



**City of Broken Arrow
Minutes
Drainage Advisory
Committee**

City Hall
220 S 1st Street
Broken Arrow, OK 74012

**Chair Lori Hendricks
Vice Chair Denise Mason
Member Amber Hamilton
Member Johnnie Parks
Member Donna Wallace
Member David Pickel
Member Madison Hicks**

Monday, April 27, 2026

Council Chambers

1. Call to Order

Chair Lori Hendricks called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

2. Roll Call

Present: 4 - Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks
Absent: 3 - Amber Hamilton, Donna Wallace, Denise Mason

3. Consideration of Consent Agenda

A. 26-549 Approval of Drainage Advisory Committee special meeting minutes of February 23, 2026

MOTION: A motion was made by David Pickel, seconded by Madison Hicks

Move to Approve Consent Agenda

The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 4 - Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks

4. Consideration of Items Removed from Consent Agenda - NONE

5. Presentations - NONE

6. General Committee Business

A. 26-569 Consideration, discussion, and possible action to recommend to Council to expend funds to survey an area near the intersection of Elm and Washington to assist in in-house design of a drainage system (Case No. 26-011)

Kenny Schwab, Assistant City Manager of Operations, presented Item 26-569, and the discussion focused on a long-standing drainage issue affecting a residential property near a commercial shopping center built decades ago without modern stormwater standards. He explained that runoff from the parking lot overwhelms an undersized and partially blocked drainage system, causing flooding into a nearby home. While temporary fixes have helped, they are not sufficient in the long term.

The proposed solution is to begin with a \$12,000 design phase, including surveying, securing easements, and evaluating a larger, modern drainage system. The improvement would be located on the commercial property, and staff expressed confidence that the property owner would cooperate.

MOTION: A motion was made by Johnnie Parks, seconded by David Pickel

Move to Approve Item 26-569 action to recommend to Council to expend funds to survey an area near the intersection of Elm and Washington to assist in in-house design of a drainage system (Case No. 26-011)

The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 4 - Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks

B. 26-570 Consideration, discussion, and possible action to recommend to Council to expend funds for conceptual report and possible preliminary design of a drainage solution. (Case No. 26-012)

Kenny Schwab, Assistant City Manager of Operations, presented Item 26-570 and described a long-standing drainage problem near 323 East Midway, stemming from a subdivision built in the 1950s without modern stormwater planning. Water flows through what is essentially backyard space rather than a defined drainage channel, causing flooding, debris buildup, and property damage over time. The area lacks a proper drainage easement, making maintenance and improvements difficult. While clearing the channel is an option, staff emphasized the need for a more permanent, engineered solution, which would require coordinating with multiple property owners to establish easements before any work can be done.

This discussion centered on how to move from a known drainage problem to an actual long-term fix. Staff explained that while the issue has been studied before—even dating back to a City of Broken Arrow study in the 1990s—there still isn't enough precise data to design a modern solution. Key unknowns include the actual flow rate, volume, and whether the system should be an open channel or an enclosed pipe.

Because of that, the proposal is to spend about \$75,000 on a full engineering design phase. That would include surveying the area, calculating stormwater flow, and developing alternatives for how to properly convey the water. Any remaining funds could potentially go toward initial construction work.

The scope of the issue is fairly broad, affecting roughly 12 to 20 homes depending on how water backs up and flows during heavy rain. A major constraint is that there is no formal drainage easement—only utility easements—so any permanent fix will require coordinating with multiple property owners to secure access rights.

Staff indicated they would likely hold a neighborhood meeting (possibly at Rhodes Elementary nearby) to gather input and discuss easements before moving forward. Overall, the goal is to shift from temporary or unclear drainage paths through backyards to a defined, engineered system that can handle the stormwater consistently.

Mirta Roca, a resident of Broken Arrow, gave a personal account of severe and ongoing flooding at her home since purchasing it in February. She explained that repeated rains have overwhelmed the drainage in front of her property, causing water to enter her garage, saturate her yard, and flood her crawl space. Despite using sandbags, the problem persists, and standing water has led to mold, mildew, and structural concerns, along with health symptoms like coughing.

She emphasized that this situation has turned what should have been an enjoyable retirement home into a costly and stressful experience, requiring expensive repairs and cleanup. While acknowledging the city's growth and improvements, she urged officials not to overlook long-time residential areas. Ms. Roca asked for immediate action to fix the inadequate drainage system affecting her property.

The discussion acknowledged that the flooding problem is tied to an outdated and largely unknown drainage system installed when the area was developed in the 1950s. Officials explained that water enters culverts along the street, then disappears into underground pipes that run through private properties, with no clear mapping or public control. Because these systems were never designed to modern standards, homeowners may unknowingly own portions of failing or inadequate drainage infrastructure.

There was general agreement that piecemeal fixes won't solve the issue and that a comprehensive, engineered solution is needed to manage stormwater across the affected area properly. Following that discussion, the board moved forward with a motion and a second to approve the item, advancing the project toward the design phase.

MOTION: A motion was made by David Pickel, seconded by Madison Hicks

Move to Approve Item 26-570 action to recommend to Council to expend funds for conceptual report and possible preliminary design of a drainage solution. (Case No. 26-012)

The motion carried by the following vote:

Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks

Aye: 4 -

C. 26-571

Consideration, discussion, and possible action to recommend to Council to expend funds for clearing of an overgrown channel (Case No. 26-008)

David Reed, Project Manager, Stormwater Department, presented Item 26-571 and described a separate but related drainage issue located further downstream near Freeport and Date. This area carries runoff from a large drainage basin—about 175 acres—with significant storm flow, and the existing channel has become overgrown and obstructed over time. Because of the blockage, stormwater is backing up and causing damage to nearby properties, including fences and personal items being washed into the channel.

He explained that while parts of the area fall within alleyway or limited right-of-way that the city maintains, much of the creek extends beyond those boundaries, leaving sections unmanaged. Utilities like overhead power lines further complicate maintenance, as vegetation is only cleared around those lines.

To address the immediate problem, staff requested approximately \$50,000 to clear and restore the channel, including working carefully around the overhead lines. This would help reestablish proper water flow and reduce ongoing property damage, though it is more of a maintenance fix compared to the larger design-focused project discussed earlier.

The discussion clarified that an easement does not fully cover the drainage path, meaning the city cannot freely access the entire channel. Only small portions—like the alley—are publicly accessible, so any cleanup work depends on getting permission from all affected property owners.

Members acknowledged this is a legacy issue from very old development (dating back to the early 1900s), where drainage was never formally planned or dedicated. While the city can fund a one-time cleanup now, they emphasized this is not something the city can repeatedly maintain.

To address that, the proposed solution is to create a formal agreement with property owners stating that they are responsible for keeping the drainage area clear in the future. That agreement could be recorded with the property, so future owners are also aware. If an easement is eventually established, it would also give the city the ability to step in, perform maintenance if needed, and recover costs if property owners fail to maintain it.

Steven Jones, a resident of Broken Arrow, shared firsthand experience showing how severe and worsening the drainage problem has become. Since 2015, he's seen the channel progressively clog with debris, partly due to utility crews cutting vegetation but leaving it behind, which then accumulates and blocks water flow.

He described significant flooding in his backyard—up to about 18 inches—causing damage to fences and carrying large debris through the area, even recounting a jet ski that floated through during a storm. Mr. Jones' comments reinforced that the situation has escalated beyond what homeowners can manage and highlighted the urgency of clearing and maintaining the drainage channel.

The discussion focused on long-term responsibility and enforcement after the channel is cleared. While everyone supported using current funds for a one-time cleanup, there was concern about what happens afterward since the city cannot keep paying to maintain it repeatedly.

The proposed solution is to formalize responsibility with property owners. Officials suggested not only sending letters but also recording an agreement with the property at the courthouse, so future buyers are aware that maintaining the drainage area is their obligation. This creates continuity beyond current ownership.

They also clarified that if an easement or agreement is in place, the city would retain the right to step in if maintenance is neglected, perform the work, and charge the cost back to the property owners, even placing a lien if necessary. This provides enforcement without requiring ongoing public funding.

Additionally, there was discussion about holding the utility company accountable for debris left behind when they trim around power lines, since that contributes to the blockage.

Overall, the committee agreed on a balanced approach: use public funds now to fix a problem that has grown beyond individual control, but shift long-term maintenance responsibility to property owners with clear legal backing.

MOTION: A motion was made by Johnnie Parks, seconded by David Pickel
Move to Approve Item 26-571 action to recommend to Council to expend funds for clearing of an overgrown channel (Case No. 26-008)

The motion carried by the following vote:

Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks

Aye: 4 -

D. 26-574

Consideration, discussion, and possible action to recommend to Council to expend funds to hire a consulting engineer to design a storm sewer system north west of the Houston St and Midway Rd to help alleviate the surface groundwater and to use any remaining funds to go towards construction (Case No. 26-010)

Kenny Schwab, Assistant City Manager of Operations, presented Item 26-574, another drainage problem, this time near Midway and Houston (81st Street South), in and around the Forest Ridge area.

Mr. Schwab explained that the issue has existed for a long time but has become worse due to nearby development and infrastructure changes. The area is experiencing a combination of poor surface drainage and a high groundwater table, which leads to persistent standing water, even days after rainfall.

The situation is complicated because water is not behaving in a simple, predictable way. Surface drainage has been altered by development, but groundwater may still be following the original natural drainage path from decades ago, meaning water can move in different directions above and below ground. This contributes to flooding in yards, damage to pavement, and ongoing drainage failures.

While the city is already planning improvements to the Houston/Midway intersection (including addressing some sewer and drainage issues), that project won't fully solve the off-site neighborhood drainage problems. Because of that, the staff recommended a broader, more comprehensive approach.

The request is for \$50,000 to hire an engineer to study the entire area—both public and private—so they can map drainage patterns, analyze groundwater behavior, and design a solution that addresses the problem system-wide rather than piecemeal.

In short, this is not just a clogged ditch or pipe—it's a complex, area-wide drainage issue that requires proper engineering analysis before any lasting fix can be implemented.

The discussion confirmed that Houston Street is already showing signs of damage from the drainage problem. Staff explained that parts of the roadway are being undermined by water, which is why they've added riprap and even dumped asphalt over time to stabilize it. These are temporary fixes meant to protect the road, not solve the underlying issue.

It was emphasized that continuing to patch the road isn't sustainable. The real problem is a combination of surface water and groundwater, with groundwater being the harder and less predictable factor. Water can move below the surface and emerge elsewhere, meaning even if the surface drainage is improved, the issue may persist unless the subsurface conditions are also addressed.

The goal of the proposed study is to shift from reactive maintenance to a comprehensive solution—first improving surface drainage, then determining whether and how the groundwater can be managed.

Bob Henderson, a resident of Broken Arrow, explained that the flooding in his neighborhood is a recent problem, not a long-standing one. He and his neighbors had no issues for years, but after nearby construction related to the Antler Falls development began last fall, water started pooling in their backyards and remained there for months.

He described how the water first appeared in a neighbor's yard, then spread into his and others', eventually sitting from early November through late March. In some cases, it appears to be moving under homes and resurfacing in front yards and along the street. While conditions have temporarily improved, he believes that's only because nearby construction crews are actively pumping groundwater out of a work site. Once that stops, he expects the problem to return.

Mr. Henderson emphasized the uncertainty around the exact source of the water. Still, he asked the city to find a way to intercept or redirect it before it reaches their properties, suggesting solutions like a French drain along Houston. Overall, he urged the city to act, as the issue is ongoing, disruptive, and likely to worsen again once construction activity ends.

The discussion reinforced that the drainage issue is likely tied to changes in runoff patterns from new development, not just a simple blockage. Staff noted that nearby construction—like the Antler Falls subdivision—introduces more hard surfaces (roofs, concrete, asphalt), which increases and prolongs water discharge, even when detention ponds technically meet standards.

Members pointed out that a similar high-groundwater issue in another neighborhood had been successfully improved using an edge drain tied into the storm sewer system, suggesting that a comparable solution might work here. However, they emphasized that this situation is more complex because it involves both surface water that isn't draining efficiently and groundwater that may be moving independently.

The key takeaway was that a comprehensive, area-wide solution is needed, rather than isolated fixes. That would involve coordinating improvements at the intersection, evaluating how the new subdivision is affecting drainage, and identifying ways to better convey water toward its

intended outlet (Covington Creek). The concern is that without a broader fix, the problem could persist or worsen over time due to longer-lasting runoff from the new development.

MOTION: A motion was made by Madison Hicks, seconded by Johnnie Parks
Move to Approve Item 26-574 action to recommend to Council to expend funds to hire a consulting engineer to design a storm sewer system north west of the Houston St and Midway Rd to help alleviate the surface groundwater, and to use any remaining funds to go towards construction (Case No. 26-010)

The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 4 -

Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks

E. 26-575

Consideration, discussion, and possible action to recommend to Council to expend funds to assist with clearing of a portion of Aspen Creek to restore functionality of drainage path and protect City Utilities (Case No. 26-007)

David Reed, Project Manager, Stormwater Department, presented Item 26-575. This item involves a floodplain and creek maintenance issue near West Jasper and Aspen in the Indian Springs area, close to the Arkansas River. Two property owners are affected.

The main problems are: First, fallen trees and debris have accumulated in the creek (Adams/Aspen Creek), restricting flow and increasing the risk of flooding. Second, there is a serious erosion issue exposing a sanitary sewer crossing. What was originally buried is now fully exposed, with water flowing beneath it after several feet of erosion—creating a potential infrastructure risk. Third, the homeowners are experiencing ongoing bank erosion and are requesting help stabilizing (armoring) the creek banks to prevent further loss of land.

Because this is a floodplain with a designated stream, any work will require regulatory coordination, including likely approval under a nationwide permit and a local floodplain development permit.

The city is already coordinating internally on the sewer issue. Still, the request before the board is specifically for: clearing the downed trees and debris, and helping stabilize the creek banks.

Overall, this is more of a maintenance and erosion control project, but with added complexity due to floodplain regulations and the exposed utility crossing.

Steve Abernathy, a resident of Broken Arrow, described a long-term but rapidly worsening erosion and drainage problem along Aspen Creek, largely driven by upstream development. He explained that when nearby neighborhoods like Iron Horse and Chestnut Creek were built, the volume and intensity of water flow increased significantly, turning what used to be a manageable creek into what he called a “raging river” during storms.

Over time, that increased flow has undercut the creek banks, causing major erosion and the loss of large, mature trees that once helped stabilize the soil. As those trees fall, the erosion accelerates further, deepening the channel and making the problem worse. He emphasized that the creek now carries water constantly and behaves very differently than it did decades ago.

He also highlighted a critical infrastructure concern: a sanitary sewer line that was originally supposed to be buried is now exposed due to erosion, creating risk and showing how much the landscape has changed.

Mr. Abernathy shared that he has personally taken significant steps to try to stabilize the area—moving dozens of truckloads of concrete and reinforcing the banks—but noted that the scale of the problem has grown beyond what homeowners can realistically handle. Removing fallen trees and stabilizing the creek would require heavy equipment and coordinated effort.

Overall, his message was that upstream development has altered drainage patterns, increasing flow downstream, and while residents have done what they can, they now need city assistance to prevent further erosion, protect infrastructure, and stabilize the creek for the future.

The discussion clarified that while Aspen Creek runs through private property, it falls under the City of Broken Arrow jurisdiction because it contains a major sanitary sewer line, making maintenance important for both drainage and infrastructure protection.

Members emphasized that clearing trees alone isn’t enough; the plan would also include erosion control measures like riprap to stabilize the highly erodible “sugar sand” soil and protect the exposed sewer line. They noted that ongoing road and intersection construction nearby is separate from this issue, but makes this an ideal time to address the creek problem comprehensively.

The proposed \$75,000 project would cover clearing debris and adding protection, while also coordinating with property owners and holding a public meeting to gather input. Overall, the

goal is to reduce erosion, protect utilities, and prevent future damage in an area already heavily impacted by increased water flow and development.

MOTION: A motion was made by David Pickel, seconded by Johnnie Parks

Move to Approve Item 26-575 action to recommend to Council to expend funds to assist with clearing of a portion of Aspen Creek to restore functionality of drainage path and protect City Utilities (Case No. 26-007)

The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 4 -

Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks

F. 26-576

Consideration, discussion, and possible action to recommend to Council to expend funds to obtain a feasibility study to assess the health of a channel in the Aspen Pond subdivision (Case No. 26-013)

Kenny Schwab, Assistant City Manager of Operations, presented Item 26-576. The Aspen Pond issue involves a drainage channel partly owned by the City of Broken Arrow and partly by a subdivision HOA. The channel currently functions for water flow, but the concrete-lined section is failing—cracking, shifting, and eroding underneath—causing the ground and fencing near Vandiver Elementary School to slide downward, creating a safety concern for children and public use.

While erosion on private property alone wouldn't normally require city action, the situation is different because it threatens public safety, nearby city-owned property, and infrastructure, including power lines and the downstream pond. The southern, grass-lined portion of the channel is stable and well-maintained, but the damaged concrete section—only a few hundred feet long—is the problem area.

The proposed approach is not a full replacement but a feasibility study to identify targeted repairs, such as stabilizing the slope near the property line rather than rebuilding the entire channel. The goal is to prevent further erosion, protect the school boundary, and maintain safe drainage without unnecessary reconstruction.

The discussion clarified that the most severe damage is limited to the higher, concrete-lined section near the school, where cracking and slope failure are occurring. Johnnie Parks asked whether similar issues exist further west along the city-owned portion of the channel.

Staff responded that they had not observed or confirmed significant cracking in that lower section, noting that the channel there is not as elevated and therefore less prone to the same type of structural failure. An HOA representative informally indicated that their portion appears stable.

Overall, the takeaway was that the problem is localized, not system-wide, and primarily affects the steeper, concrete section—supporting the idea of a targeted repair rather than a full-channel rebuild.

Eddie Martinez, the HOA treasurer, confirmed that erosion and cracking are occurring on both sides of the channel, including the HOA's portion. However, their damage is not as severe as the damage to the higher concrete section near the school.

He explained that multiple upstream sources—including nearby neighborhoods and areas like Vandiver Elementary School—are contributing water into the system, increasing flow and likely causing the erosion. The HOA has tried to maintain the area, but they don't fully understand where all the water is coming from or how to stop the deterioration.

He also noted that the HOA is relatively small and only recently realized they were responsible for that portion of the property, and while they've made efforts to clean and maintain it, the issue is beyond what they can manage alone.

The discussion confirmed that both surface water and groundwater cause erosion and cracking. Water from higher areas—like runoff from the school—flows into the channel, while groundwater continues to move beneath the surface and enters the system from below. Together, these forces are weakening the concrete and causing visible damage.

Officials noted that the HOA has done a very good job maintaining the area, even proactively addressing issues as they arose, but the problem has reached a point beyond what they can manage alone.

The overall sentiment was that this situation is a clear example of why city intervention is needed, especially since it was anticipated years ago as a likely future problem. The group expressed support for assisting with repairs and stabilization, recognizing both the HOA's efforts and the growing complexity of the drainage issue.

MOTION: A motion was made by David Pickel, seconded by Madison Hicks
Move to Approve Item 26-576 action to recommend to Council to expend funds to obtain a feasibility study to assess the health of a channel in the Aspen Pond subdivision (Case No. 26-013)

The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 4 -

Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks

G. 26-572

Consideration, discussion, and possible action to recommend approval to Council to expend funds to design mitigation plans for the outlet structure at the Boy Scout pond near 23rd St and New Orleans St. (Case No. 26-009)

Kenny Schwab, Assistant City Manager of Operations, presented Item 26-572. This discussion explains the complex drainage system at the Boy Scout camp area in Broken Arrow, shaped by both natural creek flow and historical mining.

Originally, Broken Arrow Creek flowed through this area, but strip mining in the 1930s–40s altered its path, creating pits that now act like ponds. As a result, the creek was partially diverted around the pits, while some water still drains into them.

Today, during heavy rain, water from multiple sources converges: the main creek flow, local drainage from surrounding areas, and runoff that fills the old strip pits, effectively turning them into temporary lakes. These flows eventually combine and pass through culverts, reaching volumes of around 4,000 cubic feet per second, which is a very large, fast-moving, and erosive flow.

To manage this, the Boy Scouts have invested heavily in improvements, including a weir (low dam) to control pond water levels, a low-water crossing, and structured outflow systems to direct water safely.

Overall, the system works, but it is highly complex and heavily influenced by past land changes, meaning large storm events still create powerful, potentially damaging flows.

The members focused on the serious drainage and erosion issue at the Boy Scout camp, where an artificial pond and outlet system is being overwhelmed during major storms.

The current setup includes a low-water crossing and weir, which works under normal conditions but cannot handle large storm events (like a 100-year storm). When that happens, water backs up, overtops the structure, and flows around it—often carrying debris like large logs that clog the system and worsen erosion.

This creates two major concerns: First, significant erosion around the outlet structure, which threatens the improvements the Boy Scouts have already invested in. Second, and more critically, downstream infrastructure risk. Just downstream is a major trunk sewer serving much of the area, including NSU and large portions of Wagoner County. If that sewer were damaged, it could disrupt service for a large region.

Because of these risks, the goal is not to completely stop flooding—which isn't realistic—but to: better protect the existing structure from erosion, and/or increase capacity or improve flow conditions to reduce overtopping and downstream damage.

To explore solutions, staff is requesting \$70,000 for engineering design, which would evaluate options like reinforcing the structure, modifying the pond/outlet system, or increasing detention capacity.

In short, this is about protecting critical infrastructure and reducing erosion in a system that was never designed to handle extreme storm flows.

Art Hawkins, the executive director of the Indian Nations Council, who owns this property, explained that the Boy Scout camp's drainage problems have worsened over time due to increased upstream water flow, not just normal erosion.

The weir system, built in 2008, originally worked well. Still, around 2014–2015, it began failing as higher volumes of water started overtopping it, washing out both sides and forcing repeated, costly repairs with rock that haven't solved the root issue.

He believes the main cause is altered upstream drainage, including an artificial channel diverting water from Broken Arrow Creek into their system, and land clearing and regrading north of the property, which increased runoff into the site.

As a result, the camp now receives far more water than the system was designed to handle, leading to erosion around the weir, damage extending downstream (including flooding over New Orleans Street), and ongoing maintenance costs that are unsustainable.

Mr. Hawkins' request is for the city to help identify and address the upstream causes and find a long-term solution, rather than continuing temporary fixes.

The discussion then focused on moving from temporary fixes to a more durable, engineered solution for the Boy Scout camp drainage problem.

Members agreed that repeatedly adding rock isn't sustainable, as it keeps washing away. A more stable option—like concrete armoring or specialized erosion-control mats—could better protect the low-water crossing. However, each comes with trade-offs (for example, concrete can fail if water gets underneath it).

At the same time, they emphasized the importance of a broader investigation, not just reinforcing the existing structure. This includes analyzing upstream modifications north of the property that may be increasing water flow and contributing to the problem.

Because of this, the recommendation was to fund a comprehensive engineering design study (up to \$70,000) to evaluate all factors—structure protection, flow capacity, and upstream impacts—and develop a long-term solution rather than continuing short-term repairs.

MOTION: A motion was made by Madison Hicks, seconded by David Pickel

Move to Approve Item 26-572 action to recommend approval to Council to expend funds to design mitigation plans for the outlet structure at the Boy Scout pond near 23rd St and New Orleans St. (Case No. 26-009)

The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 4 -

Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks

H. 26-543

Consideration, discussion, and possible action to recommend to City Council to expend construction funds to construct drainage improvements near 8624 S. Harp Boulevard in the Cambridge Estates Subdivision (Case No. 26-005)

Kenny Schwab, Assistant City Manager of Operations, presented Item 26-543. This item addresses a drainage design problem in the Cambridge Estates subdivision, originally built under older standards in Wagoner County around 1978.

The core issue is the use of an inverted crown roadway design, where water is intentionally directed to the center of the street instead of draining off to the sides. From there, the water flows into culverts and then discharges directly into homeowners' yards, rather than a proper stormwater system.

Over time, this has led to frequent yard flooding and, in some cases, water reaching or entering homes, especially during heavier rain events.

To fix this, the city has already developed a design solution using a piped drainage system that would properly convey water away from the street and properties to an appropriate drainage outlet. While extreme storm events (like a 1% or 2% storm) may still cause some flooding, the goal is to eliminate the recurring, everyday flooding issues.

The project would require drainage easements from property owners, but it represents a long-term fix to replace an outdated and problematic drainage approach.

Matthew Colquitt, the applicant, explained that even light rain sends significant water through the yards, sometimes wall to wall between homes. He supported the proposed pipe system but raised concerns that it may only be a partial fix if the upstream culvert feeding the area is not also addressed. He said a prior repair left the culvert misaligned and partially blocked, causing standing water much of the year.

Staff and members agreed to review whether the culvert flow can be collected and tied into the new drainage system so that the project provides a more complete solution.

MOTION: A motion was made by Johnnie Parks, seconded by David Pickel

Move to Approve Item 26-543 action to recommend to City Council to expend construction funds to construct drainage improvements near 8624 S. Harp Boulevard in the Cambridge Estates Subdivision (Case No. 26-005)

The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 4 -

Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks

7. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 7:45 p.m.

MOTION: A motion was made by Johnnie Parks, seconded by David Pickel

Move to Adjourn

The motion carried by the following vote:

Madison Hicks, David Pickel, Johnnie Parks, Lori Hendricks

Aye: 4 -


Chairperson Secretary