

	<u>Subwatershed Category:</u> Impacted Stream
Description:	Subwatershed has 10 to 25% impervious cover, and monitoring indicates a decline in physical, biological or water quality indicators. Subwatershed may be “best attainable” condition given previous disturbances.
Goal:	1. Limit the degradation of stream habitat quality. 2. Maintain “good” biological community (fishable/swimmable).
Subwatershed Planning Objectives:	• Reduce the frequency of post-development bankfull and subbankfull flooding. • Maintain channel stability. • Provide maximum removal of designated pollutants of concern (especially bacteria).
Special Watershed Analyses:	• Impervious cover mapping. • Mapping of sensitive areas. • Stormwater and floodplain modeling. • Stream system monitoring using a rapid technique (e.g., Rapid Stream Assessment Technique (RSAT). (Galli, 1996a)
Indicators of Success:	• Biological and physical indicators of stream quality. • Meeting bacterial standards for dry weather contact recreation.
Unique Stakeholders and Institutions:	Stormwater utilities, local government agencies, neighborhood associations.
Key Issues to Consider:	• Are local development review, inspection or maintenance programs adequate to implement the program?

	Subwatershed Plan Criteria: Impacted Stream
	• Set upper limit on watershed impervious area (approx. 25%). • Limit on-site impervious cover (ex. Low impact development, skinny streets, reduce parking ratios). • Utilize Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) or Transit Oriented Development (TOD) site design techniques to combine work /home/shopping.
	Identify and regulate development on or adjacent to steep slopes, wetlands, floodplain, forest conservation areas, critical habitat areas.
	• Use standard three zone stream buffer. • Restrict activity along streamside zone. • Design buffer crossings to allow storm and fish passage.
	• Place strong emphasis on channel protection criteria (e.g., 1 year 24 hour ED), as well as recharge and overbank flooding. • Disconnect impervious cover where appropriate. • Avoid hard conveyance systems. • Use regional stormwater ponds.
	• Identify and correct illicit connections. • Reduce overflows and infiltration/inflow of sanitary sewage.
	• Promote low input lawn/auto care. • Increase watershed awareness through education (e.g., volunteer monitoring, streamwalks). • Stormdrain stenciling.
	• Cluster development. • Forest conservation. • Clearing and grading restrictions. • Bioengineering for channel stability.