

CHAPTER 8.

WHAT COMMUNITY FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE IN FLOYD COUNTY?

Existing Community Facilities are detailed below, as well as assessment of future needs.

Community Facilities Generally

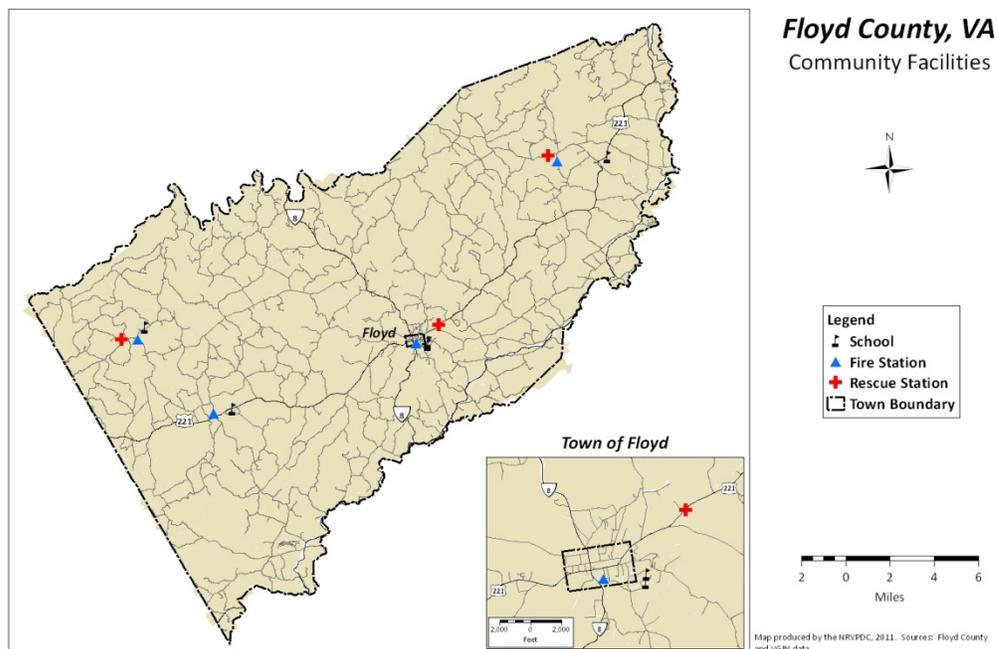
Community facilities throughout the County are generally located in or around Check, Floyd, Indian Valley, and Willis. All of these areas have schools and some form of emergency services.



Check Post Office

The Community Facilities Map (Map 27) shows the locations of these general services. The broadly dispersed nature of housing in the County makes the provision of convenient and efficient community facilities and services challenging. Many services are provided in or near the Town of Floyd, but some regional community service agencies do not have a site in Floyd County, making them difficult for County citizens to access. The health and human service agencies serving the County would like to see a one-stop shop in or near the Town of Floyd to help address this need.

Map 27
Floyd County Community Facilities



Courthouse and Constitutional Offices

The Floyd County Courthouse is located in downtown Floyd. It serves District and Circuit court as well as all of the elected Constitutional Officers:

- Clerk of the Court , where wills, deeds, plats and other legal documents are officially recorded;
- Commonwealth’s Attorney, where all local criminal prosecutions are handled;
- Treasurer, where local and state taxes are paid;
- Commissioner of Revenue, where questions related to property classifications are answered;
- and the Sheriff’s office, which will be discussed more later.

Citizens may also register to vote at the Registrar’s Office in the Courthouse.

Administration

County administrative offices are located on Oxford Street. Staff includes the County Administrator and Assistant, Building Inspections, Emergency Medical Services billing and Community and Economic Development. The site, known as the Floyd County Administration Building, also houses Social Services, Cooperative Extension and County Recreation



Floyd County Administration Building

offices. The Town of Floyd's administrative offices are located on Wilson Street (see the Town’s Comprehensive Plan for additional information).

Public Safety



Police protection in Floyd County is provided by the Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's department is located in the rear of the Courthouse, where it may conveniently interact with other law enforcement offices. In 2009, the Sheriff’s office had 10,016 calls for service. It has 17 full-time sworn officers, 3 part time (2 part-time for Town patrol and 1 part-time for court security), and one administrative person. There are 13 patrol vehicles, 4 investigative vehicles, plus a red Explorer (donated to sheriff's office from fire department), army truck, and a spare jeep.

New River Valley Regional Jail houses and transports all local inmates; on average there are about 30 to 35 inmates from Floyd County each month.

The County has an Emergency 911 system, with all roads named and all houses numbered. The system is administered by an Emergency Services Coordinator.

In 2008, a new dispatch/communications center was added at the Sheriff's Department. The County's emergency services communication system is now compatible with federal systems and several adjacent localities.



Communications Center



Check Fire Station



Indian Valley Rescue Station

Fire protection is provided by four volunteer units located in Floyd, Willis, Check, and Indian Valley. Rescue Stations are located in Floyd, Check and Indian Valley. See Tables 41 and 42 and Map 28 below for station locations as well as response areas. Currently there are about 110 volunteer fire department personnel and 45 volunteer rescue personnel; there is also a career emergency response crew that does emergency transport.

**Table 41
Fire Stations in Floyd County**

	Year Built	Approximate Dimensions	Basement	Vehicles	Notes
Station 1, Acres Ave, Floyd	1986	100'X120'	na	6	meeting room, two offices
Station 2, Firehouse Rd, Willis	1986	50'X120'	50'X20'	6	meeting room, kitchen
Station 3, Kings Store Rd, Check	1986	45'X100'	45'X40'	5	meeting room in basement
Station 4, Indian Valley Rd, Indian Valley	1986	40'X110'	none	5	meeting room; bldg expanded 2005

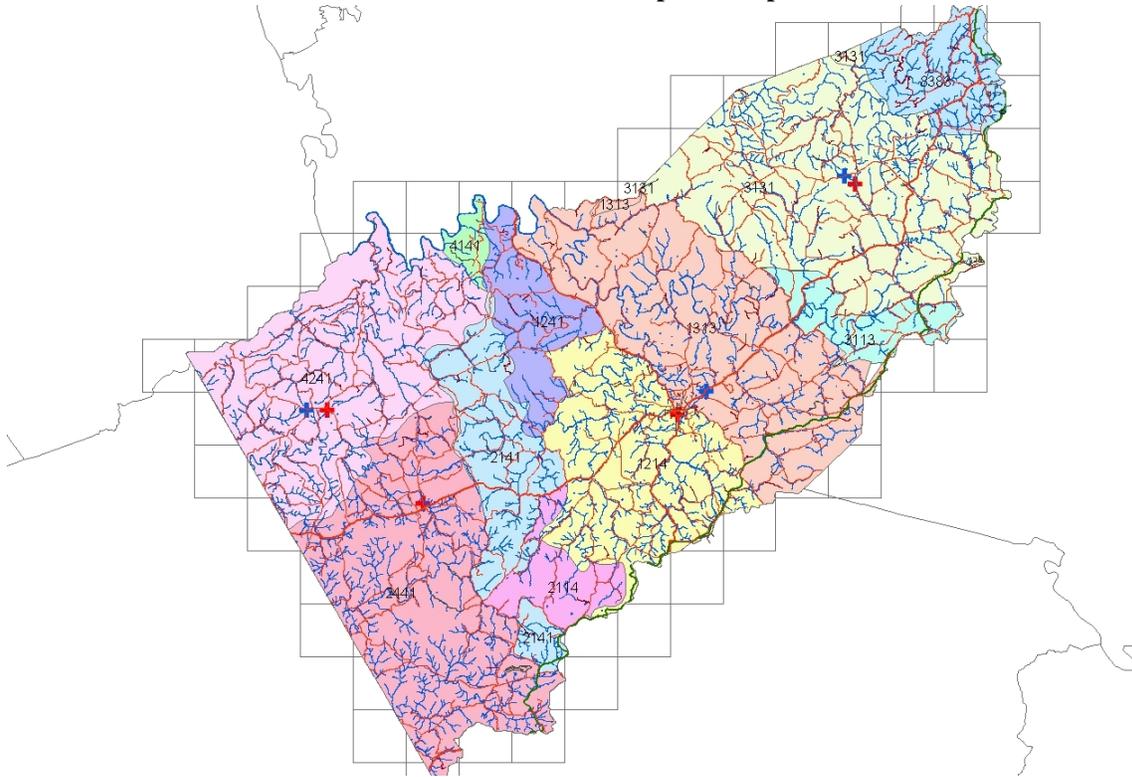
Source: Emergency Services Coordinator, 2010

**Table 42
Rescue Stations in Floyd County**

	Year Built	Approximate Dimensions	Basement	Vehicles	Notes
Station 1, Floyd Hwy N, Floyd		150'X55'	55'X55'	8	meeting room, lounge, kitchen
Station 3, Daniels Run Rd, Check		60'X60'	45'X40'	2	meeting room, 2 bunk rooms, kitchen
Station 4, Macks Mountain Rd, Indian Valley		65'X65'	65'X45'	2	meeting rooms, 2 bunk rooms

Source: Emergency Services Coordinator, 2010

Map 28
Fire and Rescue Response Map

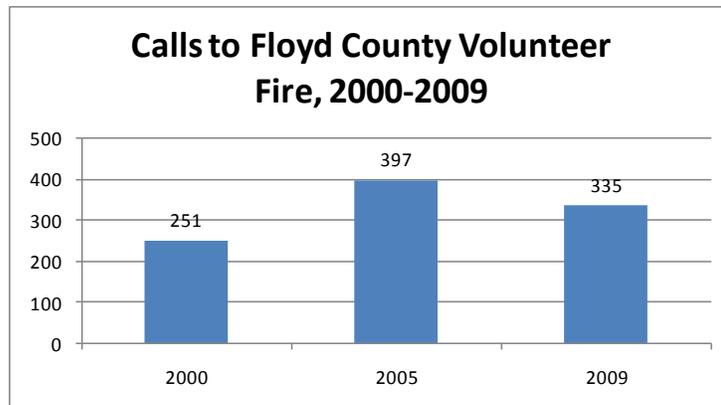


<p>+ Fire Station + Rescue Station</p>	<p><i>Note that the 4 digit numbers indicate stations that should respond: first and second digits represent which fire stations should respond, respectively and latter two digits which rescue stations should respond, respectively.</i></p>
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Source: Emergency Services Coordinator, 2010

The Volunteer Fire crews responded to 335 calls in 2009. This was down from 2005, but still up 33% from 2000. (See Figure 24 below)

Figure 24



In 2010, there have been nearly 1,500 calls for emergency medical transport in the County. The volunteer crew (Floyd County Rescue Squad) has responded to about 42% of those calls. About 56% of all calls result in medical transport. See Table 43 for more details.

Table 43
Calls for Emergency Medical Transport, 2010 (Estimates)

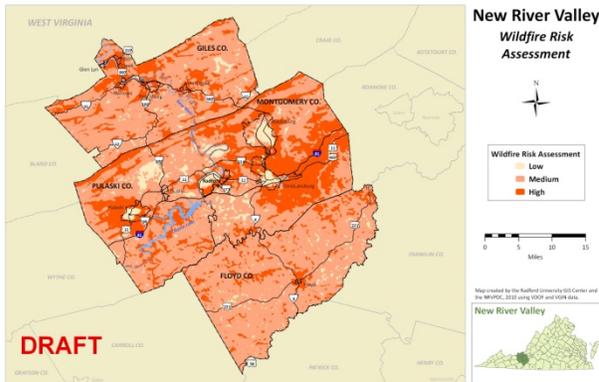
	Floyd County Emergency Medical Services	Floyd County Rescue Squad
Transports	482	357
Refusals	126	87
Other	260	180
TOTAL	868	624

Source: Floyd County EMS and FCRS

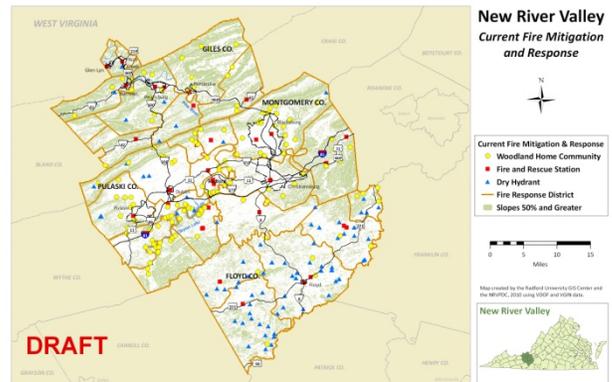
Note: Other can be fire stand-bys, cancelled calls, or assisting

One special fire concern in portions of Floyd County, according to the draft New River Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan (see maps below), is high risk of wildfire, based largely on slope and landcover (New River Valley Planning District Commission, 2010). Further, there are some woodland home subdivisions where residents need to be mindful of risks and tap available programs like Firewise from the Virginia Department of Forestry.

Map 29



Map 30



Medical Facilities



Tri Area Clinic of Floyd

Floyd County has been a medically-underserved region historically, but the addition of the Tri Area Community Health Center in Floyd is an important step forward. Community health centers give extra focus to preventative care and managing chronic illness; they can serve any one, and through federal subsidy they are able to offer a sliding fee scale to lower income citizens. Several other private practice primary care facilities continue to operate in the County, including the Barter Clinic, Carilion, LV Marshall Office, Mountain Springs Family Practice, and Primary Care Associates. Floyd County also has several alternative and supplemental medical facilities including the Blue Ridge Center for Chinese Medicine. There are also two dental offices in Floyd County.

Recently the Floyd County Health Department opened at a new location downtown at The Station. The facility has an onsite clinic and provides additional assistance to qualified recipients. This facility has moved around to different locations recently. Housing this facility in a permanent location with other health and human service agencies via “one stop shop” would provide greater convenience for clients and potentially efficiencies for staffs.



Blue Ridge Center for Chinese Medicine *photo courtesy of BRCCM*

There are no hospitals in the County. The nearest hospitals are at least 30-45 minutes away for most residents. For the eastern half (Check/Copper Hill) of the County, the nearest hospital is Lewis-Gale in Salem. For the northwestern portion (Alum Ridge and Indian Valley), the nearest hospital is the New River Valley Medical Center in Radford or Montgomery Regional Hospital in Blacksburg. For the southwestern portion (Willis and Meadows of Dan), the nearest hospitals are Twin County (in Galax) and Patrick County (in Stuart).

Skyline Manor, a nursing home and rehabilitation center, is located just northeast of the Town of Floyd. The facility offers skilled services as well as counseling services for residents who have behavioral or emotional issues. The total number of beds at the facility is 90 with 30 nursing beds.



Skyline Manor

Floyd County School System

Floyd County Public School system operates five school buildings: four elementary (K-7) and one comprehensive high school (8-12).

Enrollment is now over 2,000 and projected to continue increasing. The Floyd County High School consists of an academic high school, a band building and a vocational/technology school.



Check Elementary School

Program offerings include: a special needs preschool program; full-day kindergarten program; alternative program for at-risk youth; adult education programs in cooperation with New River Community College; extensive vocational programs; special education programs addressing individual and unique abilities; differentiated instruction within the regular classroom for the gifted; dual enrollment; and advanced placement classes. Floyd County High School is on a four-by-four block schedule.

Tables 44 and 45 and Figure 23 below show the graduation and continuing education statistics. The “Total Graduates and Completers” number is based on those who DID NOT MOVE away after starting high school. The drop-out rate for this time period was 1.64%. Note from Table 44 that over 71% of the high school graduates continued their educations; of those 52% attend a two-year college and 43% attend a four-year college.

Table 44
Floyd County Public School Graduation Statistics for 2008-2009

	Totals	Percentage of original Class
Standard Diploma	58	30.2%
Advanced Studies Diploma	74	38.5%
Special Diploma	2	1.0%
GED Certificate	2	1.0%
ISAEP	15	7.8%
Modified Standard Diploma	0	N/A
Total Graduates and Completers	139	72.4%

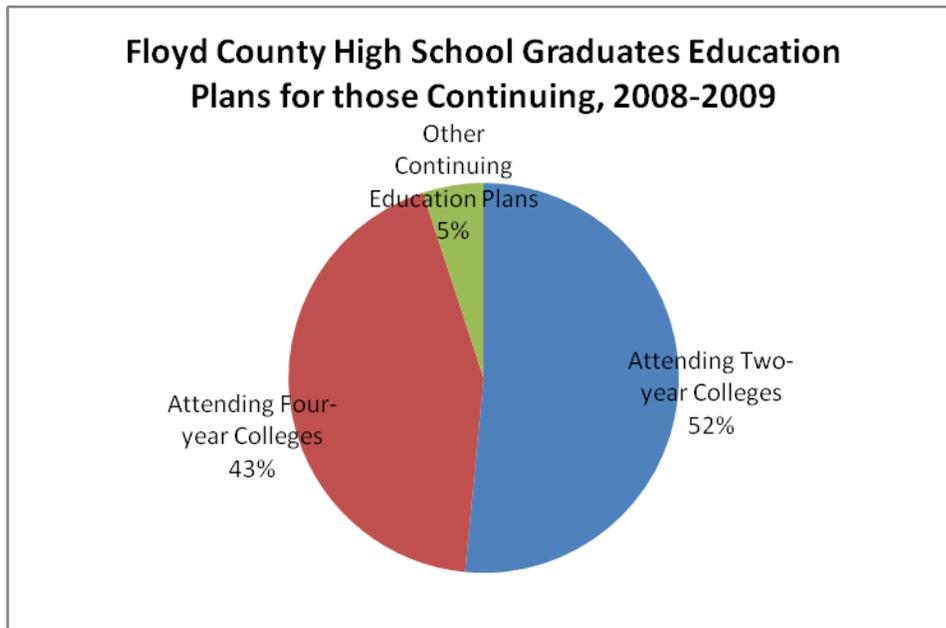
Source: Virginia Department of Education

Table 45

Virginia Department of Education							
2008-2009 Report of High School Graduates and Completers by Plans							
Regular Term Plus Summer Term							
<i>(Compiled 1/20/2010)</i>							
Graduates and Completers by Continuing Education Plans							
Division No./Name	Attending Two-year Colleges	Attending Four-year Colleges	Other Continuing Education Plans	Employment	Military	No Plans	Total
31 Floyd County	51	43	5	34	6	0	139
	36.7%	30.9%	3.6%	24.5%	4.3%	0.0%	100.0%
State Totals	26590	40072	3912	9511	3037	4595	87717
	30.3%	45.7%	4.5%	10.8%	3.5%	5.2%	

Source: Virginia Department of Education

Figure 25



As the population has grown in the County since 1990, so has the need to expand and upgrade the schools. School construction bonds including issuance date, amount and final maturity date are listed below.

At right, a portion of the addition to Floyd County High School in 2003-04



Part of Addition at FCCHS

Table 46
School Construction Bonds in Floyd County

Date Issued	Final Maturity Date	Amount of Original Issue
10-1992	07-2012	\$ 91,371
01-1994	12-2011	\$ 360,000
12-1995	07-2015	\$ 2,835,979
11-2000	07-2020	\$ 3,142,650
11-2005	07-2025	\$ 10,259,045

Source: Floyd County Financial Report, June 30, 2010

Current projections from the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service do not show a necessary increase in facilities (which reportedly have capacity for up to 300 more students, though this could increase student-teacher ratios). However, if the school age population grows at the same rate as the overall population in Floyd County, this could change. The low decennial growth rate estimate of 8.2% would result in another 170 students by 2020. The high growth rate estimate of 15.57 would result in another 323 students by 2020, and an additional 373 by 2030. (Note, during the fall of 2010, the number of students in public school has slipped downward slightly; it is not clear why or if this is temporary.)

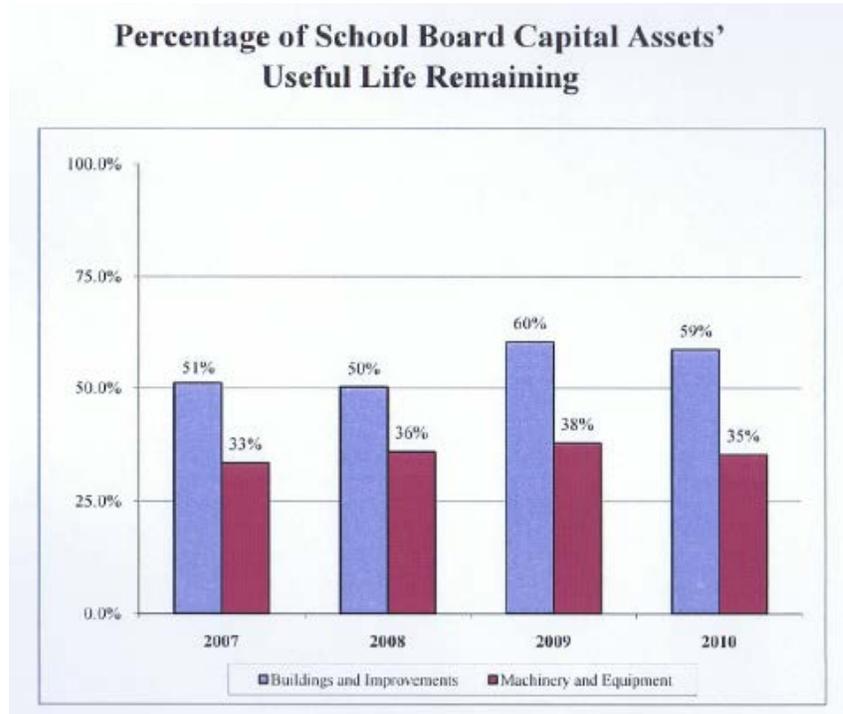
Table 47
Historic and Projected Public School Fall Membership 2008-09 to 2014-15

School Year	Public School Fall Membership	Percent Change
2008-09	2,063	
2009-10	2,078	0.73%
2010-11 (Projected)	2,096	0.90%
2011-12 (Projected)	2,118	1.00%
2012-13 (Projected)	2,125	0.30%
2013-14 (Projected)	2,137	0.60%
2014-15 (Projected)	2,151	0.70%
5-Year Total Change		4.30%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service

Apart from any need for additional facilities current facilities will eventually need upgrading. The remaining useful life of current buildings and equipment, as shown in Figure 26 below, is an indicator for future capital expenditure needs.

Figure 26



Source: County of Floyd, Virginia Financial Analysis, June 30, 2010

The School Board develops its own public school system comprehensive plan (see insert next). Yet, it is necessary to continue communication between the School Board and the County Board of Supervisors to ensure performance is being met and school infrastructure/maintenance is provided as necessary.

Floyd County Public Schools 2007-2013 Comprehensive Plan

Floyd County Public Schools completed a five year master plan in 2007. This plan was completed by the Floyd County School Board with the intention to continue to provide or exceed high academic standards. This includes meeting Adequate Yearly Progress at all schools, continued staff development, and the continued development of curriculum necessary for Virginia's Standards of Learning.

The Plan is comprised of the following six priorities:

Priority 1: Floyd County Public Schools will meet or exceed the high academic standards as outlined in the Standards of Accreditation and the No Child Left Behind Act.

Priority 2: Floyd County Public Schools will provide staff, resources, and direction to allow all students to reach their learning potential.

Priority 3: Floyd County Public Schools will recruit, hire, train, and retain effective teachers, administrators, and support staff to meet the needs of students.

Priority 4: Floyd County Public Schools will differentiate staff development activities based on staff needs as determined by surveys, NCLB/SOL data, state mandates, and/or instructional specialization.

Priority 5: Floyd County Public Schools will ensure the health and safety of each child while in the care of the school system.

Priority 6: Floyd County Public Schools will provide safe facilities and infrastructure for operational needs.

Private Schools

There are at least two private schools in Floyd County, the Blue Mountain School (K-7) and the Mennonite Church School. Also, a significant number of parents home school their children in Floyd County, particularly during elementary grades. Based on the estimate of children of school age in the County (nearly 2,600) and the public school enrollment (approximately 2,070), more than 500 children may be educated outside the public system.

Colleges

Also, while there are no college campuses in Floyd County, there are many colleges and universities within easy commute (e.g. Virginia Tech, Radford University, Ferrum College, Roanoke College, Hollins University, community colleges.) American Community Survey 2005-09 data suggests that there were 493 residents of the County enrolled in undergraduate college and another 141 enrolled in graduate or professional schools.

Montgomery-Floyd Regional Library

The Jessie Peterman branch library maintains over 50,000 volumes of fiction and non-fiction for adults, young adults, juveniles and easy readers in a 10,500 SF facility. The building was built in 1986 with an addition completed in 2008, and is



equipped with a community meeting room which seats 50 people, and an additional Conference Center. The library also has computers providing public Internet access, including a 14-computer lab. The library is located in the Town of Floyd on Route 221 South.

In FY 2010, the library had a staff of 8 (4.8 FTE) and logged the following usage numbers:

- Check outs: 176,141 (11.8 per capita)
- Door count: 89,190
- Computer use: 24,377
- Programs offered: 249
- Program attendance: 3,824

Clearly the library is a well-used resource in the County.

Social Services

Social services are provided by the Department of Social Services as well as regional agencies like New River Community Action, New River Community Services, and the Agency on Aging. Historically, requests for public assistance in Floyd County were relatively low in comparison to those eligible. With the most recent recession, however, the Department of Social Services notes dramatic increases in public assistance in the County.

Table 48
Department of Social Services
Public Assistance Expenditures, FY 2007 and FY 2010, Floyd County

	FY 2007	FY 2010	% Change
Medicaid Expenditures	\$ 10,372,167	\$ 14,098,502	36%
FAMIS Expenditures	\$ 429,265	\$ 737,329	72%
SNAP/Food Stamps	\$ 1,175,597	\$ 2,603,544	121%
Energy Assistance	\$ 152,710	\$ 350,908	130%
Comprehensive Services Act	\$ 544,464	\$ 433,613	-20%

Source: Department of Social Services Report to Board of Supervisors

Water Supply

A strong determinant in land use and a clear index of changes is the nature and distribution of water supplies. A system based on individual wells demands low density land use. Conversely, high density development requires a public system of water distribution, especially where there are industrial land uses. Much of Floyd County's population relies on groundwater supplies and individual wells (see Groundwater and Housing sections for additional details) rather than the small public system. Consequently, most of the County's population is very susceptible to springs and wells going dry due to droughts and the ever-increasing number of dwellings with private wells. Citizens are encouraged to conserve water, especially during drought periods. Moreover, when new replacement wells are required, citizens are encouraged to properly "abandon" any previous wells to protect the groundwater.

For more about the Floyd-Floyd County Public Service Authority (PSA) System, see the tables below and the information that follows.

**Table 49
Floyd-Floyd County PSA Well Data**

Name and ID	Christie	Shortt	Howard	Rec. Park	Comm. Cntr
Well Number:	1	2	3	5	6
Well Depth:	345'	205'	350'	300'	400'
Casing Depth:	52'	59'	50'	77'	105'
Screen Depth:	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Well Diameter:	8"	8"	8"	7"	8"
Average Daily Withdrawal:	0.03 MGD (29,000 gpd)	0.03 MGD (27,800 gpd)	0.03 MGD (25,500 gpd)	0.03 MGD (25,700 gpd)	0.04 MGD (40,000 gpd)
Design Capacity-Max Daily:	0.07 MGD (68,400 gpd)	0.04 MGD (43,200 gpd)	0.04 MGD (36,000 gpd)	0.04 MGD (36,000 gpd)	0.12 MGD (115,200 gpd)
System Permitted Capacity:	0.07 MGD (68,400 gpd)	0.04 MGD (43,200 gpd)	0.04 MGD (36,000 gpd)	0.04 MGD (36,000 gpd)	0.12 MGD (115,200 gpd)

Source: Draft New River Valley Water Supply Plan

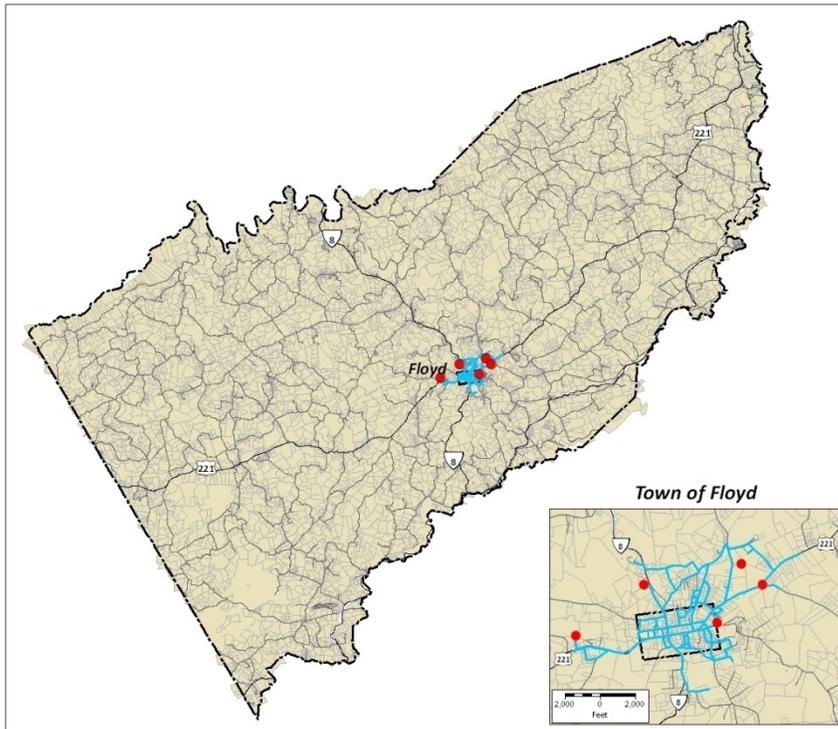
**Table 50
Floyd-Floyd County PSA Water Use by Sector, 2006**

Community Water System	Residential Use MG (gallons)	CIL Use MG (gallons)	Heavy Industrial Use MG (gallons)	Unaccounted Water Loss	Water Sales		Total MG (gallons)
					Sold To	Amount (MG/mo)	
Floyd-Floyd County PSA	0.051 (51,100)	0.045 (45,422)	0.017 (17,033)	0.004 (3,600)	None		0.117

Source: Draft New River Valley Water Supply Plan

The existing public water distribution system consists primarily of 6-inch and 8-inch mains in a grid system within the Town of Floyd and adjacent areas in the County and is highlighted in Map 32, The Floyd-Floyd County PSA Service Area Map. The system also contains some smaller distribution lines and a larger (10- and 12-inch) main from Route 221 to a 400,000 gallon tank located approximately 1,200 feet southeast of the town corporate limits (near the high school). In 2004 a new water storage tank was incorporated into the system allowing for 200,000 gallons of storage. This new tank is located on Storkers Knob south of the Town of Floyd. A couple of years ago a line was extended from the high-level system into the downtown Floyd area to boost commercial fire protection pressure and provide water to support sprinkler systems. Maps 32 and 33 show the possible expansion areas for public water and sewer around the Town of Floyd.

Map 31



Floyd County, VA Floyd-Floyd County PSA Water and Wastewater

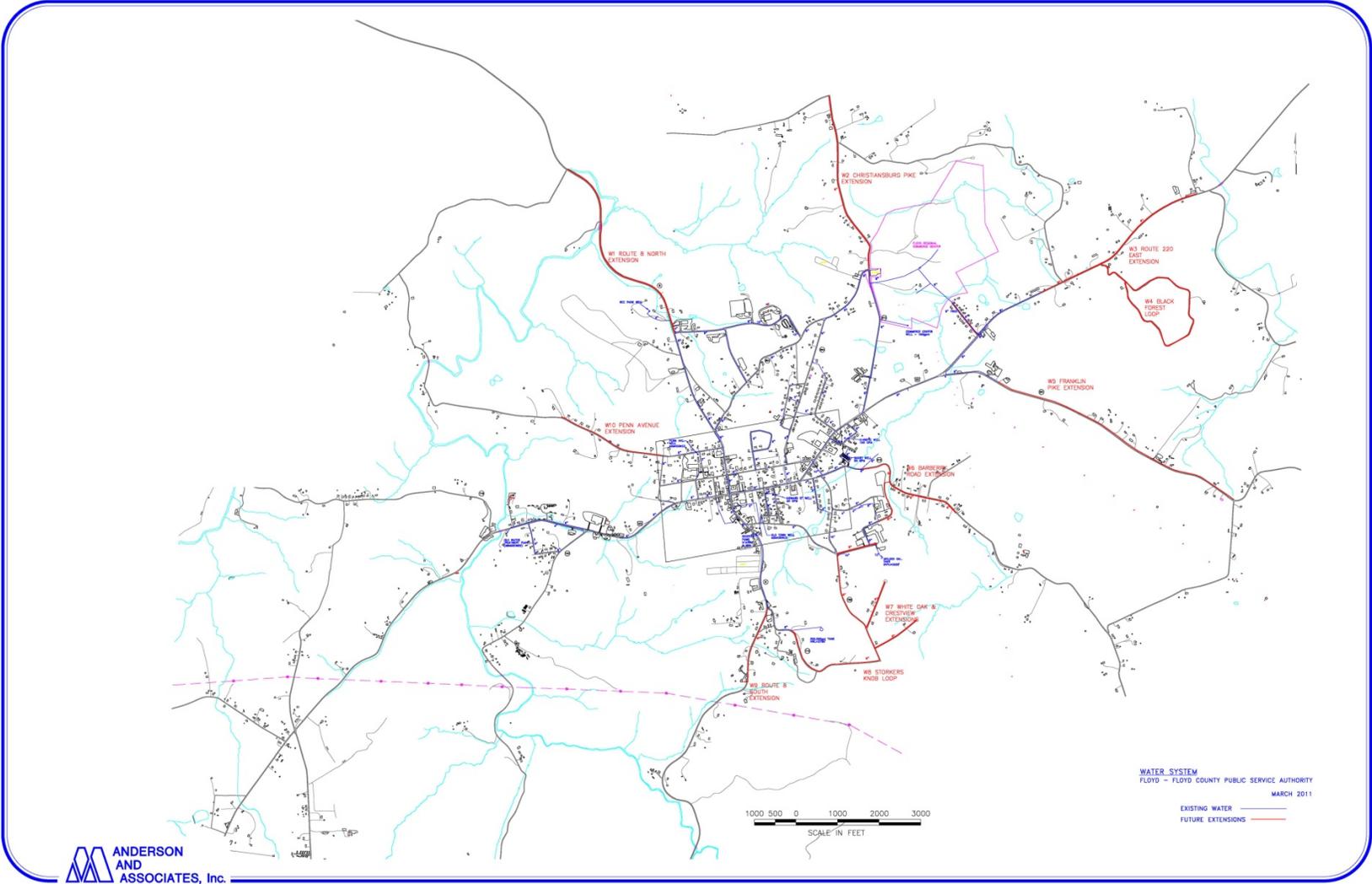


- Legend**
- Waterline
 - Wastewater Pump Station
 - Town Boundary



Map produced by the NRVPCD, 2011. Source: Floyd County and VGIS data.

Map 32 Public Water Potential Expansion Areas



Map 33 Public Wastewater Potential Expansion Areas



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Public Water System

Adapted from the Floyd Source Water Protection Plan (Gannon, 2010)

As of 2009, the Floyd-Floyd County Public Service Authority, which primarily serves residents in the Town and vicinity is made up of five wells and two storage tanks. The public water system was first installed in 1974 and serves approximately 1,500 people, including 43 businesses. The five wells are called Well 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 (Figures 1 and 2). Well 4 was abandoned in 1991 due to insufficient production. Timers currently control wells 1, 2, and 3. These wells pump either



during the day or night and rest for the remainder of the period. Well 6 pumps only when the water level in the storage tanks is below a certain threshold. As of December of 2009, Well 5 is off line and does not pump. Well 5 is off line because total coliform was higher than is acceptable in its water and the fact that the other 4 wells supply the town. Each well is housed in a locked well house along with its control system, water treatment system,

meter, pressure gage (to measure water level in the well), and in some cases a remote gage recording the storage tank water level. Well 3 is the only well without a pressure gage to measure water level in the well. Well construction and production information can be found in Figure 2.

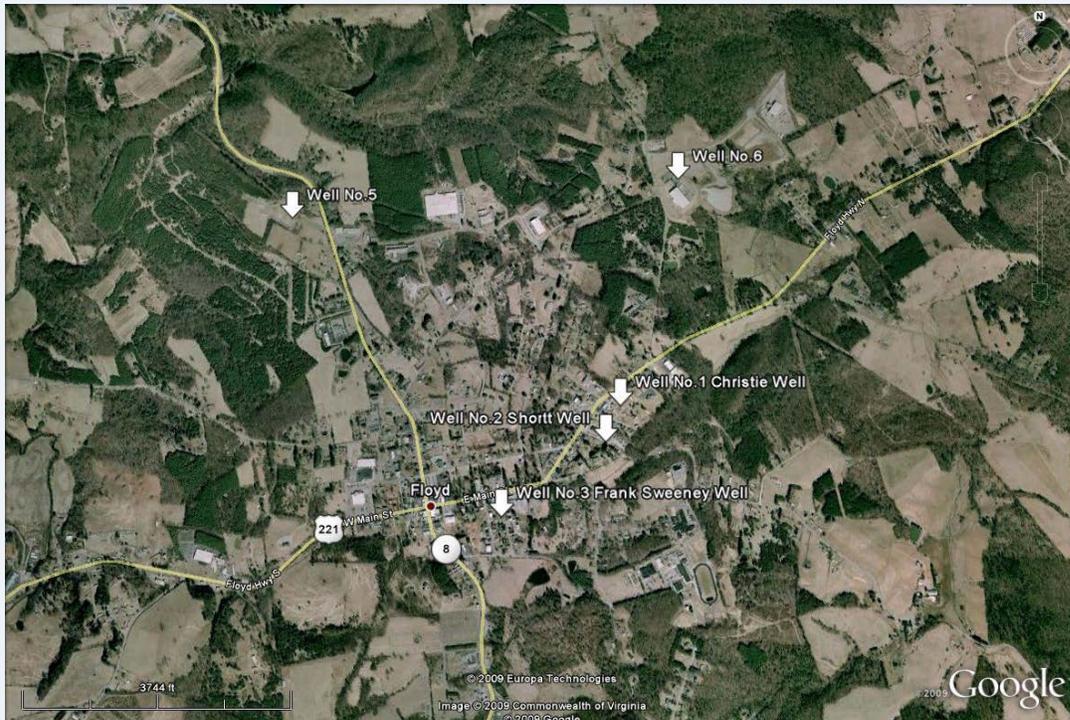


Figure 1: Locations of public supply wells.

Well Name	Depth (ft)	Cased To (ft)	Productive Zones (ft)	Approx Yield (GPM)	Date of Completion
Well 1	345	52	54-55	95	4/12/1979
Well 2	205	59	65-66, 85-87, 145-146	60	6/27/1979
Well 3	350	50	55-56, 245-246, 315-316	50	6/7/1980
Well 5	300	77	80-81, 260-261	50	5/30/1989
Well 6	400	105	272-275	160	9/2/2005

Figure 2 Well Information

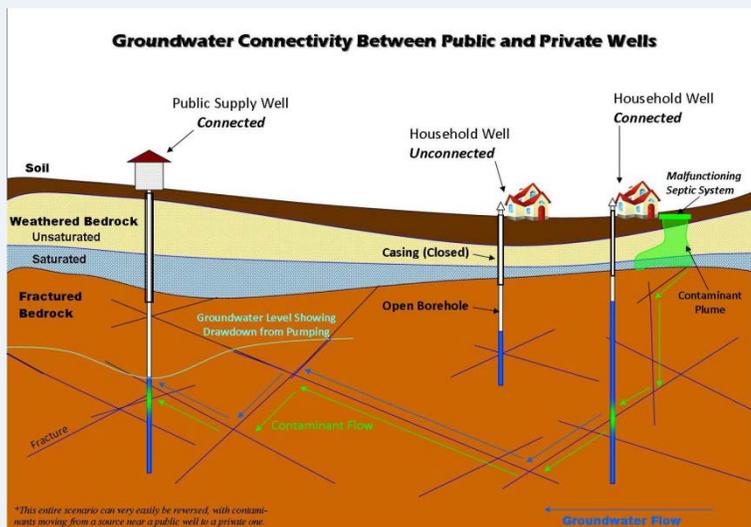
Before being pumped to the two storage tanks for distribution, soda ash is added to the water from the wells to adjust the pH. The soda ash is mixed daily in a barrel in each well house and introduced automatically into the water being pumped to the storage tanks. This is the only water treatment administered.

The wells in the system pump water into the two storage tanks where water is stored to be used. The older of the two storage tanks, constructed in 1974, has a capacity of 400,000 gallons; it is referred to as the low tank and is the primary source of water for the town. The high tank, constructed in 2004, is 200,000 gallons and is a reserve tank. Only after the low tank is emptied does the high tank supply the town with water. A booster pump is located at the old (pre 1974) water tower and helps pump water to the high tank. It is important to note that while the old water tower still stands at this booster pump station it is not connected to the system and does not hold water. The PSA is supplied with power by Appalachian Power.

Staff of the Public Service Authority checks the water use meters, level gages, and the soda ash delivery systems every morning. The water is sampled monthly for Total Coliform and E-Coli, yearly for Nitrate, Nitrite, and VOCs, and every three years for radiological contaminants, metals, Lead, and Copper.

Protecting Our Groundwater

This diagram shows the interconnectivity of public and private groundwater as well as how it may inadvertently be affected by a malfunctioning septic system or other contaminants nearby. It is important for everyone who has a private septic system or has chemicals on their property know how to protect our groundwater.



In addition to the PSA water distribution system, a second system is in operation at the Big Rock Trailer Park. Also, the elementary schools in Check, Indian Valley and Willis have public water systems. Studies on expanding the reach of centralized systems may provide answers for weathering future droughts if residential growth continues. One possibility is to expand upon the school water systems. Another possibility is public-private partnerships, such as private developers putting in central water systems with new development and the PSA providing maintenance in exchange for user fees.

New River Valley Water Supply Plan

The State Code of Virginia (9 VAC 25-780) requires local governments to prepare and submit a water supply plan to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) by the year 2011 (deadline determined by population/regional plan). This plan is currently being completed for the jurisdictions within the New River Valley (New River Valley Planning District Commission, 2010). It notes the following for Floyd County:

Floyd County Alternatives

Currently Floyd County has a new groundwater system (well #6) ready to operate, but is waiting for the demand to necessitate bringing the system online. This represents a 62% increase in the Floyd-Floyd County PSA capacity. While Floyd-Floyd County PSA is well suited to serve water to residents in town and close proximity, portions of the County are receiving residential development and methods to provide water to areas beyond the PSA reaches around town should be considered. Floyd-Floyd County PSA is currently looking for locations to site a new well (well #7) should it become necessary for future use.

Sewerage System

Most of the County is served by private septic systems. A public sewer system is maintained by the Floyd-Floyd County Public Service Authority (PSA), serving principally the Town of Floyd and the immediate vicinity.

Currently the PSA Wastewater treatment plant is operating at approximately 150,000 gallons per day with a maximum limit of 250,000 gallons per day, resulting in at least 100,000 gpd additional capacity available. New equipment in the plant includes a new digester, with other improvements being directed towards inflow and infiltration in the system.

The Floyd-Floyd County PSA wastewater collection system, constructed around 1950, has undergone several extensions in its 60 years of existence. While the original collection system consisted of mortared-joint concrete pipe, newer construction has been mainly PVC pipe. The older pipes are experiencing some deterioration due to age and will be replaced in small sections as needed, except the main interceptor which would need to be done comprehensively. The Main Pump station and the Nursing Home Pump Station are nearing the end of their normal useful life and probably need replacing in the next five years. The other two major pump stations-- Industrial Park Pump Station and Floyd Regional Commerce Center Pump Station were upgraded in recent years. There are two minor pump stations, Dodd Creek and Town Estates.

The existing wastewater collection system consists of approximately 58,000 feet of sewer pipe and force main ranging primarily from 4- to 8-inch diameter with a small amount of 10 or 12-inch. The Floyd-Floyd County Public Service Authority (PSA) operates a secondary treatment plant of 150,000 gallons per day (gpd) capacity. The treatment process includes a manual bar screen, grit removal, flow equalization, primary clarifiers, rotating biological contactors, secondary clarifiers, disinfection using chlorine, dechlorination using sulfur dioxide, and cascade post aeration, as upgraded in 2004.

Additional development in any area served might necessitate upgrading not only that pump station but downstream pump stations and sewer lines. The Floyd-Floyd County Public Service Authority is considering expanding its service area around the Town of Floyd. The areas under consideration for service extension are shown in Map 33.

New River Valley Regional Wastewater Study
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
(excerpt)

SCOPE

The improvement of water quality in the streams and groundwaters of the New River Valley via the development of public wastewater collection, treatment and disposal infrastructure is one of the most challenging issues facing local governments within the New River Valley Planning District (NRVPD). Issues common to all of the localities in the New River Valley include limited service area boundaries due to existing system capacities, aging systems that are becoming inadequate to serve the current customer base and an inability to serve adjacent areas of potential growth and development. Many areas have clusters of housing that currently have no acceptable means of wastewater treatment. In fact, many households are currently discharging into inadequate septic systems or discharging directly into streams, affecting environmental quality as well as public health.

The presence of approved wastewater collection and treatment systems is essential for the enhancement of public health, protection of the environment, successful economic development initiatives, and an increase in new housing production. Some of the most common problems resulting from the lack of this vital infrastructure include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Numerous environmental and public health problems stemming from the illegal discharge of raw sewage into surface waters and/or groundwater resources;
- Numerous environmental and public health problems arising from the use of failed, overstressed, and/or poorly maintained on-site septic tank/drain field systems;
- An inability to accommodate new housing production due to shallow depths of soil to bedrock and/or high groundwater conditions on potential building lots thereby preventing the approval of septic tank/drainfield systems;
- The lack of public wastewater collection and treatment systems limits the ability of planners and local officials to market portions of the NRVPD to potential industrial prospects. Economic development activities are underway throughout the New River Valley in an effort to attract new industries, create jobs, and diversify the local economy. In many cases, the ability to market the region to a particular industrial prospect is directly linked to the availability of public wastewater collection and treatment services. Potential industries expect public wastewater collection and treatment to be available. Moreover, the prospect of developing mass septic tank/drainfield systems to accommodate industrial users is problematic due to costs and the resulting land area requirements.

PURPOSE

With generous funding provided by the Southern Rivers Watershed Enhancement Program, the New River Valley Regional Wastewater Study is intended to address water quality improvement through the development of sewage collection and treatment alternatives. The Study's goals include identifying the need for sewer service in the region, identifying and prioritizing projects, finding and identifying funding sources for these projects, and eliminating the health hazards and environmental problems associated with inadequate septic systems and straight pipe discharges to streams. The study also identifies projects that due to their remote location, topographic situations, small size or soil conditions, will benefit from non-traditional de-centralized wastewater systems (DWS). It is envisioned that the Study will serve as a road map for future implementation of sanitary sewer collection, treatment and disposal projects in the New River Valley.

METHODS

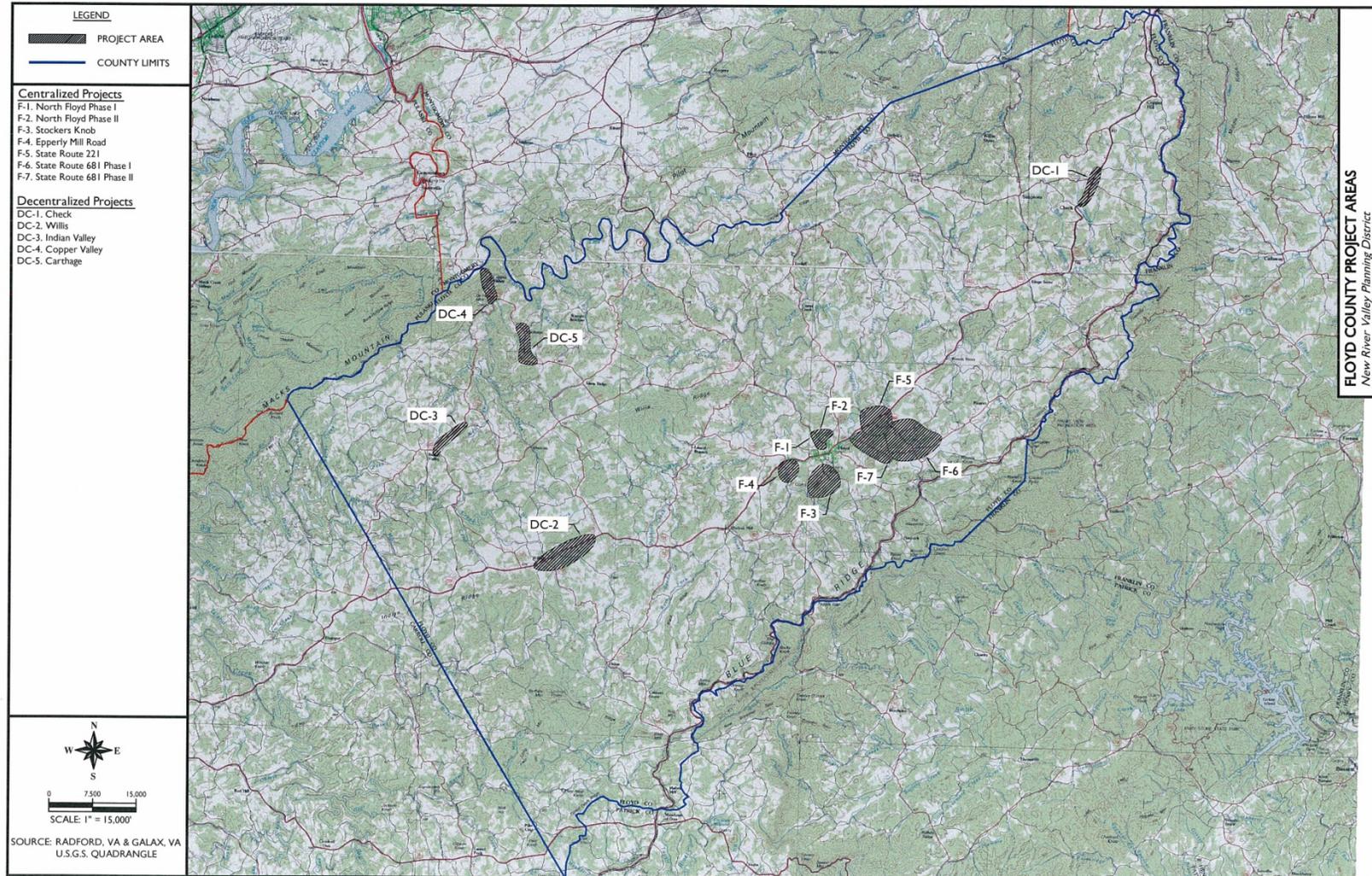
During the course of this Study, the Design Team examined over 134 projects. These projects were analyzed and prioritized based on the degree of health hazard, elimination of water quality problems, the number of customers served, construction cost per connection, facility availability, as well as residential and industrial growth potential.

CONCLUSIONS

The project rankings led to a recommendation to pursue 20 centralized projects and 6 de-centralized projects. The recommended projects for Floyd County are shown on the following map.

For a list of potential grant and other funding sources, see the complete New River Valley Regional Wastewater Study (NRVRWS) at <http://www.nrvpdc.org/wastewaterstudy.html>.

Map 34 Recommended Wastewater Projects in Floyd County (from NRVRWS)



Storm Sewers

The County of Floyd has no major facilities for the collection and disposal of storm water. Runoff is diverted by ditches, culverts, and channels to natural water courses. Minor ponding may occur on streets and in gutters after heavy precipitation. With new state requirements addressing Sediment and Erosion Control and Stormwater runoff, additional work may be required with new projects.

While historically “best practices” in stormwater management required routing water off the property as soon as possible, now, the goal is to keep as much of the rainfall as possible and allow it to recharge the groundwater. Tools such as permeable pavement and rain gardens are increasingly used.

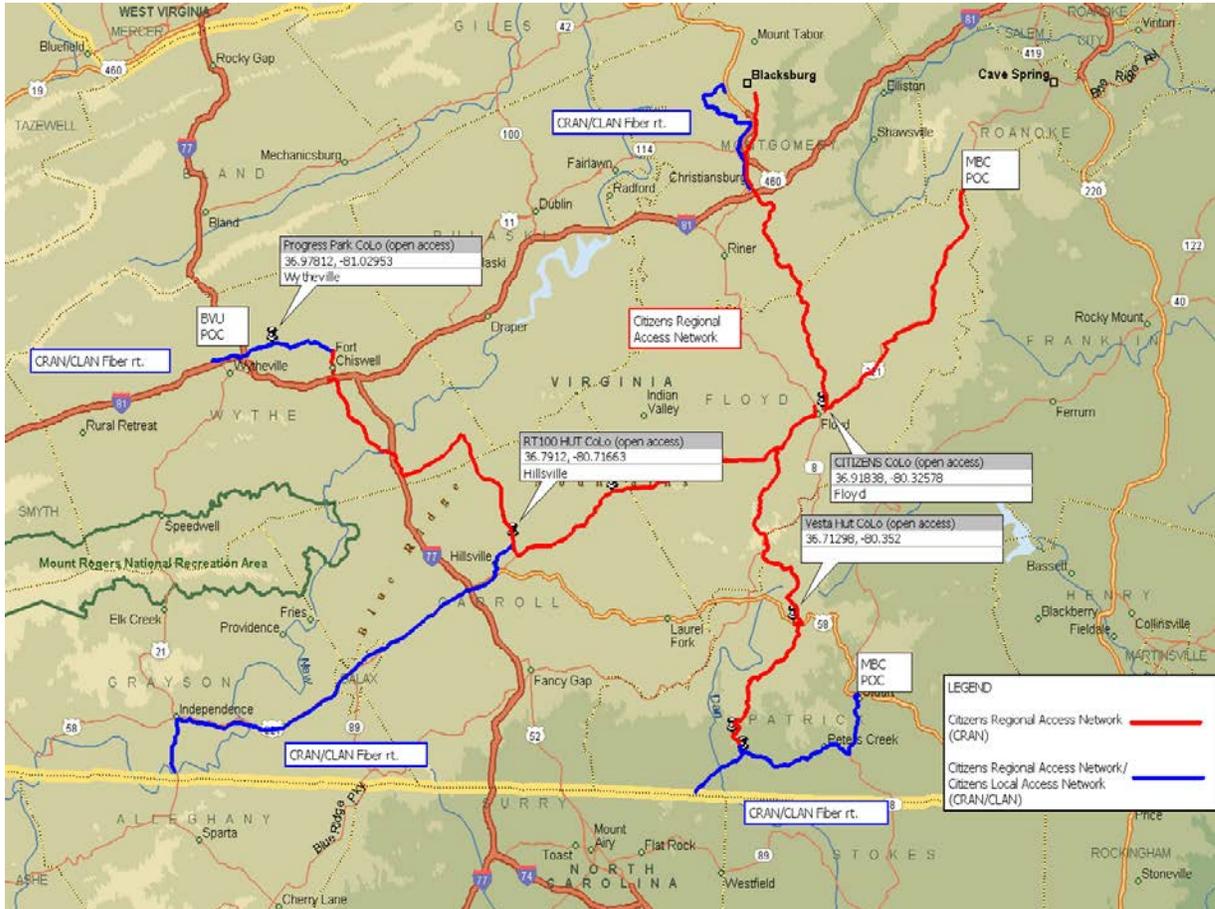
Telecommunication Infrastructure

Floyd County has exceptional telecommunications infrastructure. Citizens Telephone Cooperative is the ILEC and provides voice, video and data services. The system currently has a 200Gbps backbone (upgradable to 800Gbps) on an open access network with redundant and diverse routing with other network providers like Mid-Atlantic Broadband Cooperative and Bristol Virginia Utilities (see map below). Currently, 95% of Floyd County residents can get DSL service (ADSL 2+). Over 95% of all network facilities are buried. FTTP (Fiber to the Premise) is currently available in parts of the county. This will continue to grow as Citizens moves forward with its Long Term Plan.



In support of economic development, there is a co-location building at the Floyd Regional Commerce Center with 200 amps DC power system, battery backups, and 25kW on-site emergency generator.

Map 35 Major Fiber Routes in Floyd County



Source: Citizens Telephone Cooperative, 2010

Recreation

The Floyd-Floyd County Parks & Recreational Authority (from website) was created by the Town and County of Floyd in 1984 to operate independently of local governments, though with some board appointments by the County and Town. The Authority owns and operates a 42-acre park near the Town of Floyd which was built to serve the citizens of Floyd County.



The Authority receives some public funding, but also must solicit private donations, charge participation fees, fund raise and depend on volunteerism from our citizens. Typically more than 3,000 children and adults have participated in the Authority's programs which include:

- For the Youth, offerings include T-Ball, Softball, Baseball, Basketball, Co-ed Flag Football, Tackle Football, Wrestling, Co-ed Volleyball, and Aerobics.
- For the Adults, offerings include Aerobics, Softball, Basketball, Volleyball, and Senior Olympics.
- Other programs that are offered to the public are Hunter Safety Course, Health Clinics, Basketball Clinics, Softball and Baseball Clinics, Coaches Clinics, Soccer Clinics and Self Defense Classes. Other classes may be scheduled.

During focus group meetings, there was concern about the need for additional fields and athletic facilities, with the increase in soccer and other programs. In the future, perhaps, such facilities could be developed in conjunction with a community center.

In addition to the Recreation Authority program, there is a private fitness center in the County. There are also outdoor recreation opportunities like biking and hiking available along the Blue Ridge Parkway, plus hiking at Buffalo Mountain Natural Area Preserve. There are also nine trout streams stocked by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries.

Historically there have been no other publicly maintained parks within the Town of Floyd or County. The new Warren G. Lineberry Memorial Park is located near the center of the Town with operations and maintenance provided by Partnership for Floyd with both public and private investment. Public input into the Comprehensive Plan has shown a desire for additional facilities, including trails and an indoor community pool.

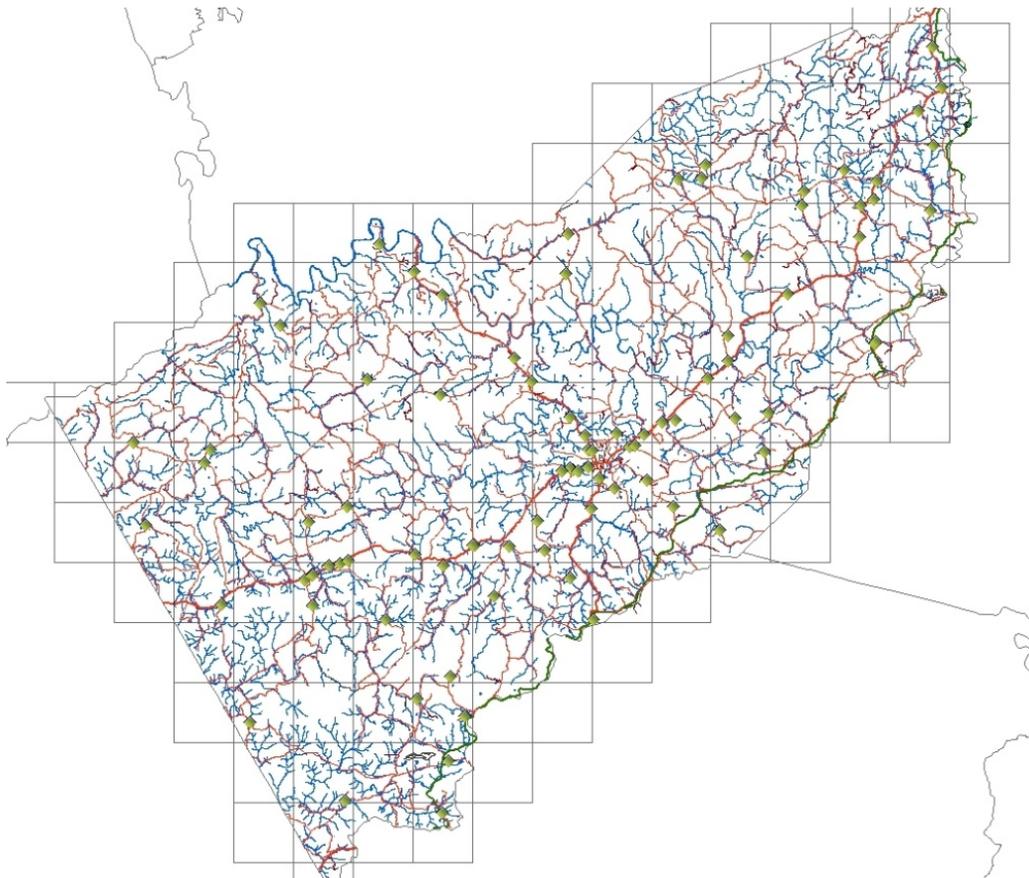
Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

The County currently operates a solid waste collection system consisting of a 55-acre landfill (closed) and a greenbox collection system. As of October 8, 1993, landfill operations were closed and refuse is being transported out of the County to the Cloyd's Mountain facility in Pulaski County. Approximately 11,300 tons have been sent to the landfill each



of the last 3 years (see Table 34 below). The number increases during wet periods or growth periods. In addition to the main transfer station drop off sites, there are 52 public greenbox sites (207 boxes), plus 32 private greenbox sites (40 boxes) paid for by individual businesses. This system is very dispersed and expensive to maintain (see Map 36 below). Other disposal/recycling alternatives should be evaluated based on Public Input.

Map 36
Floyd County Greenbox Sites



Since 1993, the County has owned and operated the Floyd County Recycling system. The most recent Solid Waste Management Plan, including a recycling action plan, was approved by DEQ in 2009 (County, 2005). The plan notes the great expense of serving so many green box sites around the County, and the need for more recycling opportunities. Additional facilities within or near the town should be examined to provide additional access to recycling. It also highlights the County's continuing efforts to improve recycling rates, beyond the minimum requirements of the state already being met. Note in Table 37 below that recycling rates have improved annually. This is very difficult in a rural community. County staff picks up recycling from 17 locations; there are also 4 cardboard roll-offs at private businesses. The Town of Floyd hauls about 12 pick-up loads of recycling to the County Recycling Center each week.

Note there is a licensed private composting facility in the County that composts food items from nearby state universities (though this and most manufacturing recycling are not counted by DEQ.)

Also of great importance is a non-profit organization called Angels in the Attic that accepts donated items, is staffed by volunteers and sells the items in a downtown store. With the money earned, Angels in the Attic has donated hundreds of thousands of dollars to local human services programs and agencies such as fire and rescue, New River Community Action, and Angel's Bounty (meal and fellowship for older residents.)

Table 51
Recycling Rates in Floyd County, 2006 to 2009 (in Tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Paper	379.7	529.5	312.6	348.9
Metal*	1,076.6	284.0	927.4	976.3
Plastic	19.6	38.5	48.2	52.0
Glass	10.0	22.5	31.9	25.0
Commingled	80.0	11.5		
Yard waste (composted or mulched)	-	-		
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	-	57.0	60.7	1,055.9
Textiles	-	-		
Tires	67.4	145.0	138.9	133.8
Used Oil	10.6	66.0	84.1	104.3
Used Oil Filters	-	-		
Used Antifreeze	4.5	14.0	12.8	3.3
Batteries	30.0	16.0	48.7	56.1
Sludge (composted)	-	-		
Electronics	-	-		4.0
Tree Stumps (>6" diameter)	-	-		
Inoperable Vehicles (per DMV)	-	-		
Other (cardboard)	-	-		
Other: sawdust, manure, hay composted (PME)		-		
total Principal Recycling Material	1,678.4	1,184.0	1,665.2	2,759.5
Total MSW landfilled	13,581.4	11,332.8	11,309.0	11,269.2
Total Municipal Solid Waste	15,259.8	12,516.8	12,974.2	14,028.6
Base Recycling Rate	11.0%	9.5%	12.8%	19.7%
Calculated Recycling Credits (cannot exceed 5%)				
Total Non-MSW Recycled				
H&V Meltblown to scrap dealers		777.0	685.4	755.4
Sawdust (reused for doors)		-		144.0
Dex (metal)		160.0	693.9	439.3
Griffith Lumber (dust and chips for fiber board)				5,020.9
Credits total	-	937.0	1,379.3	6,359.6
max 5%				
Adjusted Recycling Rate, per DEQ	11.0%	15.8%	17.8%	24.7%
*Not yet approved by DEQ				
Note DEQ does not accept most manufacturing recycling as such, and also does not accept composted material.				

Ideally, recycled goods could be turned into new products locally through new businesses. One idea for this is to recycle glass and other materials into countertops or other home furnishings (*Sustainable Business Opportunities for Floyd County*, 2010).

Facilities for New or Expanding Industries

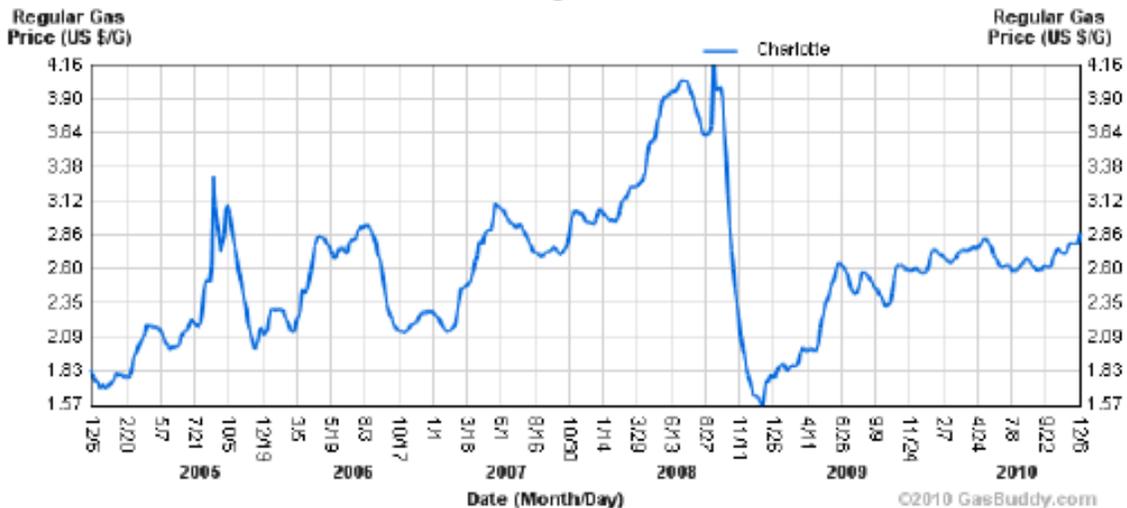
Since public water and sewer is so limited in the County, establishing land fully served by public water and sewer for growth of industry has been important. While the original Floyd County Industrial Park has only one vacant tract remaining (about 5 acres), the newer Floyd Regional Commerce Center has several tracts available, including 3 small graded pads and 2 larger undeveloped tracts. The Commerce Center is owned by the Economic Development Authority of Floyd County and is one of the tools used to encourage job creation and private investment. It is served by robust fiber optics including dark fiber, as well as an adjacent Appalachian Power substation providing two 69KV leads and one 138-KV lead. It is also recognized as a Small Business Administration Hub-zone and is served by the New River Valley Port and Free Trade Zone.



Energy

The dramatic rise in energy prices in the past 5 years has underlined the vulnerability of most current fuel supplies. As the chart of gasoline prices in Charlotte, North Carolina demonstrates, the prices of gasoline, heating oil, natural gas, propane and electricity have gotten higher and less predictable.

Figure 27 Regular Gasoline
72 Month Average Retail Price Chart





Wall Residences Office Building with solar panels, geothermal wells and grey water system

As national leaders debate energy policy, private citizens and businesses are struggling to afford energy to heat and cool their homes (see Table below) and to get to and from work and school. There is practical interest now from many in finding alternative fuel supplies, such as solar, wind, geothermal and biofuels for homes and businesses. There are also increased opportunities for energy savings through energy efficient programs and investments.

**Table 52
Home Heating Fuel Used in Floyd County, 2005-09**

	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Occupied housing units	6,009	+/-218	6,009
Utility gas	47	+/-39	0.80%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	503	+/-129	8.40%
Electricity	2,978	+/-318	49.60%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1,235	+/-203	20.60%
Coal or coke	11	+/-18	0.20%
Wood	1,235	+/-251	20.60%
Solar energy	0	+/-127	0.00%
Other fuel	0	+/-127	0.00%
No fuel used	0	+/-127	0.00%

Source: American Community Survey 2005-2009

The County seeks to enable and encourage all safe and reasonable small-scale power generation in the community. Furthermore, the County will continue to encourage federal- and state-funded programs for weatherization and energy-efficiency to serve more eligible households and facilities in Floyd County.

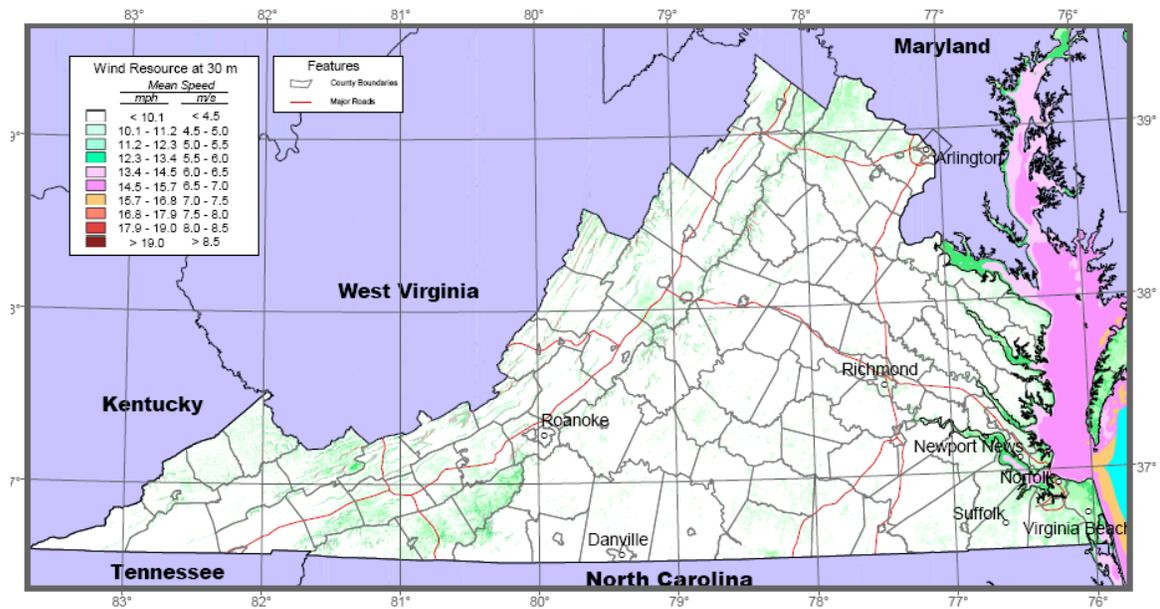
Wind potential is very location specific and general maps suggest there are sites with significant wind potential in Floyd County (see Map 37.) Two major electrical transmission lines traverse Floyd County (see Map 38.) Because of the wind along ridge tops in



Windmill at Residence on Franklin Pike

Floyd County and the proximity to transmission lines, a private company is currently testing potential for large windmills in the County. Also, a few private homes have put up small windmills.

Map 37
Wind Speed at 30m in Virginia

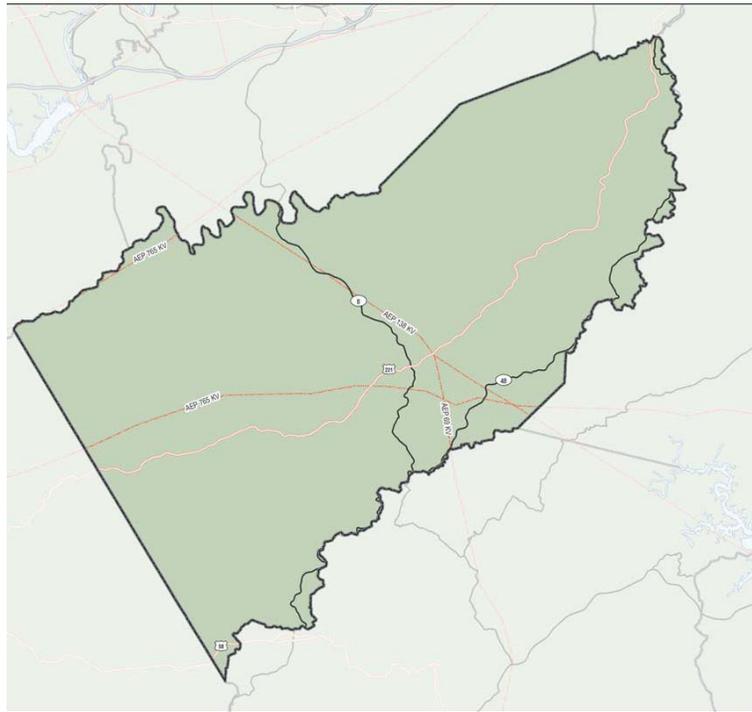


Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (Zone 17)
 Spatial Resolution of Wind Resource Data: 200 m

This map was created by TrueWind Solutions using the Mesomap system and historical weather data. It has been validated using available surface wind data by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Although it is believed to represent an accurate overall picture of the wind energy resource, estimates at any location should be confirmed by measurement.

Source: James Madison University

Map 38 Electric Transmission Lines in Floyd County



Source: Appalachian Power Company

A local energy plan is needed to assess and prioritize all opportunities for energy savings, assistance and investment. SustainFloyd, a local non-profit, is working on an energy inventory which will establish a baseline of energy use by source.

Community Activities, Volunteerism and Community Center

There are many religious, civic and other non-profit groups in Floyd County that provide important activities for individuals as well as services to the community. There is a large number of volunteers in the County, and yet non-profit entities recently reported the need for more volunteers and financial contributions.



Zion Lutheran Church is one of the oldest churches in the County.

Though many people use local schools, churches, the Jacksonville Center and the Jessie Peterman Library for community meetings, Floyd County does not have a stand-alone community center. Plans for incorporating events and activities at Town of Floyd Council's chambers are being examined by the Town. Otherwise, consideration should be given to combining efforts and financial resources for development of a multi-use facility, which might include the one-stop-shop and community pool.

Future Community Facilities

With regards to public water and sewer, which is currently very limited in reach, the Town, County and Public Service Authority must continue to jointly monitor growth trends and the ability of public utility systems to adequately address future demands. This should entail a formal assessment of potential water sources to be developed for public use and collaborative efforts between the PSA and Planning Commission to identify one or more growth corridors, which would be easily serviced by schools, EMS, solid waste collection, etc.

The community is interested in additional facilities, such as a community center and indoor pool, one-stop shop for health and human services, as well as pedestrian pathways and trails. It is difficult for the County to afford these things as it struggles to provide the basic services of education, public safety, and health and welfare (see Figure 28 regarding State and Local Fiscal relationships.) These services have not only operating costs but capital costs as well. Costs have increased about 59% in the past decade (see Tables 52 and 53 and Figures 29 and 30.)



Figure 28

Adapted from *A Review of the State-Local Fiscal Relationship in Virginia*
(Menkes, 2010)

Virginia's state and local governments need each other's close cooperation to function effectively, but in today's political and economic climate, the relationship has become badly frayed according to Neal Menkes, a longtime state finance expert. The state relies on local governments to deliver core programs such as education, public safety and social services. In return, the state provides localities legal authority, financial and technical assistance and a helpful buffer between them and the federal government, writes the author.

The constitution of Virginia puts the General Assembly in charge of the state-local fiscal relationship and Virginia follows a legal precedent, called Dillon's Rule, which limits powers of local governments only to those expressly granted by the state.

Localities, especially Counties, are very limited in their revenue tools. See Table 1 for a Composition of local taxes in Virginia. Yet, they are responsible to deliver an ever-increasing range of services. See Table 2 for Amount and Financing of Locally-delivered Services in Virginia. Moreover, the state has reduced its contribution for basic services, while continuing to increase unfunded mandates.

Table 1: Composition of Virginia Local Taxes, FY 2009

Tax	Amount (\$)	Share of Total (%)
Property		
Locally assessed real property	8,858,451,612	61.4
Other locally assessed property ^a	1,858,306,745	12.9
Public service corporations property	260,678,902	1.8
Local sales and use	996,750,154	6.9
BPOL	660,068,168	4.6
Restaurant food	403,819,957	2.8
Communications, sales and use	403,392,362	2.8
Consumer utilities	310,586,470	2.2
Hotel and motel rooms	171,787,363	1.2
Motor vehicle license	126,627,741	0.9
All other local ^b	379,536,846	2.6
Total	14,430,006,320	100.0

Source: Auditor of Public Accounts, *Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, Year Ended June 30, 2009, Amended Version* (Richmond, 2010), Exhibits B and B-2. <http://www.apa.virginia.gov/ComparativeReport.cfm>
^a Personal property, machinery and tools, merchants' capital, penalties and interest.
^b Includes taxes on recordation and wills, tobacco, bank stock, natural resources (coal, oil, and gas), franchise licenses, admissions, and miscellaneous categories.

Table 2: Amount and Financing of Locally Delivered Services, FY 2009

Activity	Total Expenditures (\$)	Share of Funding by Level of Government (%)		
		Local	State	Federal ^a
Education ^b	13,799,138,512	48.4	44.9	6.7
Public safety	4,002,197,359	84.2	12.0	3.7
Health and welfare ^b	2,814,549,454	56.2	25.9	18.0
Public works ^b	1,505,925,371	75.6	22.6	1.8
General government administration	1,022,321,475	94.2	5.5	0.3
Community development	939,727,689	77.7	3.7	18.6
Parks, recreation and cultural	905,757,952	97.7	1.9	0.4
Judicial administration	435,509,274	56.7	41.2	2.1
Total^c	25,425,127,086	61.3	31.6	7.1

Source: Auditor of Public Accounts, 2009 *Comparative report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures*, Exhibits C, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, and C-8. <http://www.apa.virginia.gov/ComparativeReport.cfm>

^a Includes federal pass-through money from the state.

^b Excludes state expenditures made on behalf of local government.

^c Excludes \$2,41,168 of nondepartmental spending.

Table 3: Major Categories of State General Fund Aid to Localities, A Comparison of General Fund Appropriations in Millions of Dollars, FY 2008 to FY 2010

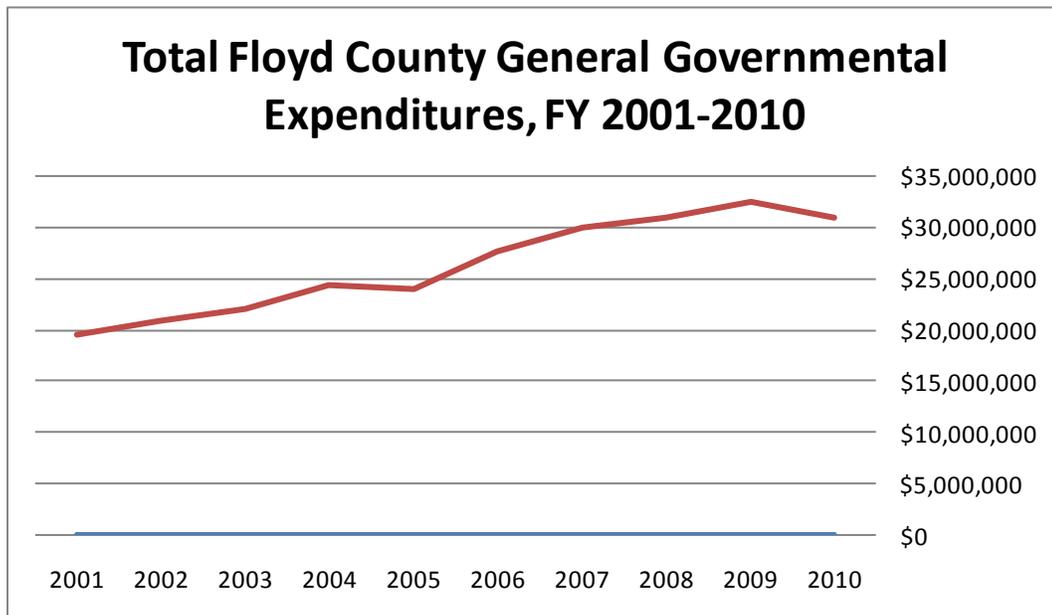
Category	FY 2008 ^a	FY 2009 ^a	FY 2010 ^a	FY 2011	FY 2012
K-12 direct education aid	5,768	5,608	4,770	4,739	4,903
Car tax relief	950	950	950	950	950
Compensation Board aid for local constitutional officers	618	649	473	592	581
Comprehensive Services Act	294	300	279	272	274
Aid to police departments	216	197	181	179	160
Subtotal	7,846	7,704	6,653	6,732	6,868
Total general fund appropriations	17,263	15,943	14,787	15,377	16,021

Sources: Chapter 847, 2007 Session of the General Assembly, p.508; Chapter 847, 2008 Session of the General Assembly, pp 46, 118, 166, 246; Chapter 879, 2008 Session of the General Assembly, p. 436; Chapter 781, 2009 Session of the General Assembly, pp. 61, 138, 241, 347, 401; Chapter 872, 2010 Session of the General Assembly, pp 34, 93, 149, 226; and Chapter 874, 2010 Session of the General Assembly, pp. 53, 125, 190, 210, 297.

^a Final appropriation.

Menkes urges three approaches to ease the fiscal situation. First, the governor and legislature, as "senior partners," should agree not to further restrict local revenue authority, impose new spending requirements on services delivered by local governments, or shift state funding responsibilities onto local governments. Second, the governor and the General Assembly, in concert with local governments, should establish a task force to develop legislative proposals for compelling state agencies to justify standards and regulations, including those in public education, in terms of costs and benefits. Third, as part of its own budget deliberation processes, the state needs to develop fiscal priorities. For example, "Should education funding be afforded less priority than certain tax preferences?"

Figure 29



Source: County of Floyd Virginia, Financial Report, June 30, 2010

Table 53

COUNTY OF FLOYD, VIRGINIA										
FINANCIAL TRENDS INFORMATION										
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION										
Last Ten Fiscal Years										
UNAUDITED										
Fiscal Year	General Government Administration	Judicial Administration	Public Safety	Public Works	Health and Welfare	Education	Parks, Recreation and Culture	Community Development	Interest on Long-term Debt	Total Expenses
2010	1,628,664	572,753	2,898,201	1,177,625	1,751,651	\$20,204,293	269,105	338,392	2,068,342	\$30,909,026
2009	1,266,567	579,640	3,677,344	1,163,279	1,841,316	21,141,687	326,136	327,908	2,078,232	32,402,109
2008	1,183,135	605,257	2,992,836	1,146,413	1,715,900	19,417,079	1,316,756	377,031	2,126,635	30,881,042
2007	1,128,863	563,480	2,877,355	1,207,529	1,919,653	19,049,744	287,108	706,916	2,166,978	29,907,626
2006	920,395	559,783	2,968,520	1,841,280	1,861,215	17,964,584	344,679	186,217	921,892	27,568,565
2005	1,141,681	365,295	2,823,688	242,501	1,850,806	15,924,702	249,907	218,699	1,146,650	23,963,929
2004	969,791	302,046	2,674,664	226,060	1,808,472	16,180,338	252,671	744,030	1,069,286	24,227,358
2003	753,460	317,434	2,093,701	441,714	1,763,589	15,482,351	277,856	283,642	639,402	22,053,149
2002	701,739	296,484	1,939,784	185,756	1,732,232	14,425,480	241,935	411,734	786,570	20,721,714
2001	923,214	304,302	1,872,418	250,413	1,134,441	13,613,933	215,813	593,829	555,050	19,463,413

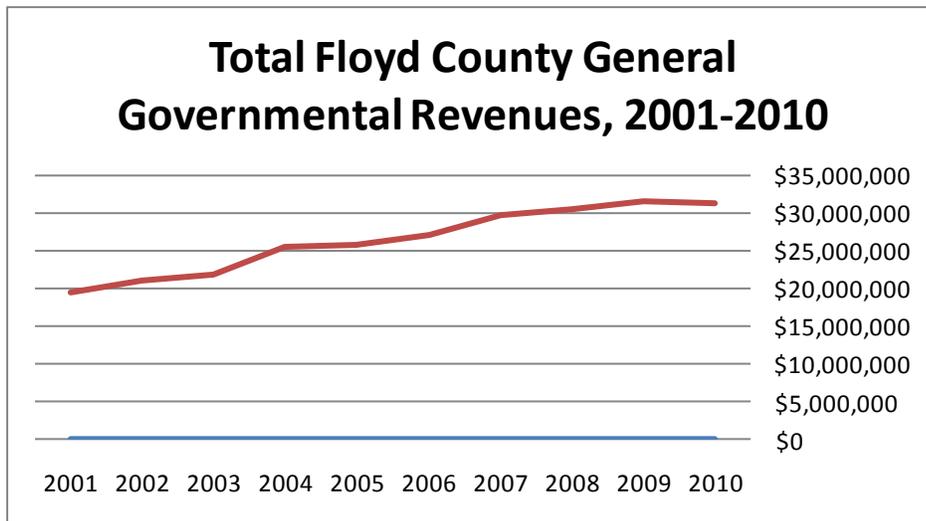
Note: Includes General and Special Revenue funds of the Primary Government and its Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Fund and excludes Capital Project funds.

(1) The Environmental fund. was merged with the General fund in 2006. Prior year expenditures related to this fund are excluded.

(2) Excludes contribution from Primary Government to Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board.

Source: County of Floyd Virginia, Financial Report, June 30, 2010

Figure 30



Source: County of Floyd Virginia, Financial Report, June 30, 2010

Table 54

COUNTY OF FLOYD, VIRGINIA
 FINANCIAL TRENDS INFORMATION
 GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES BY SOURCE
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year	General Property Taxes	Other Local Taxes	Permits, Privilege Fees, and Regulatory Licenses	Fines and Foreitures	Revenue from Use of Money and Property	Charges for Services	Misc.	Recovered Costs	Inter-governmental (1)	Total Revenues
2010	\$ 9,622,323	\$ 2,156,204	\$ 105,299	\$ 21,515	\$ 155,864	\$ 1,134,792	\$ 48,767	\$ 267,145	\$ 17,755,770	\$ 31,267,679
2009	\$ 9,282,097	\$ 2,142,339	\$ 129,507	\$ 10,598	\$ 204,580	\$ 1,147,435	\$ 15,140	\$ 230,221	\$ 18,441,780	\$ 31,603,697
2008	\$ 9,250,277	\$ 2,327,988	\$ 160,041	\$ 18,329	\$ 201,309	\$ 960,068	\$ 1,135	\$ 314,590	\$ 17,337,978	\$ 30,571,715
2007	\$ 8,445,898	\$ 2,235,986	\$ 175,963	\$ 14,983	\$ 114,846	\$ 1,045,632	\$ 19,309	\$ 224,419	\$ 17,486,068	\$ 29,763,104
2006	\$ 7,939,696	\$ 2,029,472	\$ 164,375	\$ 18,935	\$ 79,359	\$ 586,462	\$ 309,675	\$ 30,148	\$ 16,115,388	\$ 27,273,510
2005	\$ 7,279,817	\$ 1,907,484	\$ 165,965	\$ 15,966	\$ 75,617	\$ 425,054	\$ 227,078	\$ 48,578	\$ 15,750,468	\$ 25,896,027
2004	\$ 8,621,865	\$ 1,872,247	\$ 85,462	\$ 12,006	\$ 99,305	\$ 380,180	\$ 324,366	\$ 26,754	\$ 14,070,406	\$ 25,492,591
2003	\$ 6,034,706	\$ 1,894,913	\$ 71,798	\$ 12,693	\$ 104,145	\$ 371,563	\$ 293,551	\$ 7,488	\$ 13,198,031	\$ 21,988,888
2002	\$ 5,473,840	\$ 1,663,570	\$ 78,445	\$ 12,057	\$ 162,068	\$ 374,762	\$ 230,832	\$ 51,559	\$ 13,086,742	\$ 21,133,875
2001	\$ 5,188,871	\$ 1,607,298	\$ 76,893	\$ 13,646	\$ 406,183	\$ 362,204	\$ 116,251	\$ 19,963	\$ 11,793,121	\$ 19,584,430

Note: Includes General and Special Revenue funds of the Primary Government and its Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Fund and excludes Capital Project funds.

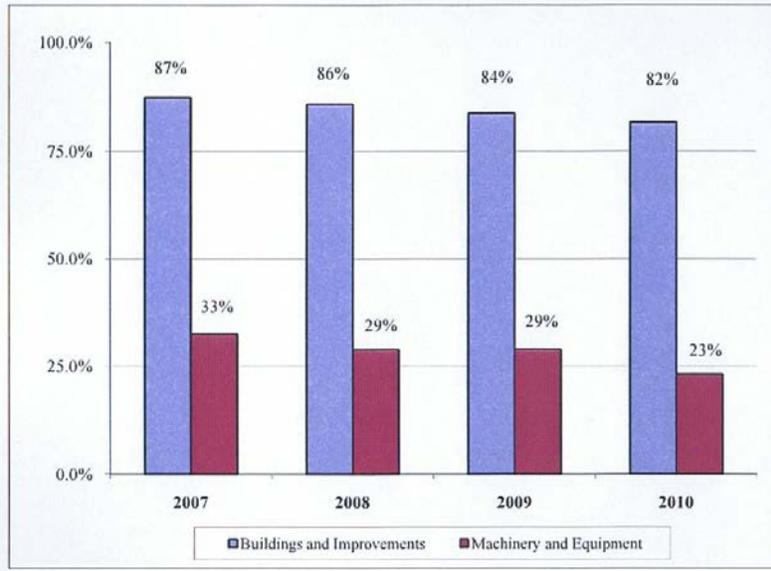
(1) Excludes contribution from Primary Government to Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board.

Source: County of Floyd Virginia, Financial Report, June 30, 2010

See Figure 29 below from the recent County audit (June 30, 2010) which gives indication of likelihood of upcoming capital asset replacement needs. A complete listing of the life expectancy of capital assets and an expected replacement schedule would be extremely useful in future planning and helping the County enumerate its priority needs in a capital improvement plan (CIP).

Figure 31

Percentage of Primary Government Capital Assets' Useful Life Remaining



Source: County of Floyd, Virginia Financial Analysis, June 30, 2010 (Edwards, 2010)

Chapter 8.

What Community Facilities are Available in Floyd County?

Summary and Conclusion

- There are a variety of public and private community facilities in Floyd County.
- The public facilities and services, including education, public safety, public utility, and health and human services are costly and those costs have increased substantially due to growth and federal and state mandates.
- Thoughtful expansion of the service area for public water and sewer will be required to safely accommodate growth in the future, given the County's vulnerability to drought.
- Portions of the community report needs for more community facilities such as a community center with indoor pool and more trails, but those are difficult to afford with local tax dollars at this time.

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