MINUTES OF THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Meeting held: Wednesday, July 31, 2013-Leawood City Hall, Main Conference Room-7:30AM

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
Jim Rawlings, Councilmember Ward 2 and CHAIR
Julie Cain, Councilmember Ward 4
Skip Johnson
John Kahl
Alec Weinberg

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:
Debra Filla Councilmember Ward 1
Pat Dunn

GUESTS: (as listed on sign-in sheet)
Mary Nagy, 12615 Wenonga, Leawood, KS 66209
Rick Mundis, 12615 Wenonga, Leawood, KS 66209
Frank Loeffler, 12609 Delmar, Leawood, KS 66209
Dave & Kathy Wininger, 12017 Wenonga Lane, Leawood, KS 66209
Joe Houlehan, 12704 Wenonga Lane, Leawood, KS 66209
Howard Collins, 12611 Wenonga Lane, Leawood, KS 66209
A.L. Bontrager, 12716 Wenonga Lane, Leawood, KS 66209
Jean Mosimann, 12613 Wenonga Lane, Leawood, KS 66209
James Mosimann, 12613 Wenonga Lane, Leawood, KS 66209
Suzanne Kerley, 12708 Catalina, Leawood, KS 66209
Charles Joseph, 12616 Wenonga Lane, Leawood, KS 66209
Toby Boschert, 12725 Wenonga Lane, Leawood, KS 66209
Sue Thurgate, 12612 Wenonga Lane, Leawood, KS 66209
Fred Rieke, 12614 Wenonga Lane, Leawood, KS 66209

STAFF PRESENT:
Joe Johnson, Director of Public Works
David Ley, City Engineer
Julie Stasi, Administrative Services Manager

Chair Jim Rawlings called the meeting to order at 7:30 AM
Members, Staff and Residents introduced themselves.
THE FIRST ITEM OF BUSINESS WAS TO APPROVE THE PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES.
Alec Weinberg Motioned to approve the Minutes from March 27, 2013.
Skip Johnson seconded the Motion; all attending members in favor. Motion passed.

THE SECOND ITEM OF BUSINESS: REVIEW THE CONCERNS OF SEVERAL AREAS/STREETS THAT HAVE BEEN FLOODING MOST RECENTLY DURING THE LAST BIG RAIN STORM OF MAY 31, 2013.
Joe Johnson described three different areas that had flooding. Mr. Johnson advised the City had several areas that flooded; these are the three main areas we are looking at today. This flooding was the result of the rainfall on May 31, 2013. We went back to the City of Overland Park and reviewed their storm watch website system which has rain gauges throughout Johnson County and Kansas City Missouri and looked at the ones that were closest to these three areas and the areas are real close to each other. (Joe shows the areas on the overhead maps and their

proximity to each other).

We are looking at rain gauges. We are working with Overland Park to get a few more rain gauges added to this area. In the last 3 or 4 years we seem to have some real intense rain and this area seems to be where we experience the most flooding. In looking at the gauges on that Friday in May, we had rainfall events in the south part of the area (135th Street, that were almost 100 rain fall events as far as volume of water). One area was 1.86" of rain in 24 hours and I think the other was 1.88". In the middle part of the City we had rain intensities that approached 25 to 50 year event. When you add on top of that that we were already saturated before we got this rain, then everything just floods.

We had the rain event, we received phone calls, we received pictures. We had information from our Police Department on areas that flooded. Two of the areas we are looking at: 12615, 12613, 12611 Wenonga we had street flooding upwards of almost four feet of water. We have had street flooding in this area; and last year we did a storm sewer project a bit south of here. Joe described the map where we marked a few houses we knew flooded (in orange highlights on map). All four homes we know had flooding.

Unidentified resident advised another house that flooded, the reason it flooded is due to a private project a home owner had going on where they altered the drainage. Along the side of the house AT&T was working trying to find cables and they had holes in the area too which caused some dirt to fill up some of the drains. So there is another reason why one of the houses may have had water.

Unidentified resident: All that flooded are not colored on the map. That is a sprinkling of it.
Joe Johnson. Right, those are the ones that we (the City) knew of. (Joe displays photos of before and after--displaying areas where the water came up eleven, twelve feet into the yards.
Resident Dave Wininger advises the photos being shown are ones he took and furnished. The water had receded at least fifteen inches when these photos were taken. The shrubs that are showing in the picture were totally covered and the car in the picture, you could just barely see the top of the roof.
Unidentified resident has a video on his phone he passes around for committee members to see.

Chair Rawlings asks to let Joe finish his presentation please before we have input from everyone. Thank you.

Joe Johnson continues again and reassures the residents that we are not going to sit here and tell you the flooding didn't happen. We are well aware of this. The City does not want streets that flood like this.

Unidentified resident-But you understand this in a 20 year period; this is the 5th or 6th time.
Joe Johnson. Yes. Correct. We had a meeting a couple weeks ago with two professors at the University of Kansas who have been working with the National Weather Service. And there is one thing that they have seen: In 1932, 1940 they published the first rainfall charts that are used when you do stormwater design. And they updated the charts. The third update was just completed in the last 9 months. One thing they found over the last 40 years is that the rain events (although we are not getting any more rain on an annual event) but the rain seems to be coming in a shorter duration and very hard. So we are not getting the gentle rains that we used to get when it rains. We get one or two inches and then it goes away. So they are seeing that change and unfortunately that is why we are experiencing a lot more flooding than we had twenty years ago. When you look at this area of discussion today, what we need to do is increase the capacity of the storm sewer. Joe describes the different systems we have in

the various areas.
Joe Johnson- describing the pipes currently in the areas. When we take a look, basically we need to increase the size of the pipe and add more inlets to capture the water. We want to start capturing upstream. If we wait to capture it downstream, it becomes more difficult at the very bottom of the hill. We want to start capturing it as far up as we can. One of the things we have to look at when we do this is once we increase the size of the pipe to put more water into it, more water is placed somewhere else. Many calls have already come in from residents that back up to the golf course and they are experiencing erosion. The golf course does have some issues with some of their greens. The City would probably start with an Engineering Study around 123rd & Mission Road. We would need to study the whole area and then model the channel that goes to the golf course to see what happens when we increase the pipe size? Do we have any adverse impact to the natural channel through the golf course? Do we make flooding at 123rd & Mission Road? Where are all the impacts when we increase the pipes? We do not want to increase the pipe size and get rid of the flooding, but then someone downstream turns around points back and says; now you damaged my property. So the things we have to look at are: how can we upsize the pipe, how can we minimize the impact downstream? Do we have to place large pipes under the street to act as detention basins? We could hold it in a large box and meter it out at a rate where we do not increase flooding to downstream properties and provide enough capacity where we can hold the water under the street and not flood the street and reduce the flooding of the property owners like what you have experienced in the last 5 to 10 years.

Unidentified resident-Joe these were flash flood situations. You could see the water coming down the street was rooster-tailing. It either can't get into or was coming out of those inlets. So the amount of rainfall that you talked about was the cause of the immediate flooding. It's not a long term problem that we have of raining. Yes we still have runoff from the golf course, but this is the situation where it's fairly dangerous. The Police have been there rescuing cars and I would think you really don't want that. The officer that came in to rescue that car was chest deep. I realize you have to do a study, but start at our street.

Unidentified resident-People are walking around in this lake and you got a light pole right in the middle of it. You know, that could potentially electrify the water. All these first responders that are going wading out in there potentially could be electrocuted. Or you as the person in the car could be already dead.
Joe Johnson-Yes. I'm not disagreeing with anything that and when you start getting flooding, you start flooding; whether it's a traffic signal or it's a street light or a transformer that sits in somebody's back yard. Yes, all those potential things come to life.

Alec Weinberg-So our assignment today is to look at this and make a recommendation to the Council on whether we should start an engineering study? To look at all of these drainage problems?
Joe Johnson-Right.
Alec Weinberg-from the golf course and north and that would be the whole deal (watershed). That really is what our task is today.
Joe Johnson. Right and when you look at (and in the write up in your packet). When you look at the

area of Wenonga Lane and see all the storm sewers and you go in and upsizing the stormsewer, you start picking the water up as you move down. There is about 3400 feet of peak of pipe that is within this area that we need to basically take out and increase in pipe size.

Unidentified Resident-If that golf course was developed today, they wouldn't be allowed to dump the water that comes through our yards like it is now. The water that floods my home, before it backs up the street and then comes back and comes into my home, it first comes down each side of my house like my neighbor's house…where it's coming down and rivers off of that course. Do they take any responsibility for their runoff?

John Kahl-Is that where the water historically ran?
Joe Johnson-Yes.
John Kahl-Then the golf course has no liability to keep it from flowing on you if that is the direction it flowed before. That is the way the water flows.
Unidentified Resident-You couldn't design one today that way. You make them handle their own water.
John Kahl-Well you couldn't build your house in that situation today.
Unidentified Resident-Yes you could. As a home builder you are not allowed to run your water onto another lot. The golf course is running all their water on to our properties.

Joe Johnson-No.
John Kahl-that is the direction it historically flowed. They can't damn it up and make Lake Leawood. Just because you build your house there...
Unidentified Resident-They do catch basins.
Joe Johnson-You have to understand, everybody drains to everybody. Your yard drains to your neighbor's yard; their yard then drains to the next. And those down at 123rd…
Unidentified Resident-You can't run a positive flow to them; you have to valley it before you get to their property.
Joe Johnson-If you are going to develop it then you do that. But if this is farm land and this is the way it slopes, then that is just the way it slopes.

Unidentified Resident-Okay with that thought in mind, the way it slopes it would go right on down to the golf course and you wouldn't back it up in that street that is flooding us. The street is causing the flood because it doesn't let it flow back out. We are metering it in our property area of the street because it can't run out.
Joe Johnson-And you're right, the streets do act as temporary detention basins. And that's the problem when you look at increasing the pipe size and taking away that detention that we don't want, then that volume of water goes down to the next low spot. And you may then flood somebody at that spot that didn't get flooded before because everybody up here was nicely detaining all the water for them. So those are the items that we have to take into account. When you do have open ground …there are two ways. When you have open ground, you have less run off then you would get if it's developed. Because it's all draining. When you start putting roof tops in there then of course you are going to get a higher volume of water because you have less green area for the water to soak into.
Somewhat of the downside is, whether its farm land or a golf course, you pretty much leave the golf

course sloping naturally and you try to put in the holes and take best advantage of the existing slope. No one wants to come in and do a lot of draining and that type of work. This was a community where the golf course and homes were all built at the same time. It was a planned community to have that way. When this was built, the thought was let the water run off the course, let it run between the houses, let the street convey the water. The problem is, once you get down to a low spot, it becomes very difficult to address. If you get these heavy rains and you are at the low spot, you know what happens.

Dave Wininger-It is obvious on Wenonga where we live we are like a retention pond. I don't know if the pipe is too small and is full, can't handle it that way or if the inlets; there are three small inlets in front of our neighbors house. Perhaps it's simple enough that they are too small and water gets there and just cannot get into the pipe.

John Kahl We identified some golf course areas in the past and we've identified areas of discussion for today. Are any of this sites we are looking at today related to what this committee may have seen in the past? We are not going to design the fix here today. Really the best we can do is make a recommendation to go ahead with the required studies that the County would need in order for this to get on one of their project lists (to help with the funding).
Joe Johnson-Yes. We have installed larger pipes to help address some of these issues south of here and near the golf course.
Unidentified Resident: The choo-choo train didn't start moving until this morning, this happened over a month ago. So we're trying to push it harder and get it moving.

Chair Rawlings, asked Joe to tell the group the different steps that are involved to get a project constructed.
Joe Johnson-We have three projects we are looking at today. Assuming the Council permits staff to go ahead and work with Johnson County. Johnson County has a program through their Stormwater Management Advisory Committee. There is a quarter cent sales tax that funds stormwater projects. With this type of funding, the County provides 75% funding and the City provides 25% of the funding for the construction. They also require and have funding for Preliminary Engineer Studies, which are needed to come up with alternate designs and costs to address the issues we are looking at.
In today's review, we have two sites we think will qualify for the County's funding and one site may not. If we get the go ahead, we will send out letters to residents in the area and ask them about any flooding issues. The County wants this information because if we spend their money, they want to know that if we fix the system that everything is fixed within the defined area.

Marsha Monica-Would you consider these an emergency situation?
Joe Johnson-Well to everybody it is an emergency.
John Kahl-We are in the millions of dollars range to fix this, and they don't always have a spare million dollars to fix it on an emergency situation. It will be some time before a fix is ultimately constructed.
Alec Weinberg-Can you go through the timing period for the Engineering Study and how long that takes? And for it to get into the CIP and how long that takes.
Joe Johnson-If Council approves this, then we start work that week; we will then send out notices. Once we get the information back, we will score the area and submit that to the County. Assuming that is a

month or two months; where the County says they are in agreement. The next thing we do is work with the Council and our budget. We would enter into an Interlocal Agreement through the County. (After they are in agreement that it qualifies for SMAC Funding). This is just the paper work. At that point they agree for us to hire an Engineer and pay 75/25 for them to come in and look at the rainfall intensities. And based on the events that have caused this, then we figure out the options in design. The County wants three different alternatives. There may not be three ways to fix it, but that is what is looked at. The engineering firm will do a preliminary design and cost estimate. The City submits that to the County (and this may take 4 or 5 months) (at the same time we are still working with property owners to come up with a final plan) and we will present it to them showing them what we agree is the best fix. Once that is done, then the plan is programmed through the County's SMAC Program. Then we get on the list. Then we have to wait until our project is high enough on the line that the County says for an upcoming year, they are going to fund us.
John Kahl-So the procedure we end up with could be 2 to 4 years out. So to expedite this we would need to have all of that wrapped up prior to the next programming cycle.
Joe Johnson-Yes. Generally it's about 2 years, once you are on the County's list for a project.

Unidentified Resident-All of us here as homeowners understand there is a process we have to respect. What we really want is to prioritize this as an emergency. Two of us are physicians, and someone is going to die out there. We are lucky it hasn't happened yet. You haven't lived until the Leawood Fire Department has gone in a raft across your front yard to rescue somebody who was inside a car that has flooded. That is what we are talking about.
Unidentified Resident-We were on call and we couldn't even get out of our driveway, our neighborhood.
Unidentified Resident-Understand personal convenience doesn't mean much in a big bureaucracy but there is a major safety issue here. If you can impart some sense of urgency, through the bureaucracy that is really what we would like.

Joe Johnson-Yes. And that is our intent. We don't want to drag it out any further. We'd like to get to it as soon as we can. When we are looking at this, it is potentially a million and a half dollar improvement.
Unidentified Resident-We understand but millions of dollars are being spent on curbs and sidewalks that aren't emergencies.
Unidentified Resident-We have been near the golf course when that work was done and Leawood City did a fabulous job once they could make it happen. We have an issue from our point of view and not sure this is a normal meeting for the Committee. But we have a lot of folks showing up that are passionate about the value of their houses, but more importantly the safety aspect. There are little kids across the street running around and worry about what can happen. It's hard to sleep at night thinking about it. What can we do to help with the County? Is there anything?
Joe Johnson-No. We looked at it initially and it quickly meets the minimum points to qualify, we just need to go through the formal process which takes a couple months. But understand this is not the only area that floods. Tomahawk Creek Parkway flooded the last three rains. We have had to rescue drivers off of Tomahawk Creek Parkway. We are looking at another one at 129th Street in Waterford Identical

to this. Another one we are to look at flooded the street and in pictures water was up 4 to 5 feet on the side of the house. So believe me, this is not the only issue. We could spend $50 million on fixing all our issues. These three we are looking at are the ones that when we looked at this, we wanted to bring to the attention of the Council to get the green light to go. So staff is trying to recognize these three projects as projects that we need to bring forward and be able to move on finding a resolution for.

Joe Johnson-Regarding the area in Waterford. The street flooded and just the street flooding does not qualify for a lot of points. But we are going to send notices out to see if there are any properties that flooded that we are not aware of. If there are, then it will be given more priority.
John Kahl-Could you tie it together? Because if you fix one, it will flood the other location.
Joe Johnson-We are going to talk to them about that. Joe points out the third area of review.

Chair Rawlings-Comments regarding stormwater. He has complete sympathy for how you feel. He experienced the Plaza Flood of 1977 and he lived in Prairie Village at the time. His basement completely filled up with water to the ceiling. It had to be pumped out the first night then it rained 14" again the next night and it filled up again. He was on the low end of the block and it finally got fixed but it took 2 ½ years. There is a process, unfortunately even though we are talking about an emergency, it takes time. In fixing this, we do have to come up with the money and at some point in time, the funds to pay for this are not in 2014 budget.

Unidentified Resident-We're not going anywhere, we can't sell our houses now.
Unidentified Resident-Do you still live in your house that flooded?
Chair Rawlings-No, I lived there for about 4 or 5 years after it was fixed.

Joe Johnson talked about the next area at 126th Terrace & Delmar. The big problem here is an enclosed pipe system that goes to an open channel and then it goes back into a closed pipe system, to an open channel again and then underneath Roe. The homes in this area are flooding (in Patrician Woods).
Unidentified Resident-Speaking to this thought there were eleven home owners who had water coming in over foundation walls. To give you a feel for a solution the City might want to consider. In particular, recently 127th Street was redone. There are culverts under 127th Street which were enlarged. Now you have a 60" and a 40" culvert adjacent to each other going under 127th Street. They empty into a 36" culvert that crosses underneath Delmar. How can you take that much culvert and condense it into one. I think there is a solution (maybe a pony in the barn here). First of all, that was miss-engineering. Whoever engineered 127th Street and those culverts. I don't know if it was the City or a private firm, but one of those needs to take responsibility for miss-engineering. Second: To the east of me, Aimtree owns a piece of property that the culvert goes through. They have been trying to give it to me or to the City or anybody that will take it, because they do not want to cut the grass on it. That would be a wonderful water retention area; which would ultimately, since there is some back up into Cherry Creek because there is not enough space. That's free land to do a retention area on. So you could meter the amount of water that's pressed into this system that some of the people are experiencing downstream. Eleven residents that took in water through their foundation walls as a result of that storm. It is very interesting. WE had a modest rainfall this past week; the culvert going adjacent to my house underneath

the street (which is a 36" corrugated pipe) was full. And that was not a major rainfall. That was not a 100 year cycle. It was full. We took water above the creek level at 11 ½ feet above the culvert. And that mostly is because of the re-engineering of 127th Street. Yes we've had storms in the past (I've been here19 years) but this has changed the dynamics. The engineering of 127th Street. Who engineered 127th Street? The culverts under there? This past year?

David Ley-We did. We matched the size of the pipe that was under 127th Street.
Resident-apparently it is open because you are putting a lot more water down there into a 36" pipe.

David Ley-We got a complaint from the people up stream that we downsized the pipe because they flooded upstream.
Joe Johnson-We had corrugated pipe and all we did was replace the corrugated pipe with the same size concrete pipe.
Resident-I think you may have cleaned it out then. The problem is you are putting way too much water into a 36" corrugated pipe. You can't do it. There is a solution. I think there's a pony in the barn with that space that they have been trying to give to the City.
Joe Johnson-Well there is not enough space there to do a detention of any size that would have any benefit. It would fill up just like that.
(Several people talking at once)

Alec Weinberg Motioned to recommend to ask the City Council to submit to the County all three locations discussed today (12615 Wenonga, 3504 W. 129th Street, 4301 W 126th Terrace); possibly piggy-backing them together as the same watershed area. And to request the review of these locations on an expedited basis; in getting these on the County's list and Leawood's list of programmed stormwater improvements. John Kahl seconded the Motion; all attending members in favor.
Motion passed.

Staff advised the Committee's recommendation would be sent to the Council the second meeting in August (August 19, 2013) for approval.

Joe Johnson- To the residents in attendance, two of these projects the pipes we are talking about are corrugated. The City is looking at spending 35 million dollars to replace corrugated pipes. So this fits hand in hand with that. The Council is aware of our corrugated issues and have already looked at how to start programming that 35 million dollars. The thought process is 5 million dollars for the next 7 years. So if we can get a SMAC project that funds 75% of it, then these projects may not be so far off in the distance. We may be talking much sooner.

Unidentified Resident-Asks about the current Roe Construction; where a culvert was placed across Roe at 120th; where the road was closed.
David Ley/Joe Johnson-Advised that construction was in Overland Park. That too was an old corrugated pipe that had issues. Since we were redoing the road with a mill & overlay repair, it was done with the street and curb work. Overland Park paid 80% and Leawood paid 20% in that area.
Unidentified Resident-How did Overland Park get involved?

Joe Johnson-That area is in Overland Park. The apartments are in Overland Park. Crate & Barrel is in Leawood, but everything south of that to the bridge is in Overland Park. Leawood only owns a small portion of that area.

David Ley-We even own park land in Overland Park.
Chair Rawlings-A couple of meetings ago we had a work session on Corrugated Pipe that lasted an hour and half. I learned more about pipe than I ever wanted to know. But we learned that it is failing. It was a standard at a time.
Joe Johnson-Yes. Back in the 1970s it was installed and has now past its life. Estimates are $35 million to fix all the deteriorated corrugated pipe in the City. Most of the area is from 119th to 135th that used corrugated pipe. One Hundred and Six Thousand Feet of pipe to replace.

Julie Cain-Fortunately the City of Leawood is in a position where we can even do or make this type of commitment. There is not another City in Johnson County that would be able to forecast this out as an expenditure. That is because of our sales tax and our corporate taxes. Many other localities do not have this ability.
Resident-Mentioned an article he read about a liner for pipes. Where a liner is placed inside a pipe and the pipe wouldn't have to be dug up.

Joe Johnson-Yes. If the pipe is deformed then you rip it out of the ground and replace it. If the pipe is in fairly good shape and there is no capacity issue with the pipe, then you can look at a liner. Depending on the size of the pipe 24" in diameter or smaller you can do an "Insituform" liner. Similar to sanitary sewer linings we have done. You thread a liner through it and you heat it up with water and it expands it and the hot water then makes the residue soft and it adheres to the pipe. It makes the pipe much smoother so it has the same or maybe a little better capacity. The larger diameter pipe they use different processes and sometimes it reduces the inside diameter by 2 to 3-4 inches. Those would be the areas that we would have to look at to make sure that doesn't create capacity problems. If it did, then we would have to look at replacing those.

Chair Rawlings-And all those different processes will be looked at.
Joe Johnson-Yes, we will look at everything.

Julie Cain-Thank you for your patience with all of this. We're sorry. I do understand. She was in Curly's house that morning and they called me up, and it makes you cry to see it. We do understand, honestly. And we will accelerate it as much as possible. All three of these projects.
Unidentified Resident-I want to thank you very much for doing this and listening to our complaints and for agreeing to expedite this. You know it is a May situation. The thing we've seen over the past several years is pretty much year-to-date; May that we have this. The five times we've seen this it has always been in May. So if you can get this through before May that will be good.

Chair Rawlings-Well you are on the list to move forward.
Julie Cain-Asked Joe to tell the residents the good story about the rain event.
Joe Johnson-In the Timers Edge subdivision in Overland Park, the water came up and the stormwater

blew the lid off of the manhole in a property owner's back yard. They let their 13 year old yellow lab out and the dog had bad eyesight. The dog walked on top of the inlet and fell into the inlet and ended up in Leawood. They ended up calling Public Works and by using our GIS maps, we could tell them where all the manholes were. So the guys went popping the lids and the second or third one they popped, they looked down and saw the dog's eyes looking at them. So they found the dog and all ended well. The dog was fine.

Julie Cain-There were several manholes that popped up and the lids blew off. We have never had that. Not just Leawood, in Overland Park as well.
Joe Johnson-Yes May 31, 2013, was the worst flooding we've had as long as we can remember. We had streets flood that never have flooded before. Between 135 and 151st we had 1.86 inches of rain in one hour. So a 100 Year Event is 1.88. And then from 135th to 123rd it was 50 year rain fall intensities in that one hour period. Mission Road at 146th flooded-126th flooded-Normandy Place had four homes flood (in 40 years, no one has ever flooded, but they had 4 houses flood). Motorists were rescued on Tomahawk Creek. A traffic signal controller flooded out.
Chair Rawlings-The parking lots at the City Park were under inches of silt.

Unidentified Resident-How is the Fire or Police Department trained for going into water when there is a potential of being electrocuted? What is the caution, do they have a meter they can test to see if it's electrified? Or do they just go walking in?
Joe Johnson-No. I've been in back yards where the water has been up to the fence and in hip waders and was standing right next to a power line. They are supposed to be grounded.
Unidentified Resident-asked if with the information they have provided of their emails etc. Can the residents be updated of the on-going progress? It is advantageous for us to attend the Council Meeting and present our case there?
Julie Cain-It will make a difference, to be honest, because we have heard your case here. And this is the procedure to have it heard. You are always welcome to attend a Council Meeting. And Staff can let you know about the date. And you can always contact your council people to voice your concerns. The Council Members are in wards, but you can talk to any of them.

Joe Johnson-After it is passed by Council, when we go through the application process, we will send out a post card to the residents to make sure we know of all the water issues. We will put all that information in our submittal to the County.

Chair Rawlings adjourned the meeting at 8:37AM.

Minutes transcribed by Julie Stasi, Leawood Public Works Department
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