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

Meeting: September 8, 2023
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
Jennifer Carey – LFUCG Division of Environmental Services
Jim Conner – Cane Run Watershed At-Large
Ken Cooke – Friends of Wolf Run
Steve Evans – Kentucky Water Resources Institute
Don Hill – Fayette County Neighborhood Council
Kevin Lewis – University of Kentucky
Greg Lubeck – LFUCG Division of Water Quality (for Charlie Martin)
Tom Martin – LFUCG Division of Planning (for Jim Duncan)
Kathy Plomin – LFUCG Urban County Council
Amy Sohner – Chair, Bluegrass Greensource
Russ Turpin – Wolf Run Watershed At-Large
Jerry Weisenfluh – Kentucky River Watershed Watch
Jack Wilson – South Elkhorn Watershed At-Large

LFUCG STAFF AND REPRESENTATIVES

Denice Bullock – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Sarah Donaldson – LFUCG Division of Environmental Services
Jason Drew – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Ashley Dunsmoor – LFUCG UCC Aide
Jared Gabbard – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Layton Garlington – LFUCG UCC Aide
Brooke Gray – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Mac Hall – Third Rock Consultants, LFUCG MS4 Program Management
Gabe Hensley – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Becky Irwin – 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
Angelo Poe – LFUCG Division of Environmental Services
Mark Sanders – LFUCG Division of Water Quality
Abby Terry – Tetra Tech, LFUCG MS4 Program Management
Richard Walker – Tetra Tech, LFUCG MS4 Program Management

OTHER ATTENDEES

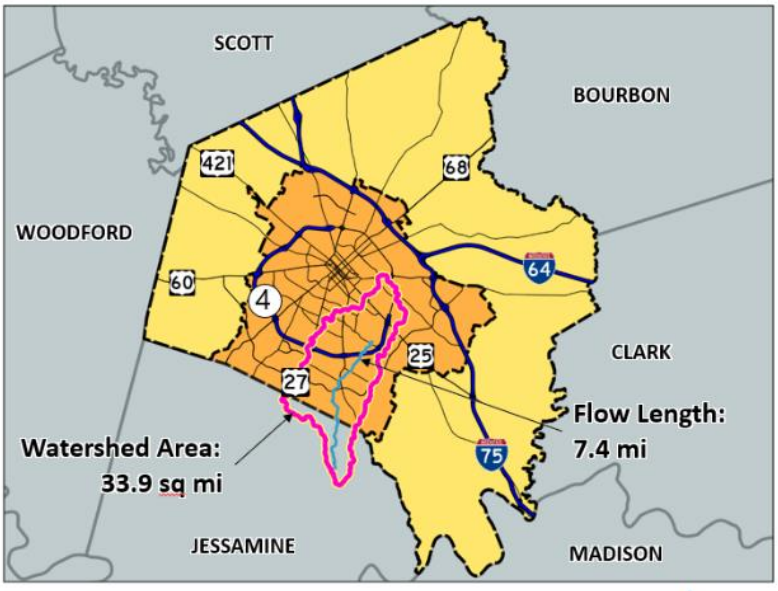
Carmen Agouridis – University of Kentucky
Stephanie Blain – Palmer Engineering
Ben Currens – UK Cooperative Extension Service
Jerry Davis – Friends of Wolf Run
Andrea Drayer – Kentucky Water Resources Institute
Allie Johnson – Bluegrass Greensource
Ken Johnson – Citizen/Volunteer
Malissa McAlister – Kentucky Water Resources Institute
John Pike – Palmer Engineering
John Steinmetz – Banks Engineering
Steve Vogel – Strand Associates

Opening Remarks
Amy Sohner opened the September meeting at 9:10 a.m. and asked those attending to introduce themselves and their organization when speaking.

Approval of 06/02/2023 Minutes
Ms. Sohner asked if there were any additions or corrections to the minutes. There were none.

A motion was made by Russ Turpin; seconded by Eileen Burk, and carried unanimously to approve the minutes of the June 2, 2023, meeting.

West Hickman Watershed Management Plan Approved, Next Steps
Stephanie Blaine, P.E. with Palmer Engineering indicated that the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government (LFUCG) formed the West Hickman Watershed council in 2017 and involved Palmer Engineering over four (4) years ago to help develop the West Hickman Watershed Management Plan. The West Hickman watershed is located in the southern part of Fayette County and it extends into Jessamine County. The Plan was completely funded through the LFUCG and focuses efforts in Fayette County.



Ms. Blaine introduced John Pike, P.E., lead designer with Palmer Engineering involved in the Hickman Creek Conservancy.

Ms. Blaine briefly touched on the project history of the West Hickman Watershed Management Plan.
- 2017: West Hickman Watershed Council was formed
- Early 2019: the creation of the Hickman Creek Conservancy
- May 2019 through April 2020: LFUCG and KDOW Watershed Focused Monitoring
- Fall 2019: consultants were selected
- September 2020: received sampling data from KDOW
- 2021: calculating loads, identifying projects, estimating load reduction
- February 1, 2022: submitted the full draft plan to KDOW
- June 15, 2023: the plan was approved by the EPA

The development of the West Hickman Watershed Management Plan is not part of a 319 grant, so funding came from the LFUCG, as well as through funds allocated from the Water Quality Management Fee. Even though the West Hickman Watershed Management Plan is not part of a 319 grant, they did follow the grant requirements in terms of how the process would need to move to obtain EPA approval so that any BMP within the Plan boundaries may be eligible for grant sources for implementation. Opportunities for grant sources for implementation include but are not limited to the LFUCG Water Quality Incentive Grant Program and Section 319(h) Grant Funding Program.

Ms. Blaine touched on the goals and the objectives in the Plan.

Proposed Goals

a) Improve water quality for aquatic life and recreational uses.
b) Improve stream and riparian zone habitat to support a healthy aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem.
c) Increase environmental awareness in the community, and provide educational resources about improving the watershed for area residents.
d) Improve the aesthetic appeal of the stream corridors and waterways to encourage engagement with nature.

Proposed Objectives

1. Reduce nutrient impacts to **benchmark concentration or by 50%** to improve water quality and aesthetic appeal within **10 years**.
2. Reduce total suspended solids (TSS) **to benchmark concentrations** through stormwater treatment, storage, redirection, and green infrastructure **within 10 years**.
3. Promote infiltration of stormwater flows to decrease velocity, reduce erosion, and remove pollutants through the installation of a minimum of **one new structural or retrofitted measure per year**.
4. Expand, maintain, and/or preserve stream riparian zone to a **minimum of 25 feet on 1000 linear feet** of the stream banks and waterbodies to filter runoff, reduce erosion, increase habitat, and promote citizen engagement **per year**.
5. Stabilize stream banks to reduce erosion and sediment inputs through a **minimum of one project or a combination of projects totaling at least 1000 feet every three years**.
6. Restore stream channel dimensions, pattern, and profile for improved habitat and recreational use through a **minimum of one project per every five years**.
7. Increase native plants throughout the watershed through a minimum of **one acre of additional area per year**.
8. Reduce human fecal inputs throughout the watershed to **benchmark concentrations** to allow for safe recreational use **by 2026**.
9. Reduce non-human fecal inputs throughout the watershed **by 50%** to allow for safe recreational use **by 2030**.
10. Inform the public of the water quality status and water quality impairments in West Hickman Watershed **at least once per year**.
11. Develop a **minimum of two targeted** educational materials for problem areas or water quality concerns per year.
12. Remove a **minimum of 1 ton** of trash and debris clogging waterways and enhance attraction to the area per year.
13. Engage the community and encourage recreation within the waterways through a **minimum of two events per year**.

Summary of Proposed Objectives

Objectives	Goals			
	Goal A: Water Quality	Goal B: Habitat	Goal C: Awareness	Goal D: Aesthetics
1	X	X		X
2	X	X		X
3	X	X	X	
4	X	X	X	X
5	X	X		X
6	X	X		X
7	X	X	X	X
8	X	X	X	
9	X	X	X	
10			X	
11	X	X	X	X
12	X	X	X	X
13			X	

Ms. Blaine touched on the large amount of data from different sources that were a part of the Plan development.

Data Analysis Included:

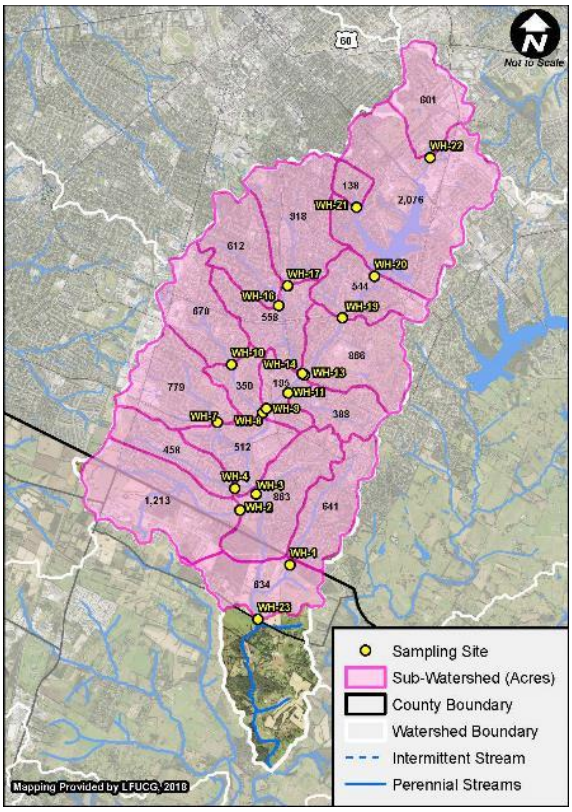
- Combining LFUCG (stream and outfall data) and KDOW data
- Calculating Average Yearly Pollutant Loads
- Calculating Benchmark Average Yearly Loads

- Estimating Pollutant Load Reductions Needed
- Identifying Projects/BMPs to Meet Required Reductions in Each Subwatershed

Ms. Blain walked through some of the priority pollutant maps:

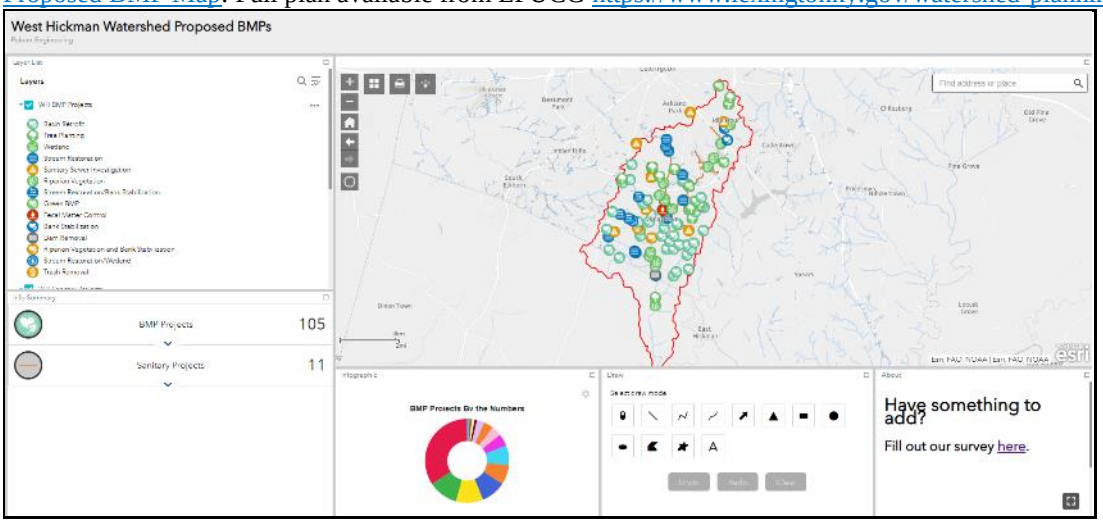
- E. Coli - High priority throughout watershed
- Nutrients - High pollution concentrated at the downstream end
- TSS - High pollution concentrated southwest of Man o' War and Tates Creek intersection, otherwise lowest priority

Developed a prioritization metric for the subwatersheds and ranked the areas as shown below:
Highest priority include: WH-16 (Lansdowne & Zandale), WH-10 (Stoney Brook & Brigadoon), WH-22 (Idle Hour) and WH-8 (Wilson Downing Road)

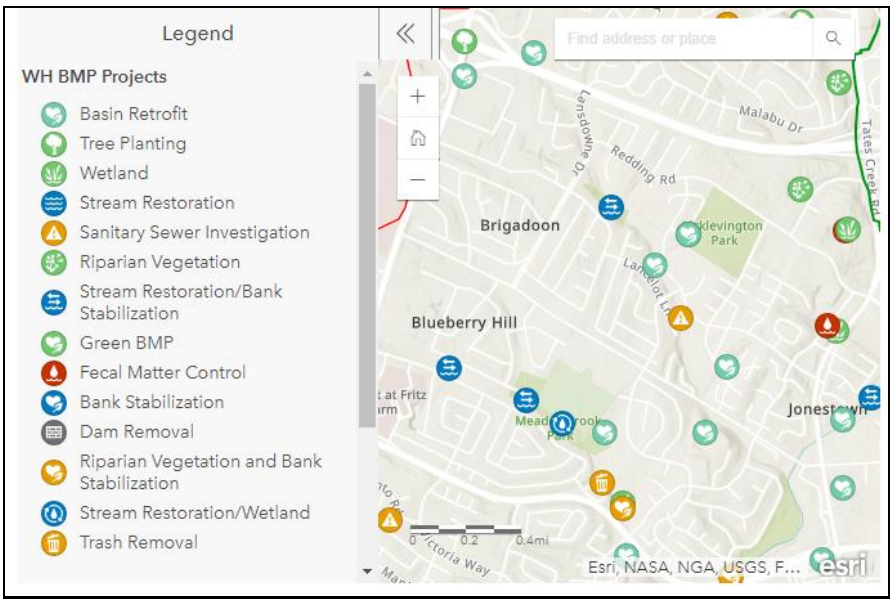


Site ID	Rank
WH-16	1
WH-10	2
WH-22	3
WH-8	4
WH-13	5
WH-23	6
WH-4	7
WH-9	8
WH-14	9
WH-21	10
WH-11	11
WH-3	12
WH-17	13
WH-2	14
WH-7	15
WH-1	16
WH-19	17
WH-20	18

What's next? Implementation of proposed BMPs (152 total)
Proposed BMP Map: Full plan available from LFUCG https://www.lexingtonky.gov/watershed-planning



Proposed Projects Breakdown
Main categories and symbols that are listed on the map. Participation is voluntary.



Mr. Pike spoke on the Hickman Creek Conservancy (HCC).

HCC BMP Plan Implementation
1. Resource for community
   a) Non-profit partner for funding (Incentive Grants and others), ex: group or citizen without non-profit status
   b) Publicizing watershed-related initiatives
   c) Calls for volunteers for events related to watershed improvement
   d) Provide tools for workdays, ex: trash cleanups, rain garden/streamside plantings…
   2. Partner for organizations: Collaborate with others on watershed-focused initiatives, ex: Bluegrass Trout Unlimited, Neighborhood Associations

HCC Communications & Events
- Hickman Creek Conservancy Website: hickmancreek.org
- Facebook: @HickmanCreek
- Email: info@hickmancreek.org
- Nature Community Calendar: http://bit.ly/naturelexky
- Partners

Trees Lexington	Lower Howard's Creek	Seedleaf
Bluegrass Land Conservancy	McConnell Springs	Urban Forestry Initiative
Bluegrass Greensource	Raven Run	UK Arboretum
Floracliff	Shaker Village	Wild Ones

Questions – Mr. Cooke asked what software platform is being used for the Map. Mr. Pike replied ArcGIS. Mr. Cooke then asked where the data was housed. Ms. Blaine responded that Palmer Engineering is donating space on their website. Updating of the map is through the Hickman Creek Conservancy. The website allows people to review the data for a specific neighborhood at their convenience.

Mr. Cooke commented that the data is applicable to other Watershed Plans but he is concerned that it's being housed on a private corporation's website. He asked how long the contract was for. Ms. Blaine responded that Palmer Engineering is not under contract; and as the project manager, she felt this is an important tool to have. Palmer Engineering has committed to holding the data until another place is established. Mr. Pike said that multiple people have access to edit, share and communicate the data to anyone as it is needed. Mr. Cooke asked if anyone could have access. Mr. Pike replied affirmatively.

Ms. Blaine said that modifying, updating, or creating Watershed Management Plans is beneficial, but at this time, they have not determined who would lead the charge and invest the time if updates were necessary in the future. She said that Mr. Pike and she were volunteering their time at this point.

Russ Turpin commented that the City has a good return on investment with this Plan and sees exceptional value to this project. He asked if there has been any communication with LFUCG in terms of supporting the proposed BMPs that have been identified or would substantially help with the required reductions. Ms. Blaine replied initially they were looking at the Veterans Park Dam Project because of the visibility of the project, the known issues of this area, and the completed preliminary study. The city's initial intent was to apply for 319 funding for the Veterans Park Dam Project, but they were able to get funding through the Cleaner Water Program to design the project. In speaking with Environmental Services, there is a commitment to apply for 319 funding to implement the larger projects and hopefully, the Neighborhood Associations and the Hickman Creek Conservancy could do the smaller projects.

Mr. Turpin commented that the plan is approved. Ms. Blaine replied affirmatively.

Mr. Pike said Palmer Engineering, Hickman Creek Conservancy and Environmental Services plan to host a public meeting related to this specifically, and asked if this would be part of the upcoming Hickman Creek Conservancy meeting. Ms. Blaine responded that there would be a final public meeting to present their presentation on specific projects and illustrate the mapping tool to the residents.

Mr. Turpin asked if there have been conversations about the BMPs identified on the plan getting preferential scoring with regard to the Stormwater Incentive Grants. Ms. Blaine said that they have not spoken to Ms. Nicholas or Mr. Mabson but hopefully, it would help a project score even if it has been identified as something needed. There was another watershed project that was submitted for 319 funding.

Gabe Hensley, Compliance and Monitoring, indicated improving water quality is something everyone wants, but wonders what incentives can encourage people to participate. People who are interested in water quality understand, but for the average citizen, he asked why we need this, or why are we doing this. Ms. Blaine said that the most challenging is to convince people to care. There is a lot of time and effort in educating the public on why water quality is important and should be made a priority. Commercial areas are educated about implementing stormwater management by reducing impervious areas to lower their Water Quality Management Fees. As for homeowners, they are educated on having safer water for their kids. The Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government helps implement the MS4 requirements through public education and outreach programs. The Plan itself allows and makes the City eligible to apply for 319 implementation grant funding.

Kelly Taylor added, having been on the Hickman Creek Conservancy and present at several public information meetings, the majority of the people who attend are more concerned about water quantity versus water quality due to flooding issues on their property or in the street. Many of the BMPs recommended for water quality would indirectly have an impact on some of these flooding concerns by creating relief through increased infiltration and slowing down the volume of water from big events.

Mr. Pike said the West Hickman Watershed Management Plan is important and encouraged the audience to contact them or the Hickman Creek Conservancy about this issue.

Alumni Drive Stream Restoration and Bioswale Project: A Tool for Preparing the Next Generation of Watershed Professionals

Carmen Agouridis, P.E. with the University of Kentucky gave a quick overview of the Alumni Drive Stream Restoration and Bioswale Project, as well as showcasing other things happening around campus as part of their research and outreach mission.

Dr. Agouridis highlighted some of UK's outdoor learning environments and how UK has shifted to providing these areas on campus to engage students and visitors.

Unnamed Tributary to Hickman Creek Stream Restoration https://bit.ly/35mgJpc

Partners:
Stantec - Design
Ridgewater- Prime contractor
EcoGro - Construction
Bell Engineering – Landscape architecture

Funding:
LFUCG Stormwater Incentive Grant: $300,000
UK Sustainability Council: $50,000
80/20 match (remainder via cost share)

Dr. Agouridis gave a summary of the project location (over 18,000 vehicle/day drive through Alumni Dr.).

Phase one of the project included installation of the biofiltration swale.

The second phase of the Alumni Drive Stream Restoration and Bioswale Project included the stream restoration. Three (3) stream restoration techniques used for educational purposes:

1. Regenerative (self-forming) channel over constructed hyphoreic zone (300 ft.)
2. Single-threaded channel over constructed hyphoreic zone (100 ft.)
3. Braided channel with connected and off-channel wetlands (100 ft.)

Before, the area was wet and hard for maintenance crews to mow/maintain:

After, shallow stream, accessible for classrooms and kids, flowers popular with the community, Rapid Bioassessment Protocol (RBP) score increased in three years from 77 to 184 (huge improvement):

Two educational signs are located in the Alumni Drive Stream Restoration Project – one upstream and one downstream. A Water Quality Monitoring system is used for preliminary results showing the Nitrogen and Phosphorus concentrations decreasing across the reach due to biotic and abiotic processes during transient storage. Dr. Fryer, Earth Environmental Science, uses the Alumni Drive Stream Restoration Project as part of the students take home finals

Stream Restoration and Stormwater Improvements on Big Elm Fork (aka Vaughn's Branch Stream Restoration) https://bit.ly/3ErJRMq

Partners: Bell Engineering, Ridgewater, EcoGro

Before restoration this was an eroding roadside swale, out of site, urban pressures, and utility conflicts:

Classes were able to work with partners to get students firsthand experience during the restoration process. After Restoration, project included deeper pools, as well as native plants that have since grown up and are popular with the community.

The site is used a lot as part of UKs educational mission. The UK Stream Restoration Class surveys the area. UK Natural Resource and Environmental Program uses the site for camps. Redwood Cooperative School will often bring classes to the site, as well as Extension Services and 4-H teams.

UK's Cat's CATchment - Rain Garden (aka Farm Road Rain Garden)

This was a student inspired project. Before Restoration, this area started as a smaller detention basin to collect stormwater from campus impervious area. With little grade drop, the area stayed wet and became a popular place for geese. Students were tasked with designing a solution from across departments.

Students designed the inlets, 2 forebay basins, and the final larger basin area. Students were involved with the planting and started monitoring the inflow and outflow, looking at the soil health, and plant health. Sitting areas and more natives were added, students generated projects off the area, and are involved in maintenance.

Pollinator Habitat Creation

Students that were part of the living learning program wanted to start establishing pollinator habitats (6 on campus). A Ph.D. student started to look at how pollinator gardens could be done better and wrote his dissertation on the topic.
Optimizing Monarch Butterfly and Bee Conservation Efforts in the Urban Landscape
https://uknowledge.uky.edu/entomology_etds/52/

Horticultural Club grew 9,000 plants to put around the pond in front of the Maxwell H. Gluck Equine Research Center to help with geese control.

UK Cooperative Extension Service Resources https://extension.ca.uky.edu/
- Online Publications Catalog
- Restoring Streams
- Central Kentucky Backyard Stream Guide
- UK Watershed Protection and Restoration (YouTube)
- KYH2O (Podcast series)
- Backyard Streams

Contact Information
- Carmen Agouridis, PhD, PE, MPP, MBA
- Email: carmen.agouridis@uky.edu
- Office Phone: (859) 257-7203
- Webpage: http://students.ca.uky.edu/

Questions: Russ Turpin asked who was involved in the Unnamed Tributary to Hickman Creek Stream Restoration. Ms. Agouridis responded with Stantec (Design), Ridgewater (Prime contractor), EcoGro (Construction), and Bell Engineering (Landscape Architecture).

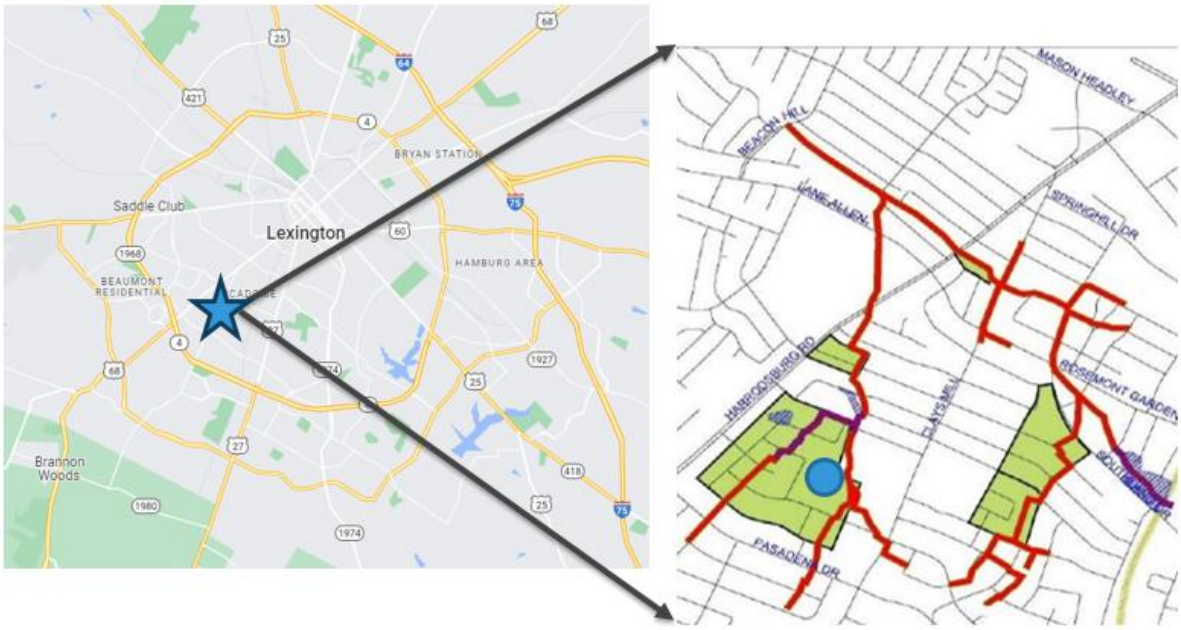
Mr. Turpin said that the students who are participating in this program are gaining knowledge that a textbook or videos cannot provide. From a business perspective, students who already have the exposure are a tremendous benefit to the community because they have hands-on training. Ms. Agouridis agreed.

Southland Park Stormwater Improvements Project and Southland Area Storm Drainage Study Update

Mark Sanders, P.E., John Steinmetz, P.E. Mac Hall, P.E., and Steven Vogel, P.E. Strand Associates presented an update on the Southland Park Stormwater Improvements Project and Southland Area Storm Drainage Study.

Mr. Sanders explained that the Southland Area study limits are located southwest of the City Center (*i.e.* Rupp Arena). The areas shaded in green are known for their drainage/flooding problems. With the existing issues in this area, Southland Area was placed on the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government's Storm Water Capital Improvement Priority List. This area is also in the heart of the EPA Consent Decree for the Stormwater Supplemental Environmental Projects. To meet the EPA's demands, the city proposed $30 million dollars in improvements.

Southland Area Stormwater Study Limits



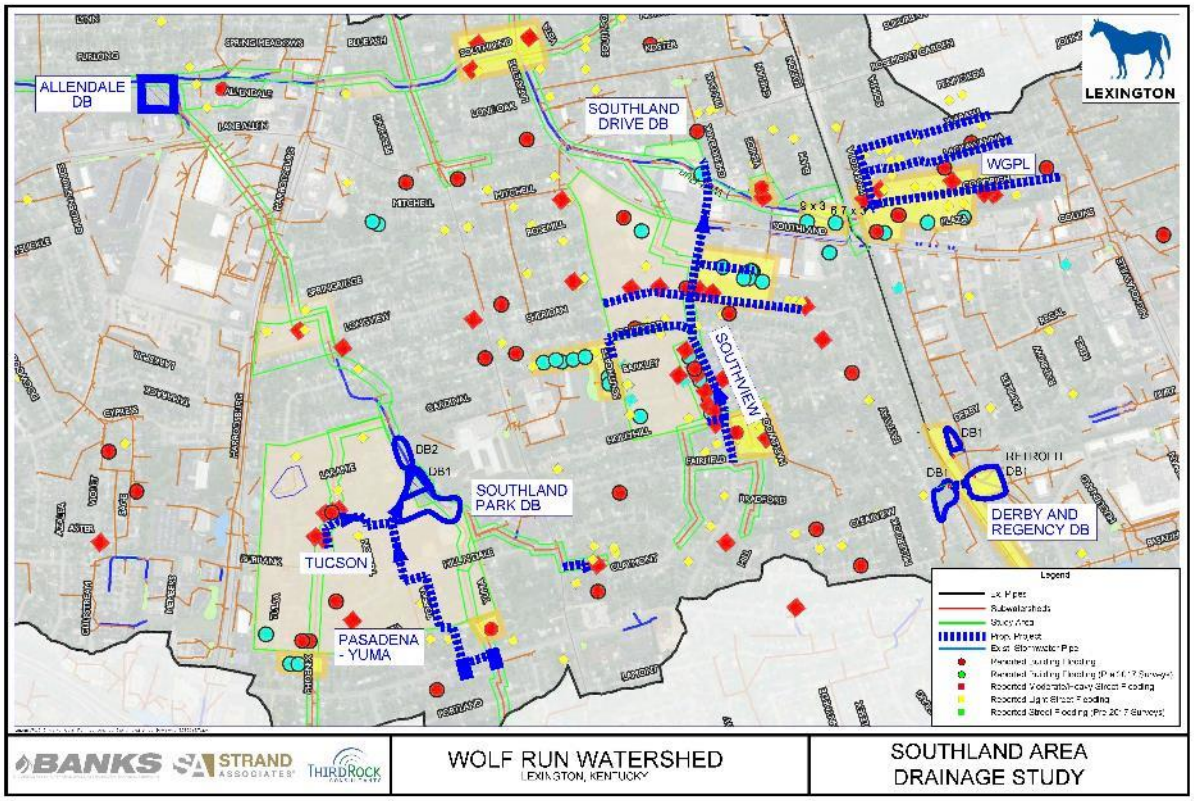
Study Scope

- Wolf Run Watershed – upstream of Beacon Hill
- Previous Flood Mitigation property purchases (*i.e.* Furlong, Clays Mill, Goodrich)
- Performance criteria: eliminate street and structure flooding for 25-year, 24-hour storm event
- Secondary goal: eliminate sump pumps connected to sanitary

Study Process

- February 2017, Banks Engineering, Strand Associates, and Third Rock Consultants were awarded the contract
- Modeling and engineering supplemented with extensive public involvement – including meetings, mailings, and Survey Monkey to collect reported flooding issues
- Final Technical Memorandum was completed and accepted in June 2018.
- Design of the initial project started immediately

Proposed Watershed Improvements



Proposed SASD Projects:

1. Allendale Detention Basin – Started
2. Southview Storm Sewers
3. Derby/Regency Detention Basins
4. *Southland Park Detention Basins – Completed Basins, Lines in Progress*
5. *Pasadena/Yuma Drainage Improvements*
6. *Tucson Storm Sewers*
7. *WGPL Neighborhood Storm Sewers – First project Completed*
8. Southland Drive Detention Basin

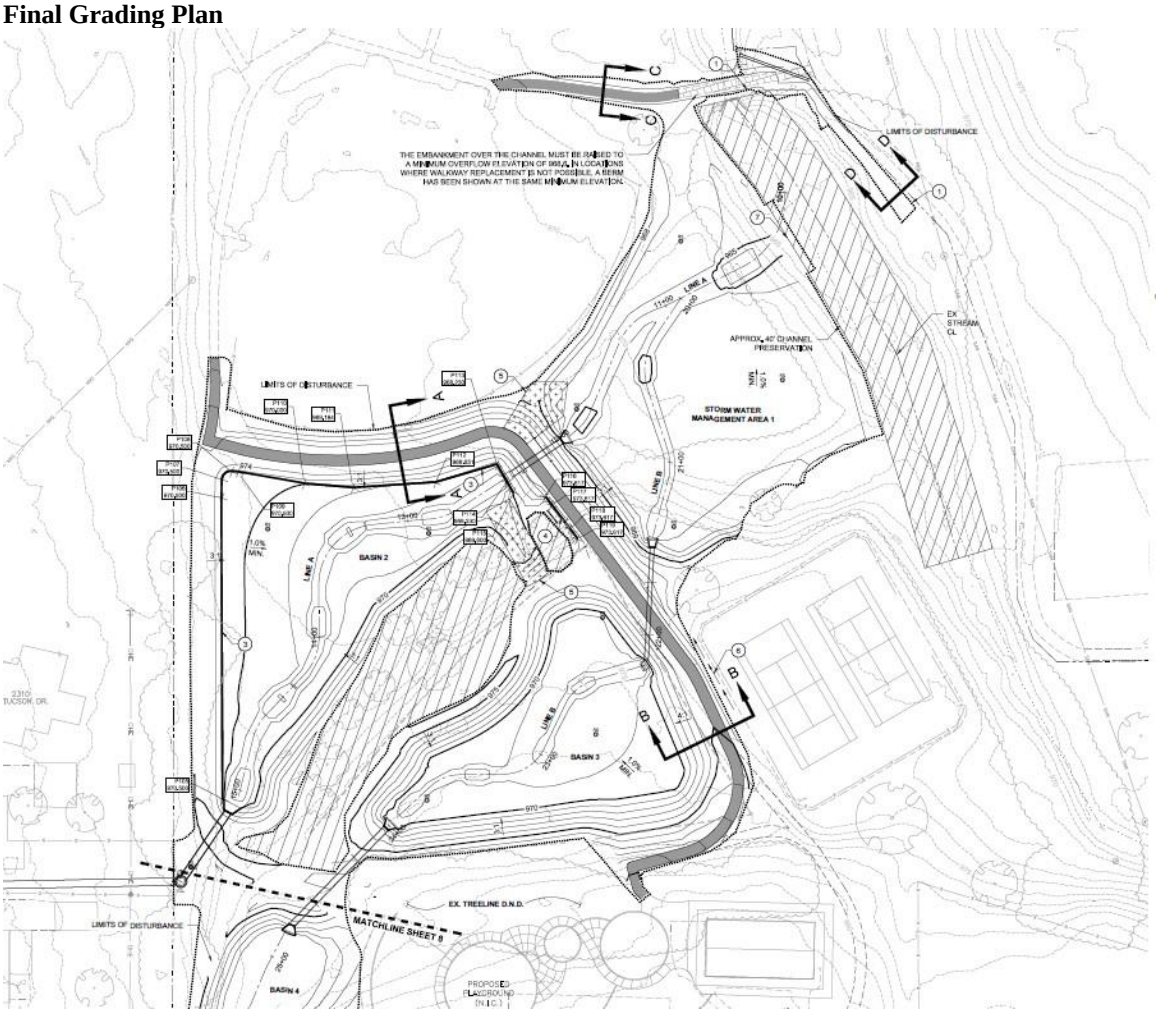
Total cost estimated in 2018 study: $9 million *(Projects completed or in progress)*

Mr. Steinmetz added that within months of starting the project, Lexington had a 25 year storm event. Pictures from neighbors allowed them to calibrate their flooding model in the Tucson Drive, Pasadena Drive, and Yuma Court areas. The goal was to reduce structure and roadway flooding upstream of the basins towards Yuma Court. Modeling for the project showed improved conditions in all areas.

Mr. Steinmetz walked through the basin layout and grading plan evolution.

1. In the report – minimal footprint; no impact on park recreational facilities
2. Park & Recreation – take all the grass you want; less mowing! But save the playground and tennis court
3. Take the tennis court – we'll relocate it
4. Save the tennis court – we just resurfaced it!
5. Take the playground – it's getting old
6. Take the basketball court – profanity too close to playground – site of new playground

Final Grading Plan



Design Features

- Detention storage ≈ 8.5 acre-feet
  - Mitigate flow diversion and upstream capacity expansion
- Relocated playground and basketball court
- Water quality / green infrastructure
  - Bioretention
  - Natural stream design elements
  - Native plantings
  - Expansion of previous stream restoration project

Mr. Hall spoke to the water quality aspects of the project, including the natural stream design:

1. Bioretention Basins – basin filter media and plantings
2. Energy Dissipation Pool – strategic rock/cobble placement for flashy urban flows
3. Rock Vane – development of step-pool structures to control slope
4. Small Woody Debris Structures – 4 to 8" woody debris to introduce macro habitat and armor streambanks
5. Native Plantings Plan – tied plantings into existing stream restoration, challenges with Zone B plantings and Ph 2 timing

Mr. Sanders concluded the presentation and noted how much creativity went into the construction of the natural stream design. He mentioned current conditions at Basin #1 and #4 have better vegetation established, and container tree and live stakes have good survival rates. Basin #2 and #3 do not have adequate vegetation established in Zone B (bottom of basins) due to project phasing. The plan is to supplement existing vegetation with native wildflower seed mix of more drought-tolerant species in October 2023.

Cost Summary
- Engineer's Estimate: $906,120
- Low Bid (9/17/21): $1,017,865
- Change Order(s): $25,576 (Additional Fence, Asphalt, DGA)
- Total Construction Cost: $1,043,441

Summary
- Challenges of working in an active city park – lots of eyes
- Project won the KY APWA Stormwater Project of the Year
- Native plantings require work and patience
- Ready for flows from upstream Phase 2

Project Team
Mark Sanders, Rick Day, Bill Warren - LFUCG Division of Water Quality
John Steinmetz, Kyle Hall - Banks Engineering
Steven Vogel, Zach Parise - Strand Associates
Casey Mattingly, Mac Hall, Rain Storm - Third Rock Consultants

Questions: Mr. Cooke said that he liked how this project progressed, particularly the way the public participation was handled. The erosion and sediment control (ESC) was exemplary and the ESC on the pipeline is doing well. Mr. Sanders added that this project focused on getting water off the street and into a basin. Then the project evolved into something spectacular that benefits the city and the community because of the public input, buy-in, and support from the Division of Water Quality, and Council members.

Mr. Cooke asked if the water quantity is modeled for the 25-year flood event; and if so, what will happen if there is a 75-year flood event. Mr. Vogel responded the same thing that happens in the other basins in town. Mr. Cooke said that often the basins are designed for the 100-year flood event. Mr. Vogel noted the basins are designed for the design storms in the Stormwater Manual, as well as the 25-year event, in Lexington, detention basins are meant to pass the 100-year, 24-hour event through the emergency spillway, but do not hold back stormwater from these events. Mr. Cooke commented that they will probably have one of those 100-year event every five (5) years.

Mr. Sanders indicated that working on stormwater projects within an urban environment versus working on a project out in the county is different. In the country, there is open ground to build what is needed, but within an urban environment, there are often many constraints that warrant creative design.

In response to a question, Mr. Sanders said that Phase 2 of the Southland Project is finishing up. The Allendale Detention Basin is starting to be reviewed in terms of the design and evaluation and the final plans should come to fruition in the spring. Construction is still further out, but the process is moving forward.

In response to a question about Southview, Mr. Lubeck said that it would depend on whether land is available for stormwater. Mr. Sanders added they need a place for the water to go (i.e. area for storage), before installing a bigger pipe to remove the water from the street.

Steve Evans said that perhaps this could be a topic for a future SSAC meeting: to speak to how the city has really been transformed through the stormwater concerns. Since the Consent Decree has occurred it would be interesting to see the number of projects that are green infrastructure-related throughout the city. Perhaps an overview perspective of the tremendous success story and how the city has been transformed.

Ms. Carey said that DES received notice that LFUCG was awarded a 319 grant to address several projects that are in the Wolf Run Watershed Management Plan, including retrofitting areas along Regency Road and Derby Drive.

Potential Topics for the Next Meeting
Lindsie Nicholas opened the discussion for potential topics for the next Stormwater Stakeholder Advisor Committee.

Mr. Cooke suggested Dr. Kenton Sena who performed soil work related to water quality in the Wolf Run watershed.

Mr. Turpin suggested a presentation on the program since the inception of the Consent Decree in 2008, as well as Stormwater Quality Incentive Grant Projects to show which type/style of BMPs are cost-effective, and which have a higher/lower performance. Ms. Nicholas said that there are a lot of revelations happening with green infrastructure on the maintenance side and currently Water Quality is processing through the data.

Announcements

- September 15 – Due Date for Art by Nature submissions
- September 15 - Kentucky Water Resources Annual Symposium
- September 17 – Nature Hop
- October 6-15 – Tree Week
- October 13 – Art by Nature gallery opens at LASC
- November 24 – Gobble Grease Toss
- December 1 – Last SSAC Meeting of 2023
- December 8 – Workshop with the Engineering, Development, and Construction Industry

Adjournment

The meeting concluded at 11:05 a.m.