

INTRODUCTION

The Curry's Fork Watershed is located in Northern Kentucky in Oldham County, Kentucky, and is a tributary of Floyds Fork. Figure ES-1 shows the location of the Curry's Fork Watershed and delineates the four subwatersheds within the watershed. The Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW) contracted funds to the Oldham County Fiscal Court (OCFC) to develop and begin implementation of a Watershed Plan (WP) as part of the FFY2006 Clean Water Act Section 319(h) Grant awarded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to the state. Curry's Fork is impaired and does not meet water quality standards for Primary Contact Recreation (PCR) (nonsupport) and Warm Water Aquatic Habitat (WAH) (partial support) according to the *2008 Integrated Report to Congress on the Condition of Water Resources in Kentucky, Volume II*, 303(d) List of Surface Waters (303(d) List). A WP was developed to restore and protect the water quality of Curry's Fork and its tributaries. This Executive Summary summarizes the Curry's Fork WP.

DESCRIPTION OF WATERSHED

The Curry's Fork watershed is approximately 29 square miles and is located along Interstate 71 and is a tributary of Floyds Fork in Oldham County, Kentucky. The Curry's Fork watershed is composed of four smaller subwatersheds listed below:

1. North Curry's Fork
2. South Curry's Fork
3. Asher's Run
4. Curry's Fork (Main Stem)

The Curry's Fork watershed is rural suburban in nature, with the highest concentrations of development in and around the City of La Grange.

IDENTIFIED IMPAIRMENTS AND SOURCES

The 303(d) 2008 list identifies pollutants of concern that are the cause of stream impairment. Pollutants of concern for the Curry's Fork main stem listed in the 303(d) list are:

1. Fecal Coliform
2. Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators
3. Dissolved Oxygen (DO)
4. Sedimentation/Siltation

Table ES-1 shows the impairment status as it is listed in the 303(d) 2008 List.

The Curry's Fork watershed also has one additional stream segment listed in the *Integrated Report to Congress on the Condition of Water Resources in Kentucky 2010, Volume I*, 305(b) Report (305(b) Report). Table ES-2 shows the additional stream segment 305(b) Report listing in the Curry's Fork watershed.

<u>Curry's Fork—Miles 0.0 to 4.8</u> Into Floyds Fork	Oldham County Segment Length: 4.8 miles
Impaired Use(s):	Warm Water Aquatic Habitat (Partial Support); Primary Contact Recreation Water (Nonsupport)
Pollutant(s):	Fecal Coliform; Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators; Oxygen, Dissolved; Sedimentation/Siltation
Suspected Sources:	Agriculture; Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4); Habitat Modification—other than Hydromodification; Highway/Road/Bridge Runoff (Nonconstruction Related); Municipal (Urbanized High Density Area); Package Plant or Other Permitted Small Flows Discharges

Table ES-1 Curry's Fork 303(d) 2008 Listing

Name	Unnamed Tributary to North Curry's Fork
County	Oldham
Segment Length	0.1 Miles (0.0 to 0.1)
Basin	Salt River
8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code	5140102
WAH / CAH	5-NS ¹
PCR	3 ²
SCR	3 ²
Fish Consumption	3 ²
DWS	3 ²
Assessment Date	9/28/2005
Designated Uses	WAH, FC, PCR, SCR

WAH—Warm Water Aquatic Habitat
CAH—Cold Water Aquatic Habitat
PCR—Primary Contact Recreation
SCR—Secondary Contact Recreation
FC—Fish Consumption
DWS—Drinking Water Supply
NS—Nonsupport

¹A report category of 5-NS on the 305(b) List indicates the stream segment is not supporting the designated use and a Total Maximum Daily Load report (TMDL) is required.
²A report category of 3 on the 305(b) List indicates the designated use has not been assessed because of insufficient or no available data.

Table ES-2 Curry's Fork 305(b) 2010 Report Listing

PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Project goals and objectives were established by the Technical Committee (TC) with input from the community. The TC was formed in August 2008 and is comprised of over 70 members from more than one dozen local agencies and organizations. The TC met 20 times during the WP development process to discuss project goals, sampling and assessment results, identify pollutant sources, and develop proposed solutions.

Three Community Roundtable events were held to discuss the community's concerns within the watershed and to identify project goals and solutions for the WP. The first Roundtable event on September 24, 2009, allowed watershed residents to express their concerns for the watershed and help identify the goals for the watershed. More than 90 members of the community attended the Roundtable to express their opinions. A summary of the September 24, 2009, Roundtable is shown in Appendix A. The TC used the results of the Roundtable to develop four goals for the Curry's Fork WP that were unanimously agreed upon by the TC members and are as follows.

1. Improve and protect water quality for our generation and future generations.
2. Promote a safe, healthy, and accessible watershed for recreation and wildlife.
3. Utilize programs and practices to decrease potential flooding impacts.
4. Develop and implement a cost-effective WP that economically utilizes funds.

The goals of the WP will be met through the implementation of BMPs, which are projects or practices to prevent or reduce pollution of waters of the United States. The selection of appropriate BMPs for the watershed is a critical portion of the WP.

The second and third community Roundtables events were held on July 15, 2010, and February 2, 2011. The July 2010 event focused on bacteria data and the February 2011 event focused on WAH data. The purpose of these Roundtables was to share the results from the sampling and assessment program within the Curry's Fork watershed community and collect feedback on proposed solutions and remediation activities. Detailed summaries of the bacteria and WAH Roundtables are included in Appendix B and C, respectively.

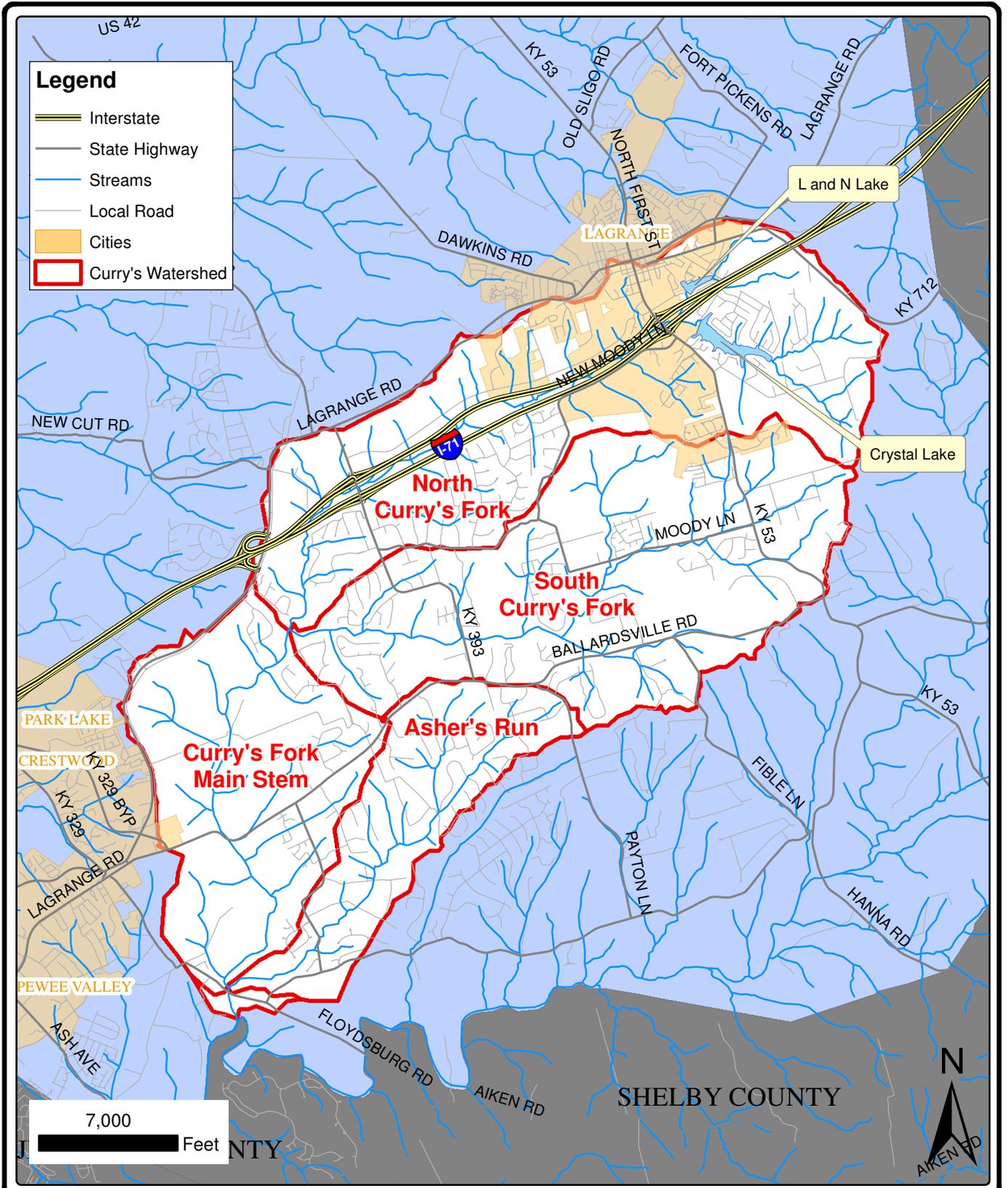
SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY DATA

A comprehensive water quality sampling and assessment program was conducted throughout the watershed to identify the level of pollutants, various stream conditions, and subwatersheds and tributaries contributing to the impairments.

The sampling and assessment program included:

1. Water sampling to establish levels of bacteria and the properties of streams within the watershed.
2. Physical habitat assessments to rate in-stream habitat conditions on a numeric scale compared to a reference stream.
3. Biological assessments that include a variety of fish and macroinvertebrate counts to determine the quantity and diversity of aquatic life within the watershed.
4. Fluvial geomorphic assessments, stream channel condition assessments, measurements in sediment yields, quantification of sediment productions along stream reaches and upland areas, and sediment transport patterns in the watershed.

Refer to Figure ES-1 for the location of the watershed.



CURRY'S FORK WATERSHED

**CURRY'S FORK WATERSHED PLAN
 OLDHAM COUNTY FISCAL COURT
 OLDHAM COUNTY, KENTUCKY**



**FIGURE ES-1
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To address the challenge of assessing multiple data conclusions from numerous monitoring approaches, a multidiscipline team was formed called the Water Quality Data Analysis Team (WQDAT). The WQDAT was comprised of aquatic biologists, engineers, watershed managers, total maximum daily load (TMDL) developers, nutrient specialists, and watershed modelers. The WQDAT used its expertise to provide data summaries and insight on the sampling and assessment program to the TC. The TC then used its local knowledge of the watershed along with feedback from the WQDAT to identify pollutant sources.

Tables ES-3 through ES-6 summarize the results of the sampling and assessment program and shows potential pollutant sources identified through the development of the WP. Tables ES-3 and ES-4 summarize the nutrient and DO priority areas and pollutant sources. Tables ES-5 and ES-6 summarize the results of the biological and habitat assessments and the fluvial geomorphic assessments. For additional sampling and assessment information, please refer to Section 4 of the WP.

Subwatershed	Stream Section	Nutrient Priority	Pollutant Sources
North Curry's Fork	Upper	Low	On-site wastewater systems Lawn fertilizers
	Lower	High	Permitted dischargers On-site wastewater systems
South Curry's Fork	Upper	Low	None identified
	Lower	Low	None identified
Asher's Run	Upper	Low	None identified
	Lower	Low	None identified
Curry's Fork–Main Stem	Main Stem	Medium	Upstream contributions from North Curry's Fork

Table ES-3 Nutrient Data Summary

Subwatershed	Stream Section	DO Priority	Pollutant Sources
North Curry's Fork	Upper	Low	None identified
	Lower	Low	None identified
South Curry's Fork	Upper	High	Lack of canopy cover Lack of riparian vegetation Corridor development
	Lower	High	Stream channel straightening Stream channel alteration
Asher's Run	Upper	Low	None identified
	Lower	Low	None identified
Curry's Fork–Main Stem	Main Stem	Medium	Upstream contributions from South Curry's Fork

Table ES-4 Dissolved Oxygen Data Summary

Subwatershed	Biological and Habitat Assessments		Physical Habitat RBP Score
	MBI	IBI	
North Curry's Fork	Fair	Very poor	Not supporting
South Curry's Fork	Fair	Fair	Not supporting
Asher's Run	Poor	Very poor	Not supporting
Curry's Fork–Main Stem	Good	Poor	Partially supporting

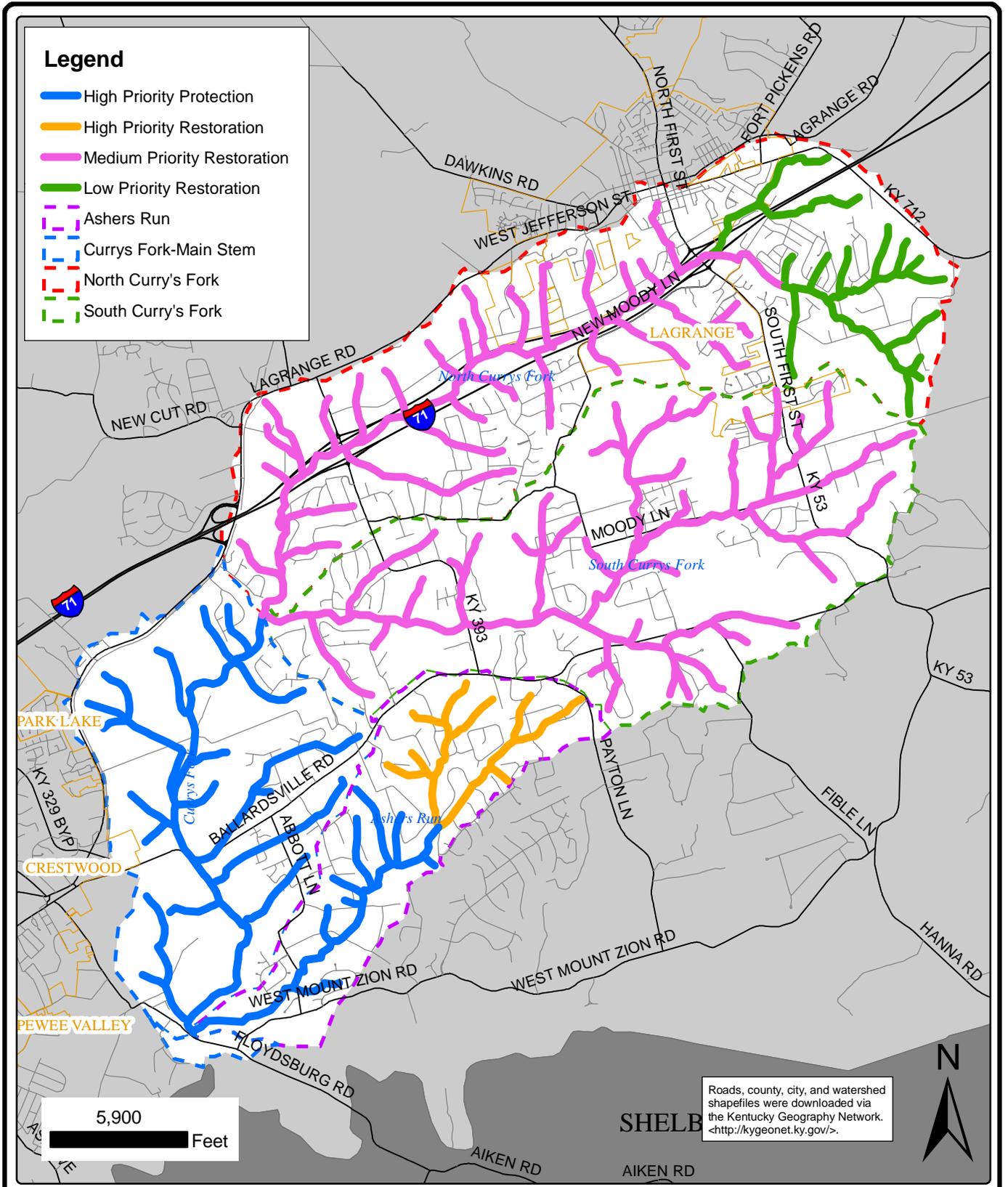
MBI=Macroinvertebrate Biotic Index
IBI=Index of Biological Integrity
RBP=Rapid Bioassessment Protocols

Table ES-5 Biological and Habitat Assessment Summary

Subwatershed	Stream Bank Erosion Rates			Fine Sediment Yield		Upland Erosion	
	Downstream Confluence	Main Stem Downstream	Main Stem Upstream	Total	Per Area Basis	Total	Per Area Basis
North Curry's Fork	High	High	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium
South Curry's Fork	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Low
Asher's Run	High	Low	-	Low	Low	Low	Low
Curry's Fork–Main Stem	High	High	High	High	High	High	High

Table ES-6 Fluvial Geomorphic Assessment Summary

Pathogen data is summarized in Table ES-7. Although this report references pathogens and pathogen data, stream samples were not directly analyzed for pathogens. Water quality samples were analyzed for fecal coliform and *E. coli* bacteria, which is an indicator organism for pathogens. Indicator organisms are used to demonstrate the potential presence or absence of a group of pathogens because of a strong correlation that exists between the presence of the indicator organism and the presence of pathogens. Indicator organisms are often used in water quality sampling programs because analyzing directly for pathogens is complex and costs substantially more than analyzing for the indicator organism. Therefore, the term pathogens is used in this report to reference data and discussion related to fecal coliform and *E. coli* bacteria. The priority areas for pathogens were further prioritized into restoration and protection areas. The location of the pathogen priority protection and restoration areas is shown in Table ES-7 and Figure ES-2.



PATHOGEN PRIORITY AREAS

**CURRY'S FORK WATERSHED PLAN
 OLDHAM COUNTY FISCAL COURT
 OLDHAM COUNTY, KENTUCKY**



**FIGURE ES-2
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Subwatershed	Section	Bacteria Priority		Pollutant Source
		Restoration	Protection	
North Curry's Fork	Upper	Medium	-	On-site wastewater systems
	Lower	Medium	-	Identified failing onsite wastewater systems Stormwater from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) area Permitted dischargers Stormwater infiltration into sewers
South Curry's Fork	Upper	Medium	-	Package treatment plants
	Lower	Medium	-	Package treatment plans On-site wastewater systems
Asher's Run	Upper	High	-	Low intensity animal operations On-site wastewater systems Wildlife
	Lower	-	High	Wildlife Upstream contributions
Curry's Fork–Main Stem	Main Stem	-	High	Upstream contributions Permitted dischargers Package treatment plants

Table ES-7 Pathogen Data Summary

RECOMMENDED CONTROL MEASURES WITH RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

It is important that watershed plans document, utilize, and build on existing programs. A plethora of water quality, land management, and watershed activities exist within a multitude of agencies and organizations that work within the Curry's Fork watershed. To avoid duplicity and redundancy, the Curry's Fork Technical Committee conducted a thorough review of existing programs in the watershed before identifying new BMPs or solutions. For details on those existing watershed programs and initiatives this WP builds on, please see Section 2.06

BMPs and solutions were identified for individual subwatersheds and for the Curry's Fork watershed as a whole. Potential BMPs were compiled into a single list and were prioritized for implementation purposes into Tier 1 BMPs, Tier 2 BMPs, and Tier 3 BMPs. The tiers represent the priority of the solutions based on feasibility of implementation and the impact the solution can potentially have on addressing pollutants of concern. Tier 1 BMPs represent the highest priority and Tier 2 and Tier 3 BMPs represent lower priorities. Table ES-8, ES-9, and ES-10 show the Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 BMPs and solutions, respectively, for the Curry's Fork watershed.

IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION

After the WP has been completed and recommended solutions and BMPs are being implemented, the monitoring and evaluation phase of the WP will begin. This phase involves tracking the implementation of solutions and determining if it is meeting its intended purpose.

Communities implementing a WP must use an adaptive approach to the implementation and management of solutions. Impacts on the watershed, human or natural, are dynamic. The success of a WP depends on tracking these changes, tracking implemented solutions, and making changes to improve water quality based on the current status of the watershed. Monitoring and evaluation of implemented solutions are the responsibility of the parties identified in Tables ES-8, ES-9, and ES-10.

Curry's Fork is fortunate to have several active water quality sampling efforts and more planned for the future. Evaluation efforts can be aided and bolstered through the use of quantitative data and should be utilized whenever possible.

Interagency collaboration between the responsible parties will also help with the implementation and evaluation of BMPs. Numerous agencies and organizations are often listed as responsible parties in Tables ES-8, ES-9, and ES-10. Interagency collaboration will reduce the workload on any single entity and provide a more well-rounded BMP by having numerous agencies with different points of view helping implement the BMP.

One BMP that will help increase interagency collaboration and aid in all aspects of the WP implementation and evaluation process is to engage a Watershed Coordinator, which is listed as a BMP in Table ES-8. The Watershed Coordinator would be a link between responsible parties, funding agencies, watershed residents, and technical resources. The Watershed Coordinator would also monitor the progress of WP-related projects or activities and provide updates on progress made.

TABLE ES-8

TIER 1 WATERSHED PLAN SOLUTIONS

BMP No.	Best Management Practice(s) and Description	Feasibility	Impairment Addressed	Responsible Party/Parties
ENTIRE WATERSHED TIER 1 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
1	Conduct a septic system survey program to identify failing systems for replacement, repair, or elimination.	High	PCR	OCHD; Oldham County Environmental Authority (OCEA); OCFC; LUC
2	Develop and implement a marketing program for the WP.	High	PCR and WAH	OCFC
3	Develop and implement a monitoring plan to monitor solutions implemented as part of the WP.	High	PCR and WAH	OCFC
4	Develop and implement Curry's Fork watershed education and awareness program, including information about the watershed, WP, WP recommendations, project activities, and community activities.	High	PCR	OCFC; Extension Office; Conservation District; Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS); Salt River Watershed Watch; Stormwater District(s); OCEA; La Grange Utility Commission (LUC); City of La Grange;
5	Ensure recommendations in the WP are formally communicated to USACE, KDOW, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and encourage these agencies to use recommendations from WP for mitigation projects.	High	WAH	OCFC
6	Establish one "Bad Septic Area Map" for all county planning purposes.	High	PCR	Oldham County Health Department (OCHD); OCEA; OCFC; LUC
7	Evaluate/create an on-site Wastewater Authority to provide oversight on on-site wastewater management, operation and maintenance.	High	PCR	OCEA; OCHD; OCFC; LUC
8	Expand water quality enhancing landscaping practices, such as rain barrels, rain gardens, pervious pavers, etc.	High	WAH	OCEA; Extension (Master Gardeners)
9	Engage a Watershed Coordinator to be a link between implementation project responsible parties, funding agencies, watershed residents, OCFC, and technical resources.	High	PCR and WAH	OCFC
10	Implement education program for elected officials and Board members on the results and findings of the WP.	High	WAH	OCFC; OCEA
11	Monitor streams in the watershed to estimate human vs. animal sources of bacterial contamination to support future decision making by OCFC.	High	PCR	OCEA; OCFC
12	Review local ordinances and regulations to identify and resolve impediments to low-impact development and green infrastructure.	High	WAH	OCFC; OCEA
13	Coordinate wastewater expansions in conjunction with planned water line expansions.	Medium	PCR	OCEA; LUC; OCWD; OCFC
14	Educate and provide training to planners, designers, and reviewers about implementing stormwater retrofits in currently developed areas.	Medium	WAH	OCFC; OCEA
15	Educate and provide training to planners, designers, and reviewers of developments about low-impact design/green infrastructure and current and pending stormwater permit requirements.	Medium	WAH	OCFC; OCEA
16	Ensure communication, guidelines and preplanning/approval for any wastewater system improvements, modifications, or upgrades on a watershed scale with a focus on the priority pathogen protection and restoration areas.	Medium	PCR	OCEA; LUC; OCFC
NORTH CURRY'S FORK TIER 1 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
17	Eliminate Buckner Treatment Plant in the next 2 years.	High	PCR	OCEA; OCFC
SOUTH CURRY'S FORK TIER 1 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
18	Complete a stream restoration project on the downstream section of the main stem of South Curry's Fork near the confluence with North Curry's Fork.	Medium	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; FWS
19	Complete a stream restoration project on the main stem reach adjacent to Centerfield Elementary.	High	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; FWS
20	Eliminate Green Valley Treatment Plant in the next 2 years.	High	PCR	OCEA; OCFC; LUC
21	Plant streamside vegetation and other streamside habitat improvement projects in the upstream section of the main stem.	High	WAH	OCFC; Property Owners; Future Watershed Group; Oldham County Greenways
ASHER'S RUN TIER 1 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
22	Promote on-site wastewater system maintenance, operation and management education, targeting systems that are in low-lying areas and in proximity to waterways in the upper portion of the watershed	High	PCR	OCHD; Extension Office; KDOW
23	Replace or repair aging/failing on-site wastewater systems targeting systems that are in low-lying areas and in proximity to waterways in the upper portion of the watershed.	High	PCR	OCHD; OCEA; Property Owners
24	Educate owners of nontraditional animals/livestock on appropriate BMPs for pathogen reduction in the upper portion of the watershed	Medium	PCR	Extension Office; NRCS; Producer Organization(s); Conservation District
CURRY'S FORK MAIN STEM TIER 1 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
25	Complete a stream restoration project in the downstream portion of Curry's Fork main stem near the confluence with Floyds Fork. Cost of project may significantly increase because of the amount of earthmoving involved unless a demand for the soil can be identified.	Low	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; FWS

Note: A full list of acronyms and abbreviations is shown in Section 1.06.

TABLE ES-9

TIER 2 WATERSHED PLAN SOLUTIONS

BMP No.	Best Management Practice(s) and Description	Feasibility	Impairment Addressed	Responsible Party/Parties
ENTIRE WATERSHED TIER 2 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
26	Engage community with watershed issues by providing watershed educational and recreational opportunities, including stream cleanups, and water testing, and storm sewer stenciling.	High	WAH	OCFC; Board of Education; Restoration project property owners; Solid Waste Department; Oldham County Greenways
27	Improve stream connection to floodplain. Evaluate using National Floodplain Managers Association's "No Adverse Impact" Program to maintain or reduce current peak flow levels, therefore minimizing any increases in flooding of property.	Medium	WAH	OCFC; OCEA
NORTH CURRY'S FORK TIER 2 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
28	Promote on-site wastewater system maintenance, operation and management education, targeting systems that are in low-lying areas and in proximity to waterways in the upper portion of the watershed.	High	PCR	OCHD; Extension Office; OCFC
29	Use enhanced development guidelines in undeveloped areas and retrofits in developed areas that promote the incorporation of low-impact design elements and water quality BMPs into the design and construction.	High	WAH	OCFC; OCEA
30	Complete a stream restoration project on the downstream section after diverging from I-71, which was identified as having very high restoration potential to reduce high bank erosion rates.	Low	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; FWS
SOUTH CURRY'S FORK TIER 2 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
31	Eliminate Lakewood Treatment Plant in the next 11 to 20 years.	High	PCR	OCEA; OCFC
32	Eliminate Lockwood Treatment Plant in the next 11 to 20 years.	High	PCR	OCEA; OCFC
ASHER'S RUN TIER 2 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
33	Increase/require the number of inspections of on-site wastewater systems. Possible triggers for inspection might be when property is bought/sold, or when utilities change names in the upper portion of the watershed.	High	PCR	OCHD; OCEA; Louisville Gas & Electric (LG&E); OCFC
34	Educate owners of livestock animals on appropriate BMPs for pathogen reduction in the upper portion of the watershed.	Medium	PCR	Extension Office; NRCS; Producer Organization(s); Conservation District(s); Agricultural Water Quality Authority (AWQA)
35	Encourage producers with marginal pasture lands to put their land into conservation easements, wildlife habitats, and land stewardships.	Medium	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; Extension Office; Conservation District; FSA
36	Expand use of riparian buffers/filters strips around creek including enhancing "no-disturb" ordinance to require creating designed buffer/filter strips instead of just open space in the lower portion of the watershed.	Medium	PCR	OCFC; NRCS; Extension Office; Conservation District
37	Implement Agricultural BMPs in the upper portion of the watershed.	Low	PCR	Extension Office; NRCS; Producer Organization(s); AQWA; Conservation District
CURRY'S FORK MAIN STEM TIER 2 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
38	Educate owners of livestock animals on appropriate BMPs for pathogen reduction in the upper portion of the watershed.	High	PCR	OCHD; OCEA; LG&E; OCFC
39	Expand use of riparian buffers/filters strips around creek including enhancing "no-disturb" ordinance to require creating designed buffer/filter strips instead of just open space in the lower portion of the watershed.	Medium	PCR	OCFC; NRCS; Extension Office; Conservation District
40	Eliminate Country Village Treatment Plant in the next 11 to 20 years.	Medium	PCR	OCEA; OCFC
41	Encourage producers with marginal pasture lands to put their land into conservation easements, wildlife habitats, and land stewardships.	Medium	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; Extension Office; Conservation District; FSA
42	Expand and protect riparian zones/no-disturbance zones around creeks.	Medium	PCR	OCFC; NRCS; FSA; Conservation District
43	Evaluate existing Purchase Development Programs for applicability in Oldham County. Purchase (or place in conservation easements) properties and/or development rights along creeks to preserve streamside areas and encourage access to streams.	Medium	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; FSA; Conservation District

Note: A full list of acronyms and abbreviations is shown in Section 1.06.

TABLE ES-10

TIER 3 WATERSHED PLAN SOLUTIONS

BMP No.	Best Management Practice(s) and Description	Feasibility	Impairment Addressed	Responsible Party/Parties
ENTIRE WATERSHED TIER 3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
44	Enhance roadside swales to include water-quality improvement functionality, such as using native grass species, elevated grates to trap first flush runoff, use of highly permeable soil, and utilization of an underdrain system.	High	WAH	Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC); OCEA; OCFC Road Department
45	Evaluate adopting a on-site wastewater inspection program that will establish the number of inspections of on-site systems.	High	PCR	OCHD; OCEA; LG&E; OCFC; LUC
46	Reassess, and update as appropriate, design criteria for on-site wastewater requirements, including lot size requirements.	High	PCR	OCEA; OCHD; OCFC; LUC;
47	Support and encourage full and expedient development and implementation of OCEA Stormwater Quality Management Plans (SWQMPs).	High	PCR	La Grange; OCFC; OCEA
48	Support the formation of a citizen-based watershed group.	High	WAH	OCFC; Watershed residents
49	Use stream restoration projects to educate decision makers and the community on stream conditions and function(s).	High	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; Extension Office; Conservation District
50	Expand use of riparian buffers/filters strips around creek including enhancing "no-disturb" ordinance to require creating designed buffer/filter strips instead of just open space.	Medium	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; Extension Office; Conservation District
51	Evaluate existing Purchase Development Programs for applicability in Oldham County. Purchase (or place in conservation easements) properties and/or development rights along creeks to preserve streamside areas and encourage access to streams.	Medium	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency (FSA); Conservation District
52	Incentivize low-impact design/green infrastructure inclusion in new developments and retrofits to existing developments.	Low	WAH	OCFC; La Grange; OCEA
NORTH CURRY'S FORK TIER 3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
53	Eliminate Sewer Overflows consistent with the proposed consent decree.	High	PCR	LUC; OCEA; OCFC
54	Increase/require the number of inspections of on-site wastewater systems. Possible triggers for inspection might be when property is bought/sold, or when utilities change names.	High	PCR	OCHD; OCEA; LG&E; Oldham County
55	Promote on-site wastewater system maintenance, operation and management education, targeting systems that are in low-lying areas and in proximity to waterways.	High	PCR	OCHD; Extension Office; KDOW; OCEA
56	Conduct a stream survey along the middle section of North Curry's Fork to identify potential KYTC drainage improvement areas. Identify and implement stormwater reduction, storage and treatment opportunities along the I-71 corridor.	Medium	WAH	University of Louisville ; OCFC; KYTC;
SOUTH CURRY'S FORK TIER 3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
57	Complete stream restoration or protection projects on the upstream tributaries, which were identified as very high restoration and protection potential.	High	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; FWS
58	Complete a stream restoration project in the middle section of the main stem.	High	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; FWS
59	Replace or repair aging/failing on-site wastewater systems targeting systems that are in low-lying areas and in proximity to waterways.	High	PCR	OCHD; OCEA; Property Owners
ASHER'S RUN TIER 3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
60	Complete a stream restoration project on the lower/downstream portion of Ashers Run near the confluence to address stream bank.	Low	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; FWS
CURRY'S FORK MAIN STEM TIER 3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
61	Complete a stream protection project on the single main stem tributary identified as having very high protection potential.	Low	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; FWS
62	Complete a stream restoration or protection project on the upstream tributaries, which were identified as high restoration and high protection potential.	Low	WAH	OCFC; NRCS; FWS
63	Eliminate Sewer Overflows consistent with the proposed consent decree.	High	PCR	LUC; OCEA; OCFC

Note: A full list of acronyms and abbreviations is shown in Section 1.06.