



# WET WEATHER STAKEHOLDER TEAM

2015 MEETINGS  
VOLUME 1





Wet Weather Team  
Stakeholder Group Agenda  
June 23, 2015  
5:30 p.m. – 8:15 p.m.

- 5:15 – 5:45 Dinner served
- 5:45 – 5:50 Welcome, Introductions, Agenda Overview, Review Meeting “Ground Rules”  
*Clay Kelly, Strand Associates*
- 5:50 – 6:10 MSD Update - Leadership Transition, Flood Mitigation Work Group, etc.  
*Greg Heitzman, MSD Executive Director*
- 6:10 – 6:25 IOAP Update  
*John Loechle, MSD Infrastructure Manager*
- 6:25 – 6:50 20-Year Comprehensive Facility Plan Values & Metrics Introduction  
*Gary Swanson, CH2M Hill (via remote connection)*
- 6:50 – 7:10 Facility Plan - Flood Protection Service Area  
*Chuck Anderson, Strand Associates*
- 7:10 – 7:30 Facility Plan - Property  
*Mike Harris, Jacobi-Toombs-Lanz*
- 7:30 – 8:05 Facility Plan - Specific Weighting and Overall Application  
*Gary Swanson*
- 8:05 – 8:15 Observer Comments, Wrap-up and Adjourn  
*Clay Kelly*



**Meeting Summary**  
**Wet Weather Stakeholder Group Meeting**  
**June 23, 2015**  
**MSD Main Office, Louisville**

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The Wet Weather Team (WWT), chartered by the Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD), met on June 23, 2015, at MSD's main office. The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Provide a Consent Decree program update,
- Describe the efforts for the Comprehensive Facility Plan in the Flood Protection and Property Service Areas, and
- Introduce the Comprehensive Facility Plan Values and Metrics.

### **Welcome**

Clay Kelly of Strand Associates opened the meeting by welcoming the members and reviewing the meeting objectives and agenda. The ground rules of the meetings were also reviewed.

### **MSD Update**

Greg Heitzman, MSD Executive Director, and Brian Bingham, MSD Chief of Operations, provided an update on MSD, including:

- Greg will retire on July 31, 2015. This transition has been planned for over two years and interviews with candidates are ongoing. Greg reminded everyone that the Executive Director reports to the Board but is appointed by the Mayor. A decision on a candidate is expected in the next one to two weeks to allow a transition period.
- On April 8, 2015 the Morris Forman Water Quality Treatment Center (WQTC) was flooded due to a fire that led to several pieces of equipment failing. The WQTC is operating but is still recovering. This event highlighted the need for a Comprehensive Facility Plan that is being developed.
- Angela Akridge was appointed the new Chief Engineer by Mayor Fisher and has replaced Steve Emly.
- MSD has been participating in the Flood Mitigation Workgroup with Metro Council, Metro Planning and Design, and Metro Emergency Management Agency. They are working to develop near and long-term solutions for properties that are regularly flooded but owners are prohibited from repairing due to existing rules and ordinances. Short term recommendations have been issued and the group is transitioning to focus on long term recommendations now.

### **IOAP Update and Implementation Progress**

John Loechle, MSD Infrastructure Manager, gave an update on overall IOAP Implementation progress.

- Currently MSD is over 50% complete and has moved focus to the combined sewer system projects until 2020.
- By the end of 2015, all small treatment plants will be eliminated and only the five regional treatment centers will remain.
- MSD is rehabilitating its sewer system and is working basin by basin to complete the entire system.
- CSO storage basins are in design right now. The Logan Street Basin and Interceptor is currently under construction.

### **20-Year Comprehensive Facility Plan Values and Metrics Introduction**

Gary Swanson of CH2M-Hill began the discussion by reminding the Stakeholders' of their role in prioritizing projects in the Facility Plan.

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- The Facility Plan will use the same method to prioritize projects as the IOAP did. It is a values based decision model that uses a structured approach to quantify subjective items and standardize prioritization across competing interests.
- Values were identified to evaluate individual projects and program-level suites of solutions. Values have aspects associated with them that can be measured and thus quantified. The values are weighted to reflect the priorities and ideals of the Stakeholder group.
- The values that were used in the IOAP were presented and an open discussion was held on whether to use these values for the Facility Plan as they are or to modify, edit, delete and/or add new ones. Comments made by Stakeholders included:
  - Should “sustainability” be a value, how should it be defined and if it was added, should it replace “Eco-Friendly Solutions” or should they both be values?
  - Economics should be a consideration and will be addressed by the project team as part of their cost-benefit analysis effort. Overall program-level economics may be appropriate to consider in the valuation.
  - Consideration should be made for projects that positively or negatively affect wildlife such as changes in tree canopy, habitat, etc.
  - MSD’s values identified as part of its Strategic Business Plan should be incorporated.
  - The enhancement of our community should be a value that projects are prioritized by.
  - Leveraging resources (human, capital, technology, etc.) is a critical component that should be included.
- At the end of the discussion, no clear consensus had been reached. Clay recommended that an additional meeting be scheduled for early August to continue the values discussion. The Facility Plan team will work to identify aspects for the existing values that could apply to the Facility Plan for the Stakeholders to consider as a starting point.

### **Facility Plan - Flood Protection Service Area**

Chuck Anderson of Strand Associates presented an introduction to the scope of the Flood Protection Study area in the Facility Plan.

- The assets included in the Flood Protection area include the floodwall, levee, and the flood pumping stations that span from Beargrass Creek to Bullitt County.
- The 16 flood pumping stations in Jefferson County are activated when the level of the Ohio River rises to the point that creeks cannot drain and start to back up. The gates to the river are closed and the pump stations lift the creek-water over the floodwall/levee and discharge them to the Ohio River. When the Ohio River is not in flood stage, the creeks drain to the river by gravity via open gates. The gates can allow a significantly larger amount of water to drain than the flood pump stations.
- Over \$65 million in flood protection infrastructure needs have been identified so far but there are few projects planned in MSD’s Five-Year Budget.
- The Facility Plan will investigate and make recommendations in the following planning gaps:
  - Changes in land use that have increased the impervious surfaces, thereby increasing runoff for significant rains, and development that has encroached further and further in on the flood plain making more and more property at risk during flood events.
  - There have been changes in the frequency of more intense storms which is resulting in higher numbers of large storms and thus a diminished capacity to provide the anticipated level of protection.
  - The expectations of customers in terms of the level of service they desire versus the cost to provide that level. Infrastructure can be built to higher and higher levels of protection but the costs to do so also grows higher and higher.

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- Most of the Flood Protection infrastructure is 60 years old and its condition and performance have worsened over time. Currently there are few plans in place to renew or replace this infrastructure.
- A Stakeholder asked how flood insurance factored into this evaluation. It was explained that the higher the level of protection/service that is provided, the lower the insurance premiums. Essentially costs shift from premiums to the cost to construct.
- Stakeholders wondered how often the flood pump stations were used. Angela noted that some come on yearly and some rarely ever are activated. This is dependent on Ohio River elevation which is largely independent of what happens in Jefferson County.
- The flood protection system has not changed since it was originally constructed, but the land use and storms have changed, which is causing areas to flood that never flooded before.

### **Facility Plan - Property Service Area**

Mike Harris of Jacobi, Toombs, and Lanz presented an introduction to the scope of the Property Study area in the Facility Plan.

- The Facility Plan will consider the following general categories under the Property Service Area:
  - Property - identifying and documenting what properties MSD owns.
  - Facilities - defining where MSD spends money and resources.
  - Energy Conservation - coordinating with other on-going MSD initiatives.
  - Mowing - standardizing approach and identifying efficiencies.
- MSD owns 396 pieces of property that have been acquired since 1926 under various names. The Facility Plan will look for properties that can be divested to reduce costs and/or put the property to more productive use.
- MSD currently has nearly 300 buildings. These buildings will be assessed using a standardized method to produce an index rating. The goal is to develop a proactive plan for building maintenance to replace the reactive approach currently in place.
- MSD has initiated a project (and has plans for others) to identify conservation opportunities. The Facility Plan will coordinate with these projects and assist in developing guidelines for future buildings.
- MSD currently spends \$1.3 million a year on mowing. This occurs on properties MSD owns and also on property MSD doesn't own. The Facility Plan will document the reason(s) why each property is mowed and look for opportunities to reduce or enhance land use.
  - A Stakeholder asked if there was a plan on how to divest surplus property. Specifically will it go to the highest bidder? Or who has the best after-use plan? The Facility Plan will just develop the list of properties and then MSD will develop a plan for divestiture. The divestiture plan will be bound by state law and other rules but opportunities for beneficial re-use will be examined.
  - A Stakeholder asked if the energy projects would look at ways to re-use stormwater. That will not be a focus but if opportunities are found, they will be documented.
  - A Stakeholder offered the opinion that MSD should implement more no-mow zones as a way to enhance wildlife habitat. MSD staff observed that this is one of the major "values" discussions that we will have to address, since some customers want neatly manicured lawn leading up to stream beds, while others want unmowed native vegetation.

### **Observer Comments, Wrap Up and Adjourn**

- Clay ended the meeting with the plan to contact the Stakeholders to identify a date in early August to resume the values discussion.

### **Meeting Materials**

**Meeting Summary**  
**Wet Weather Stakeholder Group Meeting**  
**June 23, 2015**  
**MSD Main Office, Louisville**

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- Agenda for the 6/23/2015 WWT Stakeholder Group Meeting
- Copy of the presentation slides
- Copy of Wet Weather Team Ground Rules



**Meeting Summary**  
**Wet Weather Stakeholder Group Meeting**  
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**MSD Main Office, Louisville**

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**Meeting Participants**

*Wet Weather Team Stakeholders (Present)*

Susan Barto, Mayor of Lyndon  
Stuart Benson, Louisville Metro Council, District 20  
Allan Dittmer, University of Louisville Provost Office  
Mark French, University of Louisville Speed School of Engineering  
Arnita Gadson, Executive Director, Kentucky Environmental Quality Commission  
Rick Johnstone, Deputy Mayor, Louisville Metro Mayor's Office (Retired)  
Bob Marrett, CMB Development Company  
Kurt Mason, District Conservationist, Jefferson County Soil Conservation District  
Jim Mims, Louisville Metro Planning & Design Services Department  
Rocky Pusateri, Elite Built Homes  
Lisa Santos, Irish Hill Neighborhood Association  
Tina Ward-Pugh, WaterStep  
David Wicks, Kentucky Conservation Committee, Jefferson County Public Schools Center for Environmental Education (retired)

*Wet Weather Team Stakeholders (Not Present)*

Steve Barger, Labor (Retired)  
Mike Heitz, Director, Louisville Metro Parks  
Tom Herman, Zeon Chemicals  
David James, Louisville Metro Council, District 6  
Maria Koetter, Louisville Metro Government, Director of Sustainability  
Gina O'Brien, Brightside Executive Director  
Bruce Scott, Kentucky Waterways Alliance  
David Tollerud, University of Louisville, School of Public Health and Information Sciences

*Wet Weather Team MSD Personnel (Present)*

Greg Heitzman, MSD Executive Director  
Angela Akridge, MSD Chief Engineer  
Brian Bingham, MSD Chief of Operations

*Technical Support*

Gary Swanson, CH2M-Hill  
Mike Harris, JTL  
Clay Kelly, Strand Associates  
Paul Maron, Strand Associates  
Chuck Anderson, Strand Associates  
Ted Grossardt, University of Kentucky

**Meeting Observers**

Tony Glore, MSD  
Stephanie Laughlin, MSD  
John Loechle, MSD  
Greg Powell, MSD  
John Spencer, CH2M-Hill

**Meeting Summary  
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Matt Newman, HDR

Mark Ohlstrom, HDR

David Sounders, HDR

Jeff Eger HDR

Chad McCormick, LD&D

Marty Storch, Louisville Metro, Parks and Recreation

Mark Sneve, Strand Associates

Keiron Bailey, University of Arizona



**Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District  
Wet Weather Team Ground Rules  
Final Version, 8/15/06 (updated 10/5/07)**

**A. Participants and Participation**

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1. Wet Weather Team (WWT) members are “participants.” The Wet Weather Team consists of MSD personnel and a subgroup of stakeholders that will provide guidance to MSD. MSD personnel may participate in WWT discussions, but will not be included in decisions regarding stakeholder guidance to MSD. All participants in the stakeholder subgroup have equal representation.
2. The facilitation team is a neutral third party with no stake in the outcome of the discussions. The facilitation team, although under contract to MSD, works for the process and treats all Wet Weather Team participants as equal “clients.”
3. To ensure an effective process, participants agree to make every effort to attend all meetings. If an alternate is needed, the suggested alternate will be recommended to and discussed with MSD in advance to ensure there will be appropriate balance and representation on the Wet Weather Team.
4. Observers are welcome at meetings, but are not participants in the Wet Weather Team’s deliberations. A portion or portions of each meeting (not to exceed 15 minutes each) will be dedicated to receiving observer comments. Each observer’s oral comments must not exceed two minutes, although written comments to the WWT and/or MSD will be welcome throughout the process.
5. MSD will consider requests from participants to invite outside experts to speak at Wet Weather Team meetings on relevant topics; however, MSD reserves the option of providing additional or alternative perspectives at meetings to ensure that the full range of perspectives and factual evidence is provided.
6. Wet Weather Team members are expected to participate through the entire process; however, any participant may withdraw from the process at any time without prejudice. In the event a participant chooses to withdraw, he or she should communicate the reasons for withdrawal and may be replaced by MSD with another representative with similar expertise and experience.

**B. Meeting Discussions and Procedures**

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1. Each participant agrees to honest and direct communications.
2. Participants are encouraged to frame observations in terms of needs and interests, not in terms of positions; opportunities for finding solutions increase dramatically when discussion focuses on needs and interests.
3. Decisions will be made during meetings; if an alternate attends a meeting, he or she must be fully briefed on Wet Weather Team deliberations and able to participate in decision making.
4. The facilitator will manage the discussions, using more or less structure depending on the nature and tenor of the discussions.

5. Participants and/or the facilitator may request a caucus break at any time during the meeting. Individual caucus breaks are not to exceed 15 minutes.
6. A general summary of meeting discussions will be prepared; observations contained in the summary will not be individually attributed. Participants can, however, submit attributed comments directly to MSD and/or the MSD Board for consideration; all written comments will be made available publicly.
7. All meetings will start and finish on time.

### **C. Desired Outcomes**

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1. The stakeholder subgroup of the Wet Weather Team is a “consensus seeking” body. The desired outcome is one in which all stakeholder subgroup members support the products and are willing to say so publicly. Full consensus, however, is not necessary to enable the MSD Board to have a balanced and well-informed final decision process.
2. The perspectives of all WWT stakeholders—particularly in cases where consensus is lacking—will be gathered throughout the plan development process and made available to the MSD Board for consideration during their final decision making.
3. To help the process stay on track, agreed-upon, non-mainstream issues may be recorded and dealt with at a later date or referred to other, more appropriate forums.

### **D. Communications Outside of Wet Weather Team Meetings**

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1. Individual observations are not for attribution outside the meeting.
2. Participants are encouraged to refer inquiries from the press to the facilitation team or to final meeting summaries or other final Wet Weather Team materials. Individuals who choose to speak with the press agree to limit remarks to personal views and to refrain from characterizing the views of, or attributing comments to, other participants or the full Wet Weather Team.
3. Wet Weather Team participants may share information about the project’s process and activities with peers outside the Team, as long as the communications make clear that the information is not an official product of the Team.
4. Wet Weather Team participants may share draft documents and communicate about the project’s progress with managers and co-workers within their own organizations. Wet Weather Team participants agree to consult with the Team before sharing draft documents outside of the Team or their immediate co-workers and managers.





## 20-Year Comprehensive Facility Plan

Wet Weather Team  
Stakeholder Group  
June 23, 2015

## Discussion Topics

### Part 1

- How did Stakeholder Group input shape the Integrated Overflow Abatement Plan?
- What are the values that drove IOAP decisions?
- Considering the different scope of the Facility Plan are these still the right values?
  - Delete or add?
  - Word-smithing?

### Part 2 (Later tonight)

- Relative importance for different services
  - Wastewater
  - Stormwater
  - Flood protection
  - Property (limited)

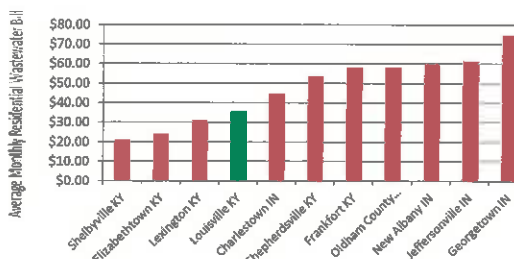
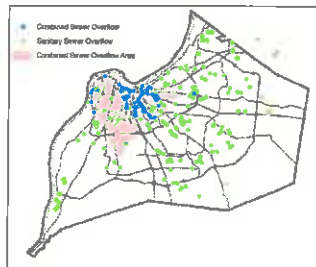
## Stakeholder Group Defined Values Basis for IOAP Decision Process

- Project –specific values for selection and prioritization of alternatives
  - Public Health Enhancement
  - Environmental Enhancement
  - Regulatory Performance
  - Asset Protection
  - Eco-Friendly Solutions
- Numeric scales developed for risk-management approach to decisions
- Handout illustrates level of detail for overflow control

Probability			Unrated overflow volume greater than 100 MG AADT	Unrated overflow volume between 80 - 100 MG AADT	Unrated overflow volume between 5 - 80 MG AADT	Unrated overflow volume between 1 - 5 MG AADT	Unrated overflow volume less than 1 MG AADT
			Probably Unacceptable	Questionable Acceptability	Probably Acceptable	Clearly Acceptable	Exceeds Expectations
Overflow frequency greater than 10 times per year	Probably Unacceptable	5	25	20	15	10	5
Overflow frequency between 4 and 10 times per year	Questionable Acceptability	4	20	15	12	8	4
Overflow frequency between 1 - 4 times per year	Probably Acceptable	3	15	12	9	6	3
Overflow frequency between 2 and 2 year recurrence	Clearly Acceptable	2	10	8	6	4	2
Overflow frequency less than 2 year recurrence	Exceeds Expectations	1	5	4	3	2	1

## Stakeholder Group Defined Values Basis for Program Evaluation

- Programmatic values used to validate entire suite of proposed solutions
  - Environmental Justice/Equity
  - Economic Vitality
  - Financial Stewardship
  - Financial Equity
  - Customer Satisfaction
  - Education





## MSD's Strategic Business Plan 2014 - 2018

- **Vision – *Achieving Clean, Safe Waterways for a Healthy and Vibrant Community***
- **Mission – *Providing Exceptional Wastewater, Drainage, and Flood Protection Services for Our Community***
- **Values – Public Health, Safety and Protection**
  - Employees
  - Customer Service
  - Public Education
  - Accountability
  - Environment
  - Community
- **Do these suggest changes in our project and programmatic values??**

## Stakeholder Group Defined Values Add, Delete, or Change Wording

- **Project –specific values for selection and prioritization of alternatives**
  - Public Health Enhancement
  - Environmental Enhancement
  - Regulatory Performance
  - Asset Protection
  - Eco-Friendly Solutions
- **Different wording for different services?**

## Stakeholder Group Defined Values Add, Delete, or Change Wording

- Programmatic values used to validate entire suite of proposed solutions
  - Environmental Justice/Equity
  - Economic Vitality
  - Financial Stewardship
  - Financial Equity
  - Customer Satisfaction
  - Education

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## Discussion Topics

### Part 1

- How did Stakeholder Group input shape the Integrated Overflow Abatement Plan?
- What are the values that drove IOAP decisions?
- Considering the different scope of the Facility Plan are these still the right values?
  - Delete or add?
  - Word-smithing?

### Part 2

- **Relative importance for different services**
  - Wastewater
  - Stormwater
  - Flood protection
  - Property (limited)

## Homework Assignment

- Will be coming via e-mail
- Suggest factors to use in quantifying values for the different service areas
- Your input will help technical team develop detailed decision matrices for review in September

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## Stakeholders Identified the Community Values That Need to be Protected



### Project-Level Evaluation:

- Public Health Protection
- Regulatory Performance
- Asset Protection
- Environmental Enhancement
- Eco-Friendly Solutions

### Programmatic Evaluation:

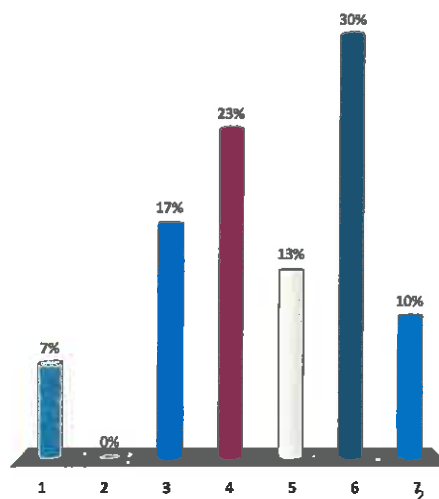
- Environmental Justice and Equity
- Economic Vitality
- Financial Stewardship
- Educated Public
- Financial Equity
- Customer Satisfaction



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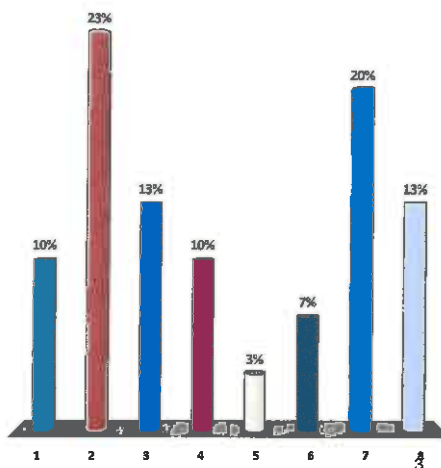
## Appropriate Project Specific Values? (*top 4*)

1. Public Health Protection
2. Regulatory Performance
3. Asset Protection
4. Environmental Enhancement
5. Eco-Friendly Solutions
6. Other Values?
7. Other Values?



### Programmatic Values (Top 4)

1. Environmental Justice and Equity
2. Economic Vitality
3. Financial Stewardship
4. Educated Public
5. Financial Equity
6. Customer Satisfaction
7. Other Value Here
8. Other Value Here



### Stakeholder Input is Key at Several Points in Decision Process

- Stakeholders define values, objectives, & relative weights
- Technical team develops draft performance measures
- Stakeholders review and help refine performance measures
- Technical team uses performance measures to evaluate alternatives
- Stakeholders review results, and can review & refine scoring considerations

## Value Prioritization Recognized All Identified Values are Important

	Important	Very Important	Critically Important
Public Health	1	1	111111111111
Env. Enhancement		11111	1111111111
Reg. Performance	1111		1111111111
Education		11111	11111111
Asset Protection	1	11111111111	11
Financial Stewardship	111	111111111	1111
Eco-Friendly	11	11111111	1111
Env. Justice	11	11111111	111
Financial Equity	11111	11111111	
Cust. Satisfaction	1111	11111111	11
Econ Vitality	111111	1111111	11

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## Relative Importance of These Values for Supporting Core Service Decisions

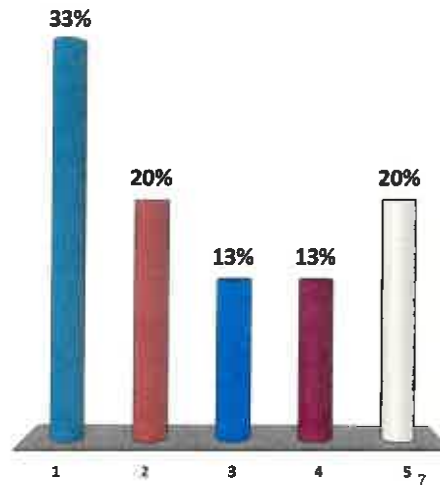
Values	Core Service Areas		
	Wastewater	Stormwater	Ohio River Flooding
Regulatory Compliance	??	??	??
Environmental Compliance	??	??	??
Public Health	??	??	??
Protecting Property	??	??	??
Sustainable Solutions	??	??	??

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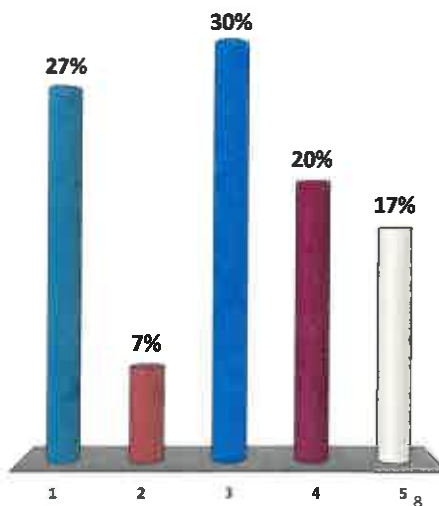
### Appropriate Weight for Wastewater Public Health Protection

1. Lower Importance
2. Somewhat Lower Importance
3. Moderate Importance
4. Higher Importance
5. Higher Importance



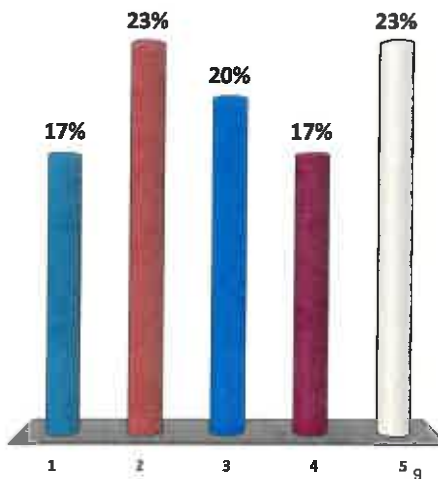
### Appropriate Weight for Wastewater Regulatory Performance

1. Lower Importance
2. Somewhat Lower Importance
3. Moderate Importance
4. Higher Importance
5. Higher Importance



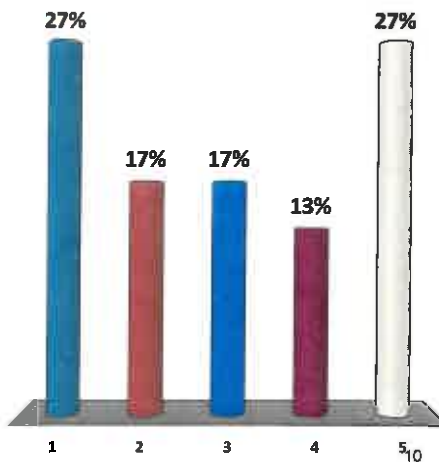
### Appropriate Weight for Wastewater Asset Protection

1. Lower Importance
2. Somewhat Lower Importance
3. Moderate Importance
4. Higher Importance
5. Higher Importance



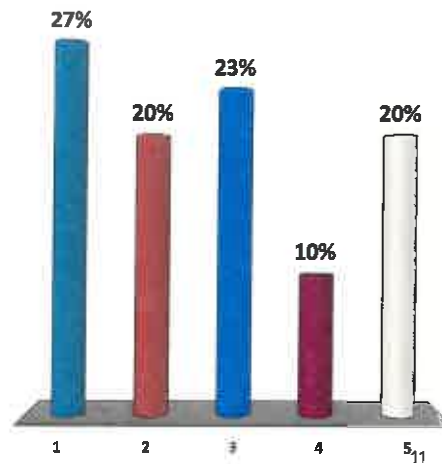
### Appropriate Weight for Wastewater Environmental Enhancement

1. Lower Importance
2. Somewhat Lower Importance
3. Moderate Importance
4. Higher Importance
5. Higher Importance

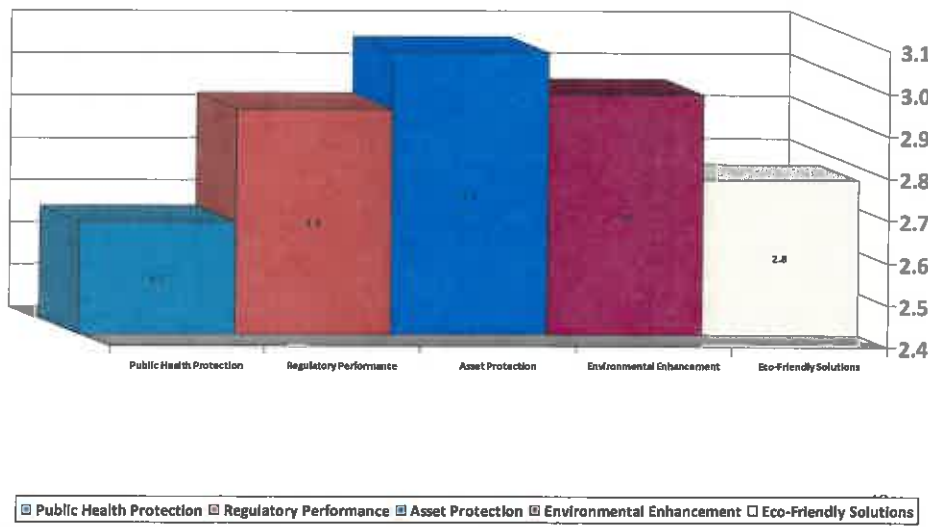


## Appropriate Weight for Wastewater Eco-Friendly Solutions

1. Lower Importance
2. Somewhat Lower Importance
3. Moderate Importance
4. Higher Importance
5. Higher Importance

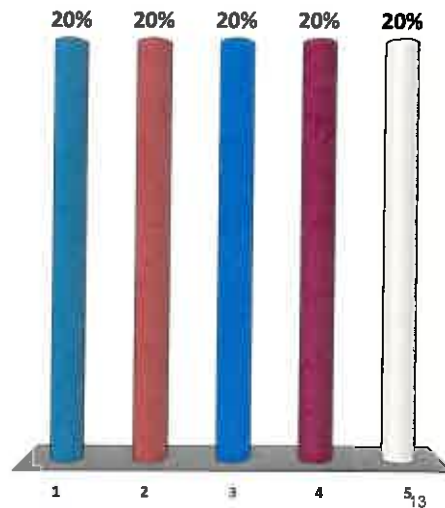


## Appropriate Weight for Wastewater



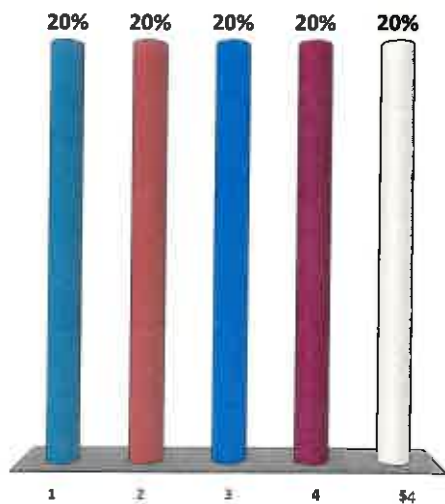
### Stormwater Core Services: Important of Public Health Protection

- 1. Lower Importance
- 2. Somewhat Lower Importance
- 3. Moderate Importance
- 4. Somewhat Higher Importance
- 5. Higher Importance



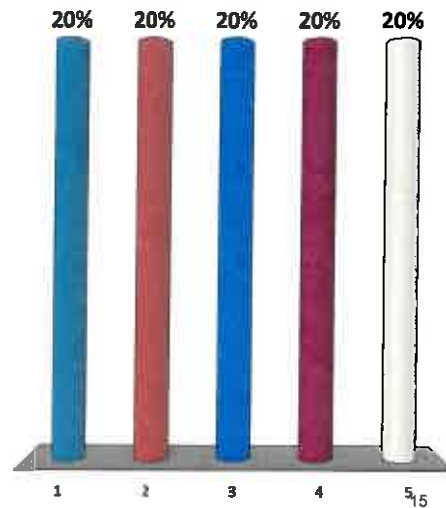
### Stormwater Core Services: Important of Regulatory Performance

- 1. Lower Importance
- 2. Somewhat Lower Importance
- 3. Moderate Importance
- 4. Somewhat Higher Importance
- 5. Higher Importance



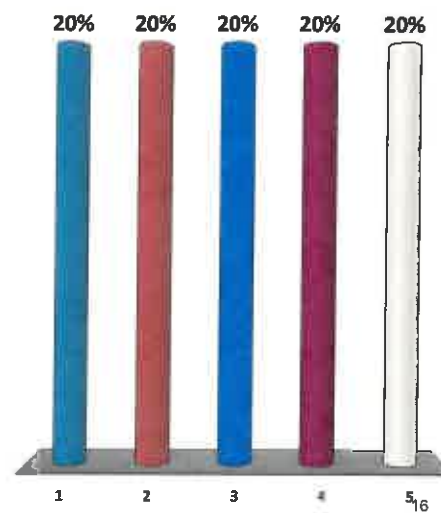
### Stormwater Core Services: Important of Asset Protection

- 1. Lower Importance
- 2. Somewhat Lower Importance
- 3. Moderate Importance
- 4. Somewhat Higher Importance
- 5. Higher Importance



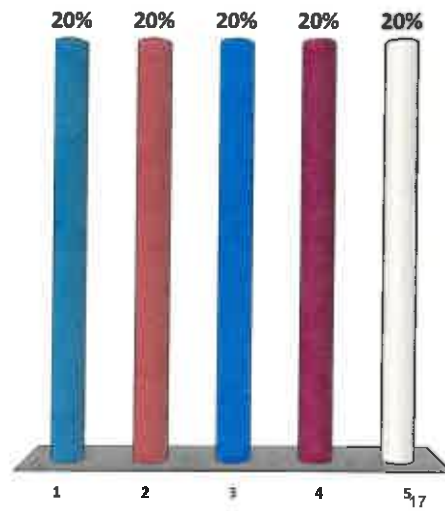
### Stormwater Core Services: Important of Environmental Enhancement

- 1. Lower Importance
- 2. Somewhat Lower Importance
- 3. Moderate Importance
- 4. Somewhat Higher Importance
- 5. Higher Importance

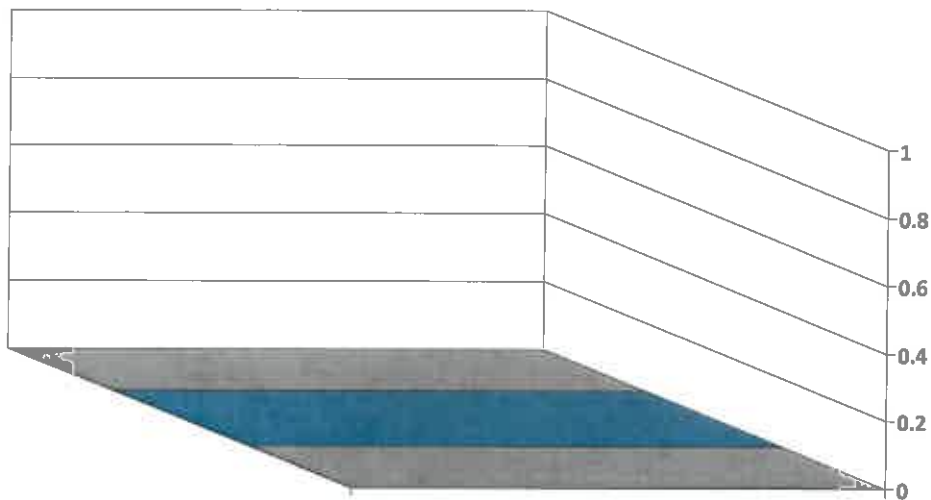


### Stormwater Core Services: Important of Eco-Friendly Solutions

- 1. Lower Importance
- 2. Somewhat Lower Importance
- 3. Moderate Importance
- 4. Somewhat Higher Importance
- 5. Higher Importance

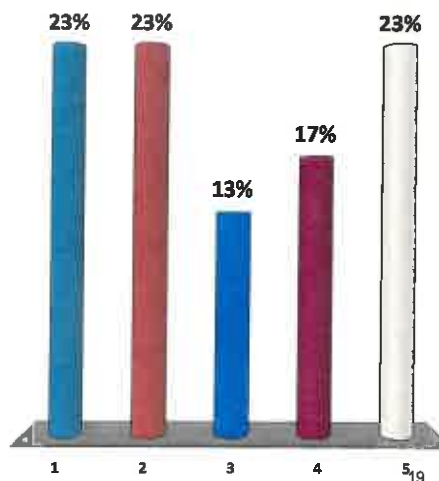


### Stormwater Core Services: Important of



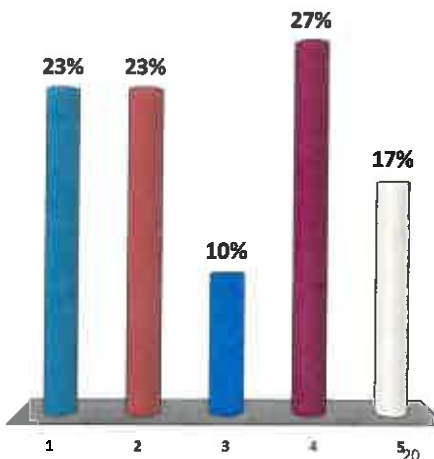
### Ohio River Flooding Core Service: Importance of Public Health Protection

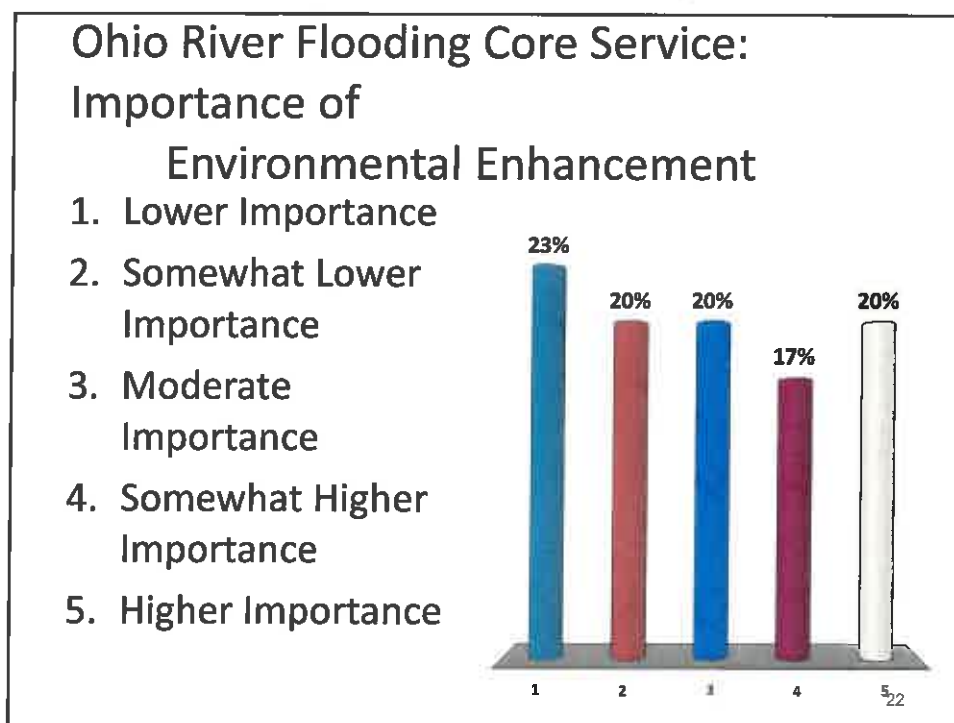
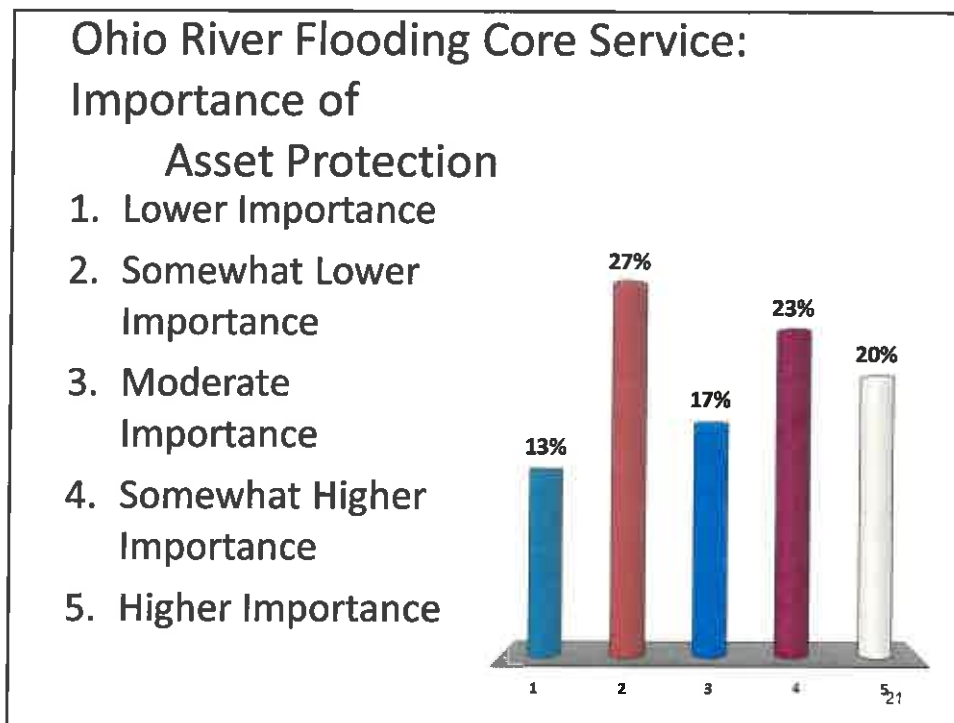
1. Lower Importance
2. Somewhat Lower Importance
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat Higher Importance
5. Higher Importance



### Ohio River Flooding Core Service: Importance of Regulatory Performance

1. Lower Importance
2. Somewhat Lower Importance
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat Higher Importance
5. Higher Importance

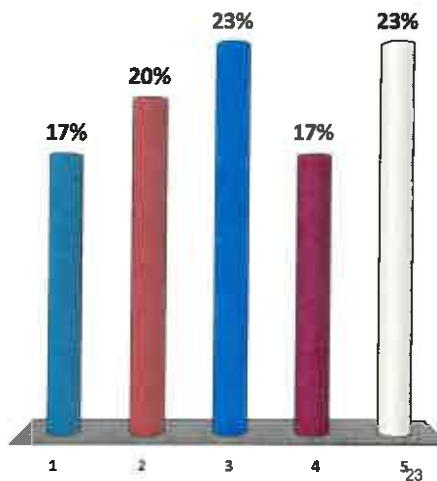




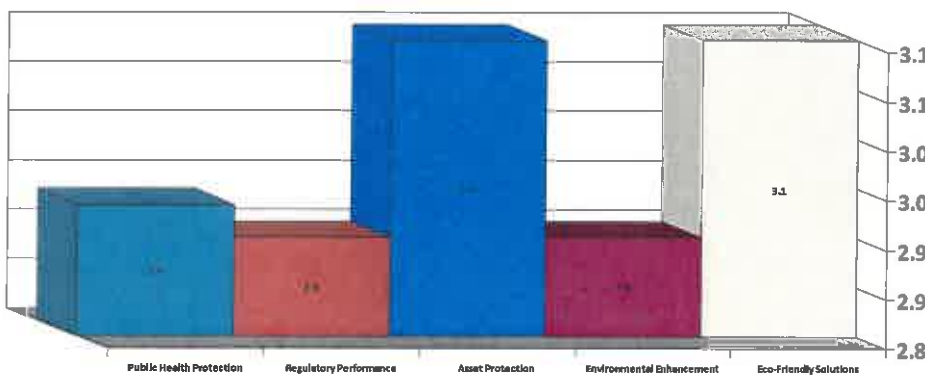


### Ohio River Flooding Core Service: Importance of Eco-Friendly Solutions

1. Lower Importance
2. Somewhat Lower Importance
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat Higher Importance
5. Higher Importance



### Ohio River Flooding Core Service: Importance of



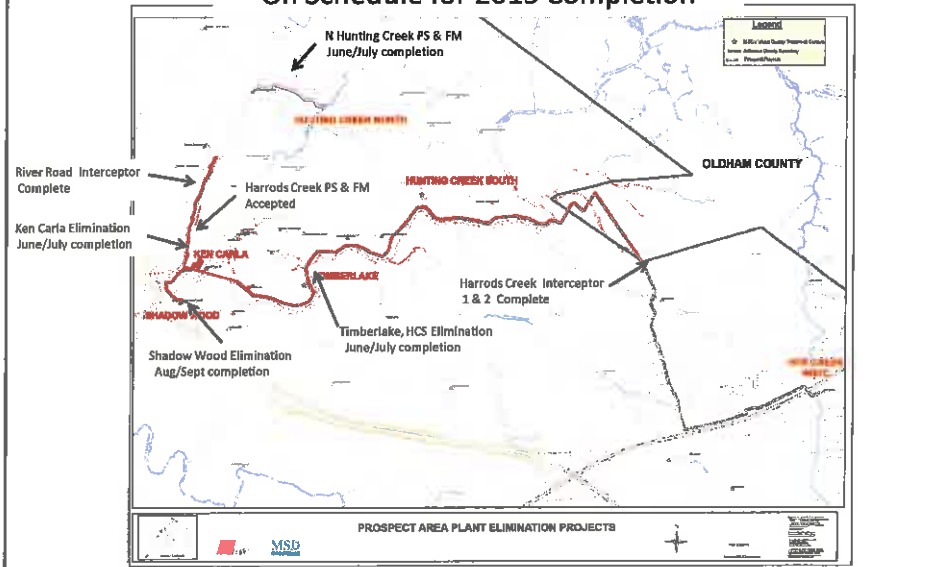
Public Health Protection Regulatory Performance Asset Protection Environmental Enhancement Eco-Friendly Solutions



# IOAP Project Look-Ahead

FY16 Schedule

## Prospect WQTC Eliminations (Prospect #1 and #2) On Schedule for 2015 Completion

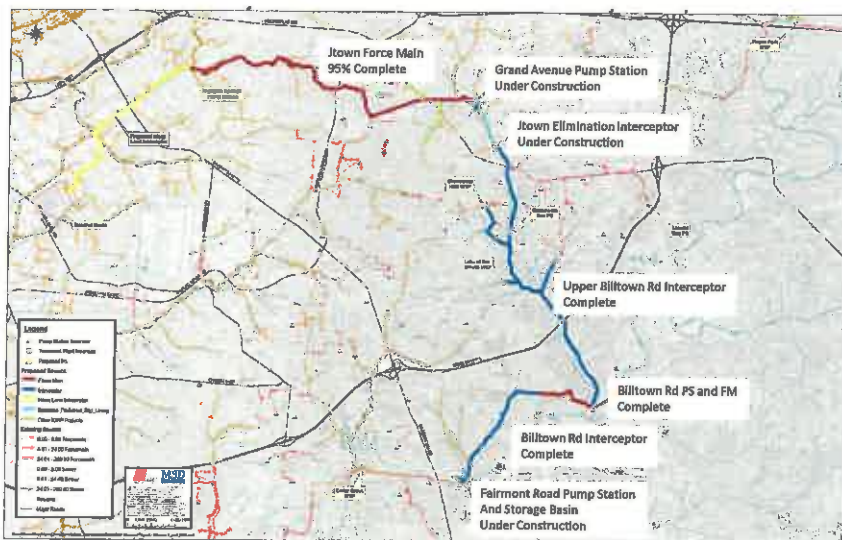


# Harrods Creek Pump Station

Ken Carla Dr.



## Jeffersontown WQTC Elimination On Schedule for 2015 Completion



## Grand Ave. Pump Station



Neighboring  
J-town Public  
Works



## Fairmount Road SSO Basin



## Remaining FY16 Projects

(All with 12/31/15 ACD Dates)

### CSO093 Structural Modifications and Green Infrastructure

- Sewer Separation, Install New Diversion Structure
- Design 90%, Construction start July 2015

### CSO140 In-Line Storage and Green Infrastructure

- Install New Conveyance Line for Storage
- Design 90%, Construction start July 2015

### CSO160 In-Line Storage and Green Infrastructure

- Install In-line Back Flow Valve
- Valve Purchased, Install June 2015

### Lea Ann Way System Improvements

- Sewer and Manhole Rehab
- Construction 75%, Complete October 2015

## Current Rehab Projects

Project	Pipe Rehabilitation (LF)	Manhole Rehabilitation (EA)	Contracted Amount	Anticipated Completion Date
River Road Interceptor	4,104	18	\$408,915.00	8/1/2015
Lea Ann Way Quads 1 & 2	11,217	127	\$904,733.68	12/31/2015
Lea Ann Way Quad 3	10,409	294	\$1,106,522.50	12/31/2015
Lea Ann Way Quad 4	10,914	246	\$1,127,468.00	12/31/2015

6/23/2015

## Bells Lane Wet Weather Treatment



**Bells Lane  
and I-264**



## Logan Interceptor and Basin



**Within the channel of Beargrass Creek from  
Eastern Parkway to E. Breckenridge St.**



## Logan Interceptor and Basin



**Beargrass Creek Oak  
Street Bridge**



## Major Plant Eliminations

### Plants Eliminated per ACD Schedule:

- Chenoweth Hills
- Lake of the Woods
- Yorktown

### Plants to be Eliminated per ACD Schedule(2015):

- Prospect Plants (5 Total)
- Bancroft (under Devodale PS Elimination Project)

### Additional Plants to be Eliminated (2015):

- Starview
- Berrytown
- McNeely
- Middletown Industrial

Only the Five Regional Plants Will Remain

(Morris Forman, Hitt Creek, Floyds Fork, Cedar Creek, Derek R Guthrie)



## McNeely Lake Sanitary Sewer and Force Main



Mt. Washington Rd

