



Subwatershed Category Sensitive Stream

Description:	Subwatershed has less than 10% impervious cover, and stream is rated as high quality according to fish, macroinvertebrates, or habitat indicators. May be warm, cool, or cold water system. Given the low density, the watershed is generally not served by public sewer system.
Goal:	Maintain predevelopment stream biodiversity and channel stability.
Subwatershed Planning Objectives:	Maintain or enhance predevelopment stream habitat conditions with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recharge • Hydrology • Stream temperature • Channel stability • Riparian condition
Special Watershed Analyses:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of existing and projection of future impervious cover. • Biological and habitat sampling. • Inventory of riparian condition/wetland areas.
Indicators of Success:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health of single sensitive species such as trout, salmon or composite indicators such as IBI. • Meeting impervious cover targets. • Stable aquatic habitat -- stream morphology & geometry.
Unique Stakeholders And Institutions:	Anglers or stream stewardship organizations such as "Trout Unlimited".
Key Issues to Consider:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much have historical watershed activities already degraded stream quality? • What is the appropriate reference to measure stream quality? • What are the political/economic impacts of resource protection (downzoning, land aquisition cost, etc)?



Subwatershed Plan Criteria: Sensitive Stream

 WATERSHED PLANNING 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit watershed impervious cover to no more than 10% through overlay zone, special protection area, TDR's or other density control techniques. • Acquire or apply conservation easements to stream valley lands or other sensitive watershed areas.
 LAND CONSERVATION 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and protect springs, seeps, known spawning areas, riparian wetlands. • Identify and prohibit development of steep slopes, wetlands, floodplain, forest conservation areas, and critical habitat areas. • Prohibit modification of stream channels. • Prohibit sewer trunk mains in stream valley.
 AQUATIC BUFFERS 33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply widest buffer width (150 to 300'). • Emphasize greatest management restriction on stream-side zones. • Ensure that road crossings do not obstruct fish passages.
 STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES 44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place restrictions on instream ponds (stormwater wetlands), and permanent pools to minimize thermal impacts. • Maximize recharge and channel protection. • Incorporate channel protection requirements into regulations by promoting infiltration and swales. • Require a responsible on-site ESC specialist. • Require construction site phasing.
 NON STORMWATER DETACHMENTS 55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect septic systems and make necessary corrections. • Provide automotive product recycling centers. • Place restrictions on package treatment plants.
 WATERSHED STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMS 66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize stream protection through educational programs. • Promote stream habitat repair and reforestation of the riparian buffer. • Foster the use of "green" lawncare and autocare techniques. • Stress inspection and maintenance of stream protection infrastructure.
 UNIQUE TOOLS 77	<p>Land use acquisition/conservation techniques</p>