

MEETING NOTES
of the
STORMWATER STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SSAC)
Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government (LFUCG)

Meeting: June 3, 2022
Time of Meeting: 9:00 a.m.
Location of Meeting: Phoenix Building – 3rd Floor Conference Room

Attendees:

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Eileen Burk – Kentucky River Watershed At-Large
Doug Burton – LFUCG Division of Engineering
Jennifer Carey – LFUCG Division of Environmental Services
Krista Citron – Kentucky American Water Company
Jim Conner – Cane Run Watershed At-Large
Malissa McAlister – Kentucky Water Resources Research Institute (for Lindell Ormsbee)
Don Hill – Fayette County Neighborhood Council
Elizabeth McGee Lewis – Friends of McConnell Springs
Greg Lubeck – LFUCG Division of Water Quality (for Charlie Martin)
Tom Martin – LFUCG Division of Planning (for Jim Duncan)
Mary Murray – Federal Facilities, Lexington VA Medical Center (for Paula Joe)
Bruce Nicol – LFUCG Planning Commission
Amy Sohner – Chair, Bluegrass Greensource
Scott Southall – West Hickman Watershed At-Large
Hunter Pace – Kentucky Transportation Cabinet District 7
Kathy Plomin – LFUCG Urban County Council
Meredith Price – Lexington-Bluegrass Association of Realtors
Russ Turpin – Wolf Run Watershed At-Large
Jack Wilson – South Elkhorn Watershed At-Large

LFUCG STAFF AND REPRESENTATIVES

Doug Baldwin – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Denice Bullock – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Keith Gurley – LFUCG Division of Waste Management
Mac Hall – Third Rock Consultants, LFUCG MS4 Program Management
Becky Irwin – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Jeffinisha Cobb – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Frank Mabson – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Jennifer Myatt – LFUCG Division of Environmental Services
Lindsie Nicholas – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Angela Poe – LFUCG Division of Environmental Services
Mark Sanders – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Abby Terry – Tetra Tech, LFUCG MS4 Program Management

OTHER ATTENDEES

Cory Bloyd – Third Rock Consultants
Amy Clark – Fayette County Neighborhood Council
Bert Remley – Third Rock Consultants
Andrea Drayer – University of Kentucky
Ken Johnson – Citizen
Shelly Porter – Kentucky American Water Company
James Shelley – Kentucky Water Resources Research Institute
John Steinmetz – Banks Engineering
Steven Vogel – Strand Associates, Inc.

Opening Remarks

Amy Sohner opened the June meeting at 9:00 a.m. by welcoming everyone back in person.

Approval of 03/04/2022 Minutes

Ms. Sohner asked if there were any additions or corrections to the minutes. There were none.

A motion was made by Don Hill; seconded by Russ Turpin, and carried unanimously to approve the minutes of the March 4, 2022, meeting.

Town Branch Watershed-Focused Monitoring Results

Mac Hall, P.E., Third Rock Consultants, gave a quick overview of the Town Branch Watershed-Focused Monitoring Program highlighting the monitoring goals for the program to include the following:

- Characterize the pollutant load of streams, tributaries, and major outfalls;
- Characterize and rank stream habitat and hydrogeomorphic function;
- Enhance illicit discharge identification in prioritized sub-watersheds;
- Engage volunteers and the scientific community in data collection efforts;
- Lay the foundation for watershed-based plans and TMDL implementation

Mr. Hall briefly explained the following monitoring schedule for each of the watersheds and noted that Cane Run, South Elkhorn Creek, West Hickman, and East Hickman watersheds have been completed. He added that they are reporting on the Town Branch watershed and currently monitoring the North Elkhorn Creek watershed. Next week they will begin screening the Wolf Run watershed.

Watershed	Screening Year	Monitoring Year	Reporting Year
Cane Run	2016	2017	2018
South Elkhorn Creek	2017	2018	2019
West Hickman	2018	2019	2020
East Hickman Creek	2019	2020	2021
Town Branch	2020	2022	2023
North Elkhorn Creek	2021	2022	2023
Wolf Run	2022	2023	2024

Mr. Hall noted that the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government's Watershed-Focused Monitoring Program consists of five elements:

- Water quality at in-stream sites and major outfalls;
- Stream corridor habitat, substrate, and macroinvertebrate presence;
- Stream biology (macroinvertebrates);
- Neighborhood sources and potential generators in priority upland areas;
- Microbial sources and optical brighteners to trace illicit discharges.

Town Branch Water Quality Monitoring – Phase 1

- 4 dry weather events (72 hours without rainfall);
- 2 events by trained volunteers;
- In-stream (11) and all major outfalls (82);
- Stream sites distributed across watershed;
- Target major tributaries;
- Determine “flowing” outfalls;
- 86 samples collected;
- If a field or lab result was above an action limit, an illicit discharge investigation was initiated;
- Parameters and limits:
 - Conductivity > 1,000 uS/cm
 - Chlorine > 0.25 mg/L
 - Temperature > 90°F or > 32.2°C
 - Ammonia – Nitrogen > 0.5 mg/L
 - pH < 6 or > 9 SU
 - Dissolved Oxygen < 4 mg/L

Mr. Hall presented a map outlining the locations of the Phase 1 Water Quality sites, which include eleven (11) in-stream sites and eight-two (82) major outfalls.

Town Branch Water Quality Monitoring – Phase 2

- 10 events, any weather;
- May through September 2021 by LFUCG Staff and volunteers;
- In-stream (11) and major outfalls with flow during 50% of Phase I screening visits (26);
- Collected 295 samples – grab samples taken to the lab;
- *In situ* measurements: flow (by water depth), conductivity, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, pH, and Chlorine (by field kit);
- Lab parameters: Ammonia – NH₃, Nitrate – N, Total Suspended Solids, Total Phosphorus, Detergents, Fluoride, and *E. coli*.

Mr. Hall presented a map outlining the locations of the Phase 2 Water Quality sites, which include eleven (11) in-stream sites and twenty-six (26) major outfalls with the flow during 50% of Phase I screening visits.

Mr. Hall indicated they utilize the Kentucky Division of Water analysis methods to determine the water quality health by evaluating the data and grading the watershed for each parameter.

Mr. Hall explained they rank the health of the outfalls and outfall/stream site drainage areas to prioritize parameter limit exceedances. Drainage areas are color coded to help prioritize which outfalls need attention and tracing for potential illicit discharges. (*Note: the Water Quality Monitoring results are in the attached presentation*)

- Chlorine/Fluoride – normally associated with drinking water lines: scored mostly passing grades across TB watershed. A smaller outfall drainage area did score poorly for both Chlorine and Fluoride, indicative of water line interference/breakage
- Detergents – typically associated with car washes and other types of soaps from surface runoff and grey water lines: scored passing grades across TB watershed
- Ammonia – typically a sign of sewage or fertilizers: scored passing grades across TB watershed
- Nitrate – associated with fertilizers in suburban/residential areas: a common problem in TB watershed
- Phosphorous – also associated with fertilizers: showed some hot spots across the TB watershed
- TSS – typically associated with sediment from streambank erosion and construction site runoff: not a big problem in TB watershed
- *E. coli* – associated with sanitary sewers, pet waste, waste from water fowl, etc.: overall poor/failing grades across TB watershed for both the Primary Contact Recreation (PCR) limit of 240 MPN/100mL and the Secondary Contact Recreation (SCR) limit of 676 MPN/100mL (KDOW benchmarks for exposure)

Bert Remley briefly explained the following Stream Corridor Characterization:

(*Note: the Stream Corridor Characterization can be found in the attached presentation*)

- 17 of 26 reaches were assessed in the Town Branch Watershed
- Reaches were characterized by trained students from BCTC and Third Rock personnel
- Each reach was characterized by 1) stream habitat, 2) substrate, and 3) macroinvertebrate presence

Macroinvertebrate and habitat assessments were predominately poor with some fair reaches. Mr. Remley indicated that stream biology is the collection of riffle-kick and multi-habitat samples to calculate the Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Index (MBI). There are seven (7) different metrics used with MBI ratings.

Macroinvertebrates (MBI Score)

	Drainage Area	Drainage Area
Rating	> 5.0 mi ²	< 5.0 mi ²
Excellent	≥ 70	≥ 58
Good	61 – 69	51 – 57
Fair	41 – 60	39 – 50
Poor	21 – 40	19 – 38
Very Poor	≤ 20	≤ 18

METRIC	SITE ID					
	TB-1	TB-2	TB-3	TB-5	TB-8	TB-11
Date Sampled	7/7/21	5/21/21	3/08/21	3/08/21	5/21/21	5/21/21
Stream Class ¹	W	W	H	H	W	H
Taxa Richness-genus level	25	34	11	28	19	10
EPT Richness-genus level	6	5	1	5	2	0
mHBI	5.63	5.34	6.88	6.27	6.67	6.59
% modified EPT	2.5	1.5	0	2.6	0	0
% Mayflies	0.6	0	0	0.3	0	0
% Midges & Worms	10.7	15.1	85.9	21.1	17.0	85.9
% Clingers	12.5	26.2	13.2	18.4	66.0	13.2
<i>MBI Score</i>	38.6	43.4	25.2	31.2	42.7	13.2
<i>MBI Rating</i>	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Very Poor

Mr. Hall explained that once the results come in, they review the Upland Visual Assessment, which includes the Neighborhood Source Assessment comprised of the following:

- 6 neighborhoods were visually assessed for indicators of pollution
- Selected by water quality results
- Center for Watershed Protection methodologies used
- Pollution severity rating results
- Considers housing density, % and types of impervious cover present, density of driveways/ sidewalks, observation of pet waste, downspout discharges, buffers, etc.

As well as for Potential Generator Investigation

- Potential generators are sites that may be generating pollutants or hot spots
- Selected by water quality results
- The sites investigated only include sites without a permit

Several neighborhoods scored high on the severity rating with observed litter, pet waste, and organic matter in ditches/ stormwater system. There were also confirmed hotspots found from the potential generator investigation with evidence of materials leaving the sites including a landscape company and mechanic shop.

Cory Bloyd presented a series of photographs to illustrate the Discharge Prevention Investigation and explained the Optical Brightener Survey and the Microbial Source Tracking (MST).

Optical Brightener Survey included the following:

- Detects presence of dyes added to laundry detergents;
- A simple and inexpensive way to determine wastewater discharges without being present during the “event;”
- Indicative of illicit discharge of wastewater;
- From seven (7) sampled outfalls during dry weather periods – all came back negative

Microbial Source Tracking (MST) included the following:

- Four (4) stream sites and five (5) outfalls were tested;
- Locations of high *E. coli* and Ammonia;
- Differentiates between human and animal sources of bacteria;
- Human, bird, dog, and sewage.
 - Human: 7 positive hits of 9 sites (6 high)
 - Sewage: 9 positive hits of 9 sites (the same 6 high from the human indicator)
 - Dog: 7 low level hits of 9 sites
 - Bird: 9 of 9 positive (all species of birds)

Questions and comments

Charlie Martin, Division of Water Quality, asked if the water quality analysis took into consideration that there are about 20 million gallons of wastewater per day through the main channel of Town Branch. Mr. Hall replied yes, they took into consideration the things that are a byproduct of treating the sewer water, such as *E. coli*, Nitrates, and phosphorus, for their analysis.

Mr. Martin said that he is surprised with the *E. coli* since it is monitored continuously, but he is not surprised by the phosphorus. He asked if they knew there was a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for phosphorus on Town Branch that is ancient and whether or not any of the data collected would be useful to try to reinvigorate that TMDL discussion. Mr. Hall said that it is not included in these efforts but the idea for the entire program is to take each of these watersheds and try to reinvigorate or start a TMDL or a water-based plan to take into account the older TMDL as well.

In response to a question from the audience, Mr. Hall indicated that the timeline was initiated in 2020, and monitoring began in 2021.

Mr. Martin said that Town Branch WWTP has been working on a discharge permit that expired in 2003. He indicated that part of it has to do with the TMDL regarding phosphorus and they are stuck in neutral as far as what they can do in moving forward.

Remedial Measures Plan Update

Charlie Martin, Division of Water Quality, gave an update of the Consent Decree and Remedial Measures Plan.

Mr. Martin briefly explained that the Consent Decree is broken down into:

- Stormwater Compliance Obligations – Completed/Released in 2021
- Supplemental Compliance Obligations – Completed/Released
- Sanitary Sewer Obligations
 - CMOM (Capacity, Management, Operations & Maintenance)
 - RMP (Remedial Measures Plan)
- Reporting Obligations

The Stormwater Compliance Obligations and the Supplemental Compliance Obligations have been completed. The Sanitary Sewer Obligations are currently ongoing, which include the CMOM and RMP.

The Sanitary Remedial Measures Plan (RMP) status is as follows.

Projects	Complete	Design / Construction	Pending	Total
Conveyance / Storage	45	19	17	81
WWTP Reliability Upgrades	19	9	6	34
Totals	64	28	23	115

Mr. Martin touched on the Consent Decree Sanitary Capital Expense, noting that the RMP contractual projection was \$426,372,400.00, and as of September 20, 2021, the contractual actual cost is \$311,038,825.00.

Mr. Martin discussed some of the active RMP construction projects that are wrapping up. The Wolf Run D&E Trunks abate nine (9) Sewer Overflow Response Plan (SORP) inspection sites. The Southeastern Hills Trunk abates eight (8) SORP inspection sites. The Upper Cane Run WWS Tank is a precursor for abating eight (8) SORP inspection sites.

Mr. Martin illustrated a photograph of the West Hickman Wet Weather Storage Facility on Brandon Road and explained that the existing tank capacity holds about 22 MG. This site is part of an active 2022 RMP construction project, where an 18 MG tank will be constructed adjacent to the existing tank. He then explained that the first part of the project was funded through the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA), and in 2021, KIA awarded Lexington a low-interest loan of \$15.8 million to complete Phase 2 of this project.

Mr. Martin said that the Liberty Road Trunk Sewer Replacement is an active 2022 RMP construction project. He gave a brief overview of the site, noting that the project is located in the Hamburg Area just off Winchester Road, near I-75.

Mr. Martin then said that the Hartland 3 Pump Station is another active 2022 RMP Construction Project. He gave a brief description of the site, noting that the project is located off Hartland Parkway at the rear of 4910 Hartland Parkway.

Mr. Martin said that some wins from 2021 included the award of the Kentucky Cleaner Water Grant for replacing chlorine gas with ultraviolet (UV) disinfection equipment to help reduce RMP costs by \$395,000.00, while allowing a much more expansive scope than originally contemplated in 2011.

Originally, Overbrook Farm was part of the RMP construction but mixing a horse farm with heavy construction was not realistic. The decision was made to go around Overbrook Farm with 6.5 miles of 36-inch diameter sanitary sewers, revising the RMP Project into the following six (6) RMP projects:

- Re-aligned EH-1 East Hickman Force Main;
- East Hickman Pump Station Pump Upgrade;
- Armstrong Mill Pump Station Replacement (aka Delong Road Pump Station);
- Modified Hartland 1 Pump Station;
- Modified Hartland 2 Pump Station; and
- New Hartland 3 Pump Station

Taking the route around Overbrook Farm is a cost savings of \$3,000,000.00.

Mr. Martin said that the East Hickman Force Main Project consists of installing 6.5 miles of new 36-inch diameter force main running from Buckhorn Drive → Squires Hill Lane → Armstrong Mill Road → Hartland Park → Kenesaw Drive → Tates Creek Road → East Brannon Road → ultimately connecting to the West Hickman Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The existing Armstrong Mill Pump Station is located at the corner of Squires Hill Lane and Armstrong Mill Road. The city is in the process of negotiations with Overbrook Farm to acquire a five (5) acre parcel between the edge of the Urban Service Boundary and the floodplain to build a new Delong Road Pump Station. The Delong Road Pump Station will start after the East Hickman Force Main Project. The proposed pump station will be designed as a barn.

The completion of the realigned East Hickman Force Main and new Delong Road Pump Station will resolve sanitary sewer capacity limitations for the Armstrong Mill Road extended corridor. He said that there is a development plan for the Overbrook Farm, and with the Delong Road Pump Station, the land will more than likely develop in the future.

Mr. Martin said that near-term challenges include obtaining easements, supply chain disruptions, and inflation particularly associated with the New Circle Trunk A & B, Wolf Run Trunks F & G, and West Hickman Trunk E.

Mr. Martin said that the 2022 RMP questions are 1) have they exhausted all remedies to complete the remaining 51 projects by December 31, 2026; and 2) is there regulatory relief available if Lexington cannot complete all projects by December 31, 2026.

Overall Consent Decree status is as follows:

All compliance measures are complete except for the sanitary sewer RMP program and ongoing reporting obligations; 80% of RMP projects are either complete or in the process (design or construction); maintenance of completed compliance measures is necessary and essential.

The Challenges in 2022 are

- Near-term projects are proceeding, but progress is hindered by external factors;
- 2021 math indicated eight (8) projects per year for another six years; will the “new reality” resulting from the pandemic / inflation / supply chain disruptions allow that level of production;
- What is Kentucky and EPA’s position on the fact that the Consent Decree, signed by Lexington in 2008, never contemplated a global pandemic and its residual impacts?

Questions and comments

Jack Wilson complimented the Division of Water Quality for the many achievements that they have done with the projects. He asked why the city did not consider going around Overbrook Farm if it was cheaper. Mr. Martin said that the reason why Overbrook Farm was selected was due to the property being in the Urban Service Area and there is already an existing preliminary plan for the infrastructure in place. In the rush to get the remedial measures plans to the EPA and the State within

the short time they gave the city, it was easier to send the existing plan to them. There were no discussions as to how this will be done in the beginning, but once the discussions with Overbrook Farm started, the cost began going up.

Mr. Martin believes that the EPA and the State regulators will be open to discussions about amending the Consent Decree, but they would need to go before the judge, which could lead to more challenges with other communities requesting the same thing.

Eileen Burk asked if in replacing the chlorine gas, whether peracetic acid or a combination was considered. Mr. Martin replied that peracetic acid can be expensive, and the idea of trading one chemical for another was not attractive. He said that they visited the Evansville facility to look at their system and the ultraviolet seemed to be a cleaner and a more direct operation.

Russ Turpin asked about the likelihood of using the sanitary sewer easements as part of a trail system along the Liberty Road corridor and others. Mr. Martin said that is always an option because it makes it easier for the city to access the lines versus having a building on top of the edge of the lines. Under certain circumstances, DWQ would be all for it. The challenge is getting the easements from the property owners, and there are limits as to what can be done within the easements. Mr. Martin said that manholes are sticking up in Veterans Park and he would not object if a trail were to run from Man o' War Boulevard to the head of the plant.

Amy Clark said that there is a reduction in the budget for expenditures in the Mayor's last-minute tweaks. The change was to take half of the proposed \$3,000,000.00 from West Hickman Wastewater Treatment Plant. She asked if this was a capacity issue. Mr. Martin replied what you are seeing is probably deferrals. If a project is being pushed back to allow another project to move forward, then those funds will be transferred because the Council will be asked to re-appropriate those funds later. He explained that once a project is completed, then the remaining funds would be reallocated to a different project.

Ms. Clark agreed that it is more efficient to be able to move funds to another project. Mr. Martin said that KIA is also agreeable to allowing funds to be moved to another project once the initial project is completed.

Ms. Clark asked if there is a hard timeline for the staff to follow and if they know whether, or when, the cost will stabilize and be more predictable. Mr. Martin replied as long as the money keeps being put into the infrastructure then there is no motivation for supply cost to be reduced, which is concerning. As far as having a specific plan, as a former regulator, he would expect to have a timeline. He indicated that they are reworking the existing plan by adding new or removing projects. The plan would be to ask for a longer timeline to manage projects, while placing projects with the biggest impact and the most frequent SSOs at the top of the list.

Councilwoman Kathy Plomin asked if there is any timeline as to when the federal government infrastructure money will be coming to the State. Mr. Martin said that just like the UV funds those funds will come through KIA. There are other funds not directly related to sanitary sewer, but he does not know where those are in the awarding process. They are looking at ways as to how to combine multiple needs under one opportunity.

Kentucky American Water Qualified Infrastructure Program

Krista Citron, Kentucky American Water, briefly explained the Qualified Infrastructure Program.

What is the Qualified Infrastructure Program (QIP)

- Tariff rate adjustment mechanism;
- KAW commits to additional annual incremental capital spending; and
- Reflected as a monthly surcharge on customer bills.

Why is a Qualified Infrastructure Program (QIP) needed:

- Aging cast-iron mains have reached the end of life expectancy;
- This material type is more prone to breaks than other material types;
- The current replacement rate will take ~377 years to replace the entire system (all material types); and
- QIP allows KAW to accelerate the replacement of aging cast-iron mains to a 25-year program.

Ms. Citron pointed out Table 3 and explained the below chart for miles of existing material types installed by decade from a 2018 study. This table is updated annually as projects are completed. KAWC eliminated all pre-1900s cast-iron mains and early 1900s numbers are starting to come down. Ms. Citron displayed a map that correlates pipeline material type with main breaks.

Cast-iron water mains account for over 60% of KAWC main breaks and by mileage are only about 15% of the system, illustrating the need for the program. (Note: each of these maps are in the attached presentation).

Decade	Material Types						
	Cast Iron Unlined	Cast Iron Lined	Asbestos	PVC	Ductile Iron	Galvanized ²	Other ¹
1881 – 1890	6.8						
1891 – 1900	1.9						
1901 - 1910	16.0	0.2					
1911 – 1920	11.9	0.7					
1921 – 1930	8.9	2.1					
1931 – 1940	7.7	6.4	0.1				
1940 – 1950	2.8	5.2	14.1				
1951 – 1960	21.4	51.6	76.6	4.7	0.5	1.7	9.2
1961 – 1970	50.9	64.1	102.2	647	51.9	1.4	13.9
1971 – 1980	48.2	3.3	130.6	140.1	40.3	0.1	24.1
1981 – 1990			14.6	37.6	171.7		
1991 – 2000				28.7	292.3	0.1	
2001 – 2010				149.4	274.7		
2011 -				15.9	66.5		

Note: 1 – Other represents Reinforced Concrete Pipe and PEP Pipe

2 – most cases the Galvanized Pipe Indicated in this table occurred during acquisitions during these periods.

Ms. Citron said that projects are ranked based on the following factors:

- Low pressure
- Number of breaks / leaks
- Fire flow
- Age
- Material type
- Size of main
- Water quality
- Customer impact

Ms. Citron pointed out a map that shows the Qualified Infrastructure Program timeline and briefly explained that during year 1 there were approximately 6.2 miles of mains replaced; the current year (2) there will be approximately 14.9 miles of mains replaced or currently under construction, and year 3 and beyond there will be between 10 – 13 miles of mains replaced.

Benefits of the Qualified Infrastructure Program include reduction in unscheduled main breaks, improved flows and water quality in areas with very old mains, expanded fire hydrant coverage in some locations, and extended service life of new water mains.

Questions and comments

Mr. Martin asked what the other utilities could do to help make this program more successful. Ms. Citron said coordinating their schedules would help minimize the impact.

Mr. Martin asked if it would help if the utility companies followed Kentucky America Water or if Kentucky America Water should follow the utility companies. Ms. Citron said that they have been working with the RMP project managers to get the project schedules, which has helped them coordinate projects.

Mr. Martin said that when they go back to the EPA and ask for more time, they will ask for something in return in the area of assets management. The sinister thing about water quality issues is he doesn't believe it is the manhole overflow that is driving the *E. coli* issue, but rather a filtration or a subtle type of thing. If the city lists its infrastructure it will show some areas are older than others. He agreed that it would be more beneficial to have a coordinated effort among the city and utility companies. Ms. Citron agreed.

Bert Remley asked what is the life expectancy on the new ductile iron pipe. Ms. Citron replied 50 to 60 years, but historically it is around 80 years.

Amy Clark said that she heard that the State had started an incentive program to encourage the utility companies to work together when it comes to installation. However, the problem is each utility company wants to be first and it's too hard to coordinate. Ms. Citron replied that when a utility company and the city are working in the same area they are able to share the cost of the restoration, which is a positive move to help save money. Mr. Martin agreed and said that there is no free money.

Expiring Watershed At-Large Seats (Cane Run & Kentucky River expire 9/6/2022)

Lindsie Nicholas explained that the Watershed At-Large seats for the Cane Run and Kentucky River will be expiring September 6th. She noted that the Board can reelect a member at the beginning of the September 9th SSAC meeting.

Ms. Nicholas asked for nominations from the floor. Eileen Burk, Kentucky American Water Company, indicated that she would be happy to continue in her seat for the Kentucky River Watershed. Jim Conner indicated that he would be happy to continue as the Cane Run Watershed At-Large representative.

Potential Topics for Next Meeting, September 9, 2022

Amy Clark suggested discussions on the increase in waivers within a floodplain and asked for information on the Floodplain Appeals Committee.

Announcements

- North Elkhorn WFMP Sampling Underway (Sampling every other Tuesday this summer starting May 24-Sept 27)
- Truckapalooza – June 4
- Bluegrass Greensource Greenfest – June 4 at LASC
- Kentucky River Sweep – June 18
- Kentucky River Fest – July 10
- KSA Annual Conference – July 13-15 | Louisville
- KY/TN Water Professionals Conference – July 17-20 | Lexington
- Class B Infrastructure Incentive Grant Applications – Due Friday, July 29
- Bluegrass Greensource Mini Grant Workshops for Rain Gardens and Riparian Buffers

Stormwater Quality Projects Incentive Grant Program

Frank Mabson, LFUCG Division of Water Quality, announced that there are two virtual Q&A sessions offered via Zoom on June 27 and June 29 for Class B Infrastructure Grants.

He said that the next Water Quality Fees Board is on July 21 at the Tate Building.

He added that the FY 2023 Stormwater Quality Projects Incentive Grant Program applications are posted at lexingtonky.gov/stormwater-incentive-grant-program. Class B Infrastructure applications are due Friday, July 29.

Adjournment

The meeting concluded at 10:44 a.m.