1. Do you have any data available that could be used to establish baselines that isn’t included by name in the draft?

   a. How was data obtained? Relevancy, Old?

      1-SPARROW Model-used widespread applications v. site specific information

      2-Sources-MSD, SDI

   b. What type of data will be used (biological? /chemical?)

   c. There is more specific regional or state data that can be used as a source (ex p 5)

   d. We need clarification as to what monitoring data will be used.

   e. MSD-QW monitoring network

   f. MS4 Data may be more easier access via MSD than KDOW summary reports (ICIS)

      Note (KIA has all info from water co’s etc, Waste-Water data also)

   g. WWKY, USACE, KDFWR (maybe mixed with KDOWN & KYNPC), KY ADDs, KRA, USFS

      KDOWN-DMR, other State Universities

   h. What will baseline be?

      Conc., loading, Air data, Atmos. Dep

   i. Point-Source discharges (monitoring data)

   j. KWRRI databases

   k. TMDL data/data sources

NEEDS:

Fertilizer application rates

Manure application rates

 Appropriately Scaled data/algorithms

Baseline data

Questions:

What is acceptable? Do we have QA/QC criteria?
2. What factors should we consider in prioritizing HUC6 or HUD8 level watersheds?

Should we pick the worst and do many within?

Should we pick a few HUC12s in each of the HUC8s?

Worst of the worst, most recoverable, mix?

a. Get best bang for buck-low fruit

b. Be fair across state-across sources

c. Do the most good

d. How will DOW determine what the “worst” watershed means?

e. What is DOW’s matrix to determine “worst”

f. Factors in prior HUC6/8
   - Most recoverable- (Demonstrate change easily)
   - Selection from RPST within HUC6/8 with most resources
   - Location relative to basin position

g. Should HUC 8 size difference across state affect decisions for prioritizing?

h. MRBI, NWQJ

i. Recoverable (most) or with significant stakeholder interest.

j. HUC 6 is too large, HUC 8 is better

k. Part C-Mix of options-do some of each( define worst & most easily moved to improved)

l. For HUC 12, start in headwater (to avoid upstream impact)

m. Let resource availability direct HUC 12 selection

n. P. 21 SPARROW maps to influence decision @ HUC8 level

o. Look at all flow conditions/make sure flow is balanced across state

p. What about variations in precip over period? (Drought, flood)

q. 40% reduction #-do concet (sp) decree success gets measured?
r. Resources available?
s. Capacity for success
t. Smaller scale (HUC 10, 12, 14)

Headwaters

Public contact/impact (recreation)/ # of people using

• Caution: Could target specific businesses
• Nutrient loading/higher loading

3. What factors are important in prioritizing HUC 12 level?

a. To determine where Dow will act first, pick the most recoverable (1st)
   In order to have early success stories (this may mean the most known sources)

b. Priority should go to where we can get the most “bang for your buck” (cost benefit)

c. Presence of listed species (may mean>$)

d. Public Health

e. Define goals first

f. Look at land use to create a criteria

g. Create/define an established protocol for vetting the data
   What’s the science? What’s the source of impairment?

h. May want to focus on watersheds wholly in KY

i. Perform pilot projects to start out. Each pilot project should focus on a different problem.

j. Resources

k. Willing to Change (# of programs, watershed groups, equipment, basin coord)

l. Existing monitoring/baseline data

m. Desired change applicable in basin (define low-hanging fruit)
   Urban & Rural (will not likely work in both areas, but need both in first cut)
n. Stream Usage
o. Location-hydrologic (can you impact or are upstream influences problematic)
p. Avail of $
q. Stakeholders
r. Multiple projects in HUC
s. Uses of water (how important within HUC)
t. Avoid existing TMDLs? Are they + or -?
u. Visibility (public) to build support
v. Cost of recovery, pick low-hanging fruit
w. Special use or ecological services provided (fisheries, T & E)
x. Resources available/Capacity for success
y. Federally listed species (utilize US F & W)

Note: Private landowners cautious/concerned about ramifications

4. How many do you think should be named as priorities?
   a. 120- one for each county
   b. Smaller=better (to show success/to ensure sound process)
   c. 10
   d. 1 in each HUC6
   e. 3 s-total of 3
   f. Can DOW Manage? Is resource dependent?
   g. Need to be effective
   h. Balanced across state-allows better possible assist; may provide different issues to solve
   i. Basin coordinator role?
   j. 2nd tier (in other basins as needed?)
   k. One in each
l. Geographic diversity can leverage programs across state

m. Unknown; a variety of impairment types

n. Focus on MRBT or MS4

o. Different Industry, Ag lands, WWTP’s (package plants)

p. Out of 1300-?

q. Bang for the Buck/ hand pick number

5. Stakeholder section

Should we try and include the larger list of everyone involved thus far?

What else should go in this section or should we add it to the partner section?

a. Yes-orgs by name

b. Ask for letters of participation

c. KDA

d. Partners=Contributing data, gov’t funds for inpl.

e. Stakeholders=affected by implementation

f. Better coordination/communication among partners/stakeholders

g. By organization- Dept of Agriculture (KY) should be stake

h. Partners-COE, Utilities

Some groups are on both sides. Incorporate partners & stake into same section

i. Define stakeholder clearly upfront

j. Every permittee; AG groups; enviro groups, every level of advocacy

k. Coordinating data generators, groups w/similar interests

l. Stakeholders need input into the implementation of the plan

m. Dept of Ag needs to be added

n. Public Health needs to be added
o. Confusion between Partners/Stakeholders

p. Each stakeholder/partner should be able to write (sp) their section

q. Missed (sp)- state Dept of Ag as stakeholder

r. Not concerned about spending time compiling comprehensive list

s. Put all orgs. That have attended in Appendix

t. Process allows everyone to have voice in development of plan-listing does not add to value

u. Are there plans for partnering agreements? (to address specific parts in plan)

v. Need rep from all 3 (Urban, AG, Environment)

w. Continue to include Layer group

x. Partners- $ involved (limited #, heavily involved, add KDA, etc.)

y. Stakeholders do not (Broad #, Group limited involvement)

z. Partners with SH/ SH without Partners

aa. Separate

bb. Somebody needs to make sure all are interested parties are invited

6. Other nonpoint source includes background/legacy. Do we need to go into more detail about naturally occurring?

   a. Yes, Baseline data

   b. Yes, add greater legacy/naturally occurring. Need to define legacy/naturally occurring

   c. Yes, many other non-P sources

   d. Combo of naturally occurring releases-human activities

   e. How to quantify-define “legacy”

   f. Yes-Karst, phosphatic baselines, is this considered in recovery

   g. Yes, loop back to KASMC work plan

   h. KDOW-subtract natural from total

   i. Yes-needs good understanding of legacy issues to get to fix
7. Is there other information about education you think should be included?

a. LGUs
b. Non-AG NPS
c. Signage?
d. MS4 & CSG developed materials?
e. Specifically include nutrient ED in material they are required to produce
f. HAB- CM leverage as messaging? Develop ed. Comparison?
g. Universities-Cons. Districts across state/Ag extension
h. Need facility permit specific assistance-nutrient planning
i. MS4 educational requirements
j. UK, Cooperative Extension
k. Bring groups to the table (Cattle, Dairy...)
l. Focus on what we are protecting
m. Focus on good news stories-what’s positive and has worked
n. There needs to be a continuing public input process
o. Where kids go, parents follow
p. FFA, Homemakers, 4-H, college/universities
q. Web links/websites for education
r. Millennial-focus on youth
s. Farm markets
t. Judge Execs (positions of influence), Mayors
u. Board Meetings (agents), AD districts
v. Pride Coordinators
w. Basin coordinator-Lead
x. Whatever resources avail-not just KDOW level, Farm Bureau, etc
y. Civic groups-Rotary Club, etc..

z. Local community resources (Example-Shelby Co Clean Community Program)

8. What do you think we can do for public outreach?

a. Blogs, emails, website

   The project team needs to be the public outreach component

b. Start at the basics for public outreach

c. All organizations need to be part of public outreach- They had to work together

d. See #7

e. Cons districts

f. Twitter (social media)

g. Google Analytics (sp)-tailor web page

h. Kentucky Proud- use for outreach

i. Train folks to improve disconnect between Ag & Public

j. Park dept-include these people

k. KY Fish and Wildlife

l. Key is connectivity between agencies/groups, “Do partners communicate”

m. Reach out to HOAs

n. Reach out to KYTC

o. Reservoir “friends of” groups, specifically HAB

p. Dow as clearinghouse

q. Leverage group with existing outreach established (Ducks Unlimited, Sportsmen’s [sp])

9. Do you all have methods of getting information out to the public?

a. Yes, FFA Annual Conference in Louisville

b. Web, Twitter, festivals, public events, email, face to face

c. See 7 & 8
d. Water Environment Orgs- Utilities (MAD, SD1, etc) customers

e. Webinars

f. Water professionals

g. Within watershed communication

h. LGUs

10. Parking Lot

a. BMP effectiveness (N & P)

b. De-listing streams

c. Fewer HABs

d. Adequate data analysis (apples to apples)

e. Communication between science community & policy makers

f. All metrics must be redundant to work

g. Success of social media - Google Analytics

h. Metrics for what?

i. Better science (ex. DNA testing)

j. Define what the metrics include, what they are, how they were collected

k. Atmos dep-glossed over

l. NOAA datasets

m. Flow data improperly weighted to low-flow-difficult to use for Gulf contributions

n. Who is coordinating full KY data collection effort?

o. Need consistent data collection across state, organizations

p. School systems-package plants-education op. (point sources)

q. Package Plants w/ sewer w/in reach

r. Easy correction (measurable)

s. Educate operators