

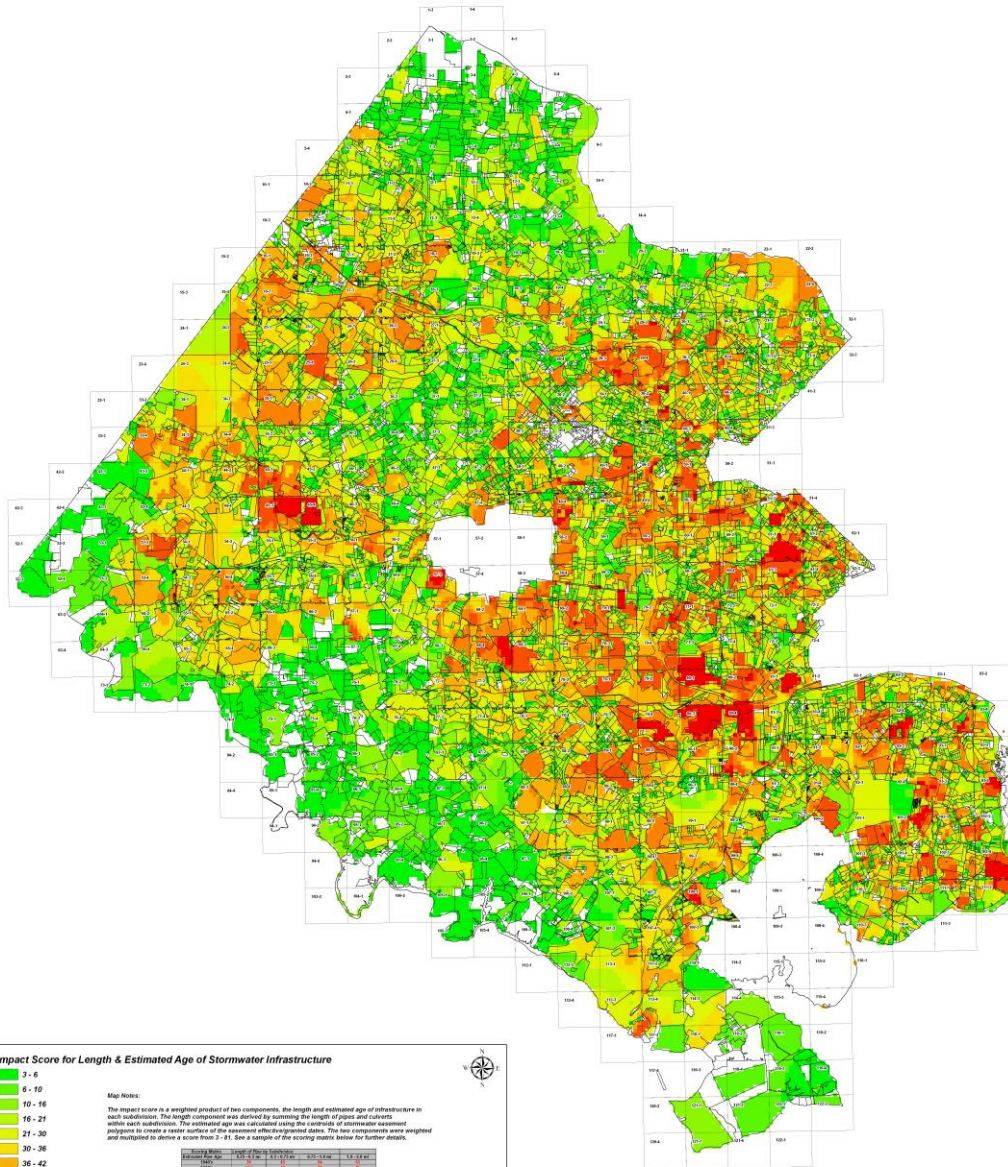
# GIS Excellence Awards 2009



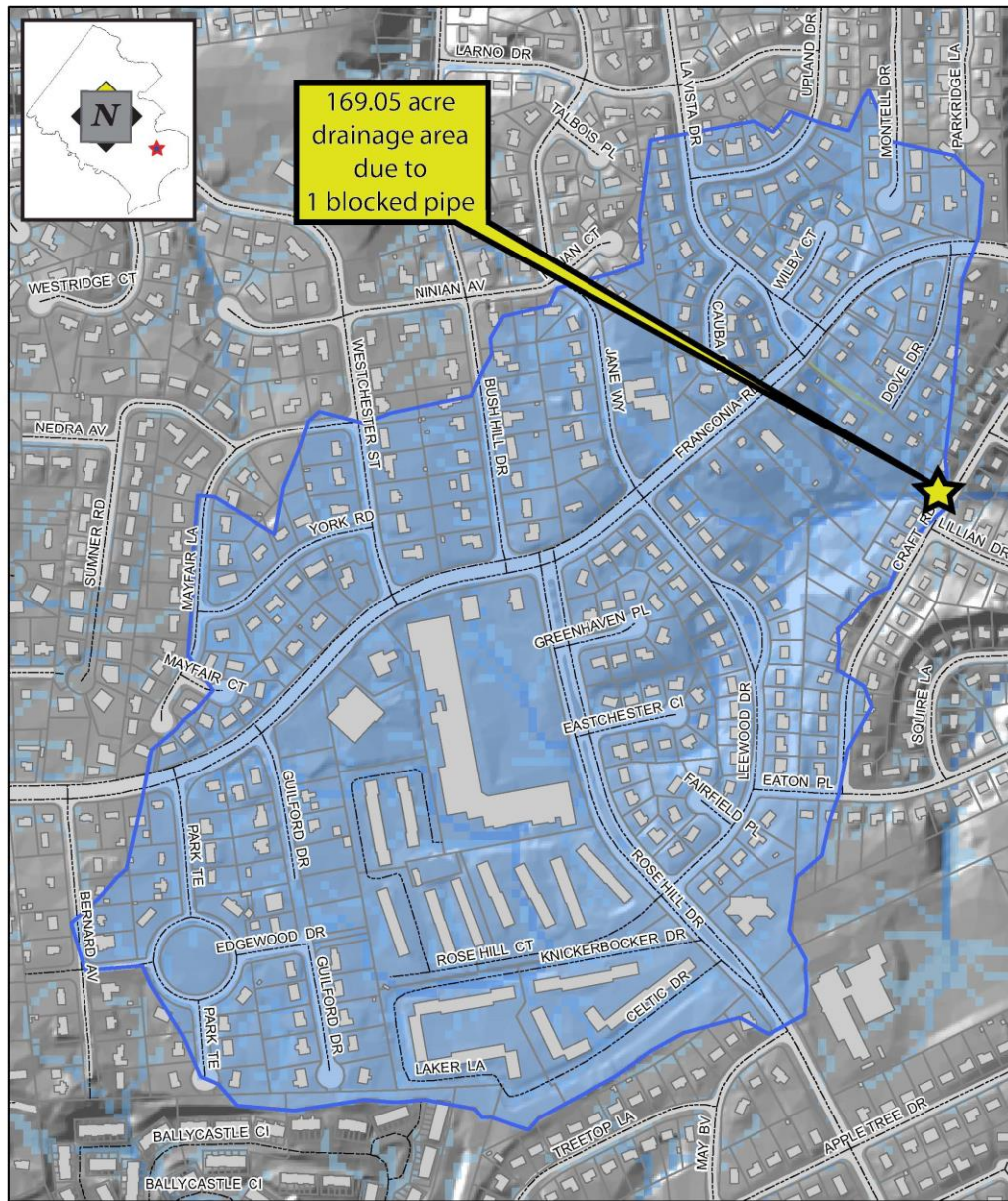
Fairfax County, Virginia



## Length and Estimated Age of Stormwater Infrastructure by Subdivision







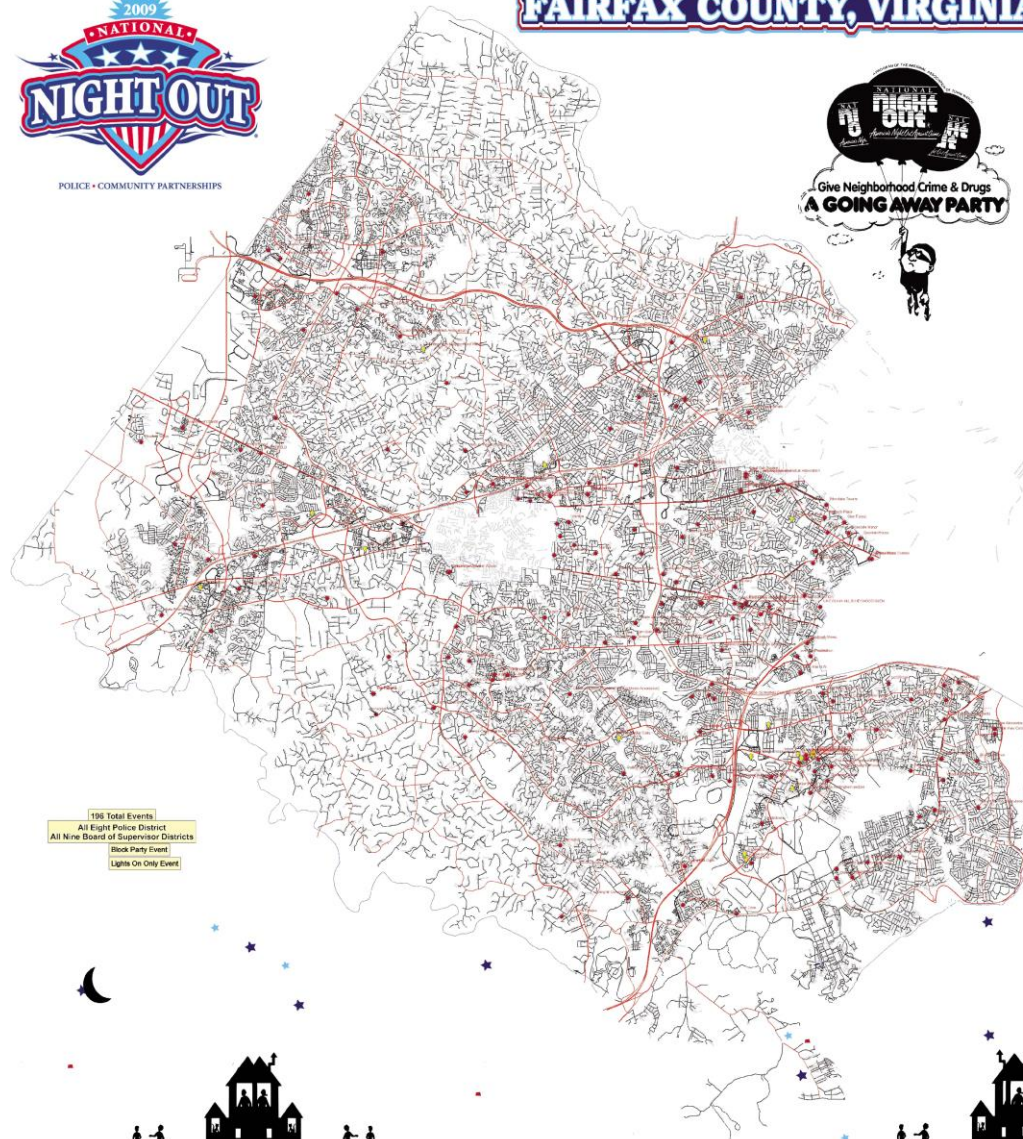
Fairfax County  
Department of Public Works and Environmental Services  
Maintenance and Stormwater Management Division  
6008 Craft Road





POLICE • COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

# FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA



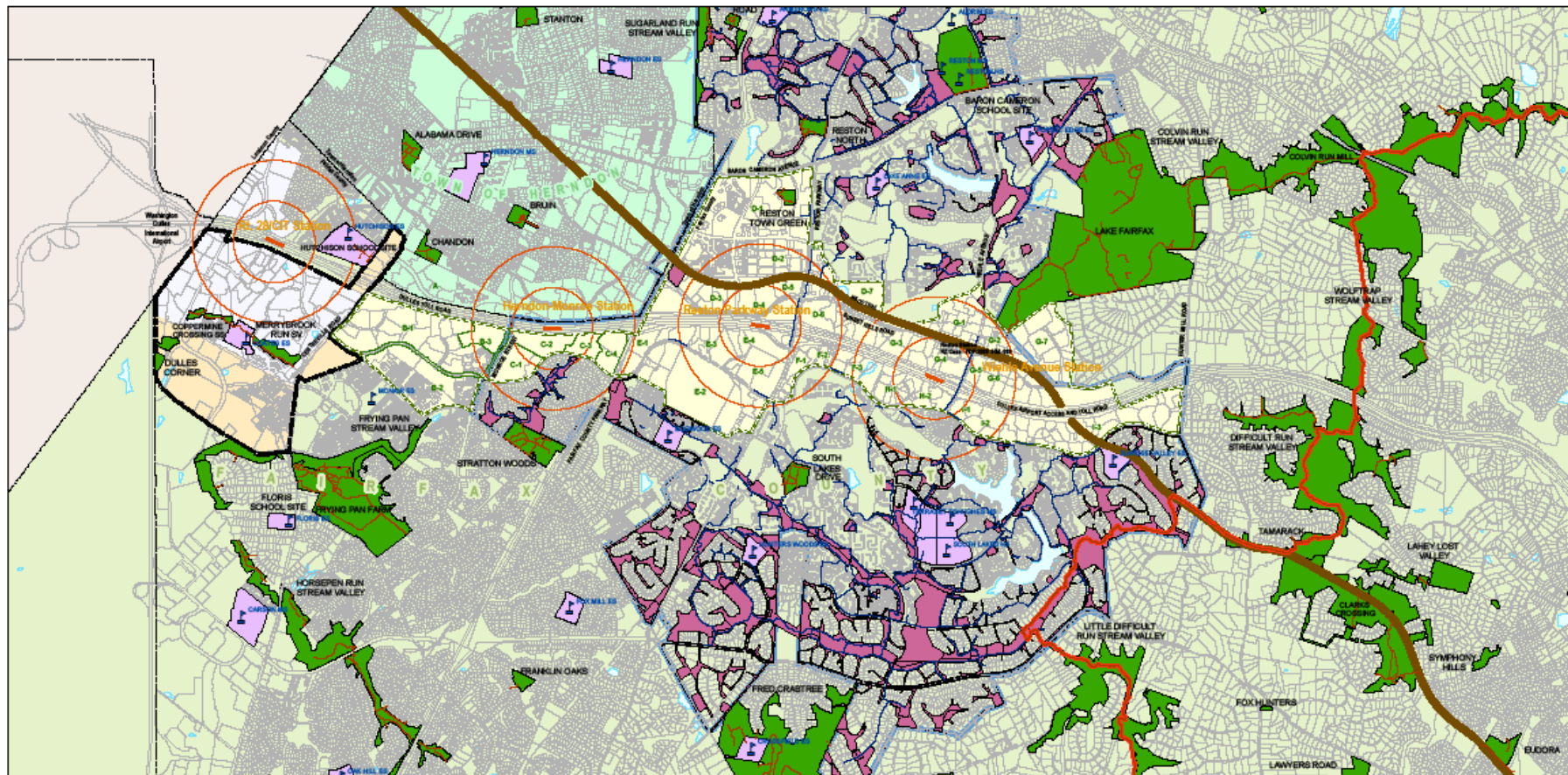
196 Total Events  
All Eight Police District  
All Nine Board of Supervisor Districts  
Block Party Event  
Lights On Only Event



FAIRFAX COUNTY  
citizen corps







# **Reston Master Plan Special Study Park Analysis : Existing Conditions Fairfax County, Virginia, 2009** **EXHIBIT 2 : Parkland and Schools**



Map prepared by FCPA  
Planning & Development Division  
September 2009  
G:\projects\park\mcp\09\map\Reston\_Dulles  
Reston-Dulles\_Special\_Study\_2009.mxd



## **Legend**



Reston Boundaries



Reston-Herndon Suburban Center  
Land Units and Sub-units  
Note: Land Unit A is not part of special study.  
Planning responsibility for Land Unit A has  
reverted to the Town of Herndon.



General Location Transit  
Station Platforms  
Circles denote 1/4 and 1/2 mile distances  
from center of station platform



Fairfax County Park Authority Park Land



Reston Association Park Land



School Property



School Facilities

W & O D RR Trail  
Cross County Trail  
FCPA Trails  
Reston Trails

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000  
Feet



# Integrating SketchUp and GIS to Model Density

## Illustrating Proposed Intensity in the Springfield Community Business Center

The Springfield Connectivity Study Comprehensive Plan Amendment seeks to promote a more walkable environment in the Springfield Community Business Center. To visually analyze the impact of increased building intensity, these illustrations were created in SketchUp and Arc Globe, showing how redevelopment could occur with the proposed Plan changes.



This view, taken from ArcGlobe, captures the proposed intensity levels as viewed from the neighboring residential area to the north. The light-colored massings represent future buildings that would be possible under the proposed intensity levels, while dark gray massings represent existing office, retail, hotels, and residences. Medium-gray massings are parking structures.

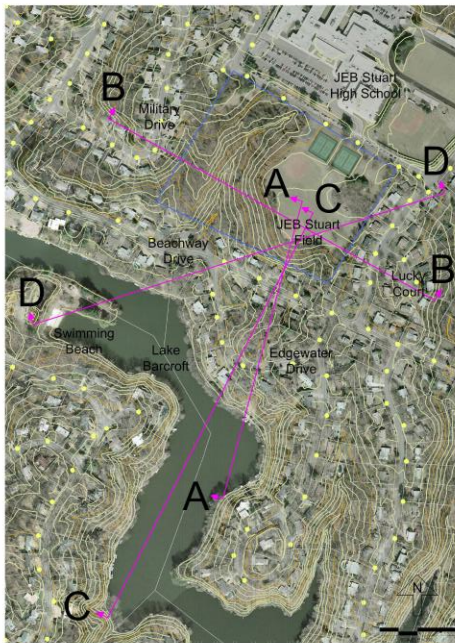


Effective intensities for each block of Land Unit A were calculated, illustrating how density could be distributed.

Illustration from SketchUp showing how streetscape elements can be added along Commerce Street, creating pedestrian and bicycle space.







# ATHLETIC FIELD LIGHTING VIEW ANALYSIS

## J.E.B. Stuart Park Master Plan Amendment

Prepared by Park Planning Branch

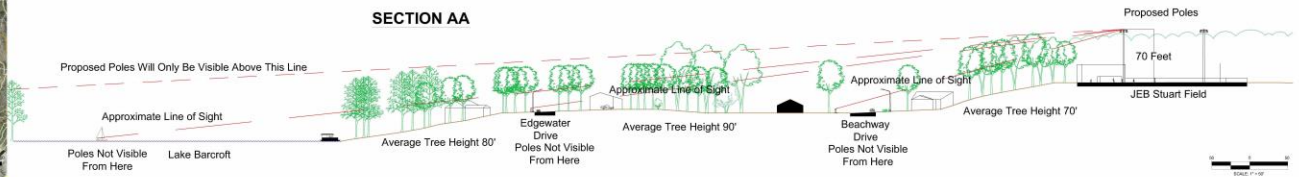


FAIRFAX COUNTY PARK  
AUTHORITY

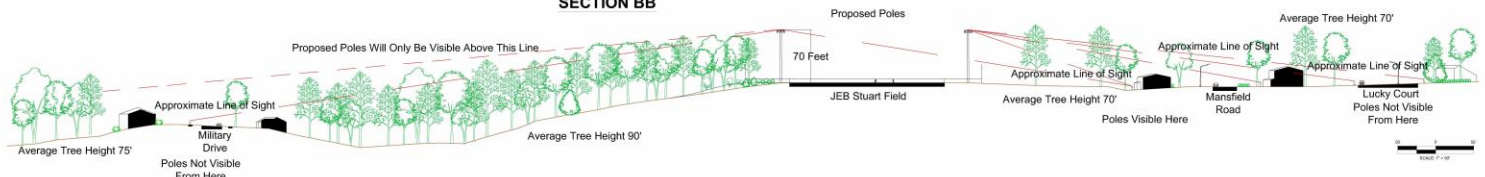
12055 Government Center Parkway  
Suite 406  
Fairfax, VA 22035-1118



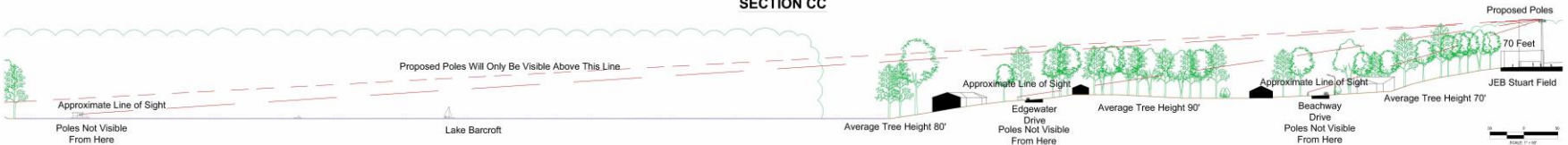
### SECTION AA



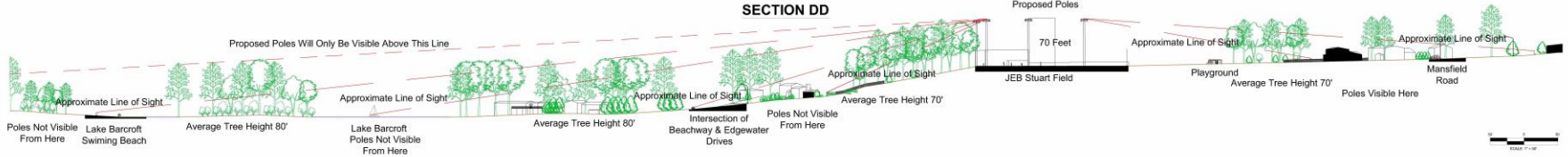
### SECTION BB



### SECTION CC



### SECTION DD



FAIRFAX COUNTY PARK  
AUTHORITY  
12055 Government Center Parkway  
Suite 406  
Fairfax, VA 22035-1118



### VIEW ANALYSIS

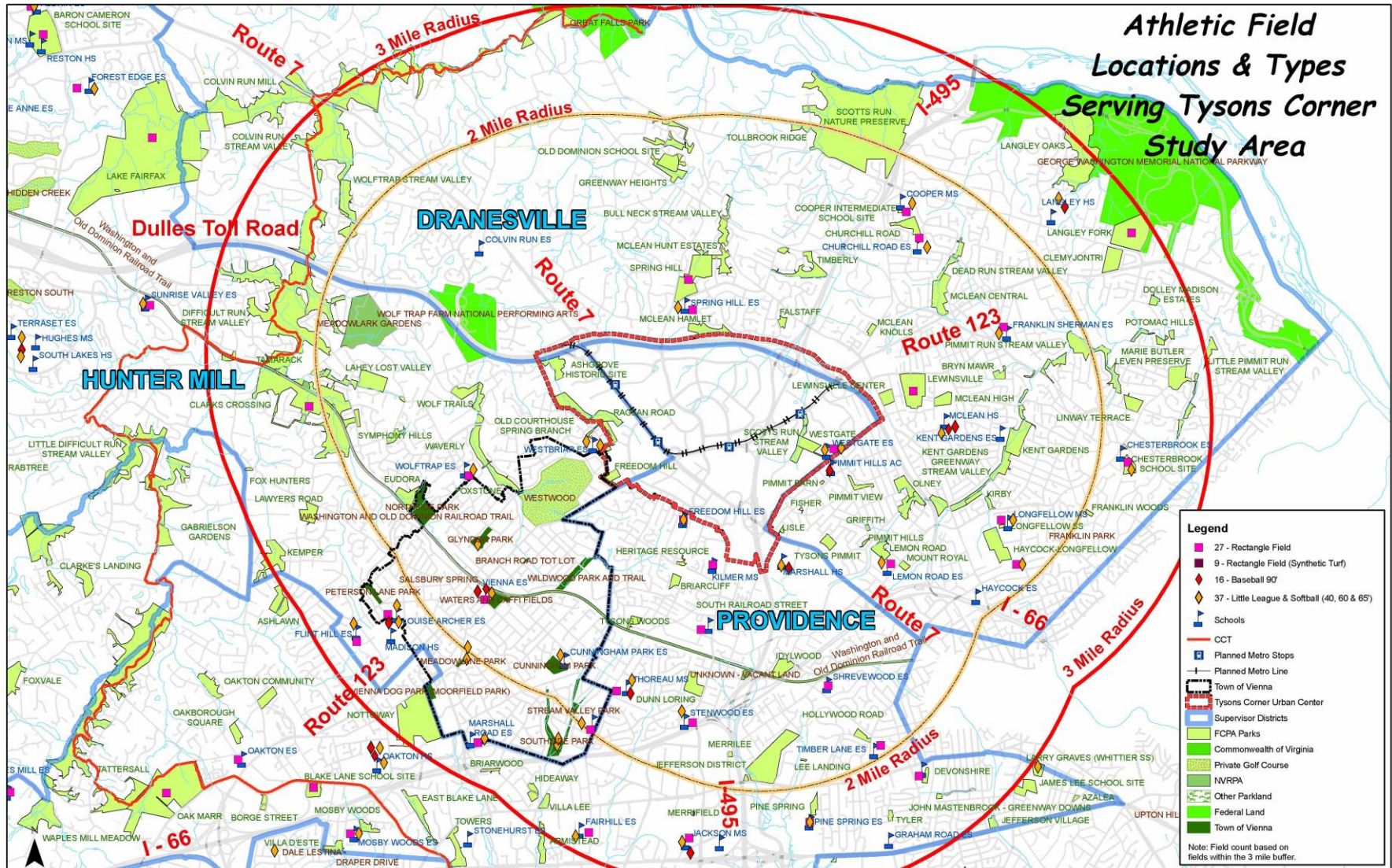
J.E.B. Stuart Park Master Plan Amendment

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1 OF 1



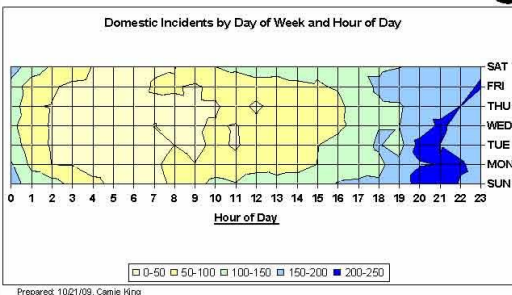
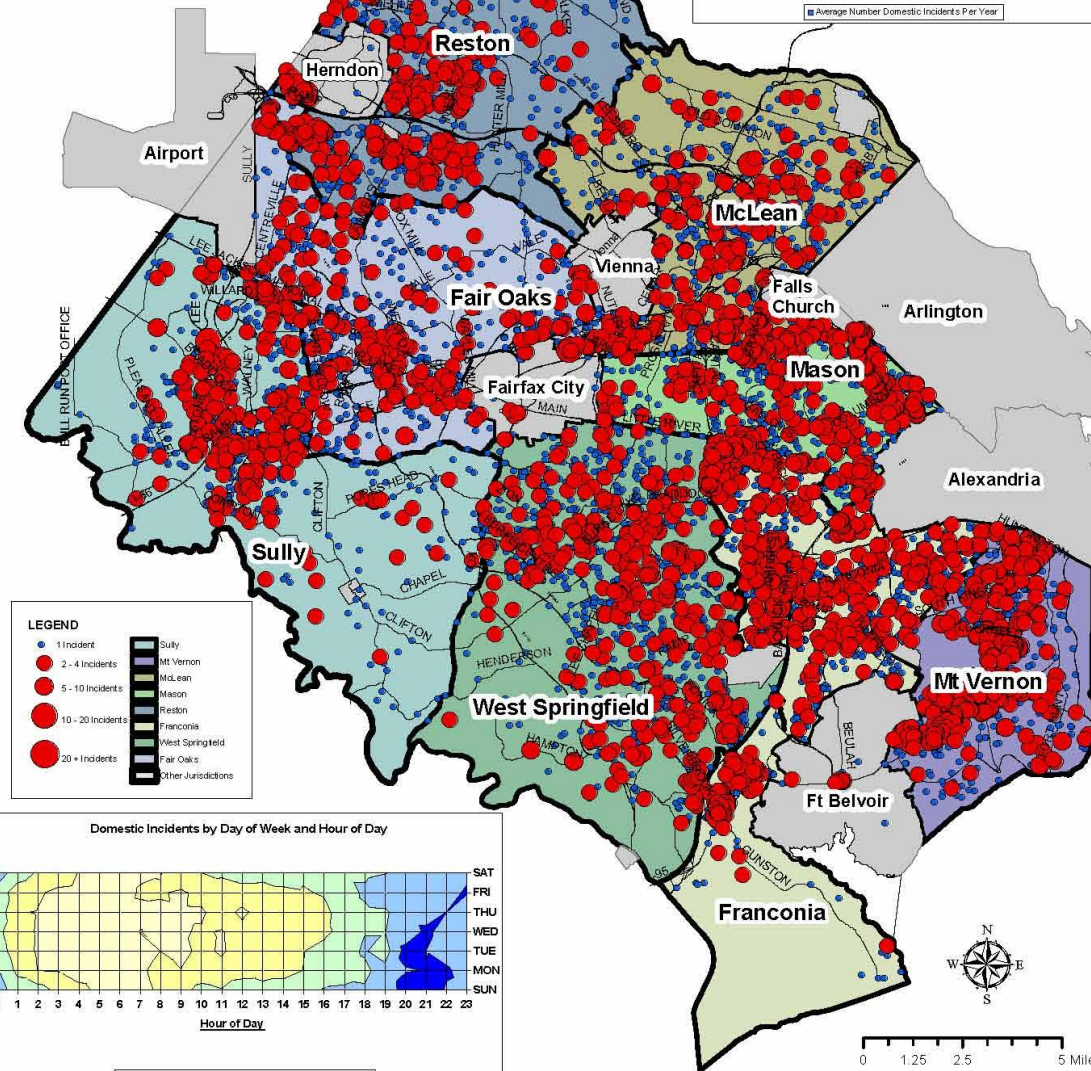
# Athletic Field Locations & Types Serving Tysons Corner Study Area







# Analysis of Domestic Incidents In Fairfax County Past 24 Months (October 2007 - September 2009)



Prepared: 10/21/09, Camie King

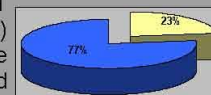
Domestic Dispute, Domestic Violence and Domestic Assault Events pulled using LEADS.

## DOMESTIC INCIDENTS IN FAIRFAX COUNTY

The following map displays domestic dispute, domestic violence and domestic assault events in Fairfax County in the past 24 months. There were 8,465 domestic incidents in Fairfax County in 2007 and 8,417 in 2008. There have been 5,963 domestic incidents between January and September 2009.

## ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS IN FFX COUNTY

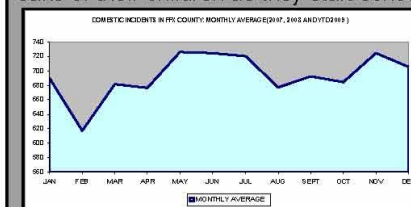
During the previous 24 months, 2,701 households (23%) experienced more than one reported domestic incident.



The stations located on the southern and eastern end of the county have more domestic related incidents per year.

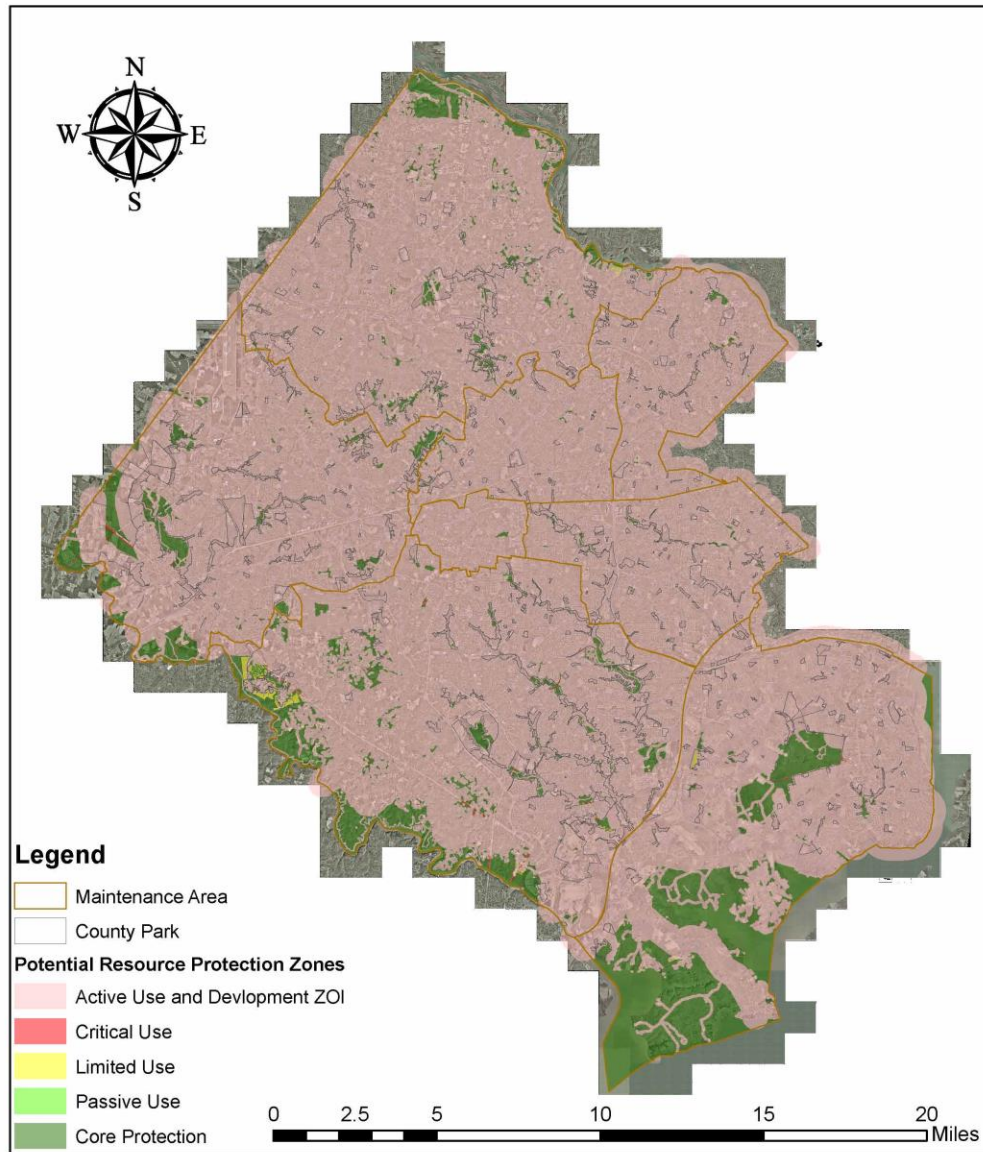
## TEMPORAL ANALYSIS

Domestic Incidents show a decrease in February likely due to the decreased number of days that month. Domestic Incidents tend to increase during the summer months and then decline in August and September. This is likely due to the start of the school year. Victims tend to delay reporting as they want the family to be "intact" for the sake of their children as they start school.



Incidents are most commonly reported between 1700 and 0100 hrs. The most common hour for reports is 2100 hrs. In addition, the most common days of week for reports are Saturdays and Sundays. One may infer that these times and days are more common for reports as they relate to times when families are together (evenings and weekends).

# Fairfax County Concept Development Zone of Impact







# Herndon Fire Station Alternatives: Emergency Response Performance Analysis

## Planning Project

The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department (FRD) needed to analyze the operational impact of relocating the Herndon fire station to an alternative site.

### Background:

The Herndon fire station, built in 1950, is located in the middle of the Town of Herndon and is the oldest fire station in Fairfax County, Virginia. Emergency call volume has doubled in the past 15 years and is predicted to grow. The station houses two apparatus which is insufficient to meet the future emergency service needs of the planned high density commercial and residential development along the Dulles Road Corridor.

### Process:

To determine the operational impact of relocation of the fire station to the two sites, several analyses were performed using a combination of GIS-based analytical tools against the current location.

### Site Comparison:

The FRD was asked to evaluate a county property (school site) in addition to a Town of Herndon property (police site) and make a recommendation. For the school site, a portion of the property would be allotted for the fire station. For the police site, over 15 million would be needed to purchase a portion of the site and building demolition would be required.

Aerial Imagery Copyright 2007 Commonwealth of Virginia

## GIS Analysis

### Residential Population:

In general, the larger the population the greater the number of calls for service. Many factors can influence this generally including: daytime population, transient population due to major transportation corridors, specific high-density locations and socio-economic levels.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000

Population per Area

0 - 1000  
1000 - 2000  
2000 - 3000  
3000 - 4000  
4000 - 5000  
5000 - 6000  
6000 - 7000  
7000 - 8000  
8000 - 9000  
9000 - 10000

### Incident Density:

Fire and Emergency Medical (EMT) incidents for FY2008. Choropleth Mapping of total incident count by fire area.

Count of Incidents

0 - 100  
100 - 200  
200 - 300  
300 - 400  
400 - 500  
500 - 600  
600 - 700  
700 - 800  
800 - 900  
900 - 1000



### 4 Minute Travel Time:

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards call for a first responder on scene of emergency incidents within 4 minutes travel time at least 90% of the time. FRD's goal is to maximize emergency service coverage of the county with a modified 4 minute travel time. Each shaded polygon shows a 4 minute coverage area around an existing fire station or a proposed site. White areas depict greater than 4 minute travel times. FRD strives to minimize the white areas of the map and to reduce overlapping shaded areas where incident volumes are low.

Travel time polygons derived from roadway network speed and routing data as of May 2009



### Traditional Pin Mapping:

Each Emergency Medical Service (EMS) incident (call for service) is geocoded. The major drawback of this map is that often the dots overlap each other masking the volume of EMS incidents at specific locations.



**Incident Volume:** Conversion of pin mapping to proportional circles better represents the frequency of incidents at the same address. Larger circles are high volume locations. These locations typically include nursing homes, hospitals, schools, and high volume street intersections. All structure fires are shown.

**4 Minute Travel Time & Incident Volume:** By combining the maps above it is easier to see the volume of high volume incidents in relation to the 4 minute travel areas. LEFT: Existing Herndon station - 4 minute coverage includes nearly all incidents within the Town of Herndon boundaries plus many high volume incident locations in downtown Reston. MIDDLE: School Site - 4 minute coverage of the Town of Herndon is good. Many high volume incident locations are not covered within 4 minutes. No overlapping coverage of downtown Reston. RIGHT: Police Site - 4 minute coverage of the Town of Herndon is not as good. Overlapping coverage for downtown Reston high volume locations is good.



## Analysis of Response Performance at Alternative Sites

## Modeling Apparatus Placement

## Conclusions

- Results of the GIS-based analysis included the following:
- The preferred station location for optimal response coverage for all emergency incidents in the Town of Herndon and the surrounding areas is at the existing site or a site in close proximity.
  - The County school site is not a viable option and was eliminated from consideration.
  - The Town police site is a viable alternative but is not the optimal site for coverage.
  - The FRD is currently pursuing a feasibility study to build a multi-story fire station (with underground parking) with the flexibility to house additional specialty units to address the limitations of the current site.

## Financial Benefits

The results of this analysis provided the data and justification of potential improved response coverage which enabled the FRD to submit an application for a FEMA Fire Station Construction grant of \$5 million. Furthermore, if a new station is constructed on the existing site, the County will save approximately \$5.6 million in land acquisition cost.

Existing Herndon Fire and Rescue Station



### Analysis of Response Performance at Alternative Sites for Herndon FS 4

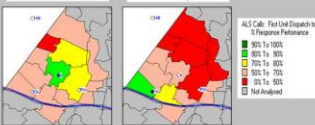
Performance Indicator	Existing Station	School Site	Police Site
All calls first responded to within 4 minutes	82%	68%	75%
All calls first responded to within 5 minutes	92%	82%	88%
All calls first responded to within 6 minutes	95%	88%	92%
All calls first responded to within 7 minutes	97%	92%	95%
All calls first responded to within 8 minutes	98%	95%	97%
All calls first responded to within 9 minutes	99%	97%	98%
All calls first responded to within 10 minutes	100%	98%	99%

### Sample maps below



Existing Station Site  
82% met response goal  
5:11 average time

School Site  
68% met response goal  
5:32 average time



### Response Performance:

GIS-based apparatus deployment modeling software was utilized to compare emergency response performance at the three locations. The software no delers response performance based on historical incident activity (all types and actual response times).

Several performance indicators were analyzed for all three sites. For each performance indicator, the percentage that a response goal was achieved and the average response time was analyzed for the Herndon station's first due area (404) and the surrounding fire stations' first due areas. Values in bold black show a decline in performance from the existing station site. Values in bold black show an increase in performance from the existing station site.

Countywide, statistically there is little difference in response performance regardless of the site chosen because of the current number of existing stations and units throughout the county. Within individual fire stations' first due areas, the response differences are much more apparent.

The greatest negative impact in response performance occurs in the Herndon station's first due area (404) when alternative sites are considered.

The positive impacts in response performance occur in station first due areas receiving multiple coverage from several stations (refer to the overlapping polygons in the GIS analysis of 4 Minute Travel Time & Incident Volume).

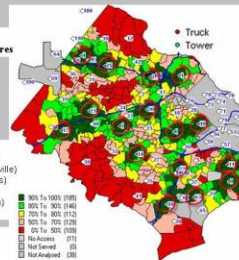
Source: Decatur ACDM - data from CY2008

### Optimal Placement of Trucks Based on CY2008 Structure Fires

### Recommended Deployments

TL436 to Station 4 (Frying Pan to Herndon)  
TL438 to Station 17 (W Centerville to Centerville)  
TL440 to Station 21 (Fairfax Ctr to Fairfax Oaks)  
TL441 to Station 14 (Crosspointe to Burke)  
TL442 to Station 9 (Woodlawn to Mc Vernon)  
TL405 to Station 19 (Franconia to Lorton)

Countywide performance: 82% arrival within 9 minutes dispatch to success, 6:59 Average time



### Apparatus Response Performance:

The modeling software allows the capability to model potential response performance by adding or moving apparatus such as a truck and rescue to the current Herndon fire station.

For the performance indicators shown in the table, the values in bold black depict increases in response performance within Herndon's first due area and the majority of the surrounding first due areas. Values in bold red show a decline in performance in a station's first due area where a unit (truck or rescue) was moved from that particular station. (For example, Truck 434 was moved out of the Frying Pan Station 36 to the Herndon Station 4).

The flexibility to add or move apparatus to the Herndon fire station 4 at the existing site is recommended for improved response coverage for incidents such as structure fires and technical rescue calls in the Town of Herndon and the surrounding areas.

Source: Decatur ACDM - data from CY2008

### Optimal Apparatus Placement:

A feature of the modeling software is to determine the optimal placement of units for potential response capabilities based on historical response performance by specific incident types (medical, structure fires, or rescue calls).

Using actual structure fire data from CY2008, FRD modeled the recommended locations for 14 trucks and 8 rescue units which is the current number of active units in the fleet.

In both modeling scenarios, the Herndon fire station at the current site is a preferred station location for a truck and a rescue unit for optimal response performance.

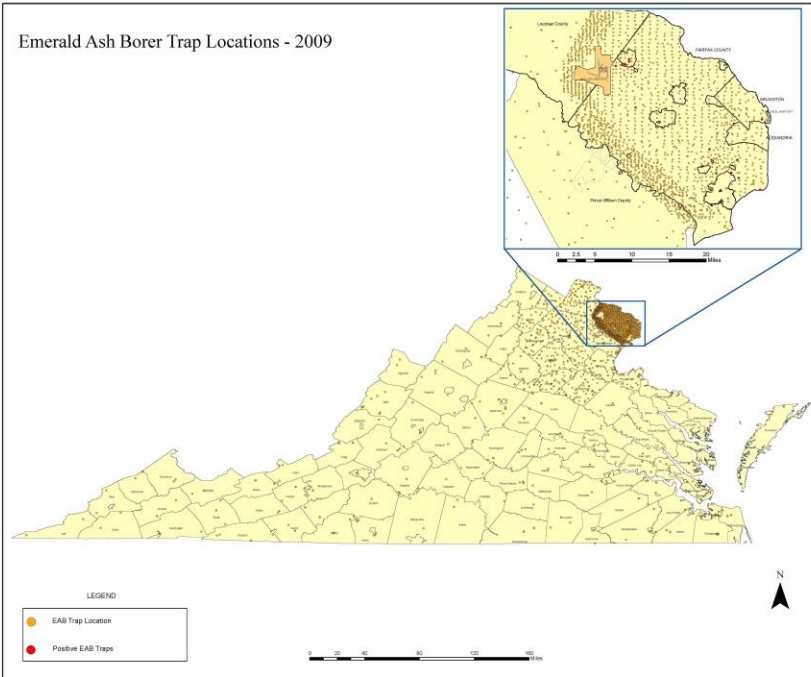
Map at left shows the optimized placement in Fairfax County for 14 trucks (14 county trucks, Fairfax City Truck 403, and Part Behm Truck 463).

Source: Decatur ACDM - data from CY2008

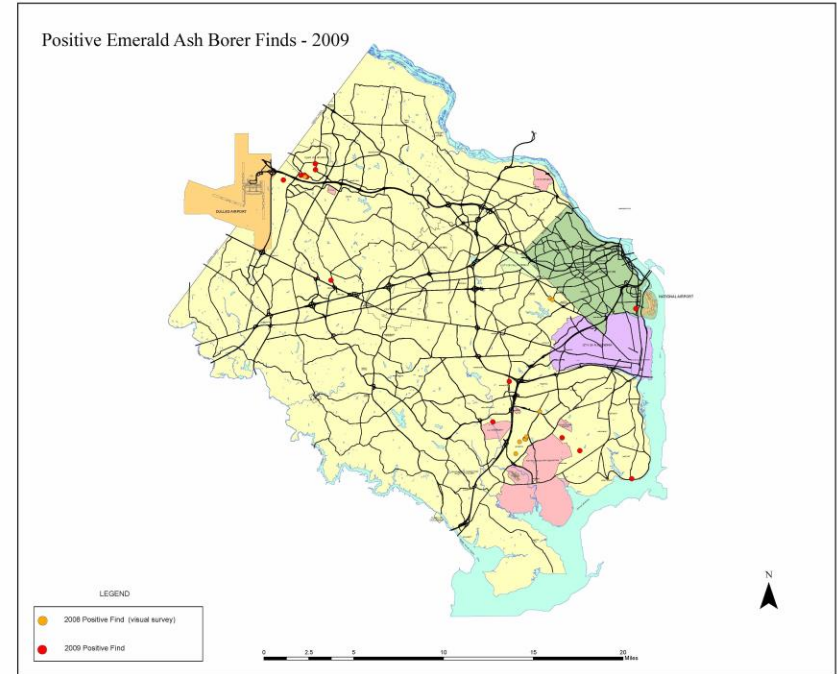
# Virginia Cooperative Emerald Ash Borer Monitoring Project - 2009



Emerald Ash Borer Trap Locations - 2009



Positive Emerald Ash Borer Finds - 2009



EAB ADULT BEETLE



EAB LARVAL GALLERY



EAB KILLED ASH



EAB TRAP





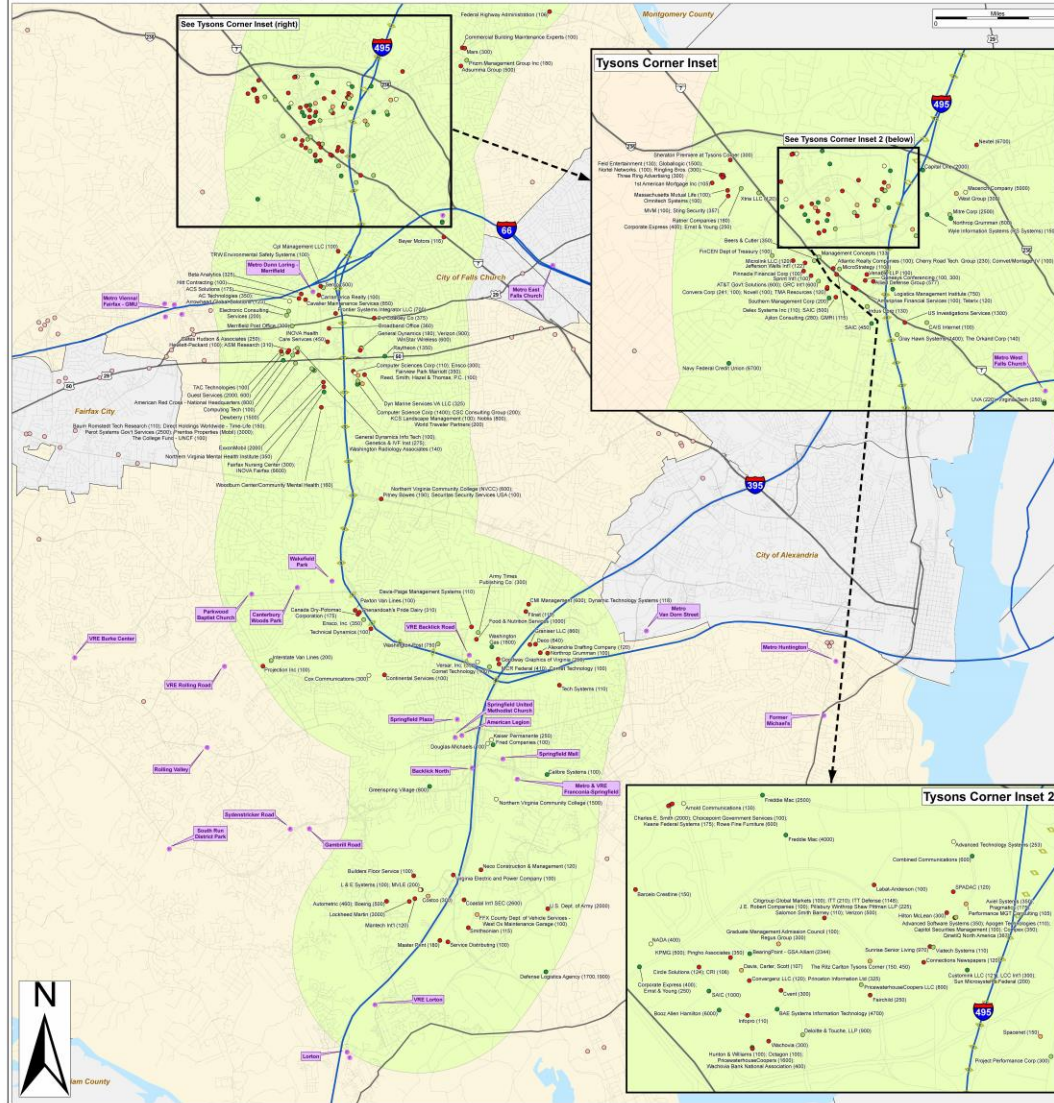
# Fairfax Employer Services - Hot Lanes Outreach

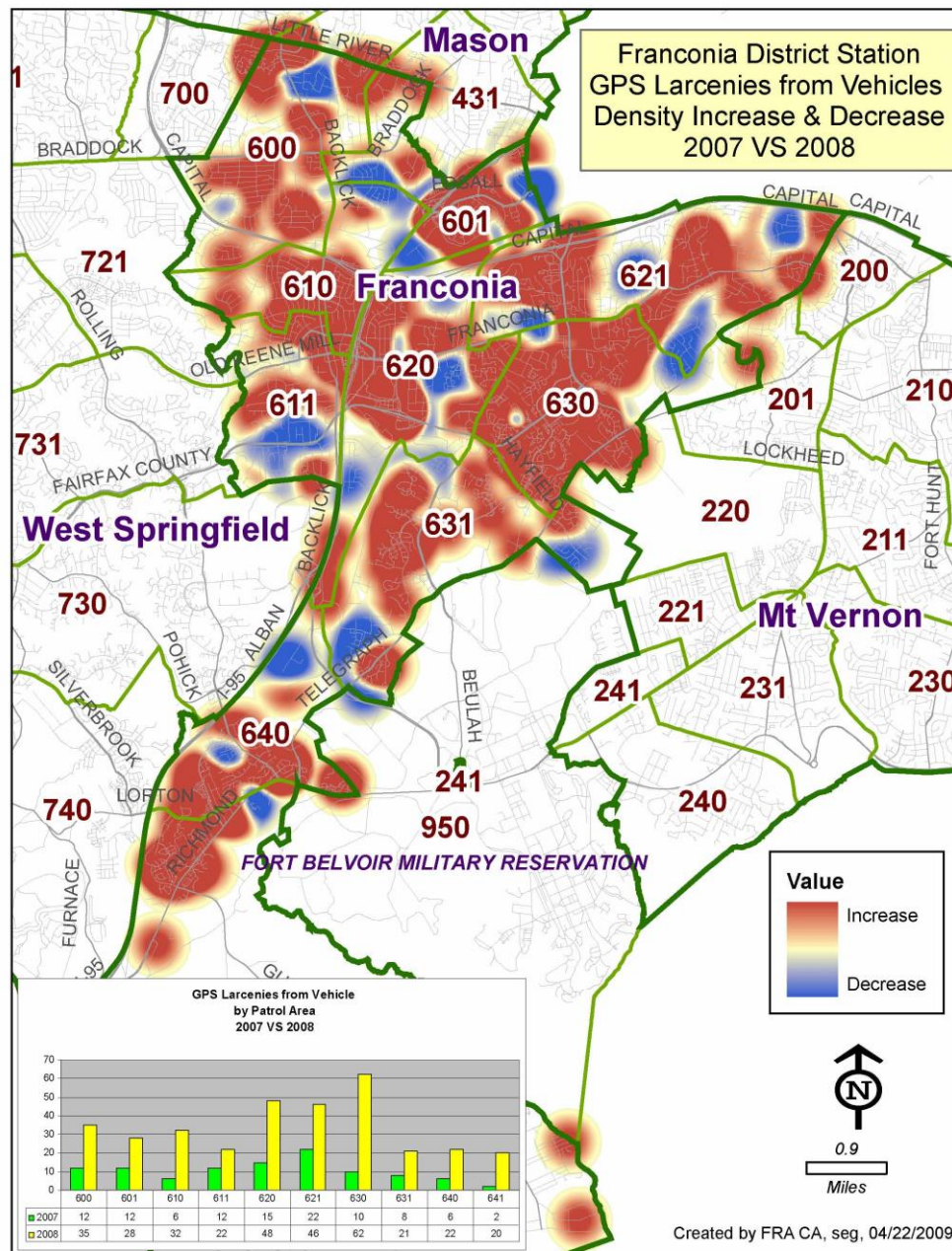
Employer Participation Classification and Statistics within Two-Mile Beltway Buffer

- Level 1 (16 Employers)
- Level 2 (18 Employers)
- Level 3 (44 Employers)
- Level 4 (35 Employers)
- No Level (128 Employers)

Tysons Corner / I-495 / I-95  
≥100 Employees, January 2009

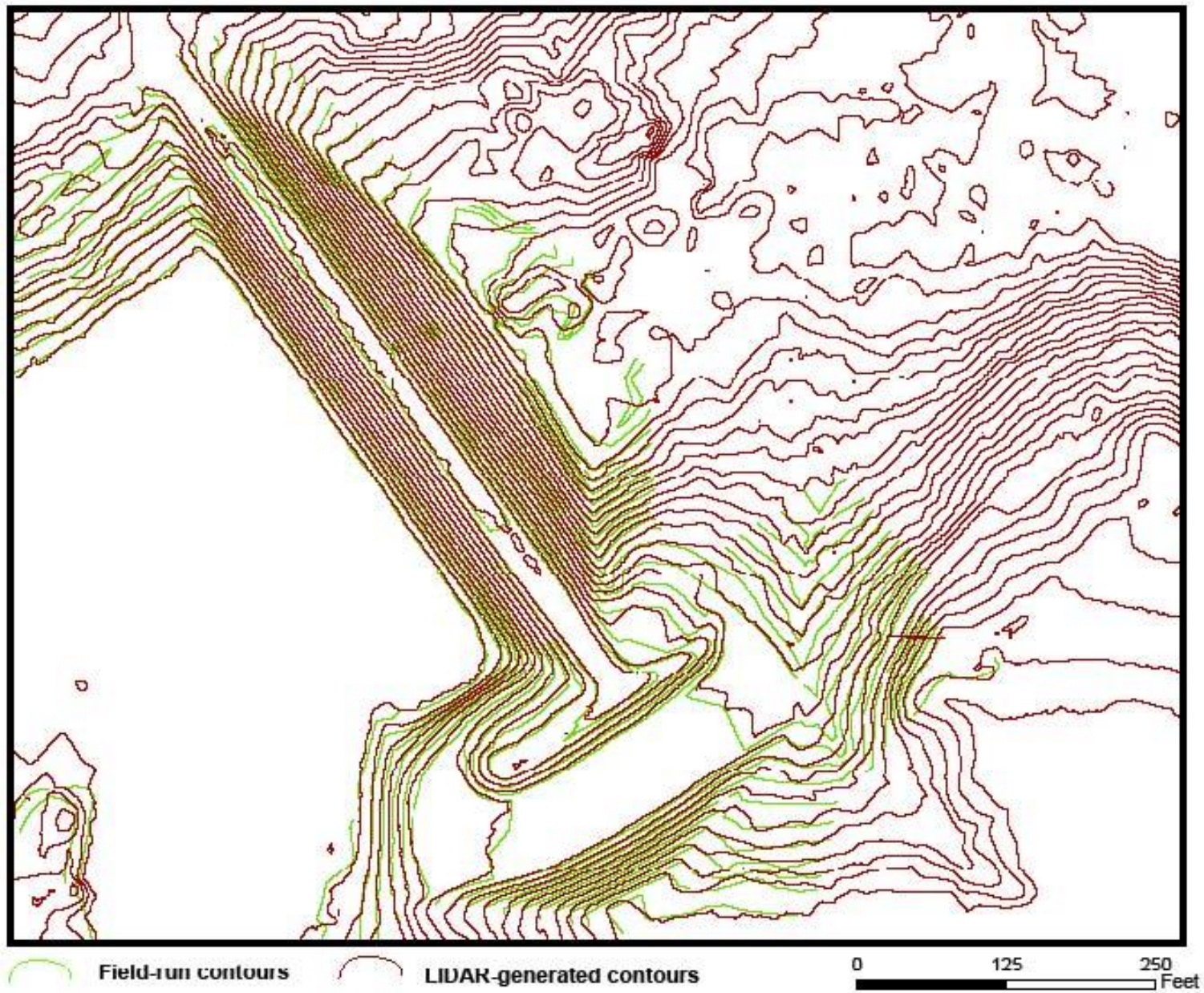
- Interstate
- Highway
- Roads
- HOT Lanes
- Construction
- Fairfax County Extents
- Two-Mile Beltway Buffer
- Park & Ride
- Employer Not Within Beltway Vicinity







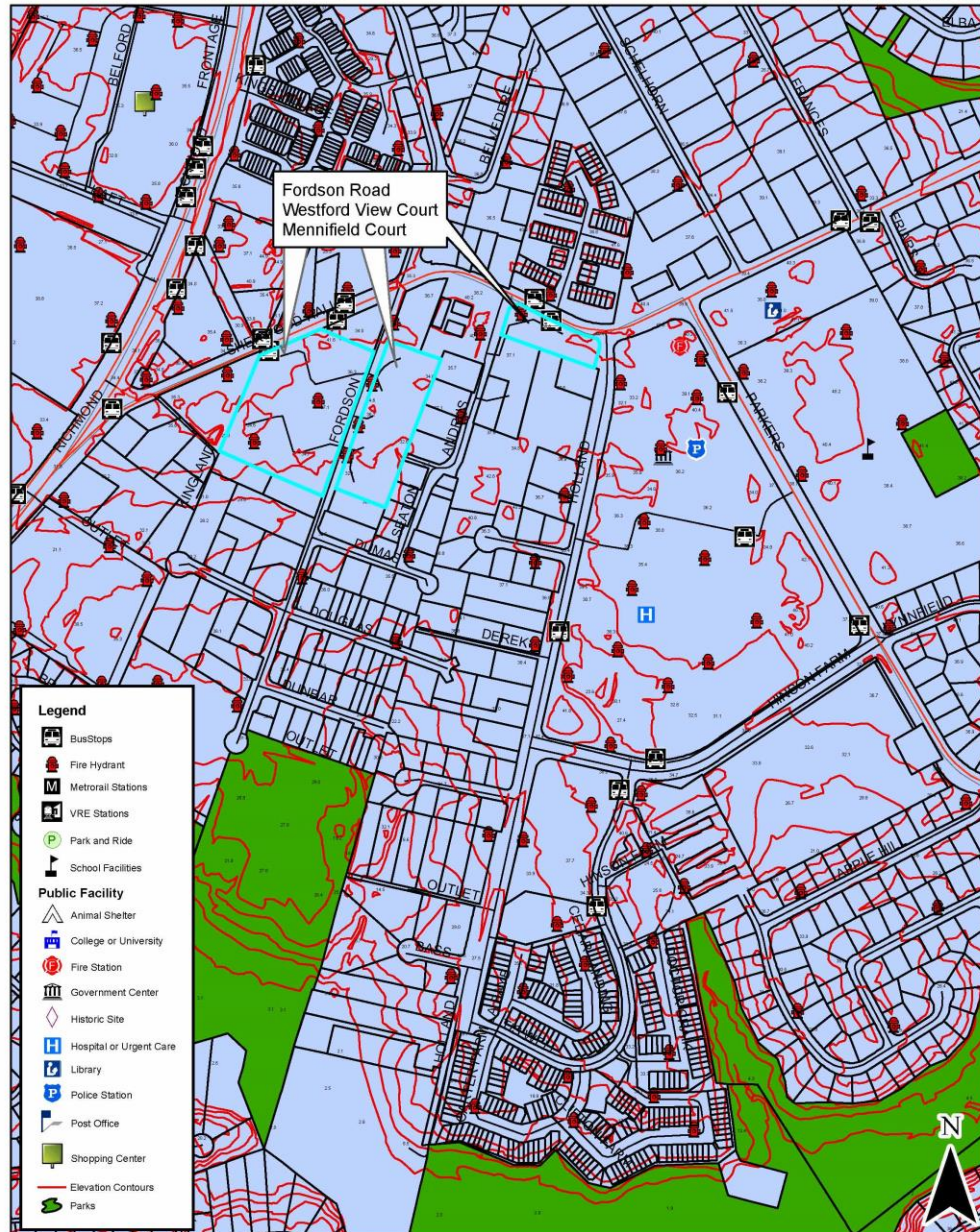
## Lake Barton LIDAR evaluation - Dam Area





# Westford Assessment

10/22/2009 Diane Jenkins



This map is created for the purpose of completing an environmental assessment in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles







# Planning Determination Maps - 2232 Review

## For 95 Applications Approved from October 2008 - October 2009 - Sheet 1 of 2

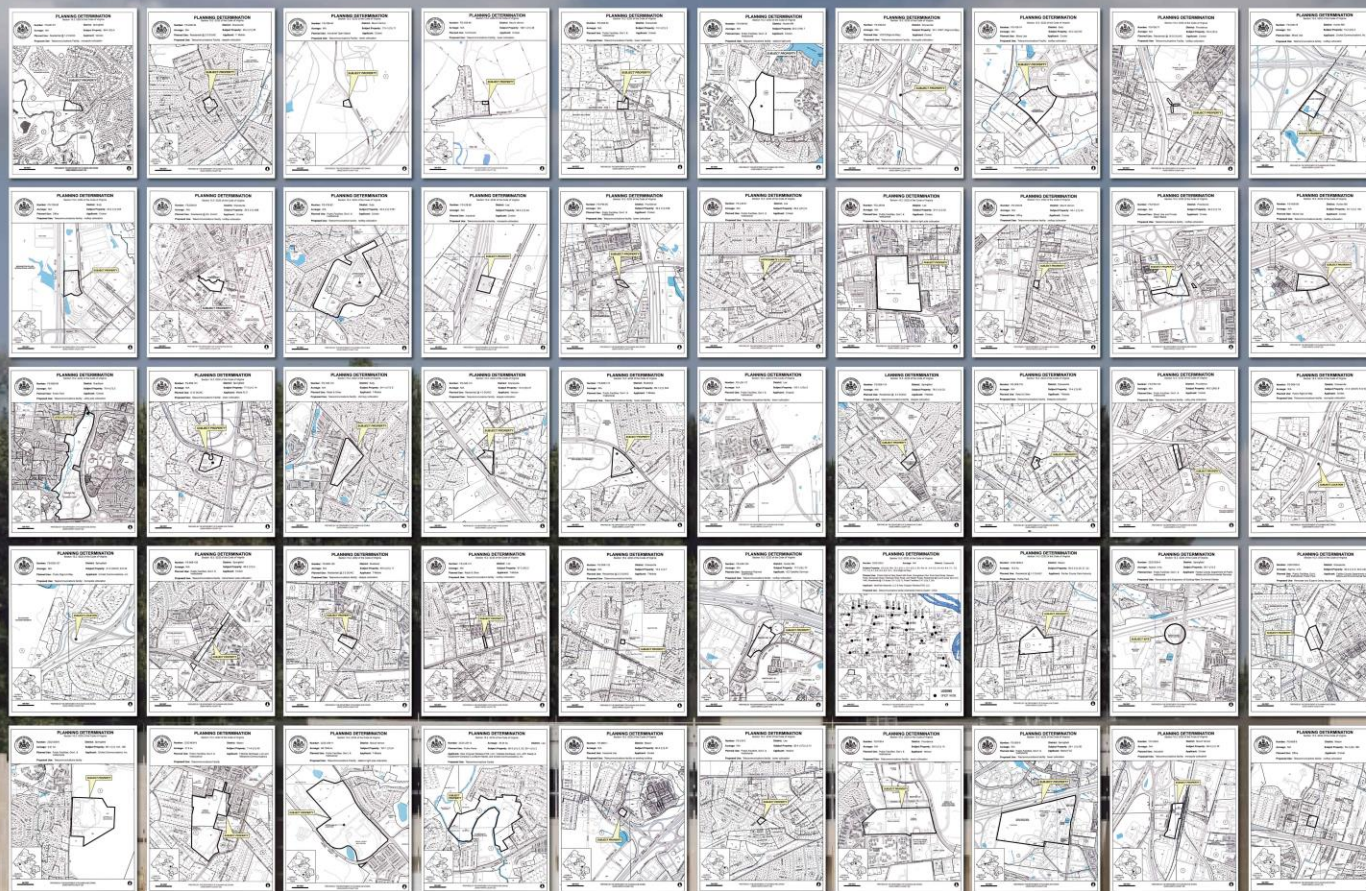
The Department of Planning and Zoning's Planning Division staff members are responsible for the production of staff reports that evaluate public facility and utility proposals such as for schools, libraries, fire stations, telecommunication facilities, etc. to determine their conformance with the Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan. Pursuant to Virginia Code Section 15.2-2232, these reports are distributed to the County Planning Commission and the public and contain two maps produced through GIS. A full-page map identifies the site of the proposed facility and its orientation to neighboring properties,

and a smaller inset map provides an overview of the site's location within the County. The Planning Determination maps are generally prepared at a scale of 1 inch = 500 feet.

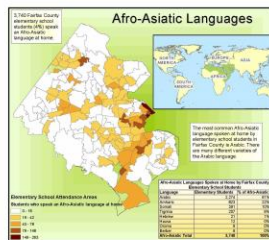
From October 1, 2008 - October 22, 2009, 95 (ninety-five) applications have been approved by the Planning Commission. During this time period, the Department of Planning and Zoning accepted 159 applications for review of public facility and utility proposals. Most of the applications filed were for

telecommunication facilities.

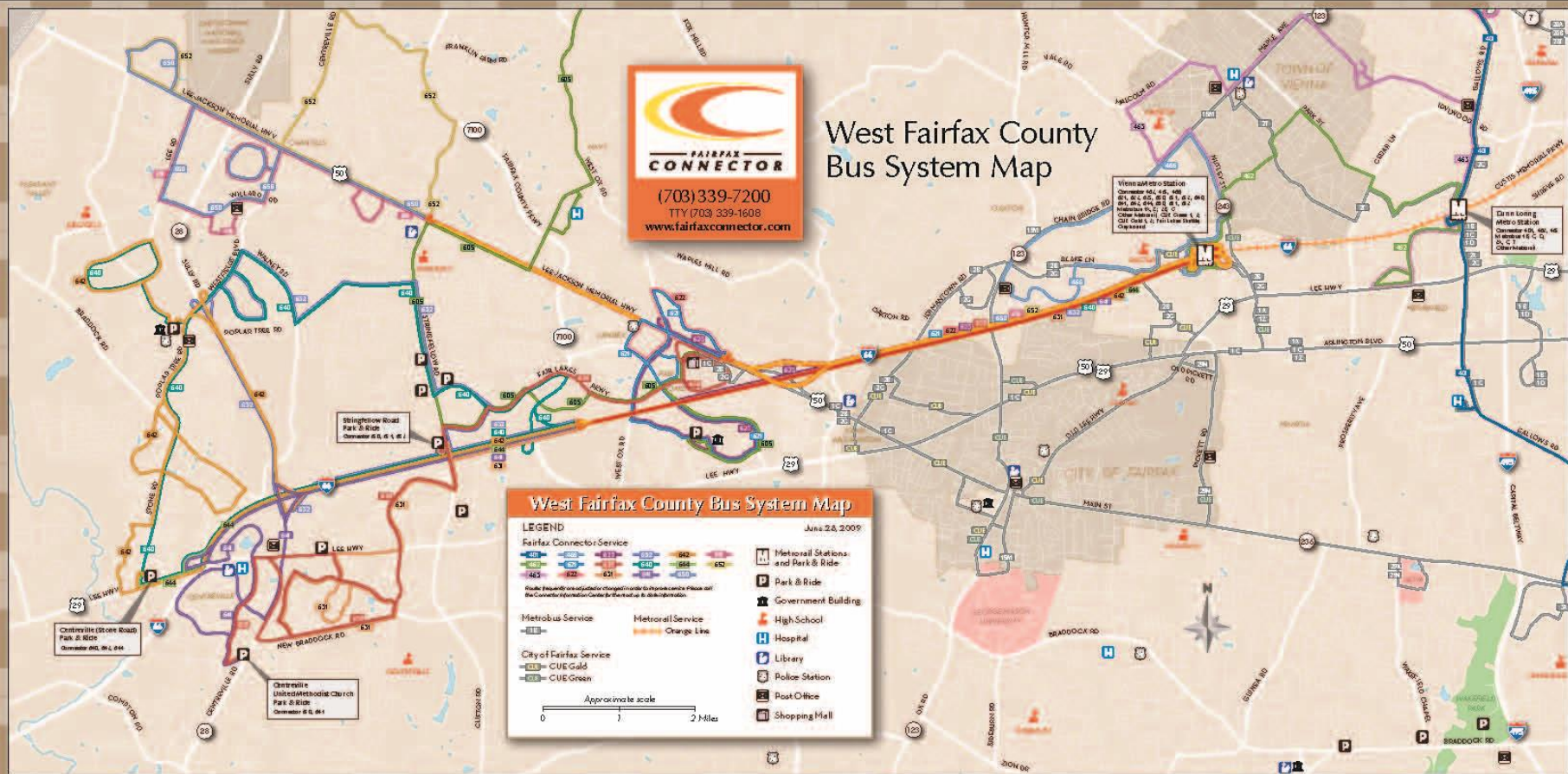
Each year, the number of 2232 applications submitted for review, varies. Using GIS as a mapping tool helps staff to produce accurate and up-to-date maps in a timely manner. Generally, a master template, containing the parcel layers, tax map layers, tax map annotation, street centerlines, street names, etc., is used to prepare each map.















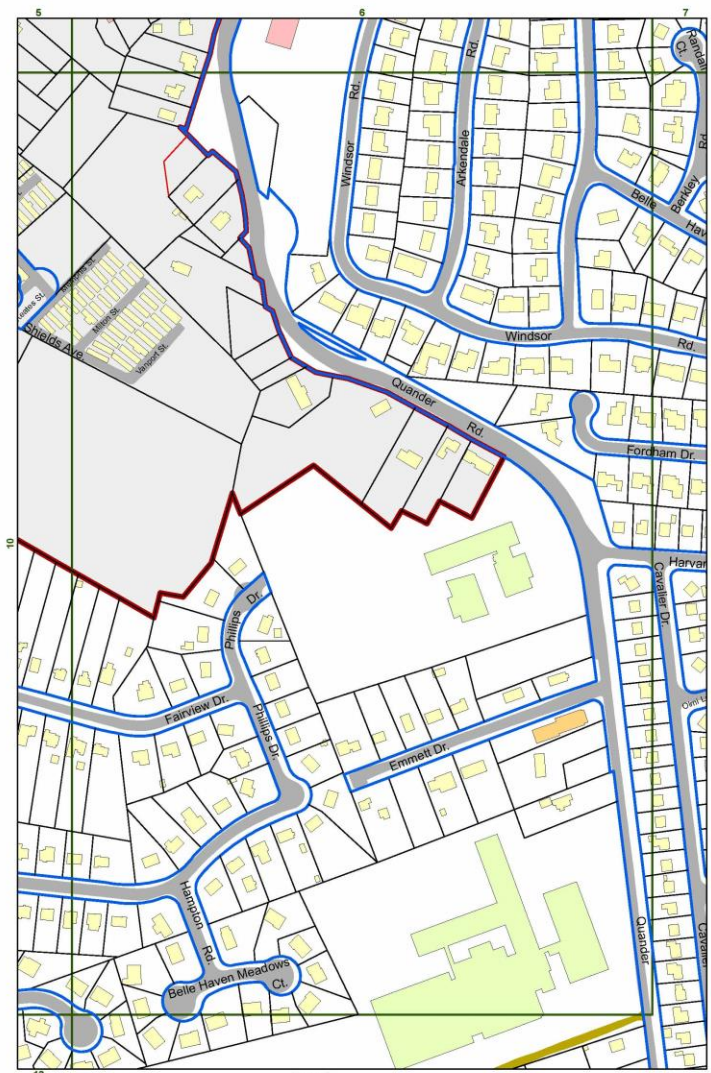
MAP NUMBER: 10

0 100 200 Feet

Map Produced by Fairfax County OCRR.  
Map Printed: Feb 10, 2009

Legend

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Median Maintenance Responsibility</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPWES</li> <li>Unknown</li> <li>Parcels</li> <li>DASHED</li> <li>ORDINARY</li> <li>QUESTIONABLE</li> <li>RIGHT OF WAY</li> </ul> | <p><b>Wayfinding Signs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bus Shelter</li> <li>Edge of Pavement</li> <li>Bridge/Overpass</li> <li>Paved Road</li> <li>Unpaved Road</li> </ul> | <p><b>Building Footprints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial</li> <li>Multi Family Residential</li> <li>Other</li> <li>Public</li> <li>Single Family Residential</li> <li>RICHMOND HWY CRD</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|



MAP NUMBER: 11

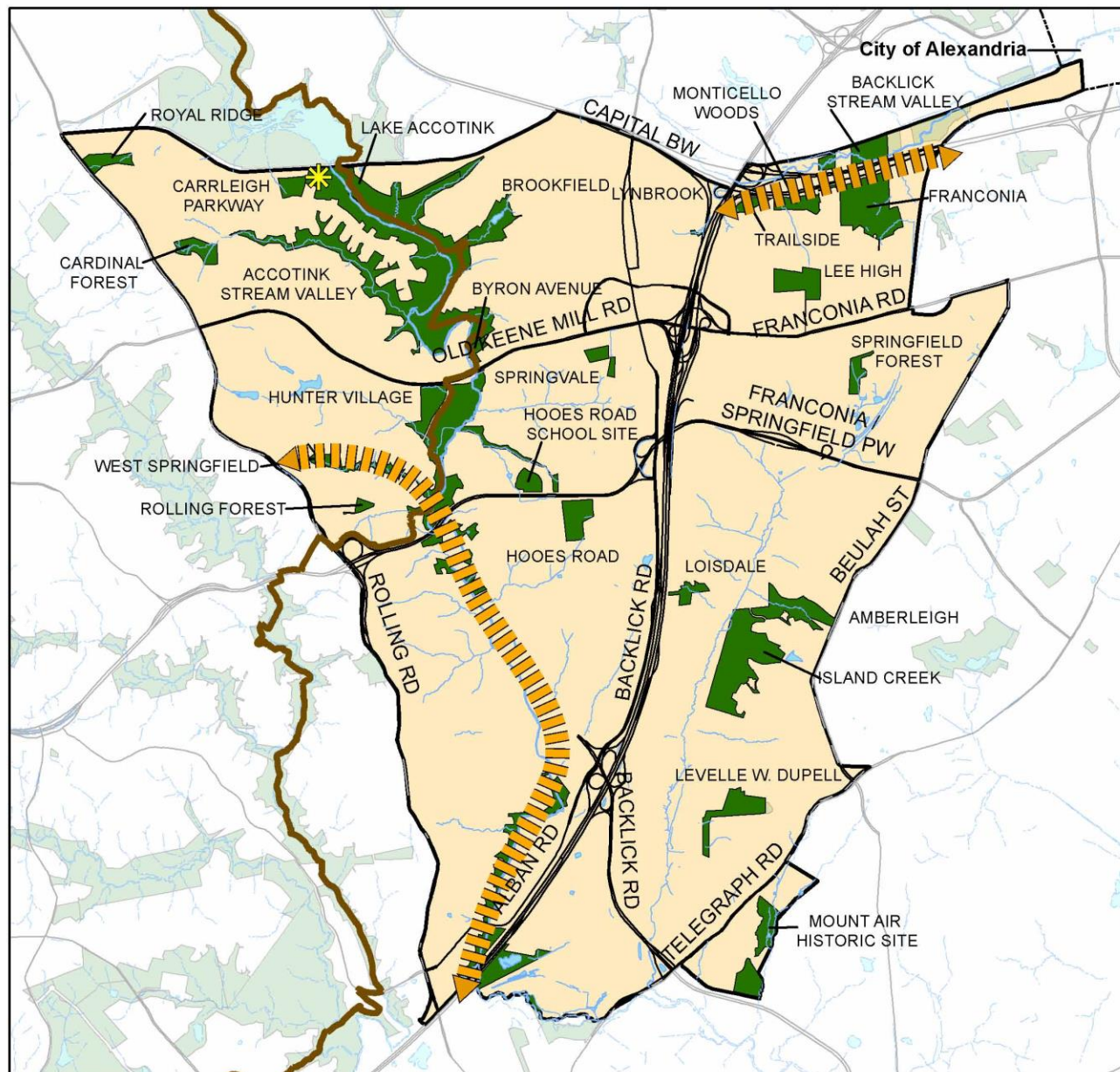
0 100 200 Feet

Map Produced by Fairfax County OCRR.  
Map Printed: Feb 10, 2009

Legend

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Median Maintenance Responsibility</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPWES</li> <li>Unknown</li> <li>Parcels</li> <li>DASHED</li> <li>ORDINARY</li> <li>QUESTIONABLE</li> <li>RIGHT OF WAY</li> </ul> | <p><b>Wayfinding Signs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bus Shelter</li> <li>Edge of Pavement</li> <li>Bridge/Overpass</li> <li>Paved Road</li> <li>Unpaved Road</li> </ul> | <p><b>Building Footprints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial</li> <li>Multi Family Residential</li> <li>Other</li> <li>Public</li> <li>Single Family Residential</li> <li>RICHMOND HWY CRD</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|





## Springfield Planning District Connections & Points of Interest



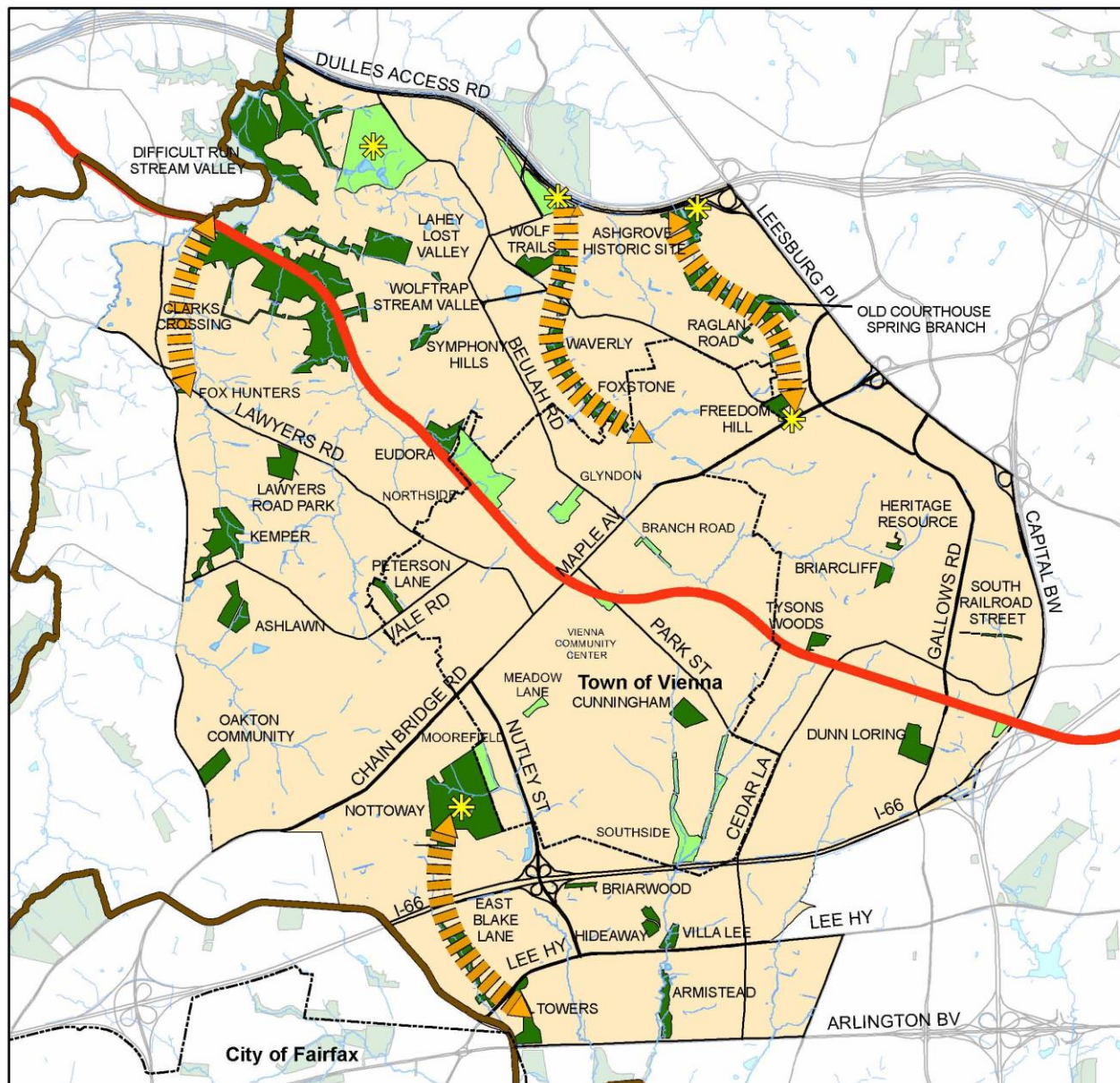
### Legend

- Point of Interest
- Planned Connections
- Cross County Trail
- FCPA Parks
- Non FCPA Parks



0.5 0.25 0 0.5  
Miles





## Vienna Planning District Connections & Points of Interest



### Legend

- Point of Interest
- Planned Connections
- Cross County Trail
- W & O D Trail
- FCPA Parks
- Non FCPA Parks

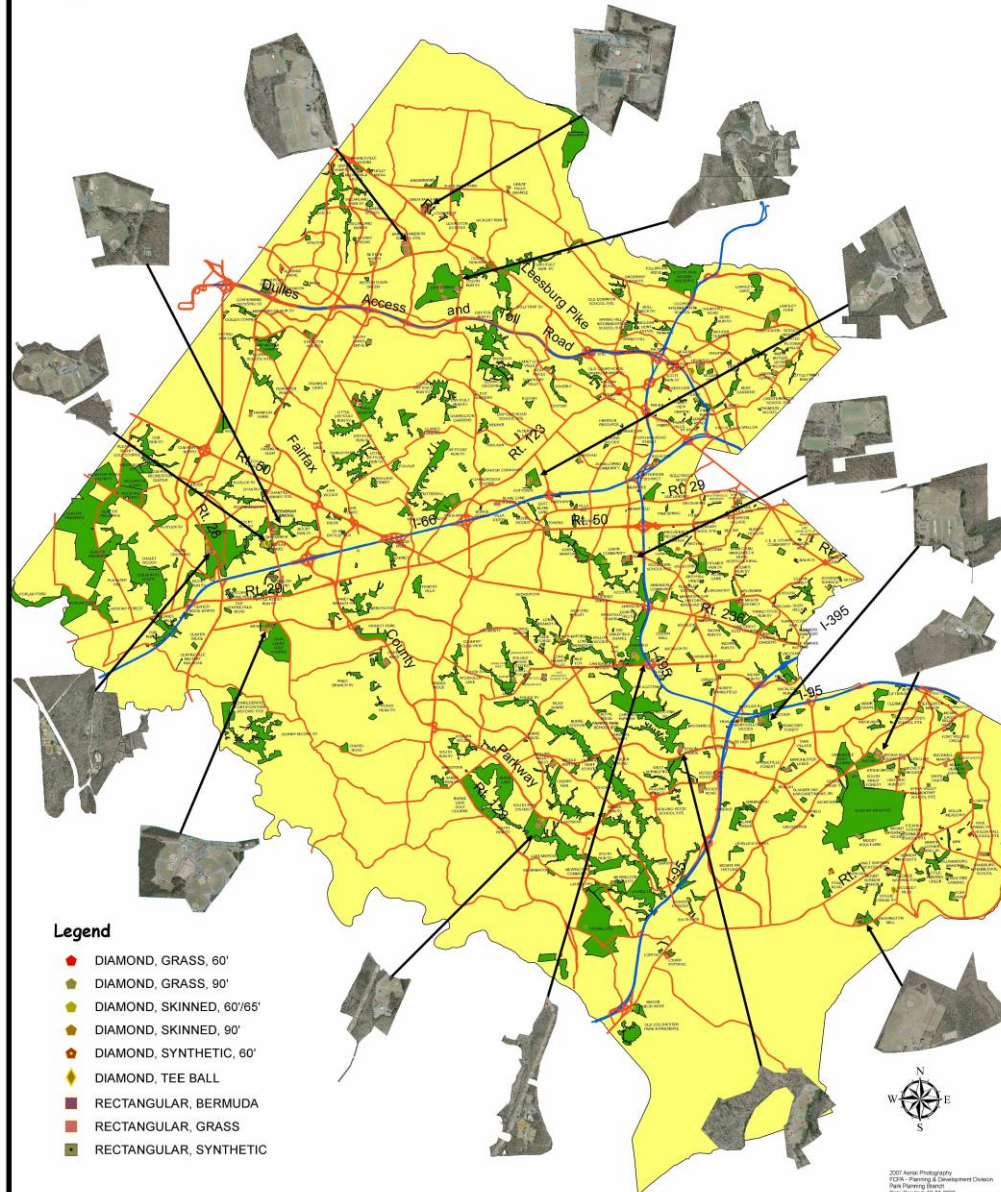


0.5 0.25 0 0.5  
Miles





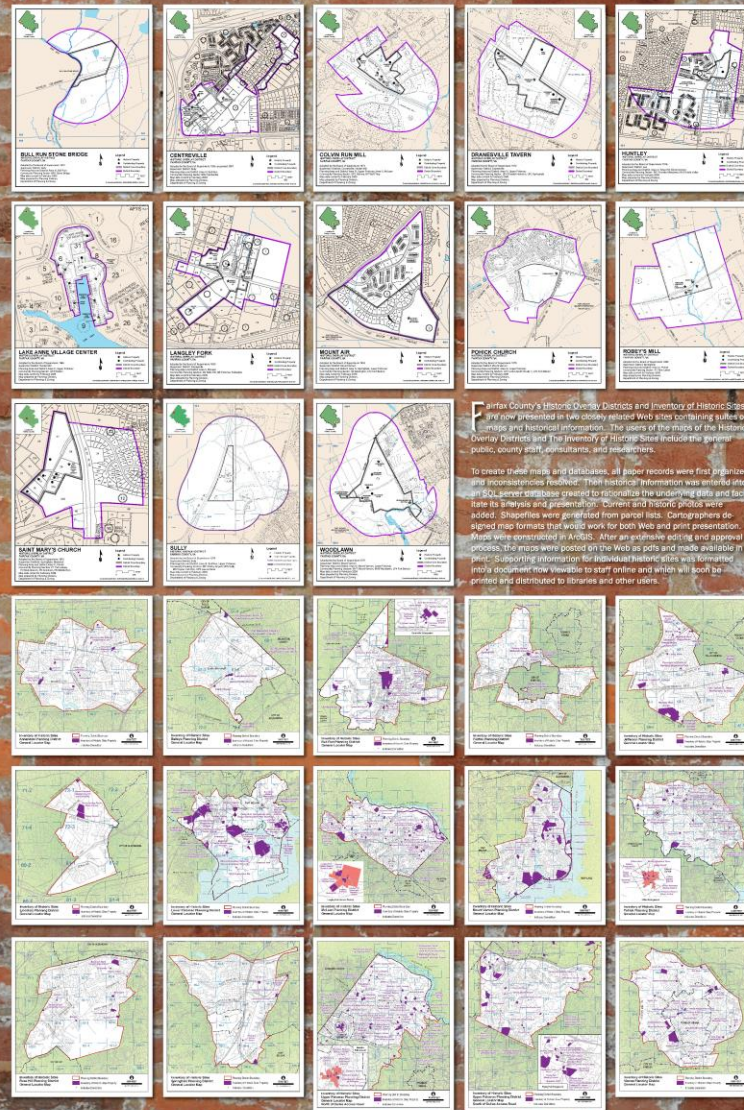
# PARK ATHLETIC FIELDS MAP WITH MAJOR FIELD COMPLEXES







# Presenting Fairfax County's Heritage Resources



Fairfax County's Historic Overlay Districts and Inventory of Historic Sites are now presented in two closely related Web sites containing guides of historic and historical information. The goals of the maps of the Historic Overlay Districts and the Inventory of Historic Sites include the preservation, public, county staff, consultants, and residents.

To create these maps and databases, all paper records were first organized and inconsistencies resolved. Their historical information was entered into an SQL server database created to reconcile the underlying data and facilitate its display and presentation. Over 150 historic photos were added. Shapefiles were generated from parcel lists. Cartographers designed map formats that would work for both Web and print presentation. Maps were generated in a grid. After an extensive editing and approval process, the maps were posted on the Web as pdfs and made available in print. Supporting information for individual historic sites was formatted into a document now available to staff online and which will soon be printed and distributed to libraries and other users.



# Stream Bank Debris near Norton Road



Yard debris: tree limbs and grass clippings



Yard debris: tree limbs and grass clippings



Grass clippings



Ladder and framing poles



Yard debris: tree limbs and leaves



Yard debris and anchored shipping pallets



Yard debris and unauthorized bridge



Yard debris and anchored shipping pallets



Yard debris: tree limbs



Yard debris and lumber



Yard debris: tree limbs and grass clippings



Yard debris: tree limbs and grass clippings



Yard debris: tree limbs and grass clippings



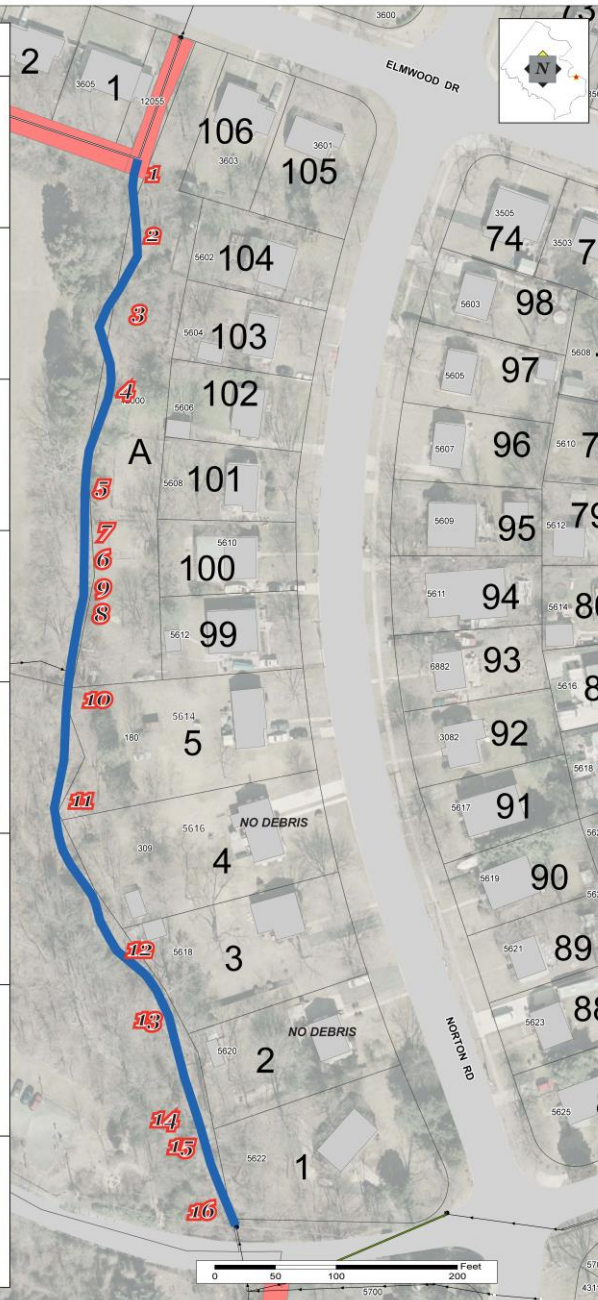
Yard debris: tree limbs and grass clippings



Metal cabinets and boards

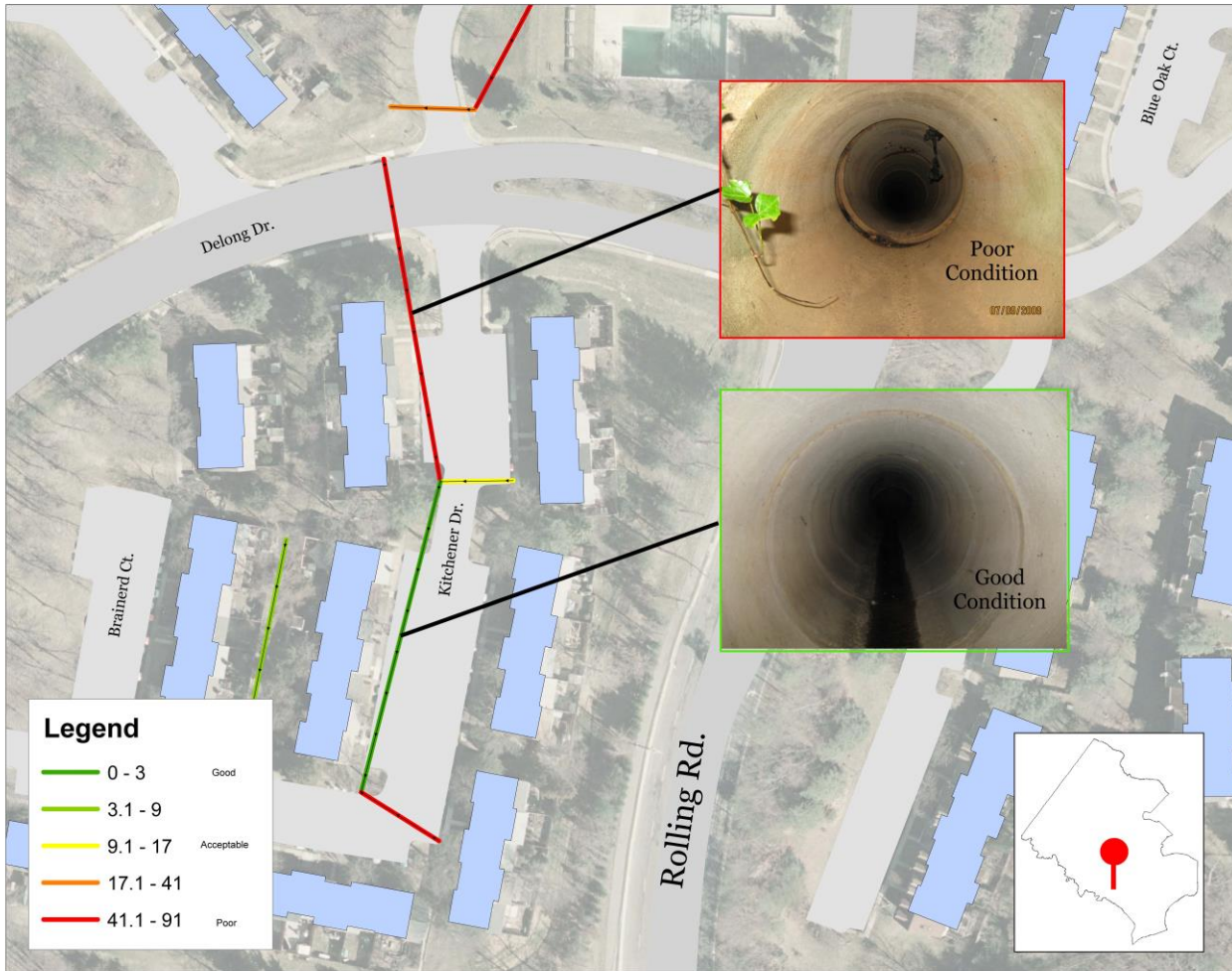


Yard debris: tree limbs and grass clippings





# Pipe Integrity Scale



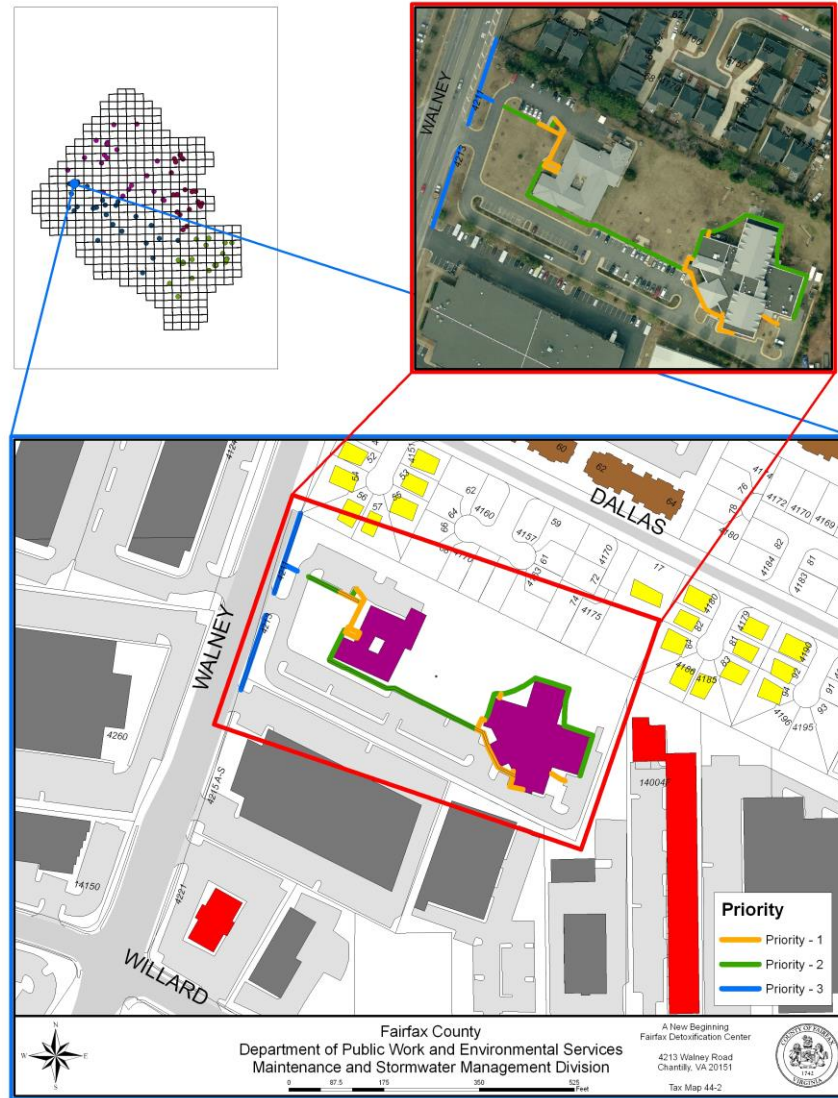
Fairfax County  
Department of Public Works and Environmental Services  
Maintenance and Stormwater Management Division  
Pipe Integrity Scale

0 20 40 80  
Feet





# Snow Removal Maps



Fairfax County  
Department of Public Work and Environmental Services  
Maintenance and Stormwater Management Division





# Storm Sewer vs. Sanitary Sewer

• Different pipes go to different places •

Many people assume that a drain is a drain.

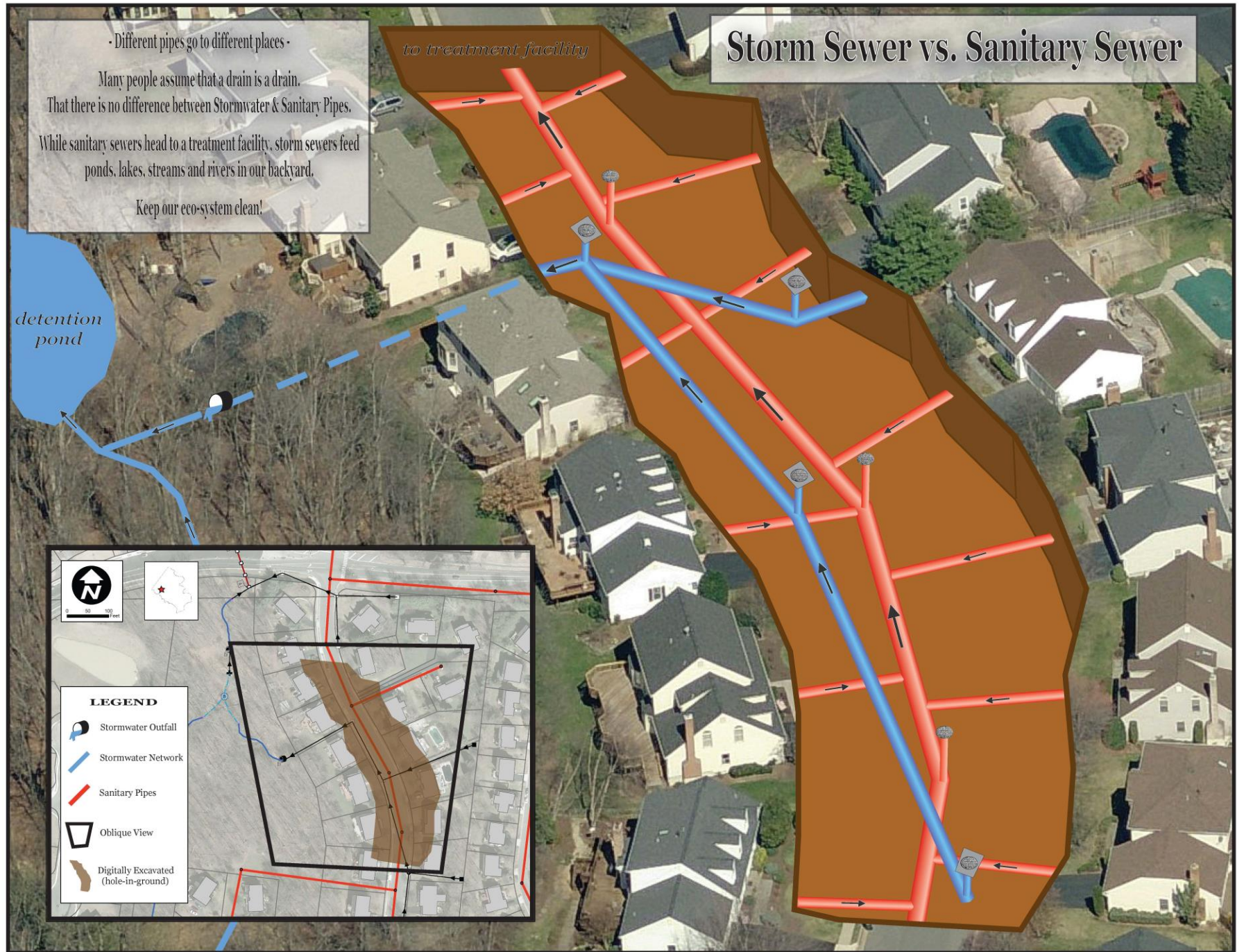
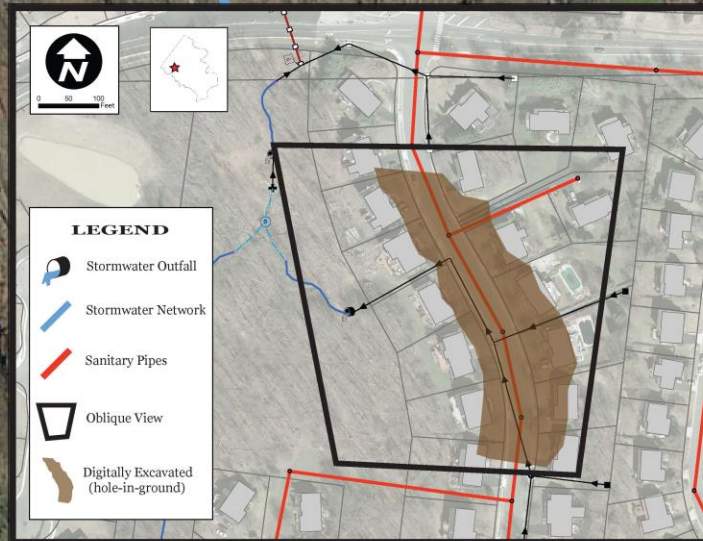
That there is no difference between Stormwater & Sanitary Pipes.

While sanitary sewers head to a treatment facility, storm sewers feed ponds, lakes, streams and rivers in our backyard.

Keep our eco-system clean!

to treatment facility

detention pond





## LOCAL ATTRACTIONS



Burke Lake

Lake Accotink

Lake Fairfax



Fairfax Corner Shopping

Tysons Corner Shopping

Fair Oaks Mall

Springfield Mall

Meadowlark Gardens



Fairfax Station Railroad Museum

Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center

Frying Pan Farm Park



Green Spring Garden & Horticultural Center

Fairfax County Government Center

George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate & Gardens

Workhouse Arts Center



Fairfax County Courthouse

Gunston Hall

Woodlawn

Sully Historic Site



Chantilly Battlefield

Claude Moore Colonial Farm

George Mason University

Colvin Run Mill



Northern Virginia Community College

Ft. Belvoir Military Base

Great Falls National Park

Reston Town Center

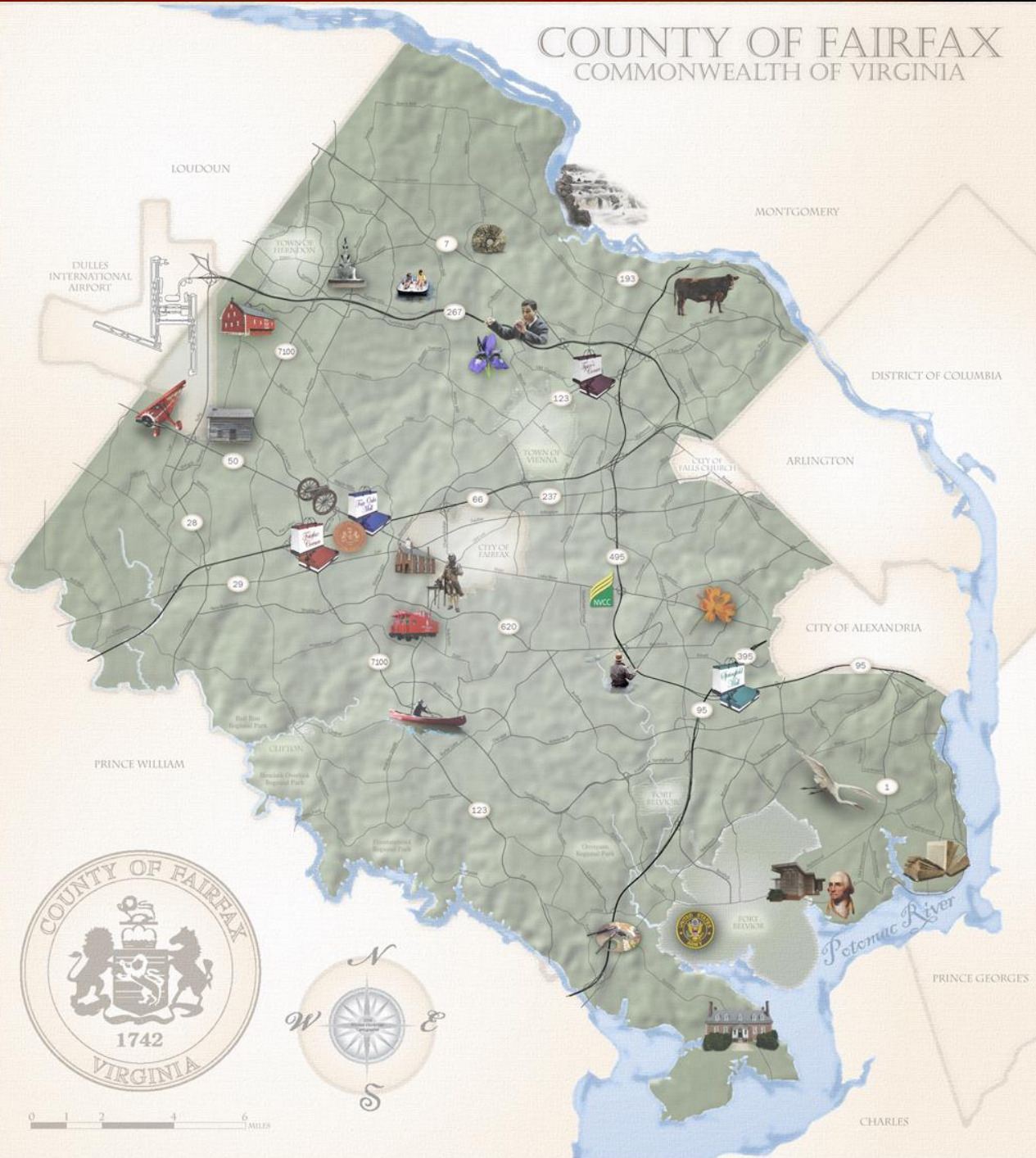


Huntley Meadows

Collingwood Library & Museum on Americanism

Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts

## COUNTY OF FAIRFAX COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA







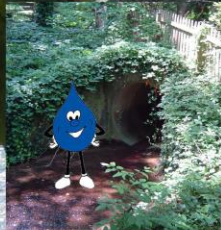
# All the Way to the Chesapeake Bay...



Did you know that raindrops like me, on our way to the storm drain, pick up pollutants like trash, fertilizer, dog waste, and oil? Yuck! Then we end up in the Chesapeake Bay and make our wildlife sick. 1



Have you seen one of these signs? Our Stormwater facilities help catch pollutants to prevent them from ending up in our streams. This one is in the north-central portion of Fairfax County and drains directly to the Potomac River, which then makes its way to the Chesapeake Bay. 2



Will you help me keep our lakes, ponds, streams and rivers clean? 3

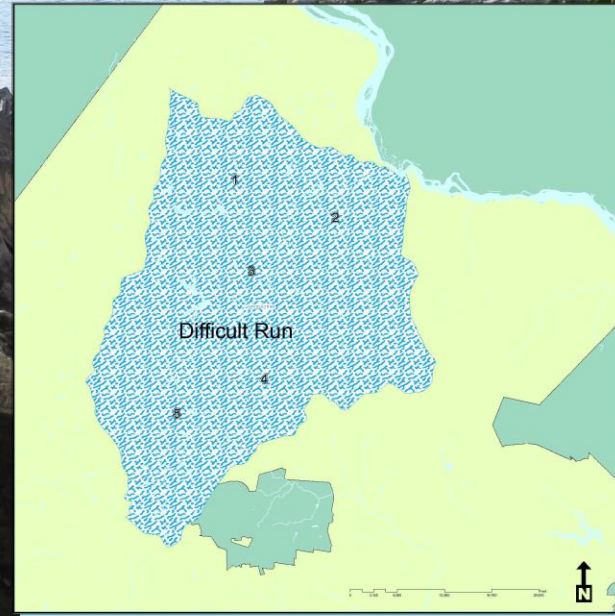


Please keep our storm drains free of debris and litter. Never dump pet waste, used motor oil, paint, chemicals or other substances into a storm drain. 4



Keep up the good work! See you next time! 5

Greetings from Stormy the Raindrop!  
Take a ride with me into the world of  
Stormwater Management in Fairfax County.











# Tysons Connector

Midday Shuttle





## Enhancing a Routable Centerline for Enterprise GIS

Department of Fire and Rescue (FRD) committed extensive resources to improve the enterprise centerline. Routable street networks have always been important to the FRD because of the business emphasis on response times. Previous to this initiative, the department maintained its own street centerline with speed limits. This was very time consuming and wasn't as accurate as desired. With the County's adoption of the Intergraph Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System which uses proximity based dispatch, there was a definite need for an improved routable centerline.

Streets were driven by light-duty Firefighters, information was collected, vehicle drivers in the fire stations were interviewed, and GIS Analysts made attribute changes & forwarded geometry changes to DIT-GIS.

The improvements to the centerline included adjusting speed limits to match signage and correct data errors; locating street connection problems of unconnected streets and unbuilt (paper) streets; adding data for impediments to travel such as restrictions, gates and traffic calming devices; and adding oneway data.

Various stages of preparing data for routing are possible

I. Distance based only. Routing is based on proximity only.

II. Travel time based on road classification. For example, all interstates are 55 and all local roads are 25. In relatively urban Fairfax county, there is too much variability among road classes to assign a single speed limit.

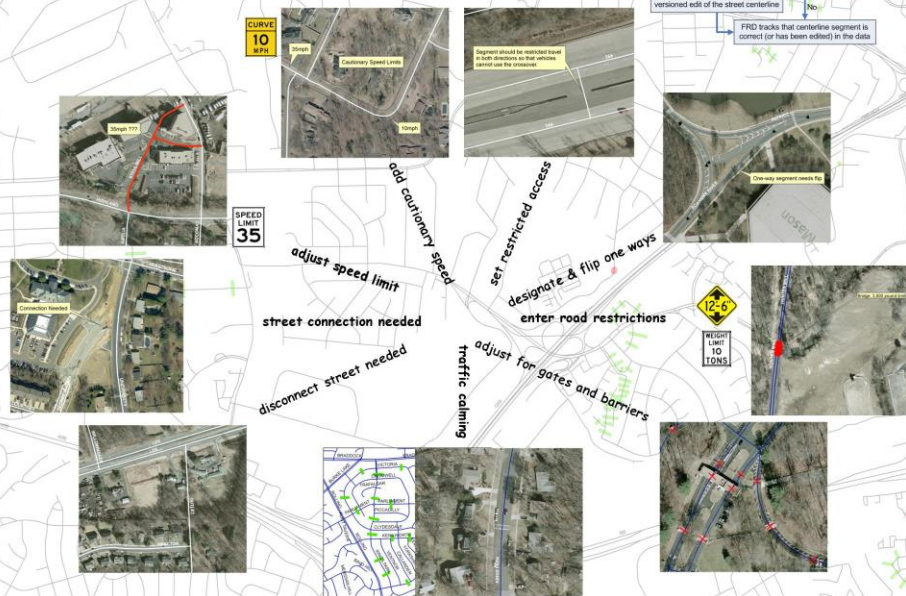
III. Field verified speed limits. In Fairfax County, the majority of streets with speed limit signs have been field verified.

IV. Other source verification for unposted streets: Aerial imagery and driving unposted streets is helping FR assign speed limits to streets without signs.

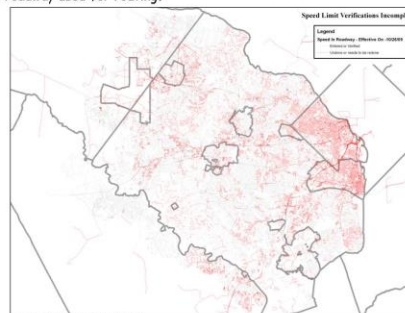
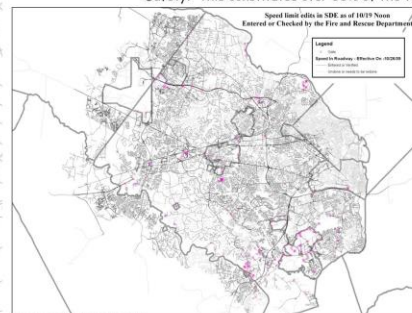
V. Impediments to full travel speed. FRD is also factoring in changes in travel speed based on traffic calming devices and barriers such as gates.

VI. Fully integrating turns and stops. At this time, turn restrictions, turn impedances, and intersection impedances are beyond our scope.

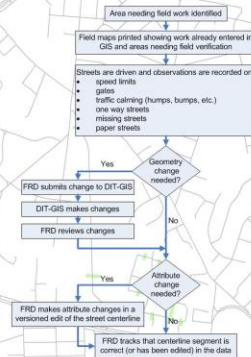
Currently, the Fire & Rescue Department has taken the centerline data from stage II to stage V. This has been a labor intensive process involving uniformed firefighters and civilian GIS staff.



In the last year, FRD has verified or reviewed over 4,200 miles of roadway used for Public Safety. This constitutes over 58% of the total roadway used for routing.



## Verification & Editing Process





# Massing Models for Site Density

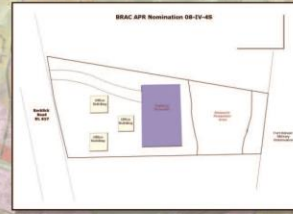
## BRAC APR Nominations



Arc GIS was used to create Feature Classes for the basis of the Models.

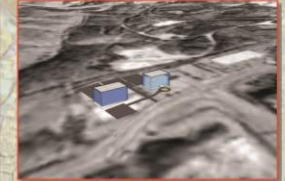


The SketchUp Plug-in for ArcGIS was an integral part of getting the shapes into a useful format.

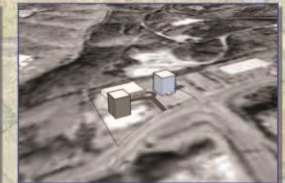


Additional GIS layers can be overlaid to provide accurate depictions of the site. In the example above the RPA was overlaid to define the developable site.

### .50 Floor Area Ratio

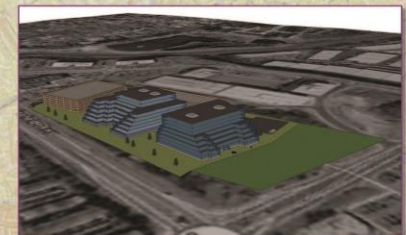
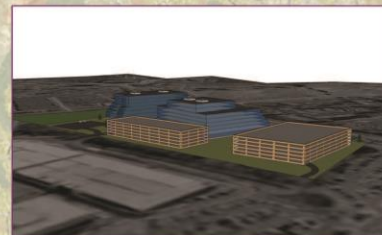
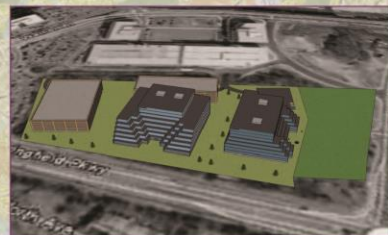
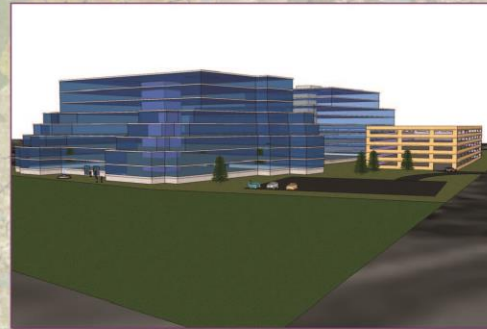
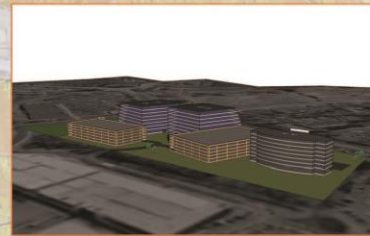
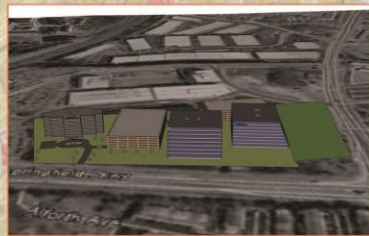
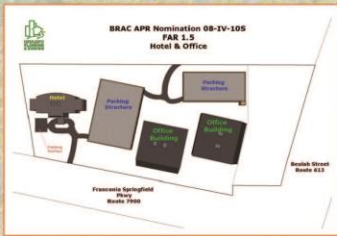
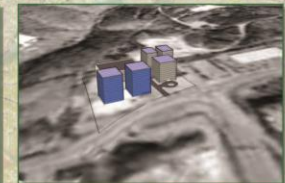


### .75 Floor Area Ratio



### Maximum Floor Area Ratio

Under Current Zoning Regulations

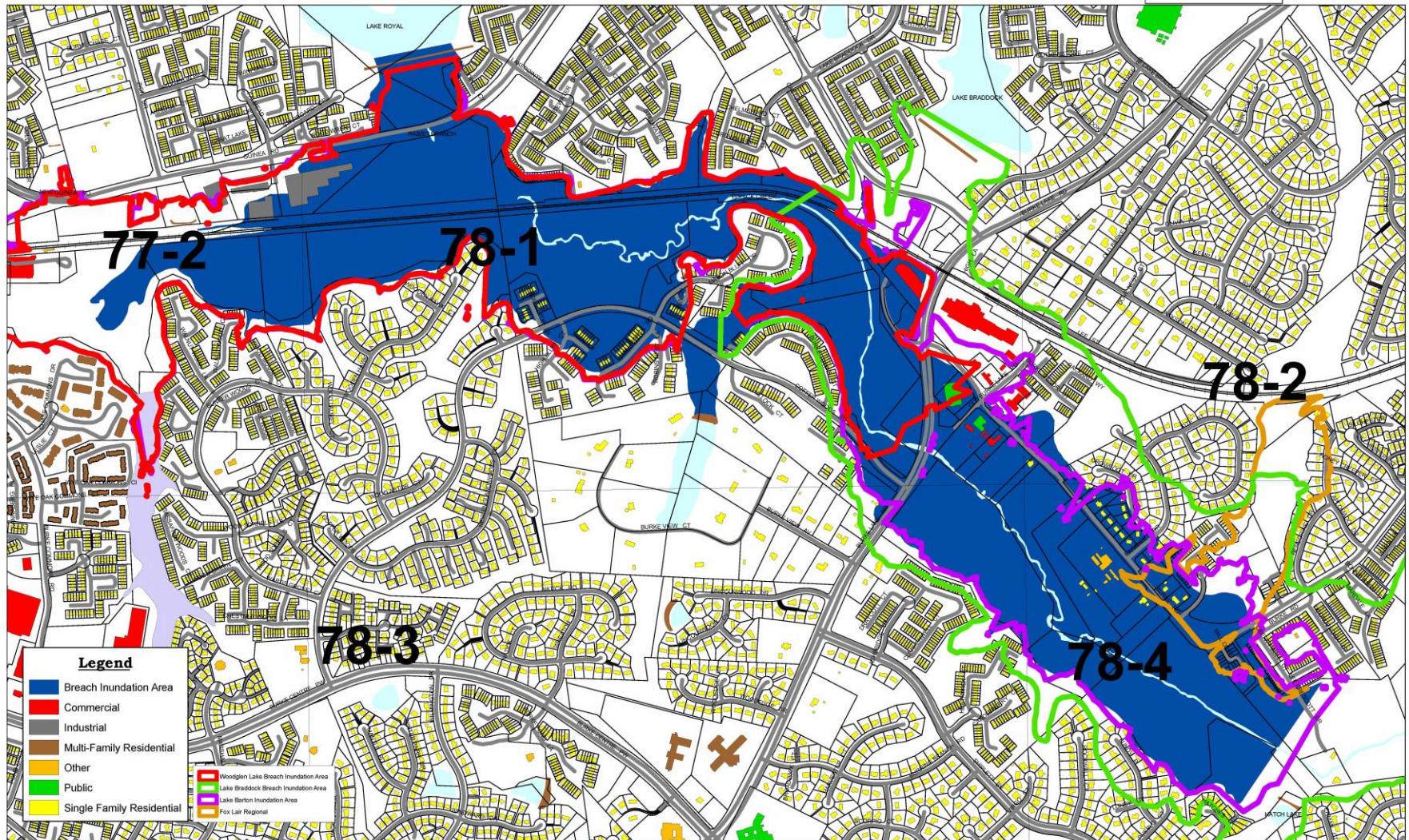




# Pohick Creek Dam #4 Dam Break Inundation Zone

Craig Carrott  
Director of Stormwater Planning  
12000 Government Center Parkway  
Fairfax, Virginia 22035  
703-324-5500

Dam Hazard Class: I (High)



(April 2009)