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NOTICE OF A MEETING SUSTAINING SCIOTO BOARD MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

REMOTE MEETING

August 26, 2020, 2:30 pm - 4:00 pm

AGENDA

| 2:30 – 2:40 pm | Welcome & Introductions Kristen Atha, Chair | |
|----------------|--|--|
| 2:40 – 3:10 pm | Climate, Agriculture, and Water Quality – Aaron Wilson, Byrd Polar and Climate Research Center | |
| 3:10 – 3:25 pm | Agricultural and Rural Communities Outreach Team – Jessica d'Ambrosio, Ag&Rural Working Team Chair | |
| 3:25 – 3:35 pm | OWDA Application Update— Brooke White, MORPC Staff | |
| 3:35 – 3:45 pm | Summit on Sustainability – Brandi Whetstone, MORPC Staff | |
| 3:45 – 4:00 pm | Next Steps – Kristen Atha , Chair | |
| 4:00 pm | Adjourn | |

Please notify Lynn Kaufman at 614-233-4189 or LKaufman@morpc.org to confirm your attendance for this meeting or if you require special assistance.

The next Sustaining Scioto Board Meeting will be on October 28, 2020, 2:30 pm - Remote

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission Remote Meeting

Sustaining Scioto Board Meeting Notes

June 24, 2020, 2:30 pm

Members Present

Vice-Chair Mike Andrako, City of Marysville Larry Antosch, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation Chair Kristen Atha. AECOM

Brian Brandt, American Farmland Trust Laura Fay, Friends of the Lower Olentangy Watershed

Jennifer Fish, Franklin Soil & Water Conservation District Niki Lemin, Franklin County Public Health Jeff Lewis. Ohio EPA

Maura Maher, RAMA Consulting

Public Present
Nina Duerk, Strand Associates

Glenn Marzluf, Del-Co Water Co

Donella Pettenski, City of Columbus, Public Utilities

Rob Priestas, City of Columbus, Public Utilities

Scott Stephens, Delaware Soil & Water Conservation District

Steve Stolte, Union County Commissioners David Straub, United States Geological Survey

Aaron Wilson, OSU, Byrd Polar & Climate Research Center

MORPC Staff Present

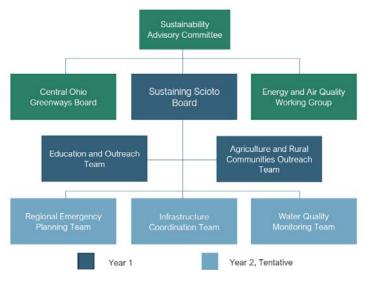
Kerstin Carr Edwina Teye
Lvnn Kaufman Brandi Whetstone

Brooke White

Meeting Called to Order at 2:31 pm.

Sustaining Scioto Bylaws

Brooke White presented the draft Bylaws to the Members, and noted that the Bylaws had been forwarded to them earlier via email. She explained the hierarchy of MORPC's sustainability teams, and noted that the Sustaining Scioto Board and MORPC Staff hope to create an Education & Outreach Team and an Agriculture & Rural Communities Outreach Team in 2020. Future initiatives and Teams to support that work will be dependent on future funding of the Sustaining Scioto Implementation Program.



Sustaining Scioto Board Meeting Notes, June 24, 2020 Page 2 of 4

From the Draft Bylaws:

Board Role and Expectations:

- Serve as the voice of and driver behind regional climate adaptation to secure clean and abundant water for everyone.
- Attend regularly scheduled Board meetings or send a proxy if you can't attend.
- Provide input and support key objectives of MORPC's Public Policy Agenda and the SAC Agenda.
- Establish working teams as needed to address project implementation, funding, education and communication, and marketing.
- Advise and utilize the expertise of each working team under the Board

Member Stolte asked what "regional climate adaptation" meant – Brooke noted that the intent stems from the original Sustaining Scioto report adapting the strategies to the water quality and quantity in the region with recommendations. One of the functions of the Board will be to decide how to move forward to adapt to increasing hyper precipitation events and how to adapt and ensure that there will be clean and abundant water in the region. Members discussed this item and suggested that it be made clearer and immediately understandable.

Members asked how the regional climate adaptation relates to the mission of the Sustaining Scioto Board, and if that mission is identified in the Management Plan. Chair Atha suggested that the Mission Adaptation Plan be stated in the beginning of the Bylaws. Members agreed that the first paragraph bylaws can stand in place of a mission statement.

From the Draft Bylaws:

Quorum

A quorum shall be defined as those Members present (virtually or physically) and eligible to vote at any meeting. An affirmative vote of a majority of the quorum is necessary for any action taken.

Members asked how a quorum is defined by MORPC: Per Commission bylaws "A quorum shall be defined as those Members present and eligible to vote at any meeting. An affirmative vote of a majority of the quorum is necessary for any action taken."

A motion was made to approve to Sustaining Scioto Board Bylaws as discussed so far, with the definition of a quorum being clearly defined to all Board Members. Motion carried.

From the Draft Bylaws:

<u>Term</u>

The Chair and Vice Chair will have a 2-year term on the Board. After the 2-year term expires, the SAC Chair and MORPC's Executive Director shall appoint a Chair and Vice Chair with the advisement of MORPC staff with the option to renew the term of the standing Chair and Vice Chair not to exceed two terms.

To stagger the expiration of terms, one-half of the initial Members shall serve for one-year terms and one-half of the Members shall serve for two-year terms. Thereafter, as terms expire, all Members shall serve two-year terms with the option to renew upon being nominated and approved by the Board Chair and MORPC's Executive Director.

Chair Atha and Vice-Chair Andrako will serve two- year terms. Half the of the Members will begin with one-year terms; half of the Members will begin with two-year terms. Members should

Sustaining Scioto Board Meeting Notes, June 24, 2020 Page 3 of 4

contact Brooke with their preference of a one- or two- year term. If she has not heard from a Board Member, she will use a random number generator to choose a term length. Chair Atha reminded the Members that at the end of a Member's term they may request another term.

Preferences Stated at June 24, 2020 Board Meeting
One-year Preference
Niki Lemin
Steve Stolte

Preference 24, 2020 Board Meeting
Two-Year Preference
Laura Fay

Terms began at the initial Board meeting in April 2020.

A motion was made to approve the term strategy as set forth in the Sustaining Scioto Board Bylaws. Motion carried.

From the Draft Bylaws:

Working Teams

Board Members are encouraged to either chair or be a Member of one of the working teams as described below.

Initially, working teams will be established to focus on partnership, education and outreach, and the rural and agricultural communities. Other working teams may be established after the first year to focus on regional emergency planning, infrastructure coordination, and water quality monitoring. Each working team will be chaired by a Board Member and will include both fellow board Members as well as other interested stakeholders. The working teams will also coordinate with each other.

Agricultural & Rural Communities Outreach Team

The purpose of this team is to facilitate regional collaboration with agricultural stakeholders in the Upper Scioto Watershed, to share relevant data and resources, and to advance practices and programs that support improvements to surface water quality. The group will be made up of Board Members and outside stakeholders nominated by Board Members. Members can email MORPC Staff with stakeholder names.

Volunteered for the above Team at the June 24, 2020 Board Meeting

Volunteered for the above Team at the June 24, 2020 Meeting

Larry Antosch Scott Stevens
Brian Brandt Steve Stolte
Laura Fay Aaron Wilson

Brooke added that \$10,000 of the funding for this Team has come from the City of Columbus that was earmarked specifically for outreach to rural communities. MORPC made the decision to contact American Farmland Trust, which had a grant of matching of funds for the funds from the City.

Water Quality Monitoring Planning

Short term goal

Enhance Operational Procedures (Conduct (expand) water quality monitoring throughout supply system and treatment process and identify primary sources of external and internal pollutants. Establish SOPs for modified reservoir and treatment plant operation during high turbidity, algae, and organic events.)

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Mid-term goal

Nutrient/Pollutant Reduction Planning and Implementation

<u>Current Water Quality Monitoring Plan</u> Partners:

- Ohio EPA
- Ohio Dept of Natural Resources
- Midwest Biodiversity Institute
- City of Columbus
 - Sewers & Drains
 - Division of Water
 - Watershed Management
- Franklin County SWCD

Planned Continued Outreach

- DelCo Water
- City of Marysville
- Other SWCDs
- Kevin King
- OSU Academics
- F.L.O.W.

Staff will contact Members the week of July 6 to decide how to use the data that will be generated by the enhanced water quality system. Staff will be working on the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Grant through July, as the deadline has recently changed to July 31. OWDA will match up to \$200,000 per year for three years for a total of \$600,000.

Other Business

Approval of April 29, 2020 Meeting Notes. Member Stolte moved to accept, Member Brandt seconded, motion carried.

Next Steps

- Members should contact Brooke to work on the Agricultural and Rural Communities Outreach Team or to nominate a stakeholder.
- MORPC Staff will follow up with the Board regarding the bylaws.
- Members should Contact Brooke regarding the term length they wish to serve.
- Staff may be contacting Members for assistance with the OWDA grant.

Adjourned at 3:38 pm.

Climate, Agriculture, and Water Quality

Aaron B. Wilson
MORPC Sustaining Scioto Board Meeting
26 August 2020



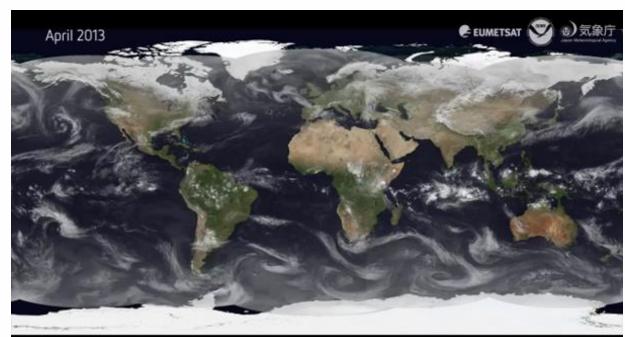
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



CFAES

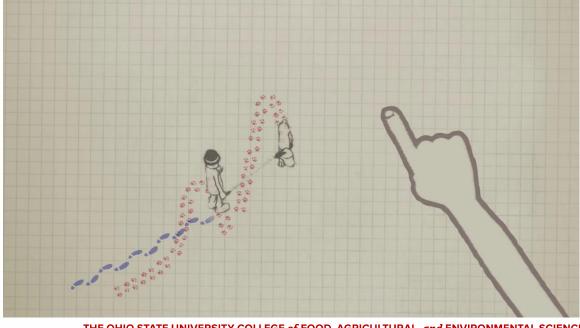
WEATHER AND CLIMATE https://scied.ucar.edu/dog-walking-weather-and-climate

Video from UCAR: Center for Science Education -

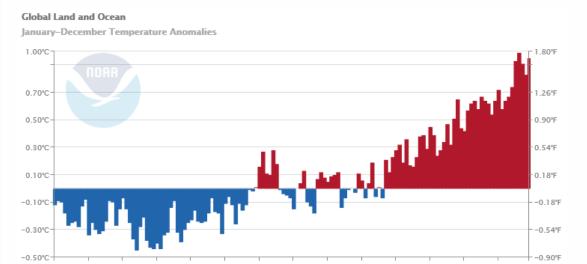


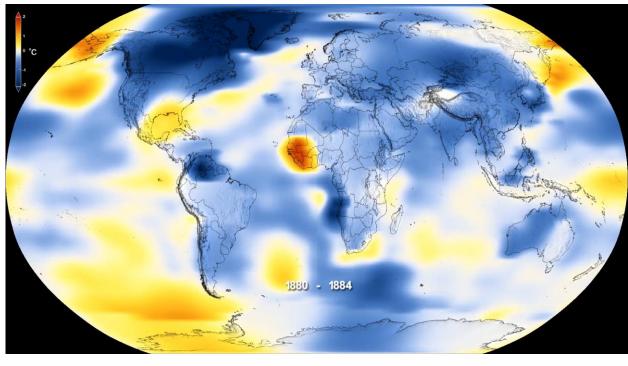
Weather: High-frequency changes in temperature, wind speed, etc; Caused by imbalance of energy across the globe.

Climate: Slower-varying aspects; Averages over longer periods.



GLOBAL ASSESSMENT





- 2019 Ranks as the 2nd Warmest since 1880
- 9 out of the top 10 warmest years have occurred since 2005; 5 warmest years since 2015
- If you were born after February 1985, you have never experienced a cooler than average month for the planet!



| TEMPERATURE | | | | |
|-------------|------|---------|------------|--|
| RANK | YEAR | AVERAGE | DIFFERENCE | |
| 1 | 1998 | 54.1 | 2.9 | |
| 2 | 2012 | 54.0 | 2.8 | |
| 3 | 2016 | 53.6 | 2.4 | |
| 4 | 1921 | 53.5 | 2.3 | |
| 5 | 2017 | 53.2 | 2.0 | |
| 6 | 1991 | 53.1 | 1.9 | |
| 7 | 1931 | 52.9 | 1.7 | |
| 8 | 2006 | 52.7 | 1.5 | |
| 8 | 1990 | 52.7 | 1.5 | |
| 10 | 1949 | 52.6 | 1.4 | |

| PRECIPITATION | | | | | |
|---------------|------|---------|------------|--|--|
| RANK | YEAR | AVERAGE | DIFFERENCE | | |
| 1 | 2011 | 55.95 | 16.50 | | |
| 2 | 1990 | 51.07 | 11.62 | | |
| 3 | 2018 | 50.83 | 11.38 | | |
| 4 | 1950 | 48.34 | 8.89 | | |
| 5 | 1996 | 46.85 | 7.40 | | |
| 6 | 2019 | 46.75 | 7.30 | | |
| 7 | 2003 | 46.42 | 6.97 | | |
| 8 | 1929 | 46.42 | 6.62 | | |
| 9 | 2017 | 45.51 | 6.06 | | |
| 10 | 2004 | 45.45 | 6.00 | | |

- 4 of the top 10 warmest/ 6 of the top 10 wettest have occurred since 2003
- 7 of the top 10 warmest/ 8 of the top 10 wettest since 1990 (1895-2019)

OHIO'S TOP 10

BILLION DOLLAR DISASTERS



National Weather Service Mission



2008-2017 Natural Disasters in Ohio

• Flash flooding: \$178,548,000

• Flooding: \$54,551,000

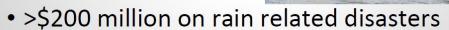
Hurricanes: \$0

• Heavy rain: \$126,000

• Heavy snow: \$4,860,000

• Tornadoes: \$196,559,000

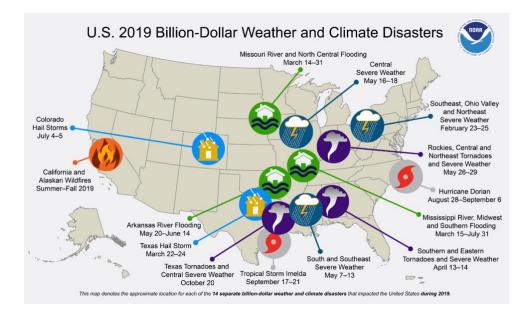
Tsunamis: \$0Wildfires: \$0



https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/

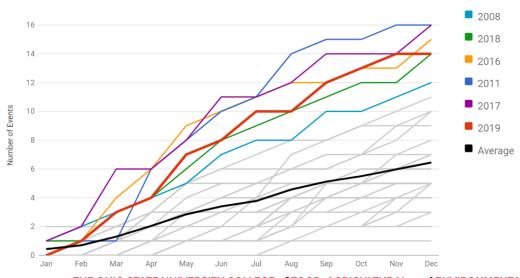


Building a Weather-Ready Nation



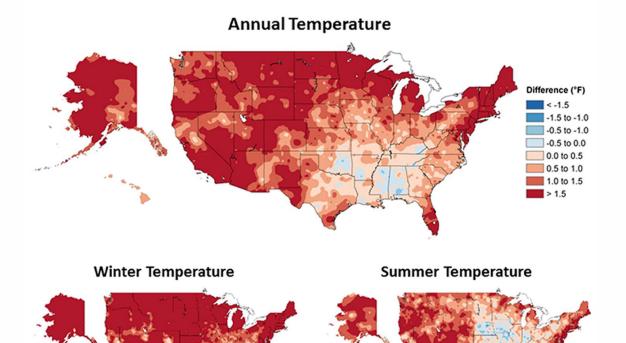
1980-2019 Year-to-Date United States Billion-Dollar Disaster Event Frequency (CPI-Adjusted)

Event statistics are added according to the date on which they ended.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, and ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

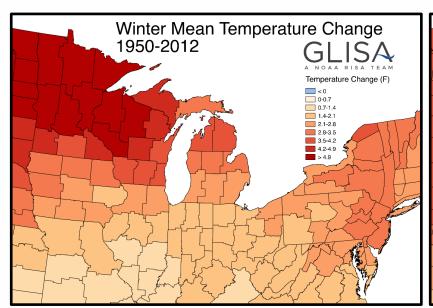
SEASONAL DIFFERENCE IN WARMING TEMPERATURES

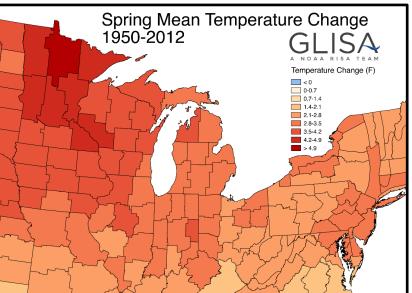


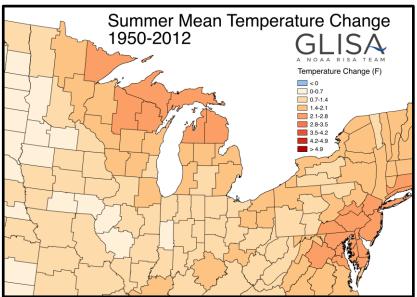
- More than 95% of the land surface demonstrated an increase in annual average temperature
- Greatest and most widespread in winter

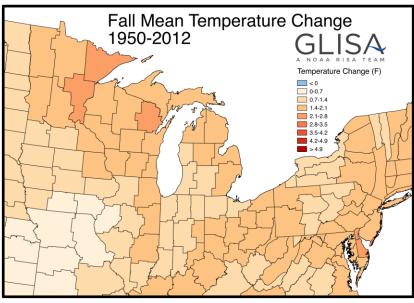
Annual average temperature over the contiguous United States has increased by 1.2°F (0.7°C) for the period 1986–2016 relative to 1901–1960 and by 1.8°F (1.0°C) based on a linear regression for the period 1895–2016:

National Climate Assessment CCSR: https://science2017.globalchange.gov/









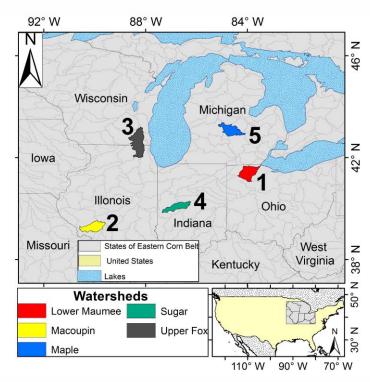
CHANGES IN MEAN SEASONAL TEMPERATURES

EXTREMES ANALYSIS

Contemporary (1980-2018) and future (2036-2099) changes in climate extremes across the Eastern Corn Belt Region of the U.S.

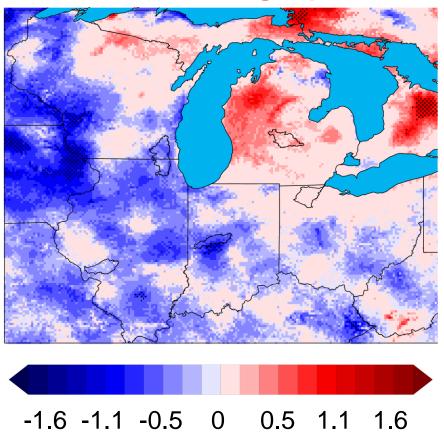
Submitted to Atmospheric Research (August 2020) Aaron B. Wilson, Alvaro Avila-Diaz, Bryan Mark

- LOCA method is a statistical analog matching scheme of downscaling (courser data to finer data) -https://scenarios.globalchange.gov/loca-viewer/
 - Produces 4 km model estimates
 - Purported to be suitable for hydrological simulations



Trends: Temperature (1980-2018)

Warmest Annual High (°F/decade) .



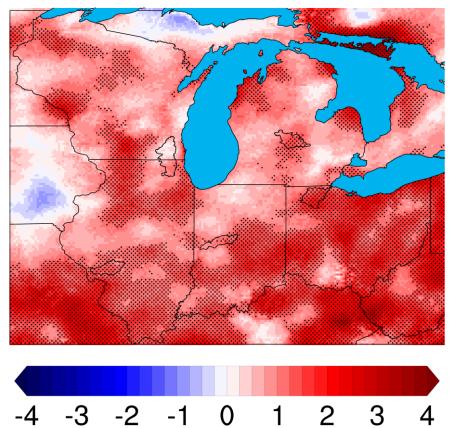
- Warmest daytime highs in summer are generally COOLING (blue) across the region (not a statistically significant rate)
- Notice the modification near the lakes –
 warmer lake water could be playing a role
 leading to WARMING annual maximum high
 temperatures in this part of the domain
- This can be a good thing less stress on corn/soybean due to excessive heatspecialty crops in Michigan may see adverse effects

Trends: Temperature (1980-2018)

Note red means INCREASING
 percentage of nights (based on all daily
 nighttime temperatures) that fall above
 the 90th percentile → WARMING

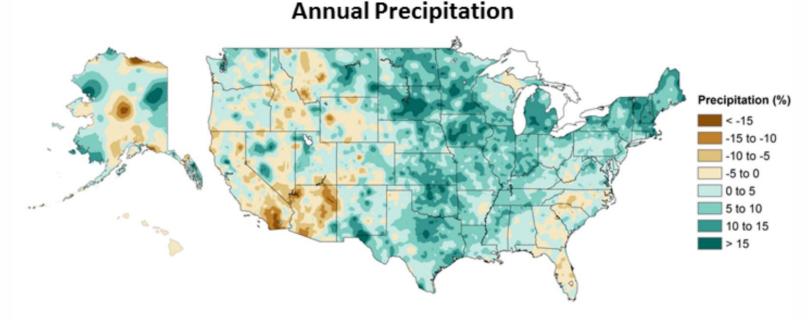
 Summer nighttime temperatures increasing means pushing crops through their phenological states much faster

Warmest (>90th percentile) Nights (% nights/decade)

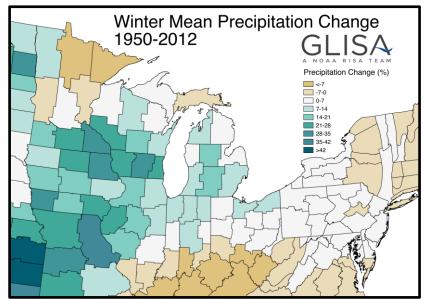


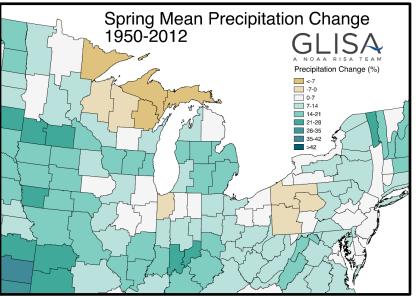
ANNUAL AND SEASONAL DIFFERENCES IN PRECIPITATION

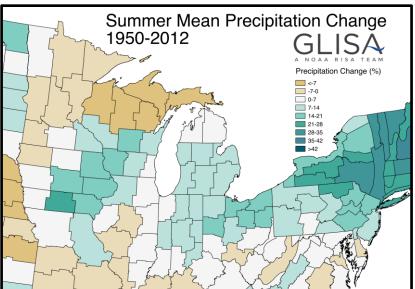
National Climate Assessment CCSR: https://science2017.globalchange.gov/

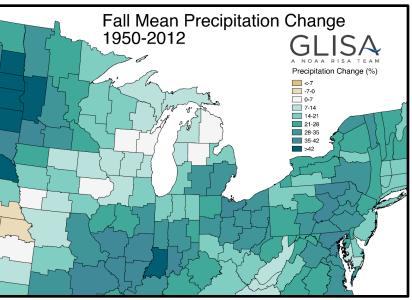


- National average increase of 4% in annual precipitation since 1901: Ohio: 5-15%
- Driven strongly by fall trends (10-15% in some locations)
- Regional Spring, Summer, and Fall Trends across Ohio
- Increased Intensity of rainfall events





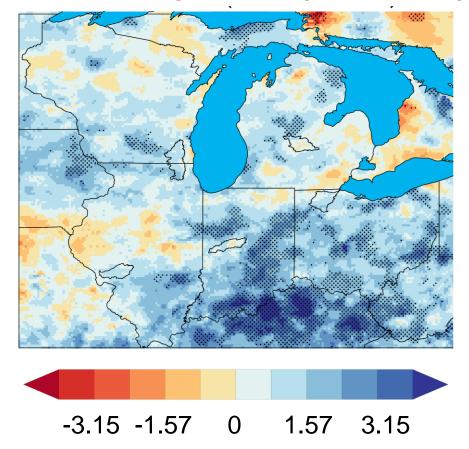


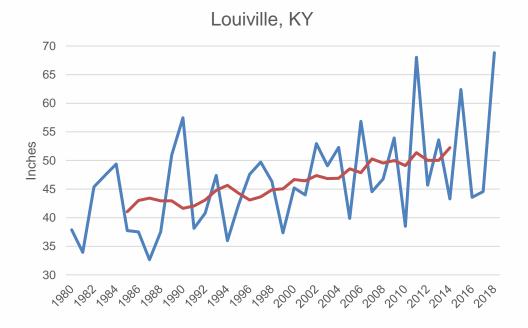


CHANGES IN MEAN SEASONAL PRECIPITATION

Trends: Precipitation (1980-2018)

Annual Precipitation (in/decade)



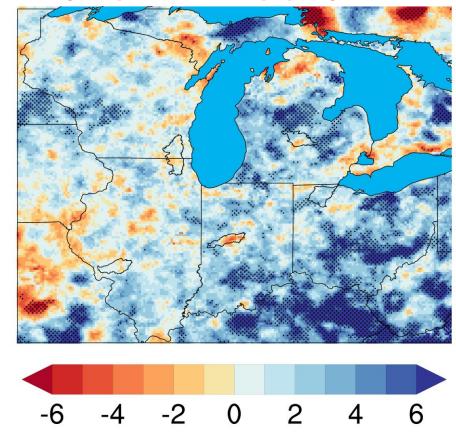


- Increasing precipitation across much of the domain
- Wet soils, erosion, runoff potential

Trends: Precipitation (1980-2018)

- Mostly INCREASING days with precipitation but variability indicated across the domain
- Increasing amount with increasing wet days creates issues for planting/harvest (THINK May 2019!)

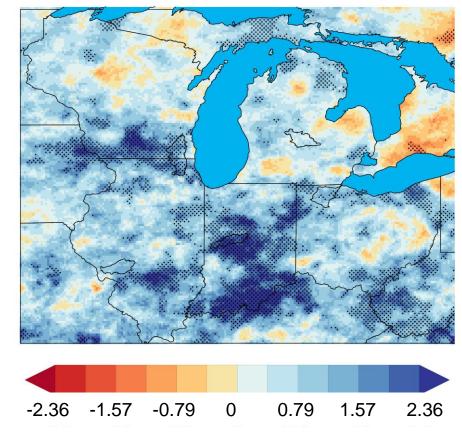
Wet Days (RR>1mm) (days /decade)



Trends: Precipitation (1980-2018)

- Blue areas denote where heavier precipitation events are INCREASING in magnitude.
- More annual precipitation made up from heavier rainfall events

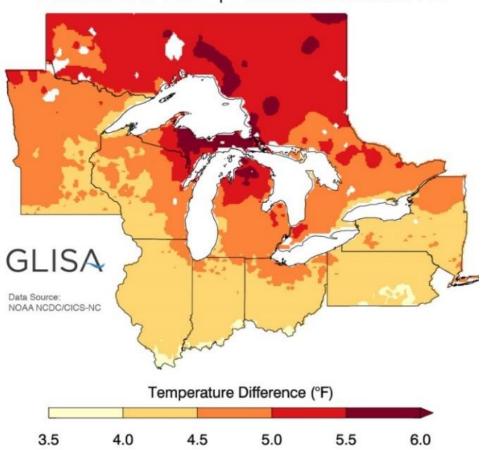
Annual Total Precip where daily (RR>95th percentile; in /decade)



OUR FUTURE CLIMATE

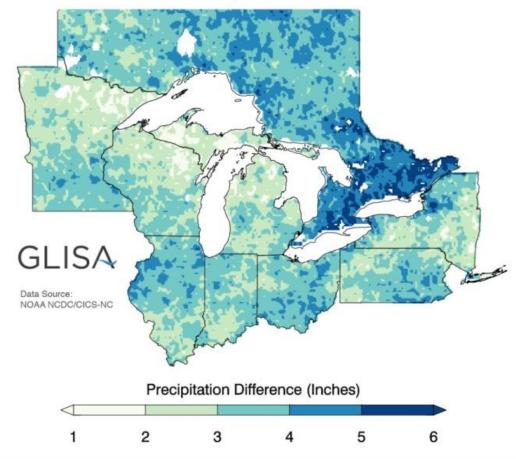
Difference in Average Temperature

Period: 2041-2070 | Emission Scenario: A2



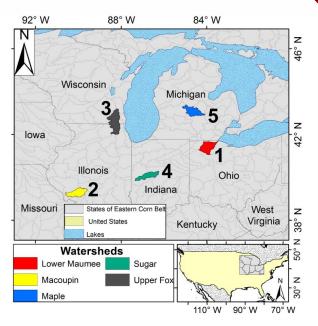
Projected Change in Average Precipitation

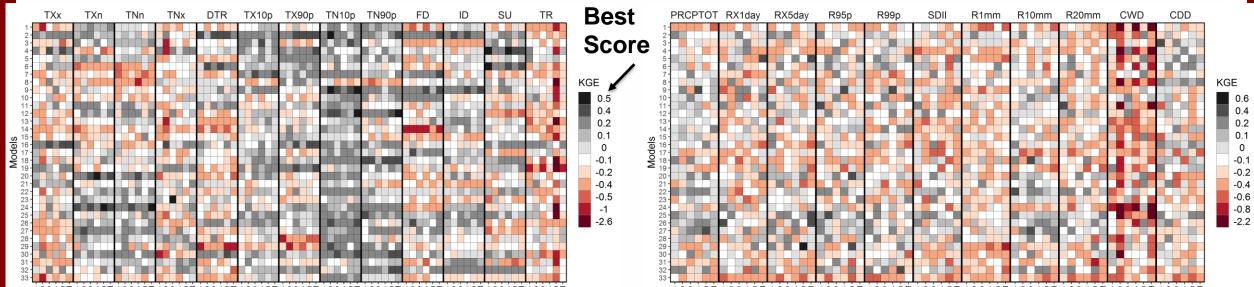
Period: 2041-2070 | Emission Scenario: A2



THE UNDERBELLY OF CLIMATE MODELS

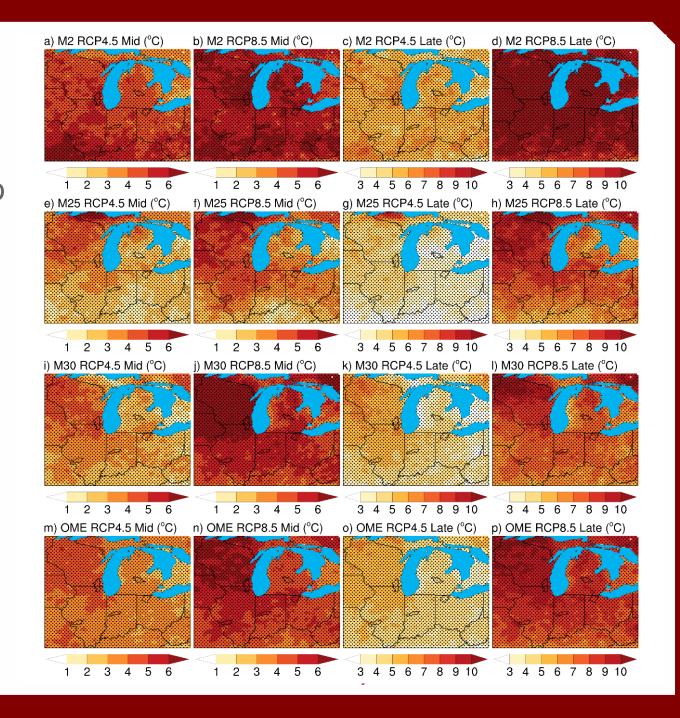
- Single model performance varies across all basins and ECBR
- Single model performance varies across all variables
- Collective model performance for SOME variables (e.g., TN10p)
- Some model standouts Are there better models?
- Use Comprehensive Rank for ECBR using all variables for each model





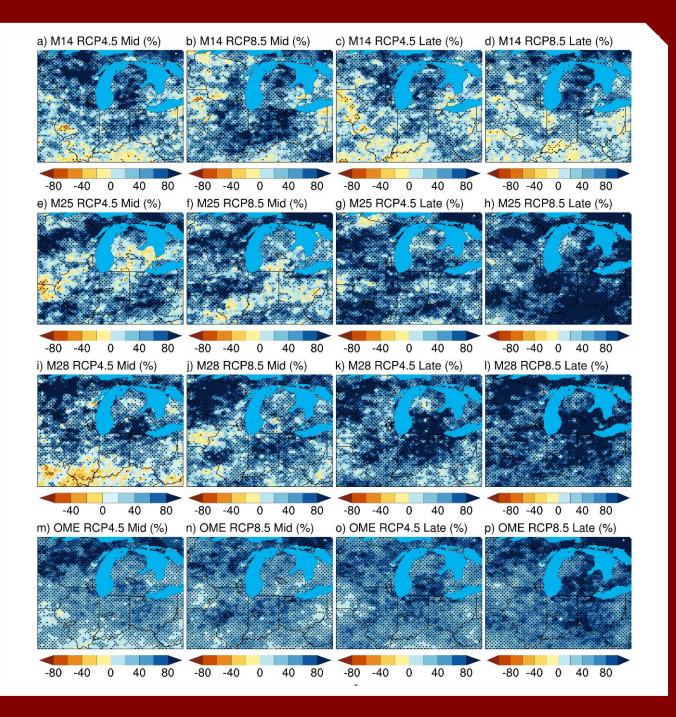
TNn (Coldest Night)

- Even stronger changes relative to the 1976-2005 baseline
- A bit more agreement among the models
- The weakest scenarios are SIGNIGICANT changes



R99p (Extremely Wet Days)

- Models agree that heavier events are more likely under future scenarios
- Consistent with R20mm



SEASONAL REDISTRIBUTION OF PRECIPITATION

Projected Change (%) in Seasonal Precipitation Winter Spring Summer Fall Change (%) <-30 -20 -10 0 10 20 >30

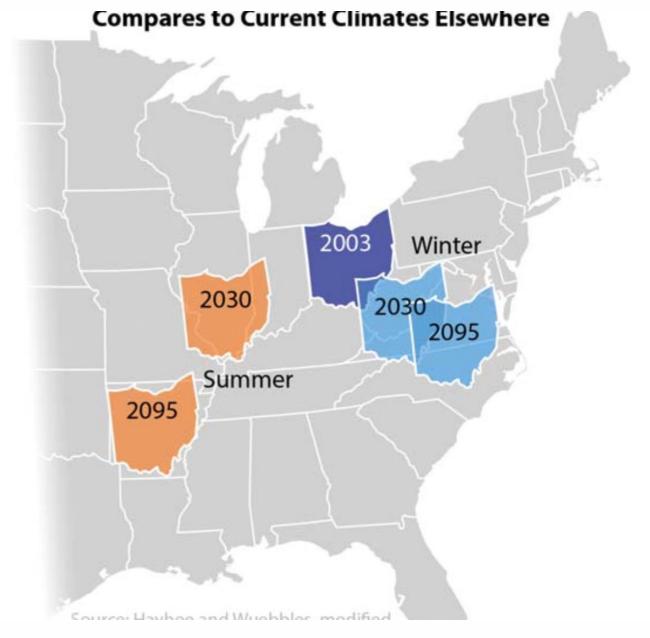
-Fourth National Climate Assessment

https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/



WHAT IF THIS IS OUR NEW NORMAL?

- Longer Growing Season
- Warmer Temperatures (Winter and at Night)
- Higher Humidity
- More Rainfall
- More Intense Rainfall Events
- More Autumn Precipitation



TEMPERATURE IMPACTS

- Additional (sustained) stress on humans and livestock;
 Intensifies Urban Heat Islands; Increased need for adequate cooling
- Pollination and grain, fiber, or fruit production sensitive to high temperatures – lower productivity and reduced quality

Increased weed pressure, insects, and potential disease

ISSUES FOR GROWERS

- Higher average temperatures and shifting precipitation patterns are causing plants to bloom earlier, creating unpredictable growing seasons.
- Invasive, non-native plants and animals' ranges are expanding and making them more apt to take advantage of weakened ecosystems and outcompete native species.
- Native and iconic plants may no longer be able to survive in portions of their historic range. (e.g., Ohio without the Ohio buckeye)
- Important connections between pollinators, breeding birds, insects, and other wildlife and
 the plants they depend on will be disrupted. Pollinators such as hummingbirds and bees
 may arrive either too early or too late to feed on the flowers on which they normally rely.
- Leaf wetness duration and plant disease epidemiology

EXTREME PRECIPITATION RISKS

Greater Flood Risk (Increased Frequency of Flooding)

- Increased risk (damage to water infrastructure and changing floodplains (roads, floodwalls, dams, electric grid, water intakes, etc.)
- Health risks associated with floods (mold, exposure to chemicals and waterborne pathogens, vector control, drinking water and food contamination)
- Increased transportation issues (major disruptions to local economy, difficult for police and ambulances to respond to emergencies when areas are flooded).

Reduced Water Quality

- Intensity means more runoff and potential contamination
- Increased need for water treatment due to deteriorated water quality.
- Potential for summer droughts and seasonal water shortages, particularly for agricultural and industrial use.

IMPACTS ON SOILS

Pareek N (2017) Climate Change Impact on Soils: Adaptation and Mitigation. MOJ Eco Environ Sci 2(3): 00026. DOI: 10.15406/mojes.2017.02.00026

| | Loss of soil organic matter |
|------------------------------|---|
| | |
| | Reduction in labile pool of SOM |
| Increasing Temperature | Reduction in moisture content |
| increasing lemperature | Increase in mineralization rate |
| | Loss of soil structure |
| | Increase in soil respiration rate |
| | Increase in soil organic matter |
| | Increase in water use efficiency |
| Increasing CO2 Concentration | More availability of carbon to soil |
| | microorganisms |
| | Accelerated nutrient cycling. |
| | Increase in soil moisture or soil wetness |
| | Enhanced surface runoff and erosion |
| | Increase in soil organic matter |
| Increasing Rainfall | Nutrient leaching |
| | Increased reduction of Fe and nitrates |
| | Increased volatilization loss of nitrogen |
| | Increase in productivity in arid regions |
| | Reduction in soil organic matter |
| Reduction in Rainfall | Soil salinization |
| | Reduction in nutrient availability |

SOIL & WATER HEALTH

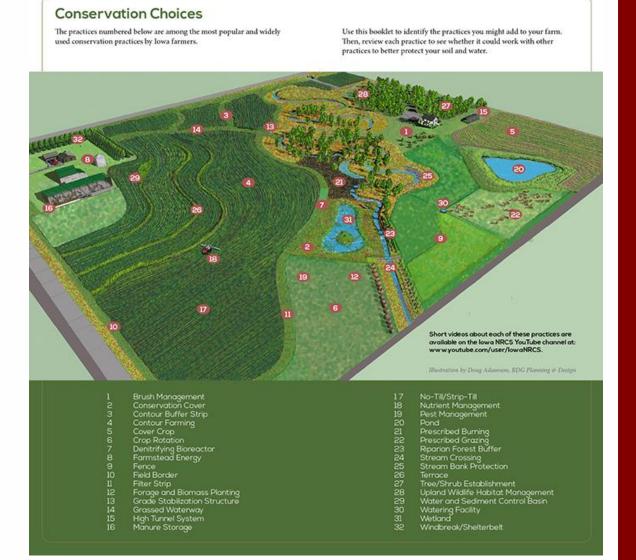
- Seasonal precipitation changes impact water availability for crops
- Healthy soils impacted by erosion, compaction, and loss of organic matter.
 - Temperature & water availability; Increased erosion; Non-point-source pollution.
 - Tillage intensity, crop selection, as well as planting and harvest dates can significantly affect runoff and soil loss.
 - Tiling, controlled drainage, water management and quality
- Surface and groundwater systems impacted over time

CFAES

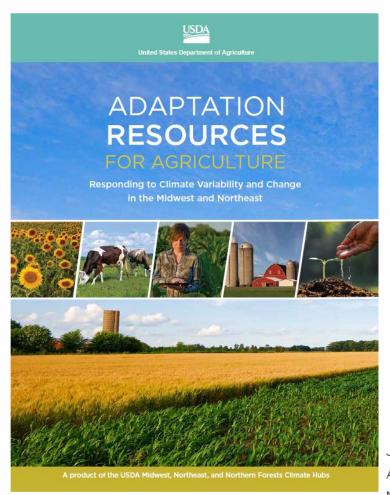


Conservation Practices

- What strategies slow the progress of water from fields to streams?
- What strategies improve the quality of the soil, thereby improving plant health and water storage capacity/quality?



WORKING WITH THE HUB RESOURCES TO ADAPT



Strategy 1: Sustain fundamental functions of soil and water.

Strategy 2: Reduce existing stressors of crops and livestock.

Strategy 3: Reduce risks from warmer and drier conditions.

Strategy 4: Reduce the risk and long-term impacts of extreme weather.

Strategy 5: Manage farms and fields as part of a larger landscape.

Strategy 6: Alter management to accommodate expected future conditions.

Strategy 7: Alter agricultural systems or lands to new climate conditions.

Strategy 8: Alter infrastructure to match new and expected conditions.

https://www.climatehubs.oce.usda.gov/sites/default/files/AdaptationResourcesForAgriculture.pdf

Janowiak, M., D. Dostie, M. Wilson, M. Kucera, R. Howard Skinner, J. Hatfield, D. Hollinger, and C. Swanston. 2016. Adaptation Resources for Agriculture: Responding to Climate Variability and Change in the Midwest and Northeast. Technical Bulletin 1944. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TOOLS TO CONSIDER

- SCOO's HydroClimate Atlas
 - In production; will serve as a data dashboard for all of Ohio's historical weather/climate data from all existing stations across the state
- GLISA- Stormwater Webinar (http://glisa.umich.edu/stormwater-webinar)
 - NOAA Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates
 - Provides local precipitation density information that can be used to inform the construction and operation of infrastructure.
 - NOAA Quantitative Precipitation Forecasts
 - Provides forecasted precipitation totals nationwide, aiding in planning for precipitation events.
 - NOAA Climate Explorer
 - Allows users to explore future projections for temperature and precipitation in their area through graphical representations and maps.
 - EPA National Stormwater Calculator
 - Helps users to investigate stormwater retention at a given site and how the rates can be increased through implementation of green infrastructure.





Aaron B. Wilson, PhD

CFAES-OSU Extension | Climate Specialist

Byrd Polar & Climate Research Center | Research Scientist State Climate Office of Ohio (climate.osu.edu)

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SUSTAINING SCIOTO BOARD MEETING

August 26, 2020



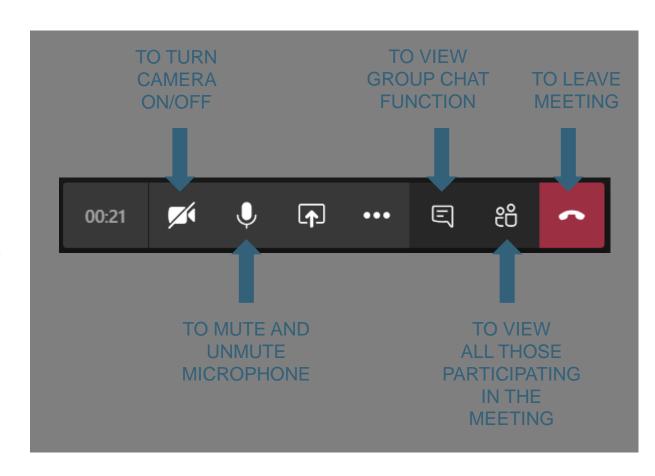


WELCOME!

The Board meeting will begin shortly.

- Please **mute** your microphone or telephone and turn off your video unless speaking.
- If using a phone line for audio: Both mute the microphone on Teams and turn the volume all the way down on your computer (to reduce feedback and echoes).
 - You may need to press *6 to unmute yourself during the meeting.
- Questions can be input into the chat function.









| 2:30 – 2:40 pm | Welcome & Introductions Kristen Atha, Chair |
|----------------|--|
| 2:40 – 3:10 pm | Climate, Agriculture, and Water Quality – Aaron Wilson, Byrd Polar and Climate Research Center |
| 3:10 – 3:25 pm | Agricultural and Rural Communities Outreach Team – Jessica d'Ambrosio, Ag&Rural Working Team Chair |
| 3:25 – 3:35 pm | OWDA Application Update— Brooke White, MORPC Staff |
| 3:35 – 3:45 pm | Summit on Sustainability – Brandi Whetstone, MORPC Staff |
| 3:45 – 4:00 pm | Next Steps – Kristen Atha , Chair |
| 4:00 pm | Adjourn |





Ohio: Climate, Agriculture, Water

Aaron Wilson, Ph.D.

The Ohio State University

Byrd Polar and Climate Research Center





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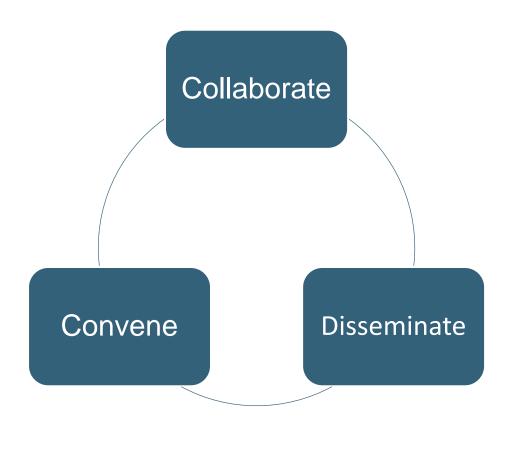
Agricultural and Rural Communities Outreach Team



Potential Framework:

Purpose

To facilitate regional collaboration with agricultural and rural stakeholders in the Upper Scioto watershed, share relevant data and resources, and advance practices and programs that support improvements to surface water quality.





Agricultural and Rural Communities Outreach Team



• Team Members:

- Chair: Jessica D'Ambrosio
- Larry Antosch
- Brian Brandt
- Nina Duerk
- Laura Fey
- Michelle Mattix
- Scott Stephens
- Steve Stolte
- Aaron Wilson
- Kyle Wilson





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OWDA Grant Application Update



- Stakeholder Input
 - Organizational Interviews
 - Collective Stakeholder Input Meetings July 10
 - Written Survey



OWDA Grant Application Update



July 31: Successful Submission

October 8: Applicant Presentations

October 29: Recommendations to OWDA Board

December 10: Board approval of grants





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RESILIENT. ADAPTABLE. BOLD.

2020 SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABILITY

SAVE THE DATE:



2020 SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABILITY

Virtual Conference:

October 15th 12:00 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

October 16th 10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

The summit is MORPC's signature environmental conference, bringing together hundreds of community leaders to explore and share sustainable ideas and solutions. We are excited to announce MORPC is partnering with Atlanta Regional Commission to showcase sustainability initiatives between the two regions.

For more details visit www.morpc.org/summit.







SUSTAINABILITY AWARDS:



2020 REGIONAL SUSTAINABILITY AWARDS Nominations will close on August 24, 2020

- LEADERSHIP IN SUSTAINABILITY AWARD
- COLLABORTAIVE ACHIEVEMENT IN SUSTAINABILITY AWARD
- LEADERSHIP IN MOBILITY AWARD

For more details visit www.morpc.org/summit.







KEYNOTE SPEAKER:





KATHARINE HAYHOE, Ph.D.

PROFESSOR, PUBLIC ADMINSTRATION
DIRECTOR, CLIMATE SCIENCE CENTER
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY



Next Steps

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