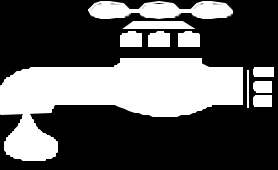




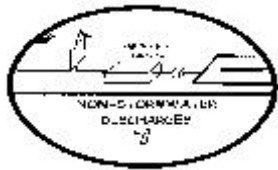




Subwatershed Classification: **Water Supply Reservoir**

Description:	Reservoir managed to provide a pure raw drinking water supply and/or to store drinking water pending advanced treatment.
Goal:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the quality of the drinking water supply. 2. Ensure public safety. 3. Keep water treatment costs reasonable for rate payers.
Subwatershed Planning Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control turbidity and coliform inputs to reservoir. • Prevent algal blooms that cause taste/odor problems, and THM formation. • Prevent/contain spills that would degrade water quality. • Keep sedimentation rates low to preserve reservoir capacity.
Special Watershed Analyses:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of stormwater outfalls. • SARA 312 generators (see glossary for definition). • Monitor the frequency and severity of algal blooms.
Indicators of Success:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to consistently meet drinking water standards through intensive monitoring of raw and finished water. • Typical indicators: turbidity, pathogens, WQ parameters.
Unique Stakeholders and Institutions:	Water utilities, local municipalities, regulators, any NPDES dischargers, ratepayers.
Key Issues to Consider:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What level of treatment/protection is needed to guard against violations of current/future drinking water standards? • Are there subwatershed sources of pathogens (i.e, livestock operations/wildlife sources) ? • What is the effect of reservoir operation on downstream aquatic resources? • Is waterfowl management planning required? • What are potential restrictions on public access recreation in the reservoir? • Does the drinking water service area coincide with the watershed boundary? • How do "Source water assessment" plans now required under 1996 SDWA affect reservoir protection?

	<h2>Subwatershed Plan Criteria: Water Supply Reservoir</h2>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement impervious cover cap depending on whether water supply is filtered or unfiltered. • Direct new development away from the intake area. • Maintain undeveloped land through land acquisition and conservation easements • Promote very large lot zoning (5 to 20 acres) or cluster in combination with BMPs. • Prohibit certain land uses/activities.
	<p>Identify and regulate development adjacent to intake areas, shorelines, coves and tributary streams.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ wide shoreline buffers as well as tributary stream buffers. • Apply reservoir setbacks for septic systems, highways, and hazardous materials generators. • Design buffers for maximum pollutant removal. • Maintain natural shoreline vegetation with minimum access.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide maximum residence time prior to discharge. • Pretreat runoff prior to any infiltration. • Require stringent ESCs at construction sites. • Supply extra treatment volume and redundant pathways stormwater management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce tighter regulations for septic system design, siting, and maintenance. • Prohibit/restrict new NPDES discharges (particularly package treatment plants).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote industrial, commercial and residential pollution prevention. • Routinely monitor water quality. • Implement retrofits and stormwater practices in existing developed areas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency spill responsiveness. • Siting of hazardous materials users and disposal areas. • Retrofit treatment of existing hotspots. • Monitoring of underground storage tanks (USTs).