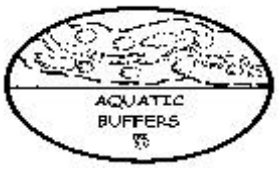
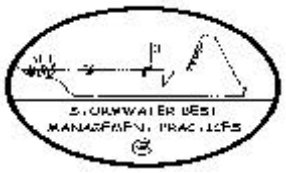
Subwatershed Category: Non-Supporting Stream

Description:	Subwatershed has more than 25-30% impervious cover, and is not a candidate for stream restoration. The stream does not support a full range of designated uses and is characterized by unstable channels, poor to fair biological community and frequent failure to meet water contact recreation standards. The subwatershed is usually served by public sewer systems.
Goal:	1. Minimize downstream pollutant loads. 2. Alleviate downstream flooding. 3. Improve aesthetic appeal/ promote greenways.
Subwatershed Planning Objectives:	• Reduce stormwater and sanitary sources of bacteria to meet water contact standards during dry weather. • Maintain water elevation of existing 100 year floodplain. • Meet pollutant reduction targets for new development and redevelopment.
Special Watershed Analyses:	• Bacteria source surveys. • Watershed stormwater quantity modeling. • Floodplain studies to identify flood-prone areas. • Stormwater pollutant load estimates (e.g. Simple Method, Schueler 1987). • Surveys of resident attitudes.
Indicators of Success:	• Favorable trends in designated water quality parameters. • Positive change in public awareness /attitudes. • Decreases in level of trash and debris in stream.
Unique Stakeholders and Institutions:	Park authorities, Greenway advocates, Large industrial and commercial landowners.
Key Issues to Consider:	• Are there enough retrofit possibilities to engage in meaningful restoration? • To what extent do sanitary and/or combined sewers influence water quality? • How extensively has the existing stream channel been modified in the past?

Subwatershed Plan Criteria: Non-Supporting Stream

	• No impervious cover cap. • Encourage infill and redevelopment. • Revitalize existing neighborhoods. • Advocate development of “brownfields” sites.
	• Retain/ protect public recreation areas, existing forests, floodplain, road crossings and culverts. • Acquire land or obtain conservation easements of remaining unique habitat areas (wetlands, forests, springs, etc.).
	• Manage the buffer as a greenway for recreation and flood protection. • Riparian management of publicly owned land. • Prevent encroachment/fill in 100 year floodplain. • Control non-native species in the buffer.
	• Maximize removal for designated pollutant(s) of concern. • Design to prevent increased flooding from new development. • Provide floodproofing for existing structures already affected by flooding.
	• Identify and correct illicit connections. • Manage stormwater “hotspots”. • Repair sanitary sewer defects to avoid overflows.
	• Plan demonstration projects for watershed education. • Emphasize pet management. • Encourage homeowner education. • Provide public access points to the stream. • Foster citizen monitoring, stream cleanups (litter), street sweeping.
	• Pollution prevention. • Outfall survey. • Floodplain management (floodproofing, insurance, and acquisition).