

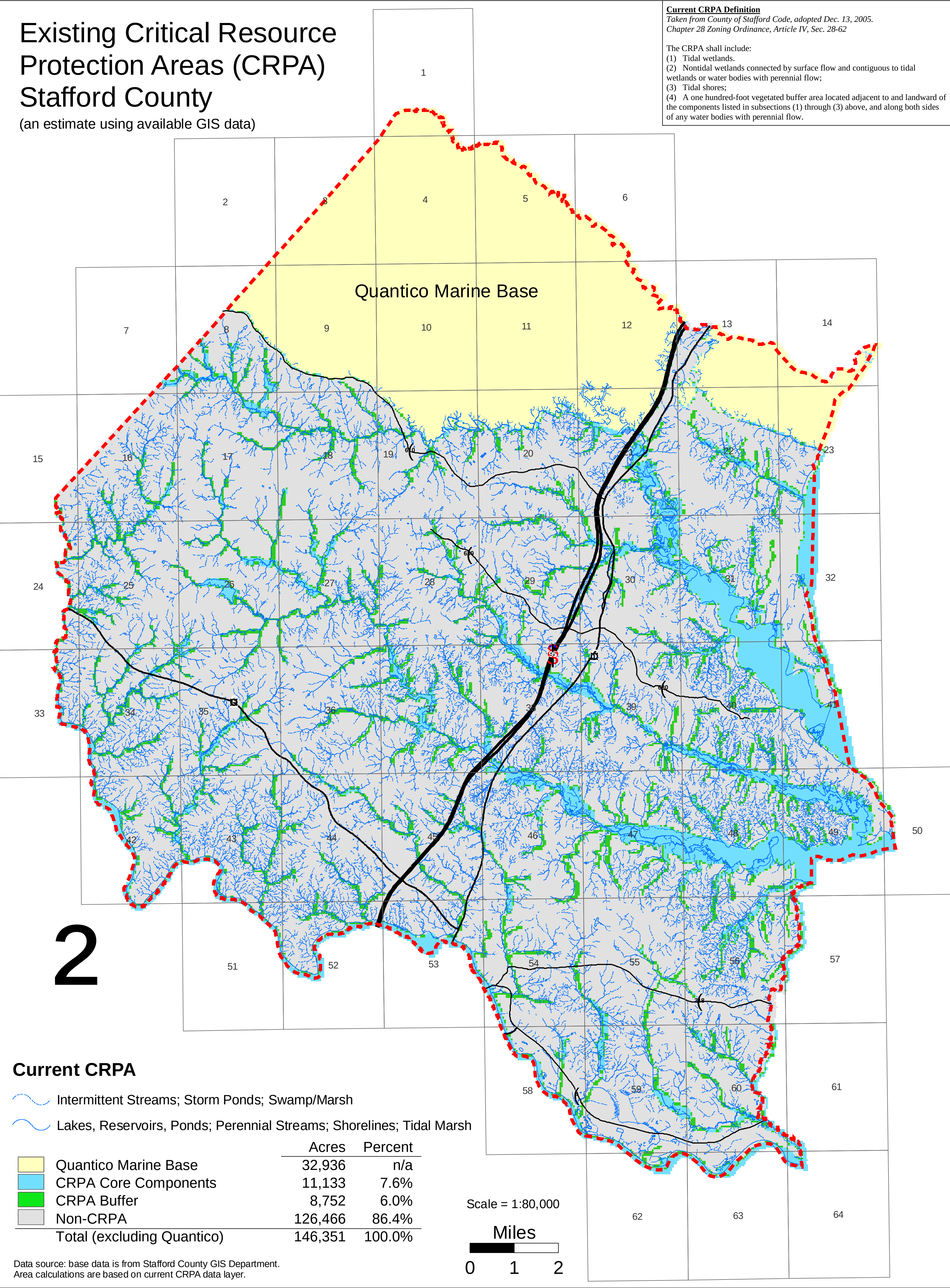
Existing Critical Resource Protection Areas (CRPA) Stafford County

(an estimate using available GIS data)

Current CRPA Definition
Taken from County of Stafford Code, adopted Dec. 13, 2005.
Chapter 28 Zoning Ordinance, Article IV, Sec. 28-62

The CRPA shall include:

- (1) Tidal wetlands.
- (2) Nontidal wetlands connected by surface flow and contiguous to tidal wetlands or water bodies with perennial flow;
- (3) Tidal shores;
- (4) A one hundred-foot vegetated buffer area located adjacent to and landward of the components listed in subsections (1) through (3) above, and along both sides of any water bodies with perennial flow.



Proposed Water Resource Protection Overlay District (WRPOD) Stafford County

(an estimate using available GIS data)

Proposed CRPA Definition
Paraphrased from Proposed Ordinance 006-15, Draft 4

The CRPA shall include:

- (1) Tidal wetlands.
- (2) Nontidal wetlands connected by surface flow and contiguous to tidal wetlands or water bodies with perennial flow;
- (3) Tidal shores;
- (4) A one hundred-foot vegetated buffer area located adjacent to and landward of the components listed in subsections (1) through (3) above, and along both sides of any water bodies with perennial flow.
- (5) A one hundred-foot buffer for land adjacent to and landward of intermittent streams.
- (6) Highly erodible soils and critical slopes greater than 25% where contiguous to perennial and intermittent streams, and tidal water bodies.
- (7) The buffer from subsections (4) and (5) will be extended in areas containing steep slopes between 10% and 25%, where contiguous to perennial and intermittent streams and tidal water bodies, based on the percent slope as follows:

Percent Slope:	Width of Buffer:
10-12%	Add 10' to CRPA
13-15%	Add 20' to CRPA
16-18%	Add 30' to CRPA
19-21%	Add 40' to CRPA
22-25%	Add 50' to CRPA

All slope values for this analysis were computed by intersecting the Stafford County soils GIS layer with the streams GIS layer. Each resulting stream segment was assigned a slope equal to the midpoint between the soil's lowest slope and highest slope from the soil description. This slope analysis method was used in lieu of a topographic model to allow a "ball park" estimate to be created in a reasonable amount of time.

