



Rights-of-Way

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Chesapeake Bay Program Land Use Classification

1. Water (8)

1.1 Lentic

1.1.1 Estuary

1.1.2 Lakes & Ponds

1.2 Lotic

1.2.1 Streams

1.2.1.1 Daylighted

1.2.1.2 Shaded

1.2.1.3 Culverted/ Buried

1.2.2.Ditches

1.2.2.1 Daylighted

1.2.2.2 Shaded

1.2.2.3 Culverted/ Buried
2. Developed (14)

2.1 Infrastructure

2.1.1 Roads

2.1.2 Tree Canopy (TC) over Roads

2.1.3 Structures

2.1.4 TC over Structures

2.1.5 Other Impervious

2.1.5.1 Railroads

2.1.5.2 Parking Lots, Driveways, etc.

2.1.6 TC over Other Impervious

2.1.6.1 TC over Railroads

2.1.6.2 TC over Parking Lots, etc.

2.1.7 Suspended Succession (rights-of-way)

2.1.7.1 Barren

2.1.7.2 Herbaceous

2.1.7.3 Scrub-shrub
- 2.2 Bare Construction

2.3 Turf Grass

2.4 Tree Canopy over Turf Grass
3. Forest (5)

3.1 Contiguous (> 1 acre)

3.2 Fragmented (< 1 acre)

3.3 Natural Succession (e.g., Fallow)

3.3.1 Barren

3.3.2 Herbaceous

3.3.3 Scrub-shrub
4. Production (14)

4.1 Agriculture

4.1.1 Cropland

4.1.1.1 Barren

4.1.1.2 Herbaceous

4.1.2 Pasture

4.1.2.1 Barren

4.1.2.2 Herbaceous

4.1.3 Orchard/vineyard

4.1.3.1 Barren

4.1.3.2 Herbaceous

4.1.3.3 Scrub-shrub

4.2 Timber Harvest

4.2.1 Barren

4.2.2 Herbaceous

4.2.3 Scrub-shrub
- 4.3 Extractive

4.3.1 Barren

4.3.2 Herbaceous

4.3.3 Scrub-shrub

4.4 Solar fields
5. Wetland (19)

5.1 Tidal

5.1.1 Open water

5.1.2 Barren

5.1.3 Herbaceous

5.1.4 Scrub-shrub

5.1.5 Contiguous Forest

5.1.6 Fragmented Forest

5.2 Non-tidal

5.2.1 Floodplain/ Headwater

5.2.1.1 Open water

5.2.1.2 Barren

5.2.1.3 Herbaceous

5.2.1.4 Scrub-shrub

5.2.1.5 Contiguous Forest

5.2.1.6 Fragmented Forest

5.2.2 Other

5.2.2.1 Open water

5.2.2.2 Barren

5.2.2.3 Herbaceous

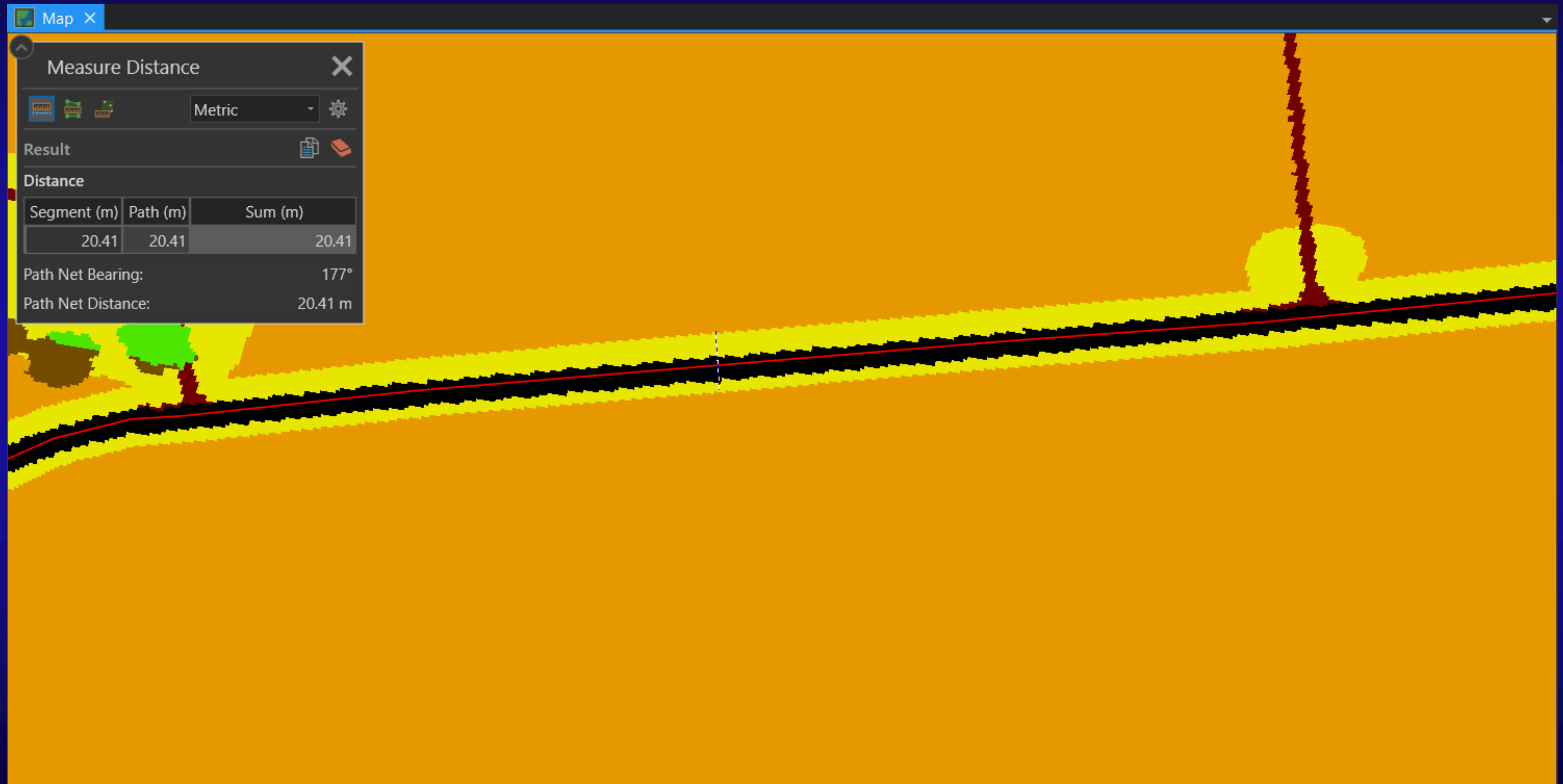
5.2.2.4 Scrub-shrub

5.2.2.5 Contiguous Forest

5.2.2.6 Fragmented Forest

5.3 Bare shore

Road Rights-of-Way (variable width (20-30m) based on Speed Category and Number of Lanes) Example: Kent County, VA



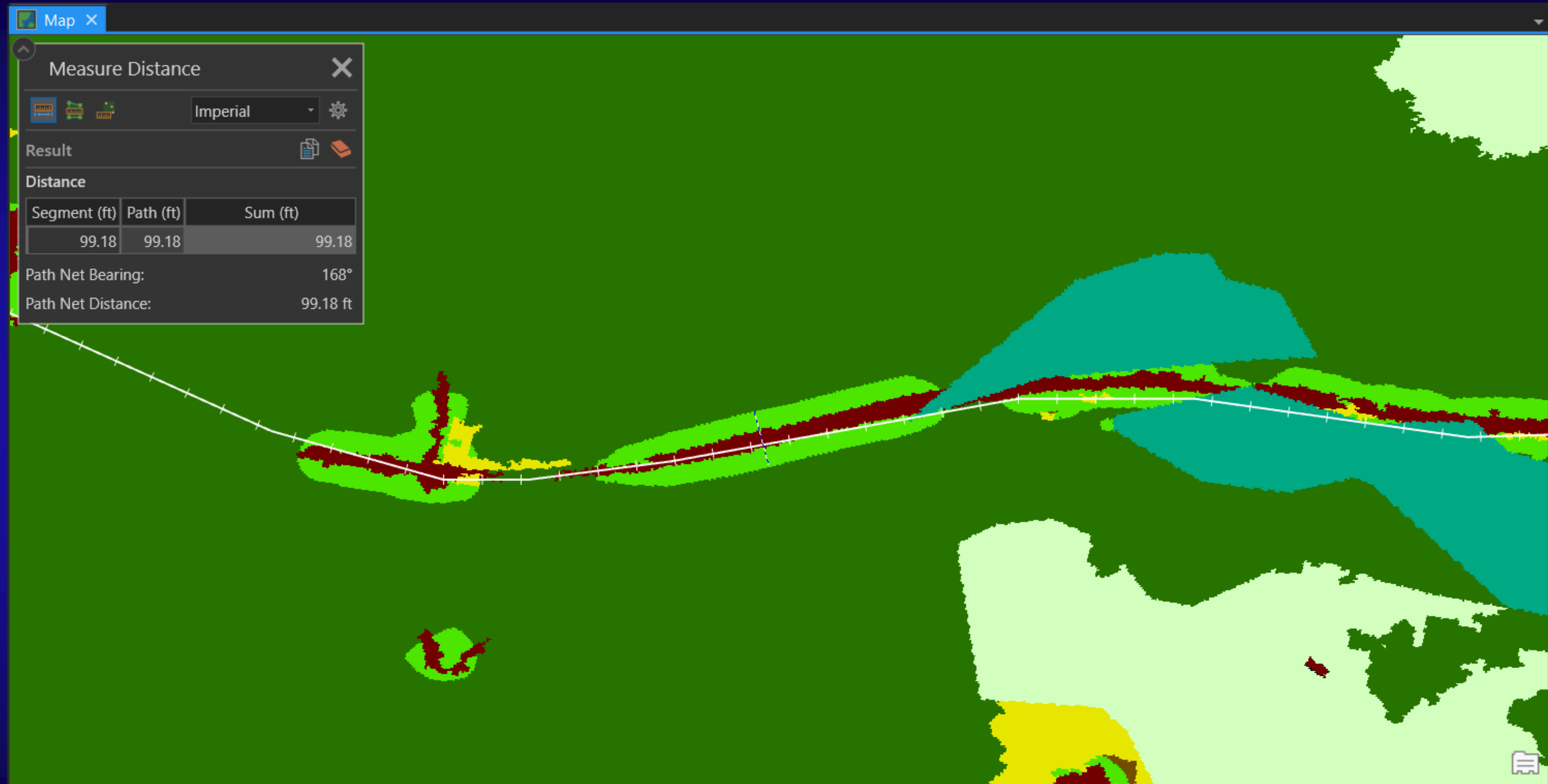
Only “Low Vegetation” within road rights-of-way was reclassified to “Turf Grass”
Example: Fauquier County, VA



Road Rights-of-Way: Preliminary Recommendations

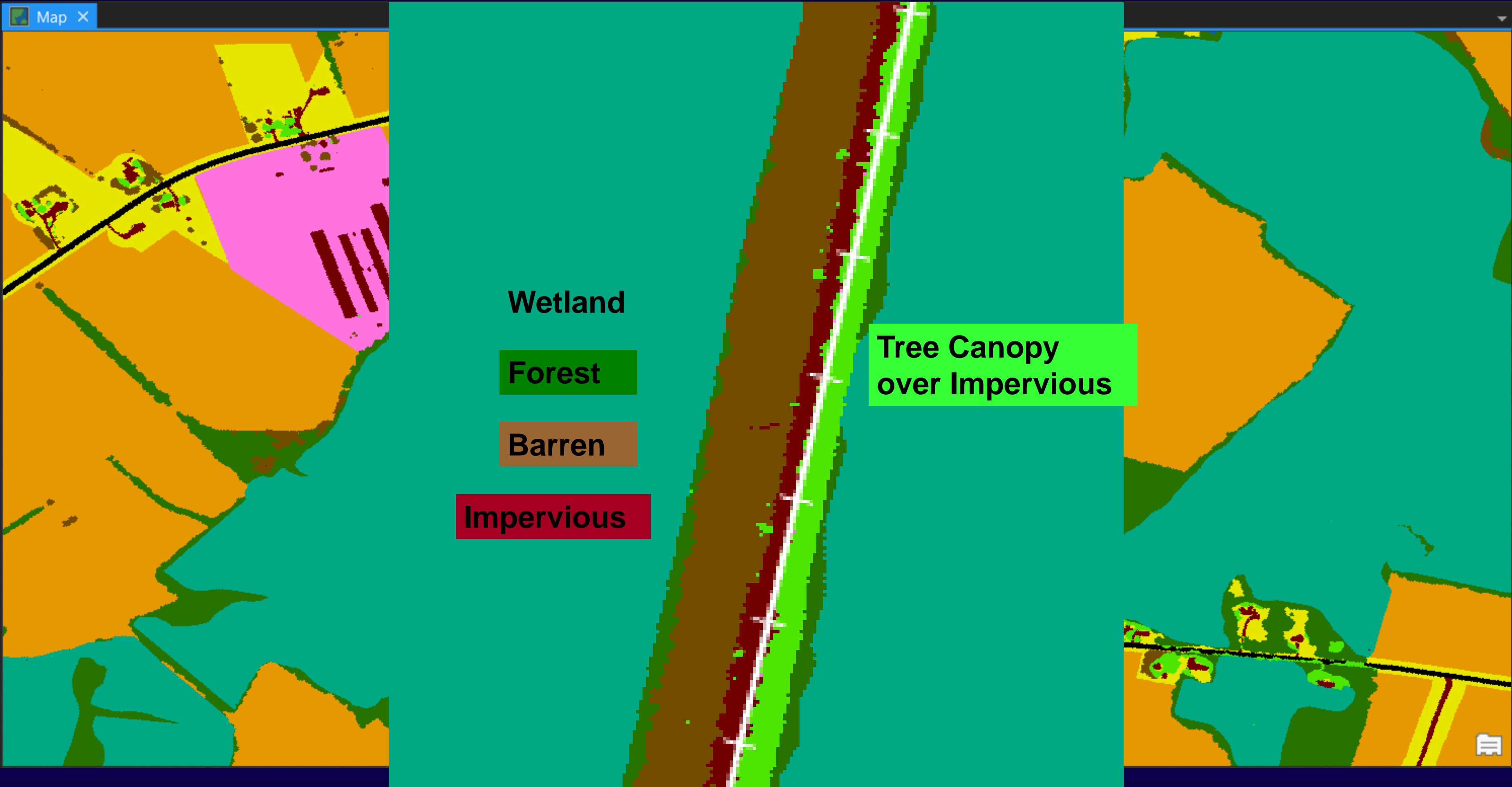
1. Revisit right-of-way buffer widths... current widths may be too wide. County statutes list 24-ft to 33-ft from centerline equating to 13-20m, not 20-30m.
2. Consider classifying low-vegetation within the road rights-of-way as “suspended succession” instead of “turf grass”

LUWG decided railroad rights-of-way to be 4m wide and should be classed as impervious non-roads (March 2, 2016)
LUWG revised decision and decided to class railroads solely based on land cover (September 7, 2016)



Railroad Rights of Way (50-ft to 100-ft), Example: Fauquier County, VA

Railroad Rights of Way (50-ft to 100-ft), Example: Kent County, DE



Railroad Rights-of-Way: Preliminary Recommendations

1. Identify a more spatially accurate rail centerline dataset (more accurate than NAVTEQ)
2. Buffer rail centerline by 10-meters (~33-ft)
3. Extract all non-road, non-structure impervious cover within buffer and class as “impervious rail”
4. Buffer impervious rail by 10-meters (impervious swaths tend to be ~5-10m in width yielding a variable right of way of 25 – 30m, 80-100-ft)
5. Class all barren, scrub-shrub, and low vegetation within buffer as “suspended succession”
6. Do not reclass tree canopy within buffer as “tree canopy over impervious”