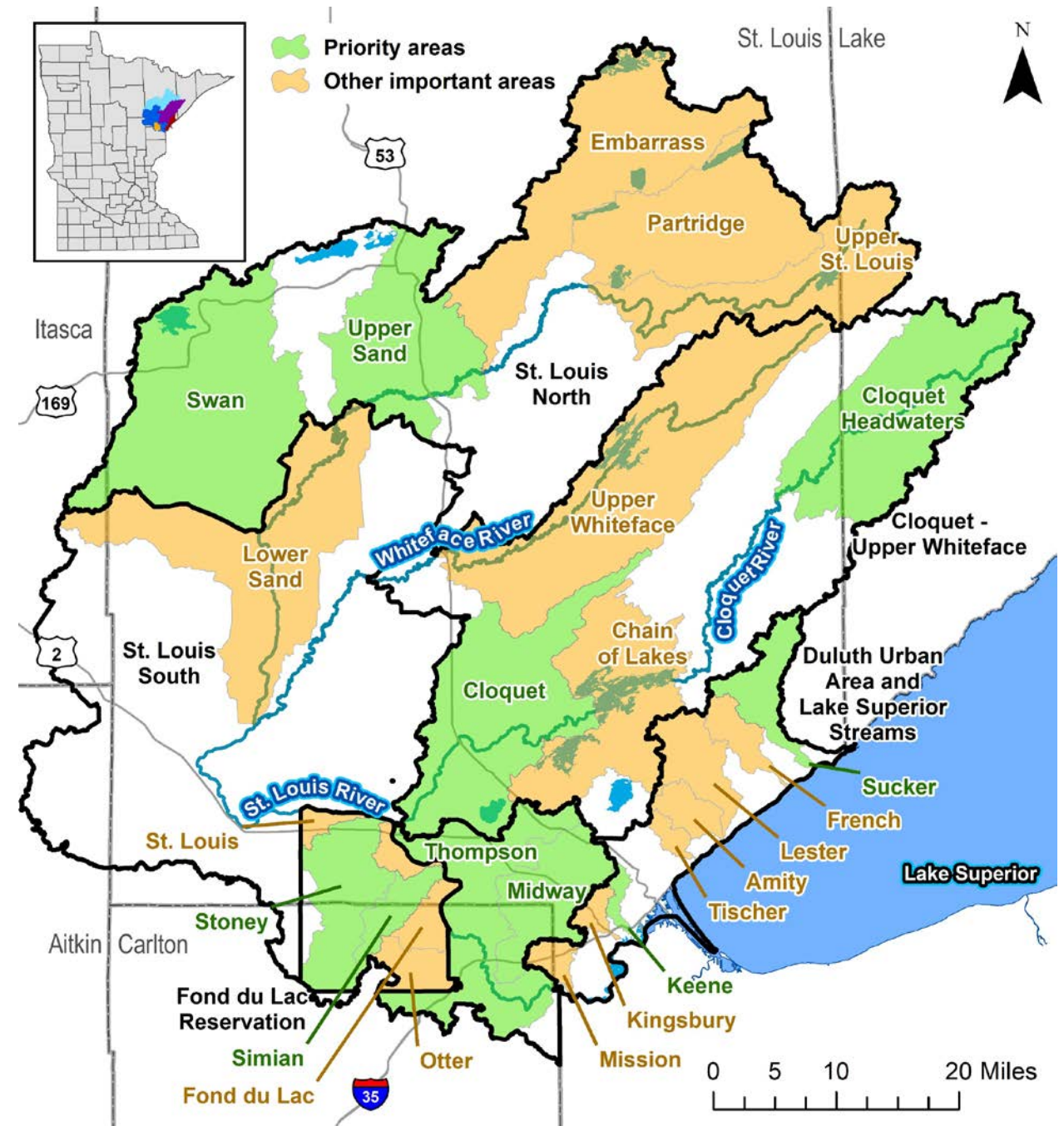


# Priority Areas

- Areas indicated in green will be the priority for Watershed Based Implementation Funding for the plan
- These areas can be revisited during the 5-year plan update if needed



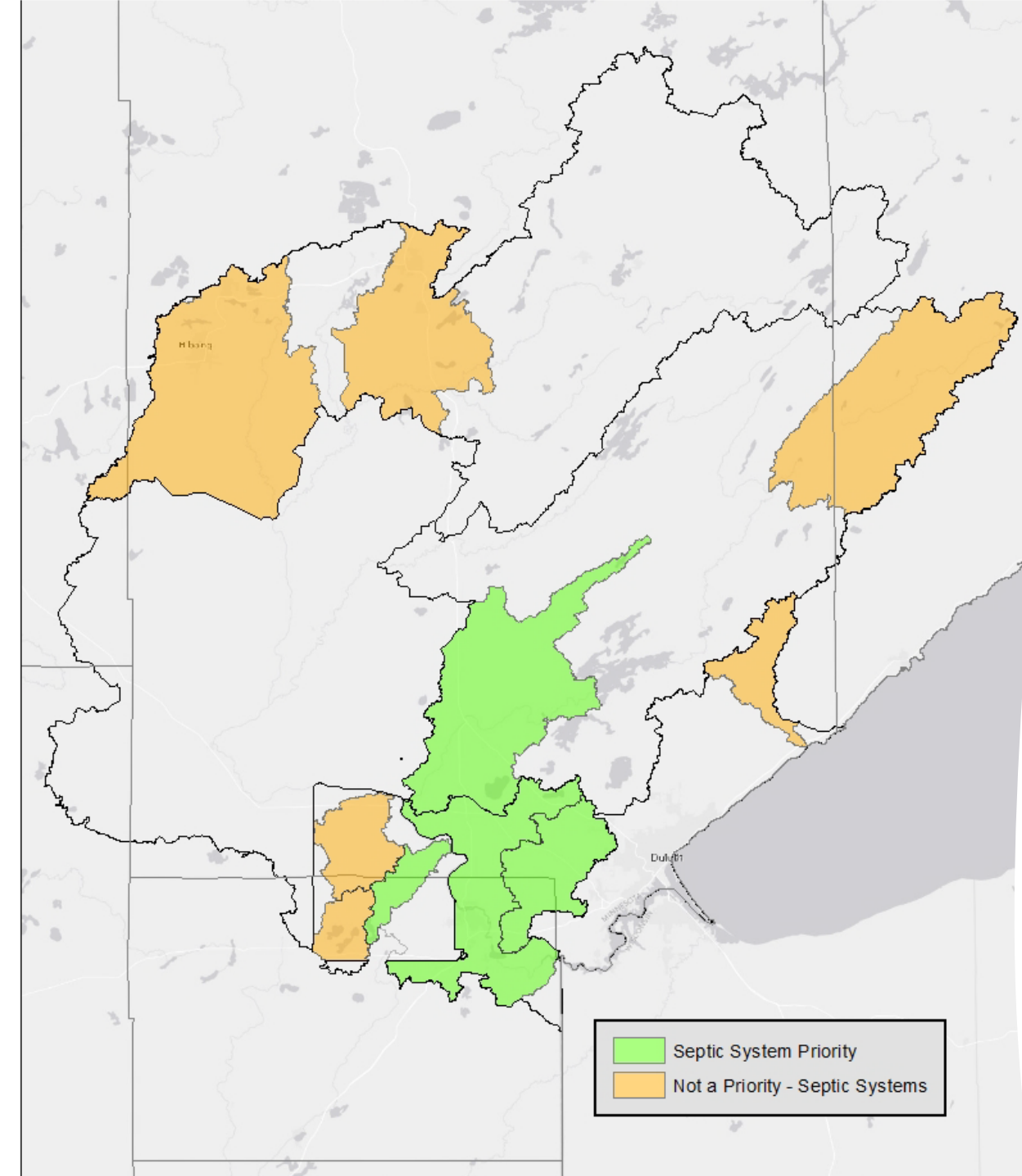
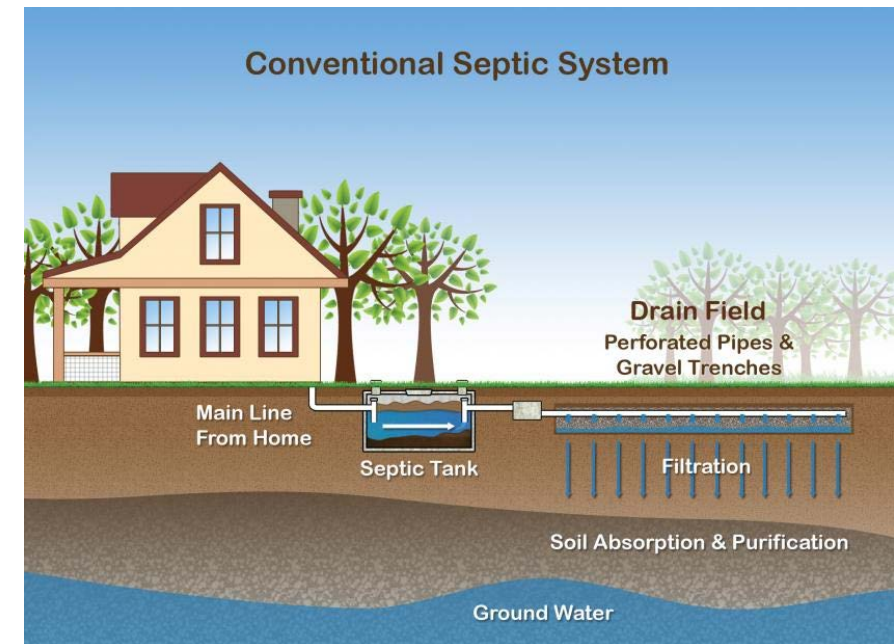
# Priority Issues

The following list of issues will be the priority for Watershed Based Implementation Funding in the areas indicated in green

These issues can be revisited during the 5-year plan update if needed

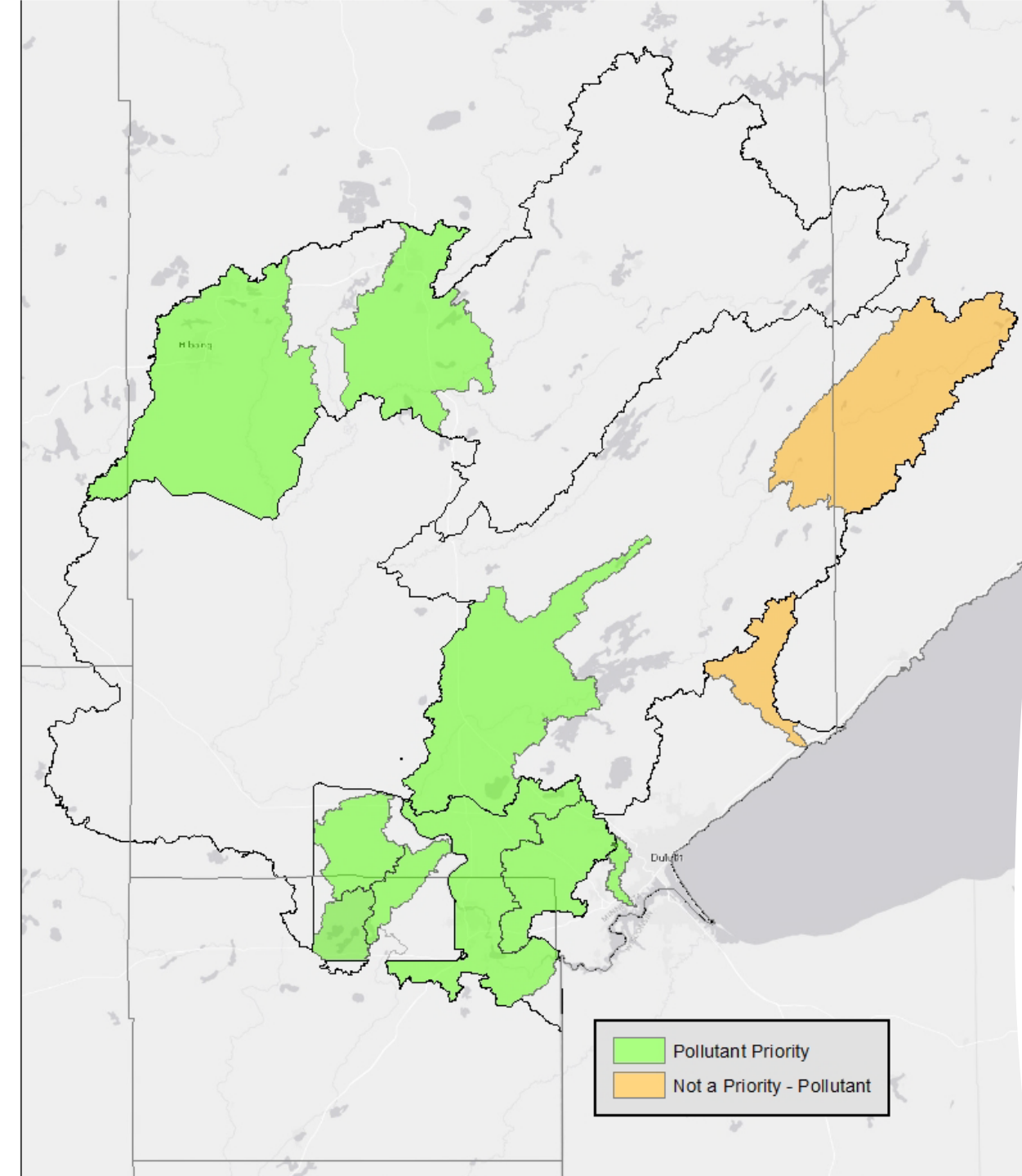
# Surface Water Quality

- Failing septic systems can contaminate groundwater, surface waters and localized drinking water, leading to imminent threats to public health.



# Surface Water Quality

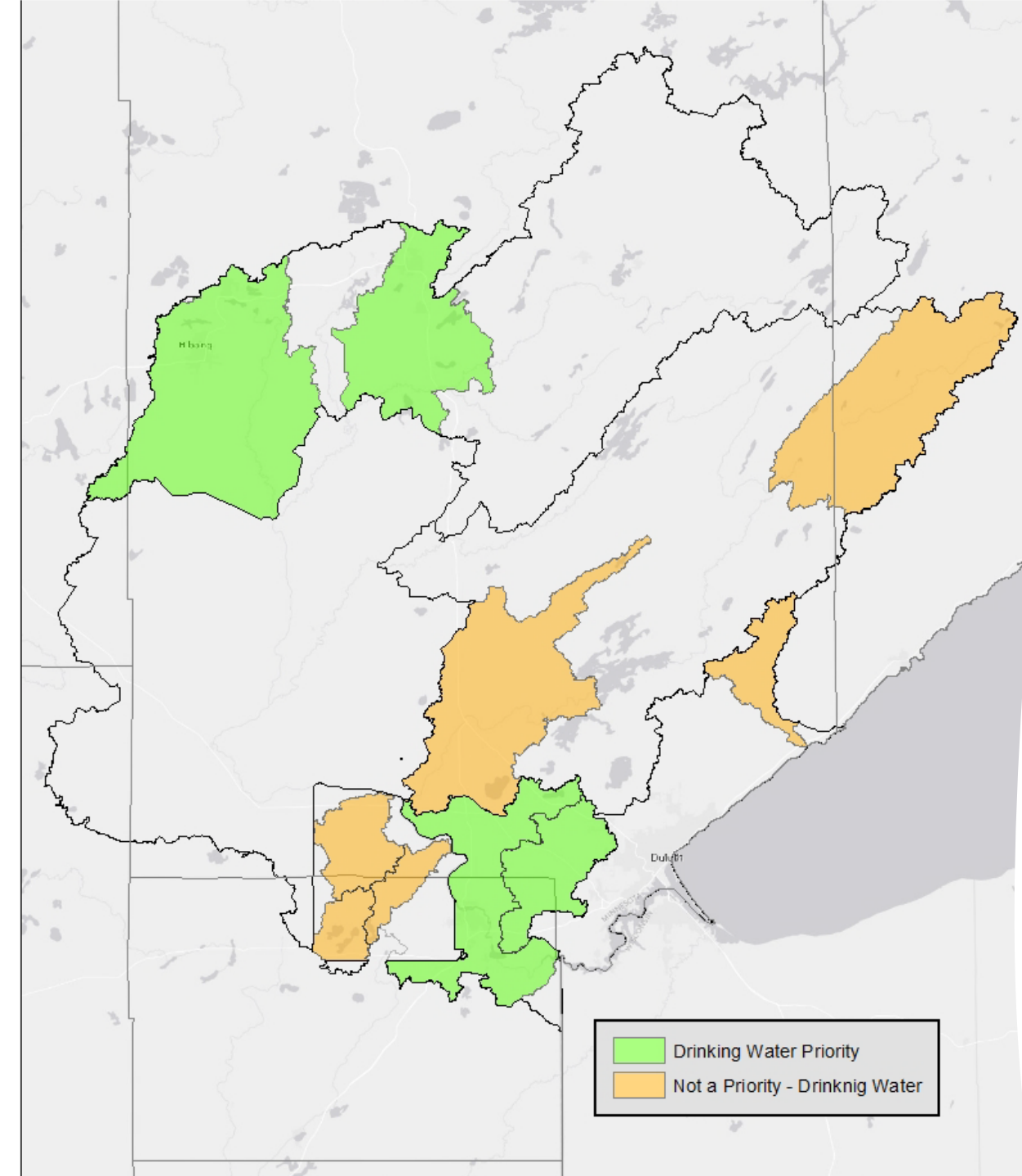
- Pollutants (e.g., nutrients, bacteria, sediment, chloride, mercury, etc.) are a source of degradation leading to the impairment of aquatic life, aquatic consumption, and aquatic recreation uses.





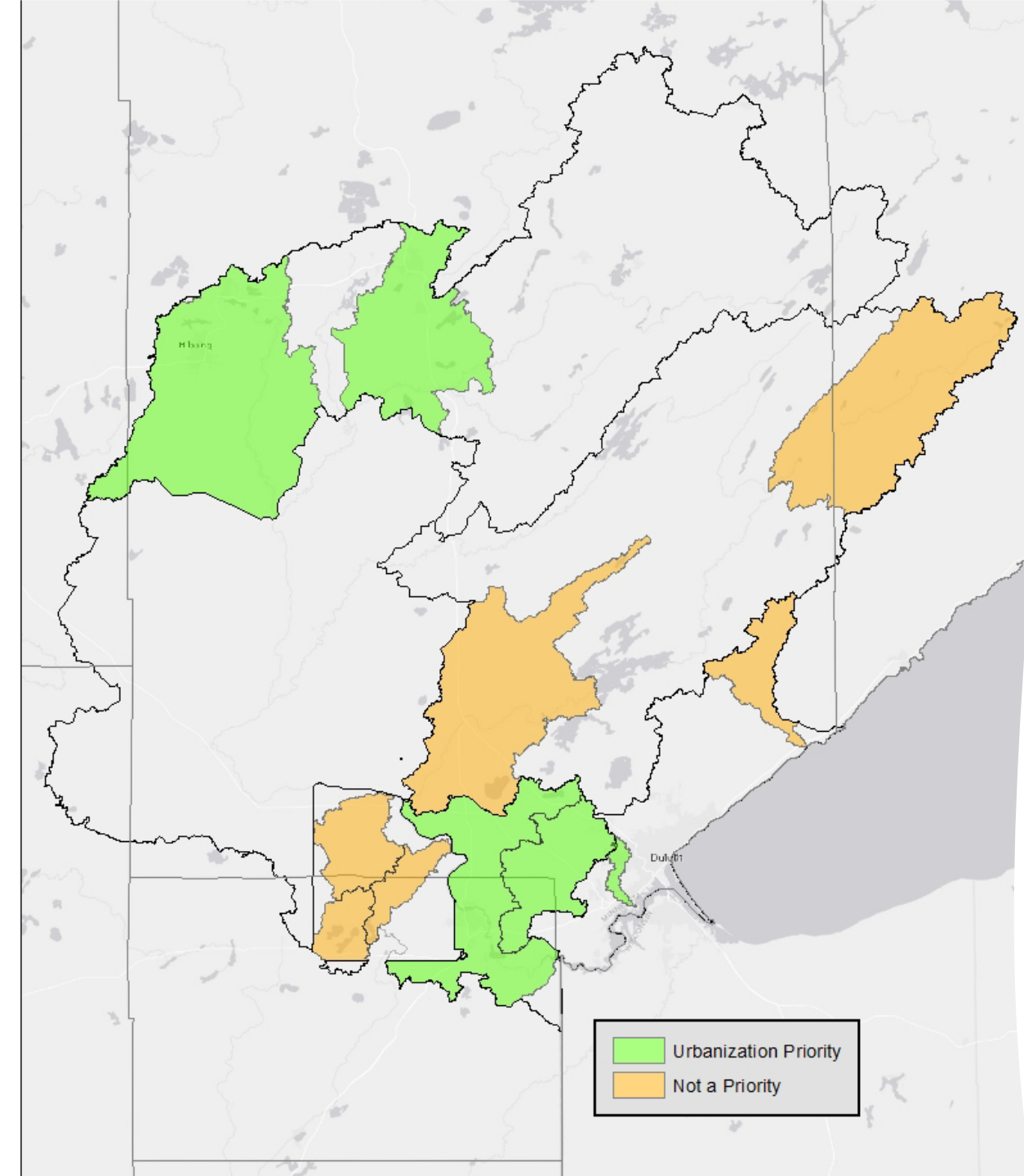
# Drinking Water

- Drinking water quality and quantity from surface water and groundwater sources is threatened by land use activities and water appropriations.



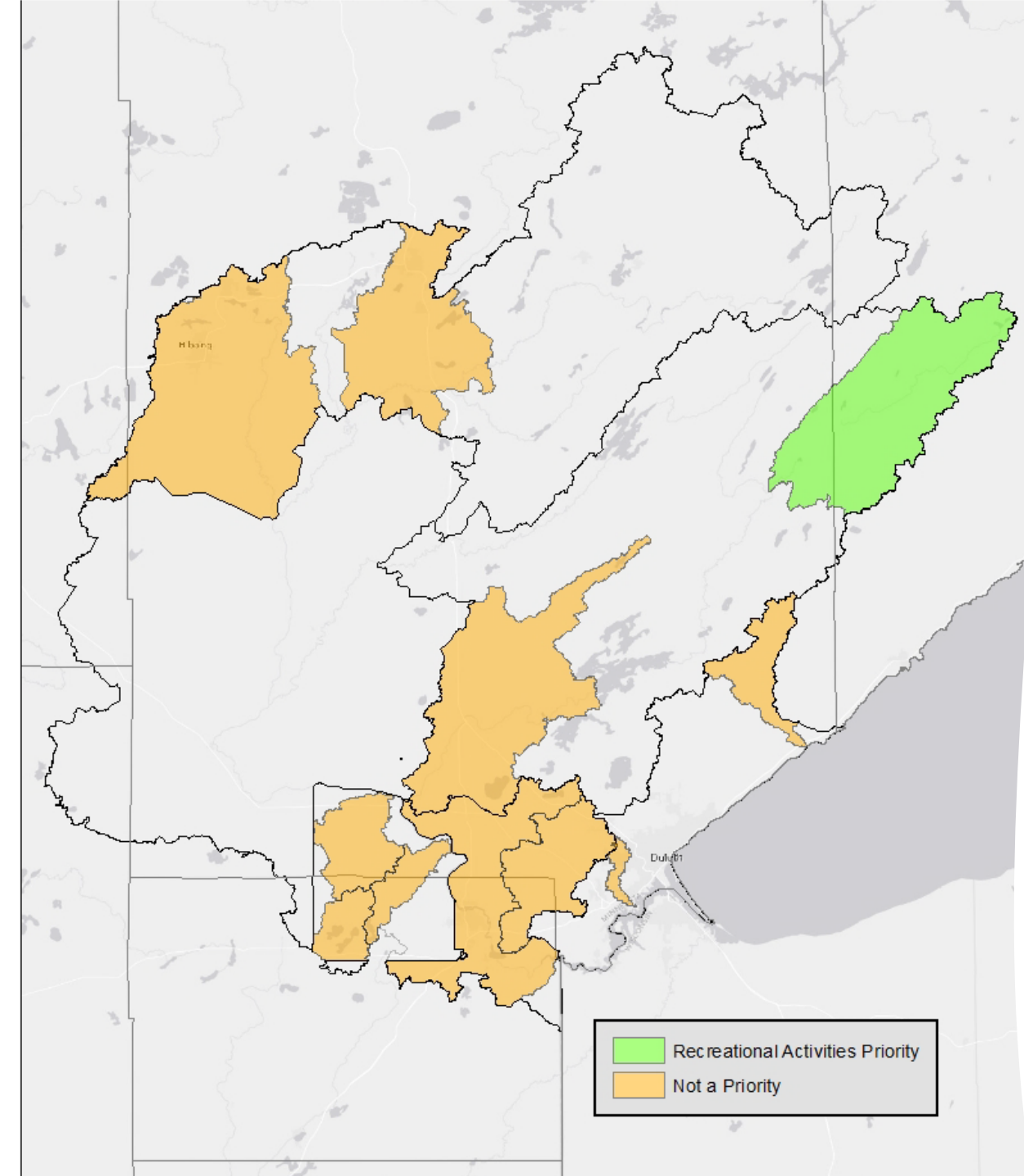
# Land Use

- Urbanization, development, and road expansion can impact watershed health and increase nutrient and other pollutant loadings when stormwater is not effectively managed.



# Land Use

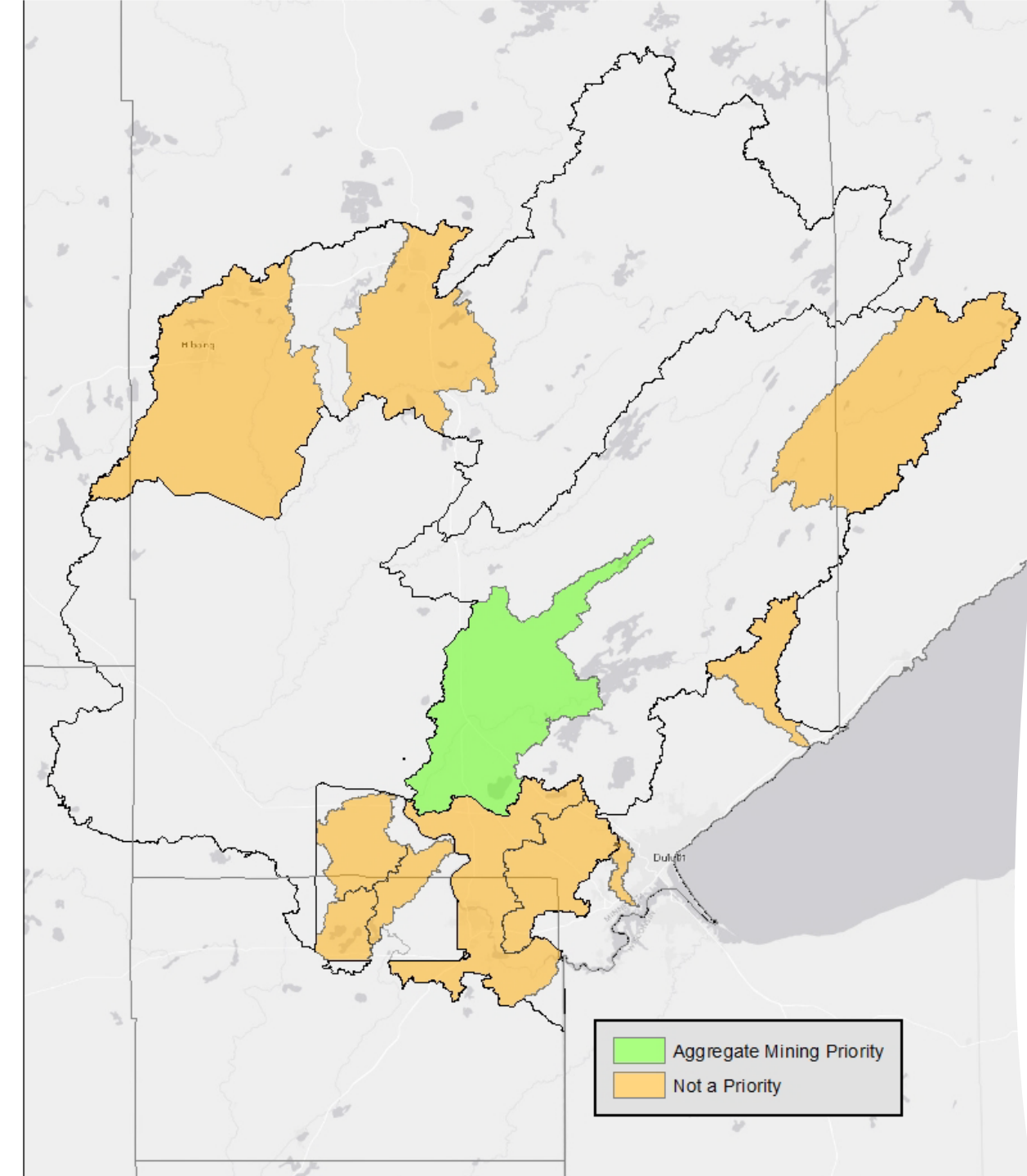
- Water- and land-based recreational activities can impact the quality of lakes and streams, stress wildlife, degrade habitats, and lead to conflict between different uses.





# Land Use

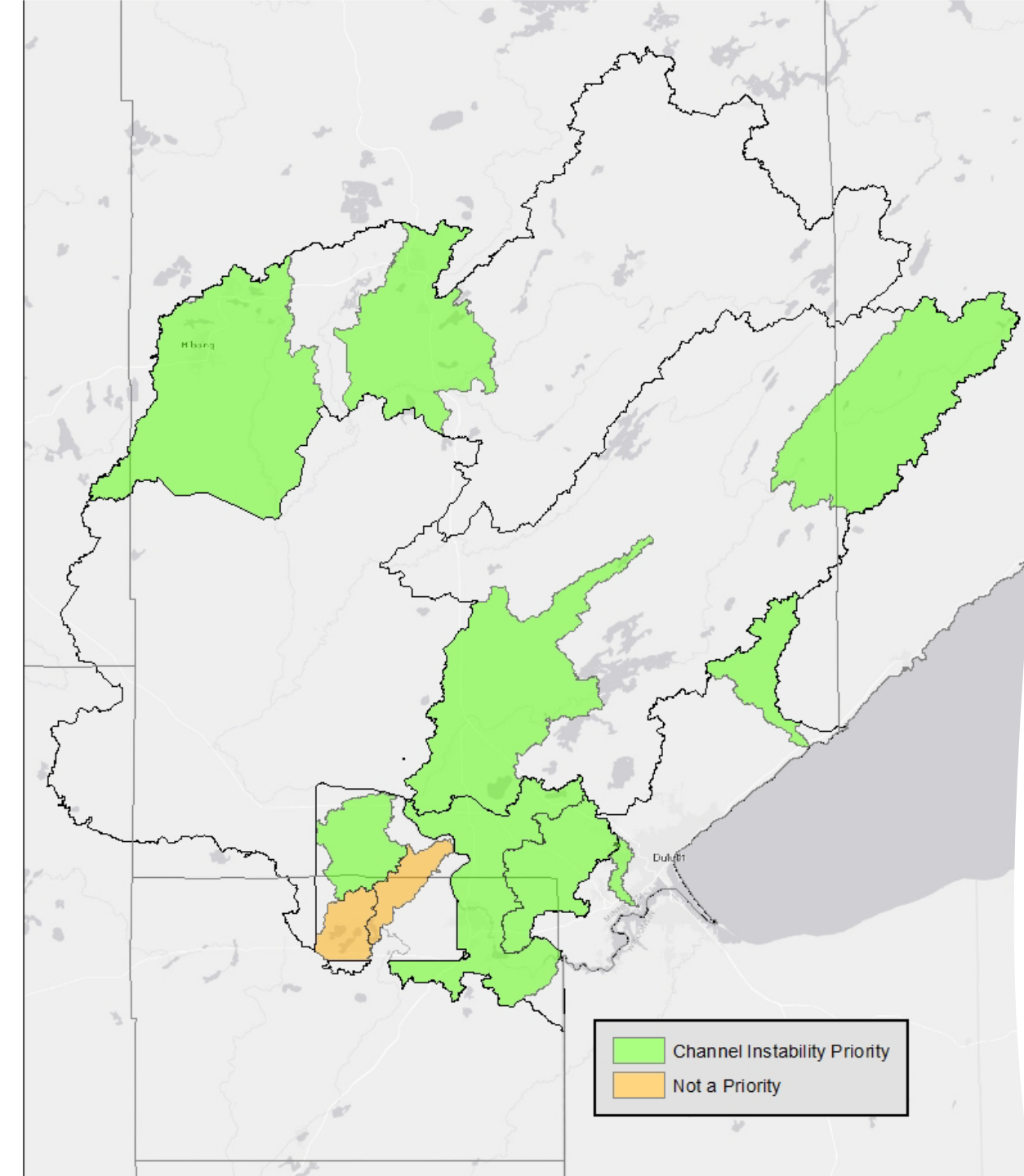
- Aggregate mining can alter natural hydrology, impacting baseflows for nearby streams and local and regional aquifers.





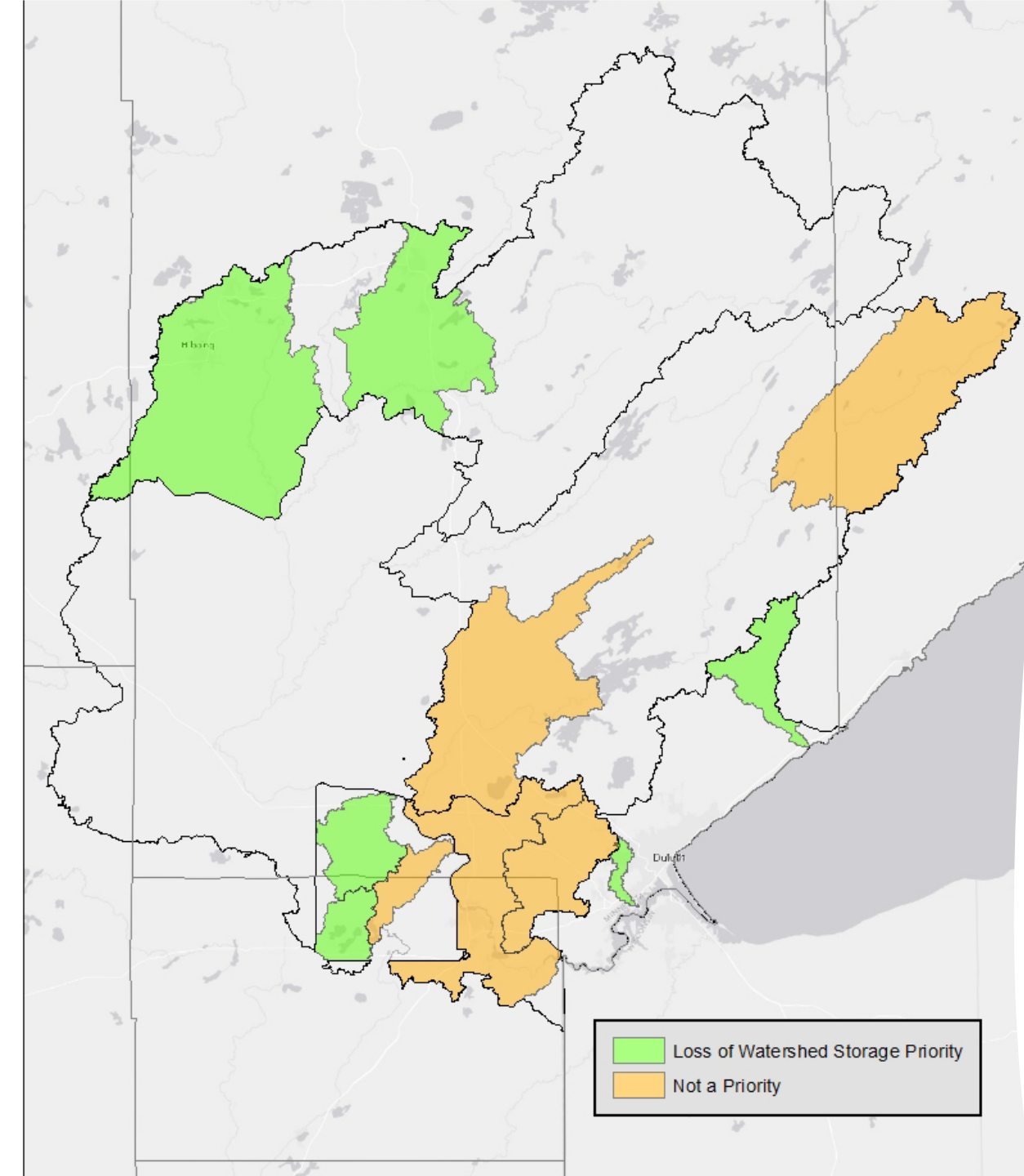
# Altered Hydrology

- Channel instability, excess sedimentation, and disruption of natural sediment transport and flow are present throughout the Planning Area.



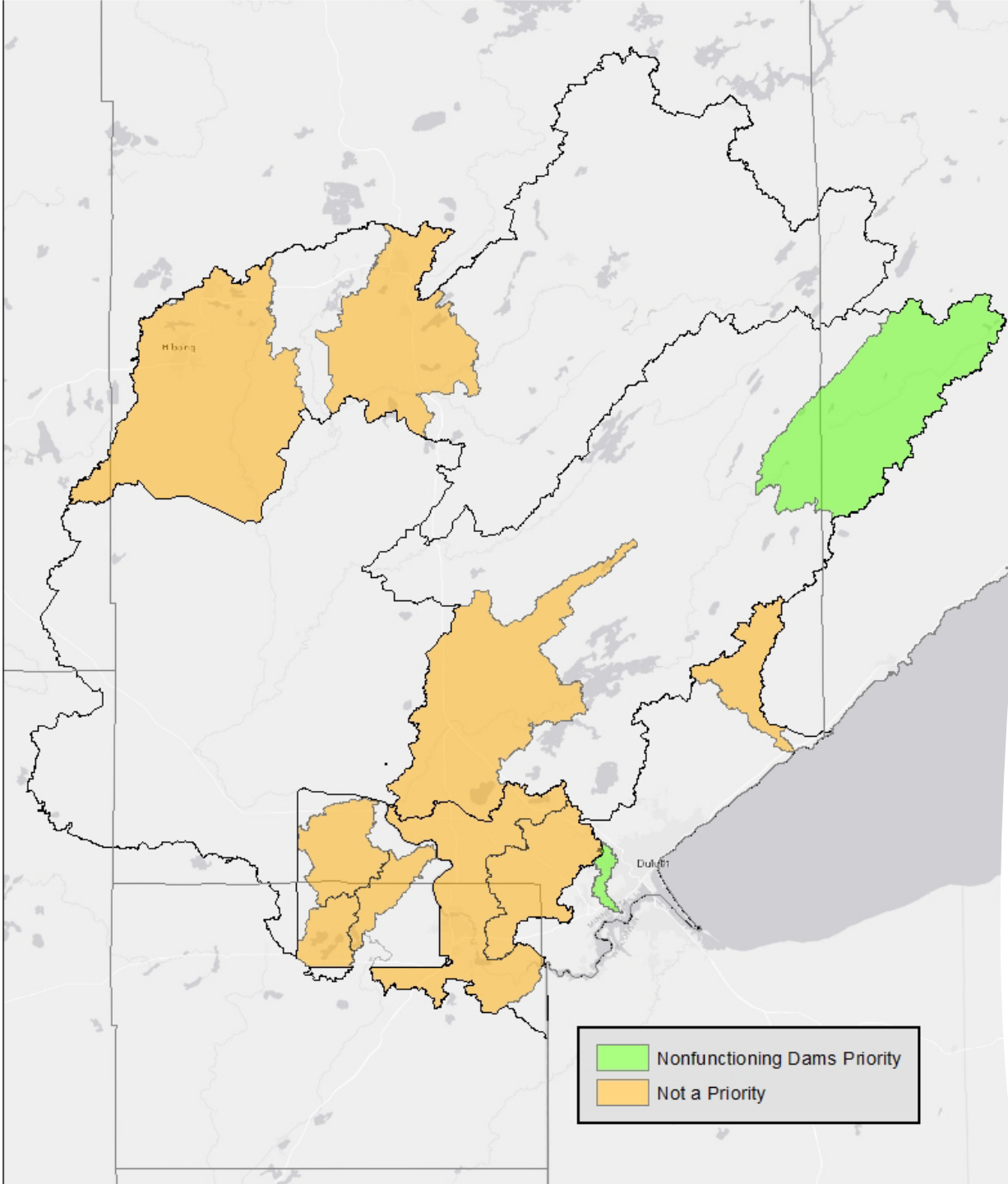
# Altered Hydrology

- Loss of water storage, altered flows, and changes in watershed boundaries are the result of land development, drainage, and legacy mining that alter natural hydrologic processes.



# Altered Hydrology

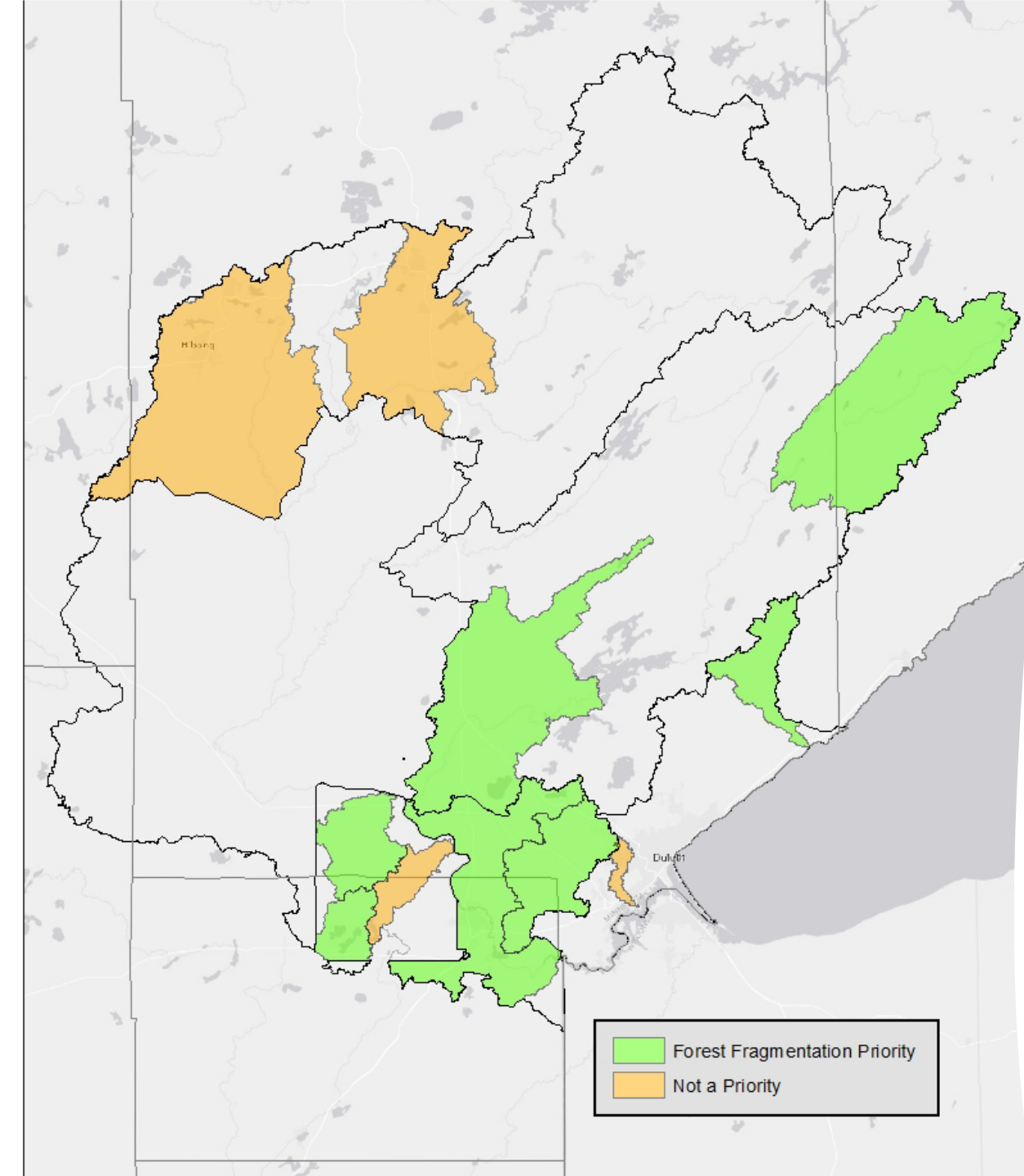
- Obsolete and nonfunctioning dams alter natural hydrology, impede fish passage and aquatic organism movement, and affect stream temperature.





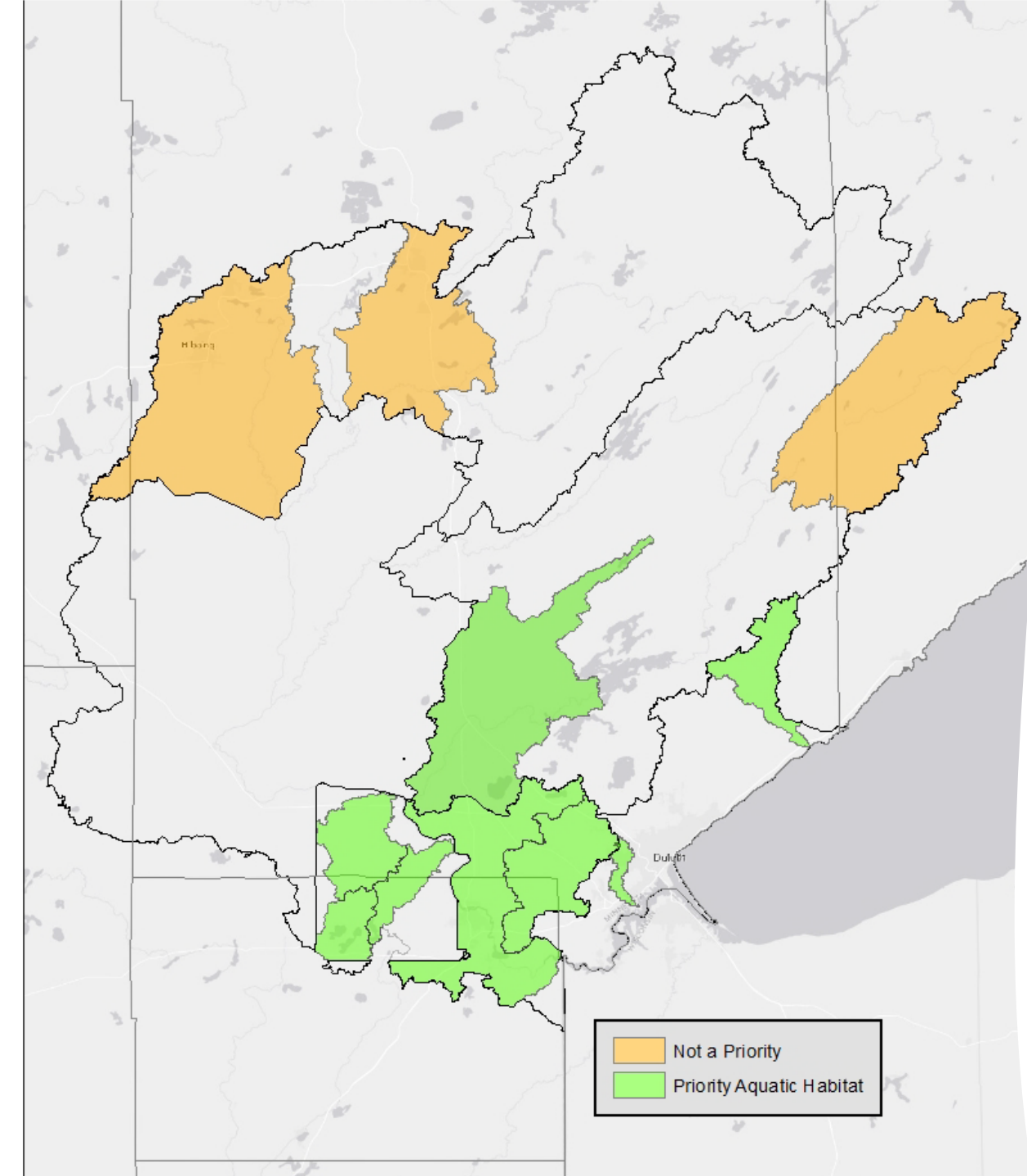
# Habitat

- Forest fragmentation and loss can affect ecological community processes, community resilience and adaptive capacity, habitat connectivity and quality, species migration capacity, and surface water and groundwater quality.



# Habitat

- Aquatic, riparian, and shoreland habitats are impacted by land use changes, pollution, climate change and altered flows which can lead to degraded resources, incisement and floodplain disconnection, impeded fish passage, and fragmentation.



# Habitat

- Aquatic and terrestrial invasive species pose a threat to individual habitats and overall biodiversity.

