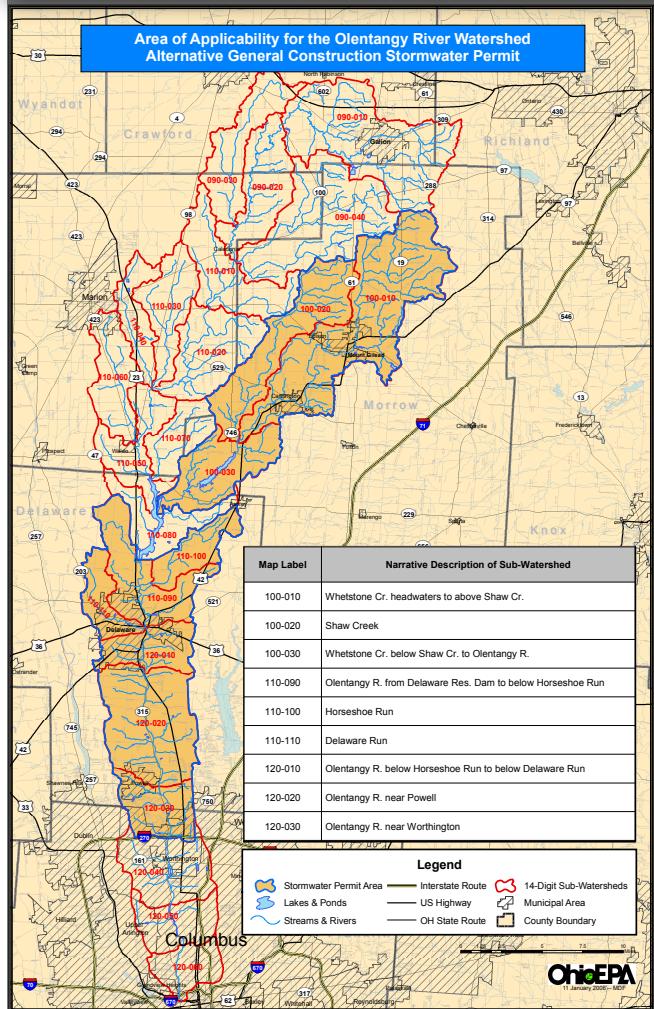


# Factsheet for Streamside Landowners in the Olentangy Permit Area



## Stream Setbacks & Mitigation\*

Stream Type	4:1*	3:1*	2:1*
<b>Mainstem</b>	first 30 feet	from 30 to 100 feet	100 yr floodplain
<b>Perennial</b> (flows all year)	first 30 feet	from 30 to 80 feet	100 yr floodplain or calculation
<b>Intermittent</b> (runs dry)	first 30 feet		
<b>Ephemeral</b> (only after rain)			first 30 feet

\* Mitigation must be in the same Map Label area above.

Reduced by 50% if within the same receiving stream.

Example: 4:1 requires 4 acres of mitigation for 1 acre disturbed; only 2 acres mitigation in the same stream drainage area.

## Exceptional Warm Water Habitat is Threatened

Rich aquatic life and streams naturally clean water and provide valuable services to our communities. Rapid conversion of woods and farms to developed lands are the biggest threat to this exceptional water designation in the Olentangy Watershed. Maintaining vegetated Riparian Corridors is a crucial step in maintaining the stability and function of Olentangy streamways.

## The Olentangy General Construction Permit

Since 2009, this special permit applies to new Land Developments greater than 1 acre within Whetstone Creek and portions of the Olentangy River Watershed (permit area map at left). Permit requirements include:

- Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control
- Post Construction Stormwater Quality Control
- Stream Setbacks

## Mitigation Can Fund Local Land Conservation

If development within a stream setback is unavoidable, mitigation must occur. Willing stream-side landowners can negotiate a lump-sum payment from a developer to permanently conserve their streamside land. Eligible lands are unrestricted (no utility easements, not enrolled in other conservation program).

## Keep Ownership and Permanently Protect Land

A Conservation Easement or an Environmental Covenant are legal mechanisms for landowners who wish to permanently protect their riparian land from development. Permanent protection is required to receive mitigation funds from a developer.

- Land use within the easement area is restricted to protect water quality.
- Landowner continues to own the land
- Land can be sold or passed on to future generations
- Public access is not granted
- Protection is perpetual...the conservation agreement stays with the land title.
- Federal estate tax benefits may apply

## Find Out More

Go to [www.dcrpc.org](http://www.dcrpc.org) to see maps of setbacks and technical information for local jurisdictions and landowners.

