is large, it usually takes more than two days for the lake to crest, whereas Lake Monona usually crests within 24-hours following a storm event. Once Lake Mendota does crest, the flow out of the lake is reduced to protect Lake Monona.

Normally the water levels on Lakes Monona and Waubesa are within 0.2 feet of each other, but during high flow events flow restrictions on the Yahara River keep Lake Monona as much as 0.8 feet higher than Lake Waubesa. Once the flows have subsided, the difference in elevation between the lakes returns to normal.

The County Executive, in consultation with the LWRD and Emergency Management Department staff, may activate the Emergency Operations Center to assist with the county's response to the storm event. Each lock and dam structure has an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) that outlines the necessary actions to be taken at each risk determination level.

4.2.1 Slow-no-wake

On the Yahara Lakes, Dane County has in effect a slow-no-wake ordinance, which goes beyond the minimum state boating requirements.

The ordinance establishes a 200-ft slow-no-wake zone along the entire shorelines of Lakes Mendota, Monona, Waubesa and Kegonsa. Within that zone, boaters must not travel faster than slow-no-wake speed, which means the minimum speed at which a motorized watercraft is able to move and maintain adequate steering control.

An exception is made to accommodate water skiing on Lake Monona from Law Park to a point 1000 feet due north of the intersection of John Nolen Drive and Lakeside Street. Buoys and ski jump ramps mark this area and the adjacent shoreline is armored with large stone rip rap.

In addition, the entire surface of Lake Mendota is a slow-no-wake zone from sunset to midnight on the date when the Rhythm and Booms fireworks display is held at Warner Park in the City of Madison.

The slow-no-wake requirements were created to minimize conflict between various user groups, avoid accidents or lessen their severity, protect human life, provide safe swimming zones, assure and encourage multiple use of surface waters, reduce shoreline erosion, protect fish spawning areas and protect wetlands and other sensitive areas.

Emergency orders are slow-no-wake restrictions that are in addition to normal 200-ft slow-no-wake restrictions. They are declared when there is high water or other hazardous circumstances posing a threat to life or property.

Dane County Chapter 72, “Regulating Boating on Yahara Lakes” establishes the authority for Slow No Wake Declarations on the Yahara Lakes.

Ch 72.08 (3)(a) states, “*During periods of high water or other hazardous circumstances posing a threat to life or property, the County Executive, with the approval of the Sheriff and County Board Chair, may declare all or any portion of the surface area of Lakes Mendota, Monona, Waubesa and Kegonsa as a slow-no-wake zone.*”

Land and Water Resources Department and Sheriff Department staff make a recommendation to the County Executive, Sheriff and County Board Chair for slow-no-wake consideration. Factors considered by LWRD staff include but not limited to are:

- Forecast for rising water levels
- Existing water levels in the Yahara Lakes
- Season and vegetative growth in Yahara River Basin
- Presence or potential for navigational hazards as a result of high water

Water levels where LWRD staff will make a recommendation to enact or rescind a slow no wake are shown in Table 3. A recommendation to enact a designation would only occur if the water levels are increasing and the elevation in Table 3 has been surpassed. Recommendations to remove a designation would occur if the water levels have fallen below the levels shown in Table 3 for at least five consecutive days.

Table 3. Land and Water Resources Department Elevations to Enact or Rescind Slow-No-Wake

Lake	Elevation (feet)
Mendota	851.8
Monona	847.4
Waubesa	846.6
Kegonsa	844.5

Other considerations such as protection to property, recreational impacts, and safety are also taken into account before a designation is made. Below is a table of water level ranges where slow-no-wake declarations have been declared and rescinded. While these ranges are not intended to be ‘absolutes’ they are intended to be a reference for staff when making a recommendation of consideration.

Table 4. Historical Elevation Range for Slow-No-Wake Declaration

Lake	Slow-No-Wake Declared	Slow-No-Wake Rescinded
Mendota	851.45 – 852.73	850.42 – 851.12
Monona	846.67 – 847.44	845.53 – 846.65
Waubesa	846.02 – 846.76	845.14 – 846.09
Kegonsa	844.07 – 845.01	843.43 – 844.07

Emergency orders can increase the slow-no-wake zone from the normal 200 feet to 500 feet from a shoreline, or even mandate that an entire lake be slow-no-wake. There is little evidence that increasing the slow-no-wake zone from 200 feet to 500 feet provides any additional protection to the shoreline.

4.2.2 Critical Flood Levels

The EAP’s for the county-owned lock and dam structures contain critical flood elevations where actions must be taken. For security reasons, these elevations are not public information. The only other recognized critical flood elevations are for the City of Monona. The city plugs storm sewers at elevation 846.10 and begins to see problems with homes at elevation 846.50. Other flood elevations may be added as additional knowledge is gained and as the river system characteristics change or evolve over time.

4.3 Low Lake Levels

During periods of low lake levels the primary goal is to maintain the minimum DNR ordered flow (10 cfs) in the Yahara River below the Babcock Dam. Since discrepancies are often seen in the flow gauges during low flow, both the Babcock and Exchange Street flow gauges are monitored. Flow in the river is primarily controlled through operation of the Tenney Dam.

As much water as possible is stored within the lakes to maintain navigability, but sustaining levels may be difficult due to the large amount of water lost to evaporation during dry periods. In addition, when rainfall does occur after a dry period, the amount of runoff delivered to the lake will be reduced due to dry antecedent soil conditions.

The West Campus Cogeneration Facility, owned jointly by MG&E and the University of Wisconsin, draws make-up water from Lake Mendota. To compensate for this water supply withdrawal, flow in the Yahara River may be supplemented by water well pumping during times of low flow, which originally was expected to occur approximately 3 to 4 months every 3 to 4 years. This well is located at the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District treatment plant and would discharge water into Lake Waubesa.

In the event the minimum flow of 10 cfs cannot be maintained below the Babcock Dam through dam operation, the DNR will be contacted to discuss turning on the emergency pump. The decision to operate the pump to maintain river flow lies with the DNR. To date, the pump has never been needed.

4.4 Aquatic Plant Harvesting

Dane County is required to follow DNR Aquatic Plant Harvesting Permits for each water body. In general terms, the permits allow the county to remove just enough vegetation to provide adequate navigational channels to open water. Aquatic plant harvesting priorities are also influenced by the amount of flow in the river and lake levels.

During high water conditions, the first priority for harvesting is assigned to the Yahara River between Lakes Waubesa and Kegonsa. The county utilizes an aquatic plant scout who monitors plant growth and flow restrictions on a weekly basis. Based on the scout's report, harvesters are deployed where aquatic plant growth is restricting flow. Harvesting is confined to the deepest part of the river channel in order to maximize water flow downstream. The section just north of Dyreson Road is not cut to protect a historic Native American fish weir and corduroy bridge. The weir and bridge are also a hazard to the plant harvesting machinery.

5 Communication

5.1 System Operators

Adjustments to the Tenney Lock and Dam are made by the Lock Tenders, Park Rangers, and the Lakes Management Crew, at the request of the LWRD Director.

5.2 Notification Protocol

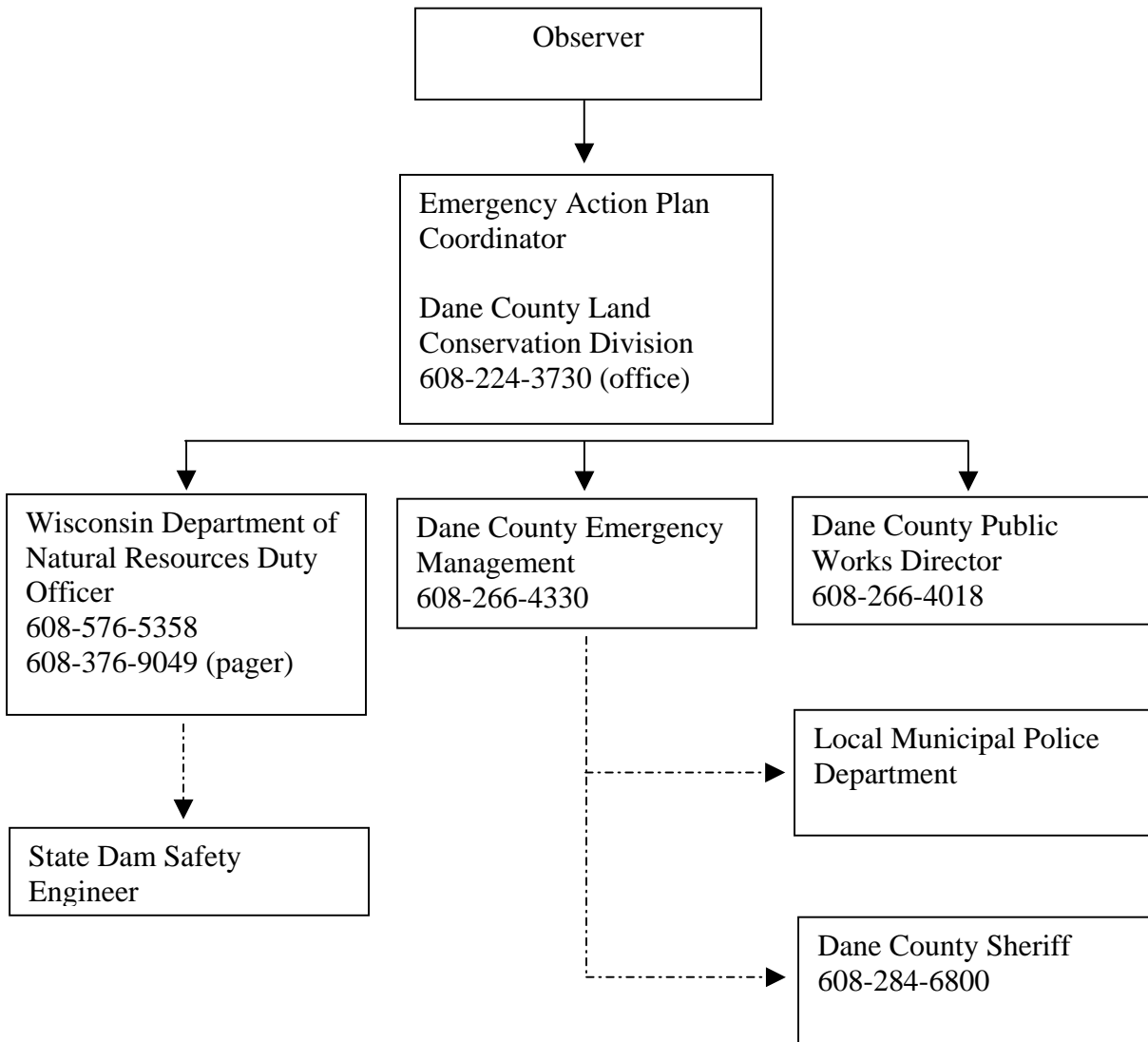
The LWRD is in regular communication with the WI DNR regarding water level management. LWRD also communicates all adjustments for the LaFollette Dam with the Stoughton Dam Operator. The LWRD also coordinates with the City of Monona and Madison when an increase in flow out of Lake Mendota may raise Lake Monona water levels to a point that infrastructure would be affected.

Communication is very important when flow in the river and the lake levels are high. The city engineers in the City Madison and Monona are constantly kept abreast of the current water levels and operational plan. This allows the cities to make preparations for anticipated higher than normal lake levels. In addition, the LWRD sends a weekly email to community officials and technical staff in municipalities along the Yahara River system to notify them of the current and planned operational strategy.

The following figures specify the notification protocol at increasing levels of emergency.

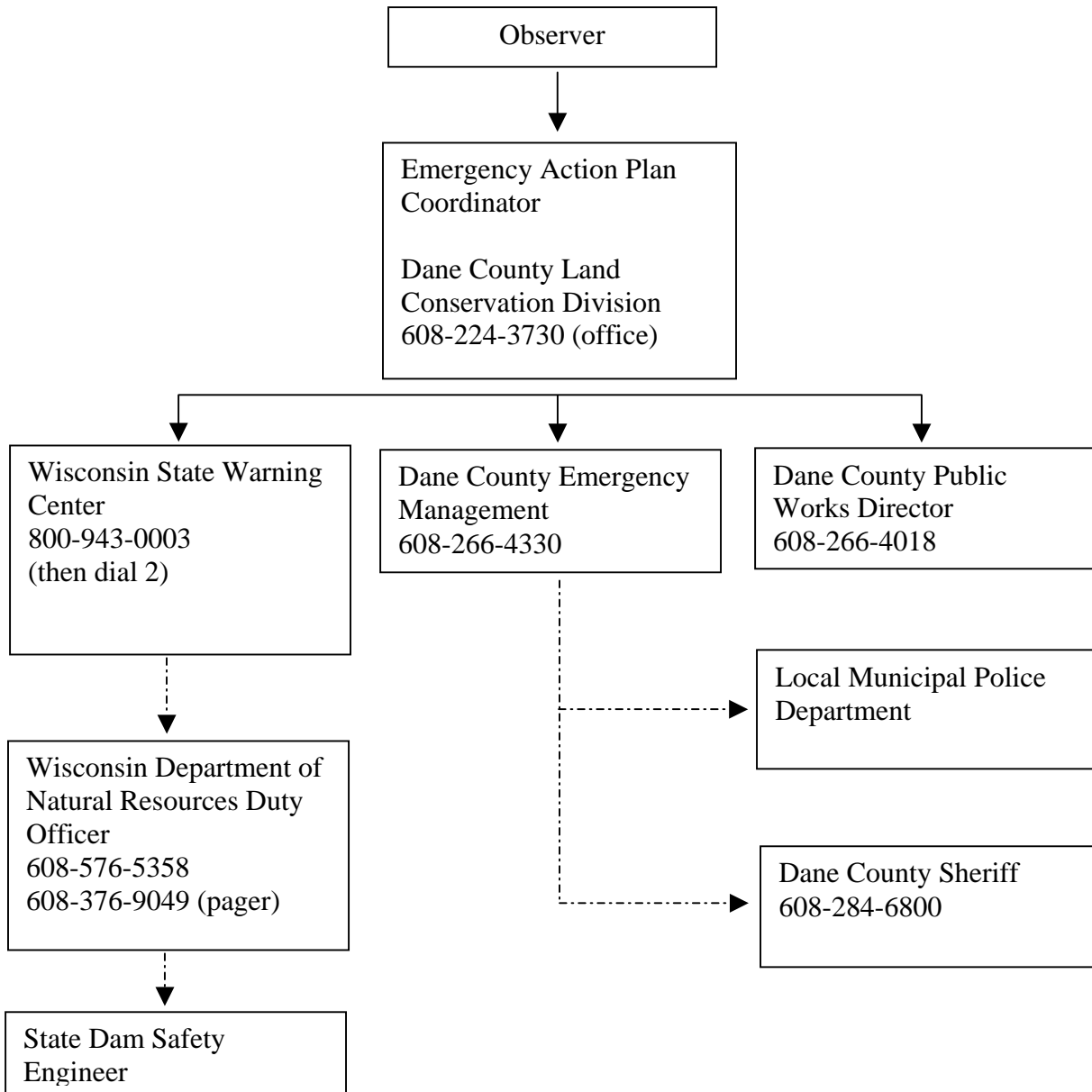
Emergency Level 1 Notifications

Non-emergency
Unusual event, slowly developing, high water



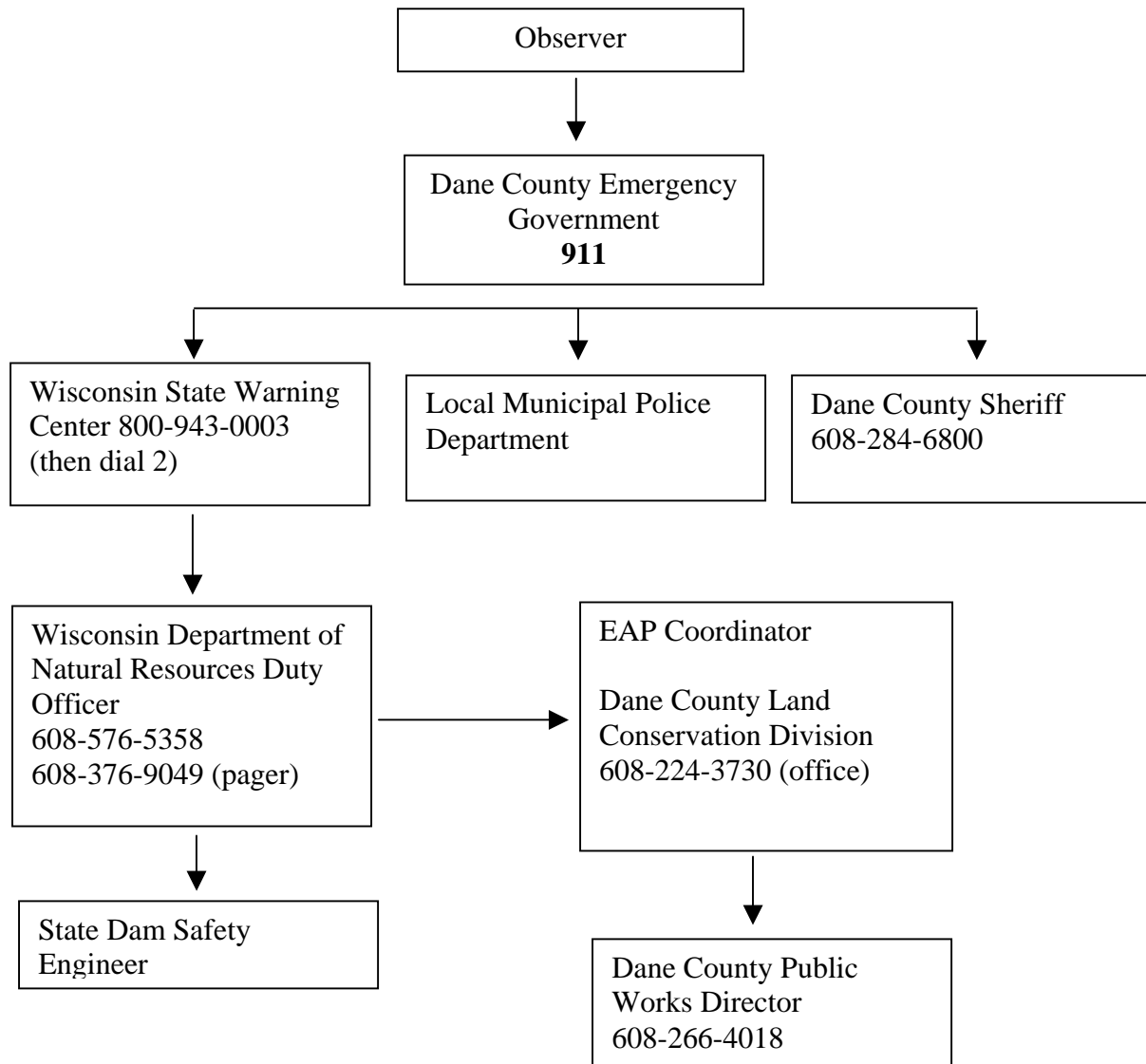
Emergency Level 2 Notifications

Emergency Event
Potential dam failure; rapidly developing



Emergency Level 3 Notifications

Emergency and Urgent Event
Dam failure is imminent or in progress



5.3 Public Outreach and Notification

LWRD's primary mechanism for public communication is its lake level management web page: www.countyofdane.com/lwrld/landconservation/lakelevelpg.aspx. At that page are general statistics about the Yahara lakes, links to WI DNR's lake level orders, the ability to search and graph historic lake level data (going back to 1916), lake management updates (a brief description of lock and dam status and other management practices in place, such as aquatic plant harvesting), and information about any emergency slow-no-wake designations.

In addition, LWRD frequently educates the public about the practices and challenges of lake level management through press releases and media coverage, public presentations such as the UW-Madison Nelson Institute's community environmental forums, and through meetings with organizations and area residents.

5.4 Record Keeping

LWRD keeps daily logs of structural adjustments, precipitation, and corresponding lake levels. LWRD also retains files of dam and lock inspections and improvements and records of aquatic plant harvesting.

6 Improving Lake Level Management

The Land and Water Resources Department strives to manage the Yahara River Lakes in accordance with the WI DNR Lake Level Orders while balancing the needs of all lake users. While it is not always possible to maintain lake levels within the regulatory orders, the best management may be achieved when the system is well understood and the best operation strategies can be implemented at the best time. In an effort to make the best decisions at the best time the Land and Water Resources Department is continually identifying ways to address needs for improved knowledge base, control structures and management tools.

The LWRD recognizes that lake management cannot be optimized without a strong understanding of the lake system. While the Yahara River Lakes are some of the most studied lakes in the world, much is still unknown about the system's hydraulic characteristics. The control structures represent one of the primary operational tools available to manage lake levels. While the Tenney Park Lock and Dam was recently revitalized, the other lock and dam structures are aging and reaching the end of their useful lives. The locks and dams at Babcock Park, and Lafollette Park provide only coarse incremental adjustments that are labor intensive to implement. In addition, the impact of bridge abutments and other smaller restrictions in the system is not known.

Many of the lake level management decisions are made based on precipitation driven runoff events. Without better tools for predicting the spatial and temporal distribution of forecasted rain events it is difficult to take any preemptive action to manage lakes during high water levels. With a better understanding of the watershed and its response to rainfall, better management decisions may be possible.

Appendices

- I. Lake Level Orders
- II. Bridges Spanning the Yahara River Lakes System

Appendix I

Lake Level Orders

Appendix I

Lake Level Orders

BEFORE THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

In the Matter of the Reestablishment of)
Water Levels for Lake Mendota, City of)
Madison, Dane County)

3-SD-77-808

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

The Department of Natural Resources proposes to reestablish water levels pursuant to Section 31.02, Statutes, for Lake Mendota in the City of Madison, Dane County. Order issued.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The City of Madison and Dane County, Wisconsin 53701, requested the Department to reestablish water levels pursuant to Section 31.02, Statutes, for Lake Mendota in the City of Madison, Dane County. The Department, the City of Madison and Dane County have complied with all procedural requirements of Section 31.02, Statutes.
2. Lake Mendota is maintained by the Tenney Park Dam located on the Yahara River in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12, T7N, R9E, Dane County. The dam is owned by the City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin 53701.
3. Levels were established for Lake Mendota by the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin in Docket No. WP-414 (April 29, 1931), maximum, 849.80, mean sea level datum during periods of ordinary stream flow; average, 849.40, mean sea level datum during the period April to October; and that during periods of high runoff the level of Lake Mendota not be maintained in excess of 4 feet higher than the level of Lake Monona.
4. The levels of Lakes Monona and Waubesa are highly dependent upon the level of Lake Mendota as determined by the operation of the Tenney Park Dam. The difference in the operational range of levels proposed for Lake Mendota in this docket and the operational range of levels proposed for Lakes Monona and Waubesa in Docket No. 3-SD-77-819 is 4.9 feet. During periods of either normal or low flow the Tenney Park Dam should be operated to maintain this difference in order to equalize the effect of the normal and low flows on the three lakes.
5. The Tenney Park Dam is structurally capable of maintaining a maximum water level difference of 10 feet. There is sufficient storage capacity above elevation 850.1, mean sea level datum, to prevent excessive flooding of the shoreline or failure of the dam during the 100-year recurrence interval flood.
6. The ordinary high watermark of Lake Mendota has been determined to be at elevation 850.7 feet, mean sea level datum. Establishing and maintaining water levels above this elevation would infringe upon uses presently made of private property abutting the lake.

7. In order to allow recreational use adjacent to the shoreline, an elevation of at least 849.6 feet, mean sea level datum, must be maintained between the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 and October 30. Water levels below 849.6 feet, mean sea level datum, between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 will not adversely affect recreational use near the shore. Between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1, it is desirable to lower the water level to elevation 848.2 feet, mean sea level datum, to prevent ice damage to the shoreline and to provide for flood storage capacity during the spring runoff.

8. It is desirable to keep the range of levels maintained during the summer period (May 1 to October 30) as small as possible. Historically, levels recorded by the USGS have ranged from 852.0 feet to 848.0 feet, mean sea level datum.

9. Water levels above 850.1 feet, mean sea level datum, will cause inundation of the shoreline, lead to excessive erosion and siltation from wave action, and destroy lake edge wetlands.

10. In order to aid the spawning of northern pike, it is desirable that the water level be brought to and be maintained at 849.6 feet, mean sea level datum, as soon as possible after March 1. In order to promote spawning of walleyes and other fish in the channel between Lakes Mendota and Monona, one of the taintor gates must be open at least three tenths of a foot from April 1 through May 15 to provide a flow through the channel.

11. All elevations herein are referenced to a U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey benchmark No. E-101 described as a standard disk stamped E-101 1934 and further described as along the C.M.St.P&P Railroad tracks about 450 feet south of the crossing of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, elevation 854.29 feet mean sea level datum adjusted to 1929.

12. The following water levels are in the interest of public rights in navigable waters and will promote safety and protect life, health, and property:

Maximum water level of 850.1 feet, mean sea level datum.

Minimum water level of 849.6 feet, mean sea level datum, between the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 and October 30.

Minimum water level of 848.2 feet, mean sea level datum, between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1.

13. The water quality of the Yahara River downstream of the Tenney Park Dam is dependent upon the amount of water released. To be consistent with the design of the sewage treatment plant at Stoughton and present water quality standards a minimum of 4 cubic feet per second should be released from the dam.

14. The Department has made an environmental assessment of the proposed water levels and has determined that their establishment would not be a major state action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Department has authority under subsections 31.02(1) and (2), Statutes, and in accordance with the foregoing findings of fact, to issue an order establishing water levels for Lake Mendota.

2. The Department has complied with Section 1.11, Statutes.

ORDER

THE DEPARTMENT THEREFORE ORDERS:

1. The maximum level of Lake Mendota is hereby established at 850.1 feet, mean sea level datum.

2. The minimum level of Lake Mendota between the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 and October 30 is established at 849.6 feet, mean sea level datum. The minimum level of Lake Mendota between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 is established at 848.2 feet, mean sea level datum.

3. From April 1 through May 15 one of the taintor gates of the Tenney Park Dam shall be left open at least 0.3 feet. At all other times a minimum flow of at least 4 cfs shall be released.

4. During normal flow and low flow conditions, the level of Lake Mendota shall be held within 4.9 feet of the level of Lake Monona.

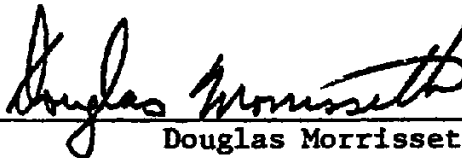
5. The above established levels and flow shall be adhered to as closely as possible by reasonable and proper operation of the Tenney Park Dam.

Dated at Waunakee, Wisconsin

Jan. 18, 1979

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
For the Secretary

By



Douglas Morrissette
Southern District Director

BEFORE THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

13.19

In the Matter of Reestablishment of)
Water Levels for Lakes Monona and)
Waubesa, Dane County)

3-SD-77-819

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

The Department of Natural Resources proposes to reestablish water levels pursuant to Section 31.02, Statutes, for Lakes Monona and Waubesa in Dane County, Wisconsin.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The City of Madison and Dane County, Wisconsin 53701, requested the Department to reestablish water levels pursuant to Section 31.02, Statutes, for Lake Mendota in the City of Madison, Dane County. The Department has proposed in Docket No. 3-SD-77-808 to reestablish the water levels for Lake Mendota. Because the water levels of Lakes Monona and Waubesa are highly dependent on the operation of the Tenney Park Dam, which controls the water level of Lake Mendota, the Department has proposed to reestablish the water levels for these lakes.

2. The water level of Lakes Monona and Waubesa is controlled by the Babcock Park Lock and Dam located on the Yahara River at the outlet of Lake Waubesa in the southwest quarter of Section 3, T6N, R10E, Dane County, Wisconsin. The Dam is owned and operated by Dane County, Wisconsin.

3. Normal water levels were established for Lakes Monona and Waubesa by the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin in Docket No. 2-WP-290 (June 28, 1917). Levels of 845.0 feet and 844.8 feet, adjusted mean sea level datum, were set for Lakes Monona and Waubesa, respectively.

4. The ordinary high watermark of Lake Monona has been determined to be at elevation 845.82 feet, mean sea level datum. The ordinary high water mark of Lake Waubesa has been determined to be at elevation 845.67 feet, mean sea level datum. Establishing and maintaining water levels above 845.82 feet on Lake Monona and 845.67 feet on Lake Waubesa would infringe on use presently made of private property abutting the lakes

5. Water levels above 845.2 feet on Lake Monona and 845.0 feet on Lake Waubesa, both mean sea level, will inundate the shoreline and lead to excessive erosion and siltation from wave action.

6. In order to aid the spawning of northern pike, it is desirable that the water level be brought to and be maintained at 844.5 feet, mean sea level datum, on Lake Waubesa as soon as possible after March 1. In order to aid the spawning of walleye and other fish in the Yahara River downstream from the Babcock Park Lock and Dam, it is desirable to discharge at least 50 cubic feet per second from the dam from April 1 through May 15.

7. In order to allow recreational use adjacent to the shoreline on Lake Monona, an elevation of at least 844.7 feet, mean sea level datum, must be maintained between the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 and October 30. Water levels below 844.7 feet, mean sea level datum, between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 will not adversely affect recreational use near the shore. Between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1, it is desirable to lower the water level to elevation 842.1 feet, mean sea level datum, to prevent ice damage to the shoreline and to provide for flood storage capacity during the spring runoff.

8. In order to allow recreational use adjacent to the shoreline on Lake Waubesa, an elevation of at least 844.5 feet, mean sea level datum, must be maintained between the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 and October 30. Water levels below 844.7 feet, mean sea level datum, between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 will not adversely affect recreational use near the shore. Between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1, it is desirable to lower the water level to elevation 841.9 feet, mean sea level datum, to prevent ice damage to the shoreline and to provide for flood storage capacity during the spring runoff.

9. All elevations herein are referenced to a Public Service Commission of Wisconsin benchmark No. 691-B which is a tablet marked Public Service Commission set in the top of the upstream end of the left wall of the Babcock Park lock chamber, elevation 849.82 feet, USGS, mean sea level datum adjusted to 1929.

10. The following water levels are in the interest of public rights in navigable waters and will promote safety and protect life, health and property:

a. for Lake Monona:

maximum water level of 845.2 feet, mean sea level datum.

minimum water level of 844.7 feet, mean sea level datum, between the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 and October 30.

minimum water level of 842.1 feet, mean sea level datum, between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1.

b. for Lake Waubesa:

maximum water level of 845.0 feet, mean sea level datum.

minimum water level of 844.5 feet, mean sea level datum, between the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 and October 30.

minimum water level of 841.9 feet, mean sea level datum, between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1.

11. The configuration of the drainage area above the Babcock Park Dam is such that lake levels respond to rainfall within approximately one day. This makes timely operation of the Babcock Park Dam essential in minimizing fluctuations in lake levels.

12. The water quality of the Yahara River downstream of the Babcock Park Lock and Dam is dependent upon the amount of water released. To be consistent with the design of the sewage treatment plant at Stoughton and present water quality standards, a minimum of 10 cubic feet per second should be released from the dam.

13. The Department has made an environmental assessment of the proposed water levels and has determined that their establishment would not be a major state action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Department has authority under subsections 31.02(1) and (2), Statutes, and in accordance with the foregoing findings of fact, to issue an order establishing water levels for Lake Mendota.

2. The Department has complied with Section 1.11, Statutes.

ORDER

THE DEPARTMENT THEREFORE ORDERS:

1. The maximum level of Lakes Monona and Waubesa is established at 845.2 feet and 845.0 feet, mean sea level datum, respectively.

2. The minimum level of Lakes Monona and Waubesa between the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 and October 30 is established at 844.7 feet and 844.5 feet, mean sea level datum, respectively.

3. The minimum level of Lakes Monona and Waubesa between November 1 and the first spring runoff occurring after March 1 is established at 842.2 feet and 842.0 feet, mean sea level datum, respectively.

4. A minimum discharge of 50 cfs must be maintained at the Babcock Park Lock and Dam between April 1 and May 15. At all other times, a minimum discharge of at least 10 cfs shall be maintained.

5. The above established levels and flows shall be adhered to as closely as possible by reasonable and proper operation of the Babcock Park Lock and Dam. Care shall be taken that the dam is operated expediently during periods of high rainfall.

Dated at Waunakee, Wisconsin

Jan. 18, 1979

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
For the Secretary

By

Douglas Morrissette

Douglas Morrissette
Southern District Director

BEFORE THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Correction of Benchmark References Used in)
Maintenance of Water Levels for Lake Kegonsa,)
Town of Pleasant Springs, Dane County) 3-WR-1116

FINDINGS OF FACT AND ORDER

The Dane County Park Commission and the Department of Natural Resources have discovered errors in the benchmark references used in the maintenance of water levels for Lake Kegonsa, Town of Pleasant Springs, Dane County. Corrected benchmark reference elevations must be incorporated in this order. An order was issued and maximum and minimum levels established on October 5, 1972. Corrected order issued.

As a result of the confusion which the October 5, 1972 order created because it referred to an old datum this order is revised to reflect United States geological survey mean sea level datum adjusted to 1929.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The level of Lake Kegonsa prior to 1975 was monitored by reading a staff gauge on the left abutment of the railroad bridge upstream from the dam. Since 1975 the county has found it more convenient to read a staff gauge on a pier of a bridge just north of Halverson's restaurant on Highway 51. The fact that the Halverson's gauge refers to U.S.G.S. mean sea level datum corrected to 1929, while the railroad gauge refers to U.S.G.S. mean sea level datum prior to 1903, has caused much confusion and ultimately two years of management of the lake four tenths of a foot below the intended levels.

2. The following elevations refer to benchmark 866-B and reflect the fact that the datum of the original 1972 order has been changed from U.S.G.S. mean sea level prior to 1903 to U.S.G.S. mean sea level adjusted to 1929. The change in data has caused an addition of four tenths of a foot to all the elevations referred to in the 1972 order, however, the absolute elevations will remain unchanged. Benchmark 866-B is a tablet marked Public Service Commission of Wisconsin set on top of the upstream end of the right abutment of the dam. The elevation of this monument is 848.45 mean sea level datum adjusted to 1929.

CONCLUSION OF LAW

The Department of Natural Resources has authority under section 31.02, Wisconsin Statutes, and in accordance with the foregoing findings of fact to establish elevations on Lake Kegonsa.

ORDER

The order of October 5, 1972, under docket 3-WR-1116 shall remain in effect except as modified herein:

1. All elevations reviewed to in the October 5, 1972 order shall be referred to United States Geological Survey datum corrected to the 1929 adjustment. That correction shall be the same as referred to in this order and will consist of adding four tenths of a foot to all elevations given in the 1948 order.

2. The maximum summer level of Lake Kegonsa be, and is hereby established at, elevation 843.5 feet, mean sea level datum.

3. The minimum summer level of Lake Kegonsa be, and is hereby established at, elevation 843.0 feet, mean sea level datum.

4. The operation of the dams on Lake Mendota, Lake Waubesa and Lake Kegonsa and at Stoughton shall be coordinated. Releases from each dam shall be coordinated by the Dane County Park Commission.

5. Jurisdiction to issue further order in this matter, with or without public hearing, is hereby retained.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin

APR 11 1979

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
For the Secretary

By

Andrew C. Damon

Andrew C. Damon, Administrator
Division of Enforcement *AD*

BEFORE THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Petition of the Dane County Park Commission)
for Establishment of Summer Water Levels for) 3-WR-1116
Lake Kegonsa, Town of Pleasant Springs, Dane)
County)

FINDINGS OF FACT AND ORDER

The Dane County Park Commission, 1202 Northport Drive, by Carlos Martin, Jr., Chairman, on September 8, 1971, filed a petition under section 31.02, Wisconsin Statutes, requesting the Department of Natural Resources to reevaluate the water levels which are maintained during the summer months on Lake Kegonsa in Dane County. Order issued and maximum and minimum levels established.

Pursuant to due notice, hearing was held February 23, 1972 at Madison before Examiner Maurice H. Van Susteren.

Appearances:

Dane County Park Commission, by

Carlos Martin, Jr.
Madison

In Opposition:

Door Creek Drainage District, by

Eugene H. Skaar
Cottage Grove

Town Board of Cottage Grove, by

Irving Smith, Supervisor
Cottage Grove

Himself and Other Residents in his Area, by

Ralph E. Hough

As Interest May Appear: (Continued)

Dane County Park Department, by

Jerome L. Storlie
Madison

Door Creek Drainage District, by

Fred H. Witte, Chairman of District
Cottage Grove

Robert Gust, Treasurer
Cottage Grove

Larry Severson
Stoughton

Himself and Many Residents of Lake Kegonsa, by

Irving Quam
Stoughton

Harold L. Randecker
Stoughton

Irvin Gramley
Stoughton

Roger Amundson
Stoughton

Mrs. Richard Roedell
Stoughton

Waubesa Lake Association, by

Carl Von Allmen, Board Member
Madison

Of the Staff of the Division of Environmental Protection:

Edmund M. Brick, Chief, Water Regulation Section
Merton Webber
Madison

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Dane County Park Commission on September 8, 1971, by Carlos Martin, Jr., filed a petition under section 31.02, Wisconsin Statutes, requesting the Department of Natural Resources to raise the

BEFORE THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Petition of the Dane County Park Commission -)
for Establishment of Summer Water Levels for) 3-WR-1116
Lake Kegonsa, Town of Pleasant Springs, Dane)
County)

FINDINGS OF FACT AND ORDER

The Dane County Park Commission, 1202 Northport Drive, by Carlos Martin, Jr., Chairman, on September 8, 1971, filed a petition under section 31.02, Wisconsin Statutes, requesting the Department of Natural Resources to reevaluate the water levels which are maintained during the summer months on Lake Kegonsa in Dane County. Order issued and maximum and minimum levels established.

Pursuant to due notice, hearing was held February 23, 1972 at Madison before Examiner Maurice H. Van Susteren.

Appearances:

Dane County Park Commission, by

Carlos Martin, Jr.
Madison

In Opposition:

Door Creek Drainage District, by

Eugene H. Skaar
Cottage Grove

Town Board of Cottage Grove, by

Irving Smith, Supervisor
Cottage Grove

Himself and Other Residents in his Area, by

Ralph E. Hough
Stoughton

As Interest May Appear :

Dane County Parks, by

As Interest May Appear: (Continued)

Dane County Park Department, by

Jerome L. Storlie
Madison

Door Creek Drainage District, by

Fred H. Witte, Chairman of District
Cottage Grove

Robert Gust, Treasurer
Cottage Grove

Larry Severson
Stoughton

Himself and Many Residents of Lake Kegonsa, by

Irving Quam
Stoughton

Harold L. Randecker
Stoughton

Irvin Gramley
Stoughton

Roger Amundson
Stoughton

Mrs. Richard Roedell
Stoughton

Waubesa Lake Association, by

Carl Von Allmen, Board Memeber
Madison

Of the Staff of the Division of Environmental Protection:

Edmund M. Brick, Chief, Water Regulation Section
Merton Webber
Madison

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Dane County Park Commission on September 8, 1971, by Carlos Martin, Jr., filed a petition under section 31.02, Wisconsin Statutes, requesting the Department of Natural Resources to raise the summer levels held on Lake Kegonsa, Dane County, from 842.6 to 843.1 feet, mean sea level datum.

2. All procedural requirements of Chapter 31, Wisconsin

3. Lake Kegonsa is a navigable and meandered lake, whose levels are held by a dam and boat locks which are located on the outlet of said lake at the Yahara River, which is a navigable stream. It is located in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 6 north, range 11 east, in the Town of Pleasant Springs, Dane County. The dam consists of a boat lock and concrete control structures with wooden stoplogs.

4. Lake Kegonsa has a surface area of 2,716 acres and a maximum depth of 29 feet and is used for recreational purposes such as boating and fishing.

5. The dam and locks were constructed in 1938, pursuant to a permit granted by the Public Service Commission in docket 2-WP-290 on January 21, 1937. The purpose of the dam is the maintenance of water levels on Lake Kegonsa. The dam is owned and operated by Dane County.

6. Levels of Lake Kegonsa for the past 20 years, during the summer months have been held higher than the normal levels of 842.60 U. S. G. S. datum established in docket 2-WP-290.

7. In 1970, the operator of the Kegonsa Dam was instructed to maintain a summer level of 842.60 as required by the Public Service Commission order in docket 2-WP-290.

8. During the summer of 1970 a lack of rainfall in the immediate area caused a recession of the lake level which was maintained. Difficulties were experienced in transporting cut aquatic plants to shore for further disposal. Riparians found it very difficult to bring their boats into the piers and to dock them.

9. Under docket 2-WP-676, an annual winter drawdown was ordered for Lake Kegonsa. The water level is to be reduced to 842.40 feet between October 15 and October 30, to 842.20 feet from November 1 to November 20, to 841.85 feet from November 20 to December 1 and held at 841.85 feet between December 1 and the spring thaw.

10. The level of Lake Kegonsa is measured by a staff gauge located on a piling of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroad trestle across the Yahara River at the outlet of Lake Kegonsa. The gauge is so set that the water level reading of the gauge when preceded by the figures "84" will give the lake level according to U. S. G. S mean sea level datum.

11. The above elevations refer to benchmark 866A which is a bronze tablet marked Railroad Commission of Wisconsin and set in a concrete post located along the Milwaukee Road tracks, 850 feet north of the railroad trestle over the Yahara River. It is also located 159.8 feet from the southeast corner and 163.4 feet from the northeast corner of a house on the top of a hill. The monument is also located 1.8 feet west of the fence line and 122.9 feet from the southeast pier of the high line tower. The elevation of this monument is 848.00 feet.

12. The operation of the dams at the outlets of Lakes Mendota, Waubesa, Kegonsa and Stoughton are coordinated into a system whereby each operator is notified prior to any unusual flows from the dam above. There is approximately a four day time lag for water released from Lake Mendota to reach Lake Waubesa and another two days before it reaches Kegonsa.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Department of Natural Resources has authority under section 31.02 and 31.13, Wisconsin Statutes and in accordance with the foregoing findings of fact to establish a maximum elevation on Lake Kegonsa and to issue an order permitting Dane County to raise said levels.

ORDER

The order of October 5, 1948, under docket 2-WP-676 shall remain in effect except as modified herein :

1. The maximum summer level of Lake Kegonsa be, and is hereby established at, elevation 843.10 feet, mean sea level datum.

2. The minimum summer level of Lake Kegonsa be, and is hereby established at, elevation 842.60 feet, mean sea level datum.

3. The operation of the dams on Lake Mendota, Lake Waubesa and Lake Kegonsa and at Stoughton shall be coordinated. Releases from each dam shall be coordinated by the Dane County Parks Commission.

4. Jurisdiction to issue further order in this matter, with or without public hearing is hereby retained.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin

OCT - 5 1972

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
For the Secretary

By


Thomas G. Frangos, Administrator
Division of Environmental Protection

Appendix II

Bridges of the Yahara River Lakes Chain

Location¹	Street/Route	Primary Function	Type
1	State Highway 113 N	Automobile	Beam & Dual Pier
2	State Highway 113 S	Automobile	Beam & Dual Pier
3	Canadian Pacific Railway	Railroad	Clear Span Truss
4	Westport Rd	Automobile	Beam & Dual Pier
5	Sherman Ave	Automobile	Beam & Center Pier
6	E Johnson St	Automobile	Clear Span Arch
7	Wisconsin & Southern	Railroad	Clear Span Truss
8	Yahara River Spur	Multi-use Pedestrian	Clear Span Truss
9	E Washington St	Automobile	Clear Span Arch
10	E Main St	Automobile	Clear Span Arch
11	Wisconsin & Southern	Railroad	Clear Span Truss
12	Capitol City Trail	Multi-use Pedestrian	Clear Span Truss
13	Winnebago St	Automobile	Clear Span Arch
14	NA	Multi-use Pedestrian	Clear Span Truss
15	Rutledge St	Automobile	Clear Span Arch
16	Bridge Rd	Automobile	Beam & Dual Pier
17	W Broadway	Automobile	Beam & Dual Pier
18	State Highway 12/18	Automobile	Beam & Multiple Piers
19	Wisconsin & Southern	Railroad	Beam & Multiple Piers
20	State Highway 51	Automobile	Clear Span Beam
21	Exchange St	Automobile	Beam & Dual Pier
22	E Dyreson Rd	Automobile	Clear Span Truss
23	County Road AB	Automobile	Beam & Center Pier
24	Wisconsin & Southern	Railroad	Truss & Center Pier
25	Williams Drive	Automobile	Clear Span Beam
26	County Road B	Automobile	Beam & Center Pier
27	NA	Multi-use Pedestrian	Truss & Dual Pier
28	Wisconsin & Southern	Railroad	Truss & Dual Pier
29	Forton St	Automobile	Beam & Center Pier
30	State Highway 51/Main St	Automobile	Beam & Center Pier
31	W Jefferson St	Multi-use Pedestrian	Truss & Multiple Piers

1. Beginning at the inlet to Lake Mendota and moving down stream

