

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012
Biennial Report
To the
Governor and General Assembly
On**

Virginia's Planning District Commissions

October 2012

Appendices A, B, D, E, F and H were revised November 26, 2012

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I. Executive Summary

Virginia has 21 planning district commissions (PDCs) – voluntary associations of local governments intended to foster intergovernmental cooperation by bringing together local elected and appointed officials and involved citizens to discuss common needs and determine solutions to regional issues.

The Virginia General Assembly created the statutory framework for the creation of the PDCs in 1968 through the passage of the Virginia Area Development Act. In 1995, the General Assembly modified the Area Development Act through the adoption of the Regional Cooperation Act (Chapter 42, Title 15.2, *Code of Virginia*). The Regional Cooperation Act clearly articulates that PDCs were created to provide a forum for state and local government to address issues of a regional nature.

Another purpose of PDCs is to encourage and facilitate local government cooperation in addressing, on a regional basis, problems of greater than local significance. This mission is accomplished through a variety of means, including the development regional strategic plans with participation from local governing bodies, the business community, citizen organizations and other interested parties.

Section 15.2-4215 of the *Code of Virginia* requires each PDC to submit an annual report to its member local governments and the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) on how the PDC has met the provisions of the Regional Cooperation Act. Further, Section 36-139.6 of the *Code of Virginia* provides that DHCD is to submit a biennial report to the Governor and General Assembly, as well as certain other state agencies, which includes findings as to compliance by the PDCs with the Regional Cooperation Act. Based on their 2011 and 2012 annual reports, Virginia's planning district commissions are meeting the overall intent of the Regional Cooperation Act.

II. Overview

Virginia has 21 planning district commissions (PDCs) – voluntary associations of local governments intended to foster intergovernmental cooperation by bringing together local elected and appointed officials and involved citizens to discuss common needs and determine solutions to regional issues.¹

The Virginia General Assembly created the statutory framework for the creation of the PDCs in 1968 through the passage of the Virginia Area Development Act. In 1995, the General Assembly modified the Area Development Act through the adoption of the Regional Cooperation Act (Chapter 42, Title 15.2 of the *Code of Virginia*). The Regional Cooperation Act clearly articulates that PDCs were created to provide a forum for state and local government to address issues of a regional nature.

Another purpose of PDCs is to encourage and facilitate local government cooperation in addressing, on a regional basis, problems of greater than local significance. This cooperation is intended to help local governments solve their problems by enhancing the ability to recognize and analyze regional opportunities and take account of regional influences in planning and implementing public policies and services.

One important mechanism in helping localities meet these goals is the requirement that each PDC complete a regional strategic plan with participation from local governing bodies, the business community, citizen organizations and other interested parties. The strategic plan is required to include regional goals and objectives, strategies to meet those goals and mechanisms for measuring progress. The intent of the plan is to help promote the orderly and efficient development of the physical, social and economic elements of the planning district.

In addition to the strategic planning requirement, the Regional Cooperation Act identifies other duties of the planning district commissions:

- To conduct studies on issues and problems of regional significance;
- To identify and study potential opportunities for cost savings and staffing efficiencies through coordinated local government efforts;
- To identify mechanisms for the coordination of local interests on a regional basis;
- To implement services upon the request of member local governments;
- To provide technical assistance to local governments;
- To serve as a liaison between local governments and state agencies as requested;
- To review local government aid applications as required by applicable state and federal law and regulation;

¹ A complete listing of the PDCs and their member jurisdictions is provided in Appendix H.

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- To develop regional functional area plans as deemed necessary by the commission or as requested by member local governments;
- To assist state agencies, as requested, in the development of substate plans;
- To participate in a statewide geographic information system, the Virginia Geographic Information Network, as directed by the Department of Planning and Budget; and
- To collect and maintain demographic, economic and other data concerning the region and member local governments and act as a state data center affiliate in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission.

In support of these duties, the General Assembly appropriated and the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) distributed \$1,552,457 to the 21 PDCs for FY 2011. For FY 2012, the General Assembly increased the appropriation to the PDCs to \$1,785,321. It is important to note that the modest increase in funds appropriated for FY 2012 does not make up for the numerous budget reductions sustained by the PDCs beginning in October 2007. The amount of the appropriation to the 21 PDCs for FY 2007 was \$2,463,771. Therefore, the amount appropriated in FY 2012 is \$678,450 – or 27.5 percent – less than the amount that was appropriated for FY 2007.

In FY 2011, the amount appropriated to individual PDCs ranged from \$66,062 to \$132,124, and, in FY 2012, the range was \$75,971 to \$151,943. It should also be noted that planning district commissions' member jurisdictions contain a population that ranges from 49,353 to 1,815,197.²

Each PDC is required to submit an annual report to its member local governments and DHCD prior to September 1 of each year. The report, at a minimum, is required to describe the activities conducted by the PDCs during the preceding fiscal year and document how the commission met the provisions of the Regional Cooperation Act.

The Regional Cooperation Act also recognizes that dual membership by localities in PDCs may be advantageous to member jurisdictions. Section 15.2-4220 of the *Code of Virginia* permits any locality which is a member of a PDC to become a member of an additional PDC upon such terms and conditions as mutually agreed to by the locality and the additional PDC. Accordingly, the following jurisdictions hold dual membership in PDCs as indicated:

- Charles City County: Richmond Regional PDC and Crater PDC
- Chesterfield County: Richmond Regional PDC and Crater PDC

² For more information, see Appendix I for FY 2011 and 2012 state funding as well as population served.

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- Franklin County: Roanoke Valley – Alleghany Regional Commission and West Piedmont PDC
- Gloucester County: Middle Peninsula PDC and Hampton Roads PDC
- Surry County: Crater PDC and Hampton Roads PDC

III. Summary Data FY 2011-12

The annual report format requires the PDCs to consider four elements of performance. Each PDC is asked to document progress in developing and implementing strategic planning in the planning district; to describe all activities accomplished with respect to the duties assigned under the Regional Cooperation Act; to highlight successes and achievements of special note with regional efforts in cooperation; and to submit a work program for the coming year that includes a budget and a list of member jurisdictions and commission members. The responses for Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012 are summarized on the pages that follow. Tables depicting the wide range of activities performed by each PDC relative to the individual elements required by the Regional Cooperation Act appear in Appendices A through G.

A. Regional Strategic Planning

Asked to document progress in developing and implementing strategic planning in the planning district, 14 out of 21 PDCs (two-thirds) reported that they had formally adopted a regional strategic plan. According to the documentation provided, the PDCs that have officially adopted strategic plans are:

- LENOWISCO (PDC 1)
- New River Valley (PDC 4)
- Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission (PDC 5)
- Central Shenandoah (PDC 6)
- Thomas Jefferson (PDC 10)
- Region 2000 Local Government Council (PDC 11)
- West Piedmont (PDC 12)
- Southside (PDC 13)
- Commonwealth Regional Council (PDC 14)
- Richmond Regional (PDC 15)
- George Washington Regional Commission (PDC 16)
- Northern Neck (PDC 17)
- Middle Peninsula (PDC 18)
- Crater PDC (PDC 19)

[Note: The Northern Virginia Regional Commission (PDC 8) is exempt from the requirement to adopt a strategic plan because its regional planning is conducted by a multi-state council of governments.]

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Of the seven PDCs that have not officially adopted strategic plans, all are addressing the requirement through the development of multiple strategic plans for specific program areas (e.g., economic development, transportation, etc.) or through other means.

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Substantial (66.7 percent achieved; 33.3 percent in progress)

B. Duties Performed

The PDCs were asked to provide a concise description of all activities accomplished pursuant to the duties assigned under the Regional Cooperation Act ("the Act"). To facilitate summarizing the data for each of the duties prescribed by the Act, responses were grouped by the following predominant functional areas:

- Infrastructure
- Housing
- Administration
- Zoning and Planning
- Economic Development
- Environment
- Disaster Planning
- Telecommunications and Technology
- Work Force
- Transportation
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Community Development
- Other

To conduct studies on issues and problems of regional significance

The 21 PDCs reported conducting a total of 605 such studies for the two-year period. Over the biennium, 342 studies (56.5 percent) dealt with the functional areas of transportation, economic development, disaster planning and environmental concerns. All but one PDC conducted at least one study in the most frequently addressed area of transportation. The Richmond Regional PDC (PDC 15) reported conducting 35 studies on transportation issues over the two year period.

In addition, eight other PDCs (Central Shenandoah, Rappahannock-Rapidan, Thomas Jefferson, West Piedmont, George Washington Regional, Northern Neck, Accomack-Northampton and Hampton Roads) conducted five or more transportation studies during the 2011-2012 biennium.

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In order of frequency, studies addressed transportation (139), environment (93), disaster planning (57), economic development (53), community development (48), infrastructure (48), zoning and planning (37), housing (33), geographic information systems (23), strategic planning (18), telecommunications and technology (16), administration (15) work force issues (10); and other issues (15).

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Achieved (100 percent)

To identify and study potential opportunities for local cost savings and staffing efficiencies through coordinated local government efforts.

During FY 2011-2012, the majority (52.5%) of the 623 such studies conducted by the 21 PDCs were focused on transportation (109), environmental concerns (92), economic development (62) and infrastructure (64).

The functional areas that generated the fewest studies of potential cost savings or staff efficiencies were zoning and planning (16), health and human services (16) and work force issues (10).

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Achieved (100 percent)

To identify mechanisms for the coordination of local interests on a regional basis.

During FY 2011-12, the 21 PDCs reported 1,075 instances in which mechanisms were identified for coordinating local interests on a regional basis. Slightly more than one-half (51.3 percent) of the mechanisms identified were in the areas of environmental concerns, transportation, economic development and administration. For the biennium, the PDCs identified the areas of strategic planning (27), telecommunications and technology (29), work force issues (31) and geographic information systems (32) as having the least potential for coordinating local interests regionally.

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Achieved (100 percent)

To implement services upon request of member localities.

The 21 planning district commissions reported implementing services at the request of local governments a total of 422 times in FY 2011 and FY 2012. During that period, Richmond Regional (91) and West Piedmont (59) reported the highest number of services provided to member localities.

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Achieved (100 percent)

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To provide technical assistance to member localities.

This component of the Act accounted for 1,106 activities reported by the 21 planning district commissions during FY 2011 and 2012. As might be expected, the amount of technical assistance varies considerably by functional area. Governmental administration assistance accounts for 153 instances over the two-year period. In order of frequency, the other areas where technical assistance was provided included transportation (146), community development (131), geographic information systems (123) and environmental concerns (117).

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Achieved (100 percent)

To serve as liaison between localities and state agencies as requested.

The 21 PDCs most often served as liaison between local and state government when the issues dealt with the environment (19.9 percent), transportation (15.1 percent) and economic development (10.6 percent). The planning district commissions served as liaison less frequently in the areas of telecommunications and technology, health and human services and work force issues.

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Achieved (100 percent)

To review local government aid applications as required by §15.2-4213, *Code of Virginia* and other state or federal law or regulation.

Nineteen of 21 PDCs (90.5 percent) reported reviewing total of 398 local government aid applications in FY 2011 and 2012.

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Substantial (90.5 percent)

To develop regional functional area plans as deemed necessary by the commission or as requested by member localities.

During FY 2011 and 2012, the majority (57.7 percent) of the functional area plans developed by the 21 PDCs were in the areas of transportation, environment, disaster planning and economic development. During that time period, PDCs developed the fewest functional area plans in the areas of work force, administration, housing and telecommunications and technology.

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Achieved (100 percent)

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To assist state agencies, as requested, in the development of substate plans.

The 21 PDCs assisted state agencies in the development of substate plans 143 times in FY 2011 and 187 times in 2012, for a total of 330 instances during the two-year period.

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Achieved (100 percent)

To participate in a statewide geographic information system, the Virginia Geographic Network, as directed by the Department of Planning and Budget.

All 21 PDCs reported participation in the Virginia Geographic Information Network during the FY 2011-2012 period.

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Achieved (100 percent)

To collect and maintain demographic, economic and other data concerning the region and member localities and act as a state data center affiliate in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission.

During the reporting period, all 21 PDCs reported significant activities (i.e., 180 in FY 2011 and 207 in 2012) with respect to demographic, economic and other data collection and dissemination in addition to serving as an affiliate state data center.

Overall compliance with this requirement of the Act: Achieved (100 percent)

C. Successes and Achievements of Regional Significance

In addition to providing data responsive to each of the requirements contained in the Act and reported on above, DHCD requests that each PDC highlight its successes and achievements with respect to regional cooperative efforts in each year's annual report to the agency. In 2012, the Virginia Association of Planning District Commissions (VAPDC) worked with each PDC to coordinate the receipt and compilation of information about projects undertaken and activities performed by PDCs that are focused on saving the Commonwealth and its localities money through regional efficiencies.

Regional Water Supply Planning

Most PDCs are involved in one way or another to accommodate the state mandate of preparing local and regional water supply plans. The regulation requires all localities to develop water supply plans and drought contingency plans and submit to the Virginia

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Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The plans will be reviewed every five years to assess adequacy and significant changes will require submission of an amended plan and review by the Board. The purpose of this regulation is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of citizens by requiring local and regional water supply planning. The goal of this regulation is to establish a basic set of criteria that each local or regional water supply plan must contain, so that they may plan for, and provide adequate water to their citizens in a manner that balances the need for environmental protection and future growth. By joining together PDCs can assist in creating regional plans, providing a cost saving s for localities and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that local governments develop and adopt all-hazard mitigation plans and update those plans every five years in order to receive certain FEMA grants funds administered through the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM). The purpose of the plan is to identify natural hazards that impact the region and to offer mitigation strategies that will lessen the effect that hazards have on citizen's property and businesses in the Region. The most important part of the plan is the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) which provides a detailed assessment of potential hazards that could affect the region and its localities as well as their potential impacts. The mitigation strategy portion of the plan outlines the actions needed to reduce the impacts identified in the HIRA. Implementation of the projects listed in the plan is crucial to the success of mitigation efforts in the region.

Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission (A-NPDC)

Public/Private Partnership Results in New Health Clinic

The A-NPDC provided grant writing and administrative services to the Town of Tangier to build a new health center, the result of a public/private partnership between the Town of Tangier and the Tangier Island Health Foundation. The new facility replaced an outdated and deteriorated doctor's office with a state-of-the art, 3,400 square building and is equipped to provide treatments and procedures that could not be offered at the existing facility due to building condition and lack of space. The new center is providing added treatments as well. The funds used to develop the center included private and foundation donations to the Tangier Island Health Foundation, a Commonwealth of Virginia Challenge Grant, and a Virginia Community Development Block Grant.

Blighted Parcel Transformed into Multi-use Park

The A-NPDC provided administrative services to the Town of Chincoteague, to implement a strategy to revitalize their historic commercial district along the waterfront. Acquisition of a large blighted parcel in the center of the district for development of a multi-use park was a key factor in that strategy. The Robert N. Reed Park has become the focal point of downtown and a key factor in efforts to attract tourists and residents downtown. The park has been the site of numerous festivals and provides a venue for community activities, cultural events and recreation opportunities.

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Funding sources included a Community Development Block Grant, a Transportation Enhancement Grant, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a Boating Infrastructure Grant, a Department of Forestry Grant, and Town funding.

Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission (CSPDC)

Fields of Gold – Agritourism in the Shenandoah Valley

CSPDC has developed an agritourism initiative, *Fields of Gold*, to distinguish the region as an agritourism destination. Three of Virginia's top five agriculture-producing counties are located in the Shenandoah Valley, and this initiative capitalizes on an excellent asset. In addition, two of the most popular reasons for visiting the region are its outdoor and cultural activities. By combining the agriculture and tourism industries, the region hopes to realize increased economic activity, both on and off the farm, and a marketable identity for the region. The CSPDC has helped coordinate local governments, the farming community and agritourism businesses to develop a strategic plan to promote the agriculture-based tourism in the region. This planning process includes an economic impact analysis, an asset inventory, workshops and training for farmers and entrepreneurs, and a marketing strategy for promoting the region as an agriculture destination.

Saving Lives and Protecting Property in the Shenandoah Valley

After the devastating floods of the 1990s, the CSPDC established a regional flood mitigation program where more than 100 vulnerable residential structures were elevated, acquired, or relocated removing their occupants from harm's way. From that early flood mitigation project grew a regional disaster education and emergency preparedness program to teach people about what to do before, during and after a natural disaster or emergency. The program, known as *Project Impact*, spearheaded by the CSPDC and initially funded by FEMA, has trained hundreds of ordinary citizens in emergency preparedness. By learning these basic skills, individuals can protect their families and help their neighbors and communities when emergency resources may be stretched and in short supply. This nationally recognized regional program has helped make the communities in the Shenandoah Valley safer in the event of another disaster.

Commonwealth Regional Council (CRC)

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The CRC recently coordinated the update of the region's Hazard Mitigation Plan, having also developed the initial plan. The existing Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted by the localities of Buckingham, Charlotte Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway and Prince Edward in 2005. As part of the update, the Amelia County Hazard Mitigation Plan was incorporated. The CRC worked with a committee of appointees from the participating localities and the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) to conduct the comprehensive review and update of the existing plan for the region.

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This regional plan will keep the localities within PD14 in compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. For more information visit http://virginiashartland.org/about_pubs_hmp.html.

GIS 2011 Redistricting Assistance

The requirement to redistrict in Virginia required the process to be completed prior to the November 2011 elections, creating a tight window of time for this process to occur. To provide assistance in expediting the process for its member localities, the CRC purchased redistricting software and provided redistricting mapping services to interested localities. Once the U.S. Census Bureau released the Virginia 2010 Census data counts necessary for redistricting, eight localities requested assistance from the CRC to prepare 2011 redistricting map products. Committees were designated in each of the eight localities to begin the redistricting process. Most of the committees met at the CRC office to utilize the staff and software, but the CRC also offered a "cloud concept" allowing staff to travel offsite and have access to the data and software via the Internet. Before this technology was available, localities had to use paper maps to view the census populations released of each census block and then mathematically calculate how each would change as they manually redrew the election district lines. With GIS technology, the process has been improved to allow the users to create multiple plans to review and provide more information at a much faster pace.

Crater Planning District Commission (CPDC)

Commonwealth Center for Applied Logistics Systems

The CPDC is leading a collaboration of academic partners (Longwood University, Virginia State University and the University of Virginia), major private sector companies, the Virginia Economic Development Partnership, and Fort Lee to establish The Commonwealth Center for Applied Logistics Systems (CCALS). CCALS will provide industry and government with transformational improvements in the design and analysis of logistics systems for military, commercial, consumer and emergency applications. A unique feature of the CCALS is the collaborative research environment designed to accelerate the transition of technologies from creation to product implementation. The CCALS research staff will work closely with its members on industry and government research projects that address critical challenges in the development of advanced logistics systems. The 2012 General Assembly provided \$1.8 million to support the CCALS operation. For additional information, visit www.craterpdc.org/vlrc.

Love the Best PART of Virginia – Petersburg Area Regional Tourism

The CPDC created the Petersburg Area Regional Tourism (PART), a regional marketing organization established to increase visitation and tax revenue in the cities of Colonial Heights, Hopewell & Petersburg, and the counties of Chesterfield, Dinwiddie & Prince George. PART is overseen by a policy board comprised of representatives from the travel industry, along with a representative of each of the six localities and Fort Lee.

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PART maintains a website, www.petersburgarea.org and advertising is geared to directing people to the website. Along with a fast-growing Facebook presence, PART distributes an annual visitor guide throughout Virginia and conducts a television advertising campaign. Prior to the establishment of Petersburg Area Regional Tourism, only two of the six participating localities had any tourism function and marketing was very limited.

Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission (CPPDC)

Cumberland Plateau Regional Waste Management Authority

The CPPDC helped the Counties of Buchanan, Dickenson, and Russell save millions of dollars in waste disposal costs, by forming the Cumberland Plateau Regional Waste Management Authority (CPRWMA) in 1992 to meet new federal requirements for landfill closure, monitoring and operations. Three counties built transfer stations and sent their waste to a landfill in Tennessee. Through this effort these three counties have saved millions of dollars in disposal costs and have decreased their financial burden for closing and monitoring their old landfills. See www.cprwma.com for more information.

Southwest Virginia Regional Broadband Infrastructure

The CPPDC, in cooperation with Bristol Virginia Utilities Authority and the Virginia Coalfield Coalition initiated the Southwest Virginia Regional Broadband Infrastructure Project. This 500-mile broadband network has been built with more than \$35 million in grants, most applications for which were written by PDC staff. Several IT companies, including CGI and Northrop Grumman, have located in the area creating more than 1,000 new IT jobs. The CPPDC and Lenowisco along with other public and private partners, is currently working on a \$22 million wireless initiative that will bring 4G service to the seven coalfield counties.

George Washington Regional Commission (GWRC)

Regional Land Use Scenario Planning

In November 2009, the Fredericksburg Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (FAMPO) began *Your Vision, Our Future: The George Washington Region Scenario Planning Study*, a regional visioning and scenario planning process, providing residents, business leaders, and elected officials throughout the region the opportunity to explore and debate regional growth visions, their trade-offs and alternative futures. Scenario planning was used to identify regional goals and community values, as well as explore alternatives for growth, development, and transportation investments in the region. A development scenario summary document is available to inform stakeholders about the planning process and describe the four alternative development scenarios being considered for the George Washington Region. It will be a resource to stakeholder groups in the planning process as they contemplate the region's future, and select a preferred development scenario that meets community-stated initiatives to link

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development with quality-of-life and improve community cohesiveness and supporting infrastructure. For more information about the process visit www.fampo.gwregion.org.

GWRide Connect

GWRide Connect is a free ridesharing service that assists persons who are seeking daily transportation from Fredericksburg, Stafford, Spotsylvania, Caroline and King George counties to employment locations in Washington, D.C., Northern Virginia, Richmond, Dahlgren and other employment sites in the Fredericksburg area. This highly successful rideshare program promotes ridesharing and transportation demand management techniques. Its mission is to promote, plan and establish transportation choices of the single occupant vehicle, thus improving the quality of life for the citizens of the region. In addition, by saving highway miles the commuting participants are aiding in reducing the effects on the environment and saving valuable energy resources. Further information may be viewed at www.GWConnect.org.

Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC)

Regional Construction Standards

The HRPDC recently published *Regional Construction Standards, Fifth Edition*, a reference manual of uniform construction standards for improvements in public rights-of-way, developed through a consultant supported by the localities, regional agencies and private industry. The manual is intended to accommodate most typical construction projects and the majority of issues faced by communities in building minor roadways, drainage facilities, wastewater collection and water distribution systems. The manual includes bidding and contractual provisions, technical specifications and standard design details as well as standard forms. The standards contained in the manual are supported by an ongoing technical review process, regular updates when needed, ongoing training and a recently developed field manual. Available electronically at www.hrrgconstds.org or www.hrpdcva.gov or in hard copy, the manual has been used on hundreds of projects ranging in construction value from under \$40,000 to more than \$20 million.

Regional Debris Management

In 1999, the (Hampton Roads) Regional Emergency Management Technical Committee (REMTAC) saw the need for better regional coordination of debris management. Following the one-two punch from Hurricanes Floyd and Dennis, and guided by the lessons learned during a community exercise, the REMTAC Debris Management Subcommittee was formed to develop a "Regional Debris Management Planning Model." Pre-positioned contracts were developed to enhance regional debris removal, reduction & disposal. The Subcommittee now meets on an as needed basis for contract revisions and/or after-action reports based on events. HRPDC continues to support regional debris management by facilitating contract revisions with key stakeholders including local jurisdictions, VDOT, FHWA, VDEM, FEMA and others as necessary. The regional contracts ensure that all of the region's localities and VDOT have equal access

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to contract assistance. Detailed information on this initiative can be found at www.hrpdcva.gov.

Lenowisco Planning District Commission (LPDC)

Powell River Trail Project – Big Stone Gap & Appalachia, VA

The LPDC is spearheading the Powell River Trail Project, a regional effort to convert a 2 mile abandoned railroad corridor to a public use recreational trail area. The project is a collaborative effort between the two towns, Wise County and the LPDC and runs through the scenic Powell River Gorge area between the Towns of Big Stone Gap and Appalachia. Not only is the trail corridor incredibly beautiful and likely to draw some tourism, it will also serve as a means of pedestrian transportation between the two towns where currently no such alternative is available. Upon completion, the Powell River Trail will provide access to the Powell River for fishing and possibly whitewater rafting opportunities. Future plans call for the trail to connect with the Big Stone Gap Greenbelt, a recreational trail currently around the Town of Big Stone Gap. The project is approximately 35 percent funded through the Virginia Department of Transportation Enhancement Grant Program.

Wise County Inn – Wise, VA

The Wise County Industrial Development Authority (IDA) has begun the restoration and redevelopment of the Wise Inn, situated adjacent to the county courthouse in Wise. Several private efforts to restore the property met with no success and the Inn, listed on both state and national historic registers, has long stood vacant. Its deteriorated state has been an impediment to revitalization efforts undertaken in downtown Wise. The IDA intends to return the structure to productive use as a regional economic development asset – a moderate-to-upscale hotel, restaurant and meeting facility to support regional tourism, education, and economic development efforts. Renovation of the historic structure and construction of a new addition will result in 50 guest rooms, a restaurant, and 3,000 square feet of conference and meeting space, and will create 30-40 full time jobs directly attributed to the Inn's various operations.

Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission (MPPDC)

Middle Peninsula Shallow Water Dredging and Regional Sediment Management Plan

Federal funds are insufficient to sustain maintenance dredging of the 17 federal navigation channels located in the Middle Peninsula. The MPPDC and the Middle Peninsula Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authority recognize that federal budget constraints are likely to continue into the future, but federal navigation channels still need to be maintenance dredged into the future. Quantified cost savings are realized by functionally consolidating dredging projects within close geographic distances as well as using beneficial dredge material for beach nourishment projects within the same geographic distance. Savings are realized by reducing mobilization and demobilization

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costs and coordinating dredging and sediment management projects on a consistent time table. Report can be found at www.virginiacoastalaccess.net/.

Conservation Easements: Fiscal Impacts to Localities in the Middle Peninsula

MPPDC staff helped the region's commissioners of revenue to change their reporting policies for land valuation approaches to conservation easements, particularly as it relates to Virginia Tax Code requirements. Taking into consideration the differences between those counties that have adopted "land use assessment" and those localities that have not, MPPDC staff found that each county could improve current approaches in handling and valuing conservation easements within their county that could provide fiscal benefits through the Composite Index, and therefore increase State aid received for education. Through the accounting of all conservation easements and the consistent devaluing of the conservation easements within their jurisdiction, each county has an opportunity to improve current practices. Based on this work the region's commissioners of revenue have changed their reporting policies.

Mount Rogers Planning District Commission (MRPDC)

Washington County Disaster Recovery Project

The MRPDC partnered with Washington County to implement an Urgent Need Community Development Block Grant to assist families affected by the tornado events of April 2011. This project identified 11 families who were either uninsured, or under-insured at the time of the storms, and will serve to either rehabilitate or reconstruct safe, affordable housing for each of the families. MRPDC staff will serve in the role of project manager, drafting all program designs; facilitating meetings of the Project Management Team and the Housing Rehab Board; consulting with the Rehab Specialist to initiate, monitor, and finalize all construction projects; and be responsible for all reporting and communication with the Department of Housing and Community Development.

School of Appalachian Music and Arts

The MRPDC partnered with the Town of Marion and Appalachian Heritage Schools, Inc. to renovate and restore the turn-of-the-century (c. 1908) four-story school building in Historic Downtown Marion and turn it into a major tourism, music/arts education, and cultural heritage attraction, known as the Wayne C. Henderson School of Appalachian Music and Arts. The first phase of this project, which included streetscape improvements and the revitalization of the school building exterior facades, was funded through a \$1,000,000 grant from the Department of Housing and Community Development. The second phase, which is on-going, is funded by several sources, including the Virginia Industrial Revitalization Fund. Overall, the project will be an economic development engine that synergizes and supports other related efforts in the region, while providing its own unique education offerings.

New River Valley Planning District Commission (NRVPDC)

Public Engagement through the New River Valley Livability Initiative

The NRVPDC created a planning board game called *Built NRV* to help identify community values and work through issues in a collaborative environment. The game is helping to inform the community about the three year sustainable communities planning program called the *New River Valley Livability Initiative*. The game was created in cooperation with Virginia Tech Department of Performing Arts and Sojourn Theater Company. For more information visit www.nrvlivability.org.

Transportation Equipment Manufacturing Competitiveness Initiative (TEMCI)

This three-PDC (NRVPDC, Roanoke Valley-Alleghany RC and Mount Rogers PDC) collaboration focused on advanced manufacturing technical assistance. The PDCs worked with the Virginia Tech Office of Economic Development to pair university faculty with a manufacturing firm in the multi-PDC region to assist companies in developing a new product, improving their processes or implementing energy efficient technologies. The program is funded by the US Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration-Trade Adjustment Assistance program with match funding provided by Volvo Trucks North America.

Northern Neck Planning District Commission (NNPDC)

Energy Efficiency Weatherization Retrofit

The NNPDC established a revolving loan fund to allow homeowners to borrow money at low interest rates to implement energy-saving measures in their homes. To show homeowners the potential savings from such weatherization efforts, the NNPDC conducted an energy audit that resulted in retrofit work in three public buildings. That work became a demonstration project that continues to show—month to month—the savings in electricity by comparing “before” and “after” electricity bills. The weatherization work included insulation, lighting, and HVAC equipment. Details about the demonstration project, and the significant savings it is generating, can be found at: <http://www.nnpdc.org/PAGES/ENERGY-EFFICIENCY/energy-efficiency.htm>.

Assign-a-Highway Program

Four counties participate in this regional program that assigns non-violent probationers to pick up litter on various state-maintained Northern Neck roads, allowing probationers to fulfill their community service obligations. Since January of 2009, the program has been responsible for the removal of 552 tons of litter from public roads in the region, at a cost savings to the counties of \$186,073. More at: <http://www.nnpdc.org/PAGES/ASSIGN-A-HIGHWAY/assign-a-highway.htm>.

Northern Shenandoah Valley Regional Commission (NSVRC)

Regional Tire Operations Program (RTOP)

The NSVRC, with assistance from the Regional Solid Waste Management Technical Committee, administers the Regional Tire Operations Program (RTOP). RTOP is a self-sustaining enterprise program that processes tires and reduces landfill waste with a tire shredder owned by NSVRC, located at and operated by staff at the Clarke-Frederick-Winchester regional Landfill. NSVRC initiated RTOP through SWMTC and a grant from Department of Environmental Quality to purchase the equipment. Revenue generated from the program supports the ongoing maintenance and operation of the equipment. The equipment is mobile and is transferred to various localities - within and outside the region - to process tire shredding, thereby reducing waste entered into the landfill.

Regional Housing and Community Services Planning Process

NSVRC staffs the regional Housing and Community Services Planning Process including a Policy Board and Technical Advisory Network. Established in 2010, the Policy Board is a subcommittee of the NSVRC, with membership composed of citizens, elected officials, locality staff members and housing industry professionals. While there is not a single jurisdiction eligible to receive federal funding for housing/community development individually, through the coordinated regional process, the localities have been able to access more than \$3.4 million since 2008 to promote the development and sustainability of safe decent affordable housing for low and moderate income households of the Northern Shenandoah Valley. The NSVRC staff provides a wide range of technical assistance and project management to localities at the direction of the regional prioritization process coordinated through the HCSPB. To learn more visit www.NSVcommunity.org.

Northern Virginia Regional Commission (NVRC)

Regional Energy Strategy and International Learning

NVRC is implementing a Northern Virginia Regional Energy Strategy (an outgrowth of NVRC's international learning exchanges) to respond to the challenge of supplying reliable, cost-effective energy supplies to support a growing and prosperous economy. The Strategy aligns the region's multiple local energy planning efforts to achieve greater energy efficiency, energy security, and the region's ability to adapt to climate change. This work includes coordinating regional actions to implement deep energy efficiency improvements; completing energy use and greenhouse gas inventories for all of the region's localities; undertaking energy assurance planning; and identifying new work needed to support energy and environmental sustainability. These goals are met through public-private partnerships to deliver on-the-ground service such as the residential Home Performance with ENERGY STAR; commercial building energy efficiency; and community energy/combined heat and power programs. NVRC

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coordinates with the National Capital Region to ensure compatibility with the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government's energy and climate goals.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

The 2005 BRAC had a greater impact on Northern Virginia than any other region in the country, impacting over 22,000 workers. In response, NVRC led a collaborative process with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the US Department of Defense, Chambers of Commerce, and local governments to assist in creating regional solutions for Northern Virginia. This initiative unites elected officials, chief administrative officers, technical subject matter experts and military leaders in addressing the BRAC challenges.

The most significant issue has been traffic, a major unintended consequence of the 2005 BRAC, worsening an already well-documented congested transportation network. NVRC is focusing on real results that can serve the military's and public's interest using regional solutions including the Real-time Ridesharing Pilot Project; the exploration of a commuter ferry on the Potomac River; teleworking strategies; and public bus transit from metro rail directly to BRAC locations. These efforts include ongoing dialog with military personnel on security issues.

Rappahannock-Rapidan Regional Commission (RRRC)

Regional Green Infrastructure Mapping Initiative

The RRRC has completed the first phase of its regional green infrastructure mapping initiative, and is preparing to begin work on phase two. By identifying green infrastructure assets, communities can assist decision-makers in making more informed land-use and development decisions. In August 2011 RRRC kicked off the effort which resulted in the development of a GIS base map that builds upon the ecological model of the Virginia Conservation Lands Needs Assessment (VCLNA), and identifies, prioritizes and links natural habitats in the region. The second phase of the mapping effort will focus on updating and fine tuning two of the other VCLNA GIS data layers for the region: forest economics and cultural assets. For more information, visit <http://www.rrregion.org/greeninfrastructure.html>.

Foothills Housing Network (FHN) and Rapid Re-Housing Program

RRRC and the Foothills Housing Network (FHN) have been working to offset a recent nationwide reduction in homeless shelter funding, and the loss of more than one-third of emergency shelter beds over the past year. Following the Commission's well-received forum on Homelessness and Affordable Housing last December, the representatives of the regional FHN have been moving steadily to establish a coordinated approach to addressing area homeless needs. A pair of grants has made it possible to begin implementation of a collaborative region-wide prevention and rapid re-housing program which will enable the placement of homeless or at-risk homeless families and individuals in permanent rental housing without requiring long shelter stays.

Region 2000 Local Government Council (LGC)

Regional Public Safety Radio Communications

The counties of Bedford and Amherst along with the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg, commissioned Virginia's Region 2000 Local Government Council (LGC) to own and manage a \$12 million regional radio system serving over 3,000 public safety and local government users. Utilizing authority under the Regional Cooperation Act, the LGC borrowed \$13.1 million and executed an \$11.7 million contract with Harris Corporation to put new microwave, repeaters and switching equipment on 14 towers and 911 dispatching equipment in three dispatch centers under the management of the Region 2000 Radio Communications Board, established as a committee of the LGC. In addition to the four political jurisdictions, the system will also serve the Blue Ridge Regional Jail, the Region 2000 Services Authority, the Greater Lynchburg Transit Corporation and the Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority; covering 1,200 square miles and allow complete interoperability between sheriff's deputies, as well as police, fire and emergency medical personnel anywhere within the four jurisdictions either to communicate to their home jurisdiction or to each other.

Regional Solid Waste Disposal Services

The Region 2000 Local Government Council (LGC) staff provides operations and financial management services to operate a five- jurisdiction regional landfill receiving 230,000 tons of solid waste per year. It's an \$8 million operation under contract with the Region 2000 Services Authority serving Campbell, Lynchburg, Bedford City, Appomattox and Nelson Counties. Utilizing the LGC staff for all operations, the Authority has closed two bond borrowings totaling \$20 million which have developed DEQ-approved landfill cells in Lynchburg and Campbell County. The operations have saved significant amounts of money for the participating jurisdictions in travel and operations costs and generate more than \$1 million annually, which is shared by the host communities. The Services Authority also utilizes LGC staff to provide recycling education programs, annual recycling reports and household hazardous material recycling.

Richmond Regional Planning District Commission (RRPDC)

Regional Emergency Management Planning Program

The RRPDC houses a regional emergency management planning program, which provides planning support to the region's jurisdictions. The primary purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to the Region's jurisdictions and coordinate emergency management planning efforts on a regional basis. The region's emergency management coordinators have identified this as a very valuable RRPDC program which provides needed service, promotes efficiencies and reduces costs for the region's jurisdictions.

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Port of Richmond

Working with the Richmond Area MPO, RRPDC staff has actively coordinated efforts related to revitalizing the Port of Richmond, including oversight of the I-64 Express/James River Barge Project which received startup funding from the MPO. The Virginia Port Authority views RRPDC staff as a key resource and advisor related to the Port of Richmond. The RRPDC has also worked with the City of Richmond and surrounding counties to explore ways to promote the Port of Richmond as an economic development resource.

Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission (RVARC)

Broadband/Fiber Infrastructure Study

The RVARC recently conducted a study on Broadband /Fiber Infrastructure for the Roanoke Valley. This unique project demonstrated the complete collaboration of local government and the private sector. Recognizing the importance of broadband infrastructure, the study was commissioned by the local governments of the City of Roanoke, the City of Salem, Botetourt County and Roanoke County, with the support of eleven private companies and individuals who contributed financially to the project and participated in the workgroup meetings. This pooling of resources allowed the Roanoke Valley to complete a study that otherwise would not have been completed by a single entity or sector. The Regional Commission facilitated the initial process to ensure the Roanoke region develops needed infrastructure. The local governments and private sector partners formed a task force to review the research and recommendations and provide a plan for implementation. The complete study can be found online at www.highspeedroanoke.com.

Volunteers for Energy

The RVARC conducted a volunteer energy auditing program called Volunteers for Energy (VfE), engaging engineers, architects, building specialists, and other professionals - many retired - to perform base level energy audits on non-residential customers to assist them in reducing energy costs. Clients covered a wide range of building types, including restaurants, churches, industrial sites, and non-profits. Each client received a detailed energy audit report that ranked energy saving opportunities, from equipment retrofits and replacements to behavior change campaigns. The VfE process includes a tracking element where individual recommendations per business are audited at 6-month, 12-month, and then annual intervals to determine which, if any, of the recommended strategies have been completed. Success is measured by the total kilowatt hours of recommended savings and the percentage implementation of individual strategies. More detailed information can be found at www.rvarc.org/energy.

Southside Planning District Commission

Tobacco Heritage Trail Project

Southside Planning District Commission (SPDC) works with the *Roanoke River Rails to Trails* to develop the *Tobacco Heritage Trail*, which, when fully completed, will provide 150 miles of rail-trail, plus connecting corridors, in Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Lunenburg and Charlotte Counties. The SPDC has been instrumental in obtaining over \$10 million in funding for the construction of the trail and provides office space for the Trail Coordinator, a part-time position funded through Virginia Tourism. It is estimated that the trail when fully completed could attract more than 197,000 visits annually with direct spending of \$3.5 million in the region. Construction of the entire trail is estimated to inject \$15.6 million in the regional economy and create 178 jobs during the construction period. For more information visit www.tobaccoheritagetrail.org

Route 92 Waterline Extension Project in Mecklenburg County

The SPDC was instrumental in obtaining the funding necessary to construct the 54,483 linear foot waterline and pumping facilities to Mecklenburg County residents in and around the Town of Chase City through the Roanoke River Service Authority, which eliminated the need for the Town to construct a plant that would cost far more than the expense to extend the water line from the regional system. The Town was previously served by deep-water wells all drilled prior to 1945 which had become unreliable. Additionally, a ground water storage facility was constructed at the pump station site to provide the necessary water infrastructure for Microsoft resulting in a \$499 million investment with plans to invest another \$150 million to expand its latest generation data center in Mecklenburg County.

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)

Fluvanna County Water System Return on Investment Study

At the request of the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors the TJPDC conducted a *Return on Investment Study for a Water System Extension in the Zion's Crossroads* area of Fluvanna County, to determine if the county could expect to receive net revenue from the proposed water system extension. TJPDC reviewed development trends at rural interchanges on I-64 between Short Pump and Charlottesville showing the differences in growth patterns at interchanges with water infrastructure compared with those without. In addition, TJPDC analyzed the costs and revenues Fluvanna County receives from development, which showed that the county is current losing over \$400,000 in the Zion's Crossroads area due to expenses in excess of revenue. From this study, TJPDC developed a cost/revenue model allowing county staff, elected officials and the public to analyze the fiscal impact of different development scenarios. The market study and model showed that extending the water system would change the type of development taking place resulting in net revenue for Fluvanna County of at least \$10 million over the course of 10 years.

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Cville Bike mApp Smartphone Tool

Both Charlottesville and Albemarle County support bicycle use to reduce traffic and improve community health, but there was no data available to identify the best places in which to invest scarce funding for bicycle improvements. The TJPDC, working with volunteers, created the *Cville Bike mApp Smartphone Tool*. The *Cville Bike mApp* is an application for certain smartphones that enables bicyclists to collect data showing the path of their bike rides as well as the purpose, speed and time of day. This data is collected by the application using the GPS function built into the phones. The application is turned on and off by the rider and when shut down their data is anonymously uploaded to the TJPDC server. The uploaded data is then analyzed to determine the routes that cyclists are using more frequently and the areas where improvements will provide the greatest benefit.

West Piedmont Planning District Commission (WPPDC)

Philpott Marina Market Study

The West Piedmont Planning District Commission (WPPDC) has been commissioned to conduct a market study for Henry County regarding a proposed marina on Philpott Lake. The study is to assess the demand for the proposed marina, to be owned and operated by Henry County. The proposed marina would consist of 40 boat slips, with an option for an additional 20, to be rented out on an annual basis. Included in the facility proposal is the provision of an adjacent group campground, currently operated by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Sidewalk Inventories

The West Piedmont Planning District Commission (WPPDC) conducted a series of sidewalk inventories which began in the spring of 2011 and were requested by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). The goal of these efforts is to have these inventories included in local comprehensive plans; long-range transportation plans, as well as the WPPDC Rural Long-Range Transportation Plan updates. Conducting inventories of sidewalks included measuring the width of the sidewalk segment; noting the absence of pedestrian curb cuts; noting obstructions in sidewalk segments, including utility poles, shrubs, etc.; and taking note of pedestrian circulation issues such as lack of crosswalks at busy intersections, or wide streets which may pose safety hazards to pedestrians.

IV. Conclusion

It is important to note that, while the Regional Cooperation Act articulates specific duties of the PDCs, it does not require that each PDC conduct activities in every functional area. Rather, each PDC is challenged to tailor its services to meet the diverse needs of its member localities. Based on their 2011 and 2012 annual reports, Virginia's planning district commissions are meeting the goals as well as the overall intent and specific requirements of the Regional Cooperation Act.

Appendices

***Appendices A, B, D, E, F and H were revised
November 26, 2012***

Appendix A: Strategic Planning and Studies of Regional Significance

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 Appendix A
 Strategic Planning and Studies of Regional Significance

Planning District Commission	Strategic Plan Adopted?	Strategic Plan in Progress?	Number of Studies of Region. Signif.		Focus of Studies of Regional Significance													
			FY11	FY12	Infra-structure	Housing	Adminis-tration	Zoning/ Planning	Environ-ment	Strategic Planning	Disaster Planning	Telecom/ Tech-nology	Work Force	Econ. Develop.	Trans- portation	GIS	Comm. Develop.	Other
LENOWISCO	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Cumberland Plateau		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Mount Rogers		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓				✓	✓		✓
New River Valley	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany	✓		✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Central Shenandoah	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓				✓	✓		
Northern Shenandoah Valley		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓					✓		
Northern Virginia	n/a		✓	✓				✓	✓				✓			✓		✓
Rappahannock-Rapidan		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Thomas Jefferson	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓					✓		✓
Region 2000	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓
West Piedmont	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southside	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓
Commonwealth Regional	✓		✓	✓					✓		✓	✓				✓		
Richmond Regional	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
George Washington Regional	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Neck	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Middle Peninsula		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crater	✓		✓	✓							✓				✓	✓		✓
Accomack-Northampton		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		
Hampton Roads		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix B: Study Opportunities for Local Cost Savings and Regional Efficiencies

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Appendix B

Identify and Study Potential Opportunities for Local Cost Savings and Regional Efficiencies

Planning District Commission	Local Cost Savings and Regional Efficiencies Identified and/or Studied													
	Infra-structure	Housing	Adminis-tration	Zoning/ Planning	Econ. Develop.	Environ-ment	Health & Human Svcs.	Disaster Planning	Telecom/ Tech-nology	Work Force	Trans- portation	GIS	Comm. Develop.	Other
LENOWISCO	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Cumberland Plateau	✓					✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Mount Rogers	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓		✓	
New River Valley	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Central Shenandoah	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			
Northern Shenandoah Valley		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓			
Northern Virginia		✓				✓						✓		✓
Rappahannock-Rapidan		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Thomas Jefferson		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Region 2000		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
West Piedmont	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Southside	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Commonwealth Regional	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Richmond Regional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
George Washington Regional	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Neck	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		
Middle Peninsula	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Crater			✓		✓	✓					✓	✓		
Accomack-Northampton	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	
Hampton Roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓

Appendix C: Identify Mechanisms for Coordination of Local Interests

Virginia's Planning District Commissions
 FY 2011-2012
 Appendix C
 Identify Mechanisms for the Coordination of Local Interests on a Regional Basis

Planning District Commission	Mechanisms for Coordination of Local Interests on a Regional Basis														
	Infra-structure	Housing	Adminis-tration	Zoning/ Planning	Econ. Develop.	Environ-ment	Strategic Planning	Health & Human Svcs.	Disaster Planning	Telecom/ Tech-nolgy	Work Force	Trans- portation	GIS	Comm. Develop.	Energy
LENOWISCO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
Cumberland Plateau	✓				✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	
Mount Rogers			✓		✓					✓				✓	
New River Valley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Central Shenandoah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Northern Shenandoah Valley		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Northern Virginia			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Rappahannock-Rapidan		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Thomas Jefferson		✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	
Region 2000			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	
West Piedmont	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Southside	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Commonwealth Regional			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Richmond Regional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
George Washington Regional		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Northern Neck			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Middle Peninsula	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Crater			✓		✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	
Accomack-Northampton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	
Hampton Roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Appendix D: Implement Services and Provide Technical Assistance

Virginia's Planning District Commissions
FY 2011-2012
Appendix D
Implement Services to Member Localities Upon Request and
Provide Technical Assistance to Member Localities

Planning District Commission	Services	Technical Assistance Provided													
	FY11 &12	Infra-structure	Housing	Adminis-tration	Zoning/Planning	Econ. Develop.	Environ-ment	Health & Human Svcs.	Disaster Planning	Telecom/ Tech-nology	Work Force	Trans- portation	GIS	Comm. Develop.	Energy
LENOWISCO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cumberland Plateau		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	
Mount Rogers	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
New River Valley		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany				✓		✓	✓					✓		✓	
Central Shenandoah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Northern Shenandoah Valley		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Northern Virginia	✓					✓	✓	✓				✓			✓
Rappahannock-Rapidan			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Thomas Jefferson	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	
Region 2000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
West Piedmont	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Southside	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	
Commonwealth Regional	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Richmond Regional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
George Washington Regional	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Northern Neck	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		
Middle Peninsula	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Crater	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Accomack-Northampton	✓	✓	✓					✓				✓		✓	
Hampton Roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

Appendix E: Liaison Between Localities and State Agencies

Virginia's Planning District Commissions
FY 2011-2012
Appendix E
Liaison Between Localities and State Agencies

Planning District Commission	Liaison Activities FY 2011-2012														Review of Local Gov't. Aid Applications
	Infra-structure	Housing	Adminis-tration	Zoning/Planning	Energy	Econ. Develop.	Environ-ment	Health & Human Svcs.	Disaster Planning	Telecom/Technology	Work Force	Trans-portation	GIS	Comm. Develop	
LENOWISCO	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cumberland Plateau	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Mount Rogers	✓		✓				✓					✓		✓	
New River Valley	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany			✓			✓	✓					✓		✓	
Central Shenandoah	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Northern Shenandoah Valley	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	
Northern Virginia				✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	
Rappahannock-Rapidan		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Thomas Jefferson		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	
Region 2000	✓		✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
West Piedmont	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Southside	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Commonwealth Regional	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Richmond Regional	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
George Washington Regional		✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Northern Neck		✓				✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	
Middle Peninsula	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Crater			✓			✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	
Accomack-Northampton		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓		✓	
Hampton Roads	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

Appendix F: Functional Plans Developed

Virginia's Planning District Commissions
 FY 2011-2012
 Appendix F
 Functional Area Plans Developed

Planning District Commission	Functional Area Plans Developed														
	Infra-structure	Housing	Adminis-tration	Zoning/ Planning	Econ. Dev.	Energy	Environ-ment	Strategic Planning	Health & Human Svcs.	Disaster Planning	Telecom/ Techno	Work Force	Trans- portation	GIS	Comm. Develop.
LENOWISCO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Cumberland Plateau	✓				✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
Mount Rogers	✓			✓	✓		✓			✓			✓		
New River Valley	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany		✓			✓					✓	✓				✓
Central Shenandoah					✓		✓			✓			✓		
Northern Shenandoah Valley		✓			✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		
Northern Virginia						✓			✓						
Rappahannock-Rapidan		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Thomas Jefferson		✓					✓			✓			✓		
Region 2000					✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓
West Piedmont	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southside	✓				✓		✓	✓		✓			✓		
Commonwealth Regional				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓		
Richmond Regional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
George Washington Regional							✓			✓			✓		
Northern Neck					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Middle Peninsula	✓				✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
Crater					✓		✓			✓			✓		
Accomack-Northampton	✓				✓		✓			✓			✓		
Hampton Roads	✓		✓				✓			✓	✓		✓		

Appendix G: Other Activities

Virginia's Planning District Commissions
FY 2011-2012
Appendix G
Other Activities

Planning District Commission	Assist State		GIS Participation		Data Collection	
	FY11	FY12	FY11	FY12	FY11	FY12
LENOWISCO						
Cumberland Plateau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mount Rogers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New River Valley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central Shenandoah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Shenandoah Valley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rappahannock-Rapidan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thomas Jefferson	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region 2000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Piedmont	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southside	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commonwealth Regional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Richmond Regional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
George Washington Regional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Neck	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Middle Peninsula	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crater	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Accomack-Northampton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hampton Roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix H: PDCs and their Member Jurisdictions

**Virginia's Planning District Commissions and
Their Member Local Governments**

Planning District 1 - LENOWISCO Planning District Commission

The counties of Lee, Scott and Wise; the city of Norton; and the town of Big Stone Gap.

Planning District 2 - Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission

The counties of Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell and Tazewell and the towns of Bluefield, Richlands and Tazewell.

Planning District 3 - Mount Rogers Planning District Commission

The counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington and Wythe; the cities of Bristol and Galax; and the towns of Abingdon, Marion and Wytheville.

Planning District 4 - New River Valley Planning District Commission

The counties of Floyd, Giles, Montgomery and Pulaski; the city of Radford; the towns of Blacksburg, Christiansburg, Floyd, Narrows, Pearisburg, Pulaski and Rich Creek; Radford University and Virginia Tech.

Planning District 5 - Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission

The counties of Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, *Franklin and Roanoke; the cities of Covington, Roanoke and Salem; and the towns of Clifton Forge, *Rocky Mount and Vinton.

Planning District 6 - Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission

The counties of Augusta, Bath, Rockbridge, Rockingham and Highland and the cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton and Waynesboro.

Planning District 7 - Northern Shenandoah Valley Regional Commission

The counties of Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah and Warren; the city of Winchester; and the towns of Berryville, Front Royal, Luray, Middletown, Stephens City and Strasburg.

Planning District 8 - Northern Virginia Regional Commission

The counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William; the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; and the towns of Dumfries, Herndon, Leesburg, Purcellville and Vienna.

Planning District 9 - Rappahannock-Rapidan Regional Commission

The counties of Culpeper, Fauquier, Madison, Orange and Rappahannock and the towns of Culpeper, Gordonsville, Madison, Orange, Remington, the Plains Warrenton and Washington.

Planning District 10 - Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

The counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa and Nelson and the city of Charlottesville.

Planning District 11 - Virginia's Region 2000 Local Government Council

The counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford and Campbell; the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg; and the towns of Altavista, Amherst, Appomattox and Brookneal.

Planning District 12 - West Piedmont Planning District Commission The counties of *Franklin, Henry, Patrick and Pittsylvania; the cities of Danville and Martinsville; and the town of *Rocky Mount.

Planning District 13 - Southside Planning District Commission

The counties of Brunswick, Halifax and Mecklenburg and the towns of South Hill and South Boston.

Planning District 14 - Commonwealth Regional Council

The counties of Amelia, Buckingham, Charlotte, **Cumberland, Lunenburg and Prince Edward; **Longwood University and **Hampden-Sydney College.

Planning District 15 - Richmond Regional Planning District Commission

The counties of *Charles City, *Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent and Powhatan; the city of Richmond; and the town of Ashland.

Planning District 16 - George Washington Regional Commission

The counties of Caroline, King George, Spotsylvania and Stafford and the city of Fredericksburg.

Planning District 17 - Northern Neck Planning District Commission

The counties of Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond and Westmoreland.

Planning District 18 - Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission

The counties of Essex, *Gloucester, King and Queen, King William, Mathews and Middlesex and the towns of Tappahannock, Urbanna and West Point.

Planning District 19 - Crater Planning District Commission

The counties of *Charles City, *Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Prince George, *Surry and Sussex; the cities of Colonial Heights, Emporia, Hopewell and Petersburg; and the towns of Claremont, Dendron, Jarratt, McKenney, Stony Creek, Surry, Wakefield and Waverly.

Planning District 22 - Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission

The counties of Accomack and Northampton and the towns of Accomac, Belle Haven, Bloxom, Cape Charles, Cheriton, Chincoteague, Eastville, Exmore, Hallwood, Keller, Melfa, Nassawadox, Onancock, Onley, Painter, Parksley, Saxis, Tangier and Wachapreague.

Planning District 23 - Hampton Roads Planning District Commission

The counties of *Gloucester, Isle of Wight, James City, Southampton, *Surry and York and the cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach and Williamsburg.

*The following jurisdictions belong to more than one PDC as indicated:

Chesterfield County - Richmond Regional PDC and Crater PDC

Charles City County - Richmond Regional PDC and Crater PDC

Franklin County - Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission and West Piedmont PDC

Town of Rocky Mount - Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission and West Piedmont PDC

Gloucester County - Middle Peninsula PDC and Hampton Roads PDC

Surry County – Crater PDC and Hampton Roads PDC

**These jurisdictions are currently inactive.

**Appendix I: FY 2011 and 2012 State Funding and
Population Data**

Appendix I: FY 2011 and 2012 State Funding and Population Data

District	PDC	FY 2011	FY 2012	2010 Pop. Served	2000 Pop. Served	Pop. Change
1	LENOWISCO	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	94,174	91,019	3%
2	Cumberland Plateau	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	113,976	118,279	-4%
3	Mount Rogers	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	193,595	190,020	2%
4	New River Valley	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	178,237	165,146	8%
5	Roanoke Valley Alleghany	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	274,759	260,252	6%
6	Central Shenandoah	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	286,781	258,789	11%
7	Northern Shenandoah Valley	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	222,152	185,282	20%
8	Northern Virginia	\$ 132,124	\$ 151,943	2,230,623	1,815,197	23%
9	Rappahannock-Rapidan	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	166,054	134,785	23%
10	Thomas Jefferson	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	234,712	199,648	18%
11	Virginia's Region 2000	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	252,634	228,616	11%
12	West Piedmont	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	249,182	250,195	0%
13	Southside	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	86,402	88,154	-2%
14	Commonwealth Regional	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	104,609	97,103	8%
15	Richmond Regional	\$ 99,093	\$ 113,957	1,002,696	865,941	16%
16	George Washington Regional	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	327,773	241,044	36%
17	Northern Neck	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	50,429	49,353	2%
18	Middle Peninsula	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	90,826	83,684	9%
19	Crater	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	173,463	167,129	4%
22	Accomack-Northampton	\$ 66,062	\$ 75,971	45,553	51,398	-11%
23	Hampton Roads	\$ 132,124	\$ 151,943	1,622,394	1,533,192	6%
	Total	\$ 1,552,457	\$ 1,785,321			