2003 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
KING WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

VI

Community Assets and Facilities

CHAPTER VI
COMMUNITY ASSETS AND FACILITIES

A. Introduction

Community assets and facilities are the improvements and programs made available to an area to serve the general public. They include not only those facilities owned by the public, but also those owned and operated by private enterprise facilities and services in King William County.

There is a direct relationship between the location and densities of land uses and the location and size of required facilities and services.

The location of existing land uses largely determines the requirements for public improvements. On the other hand, future land development is directly tied to the adequacy of public services and the willingness of the government to extend or upgrade them. Without water, wastewater treatment, roads, public safety, emergency services, and educational facilities, the uses and density to which land can be put is limited. For this reason, much of the utility and value of privately-owned land is a reflection of the level of public facilities which it is served by. Because public facility improvements are extremely expensive in terms of the local tax dollars required to provide them, they should be prudently planned and provided in the most economical and efficient manner possible. This requires exercising local powers to regulate changes in land use to ensure that the public is not later required to pay for public facilities that might have been unnecessary.

The existing infrastructure of King William County will continue to be pressured as demands of new development are increased.

The population growth that is changing the character of the County is causing the construction of new schools, major renovations to existing schools, and pressure to provide utilities and road improvements. This pressure will probably not relent for many years to come. Until the infrastructure reaches and exceeds future demand, the County will be faced with financial hardship, potential future overcrowding of schools, and a level of increased traffic congestion that the County has never had to face.

The sections which follow describe existing community assets and facilities. Planned or on-going improvements are noted. Needs that have been identified are also noted. The following sections draw heavily from published sources and input provided by various County department heads.

B. Communications

Local telephone service is provided by Verizon. Daily newspapers include The Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Daily Press (Newport News). The Tidewater Review (West Point) is a weekly newspaper. The Country Courier (Manquin) is a bi-weekly newspaper.

A wide variety of radio listening formats are available from Richmond and the Hampton Roads area. Local stations

include WPTG 107.9 FM, West Point; WXGM 99.1 FM and 1420 AM, Gloucester; and WRAR 100.5 FM, Tappahannock.

All major television networks (ABC, CBS NBC, FOX, PBS, and UPN) originate from Richmond or Hampton Roads and can be received in the County. Cox Communications offers cable service in the southern part of the County while Mid-Atlantic Cable Co. serves the northern areas.

C. Electric Utilities

Electric power in King William County is provided by Dominion Virginia Power and Rappahannock Electric Cooperative.

D. Emergency Services and Law Enforcement

Several agencies -- from law enforcement, to fire and rescue, to animal control -- share the responsibility of ensuring the safety of the citizens of King William.

King William County is served by King William Fire and Rescue, Mangohick Fire Department, Walkerton Community Fire Association (King and Queen County), and Mattaponi Rescue. The West Point Fire Department serves the County also.

King William Fire and Rescue (KWFR) has over 50 members. About 20 members actively run rescue calls and about 20 members actively run fire calls. Some members run both. KWFR occupied new quarters in May 2001. The building is on U.S. 360, east of Central Garage. The service area covered extends to SR 600 to the south and SR 610 to the north. KWFR covers some areas of King and Queen County.

KWFR currently has six fire units and three rescue units. Fire units include two engines (Engine 1 and Engine 12), one tanker (Tanker 1), Attack Truck 1, Truck 1, and a brush truck. KWFR has applied to FEMA for funds to purchase a new, larger tanker truck to replace Tanker 1.

KWFR rescue units include two Type III ambulances and one Type II ambulance. KWFR will replace one of the Type III units in 2003 using a State grant.

Mangohick Fire Department covers about 55 square miles in northwest (upper) King William County from quarters on Route 30 northwest of Central Garage. The Department has 26 members. Twenty members are fire fighters. Sixteen of the twenty members have at least Fire Fighter 1 certification while ten are Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) and four are fire training instructors. There are six auxiliary members.

The Department has two engines, two tankers, one pumper, and one brush truck. Car 2 is used as an EMT first responder unit but not for medical emergency transports. A utility truck co-owned by all the fire and rescue departments serving the County is also housed at the Mangohick Fire Department. The truck is an air supply truck.

The Walkerton Community Fire Association (WCFA), located in the Town of Walkerton on the Mattaponi River in King William County, serves the central area of King William and King and Queen Counties. The Department is

nearly 50 years old. The Department's coverage area runs from SR 626 at Jim Hall's Store to SR 600 at the VDOT Highway Office, and the area between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers. About 55% of the Department's calls are in King William County.

WCFA has 47 members including 14 junior members (ages 13-18 years). Eight members are EMT qualified or above and seven are Firefighter 1 or above.

WCFA has two engines (Engine 20 and Engine 25), two tankers (Tanker 21and 29), and one mini-pumper / crash truck (Attack 22). One of the engines (Engine 25) will be replaced within five years.

The Mattaponi Rescue Squad has 20 members that actively run calls. The Squad keeps one ambulance at the Walkerton Community Fire Association, one ambulance on Route 30, and one ambulance at Curtis Mason's Shop.

The King William County Sheriff's Office is responsible for the majority of law enforcement efforts in the County.

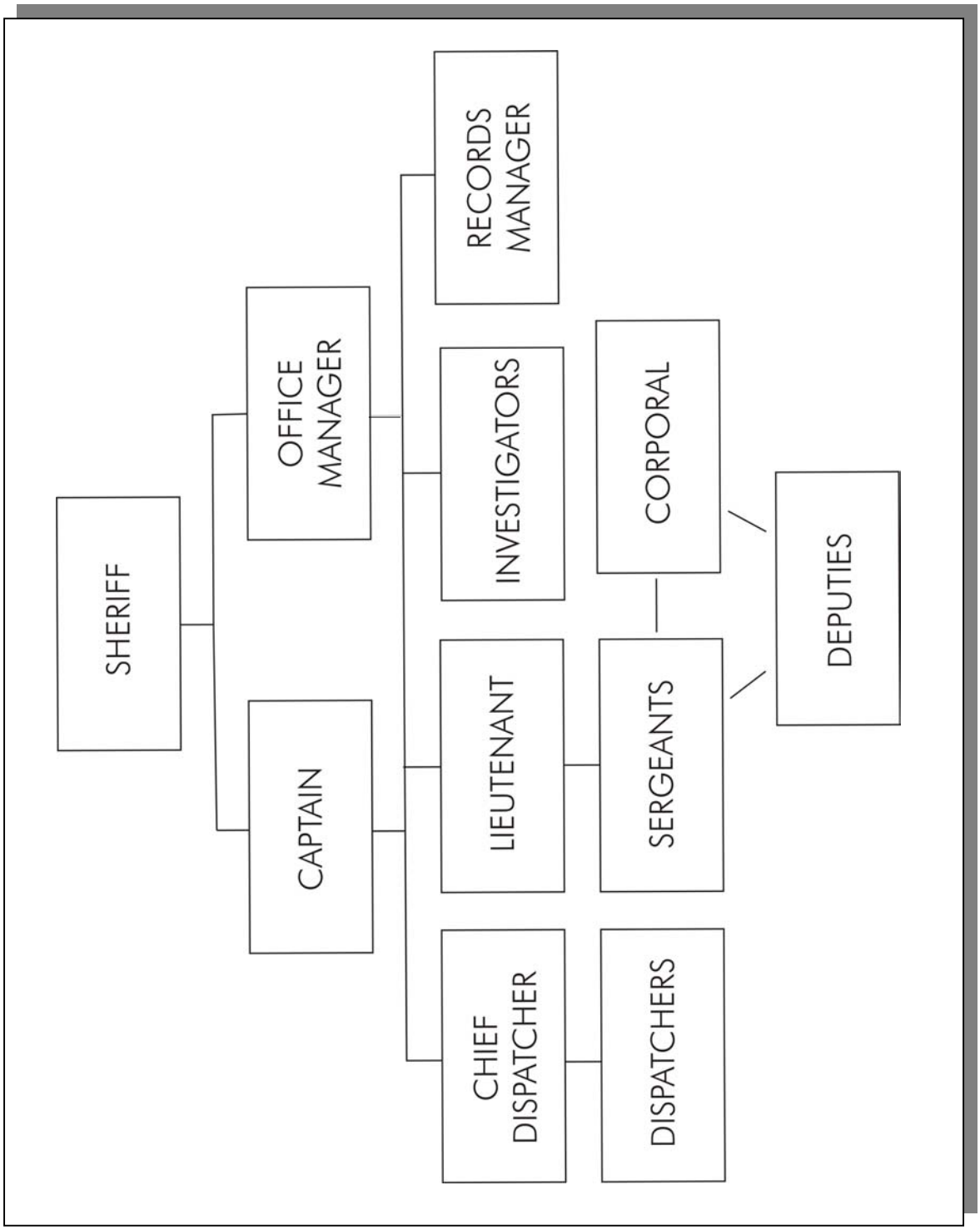
The Sheriff's Department has 15 sworn law enforcement deputies (including the Sheriff), one full-time courtroom security officer / civil process server, one part-time civil process server, nine dispatchers, and two civilian office personnel. Exhibit VI-A provides the Department's organization. The Department has 21 vehicles. The Department's headquarters are located in the King William County Administration Building in King William. The Department will relocate to the new King William Courts Building when it is completed in 2004.

Currently, there are two holding cells at the Sheriff's Department. There will be four such cells in the new Courts Building. After processing, suspects are transported to the Middle Peninsula Regional Security Center in Saluda (Middlesex County), Virginia. The Regional Security Center serves the counties of King William, King and Queen, Essex, Middlesex, and Mathews.

The Sheriff's Department serves all civil papers in the County and the Town of West Point. West Point has a Police Department of its own although the Sheriff's Department can investigate and work in the Town. The Sheriff's Department dispatches all fire and rescue in the County with the exception of West Point. The County's two full-time animal control officers are under the supervision of the County Administrator. A victim / witness coordinator is also housed in the Sheriff's Department.

The Sheriff's Department has placed great emphasis on updating and modernizing its office and procedures in the last few years. The County has recently started using enhanced 9-1-1. The County will soon have wireless 9-1-1 capability. The Department has recently obtained LiveScan, a system for quickly providing criminal histories. The Department has a vehicle replacement plan based on mileage and a set rotation schedule. In addition to mutual aid agreements with its neighbors, the Department maintains an excellent working relationship with the Virginia State Police and utilizes specialized agencies for support when needed.

EXHIBIT VI-A
KING WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF - ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



The primary need of the Sheriff's Department is to replace the current low-band radio system with a high-band system which would provide better overall communications and allow for the use of handheld radio units by officers.

E. Government Services and Public Buildings

King William County has a five-member Board of Supervisors with a County Administrator overseeing the day-to-day operations and the implementation of policies established / adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

The County administrative offices are located behind the historic Courthouse at 180 Horse Landing Road, off Route 30, and are open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. A directory of County employees is available on the County's website which is maintained by the King William County Public Information Office. The County's website, www.co.king-william.va.us, contains information about County services including:

VOTER REGISTRATION
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
SOCIAL SERVICES
THE COURT SYSTEM
ZONING INFORMATION
BUILDING PERMITS
TAX PAYMENT & LICENSES
TAX ASSESSMENT
PUBLIC SAFETY
FINANCE AND PURCHASING

In 2002, the County awarded a construction contract for a new Courts Building. The facility will be located on a 188-acre tract near the King William Administration Building. All courts' functions including clerk's offices will move to the new facility. Similarly, the Sheriff's Department will relocate from the Administration Building to the new facility. Scheduled to begin in late 2002, the Courts Building will take 14 to 15 months to build. It will be served by its own (new) well and a septic system.

The seven public buildings owned by King William County in the King William complex include: County Administration Building, VPI-SU Extension Building, Health Department Building (built in 1999), Historic King William Courthouse, Circuit Court Clerks Office Building, Jury Room Building (old Jail), and the Juvenile Probation Division Office.

The King William Recreational Park on Route 30 northwest of Central Garage has two buildings which are discussed later in this chapter.

The King William County Public Works Department with six employees is responsible for building and site maintenance at the King William Courthouse complex as well as the County's well sites and old landfill sites. The Department is also responsible for maintenance of buildings and grounds at the King William Recreation Park. The Department also provides routine maintenance for 13 County-owned vehicles. The County also owns two track loaders, one motor grader, and four lawn and garden type tractors.

With the construction of the new Courts Building and the potential for additional County facilities to be associated with the proposed King William Reservoir, staffing and equipment of the Public Works Department must be reassessed.

F. *Historic and Cultural Resources*

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources maintains records of resources of historic and archaeological significance. Many historic sites have been placed on the Virginia Register of Historic Places and / or the National Register of Historic Places.

Once sites are placed on the Register(s) of Historic Places, certain work performed on them may be eligible for tax credits and limitations are placed on their modifications.

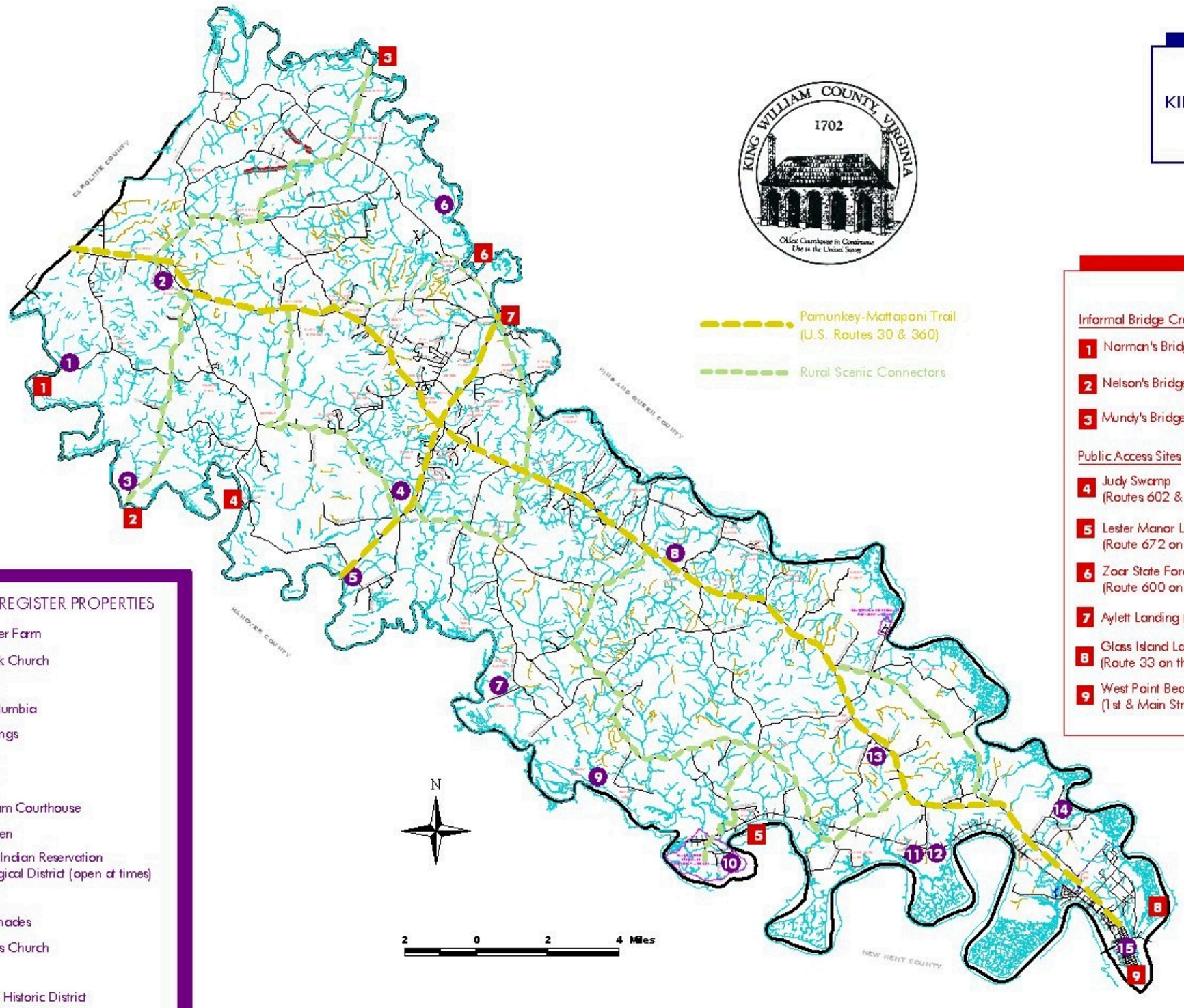
The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has identified other sites of significant historic importance and continue to identify others. Some of the major sites have been identified but not yet included in the official registers. Some are not mapped to avoid identification of specific buildings or places. The Department maintains a database of historic sites throughout the State and performs detailed surveys of counties to identify all sites of historic significance. These surveys are performed through the Department of Historic Resources usually with matching participation by the local government. Partial inventories are also made as part of major projects such as highway improvements.

The lands of King William were a part of Chief Powhatan's domain. Direct descendants of Chief Powhatan and his tribe remain in the County. There are two Indian Reservations, the Pamunkey Reservation and the Mattaponi Reservation, which are open to the public. Periodic cultural events are also sponsored by the local Native American tribes. These events coupled with interpretive activities at the Reservations and the Upper Mattaponi Tribal Center, provide insight into local Native American history.

The position of the County between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers provides a wealth of natural resources related to these pristine riverine systems. The marshes, swamps, and forestlands are recognized regionally for their diversity and undisturbed qualities. Visiting one of these marshes and viewing the rivers from one or more of the local vantage points allows the visitor to envision the landscape inhabited by local Native Americans prior to European settlement.

King William County Historic Homes & Churches list on the National Register of Historic Places includes the following 14 properties. Many of these are plantation homes which date to the early 19th century. Some are visible from the scenic rural roads, while others may be visible from the river as the fronts of many homes during this period faced the river. While occasionally, homes and church garden tours feature one or more of these properties, none of the homes listed on the register are open for visitors on a regular basis. Exhibit VI-B shows the general location of these resources.

EXHIBIT VI-B
KING WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA
HISTORICAL SITES



RIVER ACCESS

Informal Bridge Crossings

1. Norman's Bridge (Route 614 on the Pamunkey River)
2. Nelson's Bridge (Route 615 on the Pamunkey River)
3. Mundy's Bridge (Route 628 on the Mattaponi River)

Public Access Sites

4. Judy Swamp (Routes 602 & 604 on the Pamunkey River)
5. Lester Manor Landing (Route 672 on the Pamunkey River)
6. Zoar State Forest Canoe Launch (Route 600 on the Mattaponi River)
7. Aylett Landing (Route 600 on the Mattaponi River)
8. Glass Island Landing (Route 33 on the Mattaponi River)
9. West Point Beach Park (1st & Main Streets on the York River)

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

1. Hornquarter Farm
2. Mangohick Church
3. Wyoming
4. Mount Columbia
5. Seven Springs
6. Burlington
7. Chericoke
8. King William Courthouse
9. Elsing Green
10. Pamunkey Indian Reservation Archaeological District (open at times)
11. Sweet Hall
12. Windsor Shades
13. Saint John's Church
14. Chelsea
15. West Point Historic District

SOURCE: Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission.

LANDMARK DESIGN GROUP
Engineers • Planners • Surveyors
Landscape Architects • Environmental Scientists

Hornquarter Farm

Hornquarter Farm was originally patented by the Littlepage family and in 1730 was passed to Secretary Thomas Nelson of Yorktown. This federal style residence was erected between 1820 and 1830 for George Taylor.

Mangohick Church

Mangohick Church was built prior to 1732 by St. Margaret's Parish. Originally it was a "chapel of ease" serving a growing settlement, and thriving until after the Revolutionary War. Since that time it has become a "free church" available to any denomination for services. It is currently the home of Mangohick Baptist Church.

Wyoming

Wyoming overlooks the Pamunkey River valley and the Nelson Bridge crossing into Hanover County. This is a two-story frame house constructed in the Georgian style c.1800 for the Hoomes family. Thomas Cary Nelson, grandson of Secretary Nelson of Yorktown, died here. It was said, "All men spoke well of Thomas Cary Nelson."

Mt. Columbia

Mt. Columbia is an example of homes occupied by prosperous planters in the early 19th century. This home was constructed in two phases with the first section being completed in the 1790's and the stylish front section completed in the 1830's for William Bosher.

Seven Springs

Seven Springs is a brick residence constructed in 1732 for George Dabney. It served as the Dabney family homestead for nearly one hundred years.

Burlington

Burlington was part of the 500-acre Burwell land patented in 1699. Purchased by Owen Gwalthmey in 1752, it became the family homestead. Burlington is a two-story frame plantation home constructed in 1842 for the Burwell family. Records indicate that in 1842, Dr. William Gwalthmey describes "pargating" the brick house exterior. Pargating was laying on a stucco of lime, sand, and sugar and marking into squares which hardens like stone. Burlington commands a splendid view of the Mattaponi.

Chericoke

Chericoke is the site of the home of Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for Virginia. The existing structure was constructed in 1828 next to the Braxton home site which was destroyed by fire in 1775.

King William Courthouse

King William Courthouse was erected in 1725 and is known as the oldest courthouse in continuous use in the United States.

Elsing Green

Elsing Green (in addition to Chericoke) was another Carter Braxton property when it was originally built in 1758. It is a brick structure constructed in the early Georgian style of architecture.

Pamunkey Indian Reservation Archaeological District

Pamunkey Indian Reservation Archaeological District includes a museum displaying early archaeological relics and is open to the public. The museum depicts the Pamunkey way of life throughout history from the ice age to the present.

Sweet Hall

Sweet Hall is an example of brick construction in the English vernacular architectural style. It was near this site that the Sweet Hall Ferry crossed the Pamunkey River. Sweet Hall is thought to have been constructed in 1720 for the Claiborne family.

Windsor Shades

Windsor Shades is located just south of Sweet Hall and is a brick residence constructed in the mid-18th century. Several of the proprietors of the Sweet Hall ferry lived at Windsor Shades.

St. John's Church

St. John's Church was the vestry of St. John's Parish in West Point. It was completed in 1734 and early travelers to the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg stopped there to rest, water their horses, and pray.

Chelsea

Chelsea was built in 1709 by Augustine Moore. The site is best known as the place of the departure by Governor Alexander Spotswood and the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" on their expedition in 1716.

The West Point Historic District is located in the Town of West Point. Originally an Indian village and then a colonial plantation, West Point became a thriving commercial port and resort destination in the late 1800's due to its location on a peninsula and the convergence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers. The designation of West Point as the first terminus of Richmond York River Railroad was also a factor in its growth. The Town has a grid pattern of streets and blocks comprised of half-acre lots. Main Street is the primary north-south thoroughfare on which most of the district's late 19th and early 20th century commercial, religious, and residential buildings are located. The other north-south streets are Kirby Street to the west of Main Street and Lee Street to the east of Main Street. Nearly all of the structures along these streets are residential. Beginning at the tip of the peninsula with First Street, the Town's east-west streets continue north in numerical order to Thirteenth Street.

West Point's "heyday" came during the late 19th century and early 20th century when West Point served as a transportation hub for shipping and rail. It was during this time period that West Point served as the eastern shipping terminal for the City of Richmond. West Point's shipping traffic included schooners prior to the advent of steamships and barges. Later, the railroad came on line as a major shipping function. Because West Point was a major center for shipping, a bustling hub of activity was created and the Town became a destination for socialization and recreation. The popular Terminal Hotel, which once stood along the point's shoreline at the site of the existing Beach Park, became a popular attraction for tourists and visitors wishing to enjoy the vibrant atmosphere of West Point.

King William County benefits from the efforts of about 50 members of the King William Historical Society.

A 1976 map of historic places, houses, and sites is being updated by the Society. This will be a valuable resource and the County should consult the document when evaluating development proposals.

The King William Historical Society meets quarterly. The Society participated in the recent (2002) County Tri-Centennial Celebration. Some of the Society's members have published books. The King William Historical Society and the St. John's Restoration Society also engage in reconstructive restoration projects as well.

The King William Historical Society raised $160,000 (to match $40,000 from King William County) to repair the wall around the historic King William Courthouse. The wall around the Aylett Cemetery is also being repaired. The King William Historical Society is discussing the possibility of developing a museum at the old King William County Jail. The Society has been willed $150,000 for the project.

The St. John's Restoration Society has restored the St. John's Episcopal Church. The facility will be used for social functions.

Historic landmarks and districts may be protected by the County through zoning regulations authorized by the Code of Virginia. This legislation authorizes local governments to adopt ordinances establishing historic landmarks as historic districts.

G. Hospital and Health Services

Two medical clinics serve the County, and seven doctors and five dentists practice in the County.

As part of the Virginia Department of Health's Three Rivers District, the King William County Health Department offers an array of health related services to local citizens. Its mission is to achieve and maintain optimum personal and community health by emphasizing health promotion, disease prevention, and environmental protection. The three staff members who are assigned full time to the King William office, along with five additional staff members who coordinate their duties with several other offices in the district, provide a wide range of services.

The Health Department offices are located in the Leroy T. McAllister Human Services Building at 172 Courthouse Lane, near the County's Administrative Office complex. Office hours are Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Regional health care facilities include: Riverside Hospitals in Gloucester and Tappahannock; Bon Secours Regional Medical Center in Hanover; and the Medical College of Virginia Hospital and other medical facilities in the Richmond area.

H. Libraries

The Pamunkey Regional Library System operates two branches in the County, one at Upper King William and one in West Point. A bookmobile provides further access to over 350,000 volumes. Access to the Virginia State Library is available through all of these facilities.

The Upper King William Library is located in Central Garage at 6941 Sharon Road. The library moved into this 4,000 square foot facility in 2002. The facility is open 40 hours per week.

The West Point Library is at 721 Main Street. The facility is open 49 hours per week. The facility features an eleven seat Gates Computer lab for group training and individual use by the general public.

There are currently no plans to expand either library facility. However, the library system has set a goal of increasing the hours of operation at each facility to 60 hours per week.

I. Recreation and Parks

In 1962, citizens of King William County purchased approximately 44 acres of land from Mr. Lewis Chenault. With the purchase of this land, called King William Park, came a place to develop and play baseball, privately. The group of citizens who used the park formed the King William Recreation Association. Hence, the park was private and had selective membership.

Years later, the need to form a public baseball league led the Hamilton-Holmes PTA to acquire the first charter for sanctioned Little League baseball. With the increase in popularity in Little League and the decrease in participation in the private baseball league, King William Park's use and maintenance declined.

In 1984, the King William Ruritan Club had an interest in the park and created a joint membership with the King William Recreation Association thus forming King William Park, Inc. The King William Park, Inc., Board consisted of five members of the Ruritan Club and five members of the previous Recreation Association. With this merge, the Ruritan Club provided financial assistance to maintain the park facility and improve the existing community building located within the park.

In February, 1989, after years of volunteerism and increasing difficulty securing funds necessary to continue operating the facility, an agreement was made between King William County and King William Park, Inc. to obtain the property "for the development of parks and recreation for the use of the citizens."

With the acquisition of the 44-acre park facility finalized, the King William County Board of Supervisors, in March 1989, formed the King William County Department of Recreation and Parks.

The Recreational Park features softball and baseball fields, basketball courts, and a playground area. The facility also has two buildings for public use. One is a combination concession stand / restroom building. The other houses a combination community room and the Department's office. There is also a picnic shelter available for rental. The park is open daily

year-round and on evenings for scheduled activities.

The Recreation and Parks Department's Mission Statement is "to provide and maintain a diversified program of leisure opportunities, facilities, and services that enhance the quality of life in King William County."

Today, in addition to overseeing the recreational park facility, the Recreation and Parks Department provides a balanced recreation program for the community. The program incorporates the needs, interests, and desires of the public. The Department continuously plans for the future of recreation and parks in King William County through facility development and programs that meet the needs of the growing population.

The Recreation and Parks Office is located at the King William County Recreational Park at 11615 King William Road, Aylett, Virginia 23009.

King William County Recreation and Parks utilizes King William County School facilities for both indoor and outdoor recreation programs. The Department also uses other public and private facilities for recreation programs (i.e., libraries, senior centers, rescue squad buildings, and the like.)

Department sponsored programs are open to all County residents. Some programs are open to residents of other localities as well.

To date, the County has not developed a countywide recreation master plan.

Currently, the County is in the process of completing the master plan for the King William County Recreational Park. Proposed improvements at the Recreational Park include horseshoe pits, tennis courts, a soccer field, a nature trail / walking trail and new 25,000 square foot community building to replace the existing community room / office building. No budget for these proposed facilities has been developed although the community building is in the County's Capital Improvements Plan. Some funding for proposed improvements could be obtained from the State Department of Conservation and Recreation.

The Department is staffed by a Director, one full-time recreation supervisor, and one part-time recreation assistant. A recreation advisory board meets every other month. King William County Public Works Department maintains the parks and recreation facilities.

The Recreation Department's goals include completion and implementation of proposed improvements at the Recreational Park, encouraging proffers of recreational areas in developments, assisting with the promotion of tourism and the annual Founder's Day celebration, and development of a County-wide Parks and Recreation Master Plan -- while maintaining quality recreational facilities and services.

The Department will continue to monitor the status of the proposed King William County Reservoir, currently being reviewed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. As a part of the agreement between Newport

News and King William County concerning the reservoir, as many as five recreation / park sites may eventually be built. The first would be on property owned by King William County and Newport News. The "Scotland Landing Recreation Area" is proposed to have a mountain bike trail, three soccer fields, several large picnic areas / shelters, walking / nature trails, environmental education center, and a kids adventure area.

The King William Little League, Inc., the King William Youth Football / Cheerleading Association and Youth Wrestling help to organize, promote, and oversee league play in their respective sports.

The Department is also interested in developing a recreational area near the new King William County Courts Building in King William Courthouse.

Zoar State Park and Zoar State Forest Nature Trail are located along SR 600 in King William County. Zoar State Forest Nature Trail is located on a 29-acre parcel of property managed by the Virginia Department of Forestry. This site's proximity to the Mattaponi River makes it an excellent recreational resource for visitors. In addition to the nature trail, public access is available to the Mattaponi River for canoe launching and "dipping" for river herring in Herring Creek.

Other facilities in the County include three public boat landings, the West Point Country Club, and a private marina. The Town of West Point operates a separate recreation program.

J. Religious Establishments

There are 22 Protestant churches and one Catholic church in the County. Jewish synagogues are located in Richmond and Williamsburg, and there are Islamic temples in Richmond.

K. Schools and Education

A well-educated population is vital to maintaining a high quality of life and to attracting and sustaining economic growth.

Providing the highest caliber education through the best possible resources is a fundamental priority of the citizens of King William.

The County's educational needs are served through a number of sources, including two local public school divisions and the regional library system. In addition, two community colleges and a number of public and private four-year institutions are within commuting distance.

The County School System serves 1,996 students in three schools. The County school system currently consists of the Acquinton Elementary School, the Hamilton-Holmes Middle School, and the King William High School. The Cool Spring Primary School is being built at the time of this writing.

Cool Spring Primary School will open and be occupied in January 2003 after the 2002 Christmas break. Acquinton Elementary School, Hamilton-Holmes Middle School, and the new Cool Spring Primary School are all located along Route 30 near the Route 30 / State Route 618 intersection. They will share a well and package sewage treatment plant as well. King William High School is located along Route 30 near Central Garage on a 75-acre site.

Acquinton Elementary School, with a design capacity of 750 students, houses 1,000 students in grades pre-Kindergarten through 5th grade. Six mobile units are used as classrooms for the overflow of students. The new Cool Spring Primary School will have a capacity of 650 students and will house pre-Kindergarten through second grade. With the opening of Cool Spring Primary, Acquinton Elementary will house grades three through five.

The Hamilton-Holmes Middle School has a design capacity of 600 students. The school serves 432 students currently in grades six through eight. The King William Schools administrative offices are at the Hamilton-Holmes Middle School.

The King William High School serves grades nine through twelve. There are 564 students at the school. Twelve mobile units are in use. A major renovation project is on-going at the school. Once improvements are completed in December 2003, the school will have a capacity of 850 students. In addition to creating additional classroom space, construction activities at the school include a new gymnasium and the conversion of the current gym into a media center and classrooms. The school's vocational building will be converted to classrooms and shop areas. These improvements -- and the new Cool Spring Primary School -- were part of a $22 million funding package for school improvements. The Cool Spring Primary School construction started in October 2001. The projects at the High School started in April 2002.

The County School System employs 300 people including teachers, specialists, clerical / administrative staff, and maintenance staff. When opened in 2003, Cool Spring Primary School will be staffed by teachers from Acquinton Elementary School. Some additional clerical and custodial staff will be added for Cool Spring Primary School. In Fall 2003, some additional teachers will be added at Cool Spring Primary School as well.

The County School System runs thirty-one buses, one special needs bus, and passenger cars. The system maintains its fleet at the County School Bus Garage at the King William High School complex.

Program needs are being met at County schools or through relationships with other providers.

A majority of the County's vocational training needs are met through a consortium effort at the Richmond Technical Center. Students are bused to the Center in Richmond.

It is not likely the School Board will ask for any additional capital projects in its Capital Improvements Plan in the next few

years unless circumstances change dramatically. Assuming current growth levels in the County continue, and the completion of on-going school facilities projects, the school system should have excess capacity to adequately serve students for the next several years. The Hamilton-Holmes Middle School has the greatest potential for overcrowding.

Future developments should be encouraged to proffer schools sites, particularly in the northwestern part of the County. The availability and amount of State funding will continue to be an area of concern in King William County.

The Town of West Point operates a separate school system. Both school systems have scored high ratings in recent Standards of Learning assessments.

L. *Solid Waste*

King William County participates in a regional solid waste management system that is operated by the Virginia Peninsulas Public Service Authority (VPPSA). VPPSA is headquartered in Williamsburg.

Residents bring trash to three convenience centers and one transfer station. At these sites, trash is placed into steel containers. Attendants staff each convenience center and the transfer station to assist residents. VPPSA operates and maintains three convenience centers. Operating rules are available at each site. Waste from the convenience centers is gathered to the Central Garage Transfer Station and then transported to the King and Queen County Landfill under the supervision of VPPSA.

The convenience centers are:

- Epworth Road Convenience Center located on Epworth Road (SR 610).
- Landfill Convenience Center located on King William Highway (Route 30).
- VFW Road Convenience Center located at 1901 VFW Road.
- The Central Garage Transfer Station located on Route 30 at Central Garage.

The convenience centers and transfer station are closed most major holidays although the transfer station is open Memorial Day and Labor Day. The Epworth Convenience Center is open from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. each day except Monday and Thursday when it is closed. The Landfill Convenience Center is open 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. each day except Sunday and Thursday when it is closed.

The VFW Road Convenience Center is open 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. except for Tuesday and Thursday when it is closed. The Central Garage Transfer Station is open 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. except Tuesday when it is closed.

Household solid waste is accepted at the three convenience centers. Household and some commercial solid waste is accepted at the Central Garage Transfer Station. Disposal is available at no charge to drivers of privately-owned non-commercial vehicles such as passenger cars (including station wagons), minivans, full-size vans, conventional pick-up trucks, or trailers no larger than pick-up trucks. Large quantities

of solid waste (vehicles larger than a pick-up truck) may require special handling or may be routed to the landfill. When visiting the Central Garage Transfer Station, residents are asked to unload at the compactor when possible. Commercial waste collectors are prohibited for using the VPPSA convenience centers and transfer station.

Unacceptable waste includes: hazardous waste, asbestos, liquids, dust, tires from commercial establishments, construction rubble, large tree trunks and stumps, more than one small animal carcass, large animal carcasses, industrial process waste, and material greater than four feet in length.

Residents can dispose of waste tires at the Central Garage Transfer Station and at the Landfill Convenience Center. There is a limit of four tires per resident each day. All tires collected are taken to be recycled.

The Epworth and VFW Road Convenience Centers accept scrap metal and white goods for recycling. White goods must be placed entirely within the designated container as directed by the attendant and no materials may be left on the ground. Doors must be removed from refrigerators and freezers.

Acceptable recyclable items include: household paper, newspaper and inserts, flattened corrugated cardboard boxes, glass jars and bottles, metal cans and aluminum foil products, and plastic bottles and jugs.

Antifreeze and used motor oil are accepted at the Central Garage Transfer Station and VFW Road Convenience Center. These materials are accepted from residents only, in quantities of five gallons or less. Residents can take old automobile batteries to the Central Garage Transfer Station and the VFW Road Convenience Center. Only lead-acid batteries are accepted. These types of batteries are placed on wooden pallets to await transport to a battery recycler.

Loads of brush may be delivered to the Landfill Convenience Center brush container by residents only. Stumps are not accepted.

The convenience centers are designed for vehicles to enter and circle around the site to access containers. All sites have compactors to reduce waste. In terms of use, the main convenience center is at the Central Garage site. Because of space issues at the site, the County is weighing options to find an alternative, additional site in the Central Garage area.

Three old landfill sites in King William County have been properly closed.

M. Water and Wastewater Facilities

The vast majority of King William County residents are served by private wells and septic systems. However, King William does have three small water systems which have specific service areas.

Service Area 1 is in the Central Garage area. Service Area 2 is at the King William County Industrial Park. Service Area 3 is at the King William County complex at King William Courthouse. The County also has a well to serve the King William Recreational Park on Route 30.

The water system at Central Garage (Service Area 1) has a 300,000-gallon water tower and services the businesses in Central Garage at the U.S. 360 / Route 30 intersection. The water supply is well water, which is chlorinated by County personnel.

King William County installed a 25,000-gallon per day wastewater treatment plant to serve the Central Garage service area.

The Hampton Roads Sanitation District (HRSD) has recently assumed operation of the plant as well.

The wastewater system was developed to serve King William County's businesses and public buildings in the Central Garage area. There are no residential hookups as of now. Phase 1 of the proposed Rogers Chenault development will use septic tank drainfields for wastewater. It is envisioned that phases 2 and 3 of the proposed development, as well as a proposed business park to be built adjacent to it, will use the King William wastewater system. The Jack Bailey Business Park will also use water and wastewater services provided by the County. Currently, there are no tenants in the park although infrastructure is in place.

The water system at the King William County Industrial Park is supplied by well water. There is a 10,000-gallon water storage tank but no water treatment occurs. The system serves only one industrial customer owned by Nestlé producing cat litter. Additional water taps can be made.

The water system at the King William County Courthouse complex uses well water. The water is not treated. There is a 2,000-gallon storage tank. The system serves seven County-owned buildings. The Courthouse Complex is served by an enhanced drainfield system for wastewater.

N. Transportation

1. Roads

Transportation system planning for King William County is a joint effort between the State and County.

During the development of this plan, input from County citizens and officials concerning transportation issues was received. Existing, formally adopted plans notwithstanding, many specific concerns about traffic hazards or system deficiencies have been noted.

The main elements of the transportation system -- roads and highways -- should be coordinated, located, and designed to carry the bulk of the County traffic so that other roads can be designed to serve local traffic. The major thoroughfare system connects all of the planned development areas and forms the transportation framework which supports the land use development pattern. Rail, air, and water transportation facilities also form part of the transportation system.

Since the main responsibility for maintenance and construction of roads and highways lies with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), it is not necessary that the transportation plan for a rural County be particularly detailed. Details of design and location depend on traffic volumes, topography, land use, and other factors which will be examined in specific studies by or for the Department. A summary analysis of the transportation system is a necessary and useful element of the Comprehensive Plan nevertheless. It will assist the County in its discussions with the Department relative to location of facilities and priorities of construction.

The existing public road system consists of primary and secondary State roads. In 1995, there were 312.89 miles of state roads in King William County. This includes 46.97 miles of primary roads and 265.92 miles of secondary roads. Nearly all of the County's primary and secondary roads are hard surfaced. Primary roads are numbered less than "600". Secondary roads carry numbers 600 or higher.

U.S. Highway 360 (U.S. 360) runs through the northwest sector of King William County and through the villages of Aylett, Central Garage, and Manquin.

Virginia Primary Highway Route 30 (Route 30) runs northwest-southeast, essentially bisecting the County. Route 33 crosses through the Town of West Point at the southern end of the County. U.S. 360 provides access to Interstate 295 and Route 17; Route 30 provides access to Interstate 95; and Route 33 provides access to Interstate 64 and Route 17.

U.S. 360, Route 30, and Route 33 handle both through and local traffic. This has created the inevitable transportation conflict. The goal of a road serving through-County traffic is to provide safe transportation at the highest possible speed for traveling vehicles and trailer trucks. Such roads are designed to be straight and practical, with few control devices and with few access points. On the other hand, the goal of a road serving local traffic is to provide safe access at lower speeds to the adjacent land users. Such a road has numerous curb cuts, median crossovers and traffic control devices. Commercial land users generally prefer locations on high volume roadways but with slower traffic speed limits so that drivers can observe signs and storefronts. The result is almost always a congested "strip" created by slow-moving traffic making numerous turns on and off the roadway and contributes to the use of some secondary routes as "cut through" roads.

Secondary roadways are designed to carry local traffic within and around communities and neighborhoods and to provide access to property. Some secondary roads carry traffic directly to primary highways. Many of these roads are carrying approximately 1,000 average daily vehicle trips or more, especially in or near the incorporated towns or population centers. These sections were not

designed for this level of heavy traffic volume. The Department of Transportation annually updates a six-year Secondary Road Improvement Plan. Under this Plan, the road sections experiencing the greatest stress are to be improved on a priority basis. The Secondary Improvement Budget has limited available funds.

Secondary roads carrying significant traffic volumes include State Route 618 (Acquinton Church Road).

A consideration often overlooked is the image which a main throughway creates. Good maintenance, attractive landscaping, well-regulated signs and storefront appearance present a positive image of the County to transients and citizens alike.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES ARE CONTINUALLY BEING REVIEWED, AS THE KING WILLIAM COUNTY SECONDARY SYSTEM SIX-YEAR PLAN IS UPDATED ON AN ANNUAL BASIS.

This plan should be referred to as the official local highway improvement and maintenance plan.

The plan is on file in the King William County Planning Department. As annual updates are adopted by the County, similar plans will be available for public inspection in the King William County Planning Department office.

During the development of this Comprehensive Plan Update, several transportation-related issues and concerns were voiced by those attending public meetings, comments on the questionnaire distributed to County residents in early 2001, and by elected and appointed officials and staff members. Some themes, such as strip development along roads, are land use-related but have a significant impact on the transportation system as well, since increases in the number of ingress / egress points along roads affects traffic flow.

The Code of Virginia authorizes counties to recommend to VDOT that a road be taken into the secondary system as a rural addition. Streets added to the state system shall be constructed to VDOT's standards for the traffic served. Part of a locality's secondary road allocation goes for this purpose. In addition, the State and County are allowed to provide 50% matching amounts for upgrade or construction of roads or streets that qualify. This program is referred to by many as revenue sharing. King William County has not participated in this program in the past.

King William County can apply to VDOT for funds to be used to construct roads to serve industrial development. The program is a valuable economic and industrial development incentive tool.

2. Rail

Freight service is provided by Norfolk-Southern Corporation. AMTRAK service is available in Richmond and Williamsburg.

3. Water

The York River, with a channel depth of 22 feet, is navigable up to West Point. The Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers are navigable with channel depths from 7 to 12 feet.

4. Air

A number of commercial airlines offer daily flights, including freight service, out of Richmond International Airport (34 miles). Commercial flights are also available from the Williamsburg / Newport News International Airport (57 miles). Additionally, the Middle Peninsula Regional Airport in neighboring King and Queen County is a general aviation airport with a 3,700-foot runway.

O. Conclusions

Ensuring that the provision of community services and facilities is phased with the demand or need is a major component of growth management. Community facilities and public services are those minimum facilities and services the County provides for the common good. The quality of public facilities contributes to the quality of life in the County. Some facilities, such as clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal, are necessities while others, such as parks and museums, are highly desirable for cultural and educational enrichment.

There is a direct relationship between the location and densities of land uses and the location and size of required facilities and services. The infrastructure of King William County will continue to be pressured.

King William County is served by King William Fire and Rescue, Mangohick Fire Department, Walkerton Community Fire Association (King and Queen County) and Mattaponi Rescue. The West Point Fire Department serves the County also.

The primary need of the Sheriff's Department is to replace the current low-band radio system with a high-band system which would provide better overall communications and allow for the use of handheld radio units by officers.

The seven public buildings owned by King William County in the King William complex include: County Administration Building, VPI-SU Extension Building, Health Department Building (built in 1999), Historic King William Courthouse, Circuit Court Clerks Office building, Jury Room Building (old Jail), and the Juvenile Probation Division Office.

With the construction of the new Courts Building and the potential for additional County facilities to be associated with the proposed King William Reservoir, staffing and equipment of the Public Works Department must be reassessed.

King William County benefits from the efforts of about 50 members of the King William Historical Society.

The Recreation Department's goals include completion and implementation of proposed improvements at the Recreational Park, encouraging proffers of recreational areas in developments, assisting with the promotion of tourism and the annual Founder's Day celebration, and development of a County-wide Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

A well-educated population is vital to maintaining a high quality of life and to attracting and sustaining economic growth. The County School System serves 1,996 students in three schools. The County school system currently consists of the Acquinton Elementary School, the Hamilton-Holmes Middle School, and the King William High School. The Cool Spring Primary School is being built at the time of this writing.

Program needs are being met at County schools or through relationships with other providers.

Future developments should be encouraged to proffer schools site, particularly in the northwestern part of the County. The availability and amount of State funding will continue to be an area of concern in King William County.

King William County participates in a regional solid waste management system that is operated by the Virginia Peninsulas Public Service Authority (VPPSA). VPPSA is headquartered in Williamsburg.

The vast majority of King William County residents are served by private wells and septic systems. However, King William does have three small water systems which have specific service areas.

Transportation system planning for King William County is a joint effort between the State and County.

Highway improvement priorities are continually being reviewed, as the King William County Secondary System Six-Year Plan is updated on an annual basis.