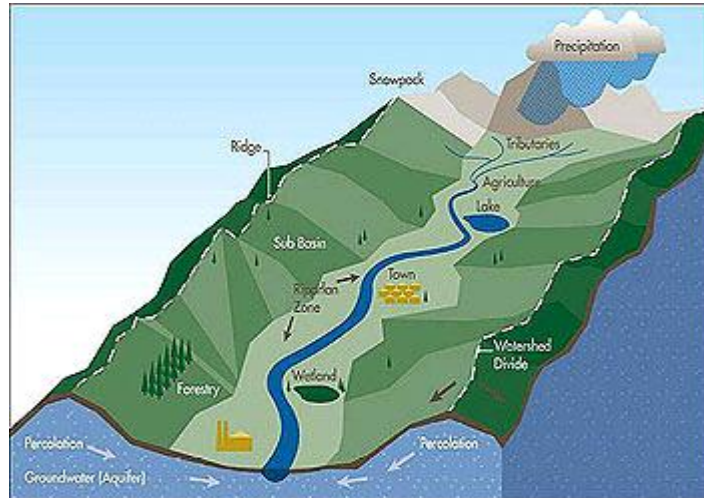


## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Introduction to Watersheds

A watershed is an area of land that drains all of its water to a specific lake or river. As rainwater and melting snow run downhill, they carry sediment and other materials into our streams, lakes, wetlands and groundwater.

The boundary of a watershed is defined by the watershed divide, which is the ridge of highest elevation surrounding a given stream or network of streams. A drop of rainwater falling outside of this boundary will enter a different watershed and will flow to a different body of water.



**Figure 1.1 Diagram of a watershed**

Streams and rivers may flow through many different types of land use in their paths to the ocean. In the above illustration from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, water flows from agricultural lands to residential areas to industrial zones as it moves downstream. Each land use presents unique impacts and challenges on water quality.



**Figure 1.2 The Chesapeake Bay watershed**

The size of a watershed can be subjective; it depends on the scale that is being considered.

The image to the left depicts the extent of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, "the big picture" that is linked to our local concerns. This watershed covers 64,000 square miles and crosses into six states: New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

One of the watersheds that comprise the Chesapeake Bay watershed is the Potomac River watershed. Fairfax County, as shown on the map, occupies approximately 400 square miles of the Potomac River watershed. This area contains 30 smaller watersheds. Think of watersheds as being "nested" within each successively larger one.

Each watershed in Fairfax County was subdivided to facilitate data management and to promote local

awareness of the streams. Watersheds were divided into Watershed Management Areas (WMAs) approximately four square miles in size. WMAs are usually named for the local major tributary. These areas are further divided into subwatersheds, ranging in size from 100 to 300 acres. Subwatersheds represent the smallest modeling unit for watershed planning.

Beginning in the early 1940's, Fairfax County shifted from an agricultural community to an urbanized one whose population exceeds that of several states. While the County continued to develop, the condition of streams and aquatic life declined. In 1999, a Stream Protection Strategy (SPS) was initiated to monitor stream health and establish a baseline of countywide stream conditions. The results of the baseline monitoring effort indicated that only 25 percent of the County's streams were in good to excellent biological health. Stream condition is determined using an Index of Biological Integrity (IBI) that evaluates ecological health based on the community structure of bottom-dwelling aquatic invertebrates.

The baseline study found that roughly 75 percent of streams within the County had areas negatively impacted by impervious conditions within their watersheds. Due to increasing urbanization prior to implementation of modern stormwater controls, impervious land area rapidly increased, contributing to the degradation of the streams.

## **1.2 Introduction to Watershed Planning**

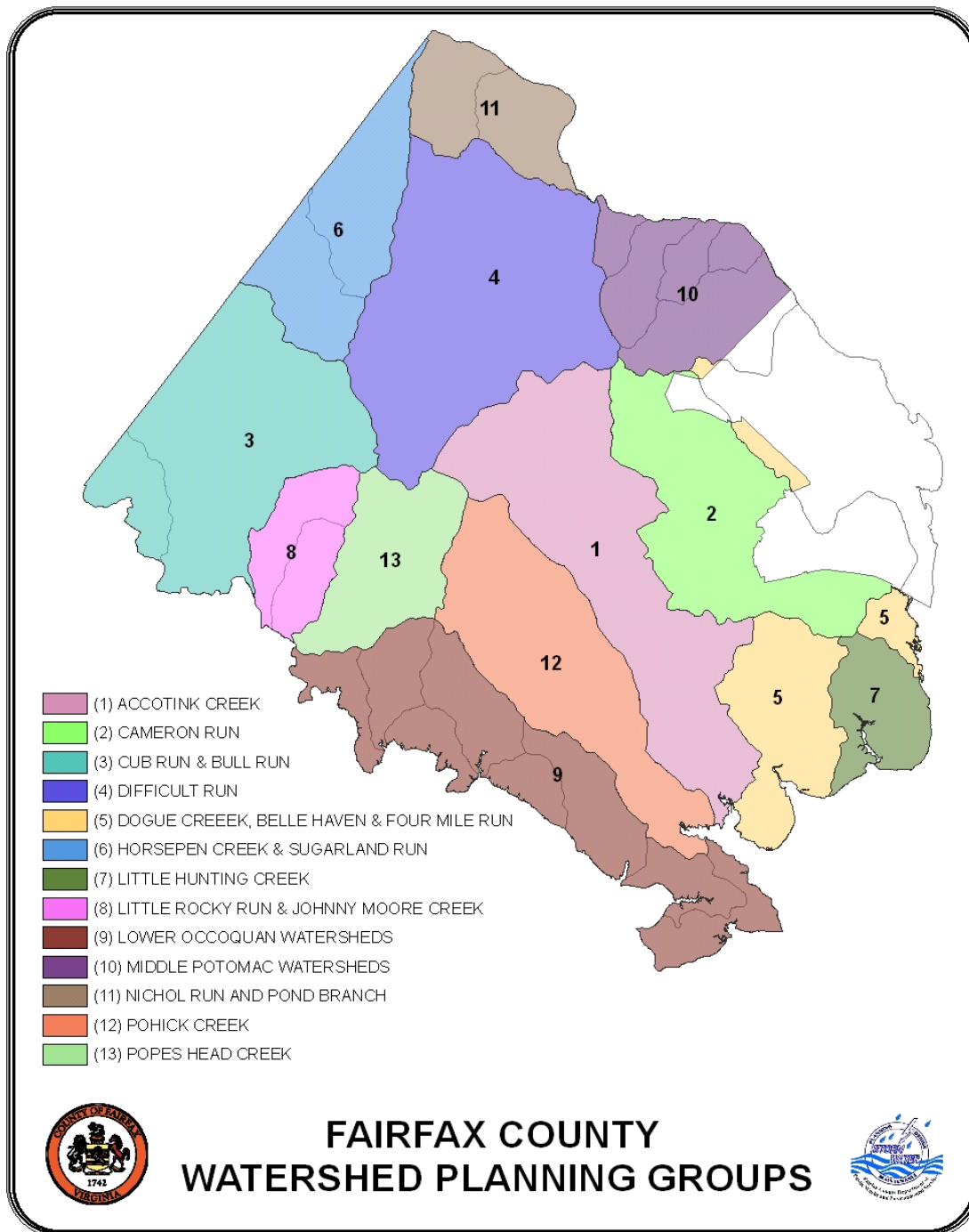
The County's comprehensive stormwater management program is currently undergoing a transformation that addresses watershed health using a holistic approach. The mission for the stormwater program is dictated by the need to preserve and restore the natural environment and aquatic resources, which is consistent with the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors' Environmental Agenda adopted in June 2004. The County must also comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws and mandates. These include County ordinances and policies, Virginia's Chesapeake Bay Initiatives and the federal Clean Water Act. Under the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) the County has an individual Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit. This permit requires the creation of watershed management plans to facilitate compliance with the Clean Water Act. In addition, the County is doing its part to fulfill Virginia's commitment to the Chesapeake Bay 2000 Agreement to restore the ecological health of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Fairfax County's first set of watershed plans were completed in the 1970s. Land use has changed significantly since that time. Additionally, there have been many advances in technology and development in the field of stormwater management which have resulted in updates to stormwater policies and regulations. New plans were needed to reflect these changes and to plan for a future in which Fairfax County recognizes that there is a direct link between the vitality of ecological resources and the quality of life for our citizens.

The current watershed plans provide more targeted strategies for addressing stream health given current and future land uses and evolving regulations. These plans are one of several tools that enable the County to address program requirements and to improve and maintain watershed health. Each watershed plan includes a prioritized 25-year list of proposed capital improvement projects in addition to non-structural programs and projects. These projects and programs may

lead to new and/or revised ordinances, public facilities manual requirements and policies. The plans promote the use of new and innovative practices in stormwater management such as Low Impact Development (LID) techniques and stream restoration using natural channel design. To maximize the effectiveness of these plans, community engagement and involvement from diverse interests were emphasized during the development process.

Watershed management plans were developed by grouping the County's 30 watersheds into 13 planning units (Figure 1.3). Watershed planning began in 2003. By 2007, roughly 50 percent of the County land area had completed watershed plans. This plan is part of the second group of watershed plans, which was initiated in 2007 for the remaining land area.



**Figure 1.3 Watershed planning groups in Fairfax County**

In general, the watershed management planning process consists of the following steps:

1. Review and synthesis of previous studies and data compilation
2. Public involvement to gain input, provide education and build community support
3. Evaluation of current watershed conditions and projection of stormwater runoff from present and ultimate development conditions
4. Development of non-structural and structural watershed improvement projects
5. Development of preliminary cost estimates, cost/benefit analysis and prioritization of capital projects
6. Adoption of the final watershed management plan by the Board of Supervisors

The watershed management planning process has been supported by the Board of Supervisors since its inception in 2003. In fiscal year 2006, the Board of Supervisors dedicated \$0.01 per \$100 of assessed value from the County's real estate tax revenue towards the overall stormwater management program. This supported the ongoing development and implementation of watershed plans and eventually evolved into the adoption of a stormwater service district starting in fiscal year 2010. The Board recently approved increasing the dedicated amount to a penny and a half for fiscal year 2011.

The following provisions address the funding and implementation of projects and programs in Fairfax County watershed plans. These provisions as recommended by the Board were developed for the Popes Head Creek Watershed Management Plan in February 2006 and have been applied to the Sugarland Run and Horsepen Creek Watershed Management Plan:

- i. Projects and programs (both structural and non-structural) will first undergo appropriate review by County staff and the Board (please see iii below) prior to implementation. Board adoption of the Watershed Management Plan will not set into motion automatic implementation of projects, programs or initiatives that have not first been subject to sufficient scrutiny to ensure that the projects that are funded give the County the greatest environmental benefit for the cost.
- ii. Road projects not related to protection of streambeds or banks or water quality will not be funded out of the stormwater and watershed budget.
- iii. The Watershed Management Plan provides a conceptual master-list of structural capital projects and a list of potential non-structural projects for the watershed. Staff will, on a fiscal year basis, prepare and submit to the Board a detailed work plan to include a description of proposed projects and an explanation of their ranking, based on specific criteria. Criteria used to assemble this list will include, but are not limited to, cost-effectiveness as compared to alternative projects, a clear public benefit, a need to protect public or private lands from erosion or flooding, a need to meet a specific watershed or water quality goal and ability to be implemented within the same fiscal year that funding is provided. Staff also intends to track the progress of implementation and report back to the Board periodically.
- iv. Each project on the annual list of structural projects will be evaluated using basic value-engineering cost effectiveness principles before implementation and the consideration of alternative structural and non-structural means for accomplishing the

- purposes of the project will be considered before implementation. This process will ensure the County's commitment to being a fiscally responsible public entity.
- v. Obstruction removal projects on private lands will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for referral to the Zoning Administrator and/or County Attorney for action as public nuisances; and otherwise to determine appropriate cost-sharing by any parties responsible for the obstructions.

Stream restoration projects on private lands will be evaluated to determine means for cost-sharing by land owners directly responsible for degradation due to their land uses.