

Buckingham County Board of Supervisors



**June 9, 2025
6:00 p.m.**



AGENDA
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
June 9, 2025
6:00 p.m. Regular Meeting
PETER FRANCISCO AUDITORIUM
COUNTY ADMINISTRATION COMPLEX
www.buckinghamcountvva.org

This meeting is open to the General Public and can also be viewed from the following link:
<https://youtube.com/live/npGqif0PfH0?feature=share>

- A. Call to Order by Chairman Chambers**
- B. Establishment of a Quorum**
- C. Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance**
- D. Approval of Agenda***
- E. Approval of Minutes***
- F. Approval of Claims***
- G. Approval of First Quarter Appropriations***
- H. Announcements**
- I. Presentations: There are no presentations scheduled.**
 - 1. Resolution of Memoriam for the family of Nora Seward Atkinson*
 - 2. Ron Jenkins, Virginia Loggers Assoc., Requesting exemption from Personal Property & Machinery & Tools taxes on forest harvesting equipment per Code of Virginia §58.1-3505-3506*
- J. Public Comments** (any subject other than the scheduled public hearings and everyone gets 3 minutes and you must sign up prior to meeting to speak. Sign up time is between 5:30 p.m. and 5:55 p.m.)
- K. VDOT Road Matters: Scott Frederick, Division Resident Engineer**
 - 1. Road Matters
- L. Public Hearing:**
 - 1. **Comprehensive Plan 2025-2030***
 - 2. **Employee Bonus Ordinance***
 - 3. **Farm Vehicle Tax Exemption Ordinance***
- M. Zoning Matters, Nicci Edmondston, Zoning Administrator/Planner**
 - 1. Introduction Case 25-SUP356 Mary and Charles Houchens; Tax Map 173 Parcel 43 containing approximately 3 acres located at 515 Cattail Creek Road, Dillwyn, Va; District 2; currently zoned A-1 Agricultural; request to obtain a Special Use Permit to Operate a Commercial Garage and Auto Repair Shop*
 - 2. Introduction Case 25-SUP357 Phillip Sandridge and David Wimer; Tax Map 22 Parcel 1 Lot 30 containing approximately 4.2 acres, located on Hatchcock Lane, Howardsville Va 24562, District 5; currently zoned A-1 Agricultural; Request to obtain a Special Use Permit to Operate a Campground*

N. Department/Agency Reports and Items of Consideration

1. **Building Inspections:** Consider refund for building permit issued to Douglas L. Cook due to not being able to do what he wanted. Building permit was \$356.59 - \$20.00 processing fee=Total refund of \$336.59*
2. **Clerk of Circuit Court:** Consider appropriation of award of a new Deputy Clerk IV position from the Compensation Board effective July 1, 2025*

O. Appointments to Committees, Boards and Agencies

1. **Social Services:** Consider appointment of Denise Leatherwood to replace Nancy Stuart on the Buckingham Social Services Board*
2. **Economic Development Committee:** Consider more appointments to the new Economic Development Committee*

P. County Attorney Matters

Q. County Administrator Report

1. SERCAP, Inc. and Buckingham County Community Meeting June 10, 2025 at 5:00 p.m. at Buckingham County Community Center*
2. Possible Farm Equipment Exemption Ordinance*

R. Other Board Matters

S. Informational Items

1. May 2025 Building Permit Report*
2. CRC Items of Interest*
3. School April ADM*
4. Crossroad Patient Information*

T. Executive Closed Session

§2.2-3711.A.7 – Consultation with legal counsel and briefings by staff members or consultants pertaining to actual or probable litigation, where such consultation or briefing in open meeting would adversely affect the negotiating or litigating posture of the public body; and consultation with legal counsel employed or retained by a public body regarding specific legal matters requiring the provision of legal advice by such counsel.

U. Return to Regular Session and Certification

Return to Regular Session and Certification that to the best of each Board member's knowledge only business matters related to the Codes of which the executive meeting was convened was discussed or considered in the Closed Executive Session.

V. Action as a result of Executive Closed Session

W. Adjournment

School Board Meeting Schedule
July 2024-June 2025

<u>Supervisor:</u>	<u>Date:</u>	<u>Time:</u>	<u>Location:</u>
Allen	Wed., July 10, 2024	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Chambers	Wed. Aug. 14, 2024	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Bryant	Wed. Sept. 11, 2024	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Garrett	Wed. Oct. 19, 2024	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Palmore	Wed. Nov. 13, 2024	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Gilliam	Wed. Dec. 11, 2024	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Davis	Wed. Jan. 15, 2025	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Allen	Wed. Feb. 12, 2025	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Chambers	Wed. Mar 12, 2025	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Bryant	Wed. April 16, 2025	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Garrett	Wed. May 14, 2025	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Palmore	Wed. June 11, 2025	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School
Gilliam	Wed. June 25, 2025	5:00 p.m.	Cafeteria-Middle School

**Buckingham County
Board of Supervisors
May 12, 2025**

At a regularly scheduled meeting of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors held on Monday, May 12, 2025 at 6:00 p.m. at the Peter Francisco Auditorium of the Buckingham County Administration Complex the following members were present: Joe N. Chambers, Jr., Chairman; Danny R. Allen, Vice Chairman; Dennis H. Davis, Jr.; L. Cameron Gilliam; Michael E. Palmore; Paul W. Garrett; Harry W. Bryant, Jr. Also present were Karl R. Carter, County Administrator; E.M. Wright, Jr., County Attorney Cheryl T. "Nicci" Edmondston, Zoning Administrator and Jamie L. Shumaker, IT Manager.

Re: Call to order

Chairman Chambers called the May 12, 2025 meeting to order.

Re: Establishment of a Quorum

Chairman Chambers certified there was a quorum. Seven of seven members were present and the meeting could continue.

Re: Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance

Invocation was given by Supervisor Garrett and the Pledge of Allegiance was said by all who were in attendance.

Re: Approval of Agenda

Vice Chairman Allen moved, Supervisor Garrett seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to approve the agenda with addendum.

Re: Approval of Minutes

Supervisor Davis moved, Supervisor Bryant seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to approve the April 21, 2025 and April 28, 2025 minutes as presented.

Re: Approval of Claims

Supervisor Davis moved, Supervisor Gilliam seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to approve the claims as presented.

Re: Announcements

Chambers: Going down to announcements.

Carter: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman, we have Mr. Alex McCoy here tonight. He wants to introduce himself to you guys so you can put a face to the name.

McCoy: Thank you so much, Honorable Mr. Chairman and fellow Supervisors. I appreciate the opportunity to come here tonight. My name is Alex McCoy, and I am the newly hired Executive Director for Virginia's Heartland Regional Economic Development Alliance, for which you gentlemen are founding members of. I did bring a PowerPoint presentation printed out. I believe copies have been disseminated to you. I don't like going over and reading slides. I think you can do that for yourself, but it gives some basic information about who we are. But I wanted to come and stress at least one point on there about how we operate. I'm a firm believer that one size fits all approach doesn't work in rural America. I've worked in rural America for 23 years in community and economic development, and everybody has different resources, different hopes, wishes, aspirations and visions for their own community, and I want to, in as far as possible, work with you to come up with a customized plan and approach to address the issues in a matter satisfactory to this board as we work together to create opportunities for your citizens. With that, I also wanted to say it's a firm belief of mine to try to get to know people before you need them. And I would sincerely hate for the first time that you ever saw me was when we were trying to work a project and begin building a relationship with you at that time, when there was such a critical project on the line. With that, my contact information is on the very first slide of the PowerPoint deck. And I encourage you, I want to have a personal relationship with each and every one of you. Reach out to me at any point in time. The phone number there goes directly to my provided cell phone. I've always got it with me. I won't answer it if I'm in a meeting, but otherwise, I would love to come up here have a cup of coffee with you and find out more about your vision for the future of Buckingham County. Do you have any questions for me at this time?

Chambers: Any of the Board have a question? Well, we thank you for coming and introducing yourself to us. We hope you be successful.

McCoy: Thank you so much.

Re: Presentations

Chambers: There's no presentations.

Re: Public Comments

Chambers: We'll go down to public comments.

Lann: We have 3. Terry Sprouse, District 4 and Kenda Hanuman will be next.

Terry Sprouse, District 4: Thank you Chair. I didn't forget anyone did I? I'd like you, if you would, Mr. Chairman, give them a few minutes to look at the photos over. There's three photos. The first two contain fires. The third one is a photo taken in our county. If I could have that few minutes for you guys to look it over and read it.

Chambers: All right, Mr. Sprouse.

Sprouse: Gentlemen, I have numerous photos of solar incidents, solar fires, fires involving the new battery technology. And this fire, particular fire, I didn't get those photos off the internet. I didn't get them off Facebook. They didn't come from another state. They came from right here in Virginia, our neighboring county, Fluvanna. This fire right here was started last year. A little animal probably won't take long that tall, field mice. These field mice chewed the insulation off this 405 DC current. Of course it shorted out, went straight to ground. Of course it killed them mice, but it also started to fire. Fluvanna, since this happened, they'll start doing training for their fire department. Not only online training, they attend seminars in New York and other places that are really getting big in this and getting serious about this, because this is dangerous. Right now our Fire Department don't have the authority or the training to even enter one of these facilities, much less fight a fire in there. And that's fact. What I propose here tonight is two things. What I'm proposing, one is to get our fire department EMS trained. The next is to start a solar committee committed to the safety of the people in this county. That means any concerns they have this committee, we can research it, have the data on it, and have it ready available at a click of a button. We should be able to do this. How do we know all these contractors are holding to their contract? Who's keeping up with this? Do we do we have one central person keep up with this? No, you don't. How about warranties? Are any warranties on any of these facilities? Because right now, you know, you see these pictures of this fire, but turn to this last page. This picture...

Chambers: Your time is up, Mr. Sprouse.

Sprouse: Can I get 15 seconds, Mr. Chairman, for closing?

Chambers: Yes, sir. Can you do it in 15 seconds?

Sprouse: Yes, 15 seconds. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This last photo was taken in Buckingham County off Rt. 60. You can already see the wire ties breaking loose. These are just zip ties. Zip ties holding up 405 DC Volts. That's what you rodents get in.

Chambers: Thank you.

Lann: Kenda Hanuman, District 5 and Donna McRae Jones will be next.

Kenda Hanuman, District 5: Good evening. Been a long time since I've been here to see you in person I watch on YouTube every month. Kenda Hanuman from District 5 and with Friends of Buckingham. And very interesting to hear about the solar. I wasn't going to talk to you tonight about solar, but Friends of Buckingham is doing a lot of work, as a matter of fact, our last Zoom meeting was with Senator Cifers and Delegate Garrett. So it's a hot topic. The industrial scale solar takes away a lot of farmland and forestry which Buckingham certainly loves to cut trees. So if there are no trees, that's going to cut into people's livelihood. But regardless of that, I just wanted to ask if you've been updated on the renewed interest in gold mining here. Haven't heard that anybody knows about it, other than Mrs. Edmondston. David Brown of Buckingham Land and Timber has been talking about wanting to renew the project, and I've been in touch with Paul Saunders at Virginia Energy. Supposedly, Virginia Energy had been contacted, but he said he didn't know anything yet. He's invited me to keep in touch with him, so I'm calling him every week or so, and I think it might be something you want to keep up with. I hope you do. Thank you.

Board: Thank you.

Lann: Donna McRae Jones, District 2.

Donna McRae Jones, District 2: Good evening. Donna McRae Jones, District 2, address, 1806 CAIRA Road, and I'm standing here inviting you to the Veteran's Memorial Day, 35th Observation, which will be held on Monday, Memorial Day, which is the 26th of May; breakfast at 8:00, for which you all are invited to attend. Hopefully I will see you there. Program will be at 10:00. Hopefully I will see you there. I know it's a holiday, but here in Buckingham, there are a lot of veterans. Your Chairman happens to be a veteran as well, so hopefully I will get to see you there. So I thank you for your time. I think it's one of my shortest meetings. And please, for you guys, I'm not asking you for money, but also want to add in real quick that we're having a blood drive on Wednesday. Very important. Have a good evening. Thank you.

Board: Thank you.

Lann: That's all we have.

Chambers: Thank you.

Re: VDOT Road Matters, Scott Frederick, Resident Engineer

Chambers: Let's go down to VDOT, Road Matters; Mr. Frederick.

Frederick: The first thing I wanted to say is that we started paving on 602 today.

Bryant: Believe it or not, I could drive out here and didn't shake my teeth out.

Frederick: We got 10 loads down before...

Bryant: Good job. Boys did a good job.

Frederick: Thank you. We're going to be working out there again on Thursday. Okay, that's what the forecast shows us being able to do. So we're going to watch the weather and adjust as needed. We get done paving there, we're going to do some work on 649 Slate River Mill Road, the St Andrews section over to Whorley Town. And we still have a few spots that we're going to fix on the Bell Road, Route 650. Kind of in the Tower Hill to the High Rock area. So we may leave, do some work in Cumberland and then come back do that paving on Bell Road, but we have it planned.

So a lot of good asphalt work going on in the county right now. We've also been hauling stone. We'll be doing that throughout the week to our gravel roads. That's something we can still get done when it rains, hauling stone.

And then we'll also be just handling normal work orders and potholes and things of that nature, and cutting brush back as we can, and still clean up some storm debris here and there as well.

Following up from a few things last month, we got that stop bar at Thomas Road and 15. We got that moved closer to the road now, so hopefully nobody's complaining.

And then I've also been in touch with the railroad since our last meeting. Buckingham Branch, Brandon Shumaker, he said that they were planning to do that crossing work at Rocky Mount Church Road. He said in the month of May, and he said he'd give me a week's notice before he mobilizes to come out so that we can be ready to be out there the same day to tie into what he does. So things are moving well there.

I wrote down here that we've put down 4000 tons of stone in the last few weeks. That's a lot of good work going on. And then one of the routes that I wanted to specifically mention was Route 840. That's

one of the ones that we've done some limbing and pruning back work on that road. So let you know about that.

And then the bridge crews, they did some work a while back on Chellow Road. We were able to go in there and pave over top of the work that they did. So if anyone was asking you about that.

That's all I wrote down. I knew that we had the public hearing tonight, so I want to keep my update short and sweet. If you guys have any comments for me, I'd be happy to them.

District 1: I'm good Mr. Chairman.

District 2: I know you bragged about VDOT up there today, but my boys at Thomas Road in Dillwyn are unbeatable, and I just want to tell them thanks for everything they do for me in Dillwyn. Mr. Walker does an amazing job. Thank you.

District 3: I just want to let you know I mentioned last month about Francisco Road, and I told you from, basically from Chestnut Grove all the way up to 15. First part of it is from 24 to Crumtown Road. I haven't been up there. I hadn't had a chance to go up but are you working on it?

Frederick: Yeah, I passed that note along, but I'll follow up and see.

Palmore: Between or from Crumtown Road headed back out to 24.

Frederick: Okay, yeah, I'll double check on it, and I'll make sure to update you next month.

District 4: Nothing new at this time, Mr. Frederick, but again, thank you for what you did there, for Fanny White Road and for Troublesome Creek Road, and look forward to seeing what you get done there with Saint Andrews and Whorley Town, because that's in my district. That's a stretch I've been asked about also.

Frederick: Gotcha. Okay. Well, hopefully it turns out as well.

Garrett: If it's as good as you done on the other part, it'll be fine.

Frederick: Thank you.

District 5: Believe it or not, I don't have any complaints now. He's working on our road.

District 6: We're good. I haven't heard no comments.

District 7: I just want to thank you what you've done on the Bell Road and Chellow Road. Both looks a whole lot better. I drive that road a lot.

Re: Public Hearing: VDOT Secondary Six Year Plan

Frederick: I think the public hearings next.

Chambers: We can open the public hearing now.

Lann: No one signed up to speak.

Chambers: No one signed up to speak. Okay, we will close the public hearing. Thank you for coming.

Frederick: All right. Now, do you want me to defer the Six Year Plan? Do we want me to just give a copy to Karl and he'll put it in? I need you guys, if you've reviewed it, I guess after...I still feel new at this, even though I've been doing it so long.

SECONDARY SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (in dollars) *Fin*

District: Lyndhurst County: Buckingham County Board Approval Date:		2026-27 Through 2029-31		Traffic Count
Route	Road Name	Estimated Cost		Scope of Work FEMA # Description
PPM45.03	Project #			
Accomplishment	Description			
Type of Funds	FUND#			
Type of Project	IC1			
Priority #	Length			
0740	PREHOUSE ROAD	PE	\$0	
121444	0740014823	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCE-SHARED EQUIPMENT	RTE 746 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARD SURFACE)	CN	\$148,000	17005
	RTE 660	Total	\$148,000	
State force-shared equip CN Only	DEAD END			
0002.01	0.1			
0789	OLD FORT ROAD	PE	\$0	
121585	0789014821	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCE-SHARED EQUIPMENT	RTE 708 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARD SURFACE)	CN	\$43,200	17005
	RTE 60	Total	\$43,200	
State force-shared equip CN Only	DEAD END			
0002.02	0.3			
0714	PEMBERTON ROAD	PE	\$0	
121588	0714014822	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCE-SHARED EQUIPMENT	RTE 714 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARD SURFACE)	CN	\$90,000	17005
	RTE 15	Total	\$90,000	
State force-shared equip CN Only	DEAD END			
0002.03	0.5			
0778	BOULEVARD ROAD	PE	\$0	
121597	0778014823	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCE-SHARED EQUIPMENT	RTE 778 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARD SURFACE)	CN	\$231,600	17005
	RTE 680	Total	\$231,600	
State force-shared equip CN Only	DEAD END			
0002.04	1.1			
0830	AVON ROAD	PE	\$0	
121606	0830014824	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCE-SHARED EQUIPMENT	RTE 826 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARD SURFACE)	CN	\$58,400	17005
	RTE 640	Total	\$58,400	
State force-shared equip CN Only	DEAD END			
0002.05	0.3			

0705	MADEYS ROAD	PE	\$0	
121589	0700014875	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 705 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$117,000	17005
State forcesHired equip CN Only	RTE 20	Total	\$117,000	
0002 06	DEAD END			
0002 06	0 7			
0706	ELCAN ROAD	PE	\$0	
121685	0808014830	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 628 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$332,000	17005
State forcesHired equip CN Only	ROUTE 635	Total	\$332,000	
0002 07	ROUTE 638			
0002 07	1 8			
0760	HILL TOP ROAD	PE	\$0	
121601	0780014827	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 780 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$40,000	17005
State forcesHired equip CN Only	RTE 638	Total	\$40,000	
0002 08	DEAD END			
0002 08	0 2			
0790	PLANTATION ROAD	PE	\$0	
121802	0790014828	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 790 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$80,000	17005
State forcesHired equip CN Only	RTE 638	Total	\$80,000	
0002 09	DEAD END			
0002 09	0 4			
0715	HAPPY HOLLOW ROAD	PE	\$0	
121603	0715014829	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 715 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$274,000	17005
State forcesHired equip CN Only	RTE 695	Total	\$274,000	
0002 10	DEAD END			
0002 10	1 4			
0708	FITZPATRICK ROAD	PE	\$0	
121542	0708014836	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 708 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$52,000	17005
State forcesHired equip CN Only	RTE 632	Total	\$52,000	
0002 11	DEAD END			
0002 11	0 3			

0717	RANDOLPH CREEK ROAD	PE	\$0	
123543	0717014837	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 717 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$180,000	17005
	RTE 613	Total	\$180,000	
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	1.06 MI NORTH OF RTE 613			
0002 12	1.1			
0822	SHARRON CHURCH ROAD	PE	\$0	
123544	0822014838	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 622 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$189,500	17005
	RTE 722	Total	\$189,500	
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	1.3 MI SOUTH OF RTE 722			
0002 13	1.3			
0853	LOGAN ROAD	PE	\$0	
123545	0853014839	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 653 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$330,000	17005
	RTE 602	Total	\$330,000	
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	RTE 608			
0002 14	2.0			
0801	HOPE ROAD	PE	\$0	
121587	0801014831	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 801 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$20,000	17005
	ROUTE 16	Total	\$20,000	
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	DEAD END			
0002 15	0.1			
0664	SYCAMORE CREEK ROAD	PE	\$0	
121588	0664014832	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 664 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$227,500	17005
	ROUTE 737	Total	\$227,500	
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	ROUTE 604			
0002 16	1.2			
0804	SHADY ROAD	PE	\$0	
121589	0804014833	RW	\$0	Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 804 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$50,500	17005
	ROUTE 669	Total	\$50,500	
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	DEAD END			
0002 17	0.3			

0619	MULBERRY GROVE ROAD	PE	\$0
121590	0649014834	RW	\$0 Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 649 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$282,500 17005
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	ROUTE 607	Total	\$282,500
0002 18	0.50 MILES EAST OF ROUTE 55		
0002 18	1.5		
0617	BAXTON SHOP ROAD	PE	\$0
125955	0617014840	RW	\$0 Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 617 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$136,722 17005
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	2.45 MILES NORTH OF RTE 649	Total	\$136,722
0002 19	RTE 20		
0002 19	0.8		
0760	COLE COMFORT ROAD	PE	\$0
125957	0760014841	RW	\$0 Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 760 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$182,362 17005
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	DEAD END	Total	\$182,362
0002 20	RTE 668		
0002 20	1.0		
0728	NORRIS HILL ROAD	PE	\$0
125958	0728014842	RW	\$0 Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 728 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$136,772 17005
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	RTE 810	Total	\$136,772
0002 21	DEAD END		
0002 21	0.5		
1018	ANDERSON LAKE	PE	\$0
125959	1018014843	RW	\$0 Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 1018 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$15,000 17005
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	CAMDEN STREET	Total	\$15,000
0002 22	DEAD END		
0002 22	0.1		
0614	FORBES ROAD	PE	\$0
125960	0614014844	RW	\$0 Resurfacing
STATE FORCES/HIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 614 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$306,307 17005
State forces/Hired equip CN Only	HOLIDAY CREEK	Total	\$306,307
0002 23	RTE 636		
0002 23	1.6		

0790	ELLERIDGE ROAD	PE	\$0
125951	0794014845	R/W	\$0/Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 794 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$28,716 17005
State forceshiired equip CN Only	DEAD END	Total	\$28,716
00022a	RTE 822		
0651	MURPHY CREEK ROAD	PE	\$0
125982	0651014840	R/W	\$0/Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 651 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$296,733 17005
State forceshiired equip CN Only	RTE 765	Total	\$296,733
00022b	RTE 622		
0816	ROCK ROAD	PE	\$0
125963	0805014847	R/W	\$0/Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 805 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$38,288 17005
State forceshiired equip CN Only	DEAD END	Total	\$38,288
00022c	RTE 15		
0673	VIRGINIA MILL ROAD	PE	\$0
130610	0673014848	R/W	\$0/Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 673 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$138,800 17005
State forceshiired equip CN Only	ROCK CULVERT ROAD	Total	\$138,800
00022d	DEAD END		
0767	SOLITUDE ROAD	PE	\$0
130611	0767014849	R/W	\$0/Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 767 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$98,100 17005
State forceshiired equip CN Only	DEAD END	Total	\$98,100
00022e			
0698	MY VIEW ROAD	PE	\$0
130672	0698014850	R/W	\$0/Resurfacing
STATE FORCESHIRED EQUIPMENT	RTE 698 - RURAL RUSTIC (SURFACE TREAT NON-HARDSURFACE)	CN	\$318,790 17005
State forceshiired equip CN Only	RTE 627	Total	\$318,790
00022f	RTE 777		
00022g			
00022h			
00022i			
00022j			
00022k			
00022l			
00022m			
00022n			
00022o			
00022p			
00022q			
00022r			
00022s			
00022t			
00022u			
00022v			
00022w			
00022x			
00022y			
00022z			

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Date:
4/14/2015

0000		PE	\$10,000
121680	0000014818	R/W	\$10,000
NOT APPLICABLE	BUCKINGHAM COUNTYWIDE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	CN	\$272,176
		Total	\$282,176
0006 01			
0000		PE	\$0
18319	0000014810	R/W	\$0
NOT APPLICABLE	BUCKINGHAM COUNTY UNPAVED ROAD FUNDING	CN	\$0
		Total	\$0
0006 02			

Chambers: We have to have a motion to accept this. We need a motion from Board to accept the Six Year Plan.

Davis: I'll make that motion, Mr. Chairman.

Allen: Second.

Chambers: It's been a motion and second that we accept the Six Year Plan. Are there any questions? All in favor?

Supervisor Davis moved, Vice Chairman Allen seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to approve the Secondary Six Year Plan as presented.

Chambers: That should take care of it, Mr. Frederick. Thank you, sir.

Frederick: Thank you.

Re: Public Hearing: Case 25-SUP354 David Waters

Chambers: Next on the agenda is a public hearing. Mrs. Edmondston.

Edmondston: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board. We have Case 25-SUP354. Our applicant is David Waters of 2035 Woodland Church Road here in Buckingham. The Tax Map on which the request has been made and on which the public hearing will be held is Tax Map 46 Parcel 19, at 2.192 acres located at 76 and 80 The Way here in Buckingham, and an additional Tax Map 46 Parcel 21 at 4.85 acres, and this is located at 71 The Way here in Buckingham. Everything is in District 5. His request is to obtain the special use permit for the purpose of constructing and operating a multi-use Event Center. Events to include, but not limited to vendor's market, local artisans, farms, food vendors, seasonal festivals, arts and cultural events, life celebrations, community events. This is the request that was introduced to you last month in April. I believe our applicant is here this evening.

Below are conditions that you may consider attaching to the request if approved:

1. That all federal, state and local regulations, ordinances and laws be strictly adhered to.
2. The facility shall meet all safety requirements of all applicable building codes.
3. Right of ways and roadway shoulders shall not be used for parking. Ample parking for occupants shall be supplied on premises.
4. The property shall be kept neat and orderly.
5. That the applicant pursues a commercial solid waste container and follow the County Solid Waste Ordinance.

6. Events for 100-300 attendees shall be held once per month annually, and any event under 100 is allowed unlimited.
7. That all documentation submitted by the applicant in support of this special use permit request becomes a part of the conditions except that any such documentation that may be inconsistent with these enumerated conditions shall be superseded by these conditions.
8. Nothing in this approval shall be deemed to obligate the County to acquire any interest in property, to construct, maintain or operate any facility or to grant any permits or approvals except as may be directly related hereto.
9. The County Zoning Administrator and one other County staff member, as appointed by the County Administrator, shall be allowed to enter the property, with proper notice, if a complaint is registered against the property for noncompliance with this permit. Any complaints not solely related to this permit will be given to the appropriate department or agency.
10. In the event that any one or more of the conditions is declared void for any reason whatever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portion of the permit, which shall remain in full force and effect, and for this purpose, the provisions of this are hereby declared to be severable
11. That any infraction of the above mentioned conditions could lead to a stop order and discontinuation of the special use permit, if it be the wishes of the Board of Supervisors.
12. That the applicant(s) and landowner(s) understands the conditions and agrees to the conditions

Chambers: Do any Board members have any questions for the applicant? Hearing none, I guess we will open the public hearing.

Lann: We have 8 signed up. Nancy Grossman and Lee Cason will be next.

Nancy Grossman, District 5: Hello. Yes, I'm Nancy Grossman from District 5, and thank you so much for hearing our special permit. It's going to do a lot for the community and help bring everybody together. And this woman was very thorough in everything she said. What I was going to say is, not only does it help our community and help grow our community, but we do invite people from outside our community also. You know our vendors at our markets, so it's helpful to everybody. So I appreciate your consideration. Thank you.

Chambers: Thank you. Ma'am.

Lann: Lee Cason and Lynn Lantz will be next.

Lee Cason, District 5: Good evening. Just wanted to say I'm here in support of the special use permit for the Community Association project that David Waters is heading up. I think it'll be a great project for Yogaville and the surrounding area. I'm the Information Technology Administrator for the Community Association, so I try to keep us out of trouble and keep everybody informed, and promise that we'll have nothing but good clean fun. So thank you for your time.

Chambers: Thank you, sir.

Lann: Lynn Lantz and Santoshi Young will be next.

Lynn Lantz, District 5: I'm Lynn Lantz, also from District 5, and I am speaking in support of our special use permit. I believe Yogaville is a growing community, and this will help it grow and become more well known, and others in the neighboring areas will likely come to our markets. We invite you, and hope you will also come check us out. It's a lovely, lovely community, and I think it can only enhance our whole district for it to become better known and served. Thank you.

Chambers: Thank you, ma'am.

Lann: Santoshi Young and Mindy Zlotnick will be next.

Santoshi Young, District 5: Hi, Santoshi Young and Gracie is back for some of you who remember her from years ago. 500 Unity Place. Community is so important. I believe bringing people together to enjoy each other's company is so important as a viable source of healthy living. Gathering together outside and bringing in fresh air is something that we don't do often, unless we have a reason. Intentionally having spaces where people can be together while enjoying the outside brings two very important factors together. And in the area we live in, it's so far to travel to attend other events. I believe this space is very much needed. Thinking about the children that live in our area, my kids included having a wholesome event space would be so nourishing to their growth. Showing them at a young age how important it is to me in community together, and how much fun it can be without going far away or spending a lot of money on frivolous stuff, is such a great lesson, not to mention the importance of supporting local businesses for the growth of our economy here. My family lives less than a mile from the space, and I thoroughly hope this location is approved for usage of special events. Being able to ride our bikes over there and hang out will be such a blessing for us. Thank you.

Lann: Mindy Zlotnick and Judith Evangelus will be next.

Mindy Zlotnick: Good evening to you all. It's a pleasure to come out tonight to support the Village Commons project that's coalescing at the end of the street that I live on, The Way. It's exciting to witness the culmination of a long dream of many community members over many years to have a

dedicated space for the social and economic development of our area. The dream is happening because of the generosity of one of my neighbors and her vision of the community needs, in addition to a group of dedicated volunteers who comprise the Village Sangha Association Council. With the backing of this SUP, we can really support local businesses, food trucks, farmers and crafts people, in addition to just having plain good fun, enjoying music and each other. I hope you'll pass the SUP tonight so we can celebrate a win for the ongoing growth of our community and Buckingham County. We'll let you know when our first event will be taking place, and hope you can join us for some good food and fun. Thanks.

Chambers: Thank you. Ma'am

Lann: Judith Evangelus and Reverend Steven Fiske will be next.

Judith Evangelus: Good evening. Thank you for having us here to speak and express our support for this community space, community project. I am the title/deed owner of the two properties that are in this in this subdivision, and currently the legal status of both plats are under a trust associated with my name, and I'm doing my best in the vision that we're moving forward of having a community space that will live on in perpetuity. So I'm working on providing a legal structure in order to have it convey to community ownership and use when I, let's just say no longer need it. And one thing that never has been mentioned in all of our support for a gathering space and a community support and community connections is just the entire spectrum of health and wellness, which many people in our region are very, very committed to living healthy lifestyles, avoiding not good for you things and activities. Well beyond that, it might not be known to you that I actually work in healthcare, and I'm part of the Central Virginia Health Center service down there as a provider. And so I'm deeply committed to the wellbeing, mind body, all wholeness of the community. And so my day job is working for the health of the community, and my other job is trying to create a space so that our mind, body, spirit wellness can have a place to celebrate that. So I just wanted to kind of add that note to all of our comments, and I do humbly ask for your support in this so that we can move forward. Thank you.

Chambers: Thank you, ma'am.

Lann: Reverend Stephen Fiske and Kenda Hanuman will be next.

Rev. Stephen Fiske: Good evening, gentlemen. Thank you for hearing us. As America was formed, the villages all had a commons. That's what we're calling this place, a commons, for all folks to come together and meet as a community. And I don't think there's anything more important than that. This is a time of a lot of polarization and a lot of feelings of uncertainty in our country, and this is an opportunity for people to gather and meet in a common ground and share our visions and our thoughts and our arts and our crafts and our health and our wellness and I don't think anything could be better than that. And so I wholeheartedly support this. We've done a good deal of due diligence in making this space

available, making parking accessible and providing the space for this to happen. And thank you for your consideration in making all this become real. And it'll be good, for not only for Yogaville, but for Buckingham and for Central Virginia in general, as we will be inviting lots of folks from all over that's a good thing. Thank you very much.

Chambers: Thank you.

Lann: Kenda Hanuman.

Kenda Hanuman, District 5: Kenda Hanuman still in District 5. And I think you've heard a lot of good points being made tonight. One thing I haven't heard said is that we are in the Yogaville growth area. So I think that this makes a lot of sense for a growth project, and it definitely is more than Yogaville. It's community. It's called village. So I will give you a heads up if you want to come for the wood fired pizza, which is a really hot topic, come early. I have never gotten a piece yet. Thank you.

Bryant: Thank you.

Chambers: Thank you, ma'am.

Lann: That's all.

Chambers: That's all. All right, at this time we close the public hearing. What is pleasure of the Board?

Bryant: I'll make a motion we approve it.

Palmore: Second.

Chambers: Motion and second that we approve this. Are there any questions on the motion? All in favor? Seven yes.

Supervisor Bryant moved, Supervisor Palmore seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to approve 25-SUP354 for David Waters as presented.

Re: Public Hearing: Case 25-SUP355 Sprouse & Dowd LLC

Edmondston: All right, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board. The next case is 25-SUP355. Our applicant is Sprouse & Dowd, LLC, of 16680 West James Anderson Highway here in Buckingham. The Tax Map for the property information is 137, Parcel 125b, Lot 2, at 59.357 acres. It is zoned A-1. The applicant wishes to obtain a special use permit for the purpose of expansion of business operations,

including, but not limited to additional housing, Airbnb, dry campsites and an event center, events to include, but not limited to glamping, dry campsites, nature trails, community meetings, special programs, tours, life celebrations, classes, festivals, farmers market, etc., for up to 500 attendees. This is once again, a case that was introduced to the Board of Supervisors last month at the April monthly meeting. Our applicant, LaRue Dowd is in the audience this evening to address questions and concerns.

Below are conditions that you may consider attaching to the request if approved:

1. That all federal, state and local regulations, ordinances and laws be strictly adhered to.
2. The facility shall meet all safety requirements of all applicable building codes.
3. Right of ways and roadway shoulders shall not be used for parking. Ample parking for occupants shall be supplied on premises.
4. The property shall be kept neat and orderly.
5. That the applicant pursues a commercial solid waste container and follow the County Solid Waste Ordinance.
6. That all documentation submitted by the applicant in support of this special use permit request becomes a part of the conditions except that any such documentation that may be inconsistent with these enumerated conditions shall be superseded by these conditions.
7. Nothing in this approval shall be deemed to obligate the County to acquire any interest in property, to construct, maintain or operate any facility or to grant any permits or approvals except as may be directly related hereto.
8. The County Zoning Administrator and one other County staff member, as appointed by the County Administrator, shall be allowed to enter the property, with proper notice, if a complaint is registered against the property for noncompliance with this permit. Any complaints not solely related to this permit will be given to the appropriate department or agency.
9. In the event that any one or more of the conditions is declared void for any reason whatever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portion of the permit, which shall remain in full force and effect, and for this purpose, the provisions of this are hereby declared to be severable
10. That any infraction of the above mentioned conditions could lead to a stop order and discontinuation of the special use permit, if it be the wishes of the Board of Supervisors.
11. That the applicant(s) and landowner(s) understands the conditions and agrees to the conditions.

Chambers: Does anybody have any questions for the applicant? If not, we open the public hearing.

Lann: No one signed up to speak.

Chambers: We'll close the public hearing. What is the pleasure of the Board?

Palmore: I move that we approve it, Mr. Chairman.

Garrett: Second.

Chambers: It's been motioned and seconded that we approve this project. Are there any questions on the motion? All in favor? Seven yes.

Supervisor Palmore moved, Supervisor Garrett seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to approve 25-SUP355 Sprouse & Dowd LLC as presented.

Re: Zoning Matters: Consider Comprehensive Plan for Public Hearing

Edmondston: Yes, sir, the Buckingham County Planning Commission, along with Commonwealth Regional Council, has been diligently working on the update to the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan 2025 through 2030 since spring of 2023. A public hearing was held April 28, 2025 for the final draft of the Comprehensive Plan, and the Planning Commission recommends approval of this plan with a vote of six to one. Would it be the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors to hold a public hearing for the final draft Comprehensive Plan on June 9, 2025 at 6pm? This final draft will be available online and here in the office as well for review by the public.

Chambers: What is the pleasure of the Board?

Davis: I'm gonna make a motion that we set the public hearing.

Chambers: Okay. There's been motion and second that we set the public hearing for June 9 at 6:00 p.m. All in favor of the motion? Seven yes.

Supervisor Davis moved, Supervisor Bryant seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to schedule a public hearing for June 9, 2025 at 6:00 pm for the 2025-2030 Final Draft of the Comprehensive Plan.

Re: Consider direction on a request for Zoning Map Amendment

Edmondston: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman, I do have one more item. I believe there may be an amended agenda to include this. I have a request for a Zoning Map Amendment, and recently, I've received an inquiry from a landowner regarding their desire to initiate a Zoning Map Amendment in Buckingham County. This property is located in the northeastern portion of Buckingham County, in the Marshall Magisterial District. Property is currently zoned A-1. The application request would be to rezone from A-1 to either R-1 Residential Subdivision or R-2 Residential District for the purpose of a major subdivision. Would it be the desire of the Board of Supervisors to have the zoning office accept this

application and move forward to the Planning Commission for introduction, review, public hearing and recommendation back to the Board of Supervisors? The advisement of the Board of Supervisors is greatly appreciated.

Chambers: What's the pleasure of the Board?

Edmondston: Red Woods Road and Ridge Road.

Davis: It's in my district. I make a motion to move it to Planning Commission.

Palmore: I second it.

Chambers: A motion and second that we move this on to the Planning Commission. Are there any questions on the motion? All in favor? Seven yes.

Supervisor Davis moved, Supervisor Palmore seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to accept this application for Zoning Map Amendment and move it on to the Planning Commission.

Chambers: All right. Miss Edmondston.

Edmondston: Thank you. I have nothing further.

Chambers: When we have referred that other project on 60 back to the Planning Commission, what did they do that night?

Edmondston: The Planning Commission had asked for a bit of clarification from the Board of Supervisors, but the way that I understand it this evening from the Board is that there were some questions about the necessary need for a fence to be installed, and some questions in regards to the composition, would that be a board fence, a chain link fence? Do you have a preference for the height of the fence?

Chambers: I think it's something they want to have it high enough so they can't see. Is the applicant here?

Edmondston: The applicant is not here, because what happened the case went back to the Planning Commission. It was in a brief discussion. The Planning Commission has asked the applicant to come back to the Planning Commission meeting for the May meeting, which will be on the 27th and then, depending upon what the Planning Commission does for a recommendation for an amendment or addition or deletion to the conditions, it would be another public hearing held in June. So the earliest it

would potentially come back to the Board of Supervisors for a recommendation would be at the July monthly meeting.

Chambers: Okay. Thank you.

Re: Sheriff: Consider request to move \$754 to 31200-1200 Overtime Salaries and Wages and \$2,405 be moved to 31200-1300 Part time Salaries and Wages from the ECO/TDO Reimbursements

Chambers: All right, moving down to Department/Agency Report Items for Consideration. The first one is the Sheriff to Consider request to move \$754 to 31200-1200 Overtime Salaries and Wages and \$2405 be moved to 31200-1300 Part time Salaries and Wages for the ECO/TDO reimbursements. What is the pleasure of the Board? Motion and second that we approve this. Is there be any question on the motion? All in favor? Seven yes.

Supervisor Davis moved, Supervisor Gilliam seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to approve the request from the Sheriff's Department to move \$754 to 31200-1200 Overtime Salaries and Wages and \$2,405 be moved to 31200-1300 Part time Salaries and Wages from the ECO/TDO Reimbursements.

Re: EMS: Consider request to allocate \$3,000 from the proceeds from auctioned ambulances to EMS Line Items to purchase water rescue equipment

Chambers: EMS. Consider request to allocate the \$3000 from the proceeds of auction ambulance to EMS Line item to purchase water rescue equipment.

Charles Kirby: Mr. Chairman, Board Members, thank you for having me. Just a quick note about what's going on here. Of course, we had those two ambulances we were able to disposition at auction. My understanding was \$3,000 is what we got for those ambulances. My ask is that we appropriate that back to our agency to purchase water rescue equipment. We all remember what happened in September of last year with the flooding, and our goal is to use some of this funding to get life jackets, rope that we can use throughout the county in tandem with our volunteer fire department members to not be placed in such a predicament again.

Chambers: Thank you. What is the pleasure of the Board?

Gilliam: I make a motion we move forward with that.

Allen: Second.

Chambers: A motion and second that we move forward with it. We will approve this. Are there any questions? All in favor? Seven yes. Thank you, sir.

Kirby: Thank you.

Supervisor Gilliam moved, Vice Chairman Allen seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to approve to appropriate the \$3,000 received from auctioning ambulances back to the EMS line items for purchasing water rescue equipment.

Re: Water/Sewer: Consider bid on installing water lines for hotel project

Chambers: Item 3 is the Water/Sewer Consider bid on installing water line for the hotel project.

Carter: Mr. Chairman, I'll speak a little bit about that. In your packet tonight there's a memo from our Utilities Director. Some of you might not have been on the Board back when the hotel project got approved, but back during that time, the county agreed to install the water and sewer lines to get those lines to the property so that hotel can go into existence. That's been a long time frame since that was awarded. We now see the hotel is moving forward. So we had to move forward and start, you know, getting dust off the plans and coming up with recommendation on getting these water lines to the property. We placed this out to bid. It came back with only one bidder and that bid includes 740 feet of 8-inch sanitary sewer line, and 565 feet of a 8-inch water line to this and associated manholes and valves and taps. So with this one bid we received, it was \$273,446.50. As it says in the memo, this is a considerable increase from the original estimate, because that was done five years ago. So I'm proposing, if you want to move forward with this to get those water lines to the hotel site, either appropriate these funds from Year End Balance, or we do have an Economic Development Reserve that we've set aside for big projects that you guys kind of been caring for the last few years. I think it's about \$775,000 in that reserve that's set aside.

Chambers: What is the pleasure the board? We got to furnish the water.

Palmore: We've got to furnish the hook up. Is it customary that we just get one bid on something that big?

Carter: We put it out for bid, but only one bid...

Palmore: Only one person bid on it.

Carter: of Yes, yes, sir, only one responded.

Palmore: You gotta go with them or shut it down.

Carter: Yes, sir, or rebid it.

Palmore: I'm not questioning anything. I'm just asking.

Carter: We only got one. You're right.

Palmore: Economic development is what it's akin to. So I say, we take the money out of that fund and use that money to...I'll make a motion.

Bryant: I'll second it.

Chambers: A motion and second that we accept the bid that we received. Are there any questions on the motion? All in favor? Seven yes.

Supervisor Palmore moved, Supervisor Bryant seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to approve the bid for installing water and sewer lines to the hotel project for \$273,446.50 and take these funds from the Economic Development Reserve.

Re: Solid Waste: Consider Rt. 655 Solid Waste Site reconfiguration

Chambers: Okay, Solid Waste Consider Rt. 655 Solid Waste Site reconfiguration. Mr. Carter?

Carter: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. We also have a proposal tonight for our 655 Solid Waste site, as Mr. Hill has put in your packet tonight, that is our most busy site. He has talked to the committee members, or Solid Waste Committee Members, about expanding that site to try to make things flow better at that site during our busy times of day and busy times of the week. He is asking to put in some more concrete and metal bins on the lower levels to help with the traffic control going into that site. Another thing will be put in a third roll off container where the metal containers now, and he has a cost estimate of that project for \$25,000. That project and that site, as he says in the memo, is our busiest site. As you know, that's right there near the Scottsville line. We have a lot of people on Route 20 that use that site, so it is very much one of our busiest site.

Chambers: What is the pleasure of the Board?

Bryant: I'll make a motion to go with it.

Garrett: I'll second.

Chambers: It was motioned and seconded that we will go with this project. Any question on the motion? All in favor? Seven yes.

Supervisor Bryant moved, Supervisor Garrett seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to approve the request to reconfigure the Rt. 655 site as described above for an estimated \$25,000.

Re: Appointments to Committees, Boards and Agencies: Library Board

Chambers: We go to Appointments to Committees, Boards and Agencies. The first one is to replace Mrs. Paige with Mrs. Vonda Wharam. Is there a motion to do that?

Allen: So moved.

Bryant: Second.

Chambers: There's been a motion and second that we will put Mrs. Wharam in place of Mrs. Linda Paige. Any questions on the motion? All in favor? Seven yes.

Vice Chairman Allen moved, Supervisor Bryant seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to appoint Mrs. Vonda Wharam to the Central Virginia Library Board to replace Mrs. Linda Paige.

Re: Consider more appointments to the New Economic Development Committee

Chambers: Economic Development Committee. I had a couple guys I talked to, but they didn't ...they wanted to think about it. I forgot to call them this evening before I came. So I guess I'll wait until next month.

Carter: Okay, but in your packet, it should be a list of people that were on that committee. So you can kind of see a pool of names to choose from.

Garrett: Okay, I had one accept to be on that committee. As I had said one at the last meeting was Leigh Ann Taylor and then I also got a confirmation from Desiree Butwin.

Davis: They don't have to be in your district.

Garrett: Okay. Well, I just kind of looked at people in my district at first to see if I could come up with anybody, and I thought both of those would be good ones.

Bryant: I got one, Keith Steger.

Davis: I have Calvin Bachrach.

Carter: Those are the three names you guys want to put on that committee. If somebody can make that in the form of a motion.

Gilliam: I'll make that motion.

Garrett: I'll second.

Chambers: There has been a motion and second that we will put the names on the committee that was mentioned. Are there any questions? All in favor?

Supervisor Gilliam moved, Supervisor Garrett seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to add Desiree Butwin, Keith Steger and Calvin Bachrach to the New Economic Development Committee.

Re: County Attorney Matters

Chambers: Okay, County Attorney matters.

Wright: I have given you some legal matters under separate cover.

(This item was given to the Board under Confidential separate matter. It works like the Personnel Committee recommendations and if you all agree, nothing needs to be done. If you do not, request to take it into executive closed session)

Chambers: Thank you, sir.

Re: County Administrator's Report

Carter: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Tire Day: First thing, just want to update you guys on tire day and the Rabies Clinic. The tire day we had last month. I talked to Mr. Hill. We brought in about 1400 tires, which is a pretty good number for one thing, and that was going at the same time as the Rabies Clinic was going on. So as you guys have told me in the past, we want to look at doing another one in the fall to help get some of those tires out of the community.

Rabies Clinic: On the Rabies Clinic, as I said before, is on the same day. So we need to try to figure out, get those on different days so everybody's not gonna have to make a choice. We had 210 animals that were vaccinated that day for the Rabies Clinic.

Employee Bonus Ordinance: Another thing your packet is the Employee Bonus Ordinance. As you remember, we talked about following the state. They were doing a one and a half percent bonus for county employees. Our Director of Social Services, Mrs. Coleman, said she talked to her state person, and they wanted a bonus ordinance in place before they would allow the county to accept those funds. So I'm asking you tonight to set a public hearing, to have this public hearing to have a bonus ordinance in our ordinances. A copy of that ordinance is in your packet.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT OF BONUSES

§ 1. Authority; Purpose

This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to § 15.2-1508 of the Code of Virginia for the purpose of authorizing the County to award monetary or other bonuses to eligible employees when, in the judgment of the Board, such awards further the County's operational or personnel objectives.

§ 2. Definitions

- **Bonus** means a one-time, lump-sum payment of money or, where permitted by law, the transfer of personal property or intangible items of value, paid in addition to an employee's regular compensation.
- **Eligible employee** means any full-time or part-time County officer or any active employee whose position is wholly or partially funded by the County, excluding employees declared ineligible by the Board or Department Heads.
- **Active employee** means any employee who is receiving regular and periodic compensation from the County, but not including seasonal or emergency employees

§ 3. General Authorization

A. The Board of Supervisors hereby authorizes the payment of bonuses to eligible employees in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in this Ordinance.

B. No bonus may be paid unless (i) approved by the Board and (ii) sufficient funds have been appropriated for that purpose

§ 4. Funding; Budgetary Limitations

All bonuses shall be paid only from lawfully available funds appropriated by the Board. Approval of a bonus does not create an obligation to appropriate funds in any subsequent fiscal year.

§ 5. No Contractual Right; Employment Status

Bonuses granted under this Ordinance are discretionary, do not constitute a promise of future payment, and shall not be construed to create a contract of employment or a property interest in continued County employment.

§ 6. Severability

If any provision of this Ordinance is declared invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions, which shall continue in full force and effect.

§ 9. Effective Date

This Ordinance shall be effective upon adoption.

Chambers: You heard the County Administrator. Does any Board member have any questions about this Employee Bonus Ordinance?

Davis: I move that we set a public hearing for June to adopt this ordinance.

Allen: Second.

Chambers: There's been a motion and second we set a public hearing for the Employee Bonus Ordinance for June 9th. Any questions? All in favor? Seven yes.

Supervisor Davis moved, Vice Chairman Allen seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to set a public hearing for the Employee Bonus Ordinance for June 9, 2025 at 6:00 pm.

Farm Use Vehicle Tax Ordinance: And then next item I have is Farm Use Vehicles Ordinance. Following your direction of last month, we got with the County Attorney and we have prepared a sample ordinance in your packet. I'm also asking you tonight to set that public hearing for June, so we can vote on that and have that farm use them from personal property tax as a part of our ordinances. So if you want to do that tonight, we can set the public hearing from June and then take action at that time.

ORDENANCE
Exempting Certain Farm-Use Motor Vehicles
from Local Personal Property Tax

§ 1. Authority

This ordinance is adopted pursuant to Code of Virginia § 58.1-3505 (B), which authorizes any county, city, or town to exempt in whole or in part from local personal-property taxation the classes of farm property listed in § 58.1-3505 (A).

§ 2. Purpose

The purpose of this ordinance is to promote and support bona fide agricultural operations within Buckingham County by exempting qualifying farm-use motor vehicles from the County personal-property tax.

§ 3. Definitions

For purposes of this ordinance:

1. **Qualifying Farm-Use Vehicle** means any motor vehicle that meets one of the following criteria:
 - a. Is used primarily for agricultural purposes and is exempt from DMV registration under § 46.2-665, § 46.2-666, or § 46.2-670 of the Code of Virginia, or
 - b. Is a pickup truck, panel truck, or sport-utility vehicle for which the owner is required to obtain a permanent farm-use placard under § 46.2-684.2 of the Code of Virginia.
2. **Commissioner** means the Commissioner of the Revenue for Buckingham County, Virginia.

§ 4. Exemption Established

A. Tax Rate. Effective with the 2025 tax year and for each tax year thereafter, all Qualifying Farm-Use Vehicles shall be fully exempt from County personal-property taxation.

B. Separate Classification. Qualifying Farm-Use Vehicles are hereby declared to constitute a separate class of tangible personal property for local taxation, as permitted by § 58.1-3505 (B).

§ 5. Administration

A. Affidavit or Application. The Commissioner may require the owner of any vehicle claiming the exemption to file an affidavit or application, on a form prescribed by the Commissioner, certifying that the vehicle meets the definition of a Qualifying Farm-Use Vehicle.

B. Documentation. The Commissioner may require submission of documentation sufficient to establish eligibility, including but not limited to a copy of the permanent farm-use placard or evidence that the vehicle is exempt from DMV registration under §§ 46.2-665, -666, or -670.

C. Misrepresentation. Any person who knowingly files a false statement to obtain the exemption provided by this ordinance shall be subject to the penalties provided in Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and any other applicable law.

§ 6. Severability

If any section, subsection, clause, or provision of this ordinance is found to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining portions, which shall continue in full force and effect.

§ 7. Conflicting Ordinances Repealed

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

§ 8. Effective Date

This ordinance shall become effective immediately on adoption and be applicable to the January 1, 2025 and shall apply to all tax years beginning on or after that date.

Davis: So moved.

Garrett: I'll second it.

Chambers: Alright. There's been a motion and second that we put this Farm Use Vehicle Ordinance on the June docket for public hearing. Are there any questions on the motion? All in favor? Seven yes.

Supervisor Davis moved, Supervisor Garrett seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to schedule a public hearing for June 9, 2025 at 6:00 pm for the Farm Use Vehicle Tax Exemption Ordinance.

Personnel Committee Report: Then the last item I gave you is a Personnel Committee report under separate cover. And if you all are fine with those items recommended by the Personnel Committee, no action needs to be taken. If you do, I suggest we go into closed session under personnel also.

On those same lines, just a housekeeping matter, the County Attorney matters is under separate cover as well. So if you guys are all fine with that, then that's going to move forward as well. Unless you have any disagreements.

Chambers: Any Board member have a disagreement with the personnel report? Alright, thank you.

Carter: That completes my report. Mr. Chairman.

Re: Other Board Matters

Chambers: Alright. Other Board matters. I think Supervisor Garrett had one and Mr. Gilliam.

Garrett: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to have the Board to adopt a resolution, hopefully next month, that we can notify the necessary people, a resolution honoring Nora Atkinson. She was a Deputy Registrar for right many years over here, under Mrs. Hall and also under Mrs. Thomas. She served right many years there and I'd like to have a resolution made for her.

Chambers: That's fine. Is that your motion, Mr. Garrett?

Garrett: Yes, I would make that a motion.

Bryant: Second.

Chambers: Motioned by Supervisor Garrett, second by Supervisor Bryant that we'll pass a resolution for this individual next month. All in favor? Seven yes.

Supervisor Garrett moved, Supervisor Bryant seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to present a Resolution of Memoriam to the family of Nora Atkinson at the June meeting.

Chambers: All right. Mr. Gilliam.

Gilliam: In response to one of the public comments. Mr. Sprouse, his comments. I'm not a member of the fire department, nor am I certified in the solar department, but I do understand his comments, and I am aware of social media seems to be concerned with this, and all I want to do is make sure that the safety of the citizens in the county is 100% effective. And one is a question of Mr. Carter. And second is, if I had a recommendation, what I like to do. Number 1, in the contract with the solar power people that we deal with, are they typically to conduct any safety or anything, Mr. Carter with the fire department or with the inside the fence. Are there any stipulations on them?

Carter: Nicci, is that one of the conditions, I don't think it is, is it?

Edmondston: So in the conditions they address Number 19 is training of emergency services, and 20 would be access roads and signage which address if the fence is there and locked, that the keys are given prior to once construction is complete, so that the fire and EMS, law enforcement has access to them.

Gilliam: I don't even think this needs to be a motion. I think it could just be discussed between us on the board, if we could just pass this on. I know Mr. Carter, Mr. Davis, meets with the chiefs of the fire

department on a regular basis. If we could just push this as an issue with the fire department and set with the chiefs and see what concern they have, because by no means do I want to speak for the fire department. These guys are here volunteering their time and whatnot, and they know what they're doing. If we could just pass this on to the chiefs and bring it up as a subject, and then let them come back and make a recommendation to us after we've talked to them. I think that would be appropriate. I don't know how my other board members would feel.

Garrett: I'd like to also add to it, the EMS, if it's any EMS special things that they think they come up with, if they can find any history of anything that has happened with some of these that might would require some specialized training, if you know and recommend it to both of those agencies and let them see, you know, what they find out that they may need.

Gilliam: If they come back to us and make a report that we can move forward with. Could you do that, Mr. Carter?

Carter: What we normally do at those community meetings, the quarterly meetings, we can have the people from the solar farm come in and talk to them while they're there. Then they can have a day they go out and actually do training measures on site.

Gilliam: I've actually spoken to one of the chiefs, and he said that he was anxious to hear from his solar power people and maybe form a meeting with them at one of y'all meetings that you have, and sit down and see and talk about it, and then come back and make a recommendation to the council. Could we do that?

Carter: Yes, sir, I can set that up.

Davis: Can we add in something else? And Jason, if you could stand up for a second, I got a question for you, because I know you dealt with it here. We have these electric cars now. Our fire departments have nothing to deal with them. The state was coming out with some stuff, won't it Jason, last year, that they were going to mandate that these fire departments buy this nozzle to put on their trucks. It's \$100,000 for this to fight these electric car fires. That's something else to go with this solar lines and stuff. You got batteries and stuff. So is this, we have nothing to deal with this. I've been on fire department for 30 years. Jason's been there forever. If electric car catches on fire in Buckingham, we're gonna watch it burn, because it ain't nothing we can do for it. Water is the total wrong thing to put on it.

Palmore: So the special nozzle is to spray whatever you gotta spray on the lithium batteries to contain them?

Jason Wharam: It takes about 30,000 gallons to put that fire out.

Davis: Or cut the air off to it.

Palmore: Lithium is a lot like magnesium. It doesn't like to, you know, what it wants to burn until it's done.

Davis: Something else that we need to look at too, because they're getting more prevalent people on buying them, and they're going to be on the road here and then...

Wharam: (summarize, didn't pick up on recorder) It can catch back on fire...

Davis: It can catch back up 30 days after it's been burnt.

Carter: So what I can do for that, Mr. Chairman, I can talk to our senator that was here tonight. He said, you know, these unfunded mandates, talking about any funding for something like that.

Davis: I think with four departments of volunteers; we don't have a \$400,000 laying around to buy this equipment. I know Arvonja doesn't, and I know Jason will say Dillwyn doesn't. I'm sure the other two fire problems don't either. If the state's going to mandate stuff, they need to pay for it then. I have something else too.

Our Buckingham FFA just won a big event and I would like to recognize them, but I'd like to wait and do it in August when the kids come back but before we have our next meeting the kids will be out of school and vacations and everything. When we have our August meeting, they'll be back in school. I would like to recognize them at August meeting.

I'll make that in a motion.

Garrett: I'll second that.

Palmore: Are any of those seniors that are going to be graduating and going off to college?

Carter: I think these are young kids.

Davis: Most of them are young ones.

Palmore: Okay, I just questioned it.

Chambers: It's been motioned and seconded that we recognize the kids in the August meeting. Any questions? All in favor? Seven yes.

Supervisor Davis moved, Supervisor Garrett seconded and was unanimously carried by the Board to recognize the FFA kids at the August meeting for their achievements.

Re: Adjournment

Chambers: Anything else need to be brought before the Board for we adjourn. Meeting adjourned.

There being no further business to discuss, Chairman Chambers declared the May 12, 2025 meeting of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors adjourned.

ATTEST:

Karl R. Carter
County Administrator

Joe N. Chambers, Jr.
Chairman

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY
FY 2025/2026
FIRST QUARTER APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund	\$	3,217,532
Water Fund	\$	382,684
Sewer Fund	\$	129,422
VPA Fund	\$	629,455
CSA Fund	\$	601,722
**Courthouse Debt Service	\$	503,141
**Debt Service - Middle School	\$	349,188
**Debt Service - Elementary School	\$	2,237,563

School:

Instruction	\$	5,564,019
Adm/Attn/Health	\$	482,490
Transportation	\$	810,222
Operations	\$	798,905
**Lease Payment	\$	158,373
Cafeteria	\$	456,714
Technology	\$	268,532
 Total School	 \$	 8,539,255

**Actual Budget Numbers



Karl R. Carter
County Administrator

E. M. Wright, Jr.
County Attorney

Buckingham County Board of Supervisors

Office of the County Administrator
13380 W. James Anderson Highway
Post Office Box 252
Buckingham, Virginia 23921-0252
Telephone 434-969-4242
Fax 434-969-1638
www.buckinghamcountyva.org

RESOLUTION IN MEMORIAM EXPRESSING THE CONSENSUS OF THE

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS REGARDING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF NORA SEWARD ATKINSON (APRIL 7, 1935-MAY 5, 2025)

Joe N. Chambers, Jr.
District 6 Supervisor
Chairman

Danny R. Allen
District 7 Supervisor
Vice-Chairman

Denals H. Davis, Jr.
District 1 Supervisor

L. Cameron Gillingham
District 2 Supervisor

Michael E. Palmore
District 3 Supervisor

Paul W. Garrett
District 4 Supervisor

Harry W. Bryant, Jr.
District 5 Supervisor

WHEREAS, Nora Seward Atkinson, daughter of the late Arthur Love and Gertie Edmonds Seward, was born April 7, 1935, in Brunswick, Virginia;

WHEREAS, Nora Seward Atkinson was preceded in death by her daughter, Sallie A. Mowbray; two sisters, Alma Brewer and Ann Acree and brother, William "Buddy" Seward.

WHEREAS, Nora Seward Atkinson retired as Assistant Voter Registrar for Buckingham County where she had served for many years under several Registrars. She also had been employed by Buckingham Correctional Center part time.

WHEREAS, Nora Seward Atkinson was a faithful member and pianist for Glory Baptist Church in Appomattox;

WHEREAS, Nora Seward Atkinson was a founding member of the Toga Fire Department Auxiliary that was organized October 20, 1987 where she served raising funds for the department for over 37 years;

WHEREAS, Nora Seward Atkinson peacefully entered eternity on May 5, 2025, she leaves to cherish her memories: two sons, Elliott Atkinson and Allen Atkinson (Letha); a granddaughter, Maggie Campbell and son-in-law, Freddie Mowbray.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors do hereby recognize and express our deepest appreciation to Nora Seward Atkinson for her years of dedication and service to the Buckingham County community. We express our deepest condolences to her family and friends.

ATTEST:

Joe N. Chambers, Jr.
Chairman

Jennifer Lann

From: info valoggers.org <info@valoggers.org>
Sent: Monday, June 2, 2025 10:44 AM
To: Karl Carter; Jennifer Lann
Subject: Presentation Request BOS June 9, 2025
Attachments: Law Forest Harvesting Tax legp604 Approved.pdf

Mrs. Lann & Mr. Carter,

I would like to make a presentation on behalf of Buckingham County loggers on Jun 9, 2025. We will request an exemption from the personal property and tools & machinery taxes on forest harvesting equipment per the Code of VA Section 58.1-3505-3506.

The applicable section from the Code of VA is attached for reference.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

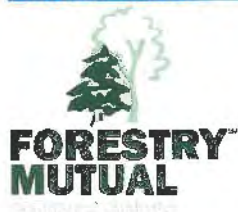
Ron Jenkins

Ron Jenkins
Executive Director
Virginia Loggers Association
cell: 804 - 677 - 4290
email: info@valoggers.org

Join us at VLA's 2025 meeting August 7 -10, 2025 at The Inn at Virginia Tech!

We work in an industry responsibly using renewable natural forest resources while helping people and the environment!

The Virginia Loggers Association proudly endorses Forestry Mutual Insurance as the preferred provider of Virginia worker's compensation insurance. Call today for a quote toll free 800 - 849 - 7788.



VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

An Act to amend and reenact §§ 58.1-3505 and 58.1-3506 of the Code of Virginia, relating to personal property tax; forest harvesting machinery and equipment.

[H 1021]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 58.1-3505 and 58.1-3506 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 58.1-3505. Classification of farm animals, certain grains, agricultural products, farm machinery, farm implements and equipment; governing body may exempt.

A. Farm animals, grains and other feeds used for the nurture of farm animals, agricultural products as defined in § 3.2-6400, farm machinery and farm implements are hereby defined as separate items of taxation and classified as follows:

1. Horses, mules and other kindred animals.

2. Cattle.

3. Sheep and goats.

4. Hogs.

5. Poultry.

6. Grains and other feeds used for the nurture of farm animals.

7. Grain; tobacco; wine produced by farm wineries as defined in § 4.1-100 and other agricultural products in the hands of a producer.

8. Farm machinery other than the farm machinery described in subdivision 10, and farm implements, which shall include (i) equipment and machinery used by farm wineries as defined in § 4.1-100 in the production of wine; (ii) equipment and machinery used by a nursery as defined in § 3.2-3800 for the production of horticultural products; and (iii) any farm tractor as defined in § 46.2-100, regardless of whether such farm tractor is used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

9. Equipment used by farmers or farm cooperatives qualifying under § 521 of the Internal Revenue Code to manufacture industrial ethanol, provided that the materials from which the ethanol is derived consist primarily of farm products.

10. Farm machinery designed solely for the planting, production or harvesting of a single product or commodity.

11. Privately owned trailers as defined in § 46.2-100 that are primarily used by farmers in their farming operations for the transportation of farm animals or other farm products as enumerated in subdivisions A 1 through A 7 of this section.

12. Motor vehicles that are used primarily for agricultural purposes, for which the owner is not required to obtain a registration certificate, license plate, and decal or pay a registration fee pursuant to § 46.2-665, 46.2-666, or 46.2-670.

13. Trucks or tractor trucks as defined in § 46.2-100, that are primarily used by farmers in their farming operations for the transportation of farm animals or other farm products as enumerated in subdivisions 1 through 7 or for the transport of farm-related machinery.

14. Farm machinery and farm implements, other than the farm machinery and farm implements described in subdivisions 8 and 10, which shall include equipment and machinery used for forest harvesting and silvicultural activities.

B. The governing body of any county, city or town may, by ordinance duly adopted, exempt in whole or in part from taxation, or provide a different rate of tax upon, all or any of the above classes of farm animals, grains and feeds used for the nurture of farm animals, farm vehicles, and farm machinery, implements or equipment set forth in subsection A.

C. Grain; tobacco; wine produced by farm wineries as defined in § 4.1-100; and other agricultural products, as defined in § 3.2-6400, shall be exempt from taxation under this chapter while in the hands of a producer.

§ 58.1-3506. Other classifications of tangible personal property for taxation.

A. The items of property set forth below are each declared to be a separate class of property and shall constitute a classification for local taxation separate from other classifications of tangible personal property provided in this chapter:

1. a. Boats or watercraft weighing five tons or more, not used solely for business purposes;

b. Boats or watercraft weighing less than five tons, not used solely for business purposes;

2. Aircraft having a maximum passenger seating capacity of no more than 50 that are owned and

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operated by scheduled air carriers operating under certificates of public convenience and necessity issued by the State Corporation Commission or the Civil Aeronautics Board;

3. Aircraft having a registered empty gross weight equal to or greater than 20,000 pounds that are not owned or operated by scheduled air carriers recognized under federal law, but not including any aircraft described in subdivision 4;

4. Aircraft that are (i) considered Warbirds, manufactured and intended for military use, excluding those manufactured after 1954, and (ii) used only for (a) exhibit or display to the general public and otherwise used for educational purposes (including such flights as are necessary for testing, maintaining, or preparing such aircraft for safe operation), or (b) airshow and flight demonstrations (including such flights necessary for testing, maintaining, or preparing such aircraft for safe operation), shall constitute a new class of property. Such class of property shall not include any aircraft used for commercial purposes, including transportation and other services for a fee;

5. All other aircraft not included in subdivisions A subdivision 2, A 3, or A 4 and flight simulators;

6. Antique motor vehicles as defined in § 46.2-100 which may be used for general transportation purposes as provided in subsection C of § 46.2-730;

7. Tangible personal property used in a research and development business;

8. Heavy construction machinery not used for business purposes, including land movers, bulldozers, front-end loaders, graders, packers, power shovels, cranes, pile drivers, forest harvesting and silvicultural activity equipment *except as exempted under § 58.1-3505*, and ditch and other types of diggers;

9. Generating equipment purchased after December 31, 1974, for the purpose of changing the energy source of a manufacturing plant from oil or natural gas to coal, wood, wood bark, wood residue, or any other alternative energy source for use in manufacturing and any cogeneration equipment purchased to achieve more efficient use of any energy source. Such generating equipment and cogeneration equipment shall include, without limitation, such equipment purchased by firms engaged in the business of generating electricity or steam, or both;

10. Vehicles without motive power, used or designed to be used as manufactured homes as defined in § 36-85.3;

11. Computer hardware used by businesses primarily engaged in providing data processing services to other nonrelated or nonaffiliated businesses;

12. Privately owned pleasure boats and watercraft, 18 feet and over, used for recreational purposes only;

13. Privately owned vans with a seating capacity of not less than seven nor more than 15 persons, including the driver, used exclusively pursuant to a ridesharing arrangement as defined in § 46.2-1400;

14. Motor vehicles specially equipped to provide transportation for physically handicapped individuals;

15. Motor vehicles (i) owned by members of a volunteer emergency medical services agency or a member of a volunteer fire department or (ii) leased by volunteer emergency medical services personnel or a member of a volunteer fire department if the volunteer is obligated by the terms of the lease to pay tangible personal property tax on the motor vehicle. One motor vehicle that is owned by each volunteer member who meets the definition of "emergency medical services personnel" in § 32.1-111.1 or volunteer fire department member, or leased by each volunteer member who meets the definition of "emergency medical services personnel" in § 32.1-111.1 or volunteer fire department member if the volunteer is obligated by the terms of the lease to pay tangible personal property tax on the motor vehicle, may be specially classified under this section, provided the volunteer regularly responds to emergency calls. The volunteer shall furnish the commissioner of revenue, or other assessing officer, with a certification by the chief of the volunteer emergency medical services agency or volunteer fire department, that the volunteer is an individual who meets the definition of "emergency medical services personnel" in § 32.1-111.1 or a member of the volunteer fire department who regularly responds to calls or regularly performs other duties for the emergency medical services agency or fire department, and the motor vehicle owned or leased by the volunteer is identified. The certification shall be submitted by January 31 of each year to the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer; however, the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer shall be authorized, in his discretion, and for good cause shown and without fault on the part of the volunteer, to accept a certification after the January 31 deadline. In any county that prorate the assessment of tangible personal property pursuant to § 58.1-3516, a replacement vehicle may be certified and classified pursuant to this subsection when the vehicle certified as of the immediately prior January date is transferred during the tax year;

16. Motor vehicles (i) owned by auxiliary members of a volunteer emergency medical services agency or volunteer fire department or (ii) leased by auxiliary members of a volunteer emergency medical services agency or volunteer fire department if the auxiliary member is obligated by the terms of the lease to pay tangible personal property tax on the motor vehicle. One motor vehicle that is regularly used by each auxiliary volunteer fire department or emergency medical services agency

member may be specially classified under this section. The auxiliary member shall furnish the commissioner of revenue, or other assessing officer, with a certification by the chief of the volunteer emergency medical services agency or volunteer fire department, that the volunteer is an auxiliary member of the volunteer emergency medical services agency or fire department who regularly performs duties for the emergency medical services agency or fire department, and the motor vehicle is identified as regularly used for such purpose; however, if a volunteer meets the definition of "emergency medical services personnel" in § 32.1-111.1 or volunteer fire department member and an auxiliary member are members of the same household, that household shall be allowed no more than two special classifications under this subdivision or subdivision 15. The certification shall be submitted by January 31 of each year to the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer; however, the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer shall be authorized, in his discretion, and for good cause shown and without fault on the part of the auxiliary member, to accept a certification after the January 31 deadline;

17. Motor vehicles owned by a nonprofit organization and used to deliver meals to homebound persons or provide transportation to senior or handicapped citizens in the community to carry out the purposes of the nonprofit organization;

18. Privately owned camping trailers as defined in § 46.2-100, and privately owned travel trailers as defined in § 46.2-1500, which are used for recreational purposes only, and privately owned trailers as defined in § 46.2-100, which are designed and used for the transportation of horses except those trailers described in subdivision A 11 of § 58.1-3505;

19. One motor vehicle owned and regularly used by a veteran who has either lost, or lost the use of, one or both legs, or an arm or a hand, or who is blind or who is permanently and totally disabled as certified by the Department of Veterans Services. In order to qualify, the veteran shall provide a written statement to the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer from the Department of Veterans Services that the veteran has been so designated or classified by the Department of Veterans Services as to meet the requirements of this section, and that his disability is service-connected. For purposes of this section, a person is blind if he meets the provisions of § 46.2-100;

20. Motor vehicles (i) owned by persons who have been appointed to serve as auxiliary police officers pursuant to Article 3 (§ 15.2-1731 et seq.) of Chapter 17 of Title 15.2 or (ii) leased by persons who have been so appointed to serve as auxiliary police officers if the person is obligated by the terms of the lease to pay tangible personal property tax on the motor vehicle. One motor vehicle that is regularly used by each auxiliary police officer to respond to auxiliary police duties may be specially classified under this section. In order to qualify for such classification, any auxiliary police officer who applies for such classification shall identify the vehicle for which this classification is sought, and shall furnish the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer with a certification from the governing body that has appointed such auxiliary police officer or from the official who has appointed such auxiliary officers. That certification shall state that the applicant is an auxiliary police officer who regularly uses a motor vehicle to respond to auxiliary police duties, and it shall state that the vehicle for which the classification is sought is the vehicle that is regularly used for that purpose. The certification shall be submitted by January 31 of each year to the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer; however, the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer shall be authorized, in his discretion, and for good cause shown and without fault on the part of the member, to accept a certification after the January 31 deadline;

21. Until the first to occur of June 30, 2019, or the date that a special improvements tax is no longer levied under § 15.2-4607 on property within a Multicounty Transportation Improvement District created pursuant to Chapter 46 (§ 15.2-4600 et seq.) of Title 15.2, tangible personal property that is used in manufacturing, testing, or operating satellites within a Multicounty Transportation Improvement District, provided that such business personal property is put into service within the District on or after July 1, 1999;

22. Motor vehicles which use clean special fuels as defined in § 46.2-749.3, which shall not include any vehicle described in subdivision 38 or 40;

23. Wild or exotic animals kept for public exhibition in an indoor or outdoor facility that is properly licensed by the federal government, the Commonwealth, or both, and that is properly zoned for such use. "Wild animals" means any animals that are found in the wild, or in a wild state, within the boundaries of the United States, its territories or possessions. "Exotic animals" means any animals that are found in the wild, or in a wild state, and are native to a foreign country;

24. Furniture, office, and maintenance equipment, exclusive of motor vehicles, that are owned and used by an organization whose real property is assessed in accordance with § 58.1-3284.1 and that is used by that organization for the purpose of maintaining or using the open or common space within a residential development;

25. Motor vehicles, trailers, and semitrailers with a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or more used to transport property for hire by a motor carrier engaged in interstate commerce;

26. All tangible personal property employed in a trade or business other than that described in subdivisions A 1 through A 20, except for subdivision A 18, of § 58.1-3503;

27. Programmable computer equipment and peripherals employed in a trade or business;

28. Privately owned pleasure boats and watercraft, motorized and under 18 feet, used for recreational purposes only;

29. Privately owned pleasure boats and watercraft, nonmotorized and under 18 feet, used for recreational purposes only;

30. Privately owned motor homes as defined in § 46.2-100 that are used for recreational purposes only;

31. Tangible personal property used in the provision of Internet services. For purposes of this subdivision, "Internet service" means a service, including an Internet Web-hosting service, that enables users to access content, information, electronic mail, and the Internet as part of a package of services sold to customers;

32. Motor vehicles (i) owned by persons who serve as auxiliary, reserve, volunteer, or special deputy sheriffs or (ii) leased by persons who serve as auxiliary, reserve, volunteer, or special deputy sheriffs if the person is obligated by the terms of the lease to pay tangible personal property tax on the motor vehicle. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "auxiliary deputy sheriff" means auxiliary, reserve, volunteer, or special deputy sheriff. One motor vehicle that is regularly used by each auxiliary deputy sheriff to respond to auxiliary deputy sheriff duties may be specially classified under this section. In order to qualify for such classification, any auxiliary deputy sheriff who applies for such classification shall identify the vehicle for which this classification is sought, and shall furnish the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer with a certification from the governing body that has appointed such auxiliary deputy sheriff or from the official who has appointed such auxiliary deputy sheriff. That certification shall state that the applicant is an auxiliary deputy sheriff who regularly uses a motor vehicle to respond to such auxiliary duties, and it shall state that the vehicle for which the classification is sought is the vehicle that is regularly used for that purpose. The certification shall be submitted by January 31 of each year to the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer; however, the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer shall be authorized, in his discretion, and for good cause shown and without fault on the part of the member, to accept a certification after the January 31 deadline;

33. Forest harvesting and silvicultural activity equipment, *except as exempted under § 58.1-3505*;

34. Equipment used primarily for research, development, production, or provision of biotechnology for the purpose of developing or providing products or processes for specific commercial or public purposes, including medical, pharmaceutical, nutritional, and other health-related purposes; agricultural purposes; or environmental purposes but not for human cloning purposes as defined in § 32.1-162.21 or for products or purposes related to human embryo stem cells. For purposes of this section, biotechnology equipment means equipment directly used in activities associated with the science of living things;

35. Boats or watercraft weighing less than five tons, used for business purposes only;

36. Boats or watercraft weighing five tons or more, used for business purposes only;

37. Tangible personal property which is owned and operated by a service provider who is not a CMRS provider and is not licensed by the FCC used to provide, for a fee, wireless broadband Internet service. For purposes of this subdivision, "wireless broadband Internet service" means a service that enables customers to access, through a wireless connection at an upload or download bit rate of more than one megabyte per second, Internet service, as defined in § 58.1-602, as part of a package of services sold to customers;

38. Low-speed vehicles as defined in § 46.2-100;

39. Motor vehicles with a seating capacity of not less than 30 persons, including the driver;

40. Motor vehicles powered solely by electricity;

41. Tangible personal property designed and used primarily for the purpose of manufacturing a product from renewable energy as defined in § 56-576;

42. Motor vehicles leased by a county, city, town, or constitutional officer if the locality or constitutional officer is obligated by the terms of the lease to pay tangible personal property tax on the motor vehicle;

43. Computer equipment and peripherals used in a data center. For purposes of this subdivision, "data center" means a facility whose primary services are the storage, management, and processing of digital data and is used to house (i) computer and network systems, including associated components such as servers, network equipment and appliances, telecommunications, and data storage systems; (ii) systems for monitoring and managing infrastructure performance; (iii) equipment used for the transformation, transmission, distribution, or management of at least one megawatt of capacity of electrical power and cooling, including substations, uninterruptible power supply systems, all electrical

plant equipment, and associated air handlers; (iv) Internet-related equipment and services; (v) data communications connections; (vi) environmental controls; (vii) fire protection systems; and (viii) security systems and services;

44. Motor vehicles (i) owned by persons who serve as uniformed members of the Virginia Defense Force pursuant to Article 4.2 (§ 44-54.4 et seq.) of Chapter 1 of Title 44 or (ii) leased by persons who serve as uniformed members of the Virginia Defense Force pursuant to Article 4.2 (§ 44-54.4 et seq.) of Chapter 1 of Title 44 if the person is obligated by the terms of the lease to pay tangible personal property tax on the motor vehicle. One motor vehicle that is regularly used by a uniformed member of the Virginia Defense Force to respond to his official duties may be specially classified under this section. In order to qualify for such classification, any person who applies for such classification shall identify the vehicle for which the classification is sought and shall furnish to the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing officer a certification from the Adjutant General of the Department of Military Affairs under § 44-11. That certification shall state that (a) the applicant is a uniformed member of the Virginia Defense Force who regularly uses a motor vehicle to respond to his official duties, and (b) the vehicle for which the classification is sought is the vehicle that is regularly used for that purpose. The certification shall be submitted by January 31 of each year to the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing officer; however, the commissioner of revenue or other assessing officer shall be authorized, in his discretion, and for good cause shown and without fault on the part of the member, to accept a certification after the January 31 deadline;

45. If a locality has adopted an ordinance pursuant to subsection D of § 58.1-3703, tangible personal property of a business that qualifies under such ordinance for the first two tax years in which the business is subject to tax upon its personal property pursuant to this chapter. If a locality has not adopted such ordinance, this classification shall apply to the tangible personal property for such first two tax years of a business that otherwise meets the requirements of subsection D of § 58.1-3703;

46. Miscellaneous and incidental tangible personal property employed in a trade or business that is not classified as machinery and tools pursuant to Article 2 (§ 58.1-3507 et seq.), merchants' capital pursuant to Article 3 (§ 58.1-3509 et seq.), or short-term rental property pursuant to Article 3.1 (§ 58.1-3510.4 et seq.), and has an original cost of less than \$500. A county, city, or town shall allow a taxpayer to provide an aggregate estimate of the total cost of all such property owned by the taxpayer that qualifies under this subdivision, in lieu of a specific, itemized list; and

47. Commercial fishing vessels and property permanently attached to such vessels.

B. The governing body of any county, city or town may levy a tax on the property enumerated in subsection A at different rates from the tax levied on other tangible personal property. The rates of tax and the rates of assessment shall (i) for purposes of subdivisions A 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11 through 20, 22 through 24, and 26 through 47, not exceed that applicable to the general class of tangible personal property, (ii) for purposes of subdivisions A 7, 9, 21, and 25, not exceed that applicable to machinery and tools, and (iii) for purposes of subdivision A 10, equal that applicable to real property. If an item of personal property is included in multiple classifications under subsection A, then the rate of tax shall be the lowest rate assigned to such classifications.

C. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, for any qualifying vehicle, as such term is defined in § 58.1-3523, (i) included in any separate class of property in subsection A and (ii) assessed for tangible personal property taxes by a county, city, or town receiving a payment from the Commonwealth under Chapter 35.1 (§ 58.1-3523 et seq.) for providing tangible personal property tax relief, the county, city, or town may levy the tangible personal property tax on such qualifying vehicle at a rate not to exceed the rates of tax and rates of assessment required under such chapter.

Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
Notice of Public Hearing
Monday, June 9, 2025
Buckingham County Administration Building
13380 W. James Anderson Highway
Buckingham, Virginia
6:00 p.m.

The Buckingham County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing on Monday, June 9, 2025 to hear public input regarding the following:

1. **Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan 2025-2030 update**
2. **Employee Bonus Ordinance**
3. **Farm Vehicle Tax Exemption Ordinance**

The meeting will begin at 6:00 p.m. in the Peter Francisco Auditorium of the Buckingham County Administration Complex at 13380 W. James Anderson Hwy, Buckingham, Virginia 23921. **You must attend the meeting to comment and sign up to speak prior to the meeting. Sign up time is between 5:30 p.m. and 5:55 p.m.**

A copy of the material for the above referenced hearings are available for review in the Office of the Buckingham County Administrator; 13380 West James Anderson Highway, P.O. Box 252, Buckingham, Virginia, 23921, on regular business days of Monday through Friday from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

By Order of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
Karl Carter, County Administrator

Buckingham County Board of Supervisors

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By Order of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
Karl Carter, County Administrator



Karl R. Carter
County Administrator

E.M. Wright, Jr.
County Attorney

Buckingham County

Board of Supervisors

Office of the County Administrator

13380 W. James Anderson

Highway

Post Office Box 252

Buckingham, Virginia 23921 -0252

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Joe N. Chambers, Jr.
District 6 Supervisor
Chairman

Danny R. Allen
District 7 Supervisor
Vice-Chairman

Cameron Gilliam
District 2 Supervisor

Michael E. Palmore
District 3 Supervisor

Paul W. Garrett
District 4 Supervisor

Harry W. Bryant, Jr.
District 5 Supervisor

Dennis H. Davis, Jr.
District 1 Supervisor

Date: May 12, 2025
To: Buckingham County
Board of Supervisors
From: Nicci Edmondston, Zoning Administrator
Re: Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan 2025-2030

The Buckingham County Planning Commission, along with Commonwealth Regional Council, has been diligently working on the update to the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan 2025-2030 since Spring 2023. A public hearing was held April 28, 2025 for the Final Draft Comprehensive Plan. The Planning Commission recommends approval of this Plan with a vote of 6-1.

Would it be the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors to hold a public hearing for the Final Draft Comprehensive Plan? June 9, 2025 6pm?

Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan Update
Community Meeting Summary Report
Buckingham County Community Center
June 15, 2023
6:00 – 7:30pm

The Commonwealth Regional Council held a community meeting at the Buckingham County Community Center on June 15th, 2023. Twenty-six individuals signed in to the meeting. Prior to the meeting, CRC staff counted thirty-six attendees (including adults and children). CRC staff provided attendees with a ten-minute presentation about the Comprehensive plan and then split the attendees into two groups to complete the two exercises – a PARK exercise and a mapping exercise. Each group had a chance to complete each exercise. Below is a summary report of the two exercises.

Some input was received by individuals after the meeting. Those comments are included below and denoted with an asterisk (*).

Buckingham Vision – PARK Exercise

P – Preserve

What do you like about Buckingham and want to see preserved?

Example: Natural features, safe neighborhoods, small community atmosphere, farmland, etc.

- Air/Water (clean)
- Natural Resources (forests, etc.)
- Biodiversity
- Public School Facilities
- Road Access/Quality
- Rural Character
- Democracy/citizen participation
- Agriculture
- Night Sky/reduce light pollution
- Library
- activities/safe spaces for youth
- Public Parks
- Old trees
- Diversity of Vegetation
- Historic Buildings
- Tire Amnesty Day
- Ethnic Diversity
- Health and Safety *
- Preserve health and safety by requiring strict and careful permitting for re-mining and reclamation of existing abandoned toxic metallic mines*

A – Add

What do you think is missing in Buckingham, and should be added?

Example: More diversity in shopping choices and restaurants, comprehensive economic development strategy, high-speed telecommunications, tie-in to regional attractions, etc.

- Activities/safe space for youth
 - o Boys and Girls Clubs
- More/improved recycling
- Co-working spaces
 - o Resources for Entrepreneurs
- Decentralized/community energy
- More Parks
- Dog Park
- Affordable Housing in more feasible location
- Economic Development (jobs, workforce)
 - o Support from County, state, and Federal Government
 - o Tax incentives for farmers and businesses
 - o Water/sewer hookup
- Bandwidth
- Sustainable Agriculture/forestry
 - o Regenerative
- Transportation for underserved populations
- First Responder Capability
 - o Medical Resources
 - o Better Access
- Better Marketing/promotion
 - o Recreation, Historic, etc.
- More law enforcement
- Better shopping Choices
- Better, more, easier methods for public participation
 - o Voting for issues
 - o Marquis signage (multiple sites)
- Urgent Care facility
- Improved access (internet, online services)
- Encouragement of the arts
- Health and wellness education
- Apprenticeship programs
- Education in the trades
- Expand/revise building codes to allow tiny homes that meet codes (safety, livability)
- Audit of Court House Documents to assure people are not getting short changed on property
- Educate about diversity of logging
- Housing for active seniors
- Regulate timber harvesting
 - o Replanting to replace trees (require equal planting and native species)
- Better responsiveness from elected officials

- Stronger emergency response system (transportation – MOU with Schools and Bus drivers)
- Put Kids/environment first
- Expand shelter services (24-hour Accessibility)
- Expand James River State Park
- Tax program or incentives to conserve/preserve certain sections (natural environment)
- Bring used rail cars to develop new housing
- Rail Cars used as bridges
- Permits for Exploratory Drilling *

R – Remove

What do you want to see removed from Buckingham?

Example: Blight, vacant buildings, obstacles to independent business development, etc.

- Tires in yard, junk vehicles (hundreds of tires)
- Use of biosolids
- Waste in abandoned mines
- Possibility of future hazardous sites
- Exploratory drilling without permits
- Litter on roadways (increase fines/enforcement)
- Single use plastics
- Superfund sites
- Ability to be bullied by corporations
- Kudzu/invasive species
- Dilapidated trailers (need standards/process for removal)
- Voter Intimidation
- Slumlords

K – Keep out

What do you want to see kept out of Buckingham?

Examples: Crime, drugs, undesirable business uses, etc.

- Metallic mining
 - o Crime/Drugs
- Toxic Industries
 - o Crime/Drugs
- Limit Scale of Solar
- Crime, including hate crimes
- Drugs
- Sprawl
- New Open-Pit Mining
- Foreign Countries buying property in County for their own uses
- Commercial Agricultural Interests
 - o Ex. Smithfield Meats
- Toxic Trespass of Metallic Mining
- Any Mining Process that uses Cyanide.

Buckingham Mapping Exercise

1. Establish Target Growth Areas:

Target growth areas are areas of the county where new development should be most heavily concentrated. Establishing growth areas allows the county to better focus future infrastructure investments and can free up the county's forests and farmland from development pressure.

*Use **red marker** to designate areas on maps that should be centers for future growth and development.*

2. Establish target geographical areas for location of facilities

The list of items below represents some of our top responses from the community survey of facilities citizens would like to see in the county. We would like to know which facilities you would like to see in this region of the county.

*Use **stickers** and **blue marker** to designate areas on the map for location of facilities and label each feature with the letters below.*

B	business and job centers
C	community center, youth center, senior center, recreational facilities, etc.
G	grocery store
R	restaurants & retail
T	multipurpose trails for biking, walking, horseback, ATV , etc.
I	industry and manufacturing facilities
S	streetscape improvements, sidewalks, aesthetic improvements to buildings
P	preservation of natural features or farms
M	Medical Centers
O	other (please specify)

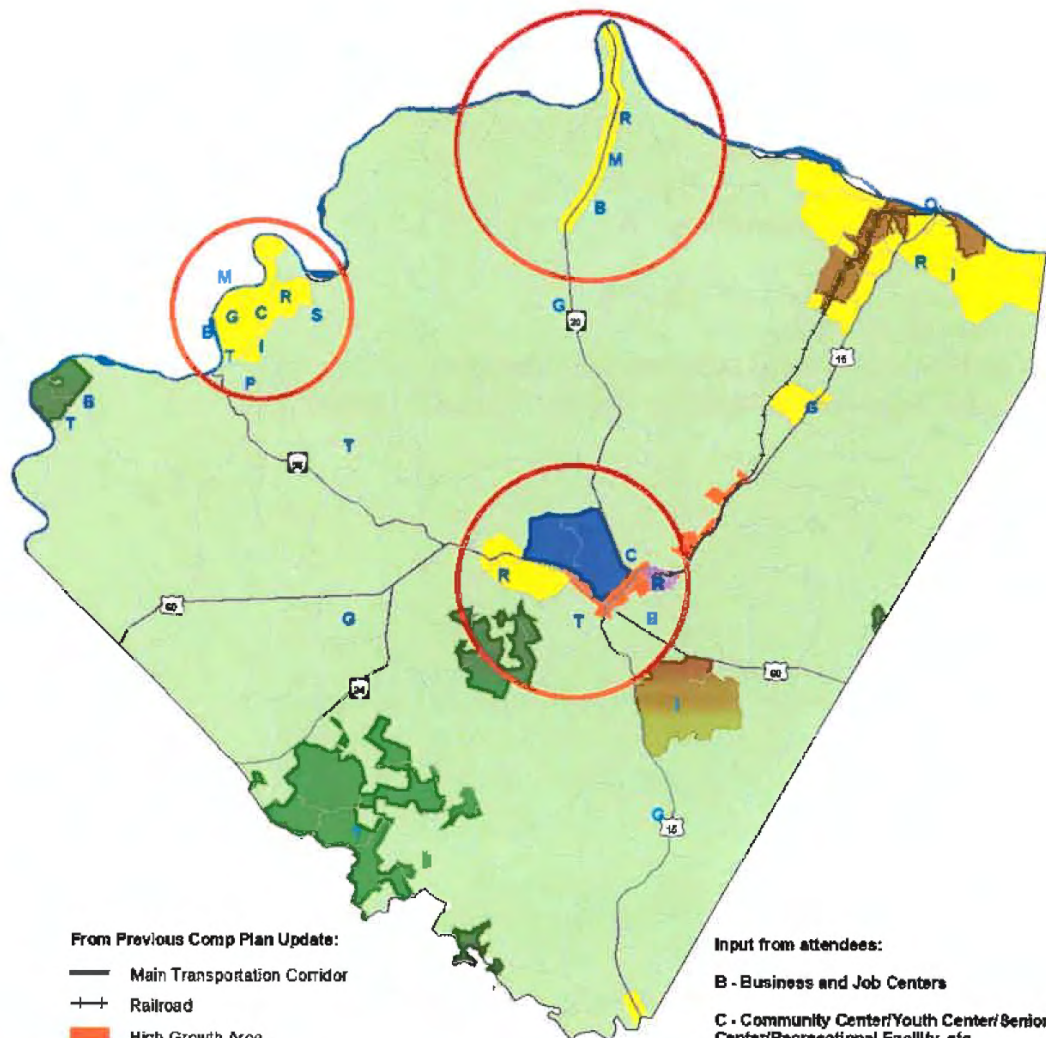
**** note: both groups selected to take out ATV in the trails category**

3. What activities or policies can the county adopt to encourage desired growth?

- Increase access to Broadband
- Closer Grocery stores (other than Dillwyn)
- Tax Incentives for land owners with Old Forest
- Allow Public Comment
- Meals Tax
- Educate residents on preservation opportunities
- Allow Tiny Homes (currently not permitted)
- Affordable homes

How can the county attract businesses to these areas?

- Attracting more residents
- Improve school systems
- Tax incentives
- Expand water system (Yogaville)
- Agritourism
- Tourism dedicated staff in County
- Flyers about County
- Website dedicated to economic development
- Local paper for County (other than the Farmville Herald)



From Previous Comp Plan Update:

- Main Transportation Corridor
- +— Railroad
- High Growth Area
- Village Center/Growth Corridor
- Industry/Minning
- Recreation, Parks and Wildlife
- Rural, Agricultural, and Forestry Areas
- Watershed Overlay District
- Town of Dillwyn (not subject to County Landuse Laws)



Input from attendees:

- B - Business and Job Centers
- C - Community Center/Youth Center/Senior Center/Recreational Facility, etc.
- G - Grocery Store
- I - Industry and Manufacturing/Minning
- M - Medical Facility
- O - Other (public boat landing)
- P - Preservation of Natural Features, Farms
- R - Restaurants and Retail
- S - Streetscape Improvements, Sidewalks, Aesthetic Improvements to Buildings
- T - Multi-Purpose Trails (excl. ATV)
- Future Growth Areas

Notes:

- Preservation: As much preservation of farmland, rivers and other natural features as possible (county-wide)
- Trails: County-wide, trails beside the roads for the Amish, trails around Dillwyn

Map created by CRC -- July 2023

**Buckingham County
Comprehensive Plan Update
Citizen Survey**

Summary Report



Prepared By:
Commonwealth Regional Council
200 Heartland Road
Keysville, Virginia 23948
(434)392-6104
www.virginiashheartland.org

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Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan Citizen Survey, conducted by the Commonwealth Regional Council in collaboration with the Buckingham County Planning Commission. The survey aimed to gather public input for updating the County's Comprehensive Plan. The methodology included both paper and online versions of the survey distributed at various locations within the County.

Demographics and Community Profile:

- A total of 496 citizens participated, representing residents, workers, property owners, and business owners from all parts of the County.
- The majority were 50 years or older, long-term residents, living in single-family homes they owned.
- Employment and retail spending patterns indicated most people work in the county, but the majority of retail spending occurs outside Buckingham County.

Current Perceptions of Buckingham County:

- Participants rated various public aspects of the county, with Fire Protection, Law Enforcement, and Rescue Services receiving the highest scores and Tourism, Affordable Housing Options, and Medical Facilities and Services being rated the worst.
- Three favorite aspects of living in Buckingham included maintaining a rural lifestyle, peace and quiet, and the small-town feel.
- Participants' major concerns for the County included lack of job opportunities, businesses, and inadequate access to medical care.
- Suggestions for road improvements and concerns about cell coverage were highlighted.

Future Outlook for Buckingham County:

- Health care, fire and rescue, law enforcement, and reliable broadband were identified as top priorities for improving the quality of life moving forward.
- Participants ranked issues for future growth and development, and keeping taxes affordable, providing public safety, cell phone service and improving employment opportunities topped the list.
- Recommendations for changes to the County included attracting additional industries and jobs, improving shopping and restaurant availability, and enhancing internet/cell service.

Preferences for Development and Growth:

- Participants expressed preferences for growth, prioritizing a mix of commercial, industrial, and residential development when compared to no growth in most areas of the county.
- Dillwyn – Sprouses Corner, Arvonion/New Canton, and Dillwyn – Alpha were the areas with the most suggestions for future growth and development in the County.
- Manufacturing, distribution centers, and food and beverage processing were suggested for industrial development.
- Desired commercial growth included restaurants, retail, health care, and grocery stores.
- Single-family homes, affordable housing, and housing for seniors were favored for residential development growth.

Specific Issues Facing the County:

- Citizen stances on solar development were divided, with a significant portion favoring solar only under certain conditions.
- Additional metallic mining had more opposition than support, but suggested conditions for approval were explored for those in favor.
- Views on re-mining abandoned mines were split, with environmental protections and adherence to regulations considered crucial aspects to consider.
- Bike/pedestrian paths were deemed unnecessary by the majority, though specific locations for their introduction were suggested.

Overall, the survey provides valuable insights into the demographic composition, current perceptions, future priorities, and specific issues facing Buckingham County. The comprehensive data gathered will be instrumental in shaping the County's Comprehensive Plan for sustainable and community-driven development.

Introduction

The Commonwealth Regional Council assisted the Buckingham County Planning Commission with the development of a citizen survey – paper and online version – to gather public input for use in updating the County's Comprehensive Plan. The survey was used in conjunction with the Community Meeting, held in June 2023, to gather citizen input for the Plan Update.

Methodology

The County placed the online version on its web site, and paper copies were distributed to select locations within the County:

- Buckingham County Administration Building
- Buckingham County Social Services Building
- Buckingham County Library
- Dillwyn Town Hall
- Farrish Hardware
- Moss Motor Company
- NAPA – Dillwyn
- Pino's
- Dr. Saxon's Office
- Truist Bank

The original deadline for submission was October 5, 2023. The Planning Commission selected to extend the deadline to October 30, 2023. A total of 496 surveys were completed -- 146 paper copies and 350 online surveys.

Results

The results from the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan Citizen Survey are split into five sections. The first section details the demographic information of the representative sample of citizens who completed the survey. The second section provides an overview of respondents' perceptions of Buckingham County in its current state. The third section of the report focuses on the future of Buckingham County. Next, the fourth section explores preferences for future growth and development in the County. Last, the fifth section dives into a few specific issues facing the Buckingham County community.

Demographics

The sample consisted of 496 citizens that live, work, own property or own a business in Buckingham County, Virginia.

Residents from all seven districts in Buckingham County completed the survey (see Figure 1). The majority of the sample were 50 years or older (see Figure 2) and had lived in Buckingham County for longer than 20 years (see Figure 3).

In addition, most individuals who filled out the survey live with two to four people in their household (see Figure 4), live in a single-family dwelling (see Figure 5), and own their home (see Figure 6). Table 1 shows the breakdown of where individuals have moved from when moving into Buckingham County.

Most of the sample were full-time employees (see figure 7) who work in Buckingham County (see Figure 8), but the majority of residents' retail money is being spent outside of the county (see Figure 9). According to the results, 63% of the Buckingham County community spends less than half of their retail money in the County. Generalizing these results to the population in the County means that over 10,600 residents are spending the majority of their money outside of the County even though the majority of those individuals live and earn their money in Buckingham County.

Of note, the sample provides a representative snapshot of the community, when considered in relation to the total population of 16,982 residents in Buckingham County. With a margin of error calculated at approximately 4% within a 95% confidence interval, we can be 95% confident that the true population parameters fall within 4% of the sample values recorded in the results of the survey.

Figure 1

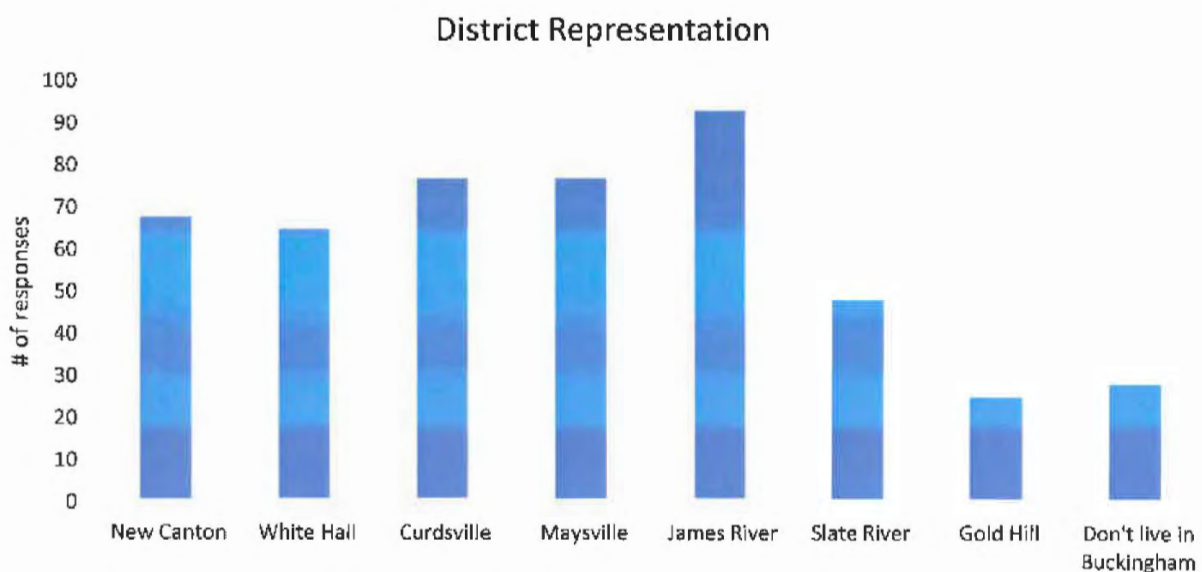


Figure 2

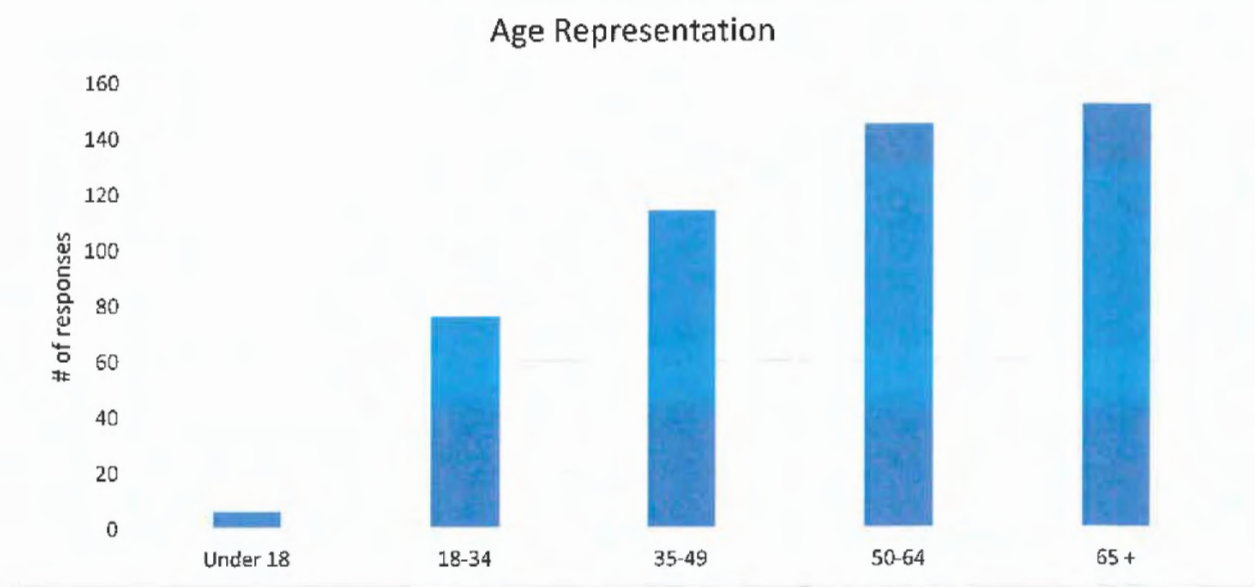


Figure 3

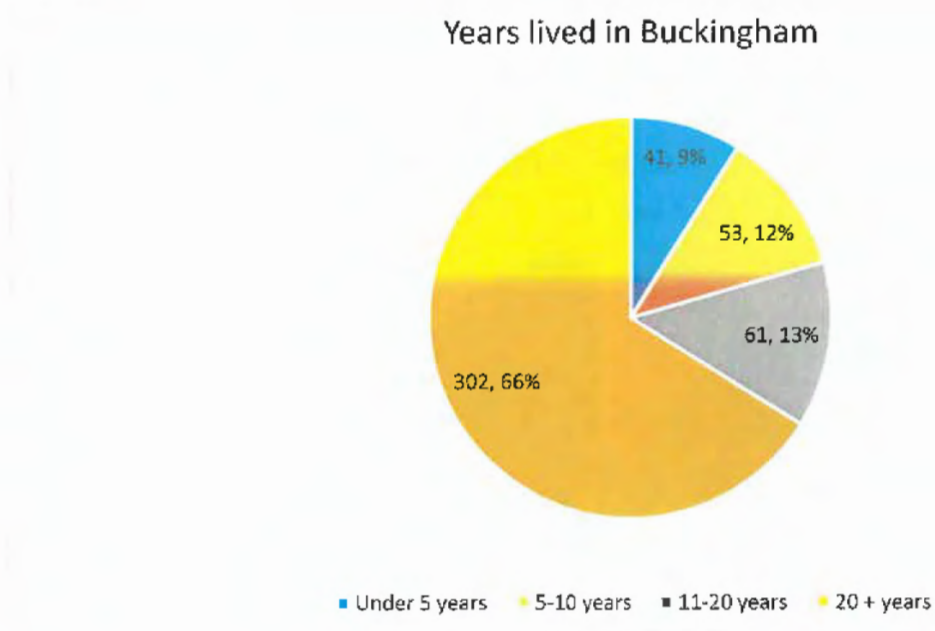


Figure 4

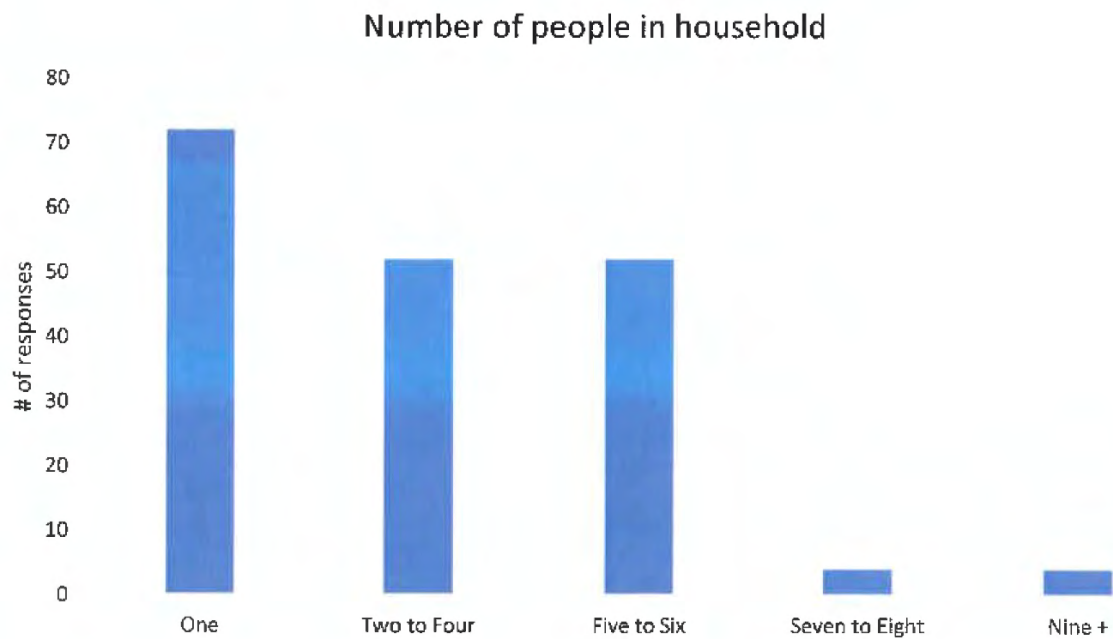


Figure 5

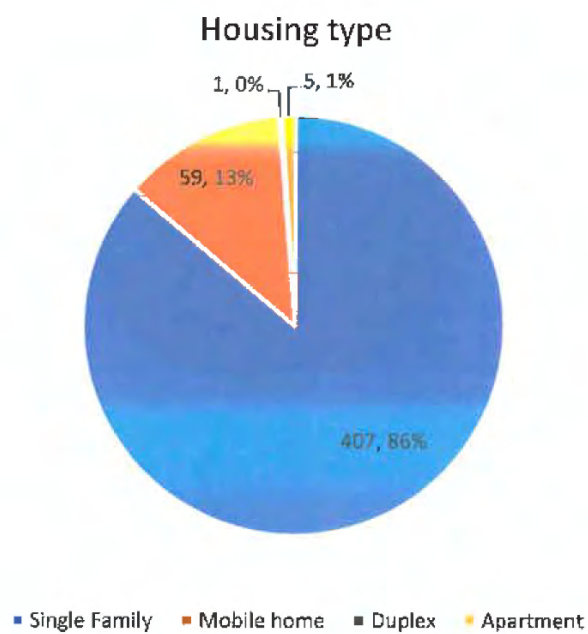


Figure 6

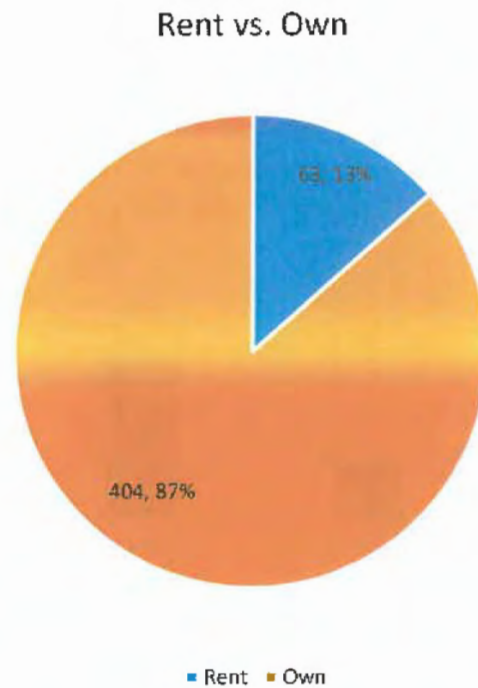


Table 1

Top 10 in-state and out-of-state places of residence prior to living in Buckingham County			
In state	# of people	Out of state	# of people
Charlottesville	12	Maryland	11
Virginia Beach	9	Pennsylvania	6
Richmond	8	New York	6
Appomattox	8	North Carolina	6
Albemarle	8	California	6
Fluvanna	6	New Jersey	5
Farmville	5	West Virginia	5
Prince Edward	5	Ohio	3
Glen Allen	4	Texas	3
Hampton	3	Florida	3
Norfolk			
Cumberland			
Nelson			

Figure 7

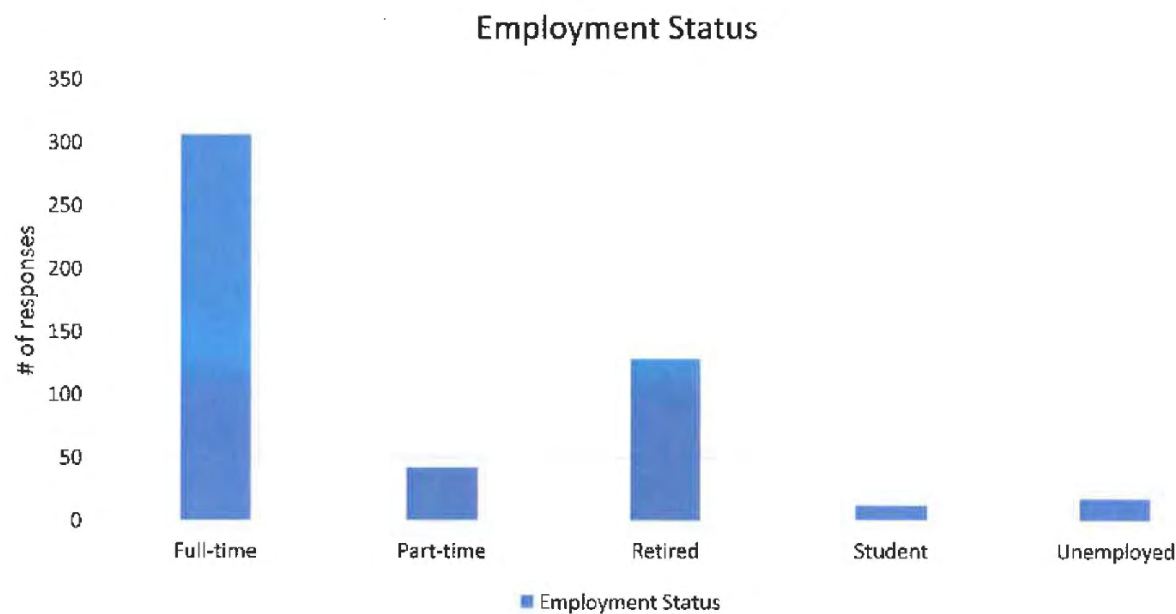


Figure 8

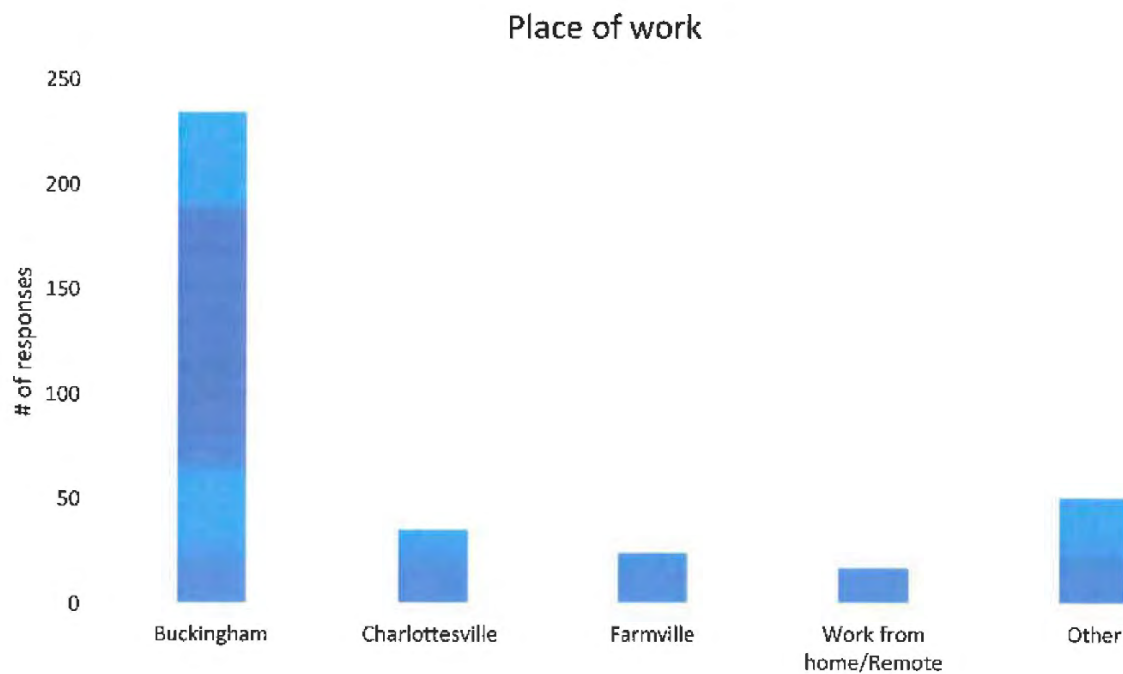
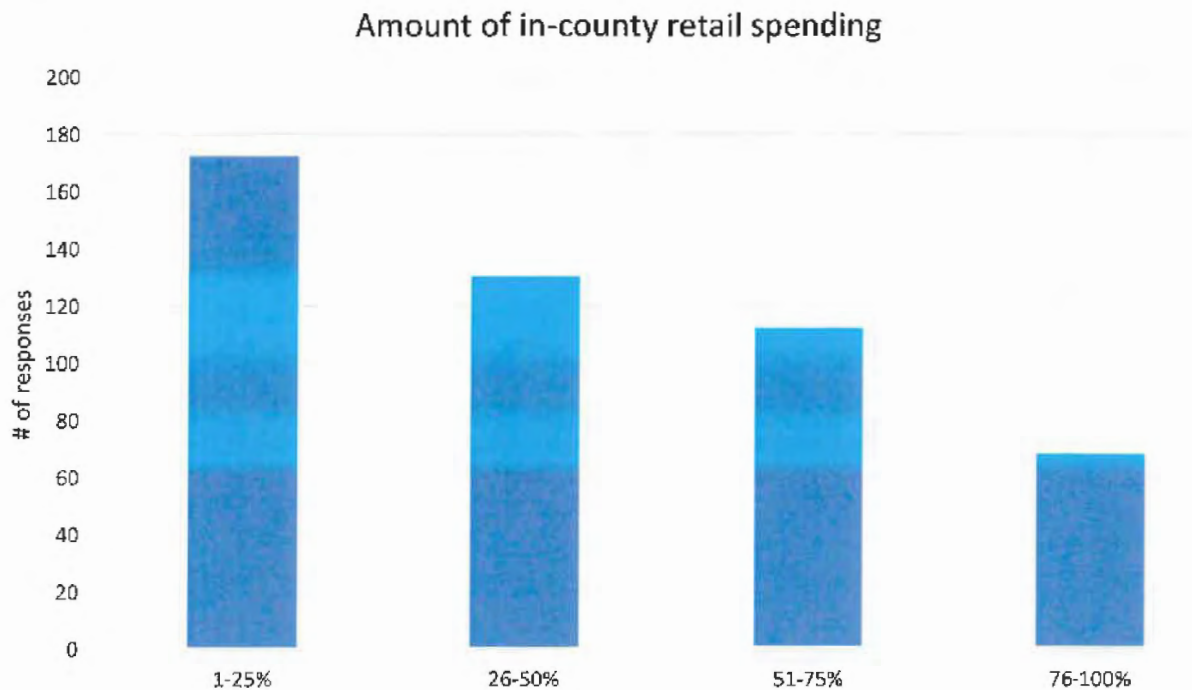


Table 2

Places of work “other” responses	
Place of work	# of individuals
State of Virginia	4
Henrico	3
Albermarle	3
Roanoke	2
Goochland	2
50 miles Out of County	2
Washington, DC	1
Rocky Mount, NC	1
Fredericksburg	1
Amherst	1
Nottoway	1
Rustburg	1
Midlothian	1
Louisa	1
Columbia	1
Fluvanna	1
Falls Church	1
Oak Ridge	1
Nelson	1
Newport News	1
Ashburn	1
Lynchburg	1

Figure 9



Current Perceptions of Buckingham County

In section two, participants answered a series of questions aimed at understanding the public's perception of their current experience with Buckingham County, Virginia. First, participants rated the Buckingham community on a scale of 1 ("Poor") to 4 ("Excellent") on a number of aspects including Fire Protection, Law Enforcement, Playgrounds, Medical services and others (see Table 3). Notably, Fire Protection, Law Enforcement and Rescue services received the highest relative scores, whereas tourism, affordable housing options and medical facilities and services scored at the bottom. Overall, Buckingham County's public rating scored a 2.37 ("Fair") out of a possible 4 ("Excellent").

Next, participants listed their three favorite things about living in Buckingham County (see Figure 10). Maintaining a rural lifestyle, enjoying the peace and quiet, and Buckingham County's small-town feel were the three things listed most. On the other side, participants were asked to list up to three reasons that would cause them to leave the county (see Figure 11), and lack of job opportunities, lack of businesses, and inadequate access to medical care were the three most common answers provided.

Participants' views of Buckingham County's rescue squad response times (see Figure 12) and cell coverage (see Figure 13) are also recorded in this section. The predominant view was that response times are "fair", and that the county needs additional cell towers. Table 6 displays the ten most frequently requested areas in need of additional cell coverage. The full list of requests for additional cell coverage can be found in Appendix C.

Last, participants were asked to list what road improvements they would like to see made in Buckingham County. The sample provided over 500 suggestions for road improvements which were categorized into 16 groups of recommendations based on content similarity. Improving secondary roads, reducing overgrown grass and overhanging trees and limbs, pothole repairs, road paving improvement, suggestions for improvements to main roads, road widening and shoulder/edge improvement, cleaning up litter, and enhancing safety through increased visibility and marking were the most popular categories of responses. Table 7 displays the list of categories of suggested road improvements in the County, and the full list of suggestions can be found in Appendix B.

Table 3

Buckingham County Public Ratings	
	Average rating
Fire Protection	3.03
Law Enforcement	2.83
Rescue Services	2.83
Trash Collection/Disposal	2.70
Preservation of Historic Structures/Areas	2.51
Local Government Representation	2.25
Overall Services provided by the County	2.22
Playgrounds/Parks/Recreation	2.20
Medical Facilities and Services	1.93
Affordable Housing Options	1.84
Tourism	1.72
Overall Average	2.37
<i>Note: The rating scale used in this table ranges from 1 to 4, with 1 indicating a poor rating and 4 representing an excellent rating. Higher scores correspond to more favorable assessments.</i>	

Figure 10

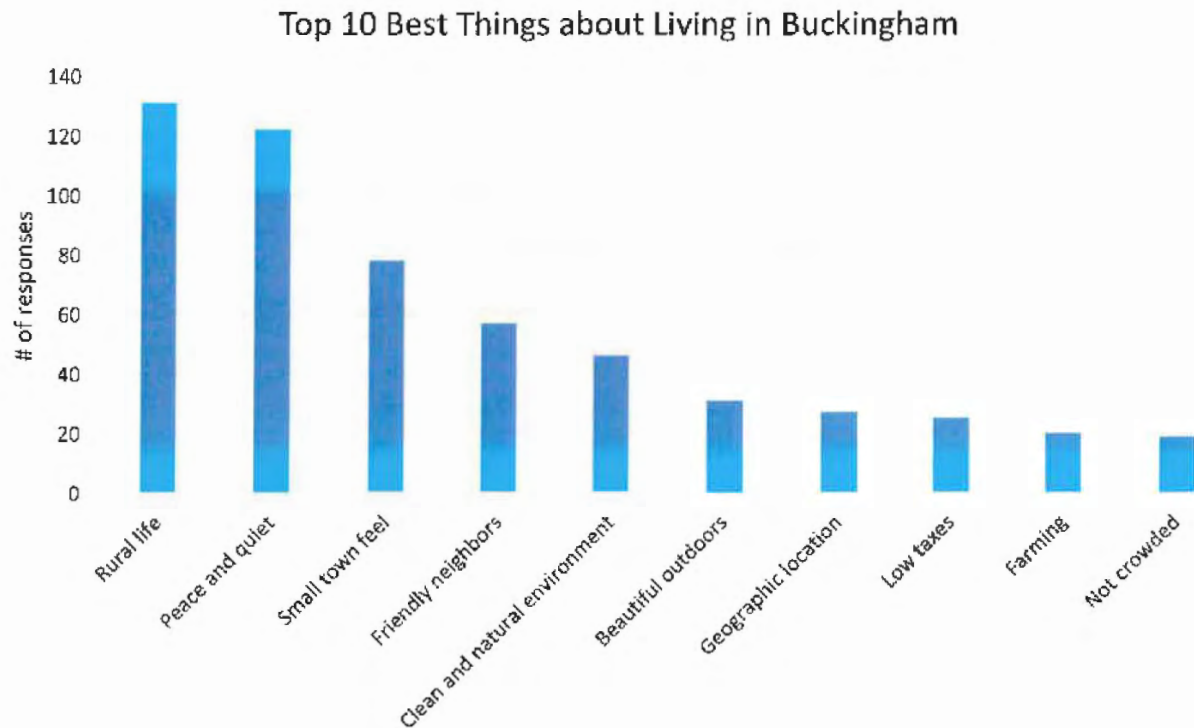


Table 4

Other Best Things about Living in Buckingham County	
Best things	# of comments
Appropriate community governance and strong public services	19
Economic diversity and land accessibility	18
Low amount of traffic	16
Close to family	14
Privacy	12
Outdoor recreation/hunting/fishing/trails	11
Low crime	10
Low cost of living/affordable	10
Home ownership and property pride	9
School system / small school systems	9
Proximity to work	9
Family friendly opportunities	8
Business and industry support	7
Conservative culture and faith-based community	7
Safe	6
Moderate climate/weather	5
Road infrastructure	5
Rich historical heritage	4
Slower pace/Not too busy	3
Patriotism/freedom	3
Convenient trash dump system	3
Starry night skies/lack of light pollution	2
Diverse community	2
Quality health clinic options	2

Figure 11

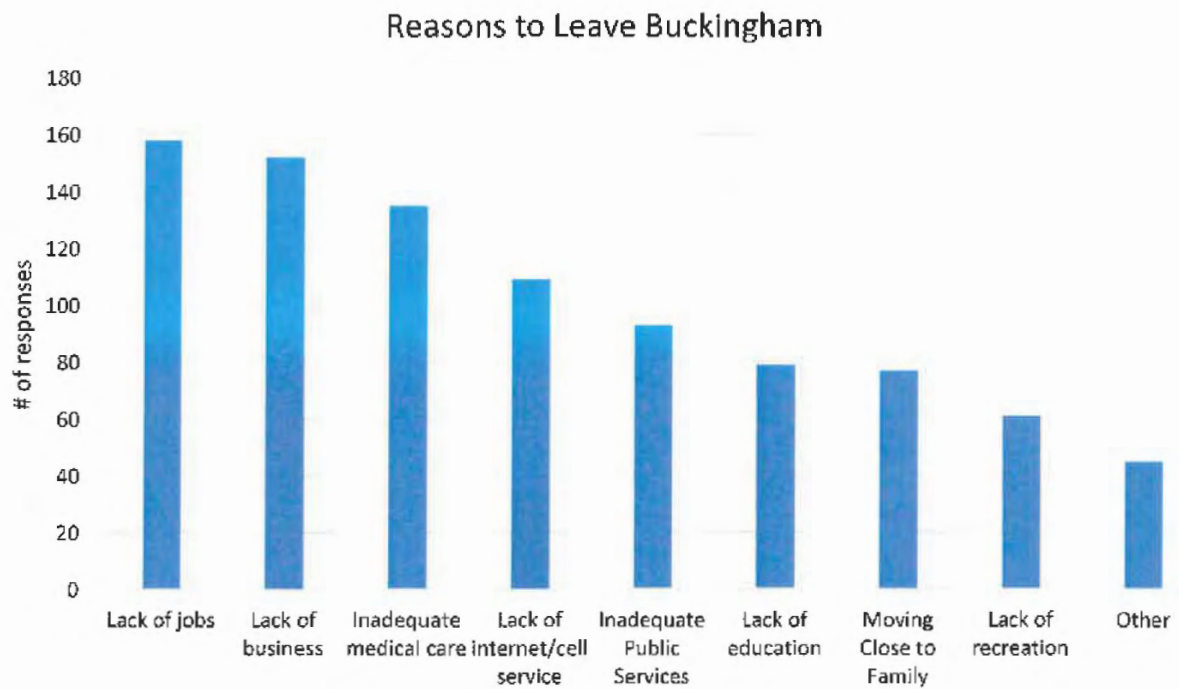


Table 5

“Other” Reasons for leaving Buckingham County	
Reasons to leave	# of comments
Urban/suburban sprawl/overgrowth	8
Disagreement with elected officials/other citizens	6
Environmental concerns	5
Lack of trust in government – public relationship	4
Metallic mining	3
Solar farms	2
Retirement	2
Lack of entertainment	2
Loss of mining as career	2
Racism	2

Figure 12

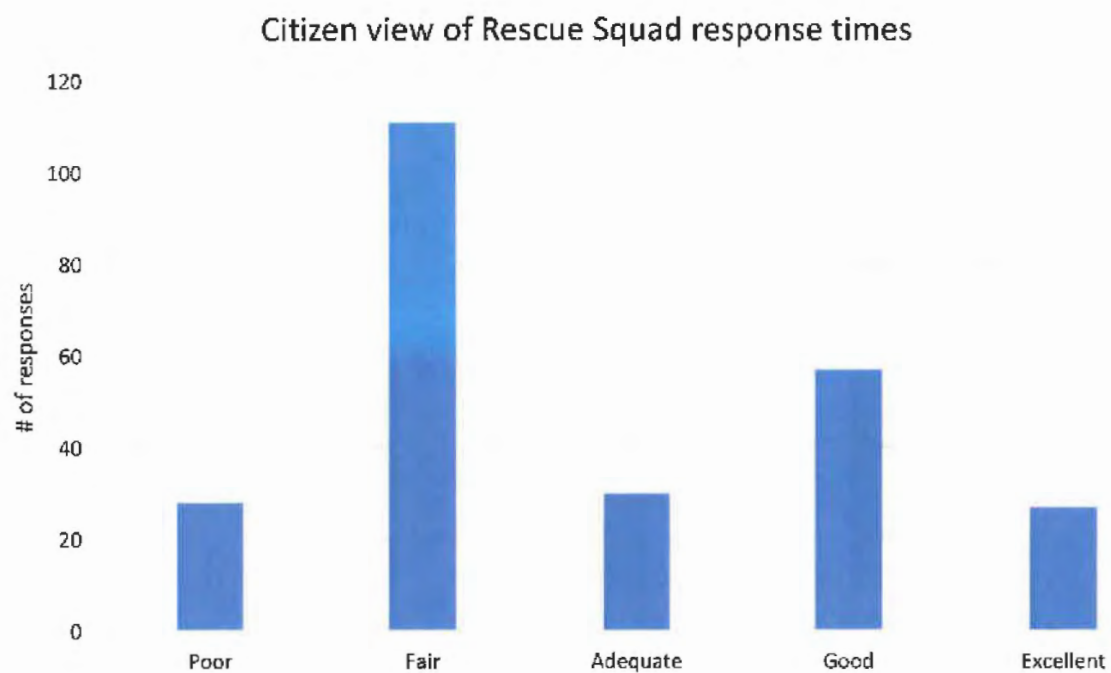


Figure 13

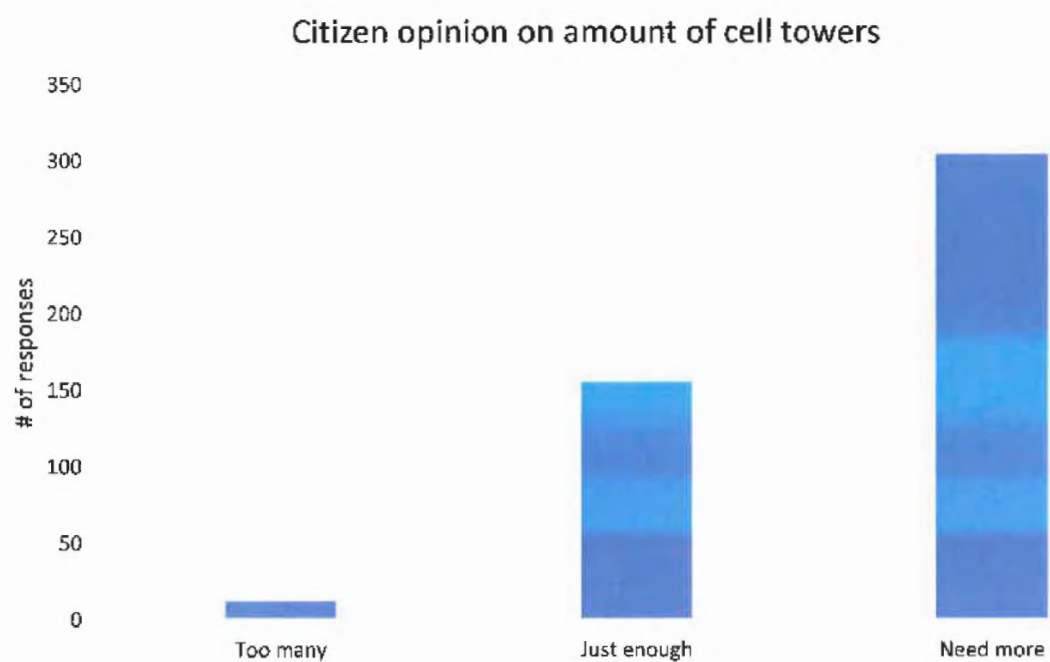


Table 6

Top 10 Areas in need of cell coverage	
Area in Buckingham	# of mentions
1. Route 15	74
2. Route 20	53
3. All over county	43
4. Route 60	27
5. Arvonion/New Canton	16
6. Secondary/back roads	14
7. Route 24	9
8. Glenmore	9
9. Goldhill	8
10. Yogaville	8

Table 7

Road Improvement Suggestions for Buckingham County		
Type of suggestion	# of comments	Sample comments
Improving secondary roads	104	Widen secondary roads, back roads need work, rural roads with lines, pave gravel roads, mark secondary roads
Reducing overgrown grass and overhanging trees/bushes	101	Cut back grass, keep grass and brush from road, mowing sides and median more often, trim overhanging trees and bushes, cut back tree limbs, clean ditches after mowing and trimming, better clearing of views along back roads
Pothole repairs	73	Fix potholes correctly, avoid gravel/tar, Secondary roads are rough with cracks and potholes
Road paving improvement recommendations	56	Make sure all roads are paved, pave all secondary and gravel roads, improve paving process to reduce need for patchwork, smooth uneven pavement, better quality asphalt
Specific main road improvements	54	Additional lanes on major roads for Amish buggies, Widen and divide Rt 60 to four lanes, Widen Rt 15, Improve, widen and clean up Rt. 20
Road widening/shoulder/edge improvement	46	Wider roads to accommodate Amish Population, Amish travel/buggy lanes, Roads widened where needed
Clean up litter	31	Trash removal, litter pickup prior to mowing, clean ditches, less litter on roadside
Enhanced safety: Visibility and marking suggestions	26	Lines on all roads, reflectors in center of all roads, more overhead lamps, better signage

Road Improvement Suggestions for Buckingham County		
Type of suggestion	# of comments	Sample comments
Positive remarks	20	Roads are in good shape, regular maintenance, maintain quality of current roads
Increased amenities	18	Better cell service, more medical access
Miscellaneous requests	12	Improve all county roads, public transit improvements, less trees cut down, more environmental protection, more aesthetically pleasing roads
Yogaville suggestions	6	Widen and mark roads around Yogaville, walking or biking path added
Reduce speed	5	Lower speed limit on secondary roads, reduce speed zones, enforce speed limits on back roads
Snow removal improvements	5	Better snow removal, better preparation for storms
Road straightening	3	Fixing degree of turn in some places, straightening curves, remove blind spots due to curves
Truck safety	2	Stop trucks from using back roads, less trucks on back roads

Future Outlook for Buckingham County

In section three, citizens were asked to think about the future of Buckingham County. First, participants rated a group of eight priorities for improving the quality of life in Buckingham County. The scores ranged from one to eight with one representing the highest priority and eight being the lowest priority. The eight priorities are ranked by their average priority score in Table 8. According to the results, health care, fire and rescue, law enforcement and reliable broadband are the top four priorities for improving quality of life.

In addition to prioritizing opportunities of improvement, citizens ranked the relative importance of 16 issues related to future growth and development of the County. The full rank ordered list can be found in Table 9. Keeping taxes affordable, providing public safety, cell phone service, improving employment opportunities, and broadband were ranked as the top five priorities for future growth and development.

Next, citizens were asked to list up to three changes they would like to see to made in Buckingham County to make it more livable and enjoyable. The sample provided nearly 600 recommendations for changes, and these recommendations were sorted into categories of similar responses through a thematic analysis. Figure 14 shows the top 15 types of changes requested by the public. Notably, attracting additional industries and jobs was the clear number one request for change by the public. The full list of the 29 categories of changes, number of times that type of change was suggested, and sample comments from each category are displayed in Table 7.

Table 8

County's Priorities for improving quality of life		
Rank	Priority	Average Rank
1.	Health Care/Hospitals/Urgent Care	2.53
2.	Fire and Rescue	2.85
3.	Law Enforcement	3.03
4.	Reliable Broadband	3.11
5.	Commercial Development (more retail)	3.74
6.	Parks and Recreation	4.13
7.	Town-County communication	4.40
8.	County-state/federal communication	4.66
<i>Note: Participants ranked priorities on a scale from 1 to 8, where 1 indicates the highest priority, and 8 indicates the lowest priority.</i>		

Table 9

Ranking of importance of issues for future growth and development		
Rank	Issue	Average score
1.	Keeping taxes affordable	4.70
2.	Providing public safety	4.39
3.	Cell Phone Service	4.38
4.	Improving employment opportunities	4.38
5.	Broadband	4.28
6.	More services, including medical facilities	4.19
7.	Encouraging business growth	4.04
8.	Working in the community in which you live	4.00
9.	More retail choices, including grocery stores	4.00
10.	Protecting scenic views and vistas	3.73
11.	Improving housing availability/affordability	3.68
12.	Addressing vacant/blighted structures	3.56
13.	Preserving historic sites and structures	3.54
14.	More public playgrounds/parks	3.43
15.	County wide recycling program	3.30
16.	Promoting tourism in County	3.07
<i>Note: Participants ranked the importance of various issues related to the future growth and development of the County on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 indicates an unimportant priority, and 5 indicates a very important priority.</i>		

Figure 14

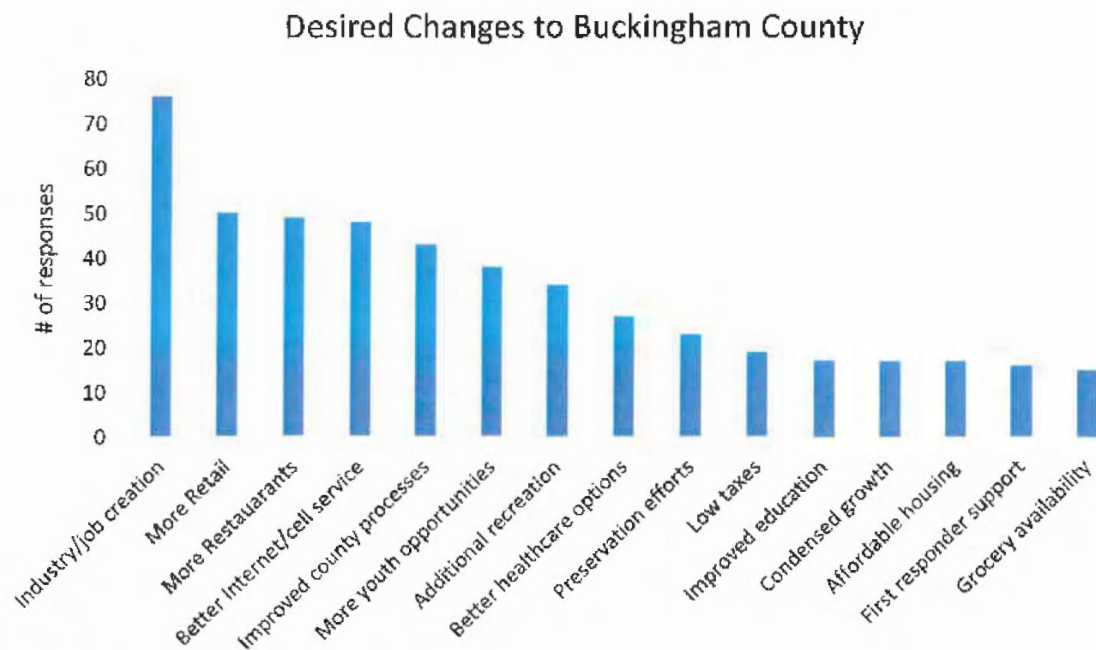


Table 10

Changes to make Buckingham County more livable and enjoyable		
Type of suggestion	# of times suggested	Sample comments
Attract additional industries and support job creation	76	More jobs, more industries, better jobs, small business support, resources for entrepreneurs, forestry, farming, and mining, make sure kids will have jobs
More shopping/retail store availability	50	More places to shop, more retail choices, more businesses so citizens spend money in the county, bring in large retailers
More restaurants/food options	49	More restaurant options, better places to eat, variety of food and restaurant choices
Improved internet/cell service	48	Reliable cell service, better high-speed internet options, better cell connection
Improve county processes/improve relationship between government and public	43	Citizen involvement, public participation, remove corruption, enhanced communication strategies, transparent government, concern for all areas of the County, value-based policies
Opportunities for youth community	38	Programs for youth, things for kids to do, after school programs, youth sports leagues, better facilities for youth activities, safe spaces for youth
Improved recreation opportunities	34	More recreation, access to lakes/ponds, fishing, parks and trails growth, better indoor recreation center, community pool

Changes to make Buckingham County more livable and enjoyable		
Type of suggestion	# of times suggested	Sample comments
Increased medical support/healthcare options	27	Affordable healthcare options, more doctor' offices, accessible healthcare, urgent care availability, more specialists
Concentrated efforts towards Natural Preservation	23	Protect natural forests, reduce light pollution, remove invasive species, maintain natural resources, protect biodiversity
Lower taxes/keep taxes low	19	Lower taxes, less taxes, tax incentives for conserving/preserving, land use taxation
Improved education system/additional education opportunities	17	Better education system, more education institutions, vocational education opportunities, improve public schools, support the Arts
Condensed growth	17	Growth along major highways, responsible growth, increase development in village centers, implement and enforce zoning regulations, protect farmlands
Affordable Housing Options	17	Affordable housing, housing
Greater first responder support	16	More rescue squad units, more funding, fire and rescue squad in New Canton/Arvonnia
Additional grocery availability	15	More grocery store options, better groceries
Enhanced transportation system	14	Transportation options for underserved population, paved back roads, improved bus system, road quality
Improved entertainment options	13	Movie theater, events, music, bowling, more entertainment
Ensuring clean environment	13	Refuse new businesses that destroy watershed, clean water, clean air, reduce litter
Better support for existing industries	13	Support local business owners, protection for local farms and local mines
Keep Buckingham rural/Anti-growth	11	No changes, stop development, keep it rural, maintain rural character
More community events	9	More community/social events, adult activities, festivals, community connections, countywide activities
Yogaville suggestions	6	Yogaville segmentation, increased collaboration between Yogaville and county leaders
Amish community suggestions	4	Add Amish buggy lanes, Remove Amish from highways
Increased diversity	4	More ethnic diversity
Waste management improvement	4	More recycling options, reduce litter, better waste management
Encourage community solar	3	Encourage community solar
Address needs of aging population	3	More help for elderly, rehabilitation and senior facilities

Changes to make Buckingham County more livable and enjoyable		
Type of suggestion	# of times suggested	Sample comments
Enhance cultural scene/community heritage	3	Historic buildings, library
Car dealerships	2	Car dealership with service center

Preferences for Development and Growth

In the fourth section, participants expressed their preferences for how commercial, industrial and residential growth and development should occur in Buckingham County. Figure 15 displays where and how participants believe the different types of growth and development should occur in Buckingham County. Dillwyn-Sprouses Corner and Dillwyn-Alpha were the areas most suggested for business/commercial growth. Arvonion/New Canton and Centenary-Scottsville Corridor (Rte. 20) were the areas where most participants suggested residential growth. For industrial growth, the U.S-15 South corridor and Arvonion/New Canton were suggested most frequently. In addition, Yogaville and Buckingham Courthouse were the two areas with the most requests for “no growth”. Overall, commercial growth was suggested more than any other type (see Figure 16).

Last, citizens responded to questions about their preferences for the future development of Buckingham County. Industrial, commercial, and residential development opportunities were explored. Figure 16 displays participants’ beliefs for which type of industrial development is needed in the future. Manufacturing (wood products, packaging supplies, and train, rail car) distribution centers and food and beverage processing center were the top three suggested types of industries. Figure 17 shows how citizens believe the County should grow commercially. According to the sample, restaurants, retail, health care and social assistance and grocery stores are the most desired type of commercial growth, whereas repair shops, boutique shops, and professional services were viewed as the least important types of commercial development. Figure 18 illustrates citizens’ preferences for future residential development in the County. Single family homes, affordable housing, and housing for seniors were seen as the three most important types of residential development.

Importantly, “none” was provided as an option for all three types of development, and it received the least number of votes in industrial and commercial development, which suggests citizens do believe growth to be important for the future of Buckingham County. However, citizens seem to desire a nuanced, controlled and strategic approach to growth and development as “none” was selected more often for future residential growth and development than Apartments, Condos, Duplexes and Townhomes.

Figure 15

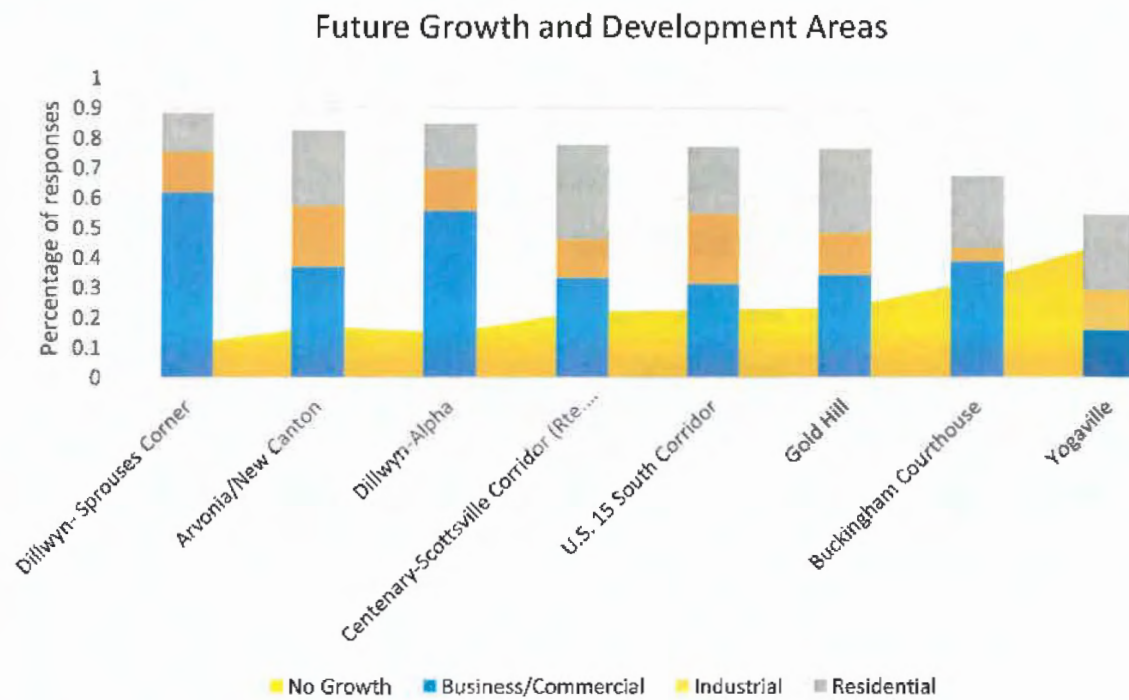


Figure 16

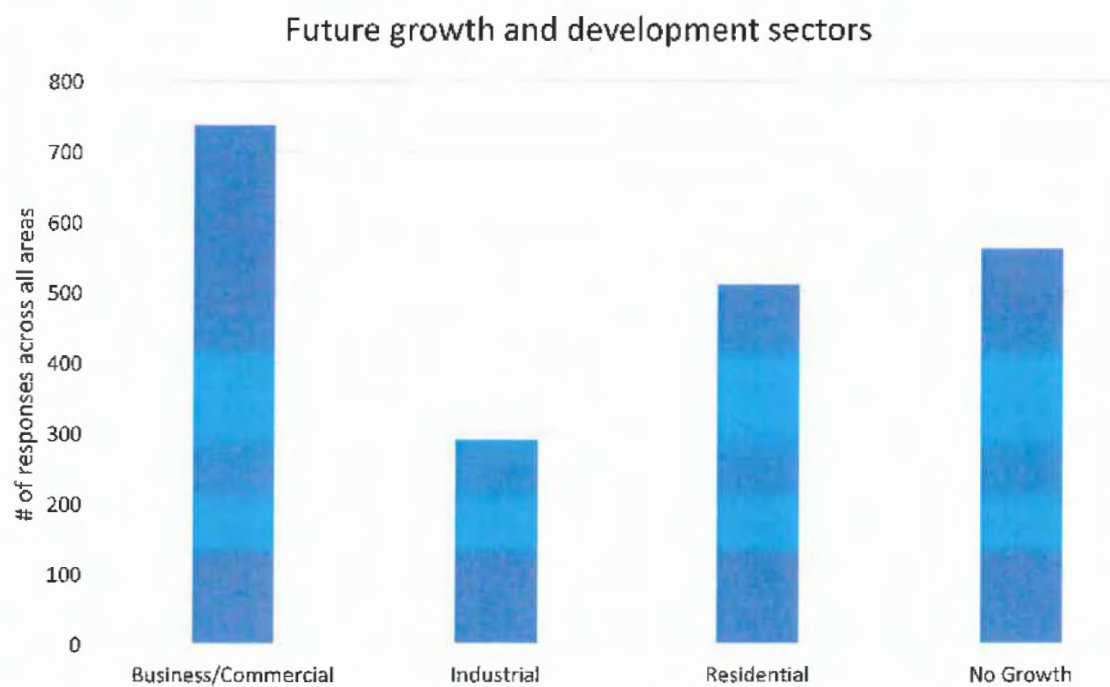


Figure 17

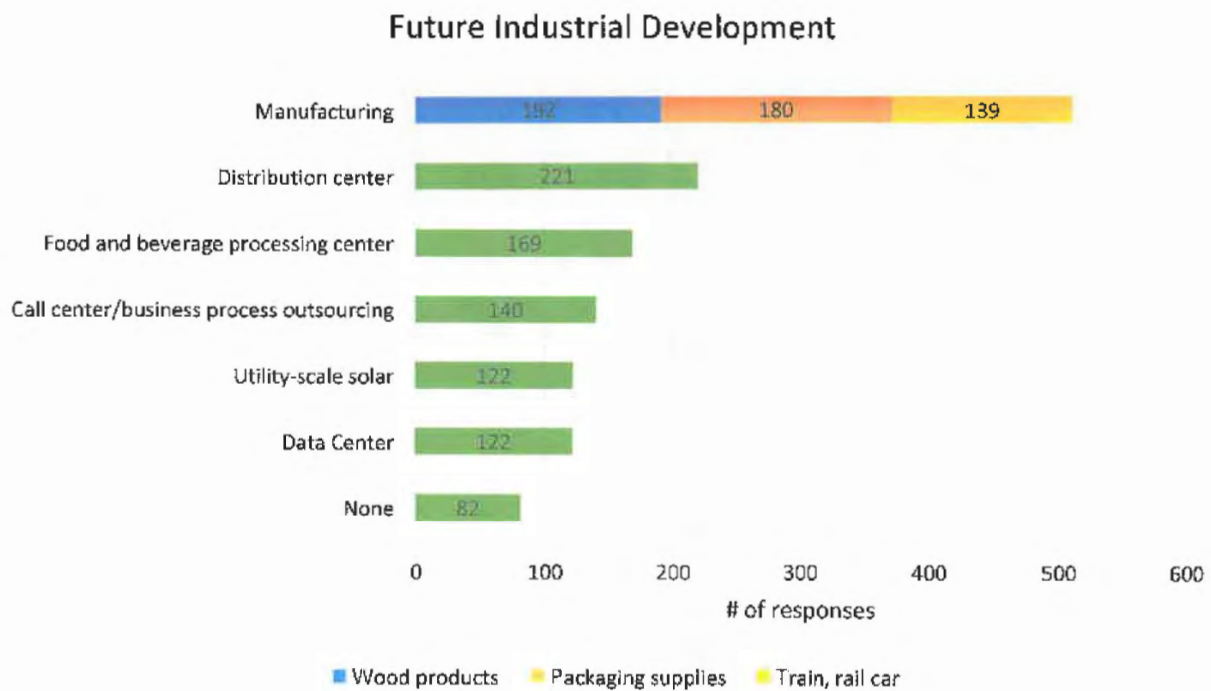


Table 11

Future Industrial Development Suggestions		
Other considerations	# of comments	Sample comments
Anything that brings in jobs	14	Any and all types, anything with local jobs, need jobs in county, steady high paying jobs
Economic use of natural resources	12	Support exiting mining, more mining, agricultural job development, livestock processing, grain/feed mill
Protect environment	11	No air or water pollution, environmentally sustainable, no toxins in our environment, doesn't compromise country way of life
Hemp production	4	Hemp building blocks, hemp processing plant, hemp manufacturing

Figure 18

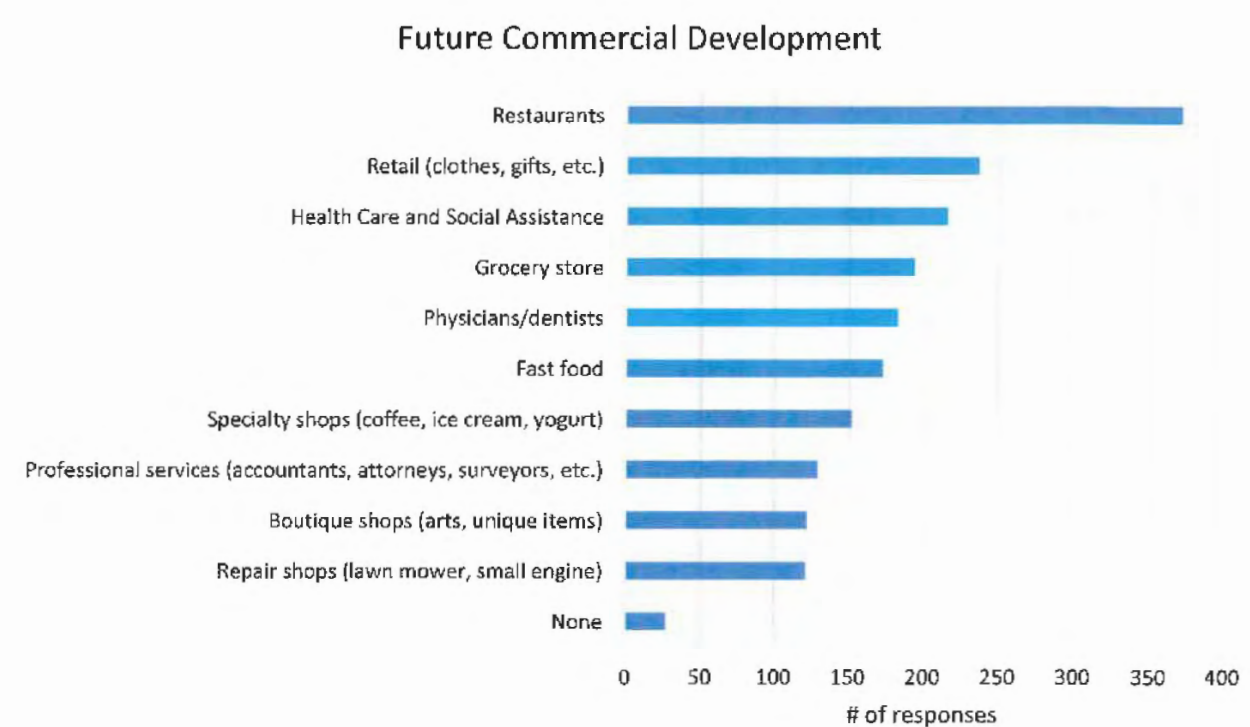


Table 12

Future Commercial Development Suggestions		
Other considerations	# of comments	Sample comments
Recreational entertainment	5	Activity center, entertainment center, fitness center, games, laser tag, skating
Home building, Electric, Plumbing and HVAC	4	Hardware, general store, professional tradesmen, heat and air, electricians, water purification
Any/All	3	Lucky to have any, anything that lowers tax burden on residents and provides jobs

Figure 19

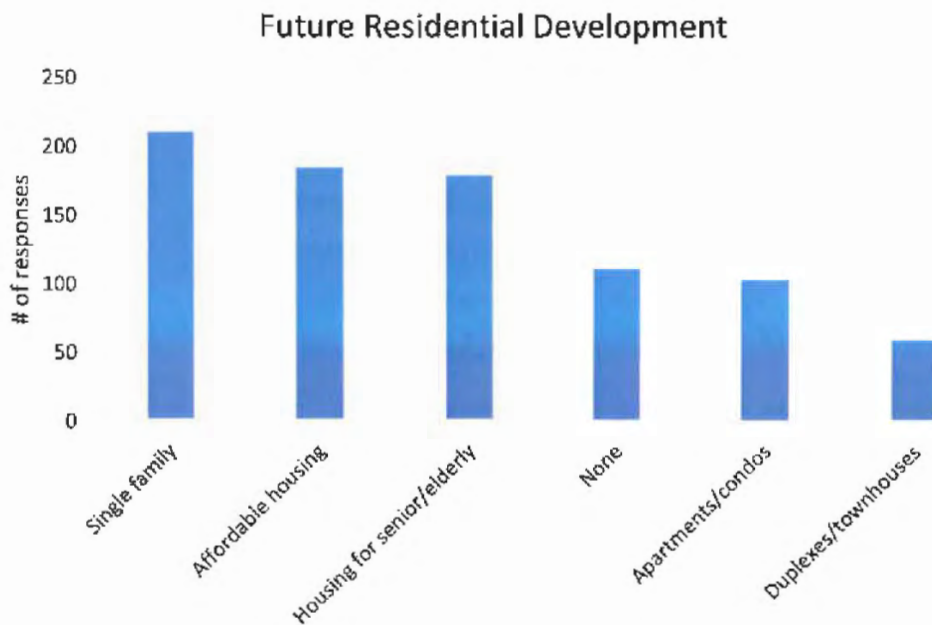


Table 13

Future Residential Development Suggestions		
Other considerations	# of comments	Sample comments
Planned/condensed growth and development	8	Planned development, clustered town centers, avoid sprawl, mixed residential/commercial development, maintain rural atmosphere
Tiny homes	3	Revise code to include tiny homes, make use of tiny homes
Affordable rentals	2	Rent to own, more affordable rentals
Retirement community	2	55+ community, upscale and gated for 55+

Special Issues

In section four, participants reported their stances towards a few key issues currently facing the Buckingham County community. First, citizens were asked for their opinion on additional solar development in the County. Figure 20 shows the breakdown of opinions. Overall, more people were in favor for solar development than not, but citizens were relatively divided on the issue as a large portion of the sample either opposes additional solar development or is unsure on the topic. In addition, about half of those in favor of solar suggested that additional development should only occur under certain conditions (see Table 14). Specifically, the participants suggested additional solar development should occur in a manner which is environmentally focused, benefits Buckingham County residents and businesses, and follows state and federal regulations.

Next, citizens provided their stance towards allowing additional metallic mining in the County. The opinion in the county is fairly split, but more people voted against metallic mining than in favor of it (see Figure 21). For the group in favor of additional mining, a majority reported that it would require specific conditions, such as following regulations, environmental protections, and mining for societally impactful minerals (see Table 15).

Furthermore, citizens are split on whether the county should pursue remining abandoned mines, with around 39% being in favor, 38% being against, and 25% being unsure or having no opinion (see Figure 22). For those in favor of remining, about 35% reported that there needs to be specific conditions met for it to occur, such as environmental protections (see Table 16).

Last, participants answered whether or not bike/pedestrian paths are needed in the county. A majority of the sample reported bike/pedestrian paths as not necessary (see Figure 23), but many citizens provided ideas for where bike/pedestrian paths could be useful if introduced (see Table 17).

Approximately 20% of the sample expressed uncertainty or had no opinion on the various critical community topics. This notable level of uncertainty suggests a potential need for increased public awareness regarding local issues in the future. It is essential to acknowledge that the uncertainty level might be even higher among those who did not participate in the survey compared to those who did respond.

Figure 20

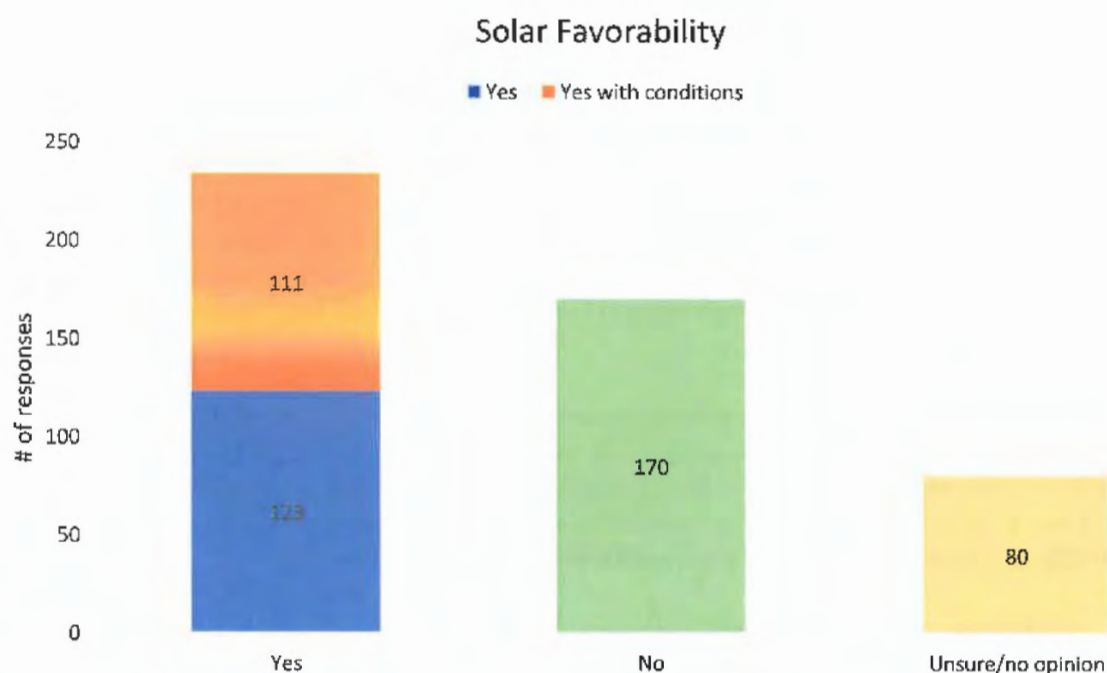


Table 14

Suggested conditions to be in favor of additional solar development in Buckingham County		
Conditions	# of suggestions	Sample comments
Strong environmental focus	32	Protect land, water, air, and wildlife, positive effect on nature, safe for environment and watershed, no sedimentation and erosion, environmentally responsible, no deforesting
Benefits to Buckingham residents/ community	31	Local distribution/shared with residents, reliable and affordable, no tax increases, residents prioritized during emergencies, job creation, lower energy costs
Screened from highway/property/appropriate buffer	16	Screened from roads, buffer from residential property, visual buffer, made unnoticeable, protect landowners
Responsible/appropriate placement	16	Place on parking lots, roof tops, brownfields, depends on location, appropriate zoning laws, not on agricultural or forest land
State, federal regulation	15	Meets state and federal regulation, needs regulation

Suggested conditions to be in favor of additional solar development in Buckingham County		
Conditions	# of suggestions	Sample comments
Limiting total acreage utilized for solar	8	Limit amount of land, limited by acreage, acreage setbacks, limited size and number of sites
Properly maintained	5	Properly done, look nice, withstand weather, maintained
Secure proper bonding for endgame land recovery	5	Require bonds to pay for hazmat cleanup if needed, Reclamation/cleanup plan, decommissioning safeguards

Figure 21

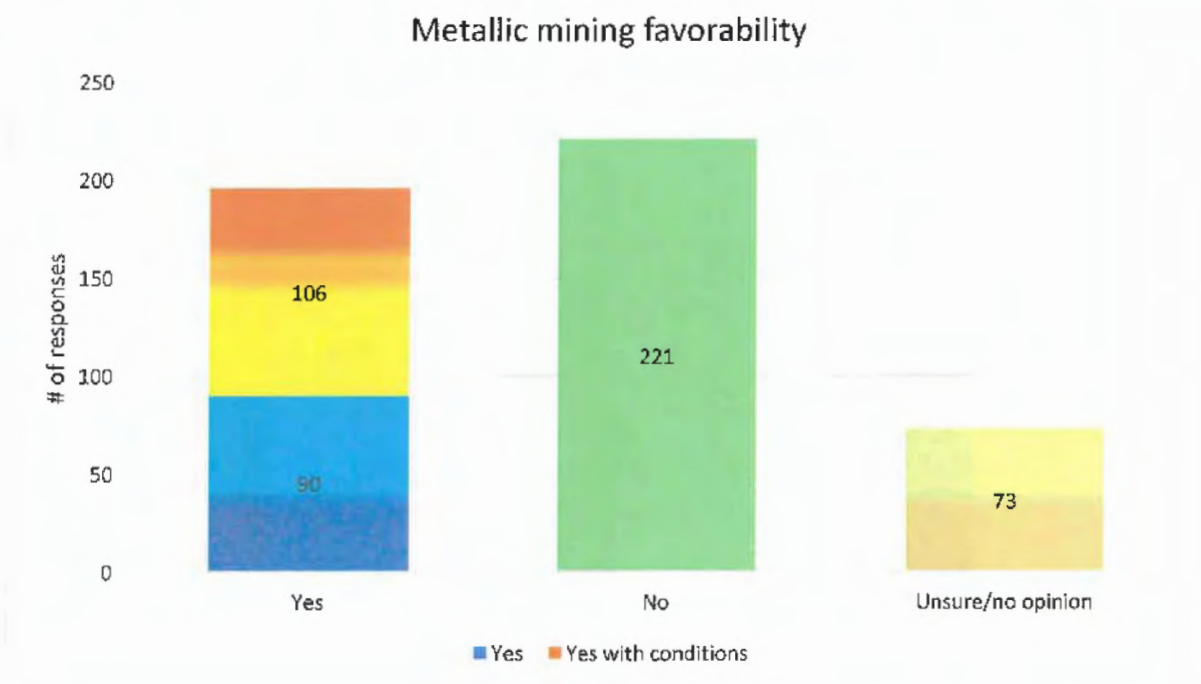


Table 15

Conditions for metallic mining to occur in Buckingham County		
Conditions	# of comments	Sample comments
Follows all required regulations	69	State and federal guidelines followed, MHSA and EPA regulations, state and federal inspections, keep M2 zoning district, require bonds to pay for hazmat cleanup, OSHA inspections, common sense zoning laws, monitor closely
Environmental protection	20	Preserve beautiful county and its water, no danger to county, environmentally safe, must

Conditions for metallic mining to occur in Buckingham County		
Conditions	# of comments	Sample comments
		not hurt environment, ensure groundwater safety
Mining for societally impactful minerals	11	Only for critical minerals, allow mining of USGS critical mineral list (which does not include gold or silver)
Strict transport/truck and debris law	2	Traffic volume, truck weight, enforce debris law

Figure 22

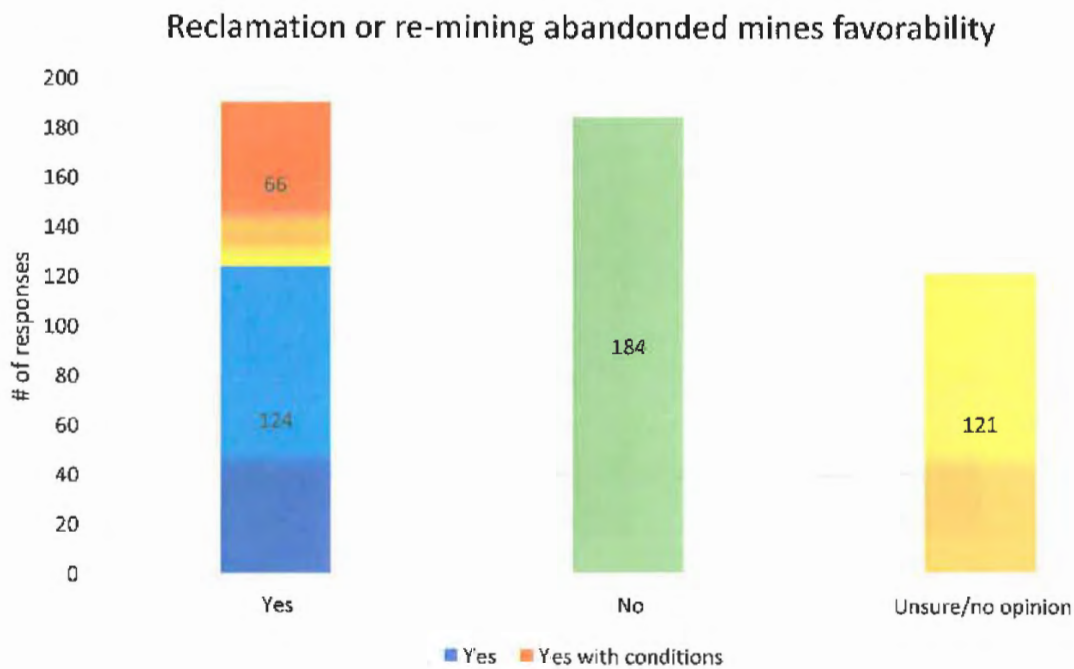


Table 16

Conditions for remining abandoned mines in Buckingham County		
Conditions	# of comments	Sample comments
Environmental protections	33	Environmental standards, strict environmental regulation, no pollution, no toxic waste, avoid releasing contaminants, protect health, safety, welfare and environment

Conditions for remining abandoned mines in Buckingham County		
Conditions	# of comments	Sample comments
Follow required regulations	25	State and federal regulations, proper authorities, DMM, DEQ, strong regulation
Hazmat cleanup	4	Secure bond for hazmat cleanup, plan for hazmat
Alternative options	4	Solar farm site, tourism

Figure 23

Does the county need to add trails or pedestrian/bike paths?

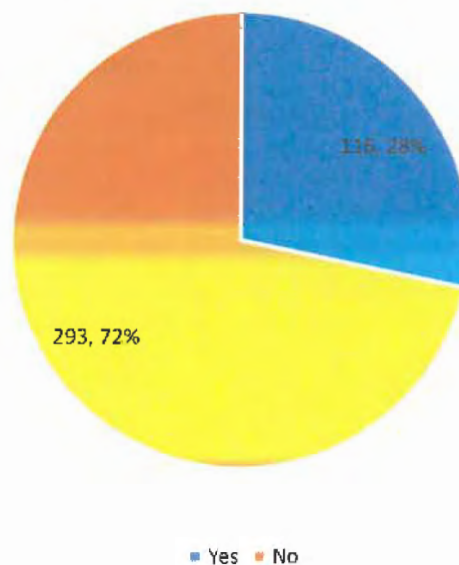


Table 17

Suggested locations for pedestrian/bike paths		
Location	# of suggestions	Sample comments
Anywhere/ All over	30	On county land, anywhere, nice to have everywhere, not sure but somewhere
Dillwyn	29	In town limits, around Dillwyn to increase foot traffic, Dillwyn area
Parks	25	State forest, public parks, in wooded areas, like High Bridge in Farmville, outdoor recreation, ball park area, industrial park area
Schools	15	Around high school, public schools, behind old primary school
US Route 15	14	Between New Canton and Dillwyn, along 15, Route 15

Secondary roads	14	School Rd., Francisco, Route 56, Woodland Church Rd., Route 604, Slate River
Yogaville	10	Loop around Yogaville, bike/walk paths, active community that walks, bikes, runs, uses scooters
Courthouse area	8	Courthouse area, Near court house, recreational in courthouse
New Canton/Arvonja	7	New Canton area, Arvonja, northern part of Buckingham
Rivers/lakes	7	James River, lakes, near rivers to encourage tourism
Roadside for Amish	6	For Amish safety, buggy safety lanes, prevent accidents with Amish
Route 60	6	
Route 20		Route 20, path to Scottsville
New residential developments	2	New subdivisions, condensed residential areas

Appendix A

Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan Opinion Questionnaire

The Buckingham County Planning Commission is currently in the process of updating the County's Comprehensive Plan. The Planning Commission is seeking input regarding short- and long- term goals for community development within the County. Your input is needed and will remain confidential. Please do not state your name or give any personal identifying information. Your completed questionnaire can be dropped off in a drop box (if one is provided), returned to the Buckingham County Administration Office, or mailed to the Commonwealth Regional Council, 200 Heartland Road, Keysville, VA 23947. A copy of the survey can also be e-mailed to TFortune@virginiashheartland.org. Please return your completed questionnaire no later than October 30, 2023.

1. Do you:

A. Live in Buckingham County?	YES	NO
B. Work in Buckingham County?	YES	NO
C. Own a business in Buckingham County?	YES	NO
D. Own property in Buckingham County?	YES	NO
2. If you live in Buckingham County, what district do you live in?

___ District 1: New Canton	___ District 2: White Hall	___ District 3: Curdsville
___ District 4: Maysville	___ District 5: James River	___ District 6: Slate River
___ District 7: Gold Hill	___ N/A – I do not live in Buckingham County	
3. Please select your age group.

___ Under 18	___ 18 to 34	___ 35 to 49	___ 50 to 64	___ 65 or over
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	----------------
4. How many years have you lived in Buckingham County?

___ Under 5 years	___ 5 to 10 years	___ 11 to 20 years	___ Over 20 years
-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------
5. If applicable, where did you live before you moved to Buckingham County?

6. How many individuals live in your household?

___ 1	___ 2-4	___ 5-6	___ 7-8	___ 9+
-------	---------	---------	---------	--------
7. What kind of housing do you live in?

___ Single Family Dwelling	___ Apartment	___ Duplex	___ Mobile Home
___ Other (Explain) _____			
8. Do you rent or own?

Rent Own Other (Explain) _____

9. What are the **three (3) best things** about living in Buckingham County?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

10. Are you employed? (check all that apply)

____ Full-Time ____ Part-Time ____ Retired ____ Not Employed

____ Student ____ Actively Seeking

If employed, where is the location of your employment?

County, City or Town _____ State _____

County, City or Town

State

11. What percentage of your weekly retail spending is done in Buckingham County?

1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100%

12. What road improvements would you like to see in the County? Please be specific.

13. Does the County need to add trails or pedestrian/bike paths? Yes No

If yes, where? Please be specific. _____

14. What types of residential development does Buckingham County need in the future? (check all that apply)

___ None ___ Apartments/condos ___ Housing for senior/elderly

Single family	Duplexes/townhouses	Affordable housing
<p>1. Marketability</p> <p>2. Cost</p> <p>3. Flexibility</p> <p>4. Design</p> <p>5. Construction</p> <p>6. Financing</p> <p>7. Management</p> <p>8. Community</p> <p>9. Environment</p> <p>10. Policy</p> <p>11. Regulation</p> <p>12. Technology</p> <p>13. Transportation</p> <p>14. Urban form</p> <p>15. Values</p> <p>16. Work</p>	<p>1. Marketability</p> <p>2. Cost</p> <p>3. Flexibility</p> <p>4. Design</p> <p>5. Construction</p> <p>6. Financing</p> <p>7. Management</p> <p>8. Community</p> <p>9. Environment</p> <p>10. Policy</p> <p>11. Regulation</p> <p>12. Technology</p> <p>13. Transportation</p> <p>14. Urban form</p> <p>15. Values</p> <p>16. Work</p>	<p>1. Marketability</p> <p>2. Cost</p> <p>3. Flexibility</p> <p>4. Design</p> <p>5. Construction</p> <p>6. Financing</p> <p>7. Management</p> <p>8. Community</p> <p>9. Environment</p> <p>10. Policy</p> <p>11. Regulation</p> <p>12. Technology</p> <p>13. Transportation</p> <p>14. Urban form</p> <p>15. Values</p> <p>16. Work</p>

Other (please specify):

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WERE DESIGNED BASED ON INPUT FROM THE COMMUNITY MEETING

15. Referring to the growth areas/corridors identified per the previous update of the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan, in which areas do you believe future growth should occur? (circle your choices)

Arvonja/New Canton	Residential	Business/Commercial	Industrial	No Growth
Buckingham Court House	Residential	Business/Commercial	Industrial	No Growth
Dillwyn-Alpha	Residential	Business/Commercial	Industrial	No Growth
Dillwyn-Sprouses Corner	Residential	Business/Commercial	Industrial	No Growth
Gold Hill	Residential	Business/Commercial	Industrial	No Growth
Centenary-Scottsville Corridor (Rte. 20)	Residential	Business/Commercial	Industrial	No Growth
U.S. 15 South Corridor	Residential	Business/Commercial	Industrial	No Growth
Yogaville	Residential	Business/Commercial	Industrial	No Growth

16. What types of commercial development does Buckingham County need in the future? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> Grocery store |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boutique shops (arts, unique items) | <input type="checkbox"/> Physicians/dentists |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retail (clothes, gifts, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Specialty shops (coffee, ice cream, yogurt) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restaurants | <input type="checkbox"/> Repair shops (lawn mower, small engine) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fast food | <input type="checkbox"/> Professional services (accountants, attorneys, surveyors, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Care and Social Assistance | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ | |

17. What types of industrial development does Buckingham County need in the future? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> Call center/business process outsourcing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing – wood products | <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution center |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing – train, rail car | <input type="checkbox"/> Food and beverage processing center |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing – packaging supplies | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Center |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utility-scale solar | <input type="checkbox"/> Metallic Mining |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ | |

18. What should the County's priorities be for improving quality of life. Rank in order from 1 (most important) to 8 (least important).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Care/Hospitals/Urgent Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Reliable Broadband |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Development (more retail) | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire and Rescue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Town-County Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> County-state/federal Communication |

19. Please rate Buckingham County on each of the following community aspects by circling your response:

A. Law Enforcement	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION
B. Fire Protection	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION
C. Rescue Services	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION

D. Local Government Representation	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION
E. Trash Collection/Disposal	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION
F. Playgrounds/Parks/Recreation	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION
G. Preservation of Historic Structures/Areas	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION
H. Tourism	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION
I. Medical Facilities and Services	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION
J. Affordable Housing Options	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION
K. Overall Services provided by the County	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION

20. Name three (3) changes you would like to see in Buckingham County to make it a more livable and enjoyable place for you:

1) _____

—

2) _____

—

3) _____

—

21. With respect to the future growth and development of the County, how important to you are the following issues? (circle the number that corresponds to the level of importance to each listed)

	Very Important	Moderately Important	Important	Minimally Important	Unimportant	No Opinion
Improving employment opportunities	5	4	3	2	1	0
Keeping taxes affordable	5	4	3	2	1	0
Working in the community in which you live	5	4	3	2	1	0
Encouraging business growth	5	4	3	2	1	0
Promoting the County as a tourist destination	5	4	3	2	1	0
Improving housing availability/affordability	5	4	3	2	1	0
Providing more public playgrounds/parks	5	4	3	2	1	0
Providing public safety	5	4	3	2	1	0
Preserving historic sites and structures	5	4	3	2	1	0
Protecting scenic views and vistas	5	4	3	2	1	0
Implementing a County wide recycling program	5	4	3	2	1	0
Addressing vacant/blighted structures	5	4	3	2	1	0
The availability of more retail choices, including grocery stores	5	4	3	2	1	0
The availability of more services, including medical facilities	5	4	3	2	1	0

Broadband	5	4	3	2	1	0
Cell phone service	5	4	3	2	1	0

22. What would likely cause you to leave Buckingham County? (Choose Up to 3)

- ☐ Lack of recreational opportunities
 ☐ Lack of job opportunities
☐ Lack of broadband/internet/cell service
 ☐ Tax rates
☐ Inadequate public services (incl. emer. services)
 ☐ Inadequate access to medical care
☐ Lack of educational opportunities
 ☐ Moving closer to family
☐ Lack of businesses (retail, grocery, etc.) to support my needs

☐ Other (specify): _____

23. How do you view Rescue Squad response times in the County?

☐ Excellent
 ☐ Good
 ☐ Adequate
 ☐ Fair
 ☐

Poor

24. Are you in favor of additional solar development in Buckingham County?

- ☐ Yes
 ☐ No
 ☐ Unsure/No opinion
☐ Yes, with conditions

List conditions: _____

25. Are you in favor of additional metallic mining development in Buckingham County?

- ☐ Yes
 ☐ No
 ☐ Unsure/No opinion
☐ Yes, with conditions

List conditions: _____

26. How do you feel about the amount of cell towers in Buckingham County?

- ☐ There are too many
 ☐ There are enough
 ☐ More are needed

If more are needed, in what areas?

27. Are you in favor of reclamation or re-mining of abandoned mines in Buckingham County?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/No opinion
☐ Yes, with conditions

List conditions: _____

Appendix B

Survey responses to “What road improvements would you like to see in the County?”

- Powerline right of ways cut back
- Overhanging Trees and Bushes on secondary roads need to be clipped back (5)
- Pothole Repairs (20)
- Better mowing on side of roads (3)
- Trees cut back off of roads (2)
- Grass cut more at stop sign - all turns or intersections (3)
- fix potholes on andersonville and perkins mill road
- put 35 mph signs on perkins mill road between andersonville road and garretts mill road
- wider roads for amish people/buggy
- Repair pot holes on Axtell Road
- Wider Roads 3
- All Back roads need improvement
- all road area
- Grass and brush cut from the highway 2
- better snow removal 3
- most of them
- Wider shoulders 2
- Pave more gravel roads 2
- Trash removal 3
- New Canton, VA
- Clear Brush on secondary roads 2
- Largely happy with Buckingham roads. Keep maintenance up
- lights 2
- smooth pavement 3
- Add two feet to the roads
- Reduce the amount of litter along the road sides, Anti-litter campaign 5
- all dirt roads
- Assist with Road upkeep
- Toney Lane in New Canton have 8 homes and Redwood Ed. Center uses private road some time
- Roads need to be maintained
- Route 727 - Sleepy Hollow Road, New Canton, VA 23123, needs to be paved
- Baptist Union Baptist Church's Cemetary needs to pave and remove trees from roadside
- Shelton Store Road
- Route 15 North to Route 650 Bell Road to the Cumberland County Line
- Route 15, Route 60, and Route 20 up till Slate River shoulders for horse and buggy in Dillwyn and Farnville Area

- Well Water Road
- Better clearing of views along back roads
- Wider Right of Way
- Clearing on all roads for better visibility/safety
- Improve Gravel Hill Road to Handle the traffic travelling between Route 60 and Route 15
- Fix Slate River bridge on Route 20
- Less Litter chopped up
- Possibly widen Route 20 from Dillwyn to Scottsville
- Widen Shoulders for Amish
- The County's Roads are in pretty good shape
- Road Edges repaired where road meets dirt
- Cut Back brush on back roads (2)
- More Cell Towers, more emphasis on solar development
- Fix Cartersville Road
- Pave Ranch Road
- Less Gravel Roads
- Pick up litter before it is mowed to pieces (3)
- Pave Road Pembleton Road 714
- More signs and larger to read
- open & dangerous lumber trucks need more safety'
- Cut back grass (4)
- Better Phone Service (3)
- New Sidewalks beyond the downtown limits
- Safe driving lane catered to the Amish and bicycles, etc.
- Woodland church Road paved down to James River past Travelers Rest
- Landline phones - always out (2)
- Better Health Care including better hospital
- Addressing aging population and all associated services
- C.G. Woodson Road has a bridge - the trees needs to be cleared awar so drivers can see who is entering the other side of the bridge
- Clean ditches
- Cut back weeds
- Straighten Curves
- No more big trucks/tractor Trailors on back roads (3)
- Less trucks on back roads (Road Tractors)
- Route 15 widen because of horse buggy
- Cleaner
- Route 770 through New Canton needs repairs and upgrade
- Pave all of Copper Mine Road between Route 15 and Route 20

- Pave Alpha Road in Dillwyn
- Road Map of Buckingham County
- 4 lane 60 to Mt. Rush and CH bypass - 24/60 entrance road
- None, leave them alone
- Reduce Speed Zones
- shoulders without a Bad drop
- more reflective material (more yellow curbs)
- medical care centers (like Gold Hill)
- Widen roads and centerlines in Yogaville Town Center
- more overhead lamp posts to mark/light up roads
- more yellow lines on smaller, side roads
- Center lines in our township - Yogaville
- All roads paved.
- Just regular maintenance
- Cut the trees 20' back from roads to eliminate blind spots
- On Route 636 - a lot of Road Edges need improvements
- Wider secondary roads near commercial locations
- More gravel road paved and rural roads widened
- Improve the quality of the road surfaces by reducing deterioration and rutting. When contractors/etc. lay pavement/skims ensure these new surfaces appear professional and as flat as possible. Keep the right of ways/shoulder grasses trimmed to a lower level so drivers can see adjacent animals before they cross the road. Trim/cut back trees/greenery on right of way/shoulders that overhand and crowd/narrow the road surfaces to prevent damage to the vehicle- travel is particularly difficult with two vehicles adjacent to each other. Since rural roads are generally narrower, have yellow lane markers at curves and corners to help remind unaware drivers where their vehicle is traveling- this is particularly troubling when combo vehicles are compensating for the tracking of the trailer but don't realize/care the towing vehicle is 1 or 2/3 into the opposing lane. Maintain drainage ditches and culvert pipes to prevent flooding of road surfaces.
- Additional lanes on major roads/highways (RTs. 60, 15, 20, etc.) for Amish buggies
- Cleaning, cutting grass in ditches. Some of the ditches are so deep, if u run off the road you will flip your car over.
- Why? Isn't that VDOT?
- Getting Route 60 water runoff directed off my property.
- Amish lanes at major highway intersection
- Intersection at E. James Anderson and Scotts Bottom fixed before anyone else gets KILLED
- My driveway could use paving.
- Lines on all the backroads, wider bridges, shoulders on backroads
- Amish travel lanes
- I want my dirt road back, i don't care what some upper class rich person complained about

- Filling potholes on major roads in the county properly with asphalt and not using gravel/tar to fix them temporarily. Some examples include Evans Mill Road, New Store Road, and some parts of Route 60 and Route 15 near the Willis Mountain Area.
- Clean the ditch on gravel roads
- Trim the trees so you can actually see around stop signs, wash out on dirt roads, help with Amish traffic
- When they tree limbs are trimmed in ROW they don't clean them up but just leave them in the ditches which impedes the water flow in the ditch
- Not sure
- "Amish buggy Lanes
- Painted lines on all roads
- reflectors on all roads"
- pave some more of the gravel roads, more medical and more cell service, more shopping
- paved gravel road. i have been on the 6 year plan for over 12 years. Would like my road paved!
- The roads I drive are fairly well kept up.
- Widen the narrow bridges on 60, better roadside clearing for visibility of buggies around corners
- Pot holes and tree limbs cut back
- Fix potholes and uneven pavement
- Wider back roads in liberty
- Less spotty paving. Either pave the whole thing or leave it along. Looks like it mostly is just throwing down the leftover asphalt to fill a few holes and not even smoothing it out. And the snow removal in the winter is lacking as well. One lane down the middle of the road doesn't make it if you meet oncoming traffic. I realize our budget is not the best for such a large county but improvements do need to be made.
- VDOT needs to mow more often and not run over garbage bags that aren't picked up after cleanup day. Happens every year. Defeats the whole purpose of road cleanup!
- Grass kept cut on back roads, trees trimmed, backroads widen and paved evenly.
- I'd like to see more gravel state roads in our County paved. I'd like to see VDOT better maintain our roadways throughout our County. This summer, it appears that much of the mowing along even our major highways (Hwy 15 for example) have been left unmowed for long periods of time. There is currently high grass and weeds along our roadways which makes it unsafe at intersections where it's sometimes difficult to see well in both directions when pulling out at intersections. It also makes it dangerous at nighttime because deer can step out of the ditch line and be in the roadway with little warning to drivers. I understand that VDOT employees have been working four 10 hour days with Fridays off during the past few summers. Most mowing, in previous years, has been done by subcontractors but I'm not seeing anyone mowing. If it weren't for private citizens currently maintaining their road right-of-ways this summer our County would look entirely unkept and overgrown along our highways in my opinion.
- Back roads need serious upgrade
- repair damage Amish buggies have done to the roads!

- Paving some state gravel roads which are used for businesses and farming and where there is multiple homes, maintain repairs that are needed
- edging line on side of roads or berms cleaned and restoned.
- Pave gravel roads in southern part of county (Forbes Road and Wooldridge Road)
- Widening, center stripes, shoulder maintenance
- Widen Francisco road due to truck traffic
- Everywhere around yogaville the roads are windy and unmarked. It would be great to at least get a middle line on the paved roads around us. Ideally a walking / biking path could be added along all of the roads in our area. Every time I get on the road with my family and dogs to walk I feel unsafe / have to be on high alert for oncoming traffic. The Yogaville Community Association would be willing to pursue state walkability grants in collaboration with the county leaders.
- Repave and maintain Route 60. Sprouses corner to Cumberland.
- Bell road needs repaving, even the new work is bad. Various gravel roads throughout the county need to be paved.
- Paved better with better, brighter line, reflectors
- I think alot of the well travelled back roads need to be widened and paved, ex: Gravel Hill, Red Rd
- None needed
- Cut trees and bushes along the roads like you used to. We should not have to cut down the road to see how to get out of our driveway.
- Wider roads for buggy traffic
- Gravel added to secondary roads
- Intersections where it's hard to see what's coming
- 60, 4 lanes
- Pot holes fixed correctly not just patched, widening of some roads 2 cars cant even pass without 1 getting in the ditch, edges fixed from wash out
- Secondary roads are rough with cracks and potholes and the overgrowth of weeds and tree branches hanging in road
- Astop light at Mt Rush
- Route 20 widened to 2 lanes each direction
- Grass cut on roadsides
- Do away with the policy of tar and gravel.
- The side roads need white lines on the edge for driving in fog
- normal maintainance
- roads are good, grass on the sides of the roads is bad.
- expansion of secondary roads
- Hey 20 slate river Bridge approaches are terrible. General maintenance. (Grass cutting, trees and row cut back, clear row at road signs.)
- Overall, roads seem to be in good shape but the litter problem needs to be fixed.
- Amending the degree of turn at some of the intersections
- Just resurface the main roads that have damage

- Pave the road to James River State Park
- It's not necessarily road conditions but I would prefer VDOT stays away from tar and gravel which makes things really scary for new drivers.
- Cartersville road where vdot neglected to pave the middle of the road.
- Less pot holes
- "Cartersville rd completely redone. Ditches are so deep that if you run off the road, your vehicle can't recover and will be on its side. Also the rd itself is dangerous for adults, students shouldn't drive on it during inclement weather if at all possible.
- Curve at bear garden creek on chapel rd,(718) needs to be straightened. "
- None
- Potholes
- Dragging the ditches and clearing culverts of dirt and debris
- less litter on the side of the road
- Speers Mountain Road (606)
- Bicycle lanes, stripes on Route 601, public transit improvements
- Resurfaced bad roads
- No more stoplights please!
- Pot holes repaired on 642. Forbes and Wooldridge Rds. paved.
- Trimming the bushes on the sides of the road
- Paved, pot holes fixed, roads cut, trees cut down on lines before Ice and snow come in
- The back roads need to be better taken care of. Pavement and widening of some of the rural roads would help. Also, vegetation being cut back on a lot of the back roads.
- More mowing of shoulders and pot hole repair
- Smooth surfaces, to many dips in roadways. Properly maintained. There is to much patch work cthat does not help much
- Secondary roads need serious trimming. Trees hanging over and out to the pavement most everywhere.
- mowing shoulders, filling potholes
- Better paved rds and guardrails on rds with no shoulders
- pedestrian/bike pathe
- Pave the bad roads
- Bridge Road needs to be widened and Garrett Mill needs to be improved on the Perkin's Mill side. Something needs to be done to Buffalo Road considering the high use for the ball park.
- Either fix Midland Road properly so that the edges stop crumbling or return it to a gravel road
- I really like the rural feel of dirt roads, and have mixed feelings about hard topping them. If the drainage issues were better dealt with by VDOT they wouldn't get washed out. When we keep up with the ditches on our steep road to the river, the road does not get washed out. VDOT does not get out of the truck to pitchfork the leaves and branches. It needs manual care, not just big macho machinery.

- Widen River road headed to James River State Park. Too narrow for horse trailers and campers. Repave Ca Ira road across from Scott's Bottom.
- MEDICAL FACILITIES SERVING SEVERAL QUADRANTS - an ER.
- Bell road is a heavily traveled road by bigger vehicles and needs to be paved along with Scott's bottom road and Cartersville Road.
- Fix all of Bell road not just the first mile
- Roadside trash diligence
- The roads are fine.
- Potholes repaired on heavily traveled secondary roads
- All roads wide enough for 2 school busses or 18-wheelers to meet.
- better maintenance of potholes and cutting of grass along intersections
- Giving Amish their own paths to take
- Back roads need to be repaired just like the main roads
- Roads are falling apart, pot holes. Grass on the side of the road is not being cut. Trees are not being cut back on roads. All dirt roads need to be surface treated.
- grass cutting
- All roads paved, all roads lined, all roads have reflective markers
- More paved roads
- Stage Coach Road repaved. Route 20 widened.
- better paving and lower speed limits on secondary roads
- Potholes fixed, roads widened where needed
- More hard surface roads
- straightening of 20 north to scottsville-the road is currently very dangerous.
- Wider Secondary Roads
- Edge of secondary roads need repair, lots of places have over 6" drop offs. Grass needs to be cut more often and trees need to be cut back.
- I have no specific suggestions
- potholes fixed
- Trim/cut low hanging trees
- Trimming back of trees of backroads and smoothing out the back roads.
- PAVE GRAVEL ROADS TO CUT DOWN ON DUST AND MAKE THEM EASIER TO MAINTAIN
- Some of the back roads to be gravel paved if not asphalt.
- Muddy Creek road pave the rest of it. Widen rt60. Pave pond rd
- paving of the remaining dirt roads
- Back Mountain Road, Ca Ira Road is very rough
- Secondary roads need work. Trees need trimming
- Repaving efforts are frequently uneven
- N/A
- Have better roads/ not patched rough tar and gravel roads.

- better roads
- Small bridges need improvement
- more environmental protection since that is our true "gold"; more engaged/effective animal control willing to actually deal with inhumane treatment of animals;
- (R671) Bransford Rd paved
- potholes on back roads
- OMG- I have never seen our roads look so bad. They all need to have the limbs cut back 20 feet and all of the weeds such as kutzu and weeds are right up against the road. We have a business with a closed in trailer and we have scratches all over it due to meeting other vehicles and not having anywhere to go but up against the limbs. I am ready to send VDOT a bill.
- back roads and clearing of trees and branches
- Rt 610 replaced to fix the horrible job that was done in the spring.
- Mowing and stop patching
- Turn 60 back into a two lane
- Bike lanes
- Secondary road maintenance
- Main highways of 15,20,60 repaved and no potholes
- Instead of only paving parts of roads pave the hole thing and should be nice to see grass cut.
- Please fix the terrible patch job recently done on state road 610. Dangerous conditions.
- 622 on both sides of route 15 made wider for safer passage with modern cars.
- I would like to see the gravel roads paved, the amount of money spent on gravel over the years is nuts. It all washes away. The road is horrible.
- Regular mowing of medians and trimming of roadside brush, lines on more secondary roads
- I would like to see the sides of the road be cut more often. More roads with lines (makes driving at night and in the rain easier).
- Pot holes on side roads, high grass in vision spots cut
- Back Roads Maintenance and grass cutting on shoulders. Especially at stop signs and sharp curves.
- I would like to see the litter disappear from EVERY ROAD in Buckingham. WE CAN DO THIS if we put our mind to it! This is a disgrace that we allow this . In addition The other end of Logan road needs to be paved like Mountain View Road;
- Let's continue paving our gravel roads.
- Grass cut on the sides of the roads
- Blind spots on curves sorted. You cannot see log trucks coming around the corner!
- speed limits enforced!
- Keep ditches and trees trimmed
- Pave the extension of Brill Road for homeowners along it.
- Potholes on backroads
- None

- Several dangerous areas where driver safety could be compromised. Turning off of Red Rd. onto 60 for example. This location presents an obvious hazard, as the driver is expected to turn into a 55 mile per hour zone with limited visibility in either direction.
- general maintenance
- Random, Barn yard and Spencer road need to be two lanes
- Secondary rd improvements pot holes and etc
- Trim some underbrush back from sides of back roads
- Keep grass cut so we can see when pulling onto the road.
- All of them. Grass cutting on ditches on back roads and stop paving sections of roads instead of the whole road.
- Cut back brush on side of roads it is encroaching on the DOT right of way
- Over grown roads
- None stand out
- TREE LIMBS CUT, GRASS CUT, POTHOLE FIXES
- Lot of roads that need repair, in the summer the shoulder of the road need cutting more often. make a plan to pave dirt roads over a period of time. It is alot that can be done if you take the time to ride the countryside.
- More paved roads and back roads that have limbs cut back from the edge.
- Fix the pot holes in back roads in the winter when ice breaks up the roads
- "Lanes for buggy/bicycle traffic
- Quality repairs to roads after trees are harvested (Buckingham Springs Road is a mess and has been for over a year)
- Better shoulders on smaller roads like Francisco and School "
- keeping roadsides clear of vegetation, add a wider shoulder for Amish buggies and pedestrians
- Increase roadside mowing for visibility
- more grass cutting on road shoulders, litter cleanup and reduction/prevention
- All state maintained gravel roads become hard surfaced .
- Main road.maintenance
- Francisco Rd pot holes
- Potholes filled, back roads cleared after weather in a timely manner, grass mowed regularly, edges of rd repaired
- Make Penlan Road wider
- Finish paving dirt roads
- Paving more gravel roads and maintaining roads after logging trucks destroy them
- My Rush intersection should be changed the stop sign there is on the wrong road and is unsafe.
- Paving of gravel roads
- Ca Ira rd needs to widened and the bridge at chellowe needs to be redone
- Pave all dirt roads, repave secondary rds.
- Widen secondary roads, Clean up the rest

- Grass cut, potholes fixed
- Grass cut on the back roads and pot holes filled in
- "Replacing
- Widening in some areas
- More litter control
- Mowing of grass during the summer
- Cutback of trees and clearing of right aways"
- Better shoulders in some places
- More rural sidewalks, more restaurants, other fun things, more shopping to become more competitive!
- Cut back road sides past the ditch I am tired of replacing car Mirrors. I have hit a lot of limbs on Francisco road and my tires have never left the pavement. It is the same in similar back roads.
- Woodland Church Road at Yogaville
- Pave Muddy Creek Road
- Fix pot holes on the road, get gravel out of roads.
- Less bumps on back roads . Don't pave just 15 & 60
- More Reflective objects for night vision
- Pave the dirt roads
- More backroads paved, less trees being cut down
- Fix potholes that are created in winter time.
- Wider roads
- Fix roads horses need to be off the road at night
- Tar all dirt/gravel roads
- None—maintain the quality of the current roads.
- Would like to see more roads repaved as they are not very smooth, widening of some roads, and shoulder improvements.
- Improvements to 20, widening/expansion. Clearing trees overhanging/leaning over roads.
- Road paved in Buckingham County Forest.
- Slate River Bridge is very rough.
- approaches on slate river bridge on rt. 20, improvement of secondary roads
- Better bushhogging on side roads and clean up on Rt. 20 south of Scottsville
- Repave Bridgeport Road
- Repaving of Bridgeport Road
- More reflectors, enforced speed limits on back roads
- None
- 604 Meadow creek widened, too many log trucks.
- Better mowing
- I'd like help cutting the grass beside the main route on E James Anderson Hwy because I have trouble seeing over the tall grass when I exit and have found myself accidentally

pulling out in front of people without knowing they were there and feel scared to cut the grass that close to the main road

- Roads have been kept up
- rt20 at slate river bridge
- Better patching of Rte 632 resulting from heavy traffic from lod, cattle, and chicken semis
- Rural roads with center lines
- Yellow middle lines through Yogaville
- The roadways are fine in my view.
- N/A
- Paving the entirety of Bridgeport instead of just patchwork
- Widening and marking secondary roads
- no comment
- Trash cleanup; better quality job of replacement asphalt
- Can't think of any.
- ROW and drainage maintenance
- Wider roads for safety
- May be a VDOT issue, but the medians at the intersections of Route 15 & 60 and Route 15 & 20 are an eyesore.
- More Rotary Intersections
- Restore traffic circle at 60 & 15 reduced speed limit from ducks corner to courthouse.
- 1)Reduce speed limit between Ducks Corner and divided highway on route 60. 2)Put the traffic circle back at 60 and 15. 3)Cut branches away from highway signs/markers and fix last half mile of Hall Rd on Slate River Mill Road end. Road paving has a big drop on shoulder on the west side, there's no shoulder there.
- Wider road to Yogaville, paving of Greesley Lane.
- Traffic circle installed at the intersection of US route 15 and US route 60 also known as Sprouse's Corner. 45 MPH speed limit from 1/4 mile before the intersection of US Route 60 and State Route 56 to the 35 MPH speed limit at the courthouse. 45 MPH speed limit from the VFW hall on US Route 60 to the 35 MPH at the courthouse. Repair of shoulders on state routes 649 and 648 and improvements on excessive banking in turns.
- Please widen and mark with yellow line route 655 Manteo Rd. in the narrow portion between Warminster Church Rd. and Rt. 604 Woodland Church Rd. This narrow portion is too narrow for the amount of traffic. Large trucks and vans on this road make two-way traffic a hazard.
- Gravel roads need better maintenance with regular grading and grass/brush cutting, or be paved where possible.
- None
- More center lines
- roads are very good, well maintained but the LITTER IS TERRIBLE !!!!
- Widen the side of the road on roads frequented by the Amish so they can safely travel.

- #1. Pave Sycamore Creek - there is a school bus stop on this road. #2. Completely pave Muddy Creek Rd. #3. Pave route 617. #4. Cut trees and weeds that obscure traffic sign and line of traffic sight.
- Double yellow or passing lines on more roads
- Pothole filled at the Curdsville-Route 15 intersection. Road widening on Andersonville Road as it approaches Francisco Road (where there is no yellow line, the road is too narrow for vehicle pulling a trailer to stay on the road and not encroach into oncoming traffic).
- access to major highways without taking 30 minute rural routes.
- Rt 56
- If possible the back road off of Ridge Rd, it would be Slate River Trl
- widening of roads for increasing Amish population
- wider backgrounds, adequate facilities for amish, lines on all backroads
- better maintenance, lines on side roads, reflective things in the center of all roads
- Widening of secondary roads that were paved
- "Cleaner - get rid of the trash along the roads. (CG Woodson is a clear example)
- Prettier - more aesthetically appealing...like a few flowers along the way. Might help people stop trashing our community. "
- Potholes repaired, rural roads widened
- Back roads widened to be safer
- Wider secondary roads
- Fix (strip and repave) Bell RD, especially from Scott's Bottom to Cumberland line.
- Wider roads, smoother shoulders. I'd really love 4 lane on 60 and 15, if I'm dreaming.
- Better surfaces, better maintenance on encroaching greenery, more enforcement of litter and debris laws.
- Brush and trash along county roads needs to be cleared more often
- All county roads taken BETTER care of
- Maintain, mowing more in warm months, crown and gravel the gravel roads, and maintain shoulders and ditches so water runs off better.
- The addition of buggy lanes would be a great improvement.
- Visible
- No Improvements, Just General Ongoing Maintenance
- I'm not aware of any improvements needed at this time.
- Side trim secondary roads
- Lower speed limits on secondary roads

Appendix C

If more are need, in what areas?

1. Rt. 15 (74)

- a. Rt. 15 N. (1)
- b. on route 15 near Trent's Mill Road
- c. 15 south - Curdsville area (2)
- d. Milbrook Store Area HWY 15S
- e. Driving from Curdsville to Dillwyn there are dead zones for example.
- f. Hwy 15 near Curdsville
- g. US Routes 15 and 60
- h. near Appomattox river on 15 (2)
- i. Curdsville Crumpton
- j. On 15 near Willis Mountain (2)
- k. Between Willis mountain and the Prince Edward line .
- l. Rt Willis River area of Rte 15
- m. Curdsville (5)
- n. certain ares on 15
- o. 15 south
- p. Rt 15 between Sprouses and Farmville are dead zones5
- q. S Rt. 15 towards Prince Edward County (27)
- r. Southern Buckingham
- s. Rt. 15 from Sprouses Corner to Prince Edward County (Farmville) (6)

2.

3. Buckingham County (all over) (43)

1. Everywhere - cell service is bad! (3)
2. Excellent coverage in major corridors and satisfactory coverage throughout.
3. Poor reception everywhere, so added everywhere. Start with 15 south and 20 north.
4. Everywhere were service is bad
5. All over
6. The areas that my calls got dropped (4)
7. Most, and tower compatability
8. the bottom line is this: EVERYONE has a cell phone now; land lines are practically dead; No young person has a land line. In order to service all these cell phones, we need more towers. the towers are not as large now but more are needed per area. This is change and progress and we must adapt. AND EVERYONE in this county must have access to high speed internet.
9. seems to be needed in most of the county but I cannot name specifics
10. All
11. Anywhere that will make cell service better because to better they try to make it the worse it is getting
12. check where coverage is needed!
13. Unsure but I know coverage lacks in areas
14. Cell service is non-existent in many areas.
15. in the areas where we have no service
16. Ask your local first responders. They go with out cell service for calls and the radios they use.
17. Wherever to improve overall service
18. There are many dead spots
19. Everywhere there is no service, drive around with a phone you will find them
20. Mine can drop when move phone from left to right ear. Bag phone coverage was better than today's areas (1)
21. More in rural parts of county to provide total coverage (2)

- 22. Areas with poor/ no cell coverage (4)
- 23. County Wide
- 24. everywhere there is no signal
- 25. Along 15, 20, and 60 -continuous service would be great.
- 26. Existing com'l/ industrial areas; along major highways

4. Arvonnia (16)

- a. We would put one on our farm! Arvonnia
- b. Arvonnia/New Canton (3)\
- c. New Canton, VA (13)
- d. Between fluvanna and new canton

5. Goldhill (8)

6. Yogaville (8)

7. Dillwyn (6)

8. Rt. 56 (3)

9. Rt. 60 (27)

- a. ,Rt. 60 from Sprouce's Corner to Cumberland County (12)
- b. Route 60 towards Amherst (1)
- c. Route 60 toward Amherst.
- d. From Sprouses Corner heading East on Rt. 60 to the Cumberland line, especially near the Ca la Rd area.
- e. Rt. 60 (4)
- f. 60 East
- g. Rt. 60 west corridor
- h. Rt. 60 towards Cumberland
- i. US Routes 15 and 60

10. Rt. 24 (9)

- a. Courthouse and rt 24
- b. S. Rt. 24 (1)
- c. 24 to Appomattox
- d. _rt 24 near toga
- e. Rt. 24 West
- f. Rt. 24 between Mt. Rush and Appomattox

11. Rt. 20 Corridor (53)

- 1. Scottsville (4)
- 2. Rt. 20 near Centenary
- 3. Rt. 20 from Rt. 15 to Scottsville
- 4. Along route 20 between Dillwyn and Scottsville
- 5. Scottsville
- 6. On 20 from Centary to Scottesville
- 7. Rt 20,
- 8. Rt 20 between Scottsville and Dillwyn
- 9. Route 20 between Dillwyn and Centenary

- 10. Route 20 from route 649 to Charlottesville
- 11. georgia creek road@20
- 12. Along state route 20
- 13. Areas on 20 near midway
- 14. South 20 (1)

12. Glenmore (9)

- a. 602 Near Glenmore Store within about a 3 to 5 mile range
- b. 56 glenmore area
- c. Midway Market to Glenmore

13. Backroads - no service (14)

- a. Secondary and tertiary roadways
- b. Most all backroads. Its almost 2024 there should be cell service everywhere County lines especially near rivers and back roads
- c. Perkins mill area
- d. near bremo bluff
- e. Plank Road
- f. Chellowe Rd
- g. 602 corridor
- h. Ranson Road
- i. Bridgeport
- j. Francisco Road
- k.

14. Near countv lines on all sides (3)

- a. Cell service closer to the Cumberland line is crap
- b. Cumberland line area

15. James River area (5)

- a. In low areas near the James
- b. Near the river in all directions
- c. James River district
- d. along Appomattox River

16. Yogaville (2)

- a. Between Yogaville and Scottsville

17. Along 636 hwy (2)

- a. Rt. 636 to Rt 24 area

18. Maysville district (4)

- a. Maysville... its a personal preference but Verizon is the only one that works and i would prefer not to do business with them if possible.

19. Near Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest (4)

- a. Holiday Lake/ Chestnut Grove area
- b. The western part of the county seems to have a lot of dead zones
- c. Southwestern Buckingham

20. Mt. Rush Area (2)

- a. Mt. Rush to Spouses

21. Andersonville (2)

- a. Andersonville Rd area

22. Areas with Trees - wooded areas (3)

- a. in wooded areas
- b. place in areas where land owners are not negatively affected

23. Alpha (3)

24. Howardsville (2)

25. Wingina (2)

26. Buckingham Court House

27. New Store

28. Distrists 6

29. District 5

30. Rt. 155 and Plan Road Corridors

31. St. Joy Community

32. my understsnding is that 5g requires many more towers or other mounts such as phone poles for coverage, so it would seem there need to be more to provide better service

- a. It.doesn't matter, they only come by population
- b. It isn't so much a matter of the number of cell towers, but that not enough of the towers are co-locations for multiple carriers. Cell service is mandatory in 2023. The number of towers is one factor, but the height and location drastically affects the impression they make on the landscape of the County
- c. Not a good answer for the question. I think we should have more carriers on the existing towers. Good Luck as this depends on the carriers.
- d. Not cell towers just better wifi available

Appendix D

1. Referring to the growth areas/corridors identified per the previous update of the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan, in which areas do you believe further growth should occur?

Area	Residential	Business/Commercial	Industrial	No Growth
Arvonja/New Canton	96	142	78	66
Buckingham Courthouse	82	133	16	111
Dillwyn-Alpha	54	202	51	55
Dillwyn- Sprouses Corner	53	252	55	46
Gold Hill	93	113	46	77
Centenary-Scottsville Corridor (Rte. 20)	114	121	47	80
U.S. 15 South Corridor	81	114	85	83
Yogaville	87	55	46	156

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2025 - 2030



**Prepared by the Buckingham County Planning
Commission and Commonwealth Regional Council**

Buckingham County, Virginia

Comprehensive Plan

Adopted March 2025

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Executive Summary

Background and Purpose

The Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan provides a strategic framework for managing growth, preserving the county's rural character, and enhancing quality of life. Required under Virginia Code (§15.2-2223), the plan serves as a guide for future development, balancing economic opportunities with community values and resource stewardship. This living document outlines priorities to address the county's evolving needs over the next five years.

Vision Statement

Buckingham County will be a thriving and connected community that preserves its rural charm and natural landscapes while fostering responsible development. Families will grow, agriculture will flourish, local businesses will prosper, and new opportunities will be cultivated.

Key Highlights by Section

- *Introduction:* Establishes the plan's purpose, legal foundation, and its role as a guiding document for the county's future development.
- *Community Profile:* Highlights Buckingham's regional setting, historical heritage, and demographic trends, emphasizing its rural identity and evolving needs.
- *Inventory and Analysis: Community Resources:* Explores critical resources, including housing trends, community facilities, and public services, identifying key areas for enhancement.
- *Transportation:* Assesses transportation systems, highlighting roadway classifications, rail service, airport access, and infrastructure maintenance. Identifies areas for improvement, such as road safety, connectivity, and support for multimodal transportation.
- *Land Use:* Sets strategies for effective land use planning to manage growth while preserving agricultural lands and natural resources. It emphasizes aligning development with infrastructure capabilities.
- *Special Policy Areas:* This section identifies priority areas for targeted action, including preserving rural character, managing growth in corridors and village centers, promoting affordable housing, revising zoning and subdivision ordinances, and fostering sustainable economic development.
- *Goals, Objectives, and Strategies:* Establishes actionable steps for achieving balanced growth, preserving rural character, and enhancing community engagement.
- *Implementation Plan:* Details a five-year action plan for achieving the plan's goals through collaboration, public engagement, and continuous updates.

Key Recommendations

1. *Preserve Rural Character and Agricultural Lands:* Focus on tools like conservation easements, agricultural and forestal districts, and zoning ordinance revisions to protect Buckingham's rural identity and natural resources. Prioritize development in designated growth areas to balance preservation with progress.

2. *Support Strategic Economic Development:* Enhance local business opportunities and attract industries that align with community values, particularly in designated growth corridors and village centers. Invest in infrastructure to support commercial and industrial development.
3. *Promote Affordable and Diverse Housing Options:* Address housing shortages by encouraging affordable and workforce housing developments while maintaining rural character. Collaborate with public-private partners to meet future housing needs.
4. *Improve Transportation and Infrastructure:* Prioritize safe and efficient roadways, multimodal connectivity, and expanded broadband access. Ensure infrastructure investments align with land use priorities and community needs.
5. *Engage the Community in Decision-Making:* Strengthen citizen participation through transparent planning processes, regular surveys, and community forums. This ensures that policies reflect the values and needs of the county's residents.
6. *Revise and Modernize Zoning and Ordinances:* Update zoning and subdivision ordinances to manage growth effectively, protect sensitive environmental areas, and ensure sustainable land use practices. Align regulations with the goals of the comprehensive plan.



Chapter I

Introduction

I. Introduction

A. Purpose and Legal Basis for a Comprehensive Plan

Every community faces challenges when it comes to planning for the future and managing change. While the physical manifestations of change vary from time to time and place to place, one certainty in life is that change – whether we like it or not – does occur and things will not remain the same. Buckingham County faces unique challenges and opportunities including, but not limited to: An overall population that is starting to skew older; a growing Amish population; growth and development pressures, mainly from the Charlottesville area; continued solar development; and mining.

To help address growth and change, the Code of Virginia mandates that jurisdictions prepare and regularly revise a Comprehensive Plan to guide the physical development of their communities. The Code of Virginia, Section 15.2-2223, requires that local governments develop, review, and update their Comprehensive Plan. A Comprehensive Plan is a document used for community assessment, identifying current concerns, forecasting future needs, developing policies, and implementing problem solving strategies. A Comprehensive Plan is developed by the Planning Commission and adopted by the governing body. Furthermore, Section 15.2-2223 of the Code requires localities to review and update their Comprehensive Plans every five (5) years at a minimum.

Title 15.2-2223

Comprehensive Plan to be prepared and adopted; scope and purpose.

The local planning commission shall prepare and recommend a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the territory within its jurisdiction and every governing body shall adopt a comprehensive plan for the territory under its jurisdiction.

In the preparation of a comprehensive plan the commission shall make careful and comprehensive surveys and studies of the existing conditions and trends of growth, and of the probable future requirements of its territory and inhabitants. The comprehensive plan shall be made with the purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of the territory which will, in accordance with present and probable future needs and resources, best promote health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity and general welfare of the inhabitants.

Section 15.2-2223 further states that the Comprehensive Plan shall be general in nature in that it shall:

- Designate the general or approximate location, character, and extent of features shown on the plan, including where existing lands or facilities are proposed to be extended, removed or changed;
- Show the long-range recommendations for the general development of the territory and may include such items as the designation of areas for different kinds of public and private land use, a system of transportation facilities, a system of community service facilities, historical areas, and areas for the implementation of groundwater protection measures.

In Virginia, the local Comprehensive Plan is a guide for the governing body to follow in making both long-range and day-to-day decisions regarding all aspects of community development. The governing body can exercise discretion in how strictly it interprets and follows the plan. However, the Code provides that the construction, extension or change in use of streets or other public facilities be subject to review and approval by the Planning Commission as to whether the general location, character and extent of the proposed facility is in substantial accord with the adopted Comprehensive Plan. The Plan, therefore, has great control over the construction of public facilities and utilities, as well as private land uses.

A Comprehensive Plan is an important document to a local government as it serves as a tool for community preservation and development. This Plan reflects the interests of public and private stakeholders with the assurance that the community's needs are identified and met accordingly. As a community's character evolves, the Comprehensive Plan adapts through the compilation of corresponding citizen input and assessments accompanied with other data sources.

B. Developing a New Comprehensive Plan for Buckingham County

The County's existing Comprehensive Plan was last amended in 2015 and is in need of a comprehensive update to bring the Plan up to-date. In March 2023, Buckingham County contracted with the Commonwealth Regional Council (CRC) for assistance in updating the County's Comprehensive Plan. The process for updating the Plan took 18 months. In the early phases of the update, the CRC staff developed a public survey for the public to give input and participate in the process. The process included regular meetings between CRC staff and the Buckingham County Planning Commission, to review data and materials and develop/update goals, objectives and strategies. Once completed, the Plan was presented to the public for review and comment and then to the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors for adoption. This Comprehensive Planning Process addressed the major concerns of the County by identifying the fundamental, long-term goals for community development for the next five to 20 years. Furthermore, the Plan serves as a guide for setting policies for public facilities, utilities, and land use which the County will need to implement to achieve those goals.

C. Process for Plan Development and Adoption

The CRC assisted the Buckingham County Planning Commission in updating the Plan, gathering public comment, and presenting the Plan to the Board of Supervisors for adoption. The Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan includes seven (7) phases. The phases are as follows:

- Phases I and II: Collecting/updating/analyzing data, including:
 - Population
 - Education
 - Income
 - Commuting Patterns
 - Employment/Unemployment
 - Economic Activity
 - Housing
 - Transportation
 - Community Facilities/Services
 - Historical Sites
 - Natural Resources
- Phase III: Evaluating current land use and updating the County's Future Land Use Map.
- Phase IV: Identifying/updating issues, and setting goals and prescribing actions.
- Phase V: Executive Summary.
- Phase VI: Public Hearing and recommendation for adoption by the Planning Commission.
- Phase VII: Public Hearing and adoption by the Board of Supervisors.

D. Overview of Methods for Identifying Issues

A range of issues, now and in the future facing Buckingham County, has been identified. Review and analysis of these issues by the public, the County staff, the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors provided the basis for establishing the planning goals and policies for this Comprehensive Plan. For a more detailed review of all the input received from the issue identification methods, please refer to the Appendix materials. The major issues outlined in this Plan were identified through four methods:

1. **Community Meeting:** CRC staff held a community meeting on June 15, 2023 at the Buckingham County Community Center. *The Farmville Herald* ran an ad about the meeting, and a flyer was developed for distribution to local businesses. Buckingham County also posted a notice for the meeting on its Facebook page. The sign-in sheet showed a total of 26 people in attendance at this meeting. The CRC

staff conducted a headcount and counted 36 people in attendance at the meeting. Some members of the Planning Commission attended the meeting. It is believed that many of those individuals did not sign in. The input received from attendees proved useful in developing the survey instrument and updating the Plan.

2. **Citizen Opinion Survey:** CRC staff assisted the Planning Commission with the development and distribution of the survey instrument. Surveys were made available at government offices and businesses throughout the County, and an online survey instrument was made available on the County's web site and Facebook page. Surveys were distributed on August 29, 2023, with a deadline of October 30, 2023 to submit completed surveys. A total of 496 surveys were completed and returned.
3. **Research and Analysis of Available Data:** CRC staff collected and analyzed data on a range of aspects of the County. These elements included land use patterns, environmental features, transportation conditions, population growth trends and capital facility need. Much of the information is contained in this Plan and has helped to further enhance the understanding of many of the issues identified by local citizens and by other efforts as outlined in this section.
4. **Meetings with the Planning Commission Working Committee:** The Buckingham County Planning Commission worked with CRC staff in the development of this Plan. CRC staff held 20 meetings with the Planning Commission between April 2023 and January 2025. During these meetings, the Planning Commission reviewed drafts of the comprehensive plan update, considered citizen input and technical information, and provided its own analysis of the issues discussed.



Chapter II

Community Profile

II. Community Profile

A. Regional Setting and History

The County of Buckingham is located in the heart of central Virginia. The County consists of 582 square miles and is bounded on the north by the James River and the southwest by the Appomattox River. Buckingham County is approximately 63 miles west of the City of Richmond, the capital of the state. It is approximately 45 miles south of the City of Charlottesville; 38 miles due east of the city of Lynchburg; and 173 miles south/southwest of Washington, DC. See Map 1.

Buckingham County was formed in 1761 from Albemarle County and was named after the Duke of Buckingham. It is the only Buckingham County in the United States. In 1821, Buckingham County resident Charles Yancey secured a design from his friend, Thomas Jefferson, for a new courthouse in Buckingham. The new courthouse, using Jefferson's design, was built between 1822 and 1824, but this courthouse and all of its records were destroyed by fire in 1869. Another courthouse was built on the same location in 1873 and is a registered Virginia Historic Landmark. An archeological study during recent courthouse renovation has revealed much information about "Jefferson's Courthouse" and the footprint of Jefferson's design has been preserved in the courthouse square landscape plan.

Portuguese born immigrant, Peter Francisco, is known for his American heroism during the American Revolutionary War. Francisco was raised by Judge Anthony Winston in Buckingham County after being found at a dock near Hopewell, VA. Francisco is known for pulling a 1,100-pound American cannon free from its gun carriage during the Battle of Camden. Francisco returned to Buckingham County after the revolutionary war and resided in his Locust Grove residence from late 1794 to the mid-1820s.

Known as the Father of Black History Month, Carter G. Woodson was born to Anna Eliza Riddle Woodson and James Woodson of New Canton. Woodson dedicated his career to the field of African American history and lobbied extensively to establish Black History Month as a nationwide institution. Woodson achieved many other notable accomplishments including completion of his doctorate from Harvard University and writing several historical works.

John Wayles Eppes was a successful planter and attorney who represented Virginia in the United States House of Representatives (1803-1811 and 1813-1815) and served in the U.S. Senate (1817-1819). Eppes married Thomas Jefferson's daughter Maria to which they had three children. After retiring, Eppes returned to his prosperous tobacco plantation in Buckingham County and remained there until his death in 1823.

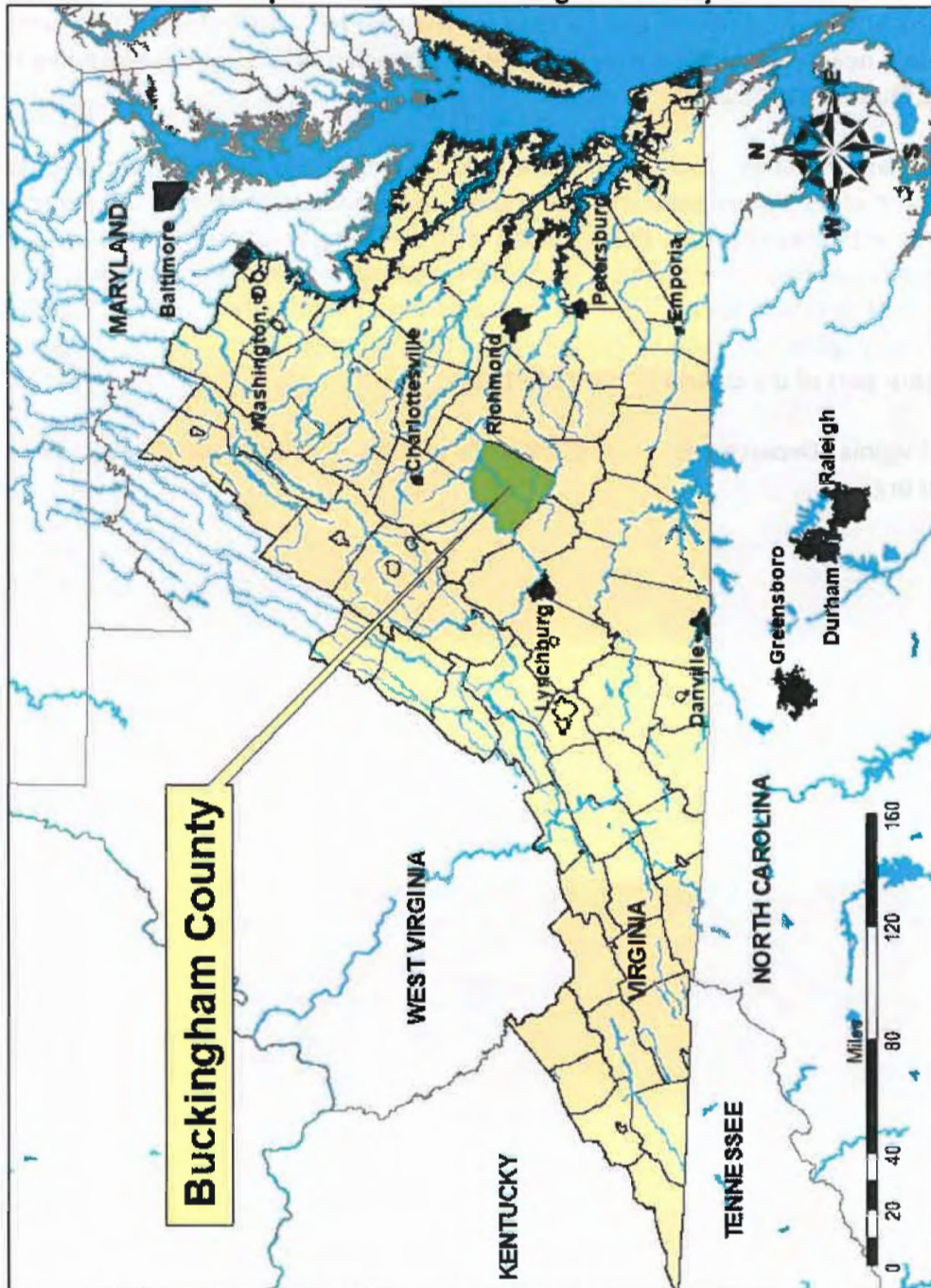
During the Civil War, Lee's army marched through the County during Lee's retreat on their way to Appomattox, Virginia. A marker in the cemetery of Trinity Presbyterian Church in New Canton reads, "According to the oral history of Trinity Presbyterian Church and this community, here are

45 Confederate and Union soldiers buried in mass graves directly behind this church. They left Appomattox after the surrender and headed for their homes north of here. Sick with disease, they died in a nearby camp. That they may not be forgotten, this plaque is placed by the Elliott Grays UDC Chapter #1877 2003."

In the 21st century, large tracts of land are held by companies such as WestVaco, which sell pulpwood and other timber products to the paper mills and wood product producers. It is still largely rural, with areas devoted to recreation such as fishing and hunting. The County is home to families who can trace their ancestry to the early colonial history of Virginia. Many families still live on tracts of land that were granted to their ancestors in that period. Some of the land grants were originally given to French Huguenots, who resettled from London, England in the southwestern part of the county in the early 1700s.

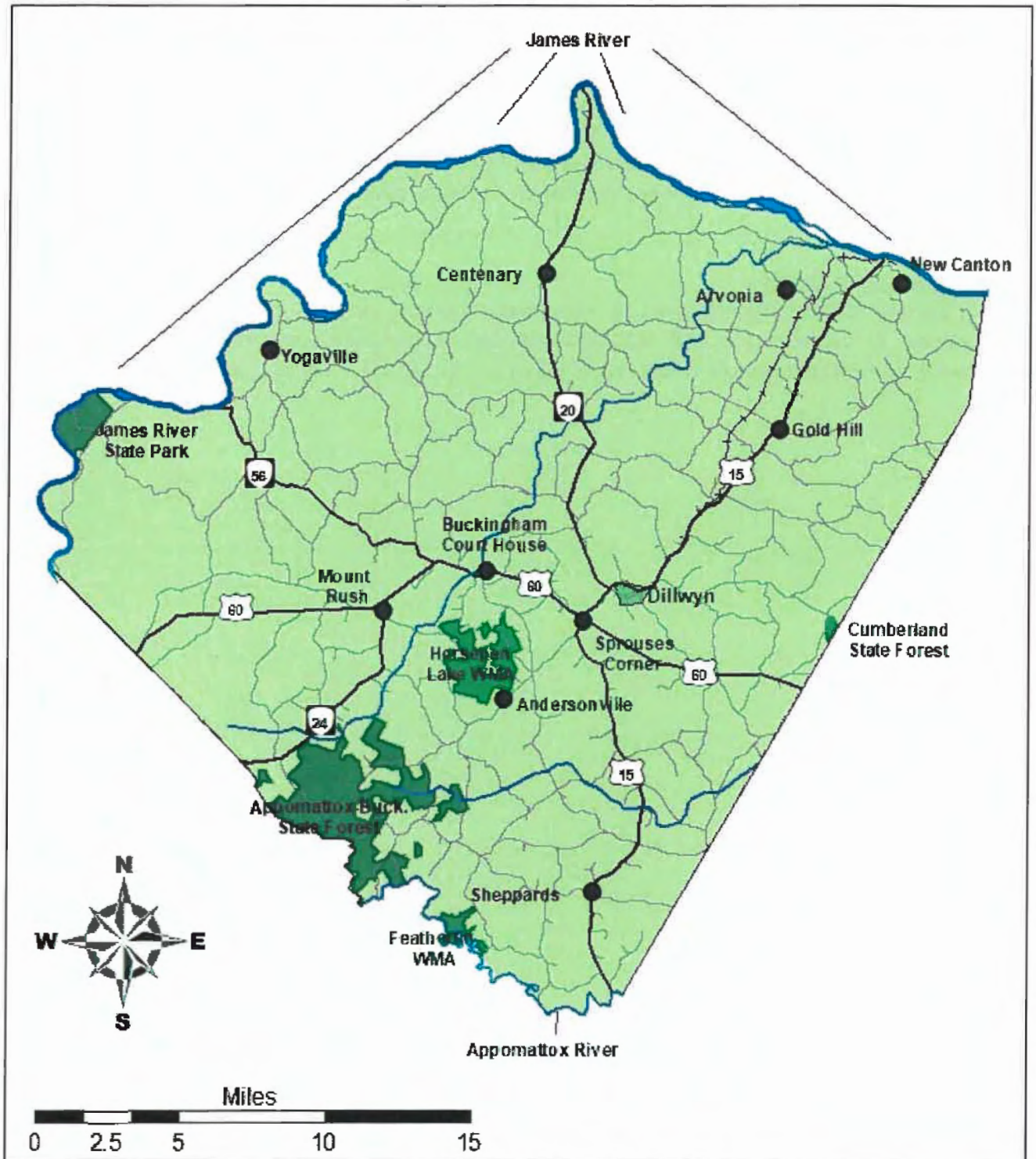
Sources: Virginia Department of Historical Resources, Buckingham County VA Website, Monticello.org

Map 1 – Location of Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – September 2023

Map 2 – Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – September 2023

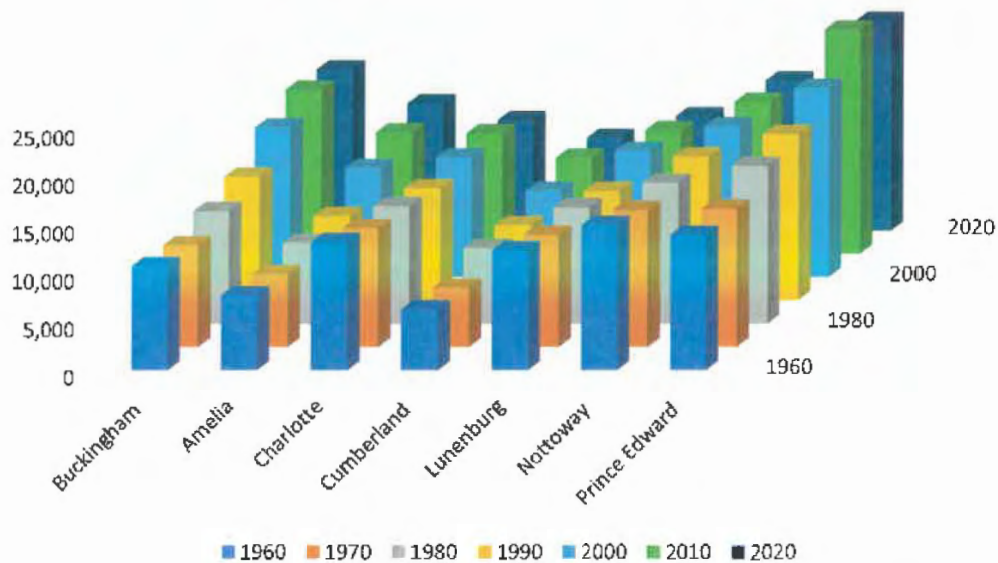
B. Population

Introduction

The population section of the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan includes an analysis of the population characteristics of the County. Population analysis often concentrates on increases or decreases in population. Important factors include changes in characteristics (age, sex, and race), rate of growth and the distribution, which can affect planning for a community. Population trends affect land use, housing, community facilities and other aspects of community development.

Past Population Trends

For the past 60 years, Buckingham County has seen its population grow steadily overall by 5,947. However, according to the 2020 U.S. Decennial Census, the 2020 population for Buckingham County (16,824) represented a decrease of 322 from the 2010 U.S. Census (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Population Trends, Buckingham, and Surrounding CRC Counties, 1960 through 2020

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Buckingham	10,877	10,597	11,751	12,873	15,623	17,146	16,824
Amelia	7,815	7,592	8,405	8,787	11,400	12,690	13,265
Charlotte	13,368	12,366	12,266	11,688	12,471	12,586	11,529
Cumberland	6,360	6,179	7,881	7,825	9,017	10,052	9,675
Lunenburg	12,523	11,687	12,124	11,419	13,146	12,914	11,936
Nottoway	15,141	14,260	14,666	14,993	15,725	15,853	15,642
Prince Ed.	14,121	14,379	16,456	17,320	19,720	23,368	21,849

Sources: U.S. Census Historical Data, University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center, 1960-2020

Population Density

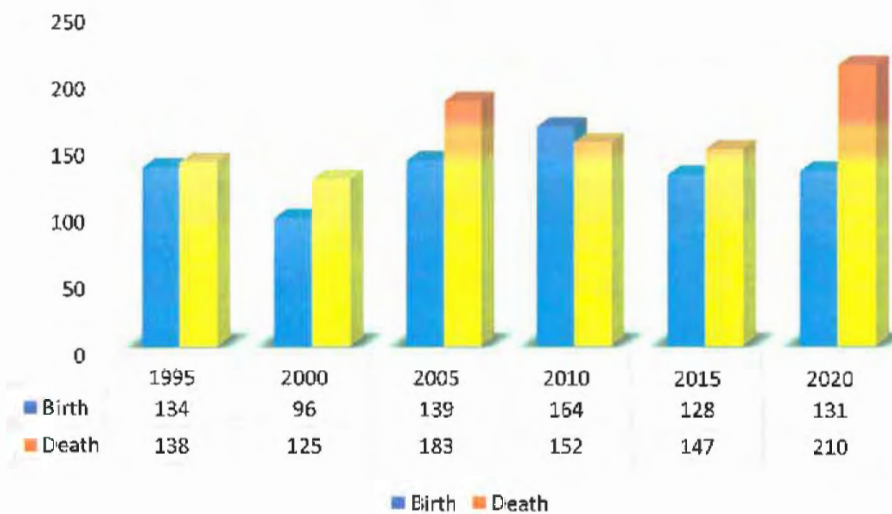
Population density is an often reported and commonly compared statistic for localities. Population density is the measure of the number of people per unit area. It is commonly represented as people per square mile (or square kilometer). Based on the 2020 U.S. Census population of 16,824 and a land area of 579.62 square miles, the County's population density is 29.0 persons per square mile.

Population Change Factors

There are a handful of factors that affect population change. There are three ways in which a locality can experience population increase. The first is through having more births than deaths

in a given period of time (See Figure 2). Birth rates are affected by such factors as nutrition, fertility, attitudes about abortion, social values, culture, and the availability of contraception. Death rates are affected by disease, medical technology, improved health care, transportation development and nutrition. The second is when more people move into a locality verses more people leaving a locality. Pull factors for people moving into a locality are characteristics that attract people to the locality such as amenities, cost of living, and quality of life. Push factors for people leaving a locality are those characteristics of a place that cause people to leave such as lack of job opportunities and inadequate access to health care. Finally, the most common way is a combination of both factors. For 2020, there were 131 births and 210 deaths in Buckingham County. For select years going back to 1995, using every five (5) years as a benchmark, deaths outpaced births except for the year 2010 (even though the margin between deaths and births was slim).

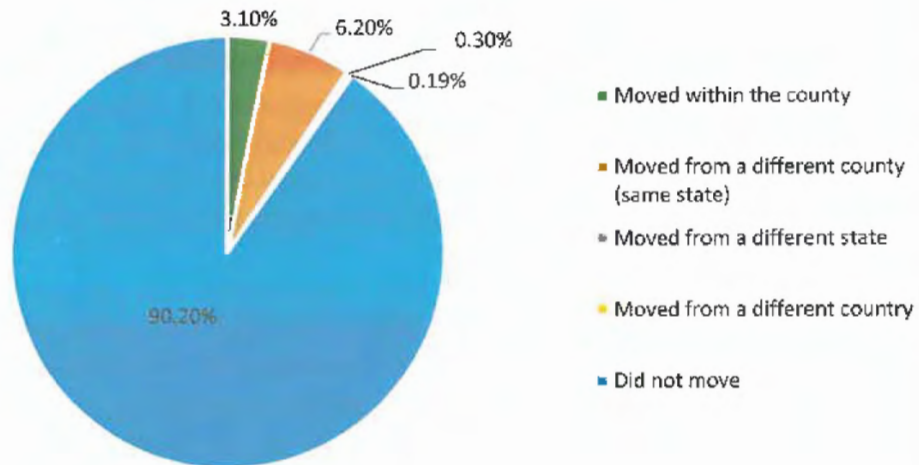
Figure 2 – Birth and Death Rates, Buckingham County



Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics, 1995-2020

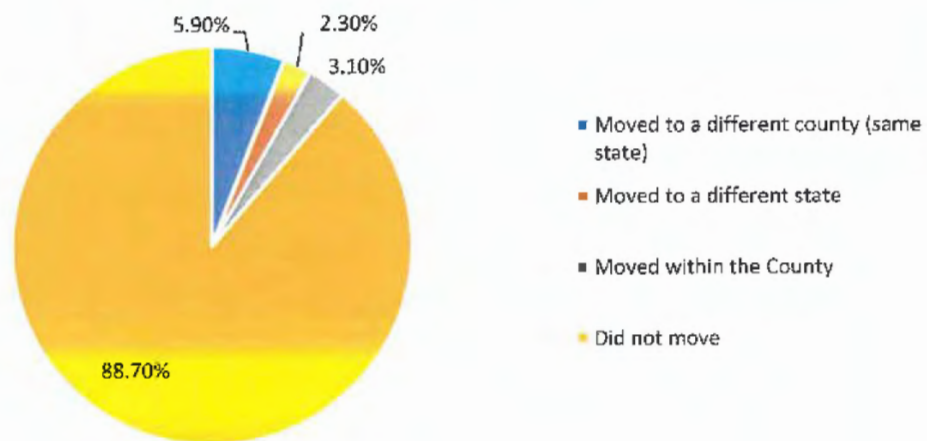
Migration patterns are provided by the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS). It is sent to a small percentage of our population on a rotating basis. The ACS collects detailed information on the characteristics of our population and housing. Since the ACS is conducted every year, rather than once every ten years, it provides more current estimates throughout the decade. Migration statistics for Buckingham County are in Figure 3 and 3A.

Figure 3 – Migration Into County: Residence One Year Prior to Census, Buckingham County



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Figure 3A – Migration Out of County: Residence One Year Prior to Census, Buckingham County



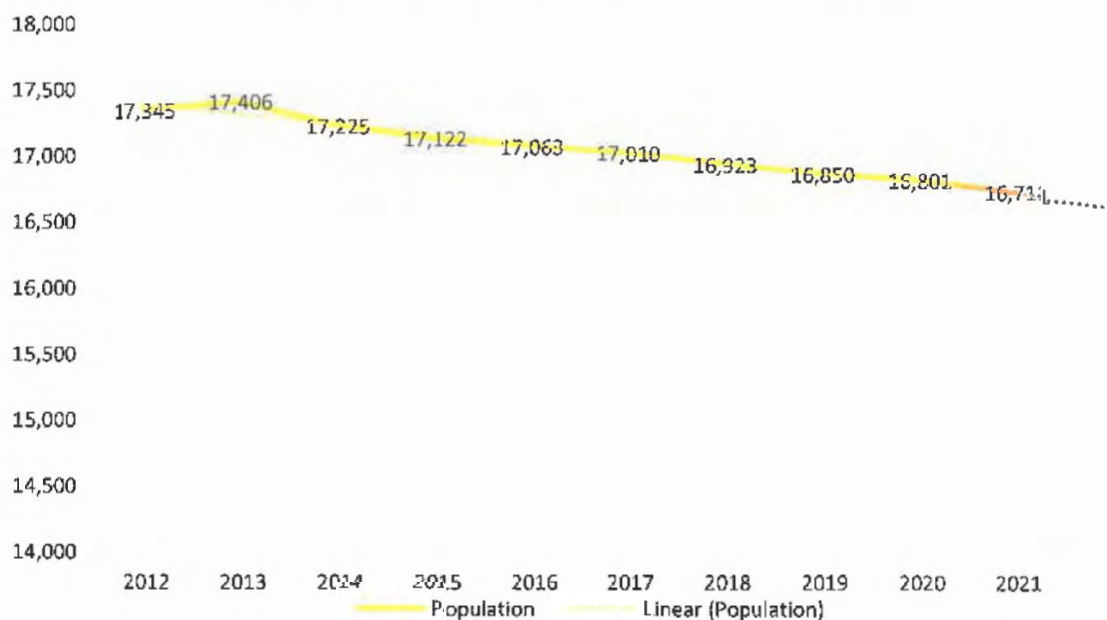
Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Population Estimates

Population estimates used in this Plan were developed by the University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center (see Figure 4). Population estimates look to the present or the recent past. They are usually much more accurate than projections because they can make use of current indicators – data series like births and deaths, licensed drivers, and school enrollment that are direct measurements, usually derived from governmental agency records. These estimates are used in funding formulas based on per capita allocations, planning, budgeting, applications for grants, approving and setting salaries for certain public officials, and in all manner of state agencies from Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE).

The locality estimates are for the mid-year, July 1, population and are released on the last Monday of the following January. For example, July 1, 2011 estimates were released on January 30, 2012. The seven-month period between the estimate date and release date is the time required to collect and clean input data from multiple state agencies, to produce the estimates, and to prepare for the release on the website and to the public. While Buckingham County saw a brief increase in population during the middle of the decade (2013), the overall trend – as indicated by the orange line in Figure 4 – shows a slight decline in population since 2012.

Figure 4 – Buckingham County Population Estimates



Source: University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center

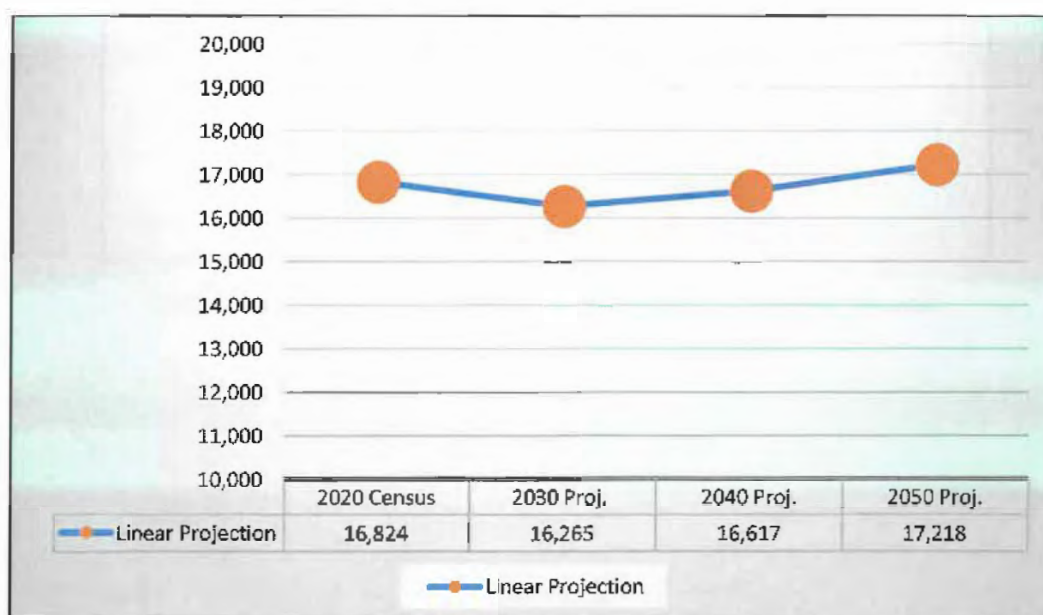
Population Projections

Population projections look to the future. They aim to produce a quantity that represents the size of a population ten, twenty, thirty years from now. As a result, projection quantities like births, deaths and net migration are an integral part of doing a projection. Additionally, most population projections are based on past trends combined with knowledge of prospective activities that may modify those trends. Projections based on past trends tend to be less accurate for areas with smaller numbers of people than for those with larger numbers. Unexpected events can drastically alter a small area's population, while only insignificantly affecting a larger area's population.

The projection of population is essential for determining the land needs for future residential, commercial, industrial and public uses. Also, population projections can provide an indication of needs for community services, such as schools, parks and police protection to serve the future population. Figure 5 provides population projections for Buckingham County. As you can see, the County's population is projected to increase steadily over the next 25 years.

The University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center produces population projections for the State of Virginia and its localities by analyzing larger demographic trends of births, deaths, and migration patterns to project future populations. The vintage of 2030, 2040, and 2050 projected populations is benchmarked on the latest 2020 Decennial Census data. The input data for this vintage are: population total, by age, by sex at the Virginia State and locality level, from the 2000, 2010, and 2020 Census counts.

Figure 5 – Buckingham County Population Projections



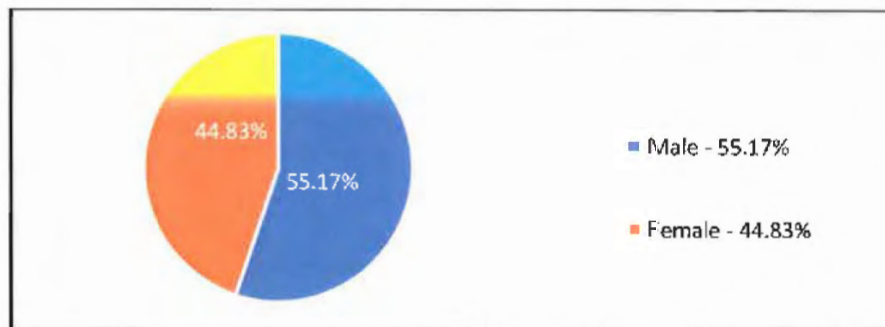
Source: University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center

Age and Sex Characteristics

By analyzing the population's gender and age characteristics, it is possible to evaluate a locality's needs for community facilities, commercial services and housing. The data in Figures 6 is based on the 2021 U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates. The ACS replaced the decennial census long form in 2010 and collects information throughout the decade rather than only once every 10 years. The ACS produces population, demographic, social, housing and economic data in 1-year, 3-year or 5-year estimates based on a local population. In Buckingham County's case, five-year estimates are being used. While the ACS produces regular estimates, census population estimates (like the ones in Figures 1 and 2) produce official population estimates for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns as well as estimates of housing units for states and counties. Additionally, since ACS data is based on a sample as opposed to all people, it has a degree of uncertainty (also known as a sampling error).

As can be seen by these figures, males slightly outnumber females in the County. Another pattern shown by the numbers is that approximately 74 percent of Buckingham County residents are under the age of 60. However, AARP has identified aging in place as an increasingly popular trend for older adults. Thus, the proportion of Buckingham County's population aged 60 and over – currently just under 26 percent – can be expected to increase in the future. According to the 2020 US Census, Buckingham County's median age in population is 44.1.

Figure 6 – Population by Gender, Buckingham County



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimate

Figure 7 - Population Projections by Age Groups, Buckingham County

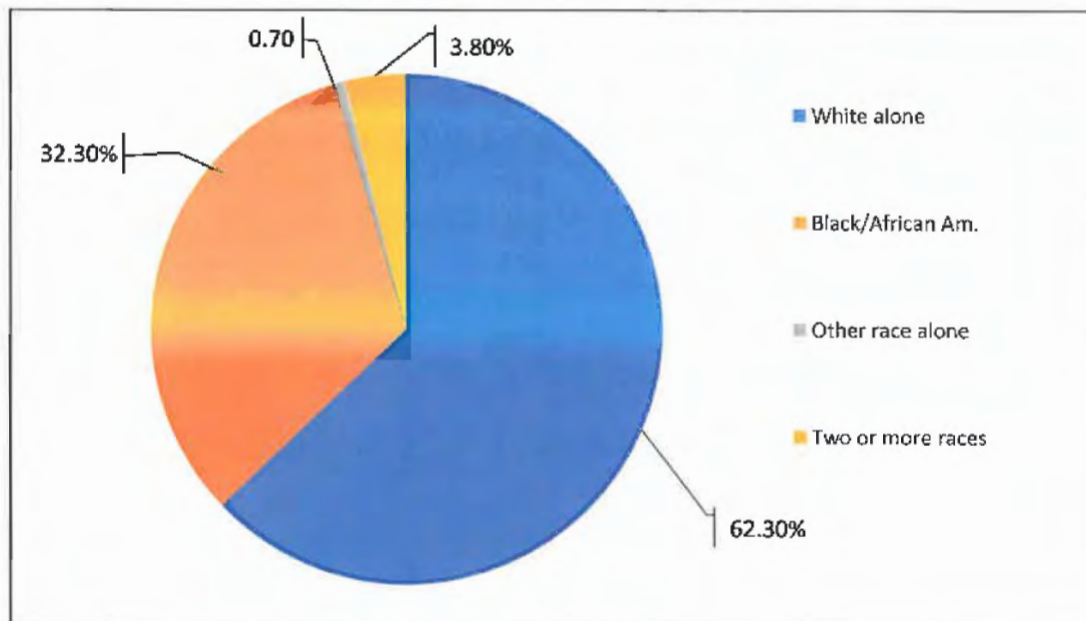
Age Group	2010 Census	2020 Census	2030 Projection	2040 Projection	2050 Projection
Under 5	925	783	769	766	824
5-9	835	914	778	783	832
10-14	921	987	859	914	932
15-19	1,030	835	937	864	890
20-24	1,054	763	832	784	854
25-29	1,097	1,004	872	1,061	1,001
30-34	1,137	1,185	906	1,070	1,032
35-39	1,128	1,136	1,035	975	1,213
40-44	1,337	977	1,135	941	1,137
45-49	1,445	1,048	1,078	1,065	1,025
50-54	1,407	1,226	937	1,180	1,000
55-59	1,181	1,354	997	1,111	1,123
60-64	1,197	1,287	1,184	981	1,263
65-69	823	1,076	1,261	1,006	1,147
70-74	614	958	1,012	1,009	855
75-79	445	600	755	959	783
80-84	305	384	556	637	650
85+	265	307	363	511	657
TOTAL	17,146	16,824	16,265	16,617	17,218
** Note: Subparts may not add up to total due to rounding					

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center

Racial Characteristics

Figure 8 shows the racial characteristics for Buckingham County, based on data from the 2020 U.S. Census data. According to the data, Buckingham County has seen significant declines in minority populations.

Figure 8 – Population by Race, Buckingham County



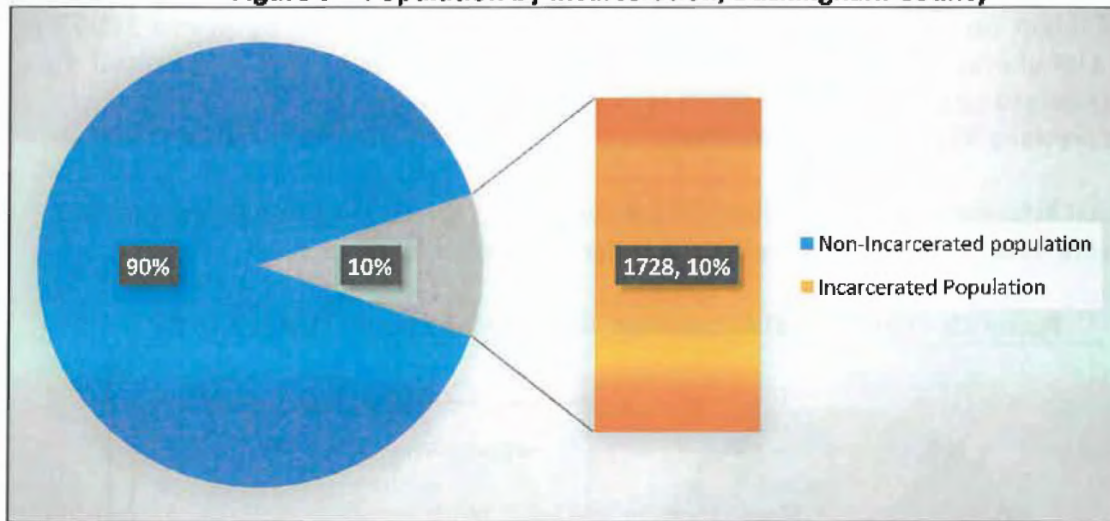
Source: 2020 US Census Data

Group Quarters Characteristics

According to the United States Census, roughly 3% of the United States population lives in group quarters. Group Quarters are determined by the Census as facilities such as college residential halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, prisons, and worker dormitories. Buckingham County currently has two group quarter facilities - Buckingham Correctional Center and Dillwyn Correctional Center. The United States Census has determined that residents of these group facilities will be counted as residents of the Census Block of which the facility is located, not at the location of their previous residency.

As of December 2020, Buckingham Correctional Center had approximately 1,103 inmates and Dillwyn Correctional Center had approximately 758 inmates for a total of 1,728 prisoners within the County. This makes up approximately 10.3% of the total population of Buckingham County. The United States Census has noted that due to the 2020 pandemic, there were instances where inmates were released early or in some rare cases prisons selected to not complete the Census.

Figure 9 – Population by Incarceration, Buckingham County



Source: 2020 US Census Data, Virginia Department of Corrections

C. Education

Multiple schools have served the County through the years. Today, Buckingham County is served by six (6) public schools. Buckingham Preschool serves pre-school early education students. Buckingham County Primary School serves students in Grades Kindergarten through third grade. Buckingham County Elementary School serves students in Grades 3 through 5. Buckingham Middle School serves Grades 6 through 8. Buckingham County High School serves Grades 9 through 12. Buckingham County also has a Career and Technical Center (CTC). The CTC allows Buckingham County High School Students to learn specific career skills that give them the experience needed before starting their chosen career. This program allows students to be apart of a hands-on learning experience by introducing students to skills such as automobile mechanics, culinary arts, cosmetology, nursing, agriculture, and welding that can assist students with deciding on a perspective career path.

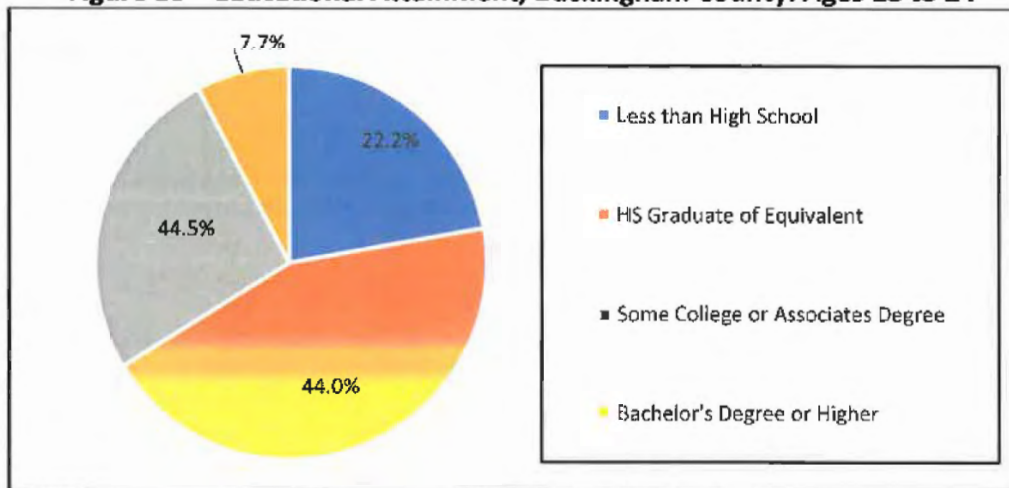
Buckingham County is also served by two (2) private schools. Central Virginia Christian School (CVCS) is located in Dillwyn and serves students in Pre-K through eighth grade. CVCS is a fully accredited school by the Association of Christian Schools International and recognized by the Virginia Council for Private Education. Cavalry Christian School (CCS) is located in New Canton and serves students in pre-K through twelfth grade. CCS is a member of the Old Dominion Association of Church Schools.

According to the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) report for the 2021-2022 school year, Buckingham County had a total of 81 homeschooled students within the county. Within the 81 students that are homeschooled 42 are in grades K to 5, 18 are in grades 6 to 8, and 21 are in grades 9 to 12. Buckingham County also has 65 religious exempt students. Within those 65 students, 31 are in grades K to 5, 18 are in grades 6 to 8, and 16 are in grades 9 to 12. In the State of Virginia, to be

eligible to be homeschooled, the parent of the home instructed student is required to submit a notice of intent document or a letter to the school district every year by August 15th. This includes a list of every child within the household that is being homeschooled, a program of study for the school year, and providing evidence of meeting the criteria by passing a standardized test from the previous school year (if applicable).

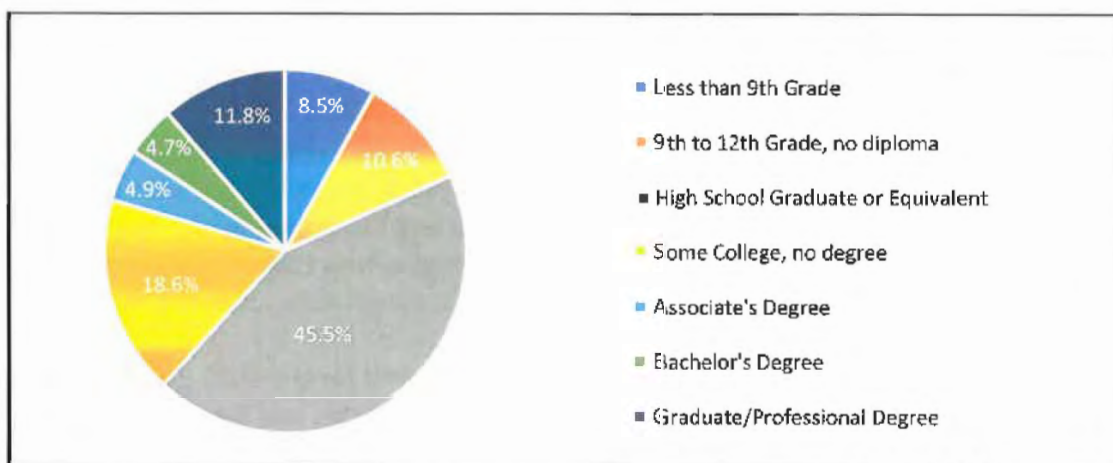
Educational Attainment for Buckingham County residents is shown in figures 10 and 11. These numbers are based on data from the 2021 U.S. Census ACS Estimates.

Figure 10 – Educational Attainment, Buckingham County: Ages 18 to 24



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Figure 11 – Educational Attainment, Buckingham County: Ages 25 and Older



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

The Virginia Board of Education has revised its accreditation standards to provide a more comprehensive view of school quality, starting with the 2022-2023 school year. Under the previous standards, a school's accreditation status was based on student achievement on Standards of Learning tests in English, Mathematics, History/Social Science and Science. The revised standards go beyond the tests and measure performance on multiple school-quality indicators. Under the revised standards, schools are evaluated on the following indicators:

Elementary and Middle Schools

- Overall proficiency and growth in English reading/writing achievement (including progress of English learners toward English-language proficiency)
- Overall proficiency and growth in mathematics
- Overall proficiency in science
- English achievement gaps among student groups
- Mathematics achievement gaps among student groups
- Absenteeism

High Schools

- Overall proficiency in English reading/writing and progress of English learners toward English-language proficiency
- Overall proficiency in mathematics
- Overall proficiency in science
- English achievement gaps among student groups
- Mathematics achievement gaps among student groups
- Graduation and completion
- Dropout rate
- Absenteeism
- College, career and civic readiness (starting with the 2022-2023 school year)

Performance on each school-quality indicator is rated at one of three levels: Level 1 – meets or exceeds standard or sufficient improvement; Level 2 – near standard or making sufficient improvement; Level 3 – below standard.

Under the new system, schools earn one of the following accreditation ratings:

- Accredited – Schools with all school-quality indicators at either Level 1 or 2.
- Accredited with Conditions – Schools with one or more school quality indicators at Level 3.
- Accreditation Denied – Schools that fail to adopt or fully implement required corrective actions to address Level 3 school quality indicators. A school rated as Accreditation Denied may regain state accreditation by demonstrating to the Board of Education that it is fully implementing all required corrective action plans.

The revised Standards of Accreditation prescribes that all schools and divisions, after conducting a comprehensive needs assessment, develop a multiyear plan that will be reviewed annually. The plan should include actions for all performance levels to support continuous improvement for all schools on each school-quality indicator. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Virginia Department of Education selected to waive the accreditation requirements for the 2020 – 2021 and 2021 – 2022 school years.

Figure 12 a. – Buckingham County Public Schools Accreditation Status, 2023-2024

School	AA English	AG English	AA Math	AG Math	AA Science	Chronic Absent.	Graduation & Compl Index	Dropout Rate	Overall Status
Buckingham County Elementary	L1	L2	L1	L2	L2	L2	NA	NA	Accredited
Buckingham County Primary	L1	L2	L1	L2	L2	L3	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County Middle School	L3	L3	L1	L2	L3	L3	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County High School	L1	L1	L1	L1	L3	L3	L1	L2	Accredited

Source: Virginia Department of Education, 2023-2024 School Year

Level 1 – meets or exceeds standard or sufficient improvement

Level 2 – near standard or making sufficient improvement

Level 3 – below standard

AA – Academic Achievement

AG – Achievement Gap

Chronic Absent. – Chronic Absenteeism

Grad & Compl Index – Graduation and Completion Index

Figure 12 b. – Buckingham County Public Schools Accreditation Status, 2022-2023

School	AA English	AG English	AA Math	AG Math	AA Science	Chronic Absent.	Grad & Compl Index	Dropout Rate	Overall Status
Buckingham County Elementary	L1	L1	L1	L2	L3	L1	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County Primary	L1	L1	L1	L2	L3	L2	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County Middle School	L3	L3	L1	L1	L1	L2	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County High School	L1	L2	L1	L1	L1	L2	L1	L1	Accredited

Source: Virginia Department of Education, 2022-2023 School Year

Level 1 – meets or exceeds standard or sufficient improvement

Level 2 – near standard or making sufficient improvement

Level 3 – below standard

AA – Academic Achievement

AG – Achievement Gap

Chronic Absent. – Chronic Absenteeism

Grad & Compl Index – Graduation and Completion Index

Figure 12 c. – Buckingham County Public Schools Accreditation Status, 2019-2020

School	AA English	AG English	AA Math	AG Math	AA Science	Chronic Absent.	Grad & Compl Index	Dropout Rate	Overall Status
Buckingham County Elementary	L2	L3	L1	L2	L2	L2	NA	NA	Accredited
Buckingham County Primary	L1	L2	L1	L2	L2	L3	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County Middle School	L3	L3	L1	L1	L3	L3	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County High School	L1	L1	L1	L1	L3	L3	L1	L1	Accredited

Source: Virginia Department of Education, 2019-2020 School Year

Level 1 – meets or exceeds standard or sufficient improvement

Level 2 – near standard or making sufficient improvement

Level 3 – below standard

AA – Academic Achievement

AG – Achievement Gap

Chronic Absent. – Chronic Absenteeism

Grad & Compl Index – Graduation and Completion Index

D. Income

Introduction

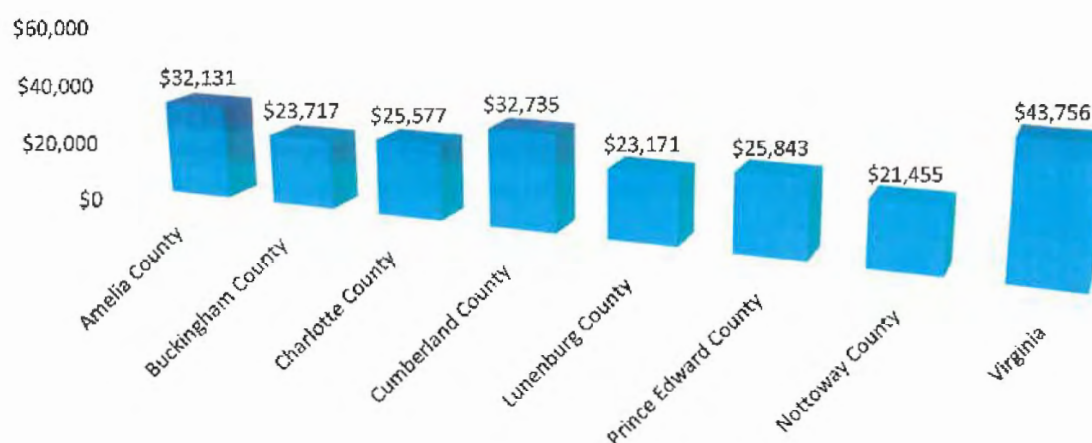
The income section of the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan includes an analysis of the income characteristics of the County. Income analysis often concentrates on increases or decreases in the income levels of area residents. The following section on income attempts to

review the most current information available to analyze differences between the County, State, and Nation as a whole.

Per Capita Income

The per capita personal income of local residents is an indicator of the living standard of a locality's citizens and the strength of its economy. The per capita personal income is the average annual income of each person residing in the locality. Income includes such sources as wages, dividends, pensions, social security benefits and public assistance. As seen in Figure 13, Per capita income for Buckingham County is comparable with some of the surrounding counties but compares unfavorably with others. This data is from the 2021 U.S. Census ACS Five-Year Estimates.

Figure 13 – 2020 Per Capita Income



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

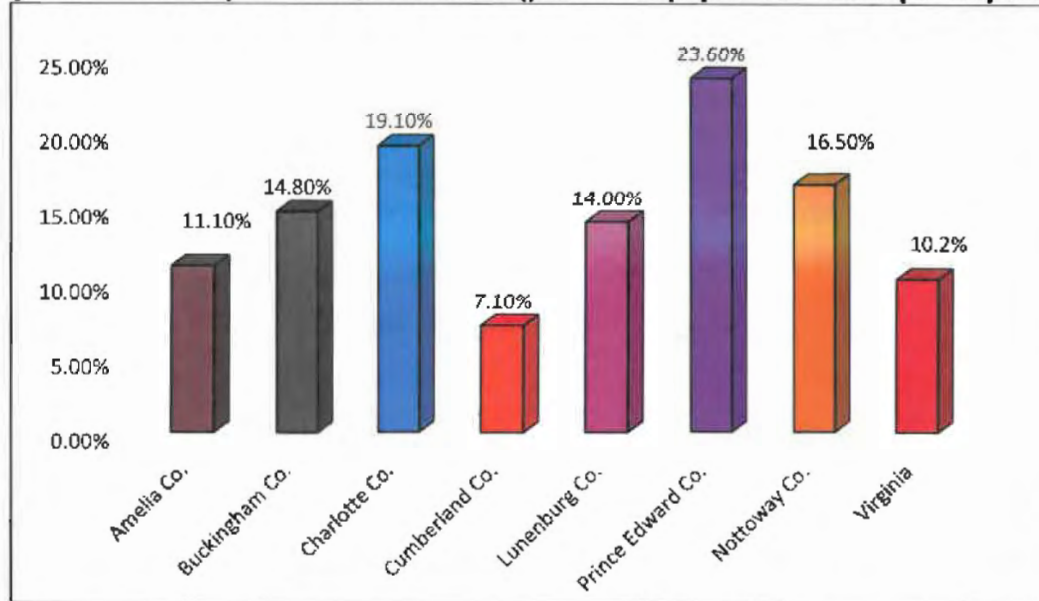
Poverty/Low-to-Moderate income

Poverty information is shown in Figures 14 and 15. The numbers are based on the 2021 U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates. As can be seen from those numbers, poverty rates for individuals and families in Buckingham County are higher than a number of surrounding counties.

Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) information is provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD). Individuals or households whose household income is equal to or less than the Section 8 lower income limited established by HUD are determined to be LMI.

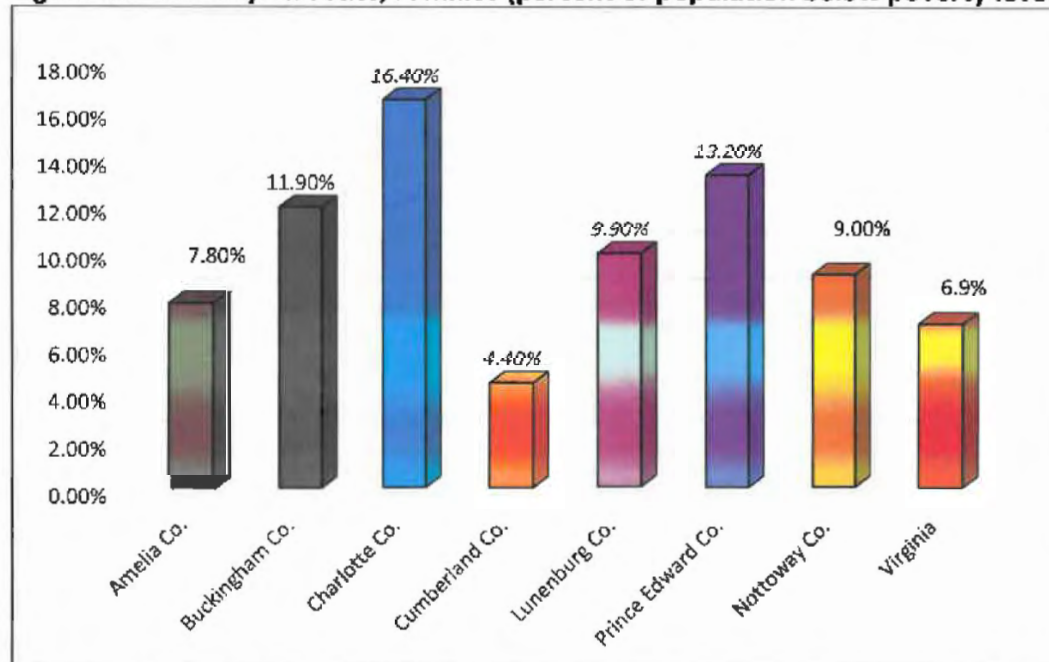
The most recent data available from HUD is based on 2011-2015 ACS five-year estimates. Based on that data, 37.83 percent of Buckingham County's residents are classified as LMI.

Figure 14 – Poverty Statistics, Individuals (percent of population below poverty level)



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Figure 15 – Poverty Statistics, Families (percent of population below poverty level)

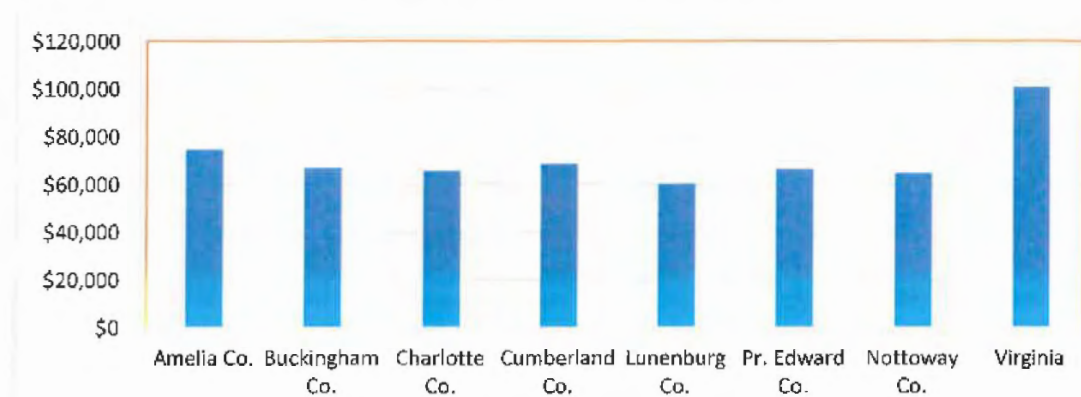


Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Median Family Income/Median Household Income

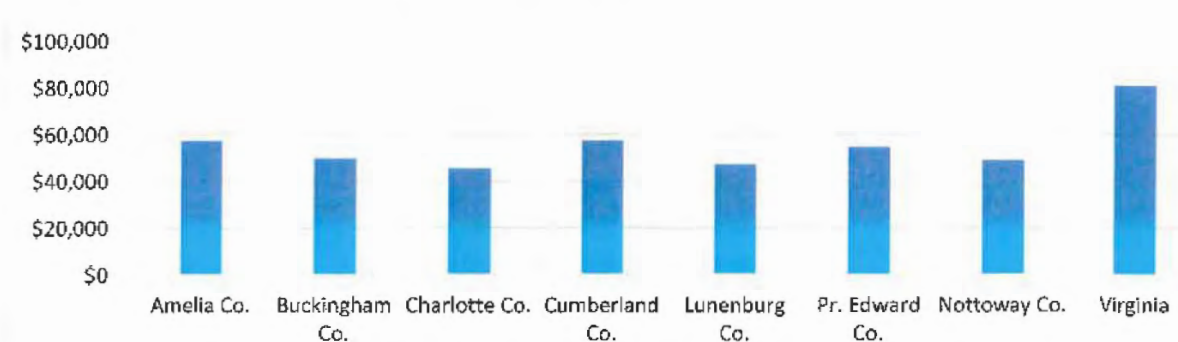
A family household is defined as any two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption and living together. For Buckingham County, the estimated median family income per the 2021 ACS was \$67,114 (see Figure 16). This was lower compared to surrounding counties and the State of Virginia, which had an estimated median family income is \$100,763 for the same time. A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit. For Buckingham County households, the estimated median household income per the 2021 ACS was \$49,841 (see Figure 17). This was also lower than the surrounding counties and the state, which had an estimated median household income of \$80,963 for the same time.

Figure 16 – Median Family Income



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Figure 17 – Median Household Income



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Wages

Figure 18 shows the average weekly wage by industry for workers in Buckingham County during the first quarter of 2023. These figures, derived by the Virginia Employment Commission (VEC)

– Labor Market Information, are from reports by local establishments on both their total monthly employment and their total quarterly gross wages. This is required for unemployment insurance taxes. The average weekly wage is found by dividing quarterly gross wages for the industry by the average employment for the quarter for the industry and then dividing by thirteen weeks. If a sector is identified by an asterisk (*) in the chart, that means VEC considers the data to be non-disclosable.

**Figure 18 – Average Weekly Wage by Industry, Buckingham County
First Quarter (January - March), 2023**



Note: Asterisk (*) indicates non-disclosable data.

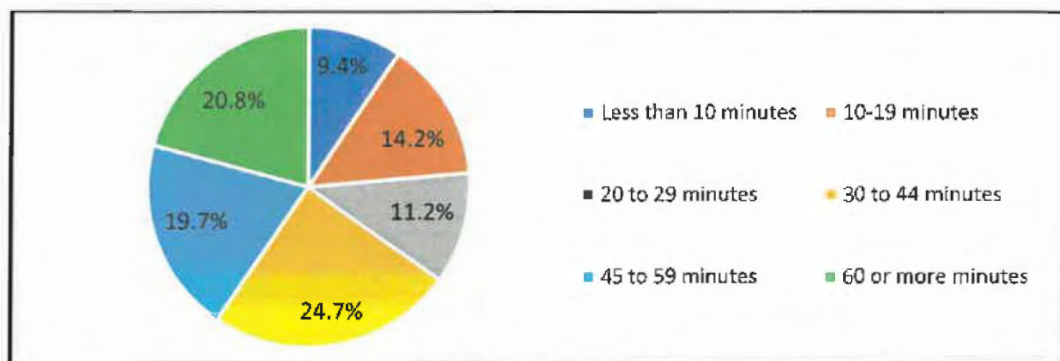
Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 1st Quarter (January, February, March) 2023.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

E. Commuting Patterns

Commuting patterns measure the daily travel between places of residence and places of work. According to the Virginia Employment Commission's Community Profile for Buckingham County, last updated in April 2022, Buckingham County has significantly more out-commuters (3,744) than in-commuters (1,624). The data also shows that 1,197 people live and work in the County. According to the 2021 ACS five-year estimates, the average commute to work for a worker in Buckingham County was 39.3 minutes. The data also shows that just under 35 percent of workers commute less than 30 minutes to work. The breakdown is as follows:

Figure 19 – Travel Times to Work, Buckingham County Workers Ages 16 and Older



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data at the U.S. Census Bureau is a quarterly database of linked employer-employee data covering over 95% of employment in the United States. The LEHD data are generated by merging previously collected survey and administrative data on jobs, businesses, and workers. By integrating administrative data with existing census and surveys, a national longitudinal jobs database for the U.S. is generated. This data is the result of a partnership between the Census Bureau and U.S. states, and they incorporate information from administrative sources including Unemployment Insurance (UI) earnings data and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

According to data from the United States Census Longitudinal Employer-Households Dynamics (LEHD) for Buckingham County, the top 10 destinations for out-commuters include some surrounding counties - Albemarle, Cumberland, Prince Edward, and Fluvanna – plus some nearby cities as well including Charlottesville, Richmond, and Lynchburg. The Community profile data also shows that the top 10 localities from which workers commute to Buckingham County include some surrounding counties – Prince Edward, Cumberland, Appomattox, Albemarle and Fluvanna– plus others a little further away including Fairfax County and Rockingham County. See Figures 20a and 20b.

Figure 20a - Top 10 Buckingham County Commuter In-flow

Top 10 Buckingham County Commuter In-flow				
Residence		Workplace		Commuting Flow
State Name	County Name	State Name	County Name	Workers in Commuting Flow
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Buckingham County	1,511
Virginia	Prince Edward County	Virginia	Buckingham County	277
Virginia	Cumberland County	Virginia	Buckingham County	217
Virginia	Appomattox County	Virginia	Buckingham County	132
Virginia	Albemarle County	Virginia	Buckingham County	84
Virginia	Charlotte County	Virginia	Buckingham County	80
Virginia	Fluvanna County	Virginia	Buckingham County	79
Virginia	Halifax County	Virginia	Buckingham County	41
Virginia	Chesterfield County	Virginia	Buckingham County	37
Virginia	Nottoway County	Virginia	Buckingham County	35
Virginia	Powhatan County	Virginia	Buckingham County	34
Total				2,527
Source: U.S. Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD)				

Figure 20b - Top 10 Buckingham County Commuter Out-flow

Residence		Workplace		Commuting Flow
State Name	County Name	State Name	County Name	Workers out Commuting Flow
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Buckingham County	1,511
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Albemarle County	744
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Charlottesville city	483
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Prince Edward County	393
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Henrico County	303
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Chesterfield County	227
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Fluvanna County	219
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Richmond city	211
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Lynchburg City	181
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Cumberland County	84
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Fairfax County	93
Total				4,439
Source: U.S. Census Longitudinal Employer-Households Dynamics (LEHD)				

F. Employment/Unemployment

Occupations

The Virginia Employment Commission, in its Community Profile for Buckingham County (last updated in April 2022), identified 20 occupations that are poised for growth and 20 that are expected to decline for the South-Central Workforce Investment Area (Region 8 – which covers Amelia, Brunswick, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties). Those occupations are identified in Figures 21 and 22. If a sector is denoted with three asterisks (***), that means VEC considers the data to be non-disclosable. Growth occupations include nurse practitioners, physical therapist, and financial managers. Declining industries include postal service workers, cooks and fast-food workers, and administrative jobs.

The Virginia Employment Commission has changed the classifications of many of the growth occupations since the previous (2010 – 2020) Occupational Employment Statistics Survey data provided in the Buckingham County's 2015 Comprehensive Plan. These classifications have been consolidated into broader classification groups. For the growth occupations, the previous classifications of Personal Care Aides, Home Health Aides, Dental Assistants, Medical Assistants are now consolidated into the Healthcare Support Occupation classification. The new classification of Healthcare Practitioners and Technical were previously classified in separate categories of Physical Therapists, Physicians and Surgeons, Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics, Pharmacy Technicians, and Radiologic Technologists. Rehabilitation Counselors and Mental Health Counselors are now classified as Community and Social Service. The classification group Construction and Extraction were previously classified as Brickmason and Blockmasons, Helpers – Carpenters, and Industrial Machinery Mechanics. The new classification of Office and Administration Support was previously known as Medical Secretary, Receptionists and Information Clerks, and Billing and Posting Clerks. The Installation, Maintenance, and Repair classification was previously known as First – Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers; and Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics/Installers. The previous classification of Coaches and Scouts is classified now as Arts, Design, Entertainment, and Sports. While the Virginia Employment Commission kept the declining occupation classifications relatively the same.

Figure 21 – Growth Occupations, South Central Workforce Investment Area (Amelia, Brunswick, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties)

Occupation Type	Employment			Openings			Average Salary
	Estimated 2020	Projected 2030	Change	Replacements	Growth	Total	
Printing Press Operators	149	270	81.21%	223	121	344	\$35,895
Helpers-Production Workers	84	144	71.43%	161	601	221	\$32,325
Nurse Practitioners	77	111	44.16%	49	34	83	\$108,900
Cooks, Restaurant	112	149	33.04%	189	37	226	\$31,569
Pharmacy Technicians	167	216	29.34%	134	49	183	\$37,507
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	165	210	27.27%	159	45	204	\$56,741
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	210	265	26.19%	280	55	335	\$38,891
Medical and Health Services Managers	133	166	24.81%	113	33	146	\$105,194
Logging Equipment Operators	472	570	20.76%	781	98	879	\$45,724
Coaches and Scouts	155	182	17.42%	232	27	259	\$63,876
Financial Managers	111	130	17.12%	86	19	105	\$123,567
First-line Supervisors of Production and	319	366	14.73%	333	47	380	\$60,589

Operating Workers							
Pharmacists	104	118	13.46%	41	14	55	\$131,737
Physical Therapists	111	124	11.71%	47	13	60	\$97,677
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	162	180	11.11%	167	18	185	\$58,827
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material movers, hand	546	606	10.99%	753	60	813	\$33,333
Training and Development Specialists	111	123	10.81%	107	12	119	\$59,603
** Projections and OES wage data are for South Central Workforce Investment Area. No data available for Buckingham County							

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics, Long Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2020 -2030

Figure 22 – Declining Occupations, South Central Workforce Investment Area (Amelia, Brunswick, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties)

Occupation Type	Employment			Openings		
	Estimated 2020	Projected 2030	Change	Replacements	Growth	Total
Cashiers	2,077	1,683	-18.97%	3,399	-394	3,005
Postal Service Mail Carriers	164	134	-18.29%	105	-30	75
Couriers and Messengers	195	160	-17.95%	170	-35	135
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	281	235	-16.37%	287	-46	241
Secretaries and Administrative	829	699	-15.68%	816	-130	686

Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive						
First Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	917	777	-15.27%	886	-140	746
Childcare workers	196	167	-14.8%	249	-29	220
Sewing Machine Operators	181	155	-14.36%	191	-26	165
Correctional Officers and Jailers	1,119	962	-14.03%	955	-157	798
Billing and Posting Clerks	216	193	-10.65%	210	-23	187
Sales representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	289	259	-10.38%	266	-30	236
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	613	280	-9.46%	640	-58	582
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	307	280	-8.79%	329	-27	302
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	316	302	-4.43%	5	0	5
Customer Service Representatives	676	618	-8.58%	813	-58	755
Front Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Workers	640	593	-7.34%	606	-47	559
Machinists	355	346	-2.54%	10	0	10
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	205	190	-7.32%	179	-15	164

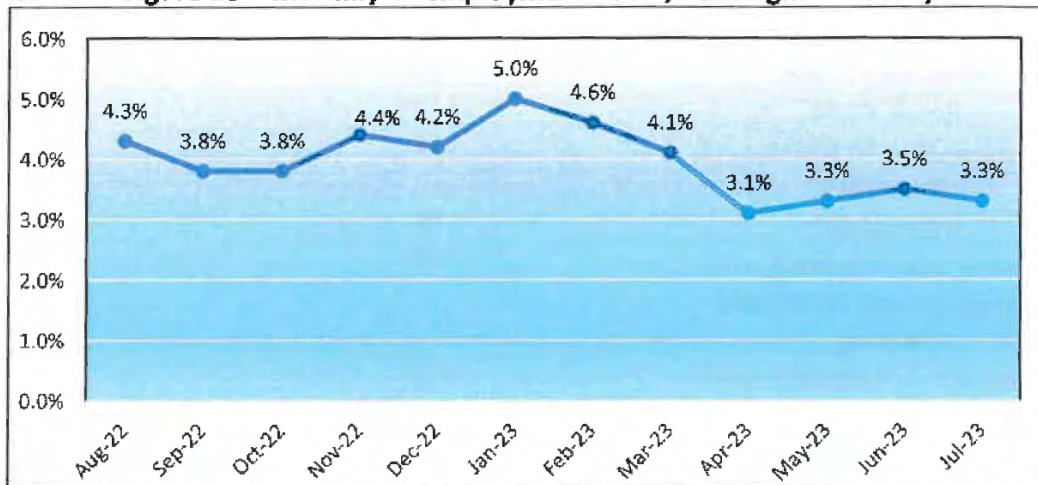
**Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics,
Long Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2020-2030**

Unemployment

The Virginia Employment Commission (VEC) was the source for the unemployment statistics in this Comprehensive Plan (see Figures 23 and 24). The monthly unemployment figures for Buckingham County, run from August 2022 through July 2023. Annual unemployment figures for Buckingham County run from 2012 to 2022.

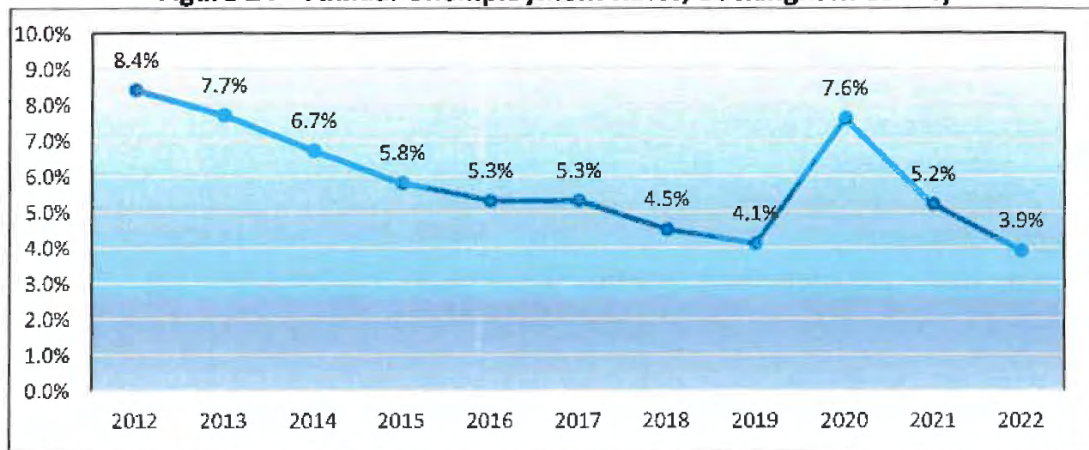
Buckingham County was not immune to the recession that resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The County has taken some time to recover, and unemployment rates – which have come down from a high of 7.6 percent early in the pandemic – are close to their pre-pandemic levels of 3.9 %. On an annual basis, the County's unemployment rate came steadily down from the levels seen during the Great Recession of 2008-2009, and continued a downward trend until the pandemic.

Figure 23 – Monthly Unemployment Rates, Buckingham County



Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Figure 24 – Annual Unemployment Rates, Buckingham County



Source: Virginia Employment Commission

G. Economic Activity

Local Industry

According to data from the American Community Survey (last updated for 2021), the top employment sectors in the County are construction; educational service, health care, and social assistance; and retail trade. Other prominent job sectors are transportation, warehousing, and utilities; and Public Administration. See Figure 25.

Figure 25 – Employment by Industry, Buckingham County

Industry	2008 – 2012 ACS Estimate	2021 ACS Estimate
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, & Mining	190	355
Construction	454	926
Manufacturing	138	316
Wholesale Trade	161	180
Retail Trade	689	800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	271	624
Information	49	28
Finance and Insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	328	256
Professional, scientific, and management, administrative and waste management services	430	522
Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	1,384	1,320
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, & Food Services	228	296
Other services, except public administration	360	205
Public Administration	584	611
Total Employment	5,293	6,412

Source: 2008 – 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2021 ACS 5-year Estimates

Major Employers

Buckingham County's top 50 employers as of the First Quarter of 2023 are shown in Figure 26. The source of this listing is the Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 1st Quarter (January, February, and March) 2023.

Figure 26 – Top 50 Employers, Buckingham County
Listed in Alphabetical Order

Employer	Type
Anderson Tire Company	Private
Advance Auto Parts	Private
Boxley Quarries	Private
Buckingham County School Board	Local Government
Buckingham Correctional Facility	Government
Central Virginia Christian School	Private
Central Virginia Exterminating	Private
Central VA Health Service Inc.	Private
Commonwealth Academy of Professional Education	Private
County of Buckingham	Local Government
Crossroads Services Board	Non-profit
Dillwyn Correctional Facility	Government
Dillwyn Dairy Freeze LC	Private
Division of Institutions	Government
DNA Logging LLC	Private
Dominion Virginia Power	Private
Dolgencorp LLC	Private
Food Lion	Private
Helm HR, LLC	Private
Heritage Hall	Private
Hill Brothers Construction, LLC	Private
HI Test Laboratories	Private
James River Slate Company, Inc.	Private
Kyanite Mining Corporation	Private
Little Creek Farm & Lumber LLC	Private
Lighthouse Truck & Auto LLC	Private
McDonalds	Private
Mary's Rest Home for Adult Living	Private
Midkiff Timber LLC	Private
Nukumers Logistics LLC	Private
Pinos Italian Restaurant	Private
Pearson Construction	Private
Postal Services	Federal Government

Price Fibers Inc.	Private
Reid Super-Save Market	Private
Rock Wood Products of Dillwyn	Private
Seay & Haver Oil Company Inc	Private
Seay Milling Company	Private
Shore Stop Store	Private
Slate River Vet Clinic	Private
South Central Counseling Group	Private
Southern Building Service Inc	Private
State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance	Private
Tiger Fuel Company	Private
The Rock Kamps, LLC	Private
The Rock Kamps Logistics, LLC	Private
Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)	State Government
Virginia Department of Conservation (DCR)	State Government
Walter E. Saxon Jr., DDS.	Private
W D Hackett Logging Inc	Private

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Buckingham County



Chapter III

Inventory and Analysis: Community Resources

III. Inventory and Analysis: Community Resources

A. Housing

Introduction

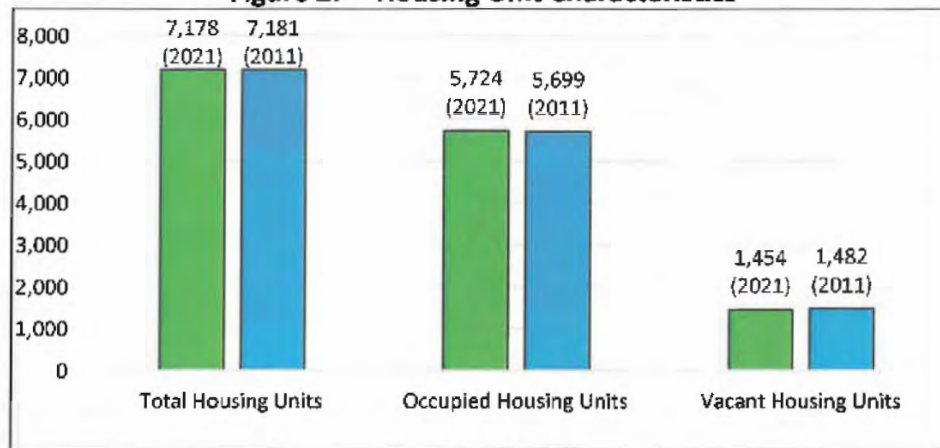
Attractive, safe, and affordable housing is a basic requirement of any community. Good quality housing aids higher land valuation and better living conditions for the population. The availability of good quality housing can be an excellent enticement for facilitating the relocation of new industry or residents to the area. New industry can bring new workers into the community. Those workers would be more easily enticed by sufficient and appealing housing. This creates a more prosperous and desirable community in which to live, work and grow.

This section will examine housing in Buckingham County by type, quality, vacancy rate and household characteristics, such as household size. Furthermore, general trends and concerns relating to future housing needs will be discussed. Although the provision of housing is largely the responsibility of the private sector (which includes builders, developers, realtors, bankers and others), there has always been close interdependence between the public and private sectors which is essential in meeting the needs of a community. This Plan will provide the basis for analysis of the current status of housing in the area as well as a broad base to aid in future growth decisions.

Housing Units

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, a housing unit is defined as a house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. Statistics for Buckingham County reflect a slight decrease in the number of housing units from 7,181 to 7,178 from 2011 to 2021; a decrease of 3 units. Occupied housing units increased from 5,699 units to 5,724 units from 2011 to 2021; an increase of 25 units. There was a decrease in vacant units from 1,482 units to 1,454 units from 2011 to 2021; a decrease of 28 units (see Figure 27).

Figure 27 – Housing Unit Characteristics



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2021 American Community Survey

Housing Growth (Building Permits Issued)

According to data provided by the Buckingham County Building Inspector's Office, based on available records, the County issued a total of 837 building permits from 2012 to July 2022 (see Figure 28). Of those 763 were residential and 74 were commercial. Building permits for the town of Dillwyn are handled by the County.

Figure 28 – Building Permits Issued



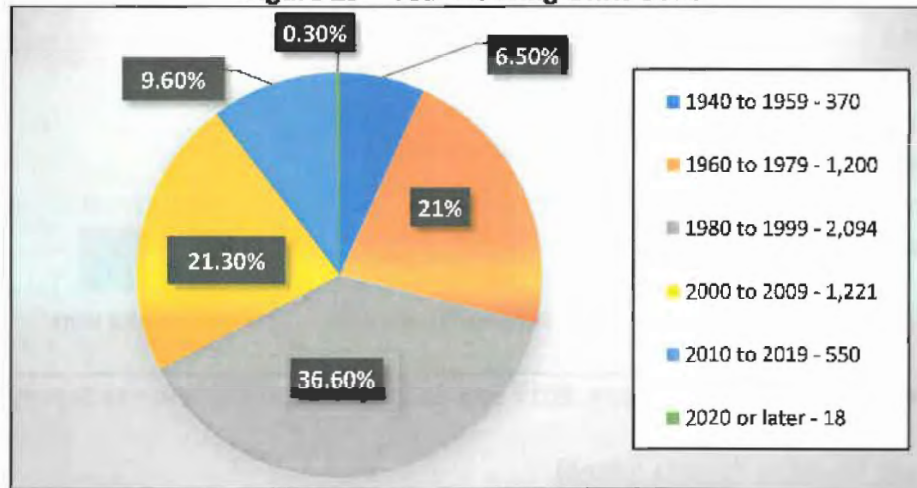
Source: Buckingham County Building Inspector's Office

Housing Quality

Indicators of housing conditions selected for this analysis include rental characteristics, owner occupied housing values, and housing deficiency characteristics. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates, of the 5,724 occupied housing units in the County, 4,240 were owner occupied and 1,484 were renter occupied. The data also

shows that 21% of all housing units were built between 1960 and 1979, 36.6% were built between 1980 and 1999, and 21.30% were built between 2000 and 2009 (see Figure 29).

Figure 29 – Year Housing Units Built



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021 American Community Survey Estimates

Buckingham County Governmental Policies

The Buckingham County Zoning Ordinance contains intents and purposes, permitted uses by right and by special exception, as well as rules and regulations for the various zoning districts found in Buckingham County. The Ordinances also lay out how they will be enforced, including penalties for violations, and the process for appeals for variances or appeals of decisions that are thought to be in error.

Building inspections for Buckingham County and the Town of Dillwyn are handled through the Buckingham County Building Inspector's Office. The County follows the 2018 Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code, which sets standards for the construction, alteration, adoption, repair, removal, use, location, occupancy and maintenance of all buildings. This code standardizes the requirements for and quality of construction of all housing regardless of the type or ultimate price.

Per the Virginia Department of Taxation, for tax year 2023, the real estate tax rate in Buckingham County was \$0.55 per \$100.00 of assessed value.

B. Community Facilities and Services

Introduction

Community facilities and services are made possible by individuals, families, businesses and industries working together to serve Buckingham County. The provision of such facilities and services is usually determined by the tax income that can be obtained from local population and businesses.

The following inventory analysis summarizes the public resources for which the County has primary responsibility and control. However, it also considers other important resources and activities of other levels of government such as federal and state agencies. In addition, some private or quasi-public facilities such as educational institutions and some utility systems are important resources for the local community and must be taken into account when analyzing the full range of public resources available to the citizens of this locality.

Administrative Facilities

The Buckingham County Administration Office is located in Buckingham Court House on West James Anderson Highway (U.S. 60). This office serves as the center for government business in the County. The County Administrator, who reports to the Board of Supervisors, oversees the daily business for the County.

Public Education Facilities

- Buckingham Preschool: Public Early Childhood Education program that serves preschool age children and is located at 77 Buckingham Preschool Road, Buckingham, VA 23921
- Buckingham County Primary School: Public school that serves students in Grades K through 2 and is located at 128 Frank Harris Road, Dillwyn, VA 23936
- Buckingham County Elementary School: Public school that serves students in Grades 3 through 5 and is located at 40 Frank Harris Road Dillwyn, VA 23936
- Buckingham County Middle School: Public school that serves students in Grades 6 through 8 and is located at 1184 High School Road Buckingham, VA 23921
- Buckingham County High School: Public school that serves students in Grades 9 through 12 and is located at 78 Knights Road Buckingham, VA 23921
- Buckingham County Career and Technical Education Center: Public school that provides career and technical education instruction for high school students in Grades 9 through 12 and is located at 98 Fanny White Road, Buckingham, VA 23921

Private Education Facilities

- Central Virginia Christian School (CVCS): Private Christian school that serves students in Pre-K through Eighth Grade is located at 164 Industrial Park Road, Dillwyn, VA 23936.
- Calvary Christian School: Private Christian school that serves students in Kindergarten through Twelfth Grade is located at 31139 James Madison Highway, New Canton, VA 23123.

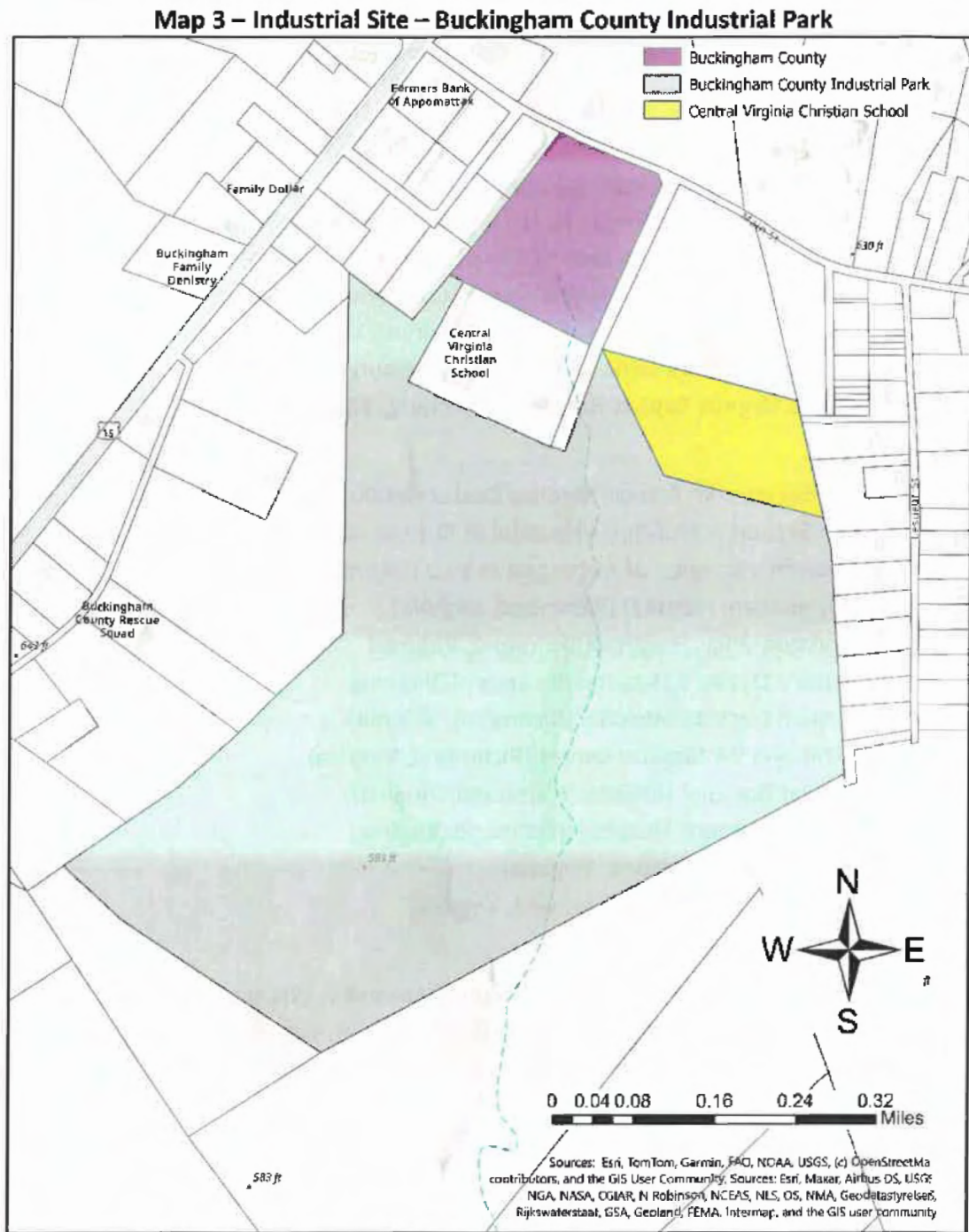
Institutions of Higher Education

There are several institutions of higher education that are within commuting distance (1-hour or less) for residents of Buckingham County. Located in adjoining Prince Edward County are Longwood University and Hampden-Sydney College. In relation to the northern area of the County, in Albemarle County is the City of Charlottesville. Located in the heart of the City of Charlottesville is the University of Virginia. Also located in Albemarle County is Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC). In relation to the southern area of the County, a resident could also have an easy commute to Charlotte County where the John H. Danial (Keysville) campus of Southside Virginia Community College (SVCC) is located. In relation to the western area of the County, a resident could also have an easy commute to the City of Lynchburg. The City of Lynchburg is home to several institutions of higher education including Central Virginia Community College (CVCC), Liberty University, Sweet Briar College, University of Lynchburg, and Randolph College. In relation to the eastern area of the County, a resident could also have an easy commute to Chesterfield County where Brightpoint Community College is located or Goochland County where Reynolds Community College has a campus.

Industrial Sites

Buckingham County has one industrial park (see Map 3) and is served by one regional park. The industrial park in Buckingham County is located near Dillwyn. The regional industrial park is located in Keysville, in Charlotte County.

- Buckingham County Industrial Park
The Buckingham County Industrial Park has approximately 124 acres zoned for NC1 Neighborhood Commercial. Rail transport is available nearby through the Buckingham Branch Railroad. The park is located just outside the Dillwyn Town Limits.
- The Heartland Regional Industrial Park
The Heartland Regional Industrial Park contains approximately 400 acres zoned for general industrial use and is owned by the Counties of Charlotte, Lunenburg, Prince Edward, Cumberland, Buckingham, and Amelia. These localities participate in a revenue share agreement. The Heartland Park is currently home to Eastern Engineered Wood Products and logging equipment retailer Forest Pro, as well as the office for the Commonwealth Regional Council. The property is located in Virginia's Tobacco Region and is also in an Enterprise Zone and a designated Opportunity Zone, which provides additional incentives for development. The park offers tenants convenient access to a four-lane arterial highway and Buckingham Branch's short-line rail and transload site on the northern border of the park as well as water and wastewater services provided by the Town of Keysville and T1 Broadband interconnectivity with redundancy.



Map created by CRC – April 2025
Source: ESRI, Buckingham County

Health Care

As shown below, Buckingham County residents are near the following hospitals (within 60 miles from the County line):

Virginia Mountains

- Augusta Health (Fishersville, Virginia)
- Sentara Martha Jefferson Hospital (Charlottesville, Virginia)
- Carillion Stonewall Jackson Hospital (Lexington, Virginia)
- University of Virginia Medical Center Charlottesville, Virginia)
- Centra Bedford Memorial Hospital (Bedford, Virginia)
- Centra Lynchburg General Hospital (Lynchburg, Virginia)
- Centra Virginia Baptist Hospital (Lynchburg, Virginia)

Central Virginia

- Bon Secours-St. Francis Medical Center (Midlothian, Virginia)
- Bon Secours – St. Mary's Hospital of Richmond (Richmond, Virginia)
- Children's Hospital of Richmond at VCU (Richmond, Virginia)
- Chippenham Hospital (Richmond, Virginia)
- Johnston Willis Hospital (Richmond, Virginia)
- Henrico Doctors' Hospital (Richmond, Virginia)
- Parham Doctors' Hospital (Richmond, Virginia)
- Richmond VA Medical Center (Richmond, Virginia)
- Retreat Doctors' Hospital (Richmond, Virginia)
- Parham Doctors' Hospital (Richmond, Virginia)
- VA Hospital (Richmond, Virginia)
- VCU Medical Center (Richmond, Virginia)

Southern Virginia

- Centra Southside Community Hospital (Farmville, Virginia)
- Sentara Halifax Regional Hospital (South Boston, Virginia)
- VCU Health Community Memorial Hospital (South Hill, Virginia)

Located in New Canton is the Central Virginia Community Health Services, a division of Central Virginia Health Services, Inc. This facility provides comprehensive medical care for the residents of Buckingham County and some residents from the surrounding area on an outpatient basis (including physical therapy, dentistry and a pharmacy).

Located between Dillwyn and Sprouses Corner on N. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15) is Troublesome Creek Medicine. The clinic was opened in 2022 by Chris Hucks, a licensed Family Nurse Practitioner, and was originally operated out of his residence on Troublesome Creek Road

while the office at the current location was completed. The clinic offers lab service, referrals, and sick visits, and offers home visits.

Located in Dillwyn is Centra CNG Buckingham. This facility on Brickyard Drive is at the site of the former Buckingham Family Medicine (which was owned by Sentara Healthcare). Centra Health acquired the site and opened Centra CNG Buckingham in November 2023. The clinic provides primary medical care for residents of Buckingham County.

In addition, Buckingham County has two (2) dentist offices, Buckingham Family Dentistry, LLC and Central Virginia Dentistry (Dr. Walter Saxon, Jr. DDS, PC). One orthodontist, Dr. William Horbaly, is based in Charlottesville but has satellite office hours at Dr. Saxon's Office. There is one (1) pharmacy, Dillwyn Pharmacy. The County also has one (1) physical therapy business – Progressive Therapy, Inc. (located in Dillwyn) and a chiropractic business - Arvonja Chiropractic Center (located in Arvonja).

Nursing Homes

There is one (1) nursing home located in Buckingham County. Heritage Hall Dillwyn is a state certified/licensed nursing home. The facility has a total of 60 beds. Onsite services provided by Heritage Hall Dillwyn include the following: daily activities, dietary services, housekeeping services, mental health services, nursing services, occupational therapy services, physical therapy services, physician services, podiatry services, social work services, and speech/language pathology services.

Library

Buckingham County has two (2) libraries - one is located on North James Madison Highway in Dillwyn and the other is located in the Village Center of Yogaville. The Buckingham County Library is one (1) of two (2) branches of the Central Virginia Library system. The other branch is located in the Town of Farmville in neighboring Prince Edward County.

Museums

Buckingham County is fortunate to have a beautiful historical museum. The Housewright Museum, located across from the Buckingham Courthouse Village Center, contains two floors full of Buckingham history. Included are old photos, documents, furniture, farm implements, toys, family records, and much more. The group responsible for the operation of the museum is Historic Buckingham Inc.

Located directly behind the Housewright Museum is the Adams Museum. Established in 2018 through a gift from H. Spencer Adams and his wife, the late Winnifred Bryant Adams, the Adams Museum includes a genealogy research room for people to research people, places, and things related to Buckingham County.

Religious Facilities

There are approximately 70 churches of various denominations in the area including the following: Apostolic, Baptist, Baptist (Independent), Catholic, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, United Methodist, Pentecostal Holiness, Presbyterian, etc. There are also various non-denominational churches located in the area.

Also located within the County is the Light of Truth Universal Shrine (LOTUS), international headquarters of Integral Yoga Institute. It is located at Satchidananda Ashram-Yogaville, on Route 604, between Routes 56 and 601. Dedicated to the light of all faiths and to world peace, LOTUS is unique in the world. LOTUS is the first interfaith Shrine to include altars for all faiths known and yet unknown.

Buckingham County is also home to the Virginia Nazarene Camp and Retreat Center. This Christian Retreat Center provides a variety of retreat and camping experiences for all-ages. This camp and retreat is located at 1151 High School Road, Buckingham, VA 23921.

The St. Thomas Aquinas Seminary (STAS) is also housed within the County as well. This institution serves as a house of studies of the Society of St. Pius X (SSPX), established in the United States in 1973, for the formation of Roman Catholic priests according to the traditional teaching of the Church. This institution is located at 1208 Archbishop Lefebvre Ave, Dillwyn, VA 23936.

Water Service/Sewer Service

Wells provide the main supply of domestic water needs of the County's rural residents. However, a portion of the County is serviced by a public water system. Buckingham County provides the Town of Dillwyn residents and some surrounding areas with water service.

A large majority of the residents in the rural areas of the County use individual septic systems. However, a small portion of the County is serviced by a public sewer system. The Town of Dillwyn is all served by the County Public Sewer. There is one additional community sewer system in Buckingham County, located within the community of Yogaville.

Solid Waste Collection/Recycling

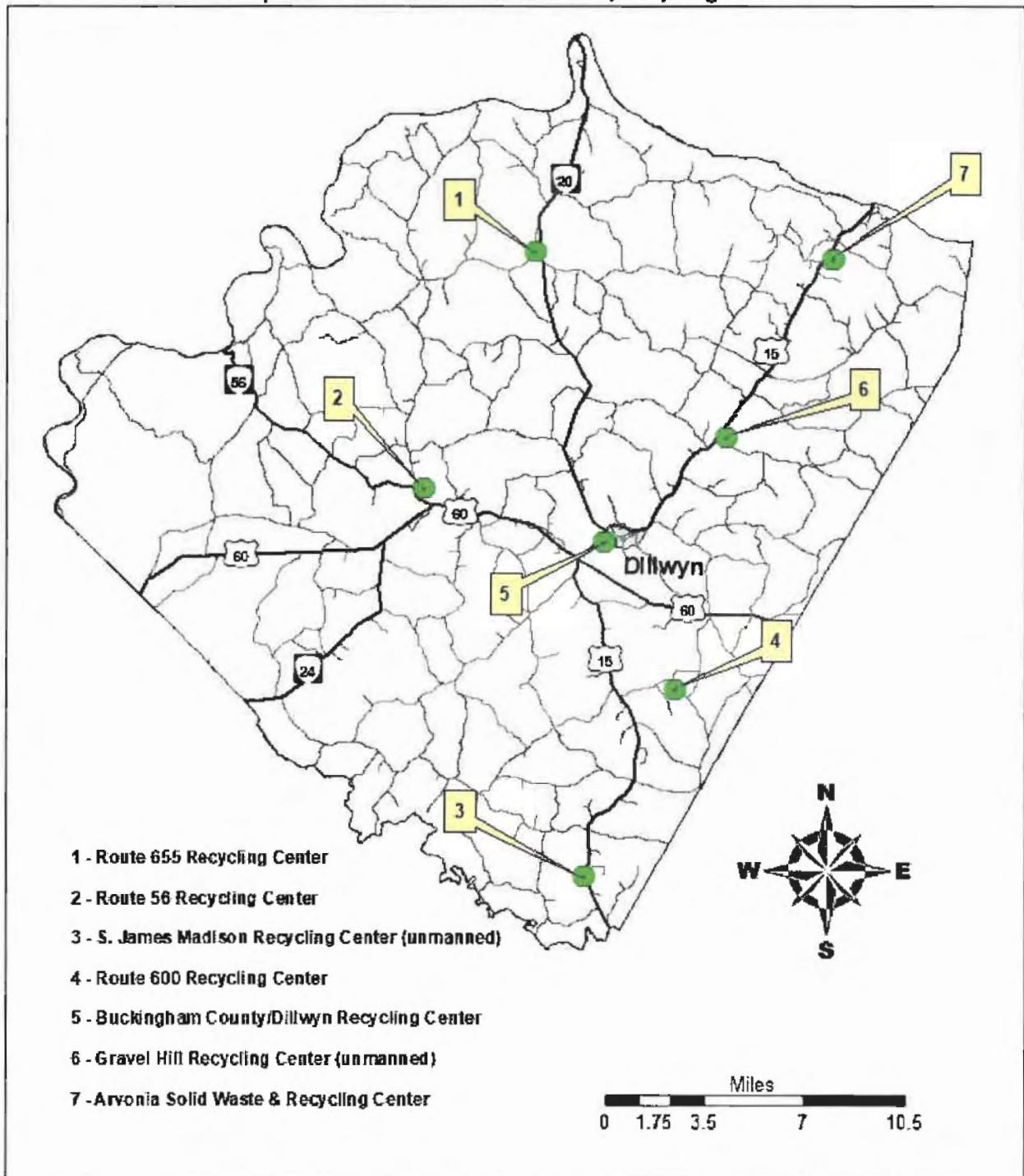
Buckingham County operates seven (7) waste collection/recycling centers where County residents may bring their household waste and/or recyclables for disposal. See Map 4. These centers are managed by the County's Public Works Department. The Department administers the Solid Waste Ordinance, in conjunction with the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and Environmental Protection Agency regulations relating to solid waste issues. The convenience centers are at the following locations:

- **1) Route 655 Recycling Center** is located at 4487 Glenmore Road (Route 655) just 0.3 mile west of N. Constitution Route (Route 20). This site offers newspaper recycling, metal recycling, general household waste, and construction debris.

- **2) Route 56 Recycling Center** is located at 10238 S. James River Road (Route 56) just 0.2 mile northwest of James Anderson Hwy (U.S. 60). This site offers newspaper recycling, metal recycling, general household waste, and construction debris.
- **3) S. James Madison Recycling Center** is located at 2001 S. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15). This site offers general household waste containers.
- **4) Route 600 Recycling Center** is located at 7121 Plank Road (Route 600), just 1.1 miles east of S. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15). This site offers newspaper recycling, metal recycling, general household waste, and construction debris.
- **5) Buckingham County/Dillwyn Recycling Center** is located at 750 Wingo Road (Route 750), just east of N. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15) between Sprouses Corner and Dillwyn. This site offers paper and cardboard recycling, metal recycling, general household waste, and construction debris.
- **6) Gravel Hill Recycling Center** is located at 60 Gravel Hill Road (Route 617) just east of N. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15). This site offers general household waste containers.
- **7) Arvonias Solid Waste & Recycling Center** is located at 29420 N. James Madison Hwy (U.S. 15), beside the old Arvonias Primary School. This site offers newspaper recycling, metal recycling, general household waste, construction debris, and appliances.

All sites are open 24 hours a day. Electronics may be recycled at the Buckingham County Recycling Center between the hours of 6:00a.m - 7:00p.m seven days a week.

Map 4 – Solid Waste Collection Sites/Recycling Centers



Map created by CRC – August 2014 (updated September 2023)

Source: Buckingham County Solid Waste/Recycling Director

Law Enforcement and Public Safety

The Buckingham County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement protection to the citizens of Buckingham County. The Sheriff's Office is responsible for criminal investigations, calls for service, court room security, and service of the civil process. The Sheriff's Office employees a total of approximately 36 citizens – including 19 full time and 5 part time law enforcement officers, 9 full time and 3 part time dispatchers. The Sheriff's office also runs 9-1-1 dispatch out of their office. The Virginia State Police (VSP) provides traffic enforcement and investigative support for Buckingham County. The incorporated town of Dillwyn does not currently have an officer, but they still receive mutual aid response from the VSP and the Buckingham County Sheriff's Office.

Fire and Rescue

Buckingham County is protected by a coordinated emergency medical services (EMS) system that includes approximately 35 full-time and part-time staff plus three (3) active volunteers. The EMS is led by the Chief of the Buckingham County Department of Emergency Services.

Buckingham EMS has three (3) facilities. One facility is located just south of Dillwyn, another is located in the community of Arvon, and the other is located in the community of Glenmore. These facilities offer 24/7 medical level ambulances. Previously, the Buckingham Volunteer Rescue Squad (BVRS) provided the EMS services for the County for almost 50 years. In 2020, Buckingham County took over the management of the EMS services including staffing after BVRS transferred control. The County initially selected to contract the EMS services to the Delta Response Team through a transitional year. In Fall of 2021, that contract ended, and the County moved forward with an all-County employed staff.

The County has four (4) all-volunteer fire departments. The Dillwyn Volunteer Fire Department serves the Town of Dillwyn and surrounding areas. The fire station is located on North James Madison Highway in Dillwyn. The Arvon Volunteer Fire Department serves the village center of Arvon and the surrounding area. The fire station is located on Arvon Road. The fire house also houses one of the EMS facilities as well. The Toga Volunteer Fire Department serves the southwestern portion of the County and is located on Mount Rush Highway. The Glenmore Volunteer Fire Department serves the Village Center of Glenmore and surrounding area. The fire station is located on Firehouse Road. There is an EMS facility on Glenmore Road. On various occasions, fire companies assist one another where needed. Mutual Aid Agreements currently exist with the following counties: Albemarle, Fluvanna, Cumberland, Nelson and Prince Edward.

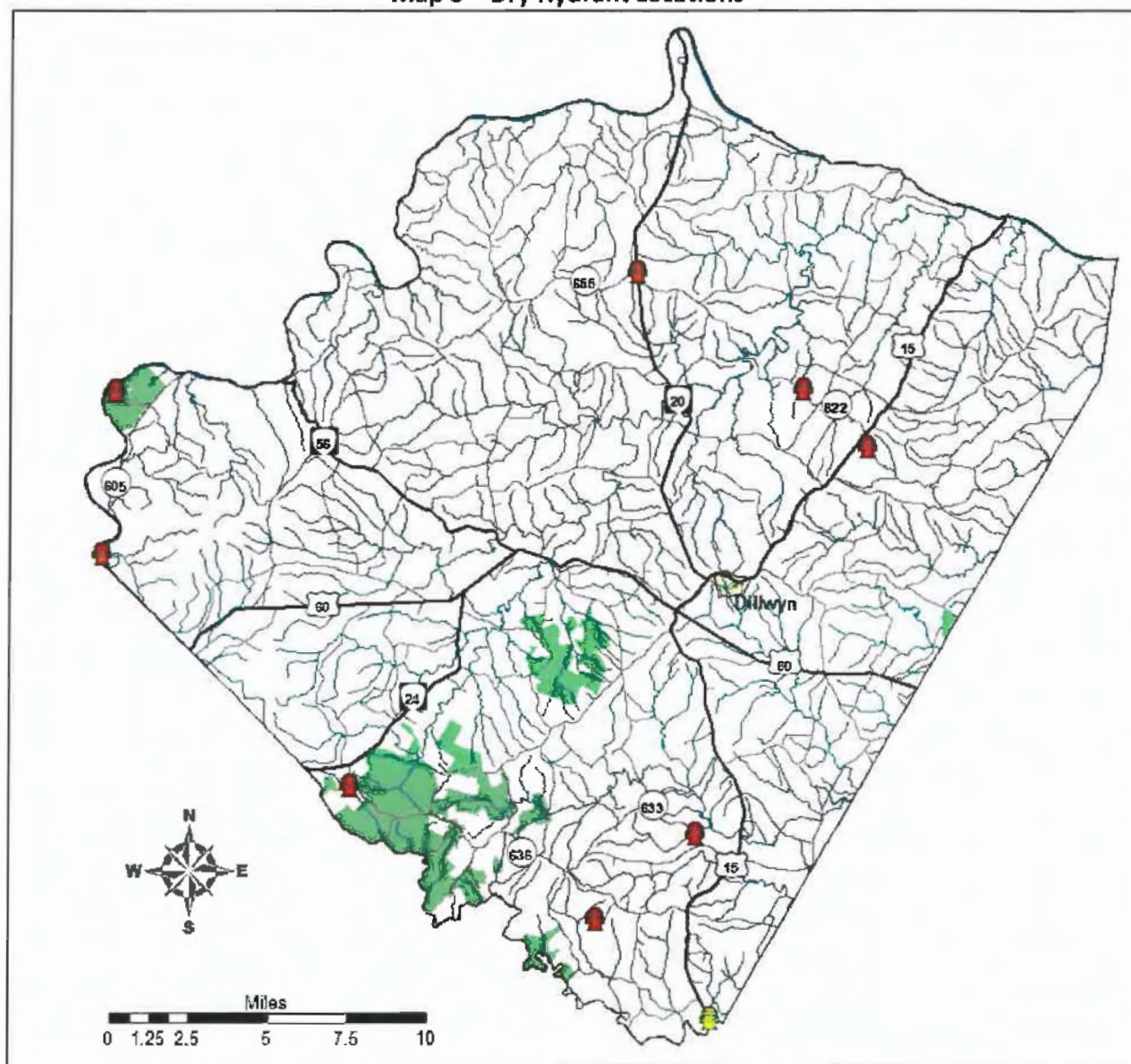
The Buckingham County Board of Supervisors and the Department of Emergency Services have worked together to develop a 5-year strategic plan of growth and improvement for the County's fire and rescue services. This plan was developed after careful evaluation of metrics and trends

pertaining to the Department and will require planning and budgeting for the targeted initiatives. They include:

- Partnering with Arvonius Volunteer Fire Department (AVFD) to immediately place 12-hour daytime EMS coverage in their fire station Monday through Friday, with a plan to transition this to 24/7 coverage within the next 1-2 years (either out of the AVFD station or in a new station).
- Construction on a fourth EMS station in District 3 (Curdsville/Sheppards) area. The end goal would be 24/7 coverage at this station as well, leading to the county being covered by four 24/7 EMS units.
- Renovations for the Dillwyn EMS Station, which is 20 years old.
- Purchase of one new ambulance every other year. This purchase rate coincides with projected needs based upon the lifespan of Buckingham County's EMS unit.

Because the County is large in area and the existence of public water is limited, many areas of the County have dry hydrants (see Map 5). Dry hydrant systems ensure an adequate water supply in areas where conventional fire protection is not available. Dry hydrant systems consist of a non-pressurized PVC pipe with a fire hydrant head above ground and a strainer below water. Dry hydrants, placed strategically around a rural fire district in ponds, lakes, streams or other bodies of water, eliminate the need for trucks to return to town to refill. Pumping water into tank trucks from these sources saves precious time. Reducing the travel distance for shuttling water saves time and energy. Adequate water supplies can reduce fire losses and lives. They may also lower the cost of insurance. Improved fire protection can stimulate economic growth by making an area more attractive to homeowners and developers.

Map 5 – Dry Hydrant Locations



Source: Buckingham County Emergency Services

Telecommunications and Internet Access

Within any community, access to fiber optics is extremely important. The unprecedented growth in telecommunications capacity and in telecommunication applications has changed the way all people and businesses function. Due to the County's rural nature and limited resources, it is unable to implement the infrastructure necessary for fiber optics on its own. There are several

Internet/telephone/cell service providers in the County. They include Firefly, Brightspeed, Shentel, AT&T, US Cellular, Verizon, DirectTV, Hughes Net, Skylink, and Viasat. See Map 6 for locations of communications towers in Buckingham County.

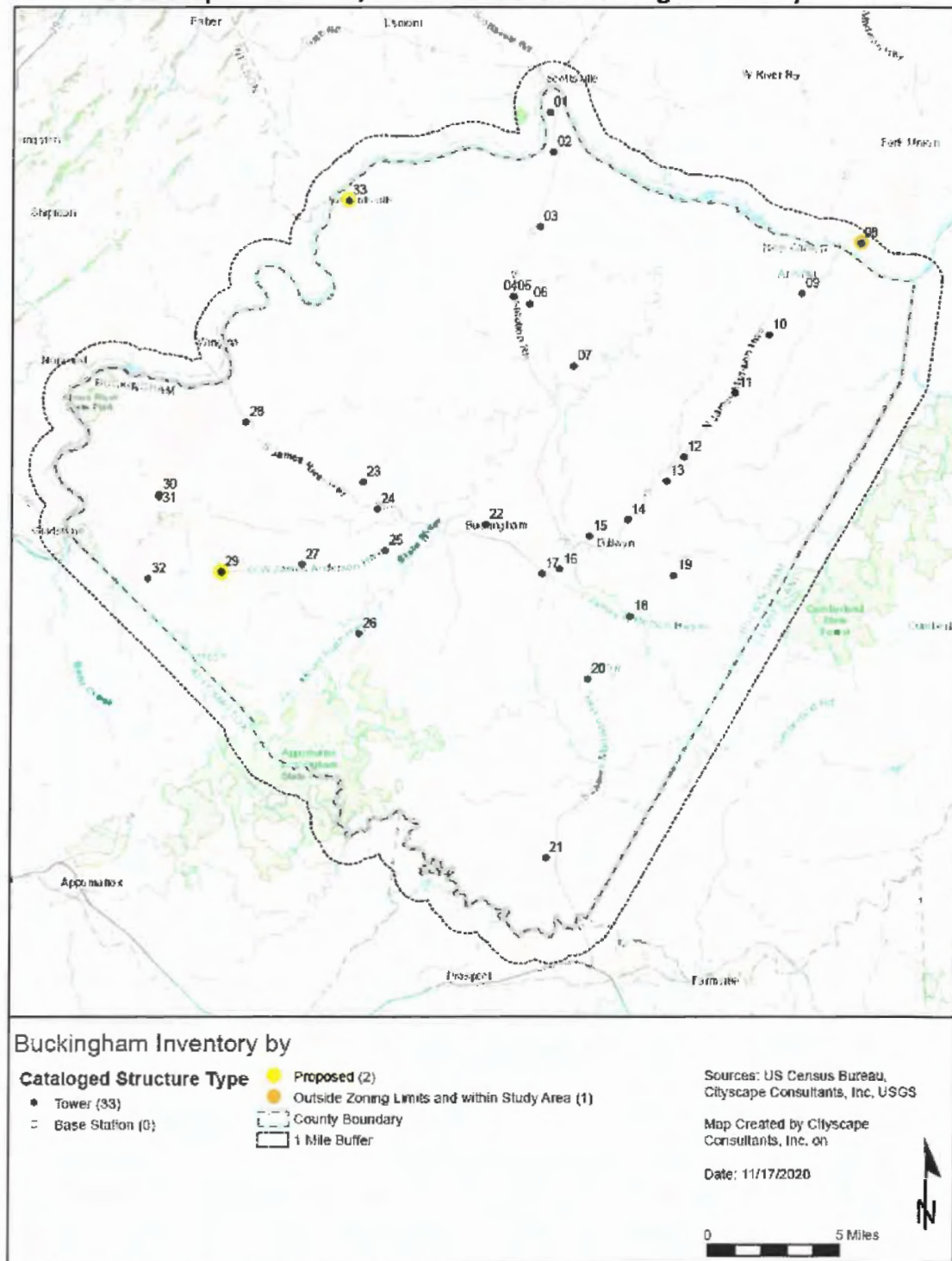
Due to the lack of current telecommunication access in the County, members of the community have provided alternative access for citizens to provide access to the internet in areas that otherwise do not have access. The Buckingham County Library branch also provides free Wifi access at their facility. This allows Buckingham County students to complete online schoolwork even when the internet is not accessible at home.

Buckingham County and the entire region are served by Mid-Atlantic Broadband Communities Corporation (MBC). Using a \$4,000,000 federal matching grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration and a \$4,000,000 grant from the Virginia Tobacco Region Revitalization Commission, MBC built an open access 144 strand fiber optic backbone which extends over 300 miles and serves more than 350 businesses, commercial, community colleges and industrial parks in Southside Virginia. See Map 7 for MBC coverage in the County.

To combat the lack of fiber optics within rural America, the Federal Communications Commission established a Connect America Fund (CAF) to help accelerate the broadband buildout to 23 million homes in rural America including Buckingham County. One hundred and three (103) bidders won \$1.49 billion over 10 years. FireFly fiber broadband, a wholly owned subsidiary of Central Virginia Electric Cooperative (CVEC), won the bid for the areas available in Buckingham County. The Federal Communications Commission also established the \$20.4 billion Rural Digital Opportunity Fund to bring high speed fixed broadband to service rural homes and small businesses that are lacking. FireFly also won the bid for the areas available in Buckingham County.

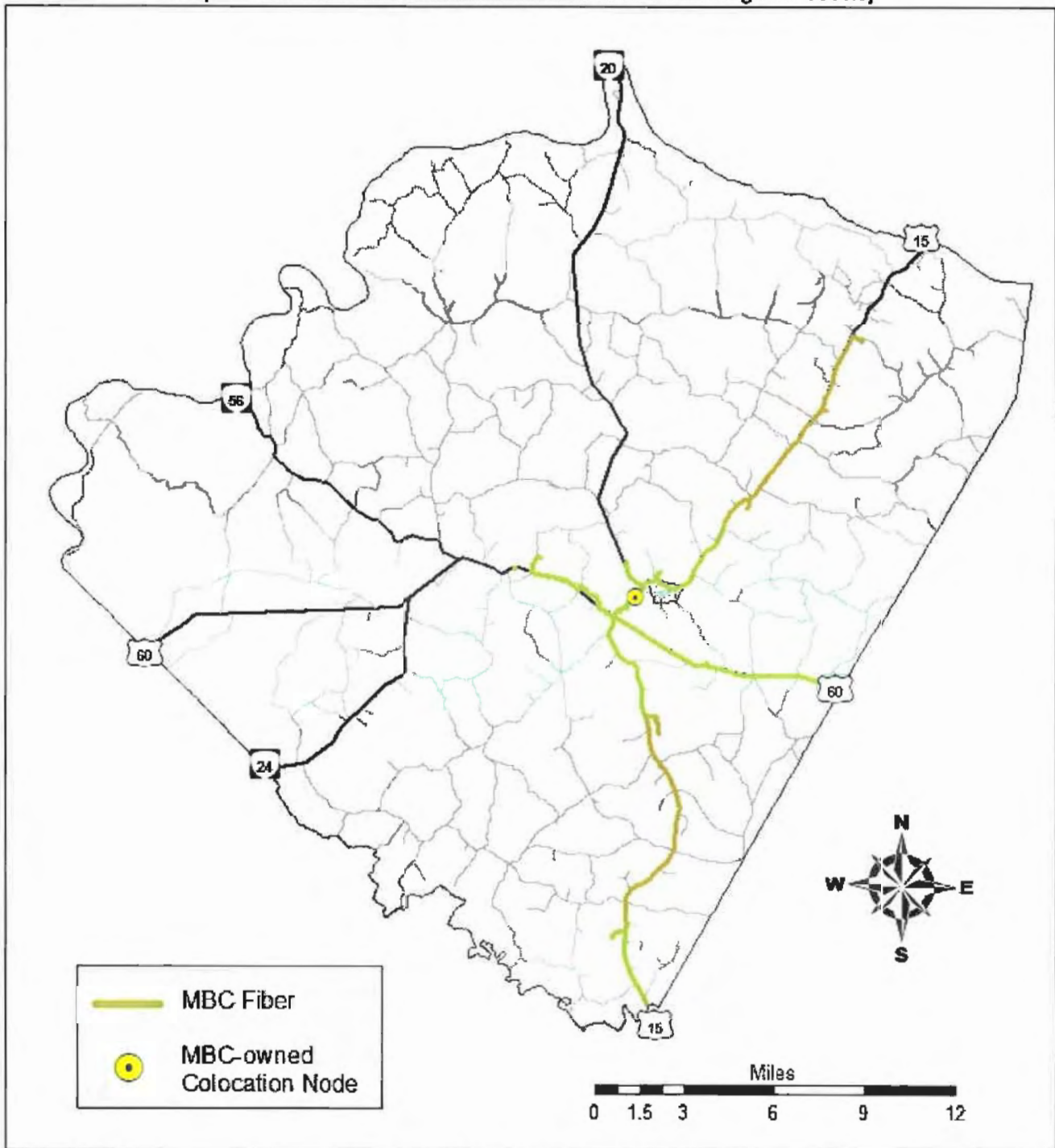
Additionally, Buckingham County was part of a December 2021 grant award under the Department of Housing and Community Development's Virginia Telecommunications Initiative (VATI) program. Buckingham was part of a regional application. The application was submitted by the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission, in affiliation with FireFly fiber broadband, to build fiber in unserved locations and achieve universal access for multiple counties across Central Virginia. This project was awarded more than \$79 million under the VATI program.

Map 6 – Antenna/Tower Locations in Buckingham County



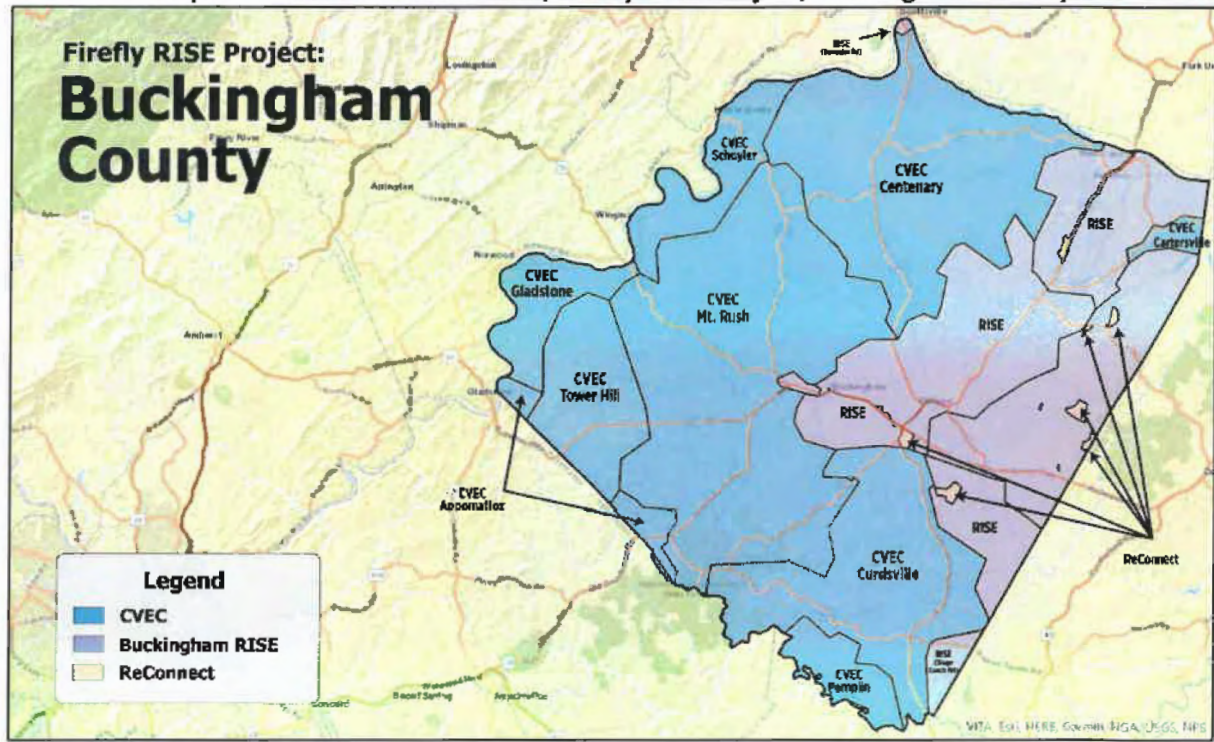
Source: Cityscape Consultants

Map 7 – Mid-Atlantic Broadband Fiber Routes in Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – October 2023
Source: MBC

Map 8 – Thomas Jefferson PDC/Firefly VATI Project, Buckingham County



Source: Thomas Jefferson PDC, Firefly

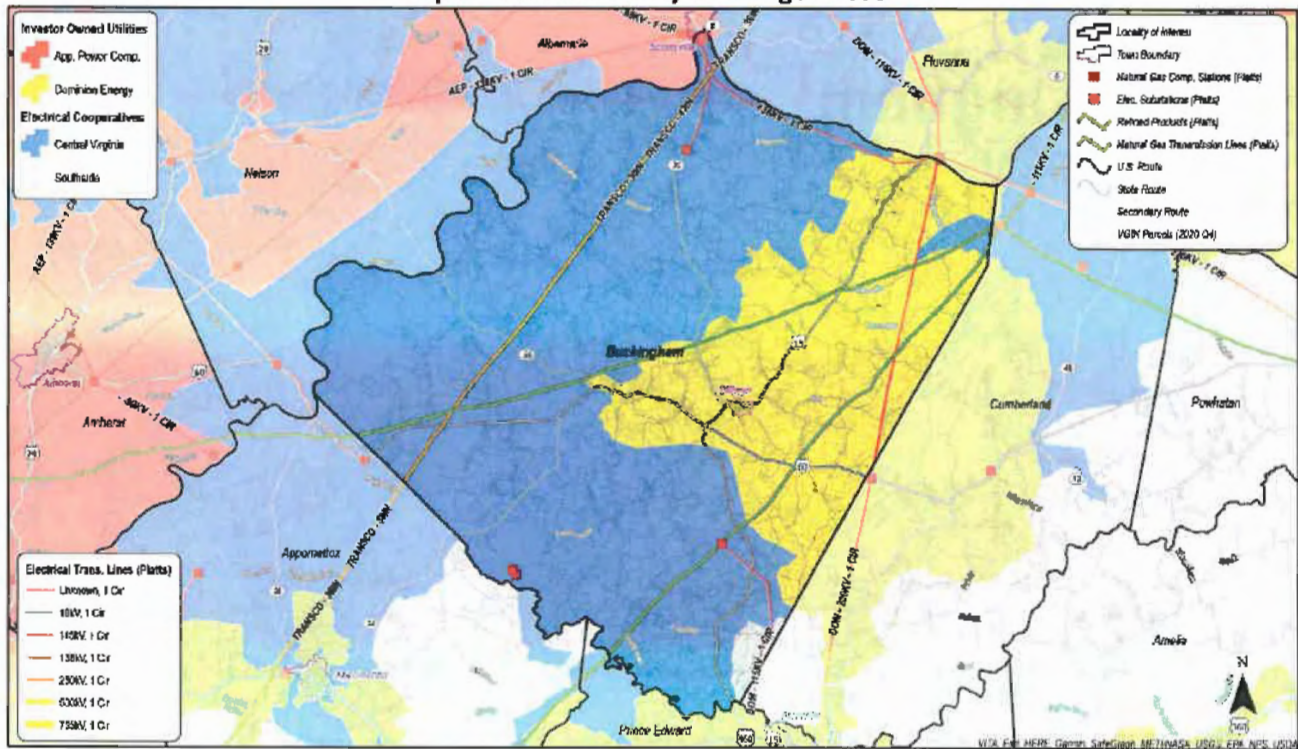
RISE: Regional Internet Service Expansion Project

Firefly's initiative to provide Internet access to underserved homes and businesses in 13 counties across Central Virginia (including Buckingham).

Electric Services

Buckingham County is serviced by Dominion Virginia Power, Central Virginia Electric Cooperative (CVEC) and Appalachian Electric Power (AEP). Map 9 shows the coverage areas for the County.

Map 9 – Electric Utility Coverage Areas



Source – Timmons Group

Natural Gas/Fuel Sources

Three pipelines run through Buckingham County: Colonial, Williams and Columbia Gas of Virginia. Colonial transports liquids, while Williams and Columbia transports natural gas. Colonial also owns the Mithcell Junction Tank Farm, located in northern Cumberland County near the Buckingham County line. The County does not currently have the ability to tap into existing lines. However, the County does have a close proximity to other natural gas distribution including the City of Lynchburg and City of Richmond and Appomattox County, Virginia.

Recreation

The Buckingham County Recreation Department offers sports and activities including basketball, cornhole, gymnastics, Parents Night Out, soccer, yoga, swimming, tennis, and others. The Department also offers a program for individuals 50 and older, Buckingham Active Seniors. The group meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the Buckingham Community Center. Their program includes guest speakers, program meetings, and game and social time. Buckingham County has a public park, the Buckingham Community Park, located on Route 1003 behind the Buckingham Community Center. The park has a covered pavilion with 12 picnic tables, a grill for

cooking, and a playground. The Town of Dillwyn has Ellis Acres Park, which has a covered pavilion with picnic tables, a playground, and basketball/tennis courts.

The Buckingham County Youth League (BCYL) offers leagues in baseball, softball, football, basketball, and cheer. BCYL baseball has four (4) fall leagues and 11 spring leagues. BCYL softball has five (5) fall leagues and six (6) spring leagues. For the 2023-2024 season, BCYL basketball is offering five co-ed leagues plus one (1) boys league and four (4) girls leagues. BCYL football offers four fall leagues. BCYL offers cheer for football and basketball to youth aged four to 16.

Buckingham County provides opportunities for outdoor recreation exploration as well. Due to its rural nature, the County is perfect for biking along the backroads while you enjoy the picturesque views and see a variety of wildlife. Additionally, the County is home to several public areas.

James River State Park is located in the northwest corner of the County between U.S. 60 and Route 56. It offers cabins for lodging, a natural playground, picnic shelters, multi-use trails, boat launches, campgrounds, a universally accessible fishing pier, and a wheelchair-accessible trail. The park received International Dark Sky Park designation in 2019. DarkSky International, originally founded as the International Dark-Sky Association, designates communities, parks, and protected areas around the world that protect dark sites through responsible lighting policies and public education. There are more than 200 designated Dark Sky places around the world consisting of 118 Dark Sky Parks (including James River), 18 Dark Sky Sanctuaries, 21 Dark Sky Reserves, nine (9) Urban Night Sky Places, and 43 International Dark Sky Communities. The Dark Sky designations are part of the organization's mission to restore the nighttime environment and protect communities from the effects of light pollution through outreach, advocacy, and conservation.

Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest is located in parts of Appomattox and Buckingham Counties. Cumberland State Forest covers parts of Cumberland and Buckingham Counties and offers multi-use trails. Both areas offer multi-use trails as well as opportunities for fishing, hunting, trapping, and wildlife watching.

Featherfin Wildlife Management Area is located along the Appomattox River in parts of Appomattox, Prince Edward, and Buckingham Counties and offers opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and birding. Horsepen Wildlife Management Area is located just south of the Buckingham Court House Village area and offers opportunities for hunting, trapping, camping, hiking, horseback riding, boating, and birding.

Civic Organizations

Buckingham County has many civic clubs and organizations for children and adults. Some, but not all, are listed below:

- Buckingham County 4-H/Holiday Lake 4-H
- Buckingham County Cooperative Extension
- Buckingham County Chamber of Commerce
- Piedmont Habitat for Humanity (serves Buckingham County)
- Buckingham County Lions Club
- American Legion Post 0134
- Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 8446
- Historic Buckingham, Inc.

Festivals/Community Events

Buckingham County has a variety of local events and community activities for residents and visitors to enjoy. Some, but not all, are listed below.

- The Historic Village at Lee Wayside hosts events including:
 - Mayfest (early May)
 - Indian Relic Show (September)
 - Fall Farm Fest (early October)
 - Spooky Hollow Drive-Thru (late October)
 - Village Christmas Market (early December).
- The Buckingham Chamber of Commerce hosts events including:
 - Local Artisans Market (early November)
 - Christmas House Tour (early December).
- The Town of Dillwyn hosts events including:
 - Trick-or-treating at the Dillwyn Pocket Park (late October)
 - Annual Christmas Parade (early December).

Commerce

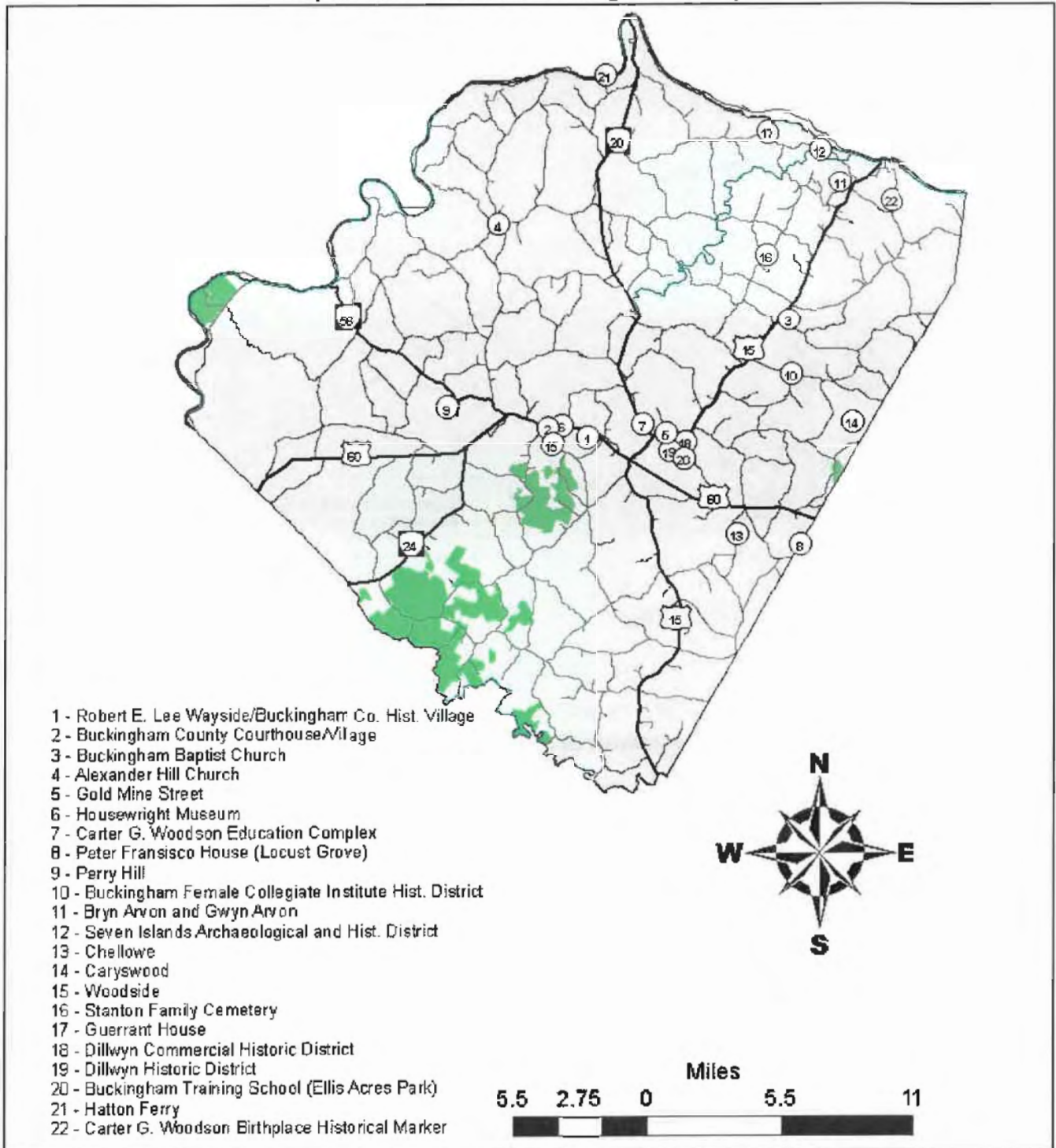
Businesses within the County include a Food Lion (just south of Dillwyn), Farrish Hardware (near Sprouses Corner), general merchandise stores, convenience stores, a Virginia ABC Store (in Dillwyn), auto dealerships, a florist, and various service-related businesses (restaurants, insurance, attorneys, auto repair, medical/dentistry, gas/oil, beauty salons, and banking). Because of the location of Buckingham County, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, and Farmville are popular destinations for residents when shopping for goods and services.

C. Historical Sites

Introduction

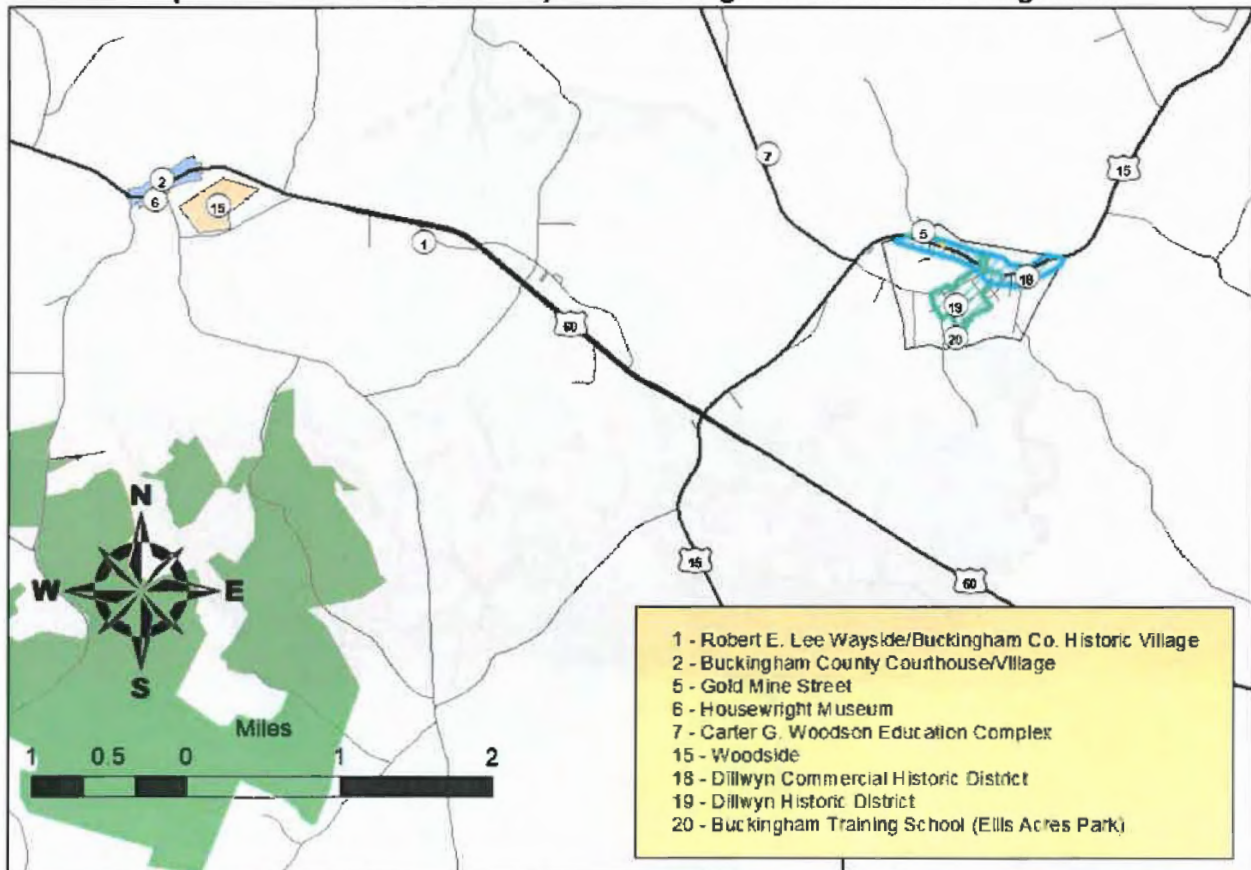
Many historic sites exist throughout Buckingham County. Of these, some have been placed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Through the enhancement of the assets comes economic development via tourism. See Maps 10 and 10a for locations of historic resources in Buckingham County.

Map 10 – Historic Sites in Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – September 2014 (updated February 2024)
Source: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Buckingham County

Map 10a – Historic Sites in Dillwyn and Buckingham Court House Village Areas



Map created by CRC – September 2014 (updated November 2023)

Source: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Buckingham County

Regional Historic Initiatives

In March 1993, Virginia's Retreat was organized to explore ways that the Counties of Amelia, Appomattox, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Nottoway and Prince Edward and the City of Petersburg, could work together to promote the region's rich abundance of natural and historical resources. Representatives of these localities, working closely with the Virginia Division of Tourism, the Virginia Division of State Parks and the National Park Service, held a planning retreat in April 1993, to design a strategy for accomplishing the Consortium's mission— increase tourism and economic development activity in this region of Virginia.

Virginia's Retreat, now known as Virginia's Crossroads, has continued its successful mission of increasing tourism, economic activity and quality of life in the participating Southside Virginia localities through the promotion, preservation, enhancement and education of the region's natural, recreational and historic resources. One of those successful regional historic initiatives is the Civil Rights in Education Heritage Trail (see Map 11). In March 2004, Virginia's Crossroads

kicked off the grand opening of the trail – which is modeled after the successful Lee’s Retreat Trail and the Wilson-Kautz Raid Driving Trail. Instead of focusing on the Civil War, the Heritage Trail highlights contributions made to bring equal education to all Americans.

The trail includes 53 sites throughout 13 counties (including Buckingham County) and the Cities of Petersburg and Emporia that describe the history of education in Southside Virginia. The self-guided driving tour allows you to enjoy the trail at your own pace, letting you linger longer at some stops and pass by others, if time is short. Because the trail is not linear or chronological, it can be started and ended at any point. Once you begin, follow the Civil Rights in Education trail blazing signs from one stop to the next. The Trail has three (3) stops in Buckingham County (see Map 11a):

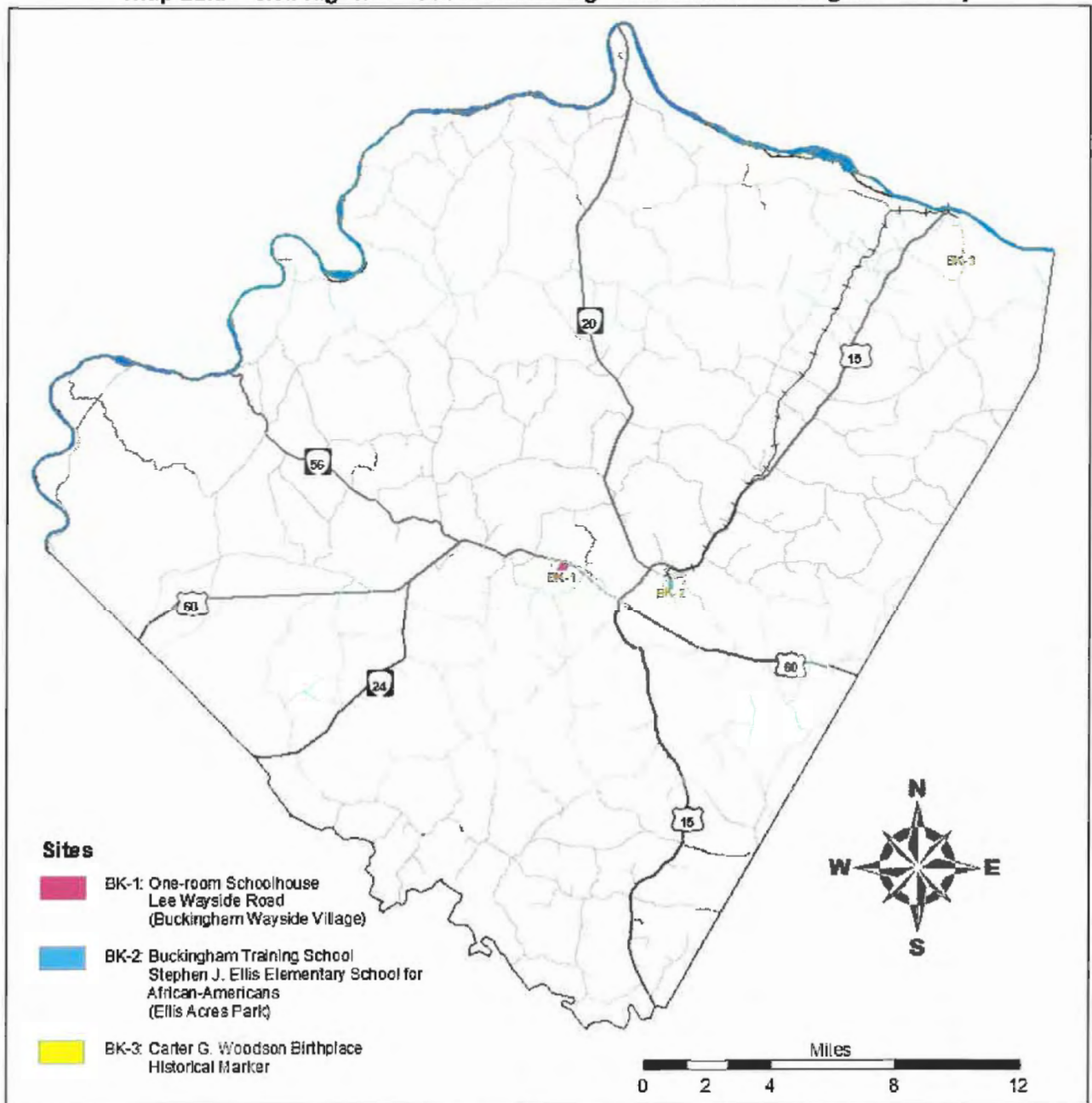
- One Room School House – located on Lee Wayside Road, Buckingham, VA
- Buckingham Training School Stephen J. Ellis Elementary School For African Americans – located on 245 Camden Street, Dillwyn, VA
- Carter G. Woodson birthplace – located near 2325 C.G. Woodson Road, New Canton, VA

Map 11 – Civil Rights in Education Heritage Trail



Source: CRIET Brochure | Virginia's Crossroads (vacrossroads.com)

Map 11.a – Civil Rights in Education Heritage Trail Sites in Buckingham County



D. Natural Resources

Land Surface

Buckingham County is located in the Virginia Piedmont, which is largely characterized by rolling hills and numerous ridges near the boundary with the Blue Ridge Mountains. Lying between the mountain and coastal plain regions, the piedmont region is a naturally diverse landscape. The bedrock consists mostly of gneiss, schist and granite rocks at a typical depth of between 2 and 10 feet. Soils developed from these rocks and minerals form acid, infertile soils, with sandy loam surfaces. Many of the clayey subsoils are red or yellowish red due to the oxidized iron weathered from the primary minerals. Natural fertility is low; however, these soils respond well to liming and fertilization.

Historically, much of the Piedmont region was cleared and farmed intensively, causing extreme erosion over much of the region. Before modern soil fertility and managerial practices were adapted to these soils, agricultural production diminished, and most farms reverted to forests. Over two thirds of this region is wooded today. The best soils are still agriculturally productive through well managed soil fertility and erosion control plans. The region contains several areas and stretches of land which are of relatively high agricultural value.

Climate

Buckingham County has warm summers, relatively cool winters, and normally adequate rainfall. The growing season is approximately 190 days, long enough to allow maturity of a wide variety of crops. The pasture season is slightly longer, but winter months are cold enough to require feed and shelter for livestock. Monthly average precipitation amounts vary greatly from year to year for any given month. Using the Town of Dillwyn as the reference point, Buckingham County is about 180 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Due to the proximity from the Atlantic Ocean, the remnants of hurricanes or tropical storms may pass over the county from the east or south, occasionally causing flooding and wind damage. The data from the National Weather Service in Figure 30 is for Farmville, as it was not available for Buckingham County, and is based on monthly and yearly averages between 1991 and 2020.

Figure 30 – Climate Data (Averages), Farmville, VA 1991-2020

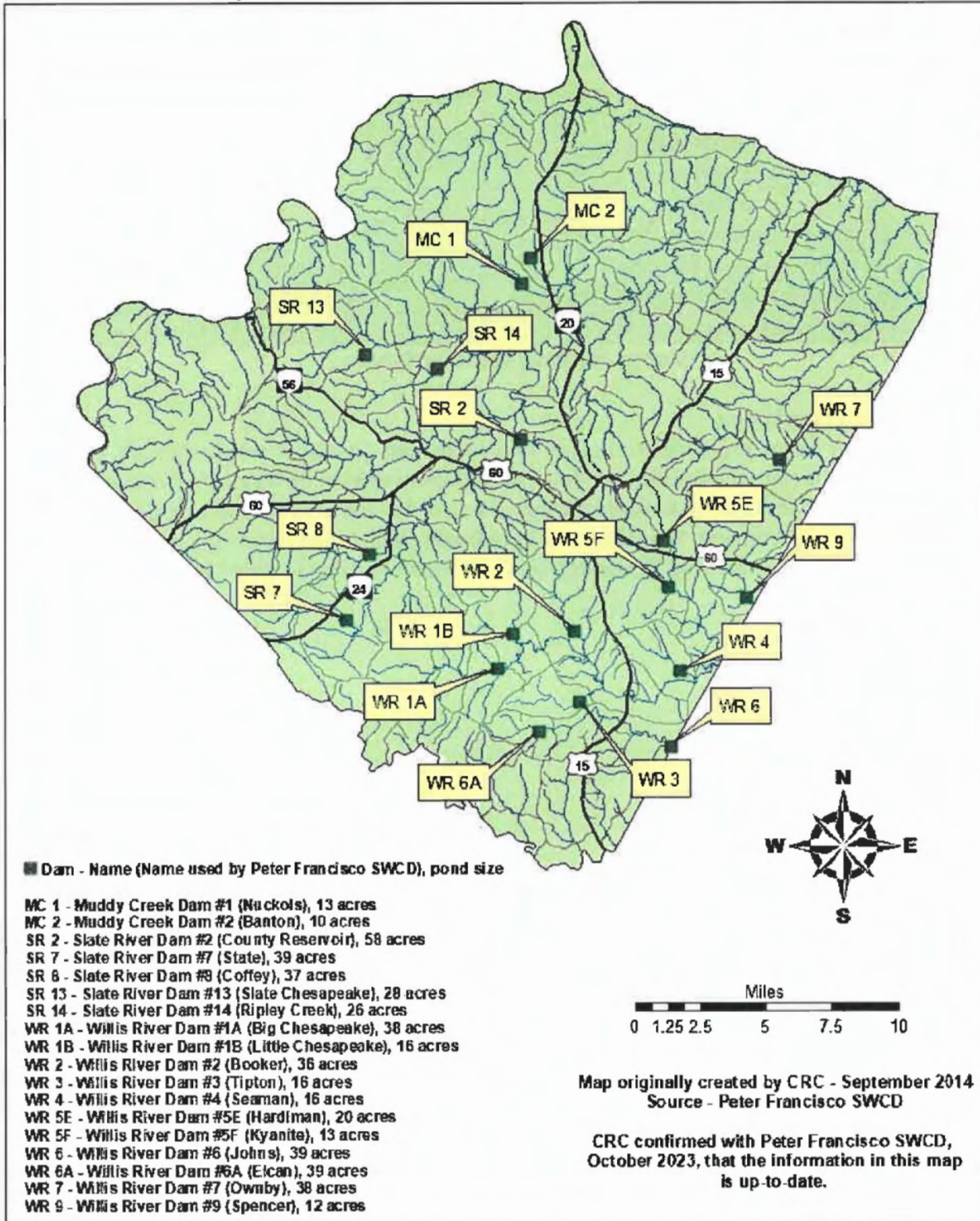
Criteria	Data
Annual Average Precipitation	44.47 inches
Annual Average Snowfall	6.1 inches
Annual Average Temperature	57.2 °F
January Average High Temperature	47.6 °F
January Average Low Temperature	25.7 °F
July Average High Temperature	88.5°F
July Average Low Temperature	67.3 °F
Month with Highest Average Rainfall	September – 4.58 inches
Month with Lowest Average Rainfall	February – 3.00 inches
Month with Highest Average Snowfall	February – 3.1 inches

Source: National Weather Service

Rivers and Watershed Dams

The James River forms the northern border of Buckingham County. It winds through Central Virginia and empties into the Chesapeake Bay. The Appomattox River forms much of the southern border of Buckingham County. It winds through parts of Central Virginia and empties into the James River east of Richmond. The Willis and Slate Rivers pass through Buckingham County and empty into the James River. Map 12 shows rivers and watershed dams in the County.

Map 12 – Rivers and Watershed Dams in Buckingham County



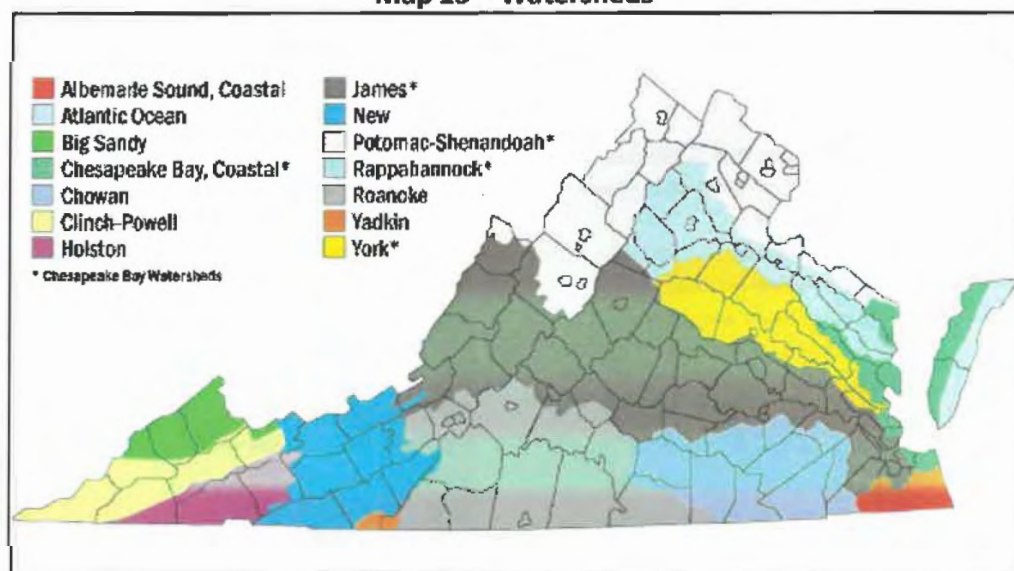
Watersheds

Buckingham County is within the James River Watershed (see Map 13). The James River Basin runs west to east across the State. According to the James River Association, the watershed covers approximately 10,000 square miles or approximately 25% of the Commonwealth's total area. The basin is bordered by the New River, Roanoke, Chowan, and Albemarle Sound-Coastal Basins to the south, and the Potomac/Shenandoah, Rappahannock, York, and Chesapeake Bay-Coastal Basins to the north. The James River begins at the confluence of the Cowpasture and Jackson Rivers in Botetourt County and ends in the Chesapeake Bay. Map 30a shows the sub watersheds in Buckingham County. The Virginia Cooperative Extension defines a sub watershed as "an area of land that drains into a body of water. Watersheds (or basins) can be any size, but generally the larger the body of water the larger the watershed. Smaller local or sub-watersheds (tributaries) drain much smaller areas that are sometimes only a few acres in size."

Flood Zones

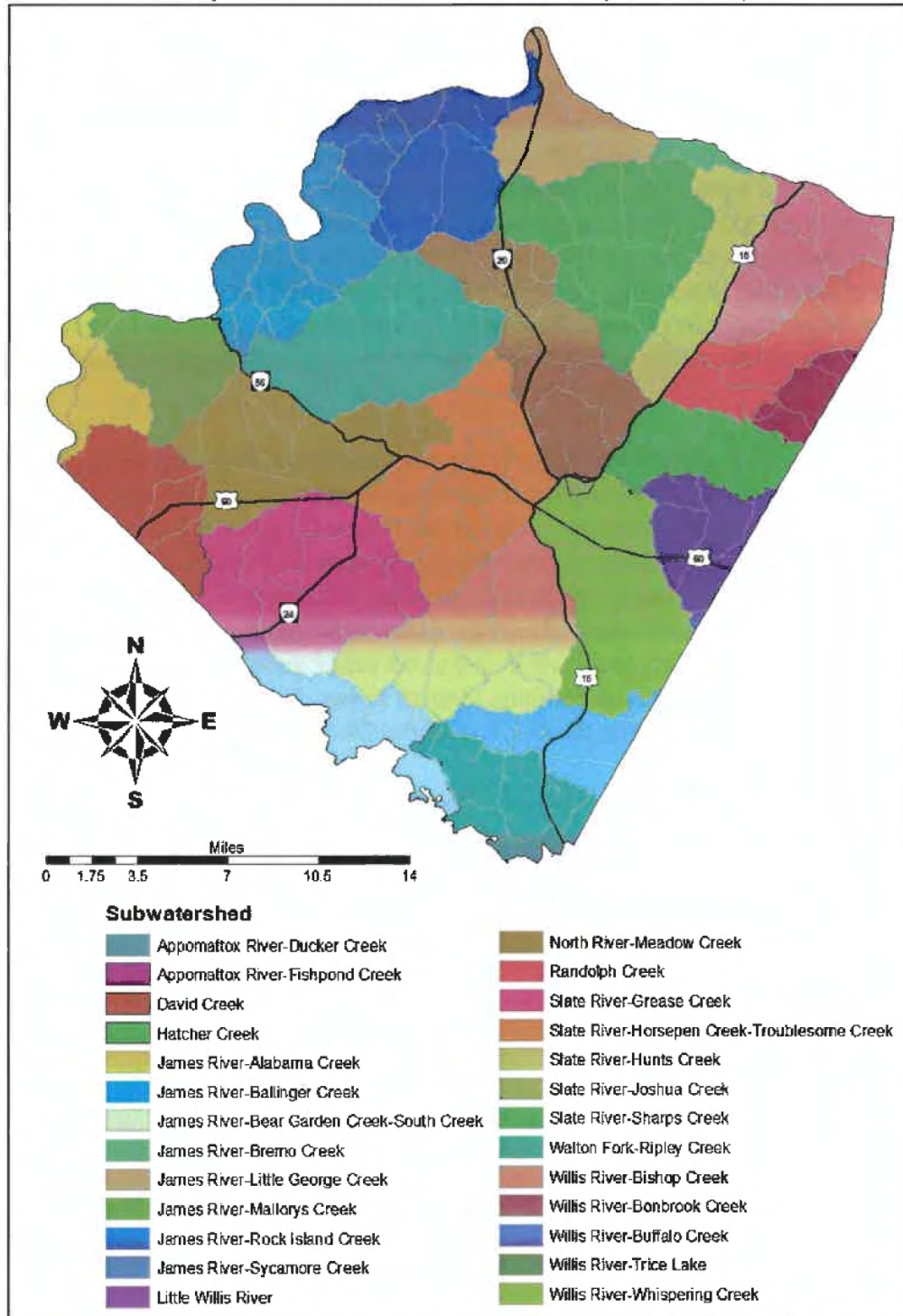
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) releases annual data on areas that flooding tends to occur and base flood information is available. Map 14 displays the flood zones within Buckingham County. Zone A is an area that is subject to one (1) percent chance of an annual flood with no base flood information available. Zone AE is an area that is subject to one (1) percent chance of an annual flood with base flood information readily available. FEMA defines Base Flood Elevation as "the elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year." Zone X is an area that is at a minimal or moderate risk for annual flooding. Map 15 shows different wetland types in Buckingham County as identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Map 13 – Watersheds



Source: Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Website
<https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/soil-and-water/wsheds>

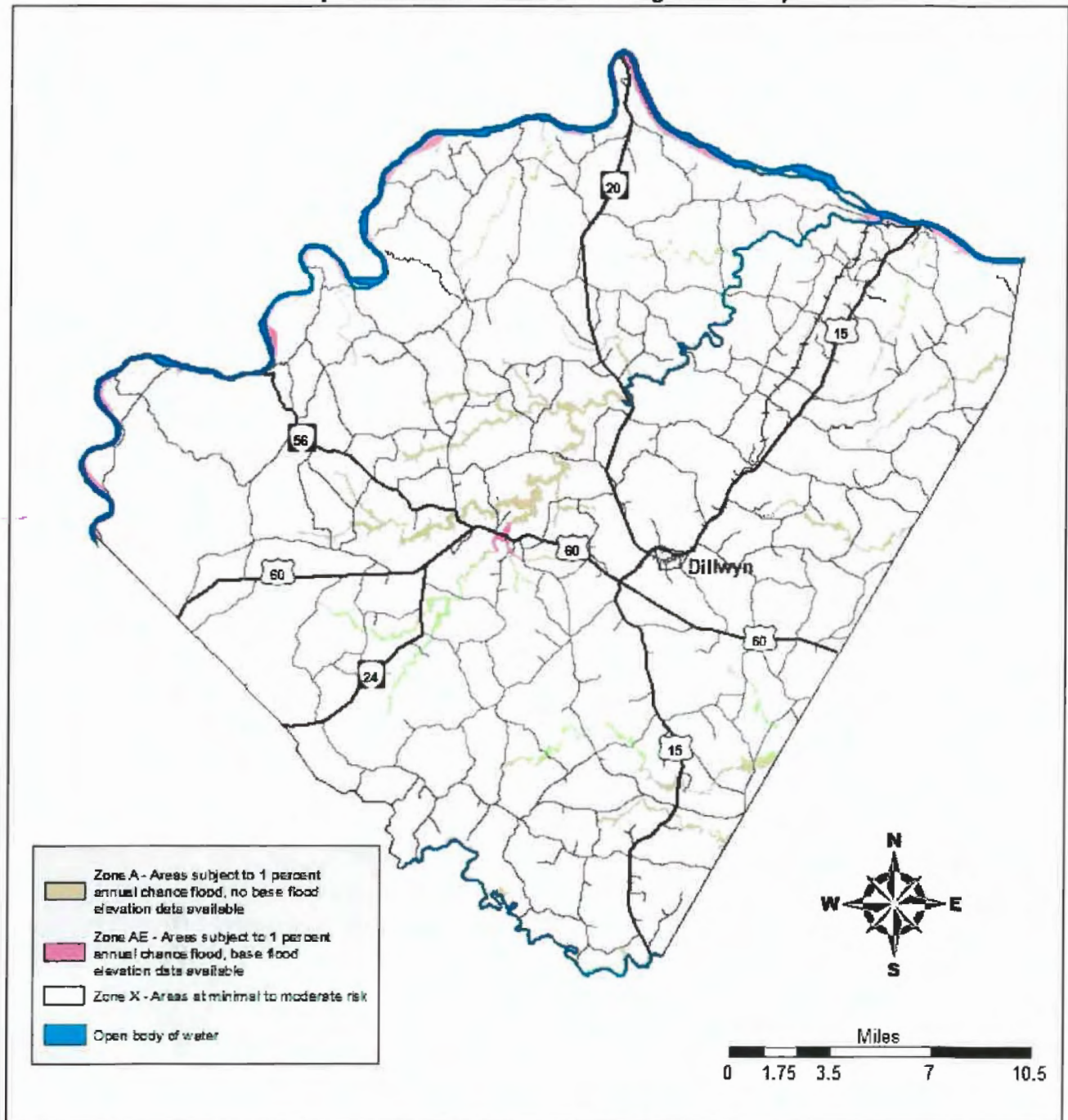
Map 13a – Sub Watersheds in Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – March 2023

Source: DCR

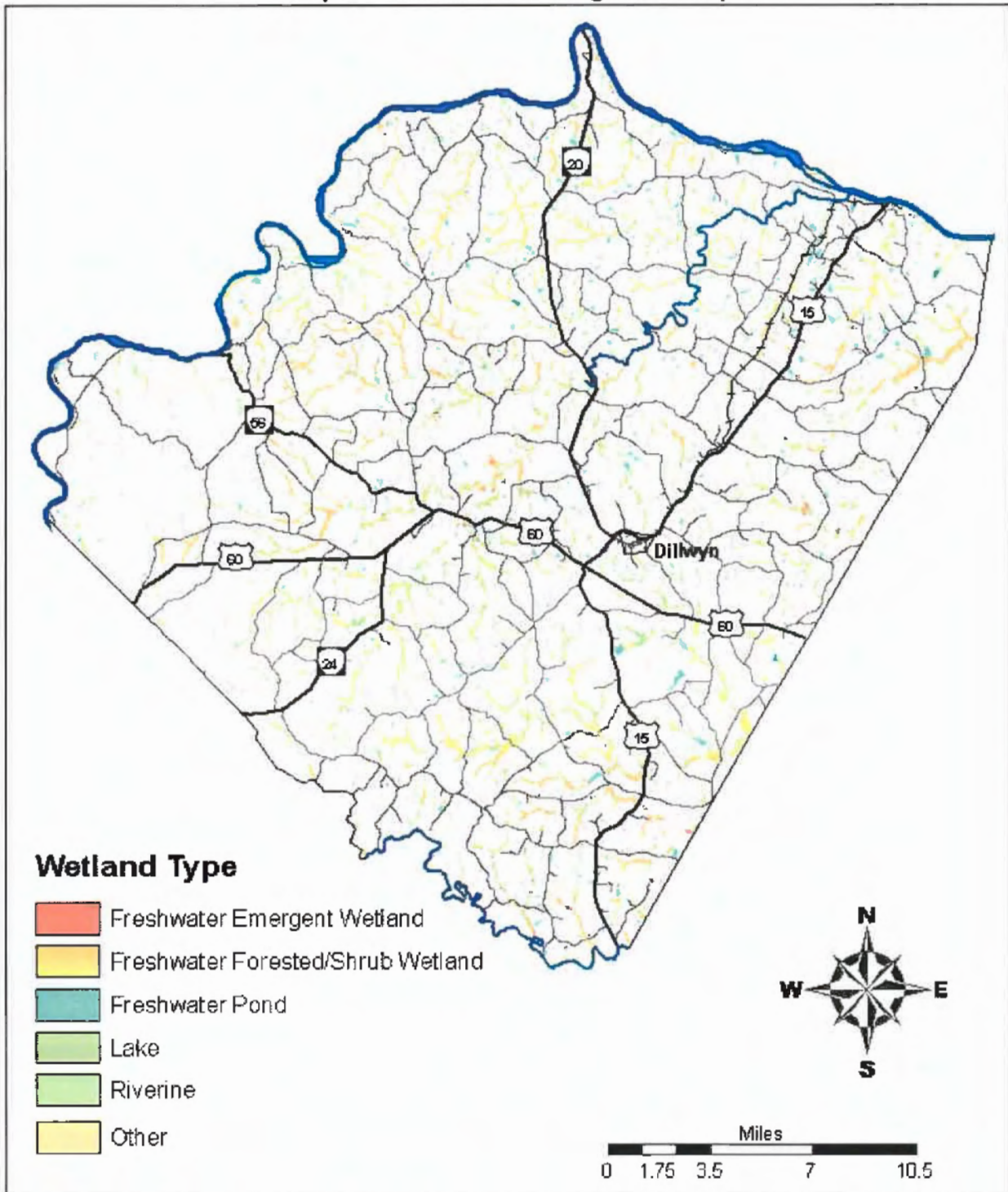
Map 14: Flood Zones within Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – March 2023

Source: FEMA

Map 15 – Wetlands in Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – January 2024
Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

River/Stream Flow Rates

There are a few locations within Buckingham County that measure river and stream flow rates to determine the amount of discharge that is released at each location. The U.S. Geological Survey Site uses a stream gauge to measure the waterflow rate. The waterflow rate is measured by Cubic Feet per Second or CFS. The higher the cubic feet per second the higher the stream or river. According to the U.S. Geological Survey site, the mean for James River at Scottsville is 6270 CFS, the mean for the Appomattox River at Farmville is 457 CPS, and the mean for the Slate River near Arvonnia is 313 CFS (See Figure 31). All three of the waterflow rates that were recorded are identified as the calculated average mean of recorded historical data. For the James River at Scottsville, this data is based on 44 years of historical data. For the Appomattox River at Farmville, this data is based on 97 years of historical data. For the Slate River near Arvonnia, this data is based on 86 years of historical data.

Figure 31: Average Mean River/Stream Flow Rates

River/Stream	Flow Rates Measured by Cubic Feet per Second (CFS)
James River at Scottsville	6270 CFS
Appomattox River at Farmville	457 CFS
Slate River near Arvonnia	313 CPS

Source: United States Geological Survey

Farmland

Since 1974, a farm is defined by the USDA Census of Agriculture to be a place from which \$1,000 or more agricultural products were produced or sold or would have normally been sold during the census year. The amount of farmland within Buckingham County has increased slightly over the course of the last 20 years. According to the 2022 USDA Agriculture Census, Buckingham County has 375 farms with an average of 216 acres within each farm, which is slightly more than in 1997, when Buckingham County had 370 farms with an average of 205 acres. According to the 2022 USDA Agricultural Census, the acreage of farmland is estimated to cover 21.8% of Buckingham County, with the following land uses: cropland (25,552 acres), pastureland (19,707 acres), woodland (28,260 acres), and other (7,381 acres). See Figure 32.

Figure 32: Buckingham County Agriculture Summary

	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	2022
<i>Number of Farms</i>	370	389	411	391	408	375
<i>Farmland (acres)</i>	75,854	81,150	77,293	83,921	79,245	80,900
<i>Average Size per Farm (acres)</i>	205	209	188	215	194	216
<i>Harvested cropland (acres)</i>	18,014	21,638	19,530	20,241	21,685	20,578
<i>Farm Receipts</i>	\$18,084,000	\$20,254,000	\$32,617,000	\$39,881,000	\$43,445,000	\$56,980,000
<i>Receipts - Crops</i>	\$928,000	\$1,896,000	\$1,417,000	\$6,472,000	\$6,822,000	\$7,501,000
<i>Receipts - Livestock</i>	\$17,209,000	\$18,358,000	\$31,199,000	\$33,409,000	\$36,622,000	\$49,479,000
<i>Hired Farm Workers</i>	328	158	370	348	255	161
<i>Farm Labor Payroll</i>	\$1,349,000	\$379,000	\$1,208,000	\$1,597,000	\$2,681,000	\$1,363,000

Source: 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, and 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture

Crops and Livestock

Buckingham County grows a variety of crop throughout the growing season. While some crops such as Hay has seen a decrease in the past 10 years, other crops have seen a dramatic increase in production due to an increase in demand. According to the USDA 2022 Census of Agriculture, Corn that is used for grain has increased by 940 acres since the 2007 Census.

Not only does Buckingham County grow a number of crops, but the County's residents also raise a number of livestock. According to the USDA 2022 Census of Agriculture, Poultry products have increased by 5,603,413 animals over the past 10 years. According to the National Agricultural Census Service, the letter D in a column represents National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) disclosure rules. NASS is obligated to withhold, under Title 7, U.S. Code, any total that would reveal an individual's information or allow it to be closely estimated by the public. Because of this disclosure rule, data regarding the 2007 inventory of Beef and Dairy Cattle, 2017 inventory of Corn (for silage), the 2007 inventory of Soybeans, and the 2022 inventory for wheat are not available for public knowledge. The growth and decline of crops and livestock are denoted in Figure 33.

Central Virginia Poultry Cooperative (CVP) has been formed by a group of former broiler chicken producers to restore and revitalize poultry production in Central Virginia for the benefit of poultry-dependent farms and communities through the production of table eggs. CVP, a farmer-owned agricultural cooperative (Code of Virginia, § 13.1-312), is for the benefit of its producer members and non-voting shareholders, and the first of its kind in Central Virginia. CVP formed in response to Tyson Foods' March 2023 announcement closing its Glen Allen, Virginia, broiler processing facility idling 265 farmer-owned production houses. Economic impact to the region was estimated as a \$358 million dollar loss annually. CVP has negotiated a 13-year contract to sell wholesale cage-free and other premium table eggs to Dutch Country Organics LLC (DCO), a Middlebury, Indiana, based company. DCO has contracted with CVP to purchase the eggs and ship them to their facility in Indiana where the eggs will be processed, graded and shipped across the country. The CVP's planned capacity for 2025 is 2 million hens in egg production, which would help produce an economic impact of 146 new direct employ jobs, 390 total community jobs and a revenue stream for the local community.

Figure 33: Buckingham County Select Farm Activities

Crop	Acres 2007	Acres 2012	Acres 2017	Acres 2022	Change from 2007 - 2017
Corn (for grain)	459	742	1,432	1,399	+940 acres
Corn (for silage)	1,628	2,028	(D)	460	-1,168
Soybeans	(D)	1,210	1,432	5,147	+3,937 acres
Wheat	208	581	905	(D)	+697 acres
Hay (all types)	17,987	17,102	16,818	12,326	-5,661 acres
Vegetables	8	8	18	17	+9 acres
Livestock	2007 Inventory	2012 Inventory	2017 Inventory	2022 Inventory	Change from 2007- 2017
Beef Cattle	(D)	10,294	8,259	6,992	-3,302 animals
Dairy Cattle	(D)	311	56	160	-151 animals
Equine	601	996	654	391	-201 animals
Hogs and Pigs	26,386	21,480	64,071	69,628	+43,242 animals
Sheep and Lambs	1,259	580	921	519	-740 animals
Goats	759	634	395	694	-65 animals
Poultry	249,697	882,808	6,545,091	5,853,110	+5,603,413 animals

(D) represents National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) disclosure rules

Source: 2007, 2012, and 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture**Soil**

Buckingham County contains a wide variety of soils, with agricultural productivity ratings ranging from very good to very poor. A county-wide soil survey and analysis is found in the publication Soil Survey – Buckingham County Virginia, United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1974. The different types of soils in Buckingham County are as follows:

- Bugley-Rock outcrop complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Bugley-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes
- Bugley-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes
- Carbonton loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Codorus-Hatboro complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded
- Dan River loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

- Delanco loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes, rarely flooded
- Devotion gravelly sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Devotion gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Devotion gravelly sandy loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes
- Elsinboro loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes, rarely flooded
- Fairview sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Fairview-Devotion complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Fairview-Devotion complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Fairview-Devotion complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes
- Grassland-Delanco complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes, rarely flooded
- Appomattox-Ayersville complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Appomattox-Ayersville complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Halifax-Delanco complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes, rarely flooded
- Hatboro loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded
- Jackland-Mirerock complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Littlejoe silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Littlejoe silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Littlejoe-Appomattox complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Littlejoe-Bentley complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Mayodan-Exway complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Meadows loam, 25 to 60 percent slopes
- Oak Level loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, extremely boulder
- Oak Level loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, extremely boulder
- Oak Level-Diana Mills complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Appomattox-Littlejoe complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Appomattox-Littlejoe complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Appomattox-Littlejoe complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Oak Level-Siloam complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Oak Level-Siloam complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Penhook loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Pilot Mountain-Westfield complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, very rubbly
- Pits, quarry
- Polkton-Altavista complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes, rarely flooded
- Sindion loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
- Spears Mountain silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Spears Mountain silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Spears Mountain silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Spears Mountain-Bugley complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Spears Mountain-Bugley complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Spears Mountain-Bugley complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes

- Speedwell loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
- Spriggs-Toast complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Spriggs-Toast complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Spriggs-Toast complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes
- Appomattox-Penhook complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Stoneville loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Toast sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Toast-Devotion complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Toast-Devotion complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Udorthents, loamy
- Westfield-Pilot Mountain complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Westfield-Pilot Mountain complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Westfield-Pilot Mountain complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes
- Wintergreen clay loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes, severely eroded
- Wintergreen clay loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
- Yogaville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded
- Ayersville-Meadows complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Ayersville-Meadows complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Banister fine sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes, rarely flooded
- Bentley-Fairview complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Bentley-Fairview complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Bentley-Penhook complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Bentley-Spears Mountain complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Bentley-Spears Mountain complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- Bentley-Spears Mountain complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- Brickhaven-Creedmoor complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- Brickhaven-Creedmoor complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Rocks/Minerals

Map 16 shows the different rock/mineral types in Buckingham County. The data is from Virginia Energy, the agency formerly known as the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy. The County is underlain by phyllite, diorite, greenstone, mylonite, amphibolite, quartzite, felsic volcanic rock, schist, granite, and other rocks.

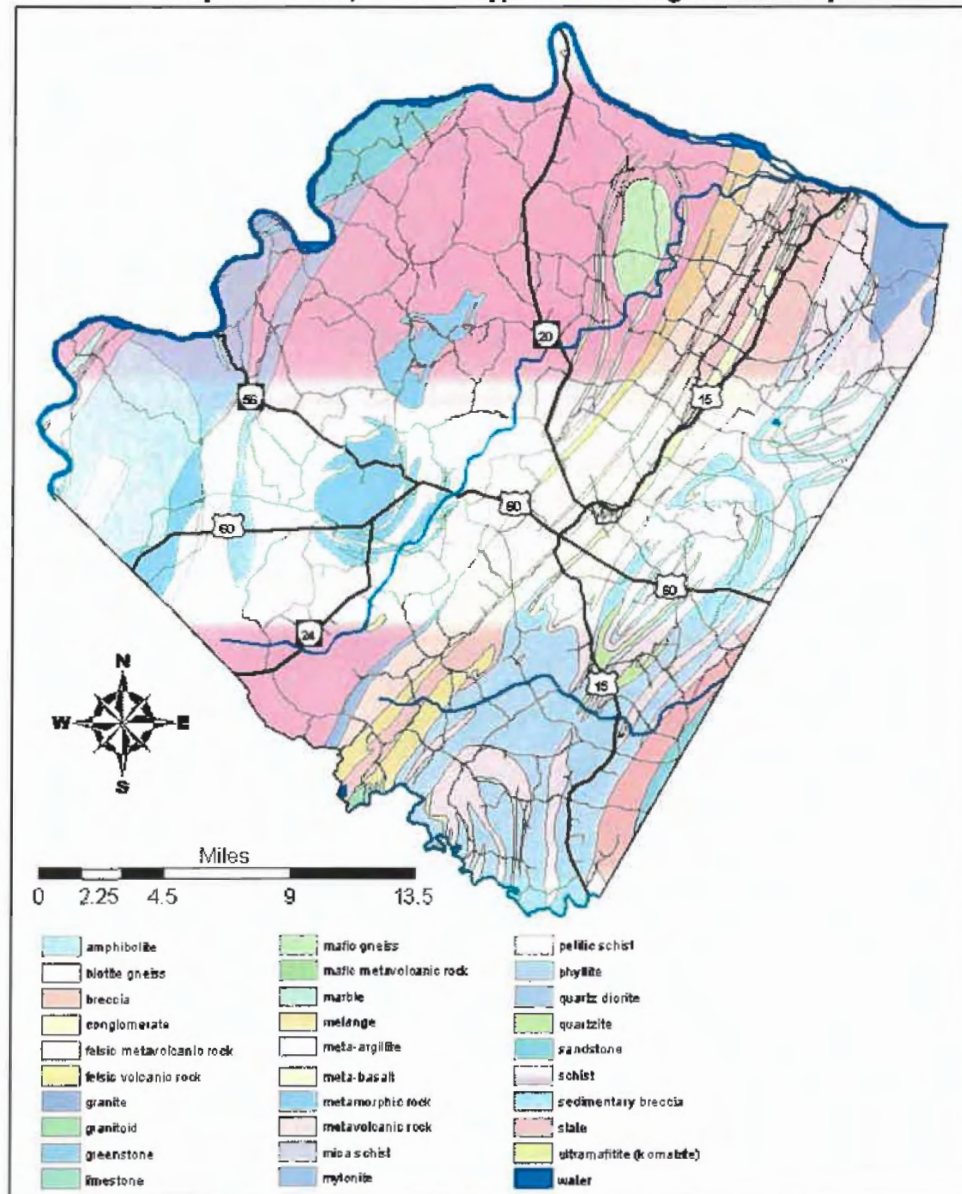
Map 17 shows locations of mines in Buckingham County. The data is from Virginia Energy, and is broken into three categories: Mines with active permits, mines facing bond forfeiture, and abandoned mines. The third category, abandoned mines, is broken down further by priority for reclamation. Abandoned mine sites have been assessed by an Orphaned Land Advisory Committee (OLAC) that was created through the Orphaned Land Program, which was established by legislation in 1978. The OLAC consists of state, federal, local, and industry

stakeholders and evaluates orphaned land sites that have undergone a site investigation by Virginia Energy. Sites are ranked by the Committee based on the evaluation. A site is ranked as:

- High Priority (reclamation of these sites occurs first).
- Medium Priority (reclamation occurs after all high priority sites are complete).
- Low Priority (reclamation will occur after all high and medium priority sites are complete or the site is naturally reclaimed).

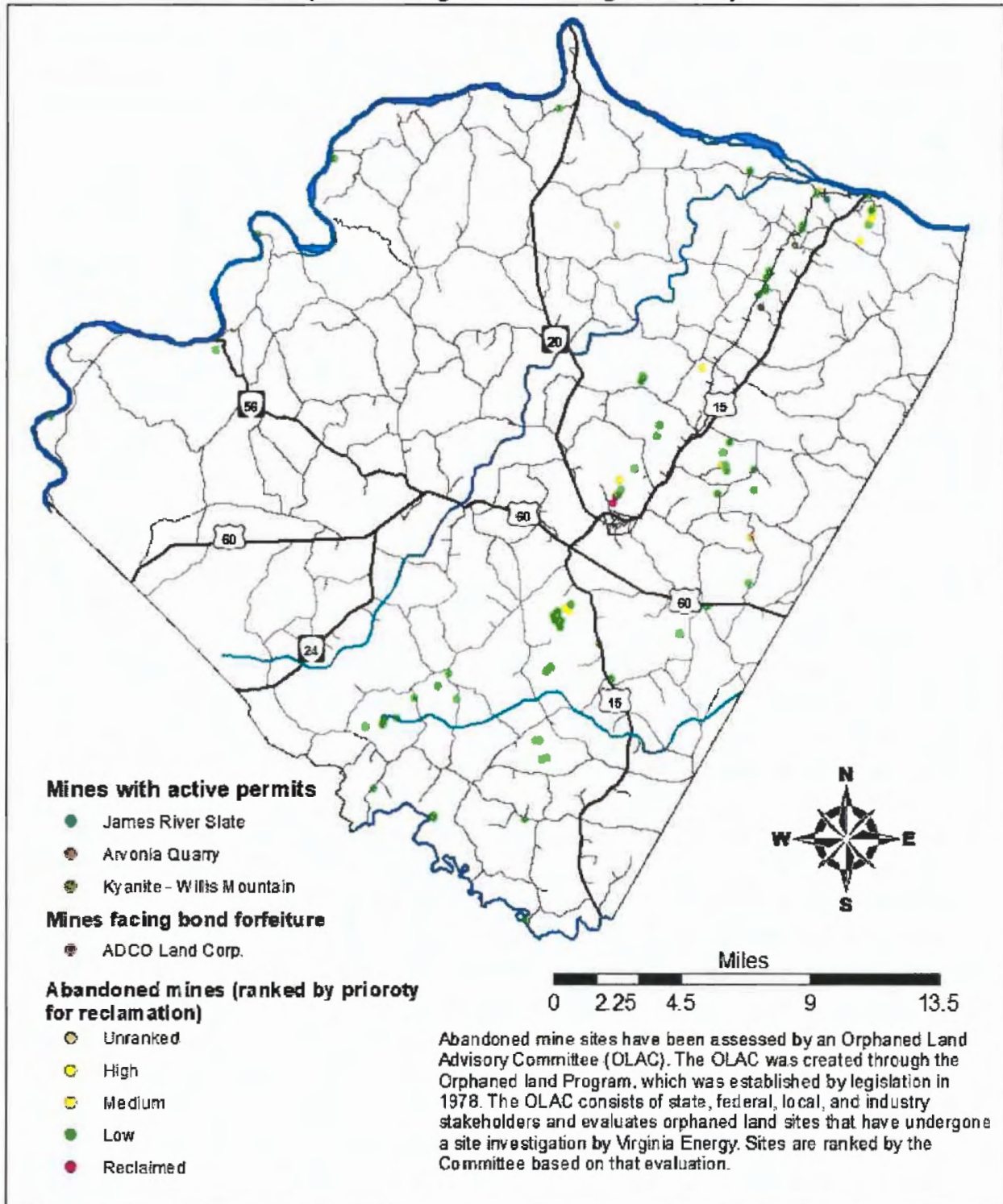
It should be noted that some sites have not been evaluated. Those sites are not ranked.

Map 16 – Rock/Mineral Types in Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – October 2023 (source: Virginia Energy)

Map 17 – Mining Sites in Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – December 2023 (source: Virginia Energy)

Forestland

Forests make up a large part of Buckingham County, both in terms of acreage and economic yields. Forestland makes up 86% of total acres in Buckingham County. There are 321,356 total acres of forestland in Buckingham County, according to the 2020 data from the USDA Forest Service. Of that total, 22,710 acres are publicly owned and 298,646 are privately owned. The Appomattox - Buckingham State Forest is Virginia's largest state forest covering a total of 19,513 acres in Appomattox and Buckingham Counties. A small portion of the Cumberland State Forest is also located in Buckingham County as well. The Cumberland State Forest is Virginia's second largest state forest at 16,154 acres.

Forestland is defined by the USDA Forest Service as a forest that is at least ten (10) percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover, and not currently developed for non-forest use. The minimum area is considered for classification as one (1) acre with forest strips must be at least 120 feet wide.

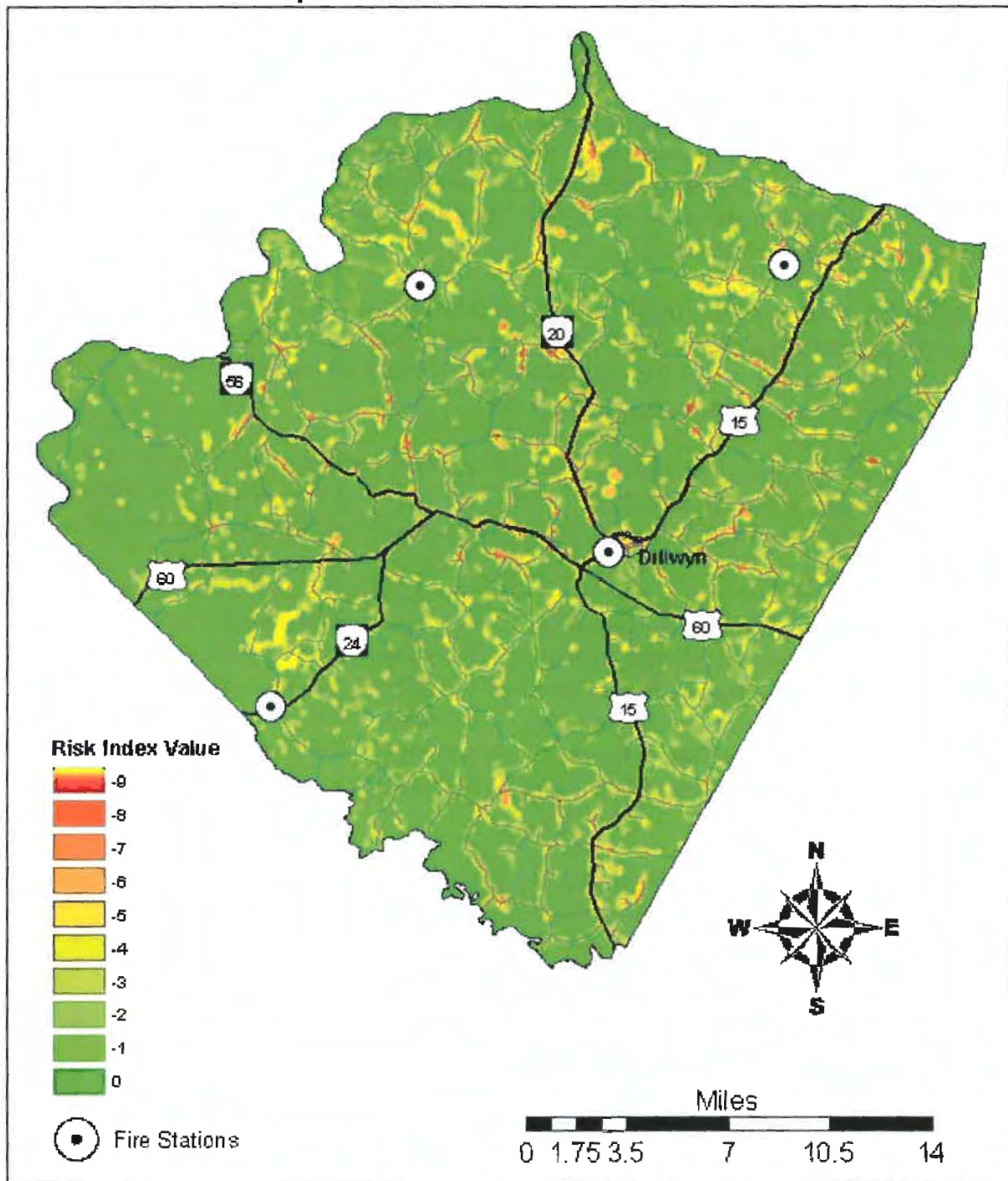
Dominant soft species in the area include Loblolly Pine, Shortleaf Pine, Virginia Pine and Red Cedar. Dominant hardwoods include White Oak, Red Oak, Black Oak, Scarlet Oaks, Yellow Poplar, American Beech, Green Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore, Mockernut and Pignut Hickory, Black Gum, Red Maple and Birch.

Buckingham County is served by several timber mills, and is home to many forestry consultants and timber managers. They work to monitor the timber markets and respond to product demands. Additionally, they work with the VDOF to control insect or disease outbreaks and keep the forest healthy. Forest landowners who harvest their timber may reforest these areas by planting one-year-old seedlings or rely on natural regeneration of commercially valuable species. The VDOF sells various species of seedlings for planting.

Wildland Urban Interface

The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index for Buckingham County is shown in Map 18 and maps 18a – 18d. The WUI Risk Index rates the potential impact of wildfire on people and their homes on a scale of 0 (lowest risk) to -9 (highest risk). The Index uses housing density as a key factor to determine risk. The Index was developed by the Southern Group of State Foresters and uses housing density, plus others factors, to assess risk. Housing density is categorized based on the standard Federal Register and U.S. Forest Service Silvics data set categories. The data is presented as the number of houses per acre.

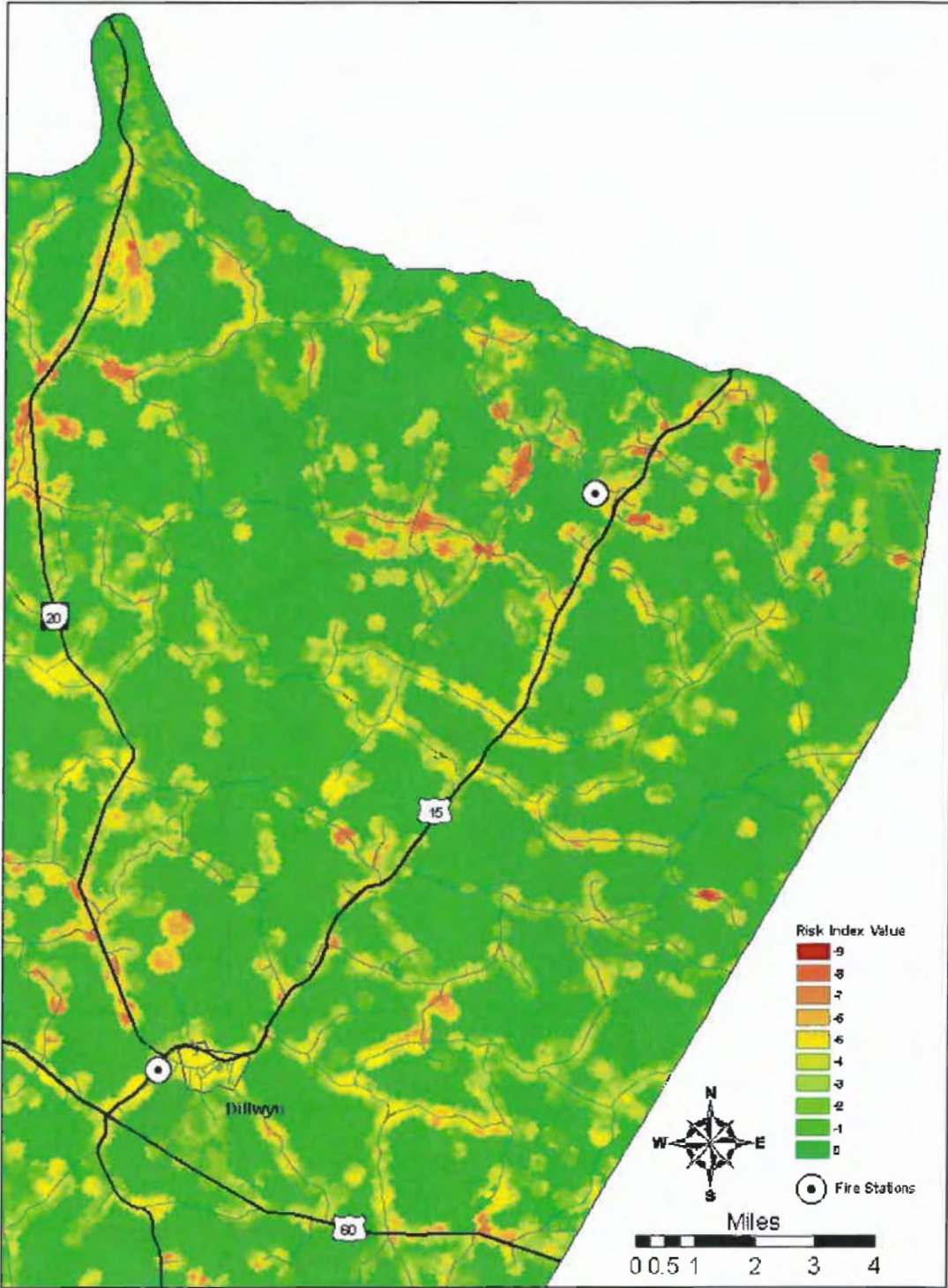
Map 18 – Wildland-Urban Interface Risk Index



Map created by CRC – October 2023

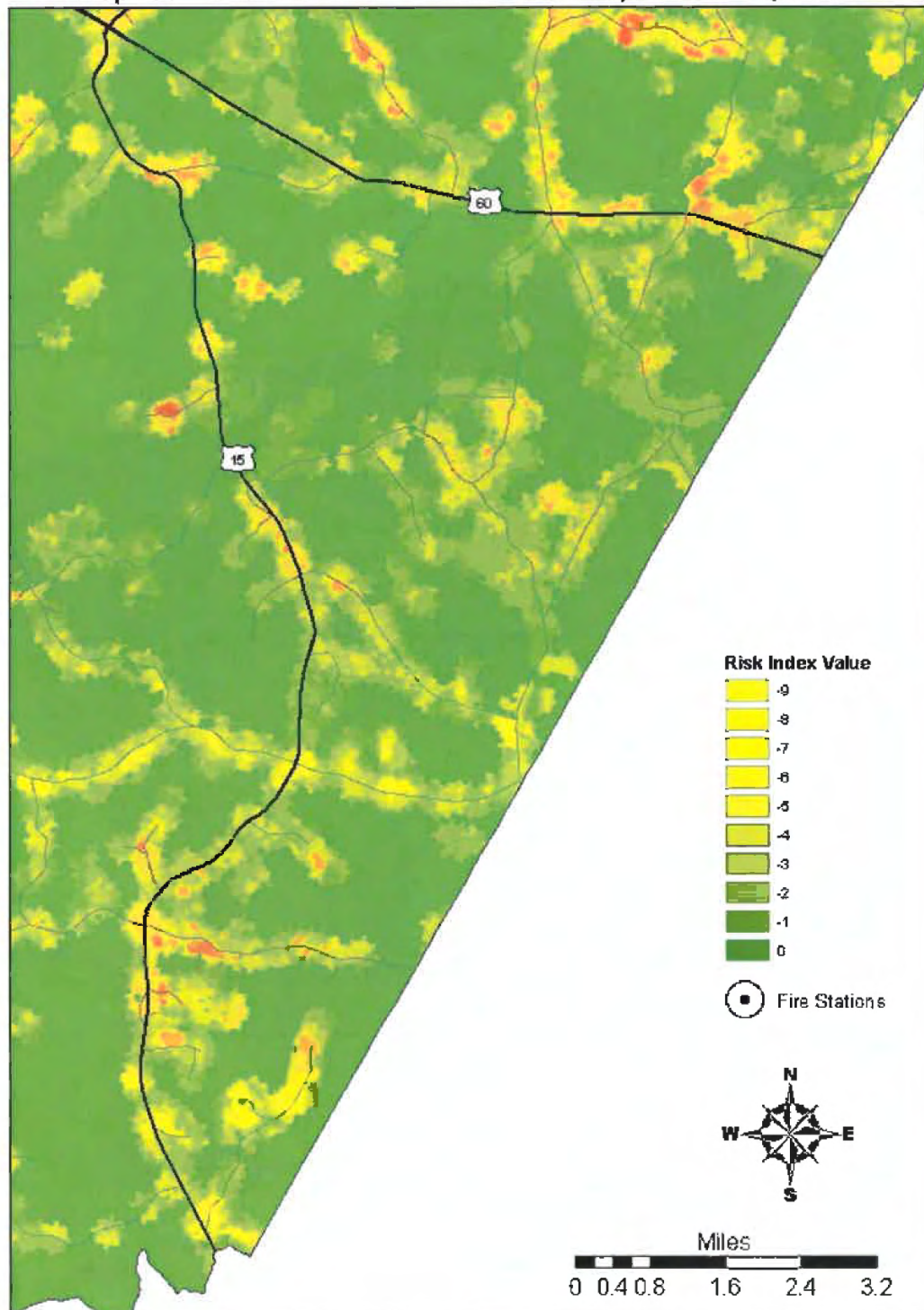
(Source: Southern Group of State Foresters, Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment)

Map 18a – Wildland-Urban Interface Risk Index, Northeast Quadrant



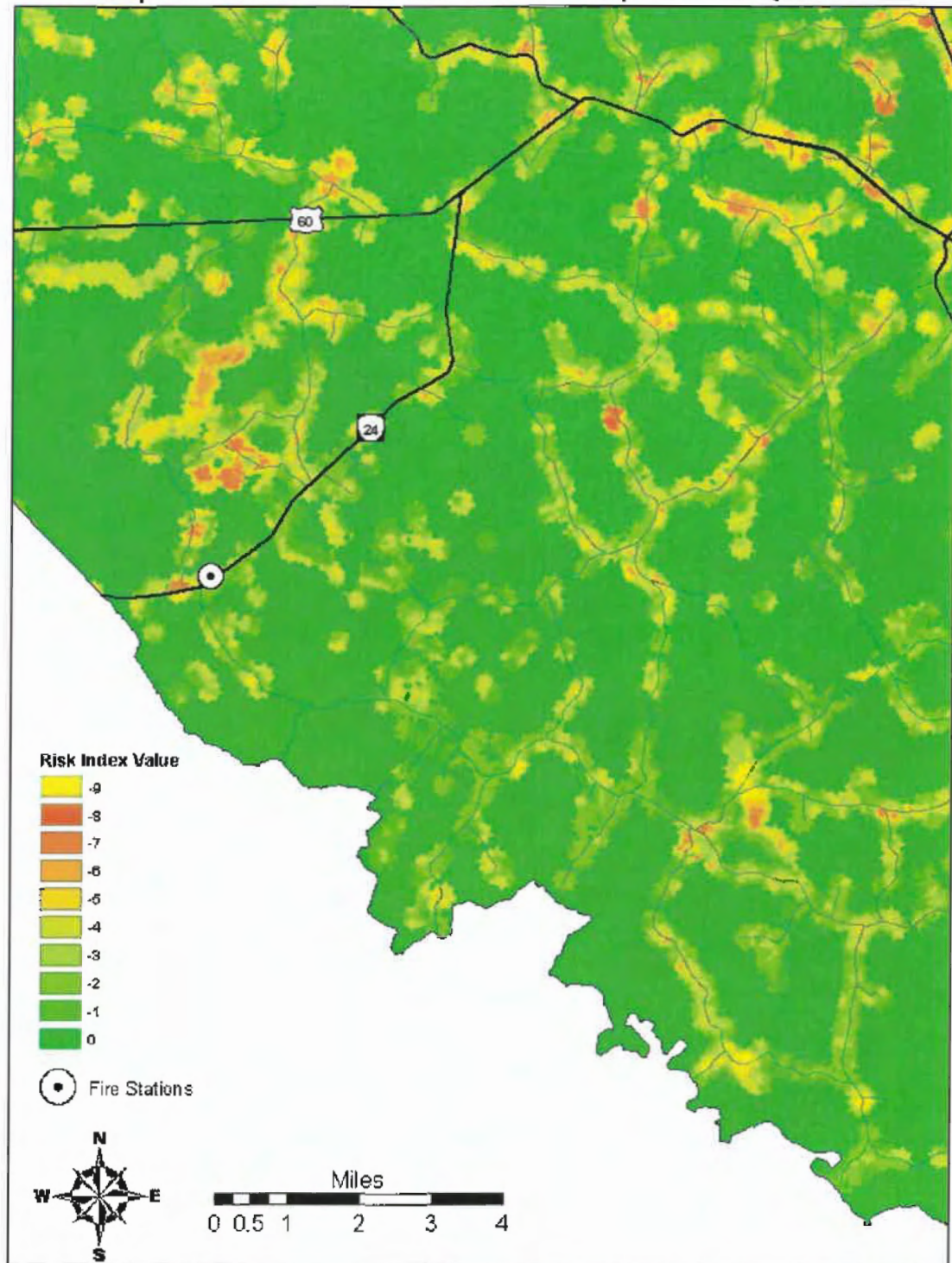
Map created by CRC – October 2023
(Source: Southern Group of State Foresters, Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment)

Map 18b – Wildland-Urban Interface Risk Index, Southeast Quadrant



Map created by CRC – October 2023
(Source: Southern Group of State Foresters, Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment)

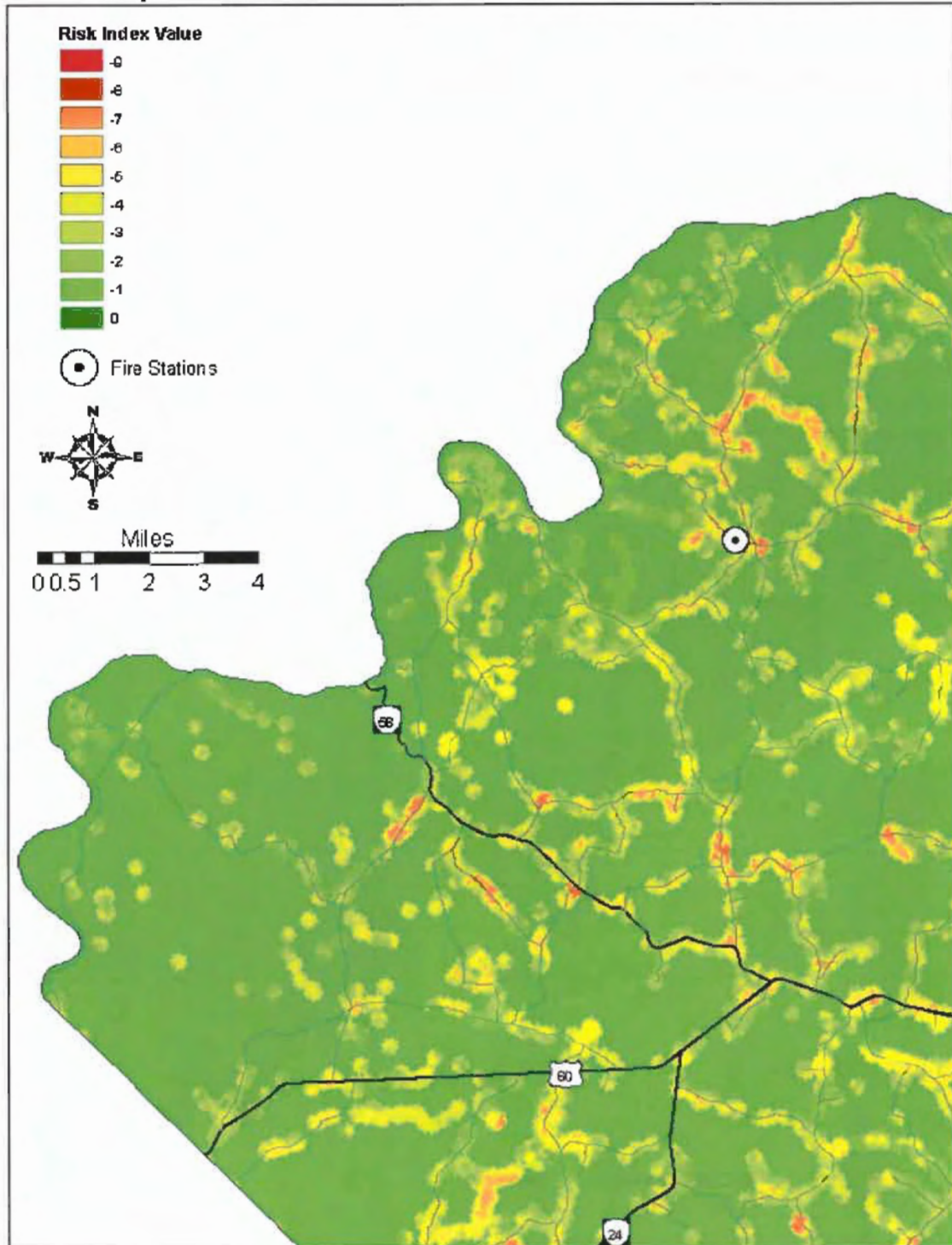
Map 18c – Wildland-Urban Interface Risk Index, Southwest Quadrant



Map created by CRC – October 2023

(Source: Southern Group of State Foresters, Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment)

Map 18d – Wildland-Urban Interface Risk Index, Northwest Quadrant



Map created by CRC – October 2023
(Source: Southern Group of State Foresters, Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment)



Chapter IV

Transportation

IV: Transportation

Introduction

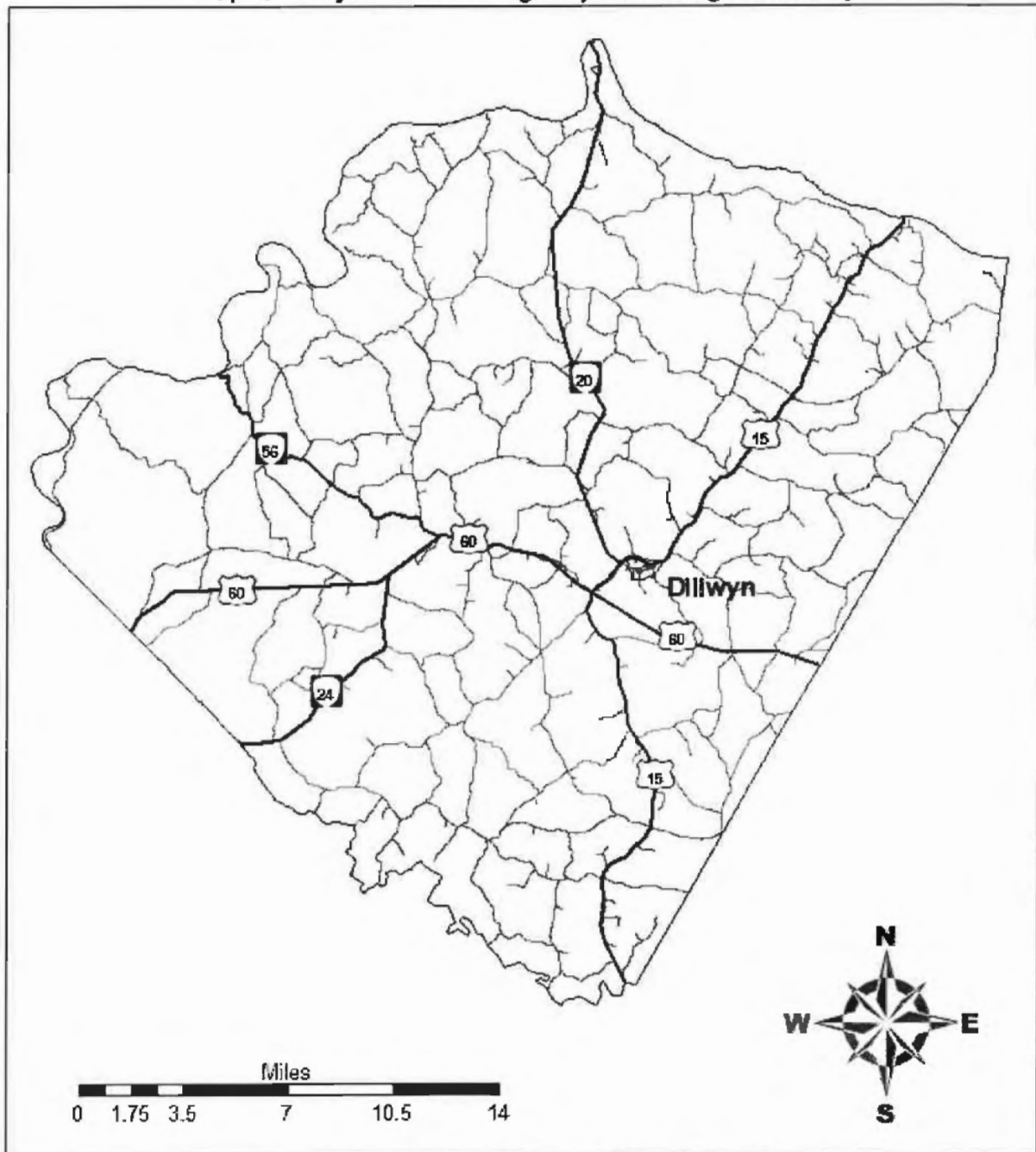
Several factors must be considered in analyzing the transportation facilities for Buckingham County. A transportation system must first and foremost be safe and efficient. Residents expect to be able to transport themselves and their materials in the shortest period of time while being ensured they will arrive at their destination safely. The relationship between the transportation system and existing and proposed land use activities of the area are an additional concern. Greater transportation facilities will be needed more for some anticipated land uses than for others. This may have some bearing on the location of transportation facilities. Additionally, it is critical that the perceived transportation needs and desires of County residents be met.

Highways and Roadways

No interstate highways are in Buckingham County. There is one four-lane highway in the County: a segment of U.S. 60, roughly four miles, passes through the middle part of the County. Map 19 highlights the major roads and highways in Buckingham County.

- U.S. Highway 60 in Buckingham County is a two-lane highway except for the one segment between Sprouses Corner and the Buckingham Court House Village that is four lanes. U.S. Highway 60 connects the County with the Richmond area to the east and Amherst County to the west.
- U.S. Highway 15 is a two-lane highway that connects Buckingham County with the Towns of Farmville and Keysville to the south and Zion Crossroads (where the highway accesses Interstate 64) to the north. From Keysville, the highway continues south through the Raleigh-Durham region of North Carolina then into South Carolina. From Interstate 64, the highway continues north through Maryland and Pennsylvania.
- Virginia Primary Highway 20 is a two-lane highway that starts at the intersection of U.S. Highway 15 just south of Dillwyn and runs north, passing through the City of Charlottesville and the Town of Orange. Virginia Primary Highway 20 ends at and connects to Virginia Primary Highway 3 between the Town of Culpeper and the City of Fredericksburg.
- Virginia Primary Highway 24 is a two-lane highway that starts at the intersection of U.S. Highway 60 just west of Buckingham Court House at Mount Rush and runs west, passing through the Town of Appomattox. From there, Virginia Primary Highway 24 continues west to the City of Roanoke.
- Virginia Primary Highway 56 is a two-lane highway that starts at U.S. Highway 60 just west of Buckingham Court House at Duck's Corner and runs northwest into Nelson County.

Map 19 – Major Roads and Highways in Buckingham County



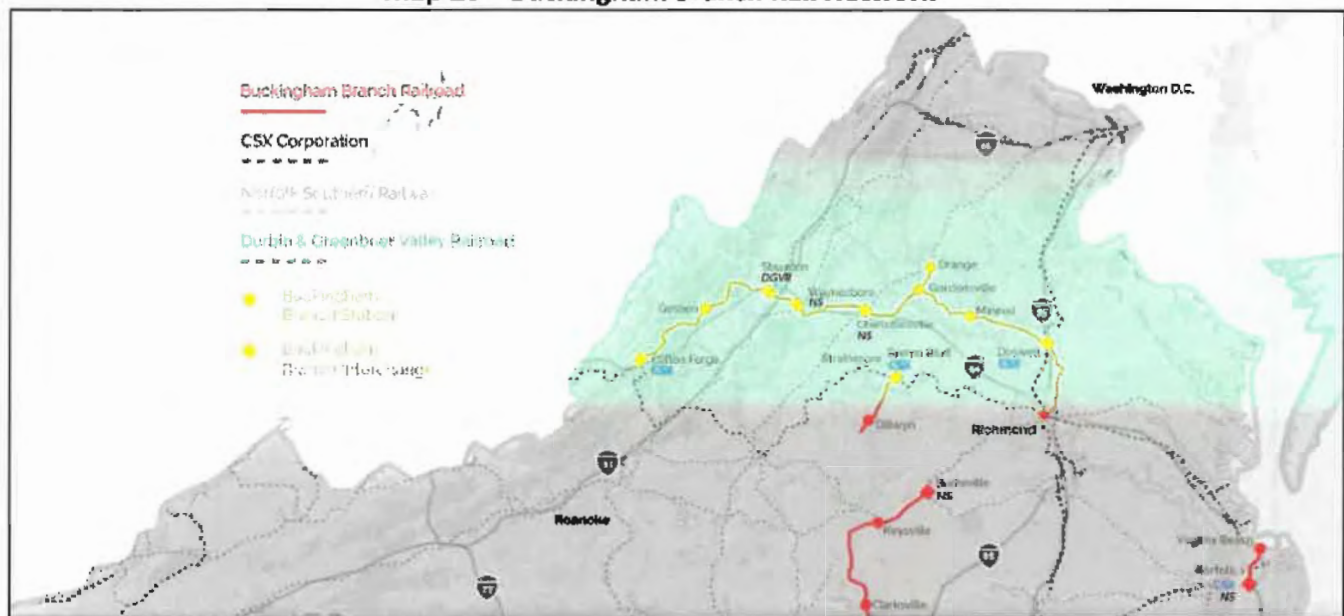
Map created by CRC – November 2023

Rail Service

Buckingham Branch Railroad owns multiple rail lines throughout Western, Central and Southside Virginia. The company was founded by Bob and Annie Bryant in 1989, when they acquired the 17-mile rail line from Dillwyn to Bremo Bluff. Buckingham Branch owns that line and the historic Dillwyn Train Station, as well as lines that run south from Burkeville to Clarksville and lines that run east-west from Richmond to Clifton Forge and a short line that runs from Virginia Beach to Norfolk. According to the company website, Buckingham Branch now owns 280 miles of track. Buckingham Branch rail lines connect with lines owned by CSX Corporation. Trains use the Buckingham Branch system haul lumber, slate, and other types of freight. Map 20 shows the Buckingham Branch rail system.

There is no passenger rail service in the area. The closest passenger rail is in Richmond, Charlottesville, and Lynchburg, all of which provide Amtrak services.

Map 20 – Buckingham Branch Rail Network



Source: Buckingham Branch Railroad (<http://buckinghambranch.com/>)

Airports

The nearest airports with scheduled commercial air passenger service are Lynchburg Regional Airport in Lynchburg, Virginia (46.3 miles from Buckingham Court House) and Charlottesville-Albemarle Airport just north of Charlottesville, Virginia (52.7 miles from Buckingham Court House). Richmond International Airport just east of Richmond, Virginia (80.2 miles from Buckingham Court House), Dulles International Airport just west of Washington, DC (138 miles from Buckingham Court House), Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport in Arlington, Virginia (144 miles from Buckingham Court House), and Raleigh-Durham International Airport in North

Carolina (146 miles from Buckingham Court House) also offers scheduled commercial air passenger service.

There are four airports with paved runways in Planning District 14: Farmville Municipal Airport, Allan C. Perkinson Airport at the Blackstone Army Airfield (Fort Barfoot), Crewe Municipal Airport, and the Lunenburg County Airport. While there are no public airports located in Buckingham County, there are several private runways and grass strips located in the County.

Road Maintenance

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) maintains and provides maintenance funds for Buckingham County's Road system. The criterion for funding depends on whether a road is classified as primary or secondary. Primary roads are a statewide network connecting cities, towns, and other points of interest. They include all roads with state and federal route numbers below 600 and numbered roads that serve as extensions to primary roads. All other public roads in the area are secondary roads.

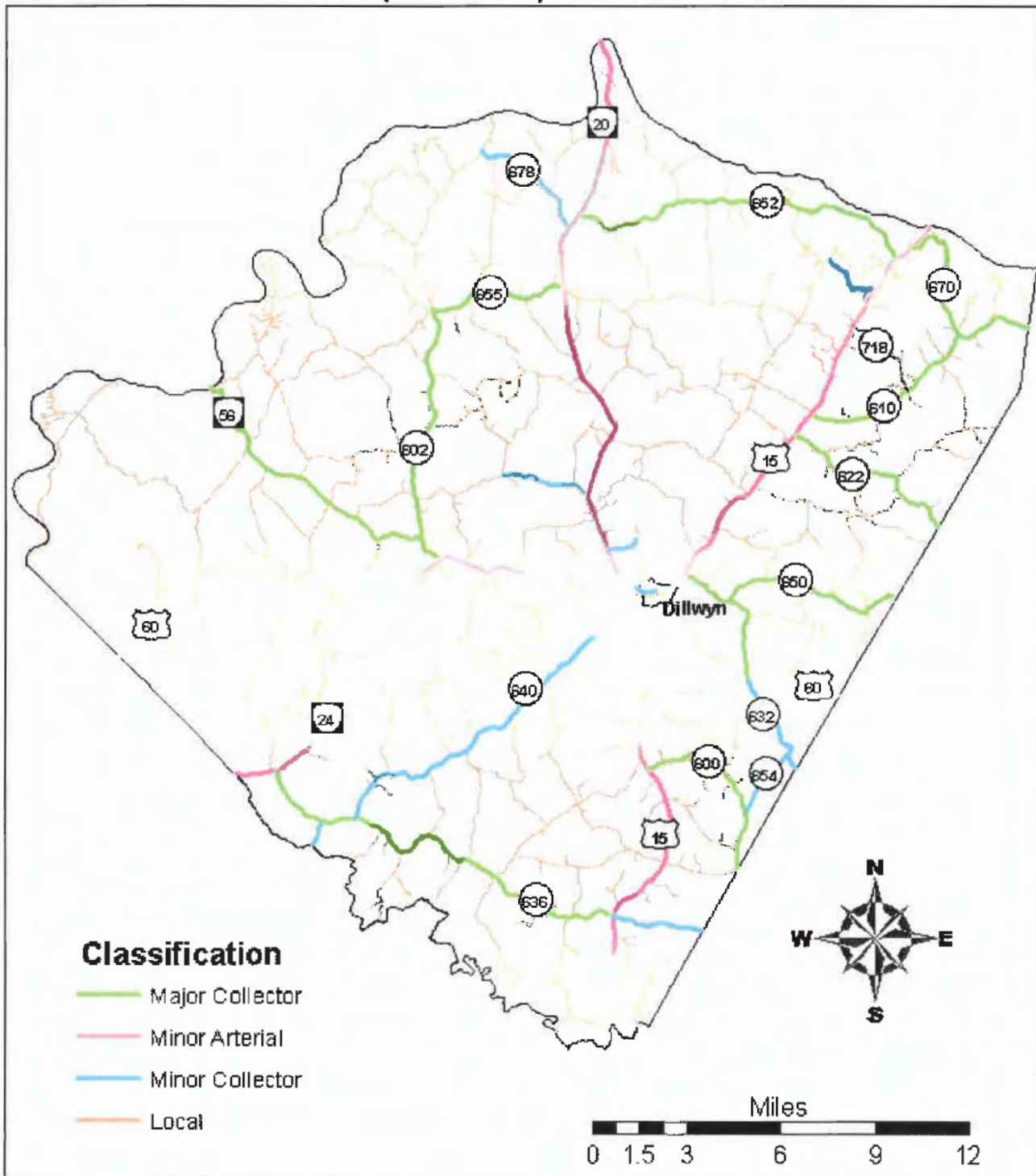
VDOT has divided the state into nine (9) construction districts. Buckingham County is included in the Lynchburg District. This District covers a total of nine (9) counties, which include: Amherst, Appomattox, Buckingham, Campbell, Cumberland, Halifax, Nelson, Pittsylvania, and Prince Edward.

Highway Functional Classification Plan

According to the VDOT, highway functional classification is a grouping of highways into systems according to the character of service that they are intended to provide (see Map 21 and Figure 34). All roads within Buckingham County are considered rural. The following are the Virginia Department of Transportation definitions for the rural road classifications:

- **Principal Arterial** – These highways provide an integrated network of roads that connect principal metropolitan areas and serve virtually all the demands of an urban area such as statewide and interstate travel. Traffic on this type of road normally has the right-of-way except in areas of high hazard, and then controls are used.
- **Minor Arterial** – These highways link cities and large towns and provide an integrated network for intrastate and inter-county service. They supplement the principal arterial system so that geographic areas are within a reasonable distance of an arterial highway. They are intended as routes that have minimum interference to through movement.
- **Major Collector** – These highways provide service to any county seat, large towns or other major traffic generators not served by the arterial system. They provide links to the higher classified routes and serve as important intra-county travel corridors.
- **Minor Collector** – These highways collect traffic from local roads and bring all developed areas within a reasonable distance of a collector road. They provide service to small communities and link important local traffic generators with the rural areas.
- **Local** – These roads provide access to adjacent land and serve travel of short distances as compared to the higher systems.

Map 21 – Roadway Classification



Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Figure 34 – Total Roadway Miles in Buckingham County

Total Local Roadway Miles	1,343.38
Major Collector	97.48
Minor Arterial	84.80
Minor Collector	33.24
Local	1,127.86

Source: VDOT

Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation Plans for Road Improvements

The Virginia Department of Transportation and the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation, through the Commonwealth's Transportation Board, promulgates the Virginia Transportation Development Plan, formerly known as the Six Year Improvement Program. This plan is updated annually and is divided into two (2) sections for developing highway projects. In the first section, the Feasibility phase, federal and state laws, and regulations require various studies. During this phase, the scope, schedule, and budget of a project are at their most tentative stage and significant delays often occur. In the second section, the Capital Improvement Program phase, projects are refined and approaching construction. The plan also includes information on all roadway systems, except secondary roads. The Six-Year program includes 28 projects in Buckingham County:

- U.S. 15 – Shoulder widening and addition of rumble strips (construction underway)
- U.S. 15 – Add turn lanes at Route 636 (completed)
- Route 731 – Install flashing lights and gates
- Route 608 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 620 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 622 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 627 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 649 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 653 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 664 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 679 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 693 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 702 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 705 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 708 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 713 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 714 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 717 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 739 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 740 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 756 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 766 – Surface treat non-hard surface

- Route 778 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 780 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 790 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 801 – Surface treat non-hard surface
- Route 804 – Surface treat non-hard surface

Citizens Survey Results on Road Improvements

According to feedback gained in the citizen survey, the most cited needs for improvement in the County are pothole repairs, road widening, brush/tree maintenance, road maintenance/repair, reduce the amount of litter along roadways, and road safety. Other needs that got slightly lower response rates were cut back grass, cut back brush on back roads, no more big trucks/tractor trailers on back roads, and smooth pavement.

CRC 2045 Regional Long-Range Transportation Plan

The Commonwealth Regional Council's (CRC) 2045 Regional Long-Range Transportation Plan identifies a handful of transportation needs in Buckingham County. The Plan identifies potential projects for VDOT funding. The Plan can be found online at <https://www.viriniashheartland.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/CRC-LRTP-2045-FINAL.pdf>.

VTrans

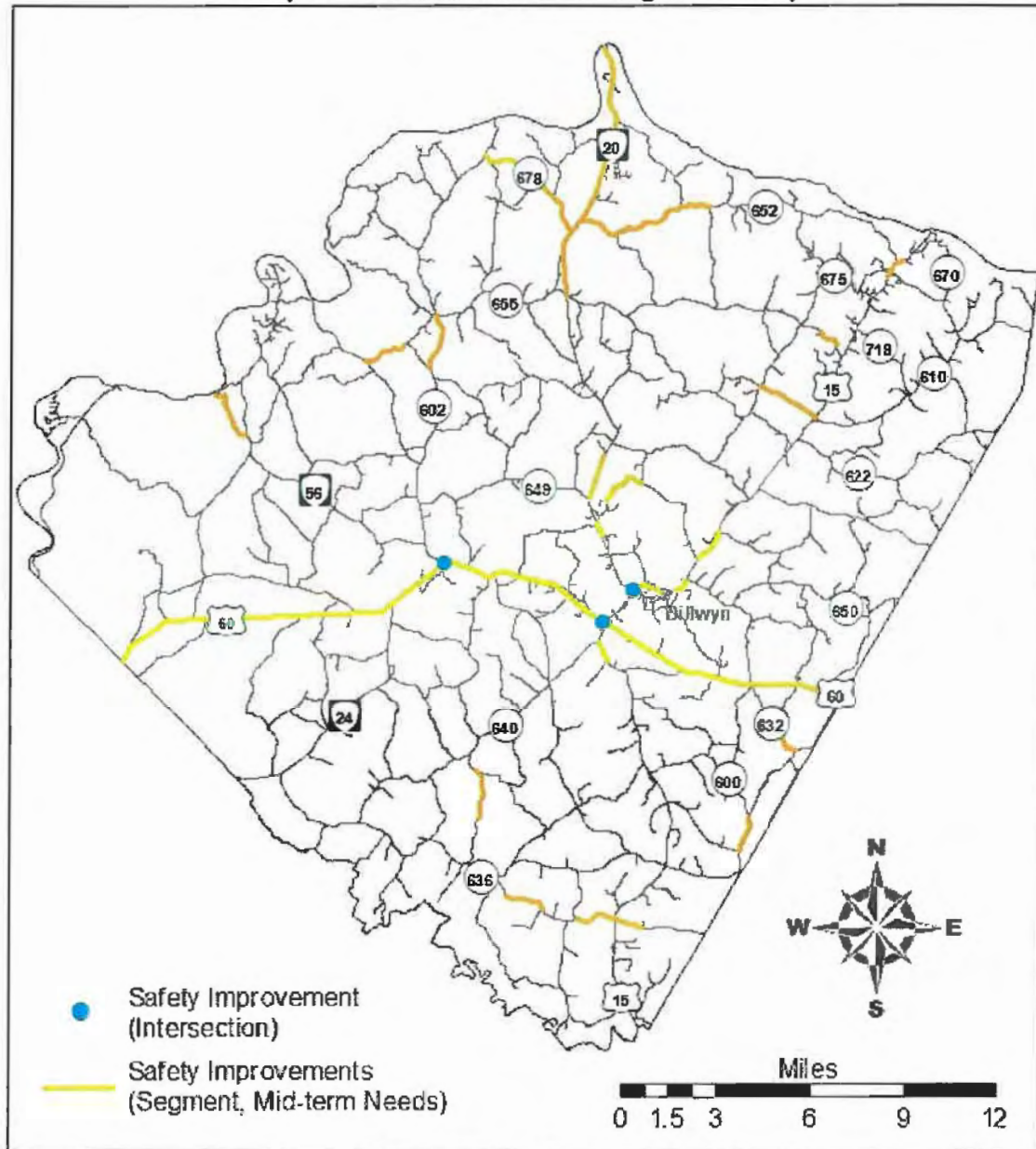
VTrans is the long-range, statewide multimodal policy plan developed by the Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB) that lays out overarching Vision and Goals for transportation in the State of Virginia. It identifies transportation Investment priorities and provides direction to transportation agencies on strategies and programs to be incorporated into their plans and programs. The VTrans2025 Report was adopted by the CTB in 2004, and the VTrans2035 Report was adopted in 2009.

The interim update of VTrans2035 (VTrans2035 Update) did not establish a new horizon year or include a fully updated analysis of anticipated long-range transportation needs, but rather focused on transforming the existing components of VTrans2035 into a new framework for linking system-wide performance evaluations to planning, policy development, and funding decisions. Using this "performance-based planning" framework, transportation agencies and decision-makers can use information about projected transportation needs with assessments of current system performance to develop cost-effective strategies that simultaneously address existing transportation needs and anticipated future conditions.

VTrans 2040 was adopted by the CTB in 2018. The most recent iteration of VTrans is the VTrans Update, which is currently underway (the CTB is moving away from including the year on each update). The VTrans Update notes VDOT is working with PDCs/Regional Councils throughout the Commonwealth to evaluate the state's rural multimodal transportation system and to recommend a range of improvements that address existing and future needs. VDOT used data

from previous planning studies, Regional Long Range Plans and local comprehensive plans as well as internal data from the Office of Intermodal Planning and Investment to identify needs for localities across the State. Buckingham County is located in the Commonwealth Regional Council (Planning District 14) region. Identified needs in Buckingham County are denoted in Map 22.

Map 22 – VTrans Needs in Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – January 2024
Source: VDOT

Traffic Volumes/Level of Service/Volume-to-Capacity Ratio

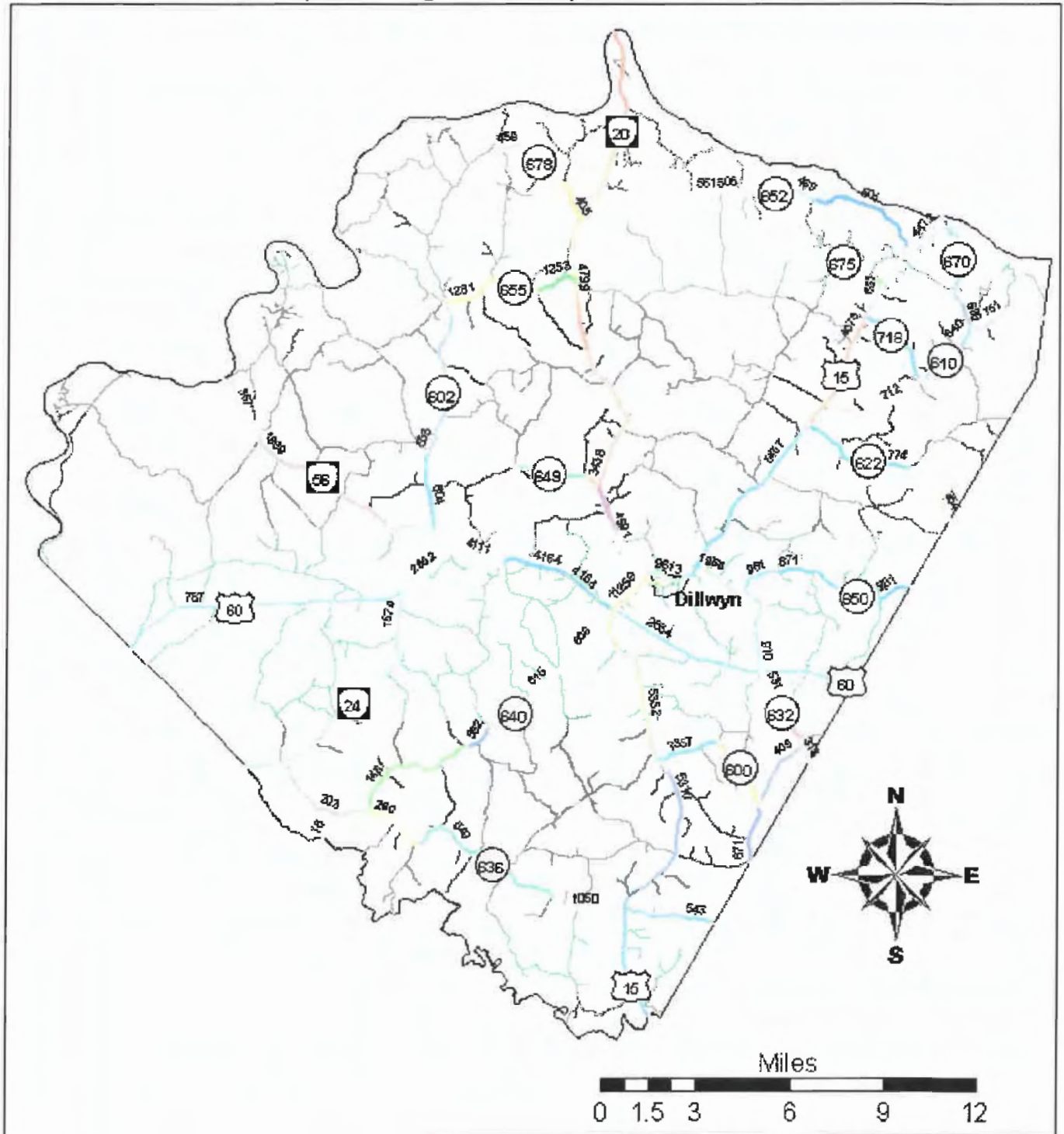
The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) compiles data to assess the condition of roads, highways, bridges, and large culverts. VDOT conducts a program where traffic count data is gathered from sensors in or along roads and highways. From these data, estimates of the average number of vehicles that traveled each segment of road are calculated. Annual data going back to 2001 can be seen at <http://www.virginiadot.org/info/ct-TrafficCounts.asp> (Traffic Volumes Maps). VDOT also calculates future traffic projections for roads and highways.

Maps 23 and 24 show present and projected future traffic volumes for Buckingham County for selected routes. Present routes are from 2019. Projected future traffic volumes are for 2045.

Map 25 shows present Level of Service for Buckingham County roads, and Map 26 shows projected Level of Service for 2045. Level of Service is defined as follows:

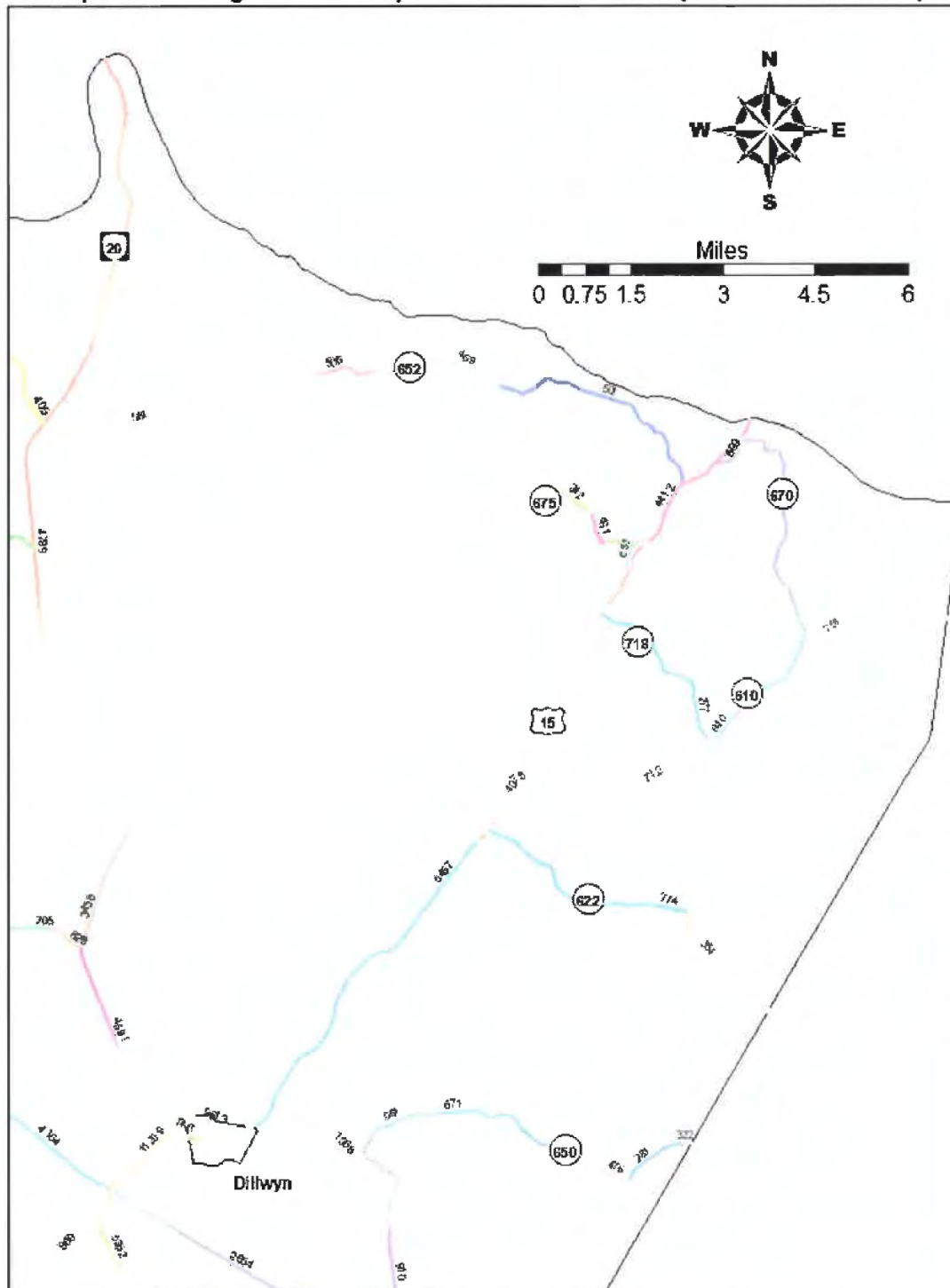
- Level of Service A: Free-flow traffic with individual users virtually unaffected by the presence of others in the traffic stream.
- Level of Service B: Stable traffic flow with a high degree of freedom to select speed and operating conditions but with some influence from other users.
- Level of Service C: Restricted flow that remains stable but with significant interactions with others in the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience declines noticeably at this level.
- Level of Service D: High-density flow in which speed and freedom to maneuver are severely restricted and comfort and convenience have declined even though flow remains stable.
- Level of Service E: Unstable flow with intolerable delays.

Map 27 shows the current Volume-to-Capacity ratio of roads in Buckingham County. Map 28 shows projected Volume-to-Capacity Ratio for 2045. A ratio of less than 0.85 generally means that traffic volume capacity is adequate and vehicles are not expected to experience significant delays. A ratio of closer to 1.0 means that traffic flow may become unstable, and delays are possible. A ratio of more than 1.0 means that traffic flow is unstable, and excessive delays can be expected.

Map 23 - Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes - 2019

Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

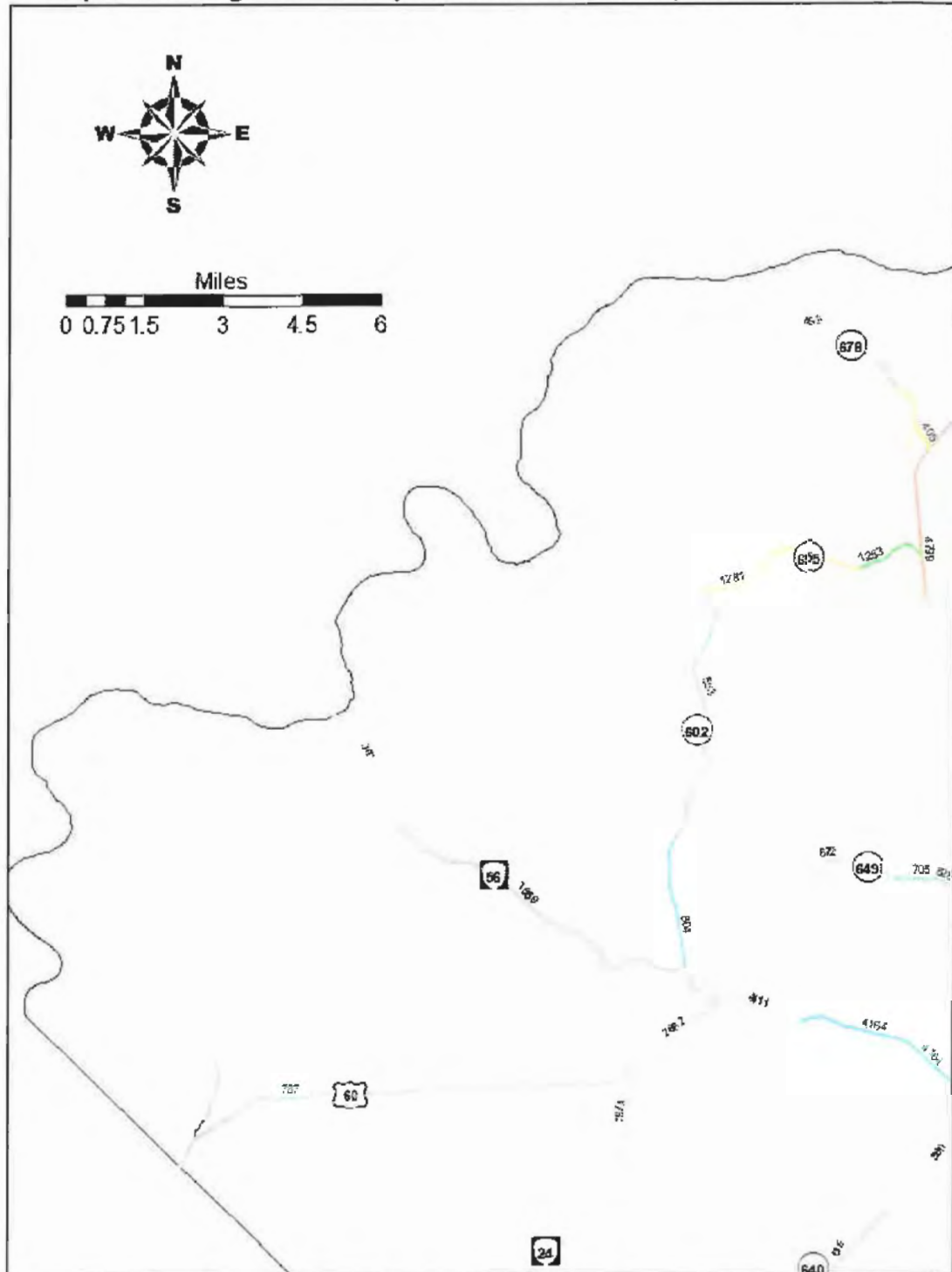
Map 23a - Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes – 2019 (Northeast Quadrant)



Map created by CRC – March 2024

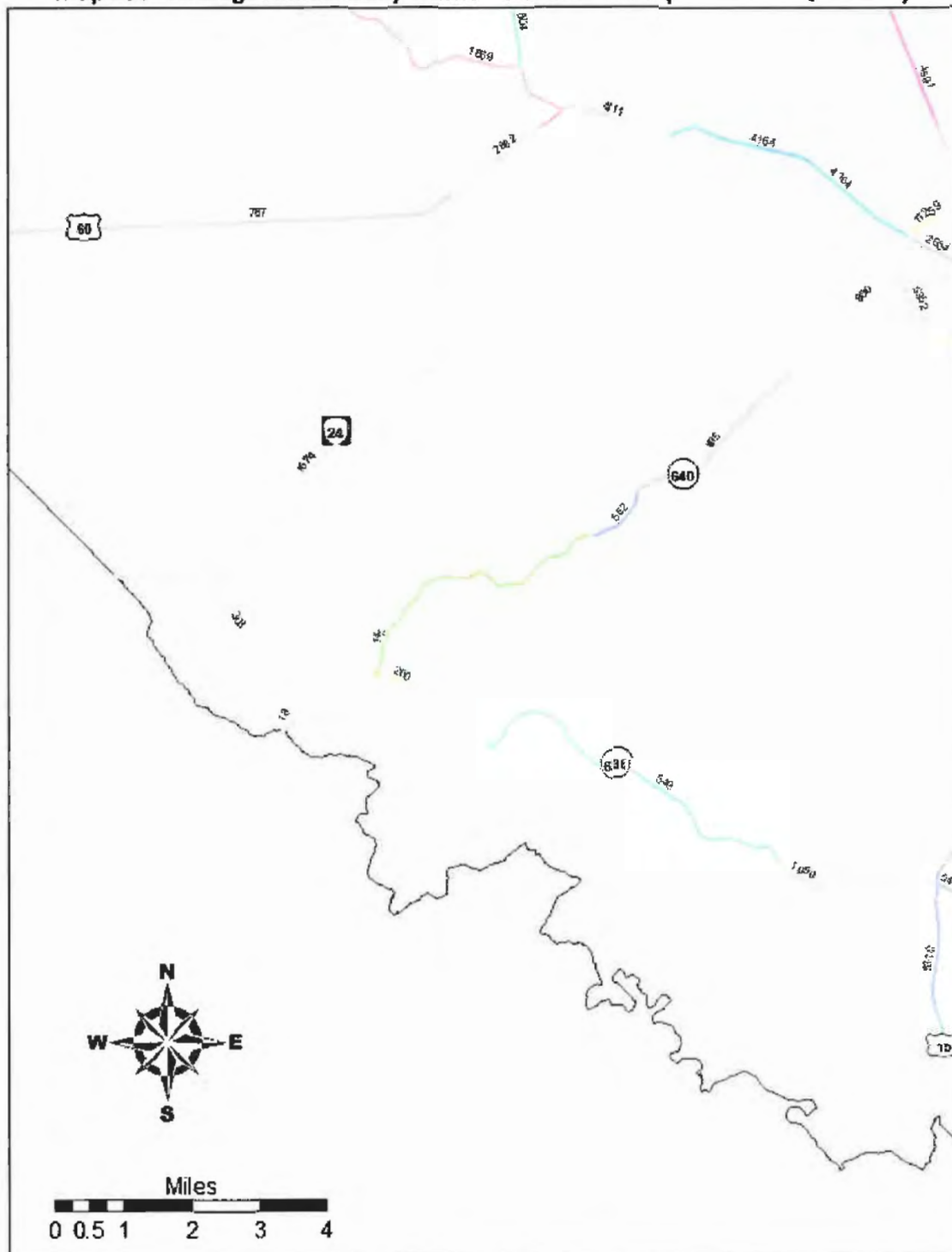
Source: VDOT

Map 23b - Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes – 2019 (Northwest Quadrant)

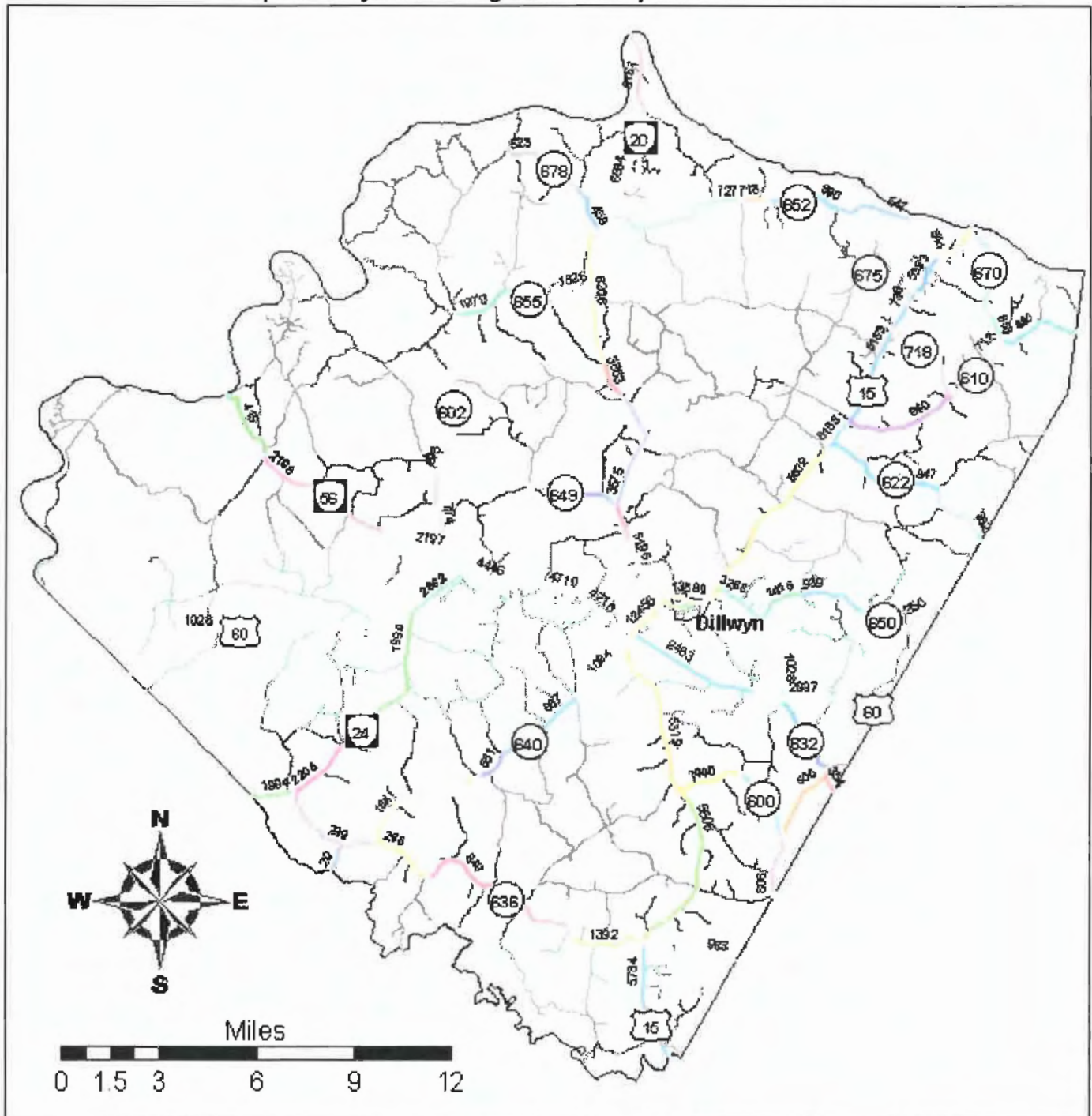


Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 23c - Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes – 2019 (Southwest Quadrant)



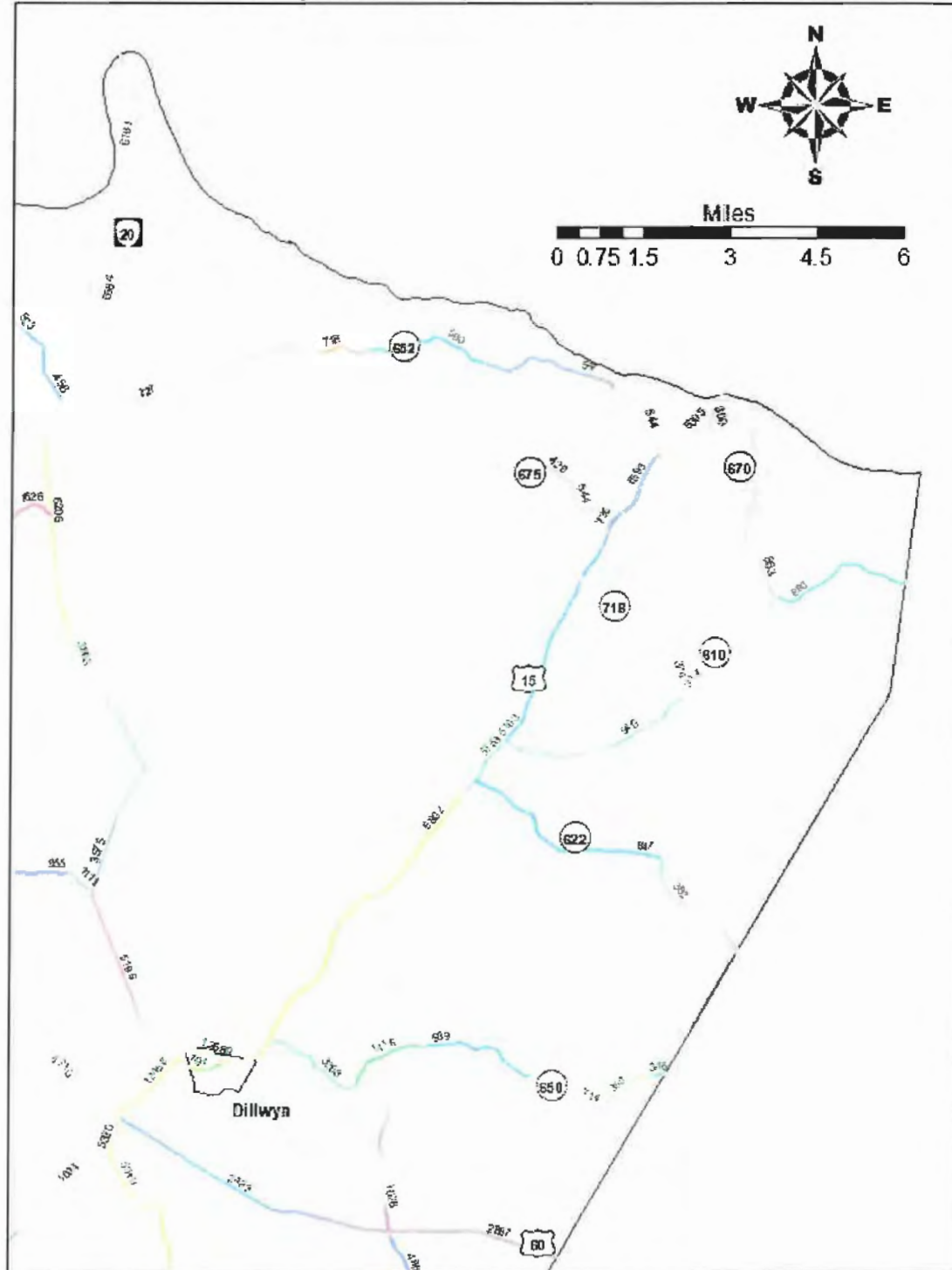
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 24 – Projected Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes - 2045

Map created by CRC – March 2024

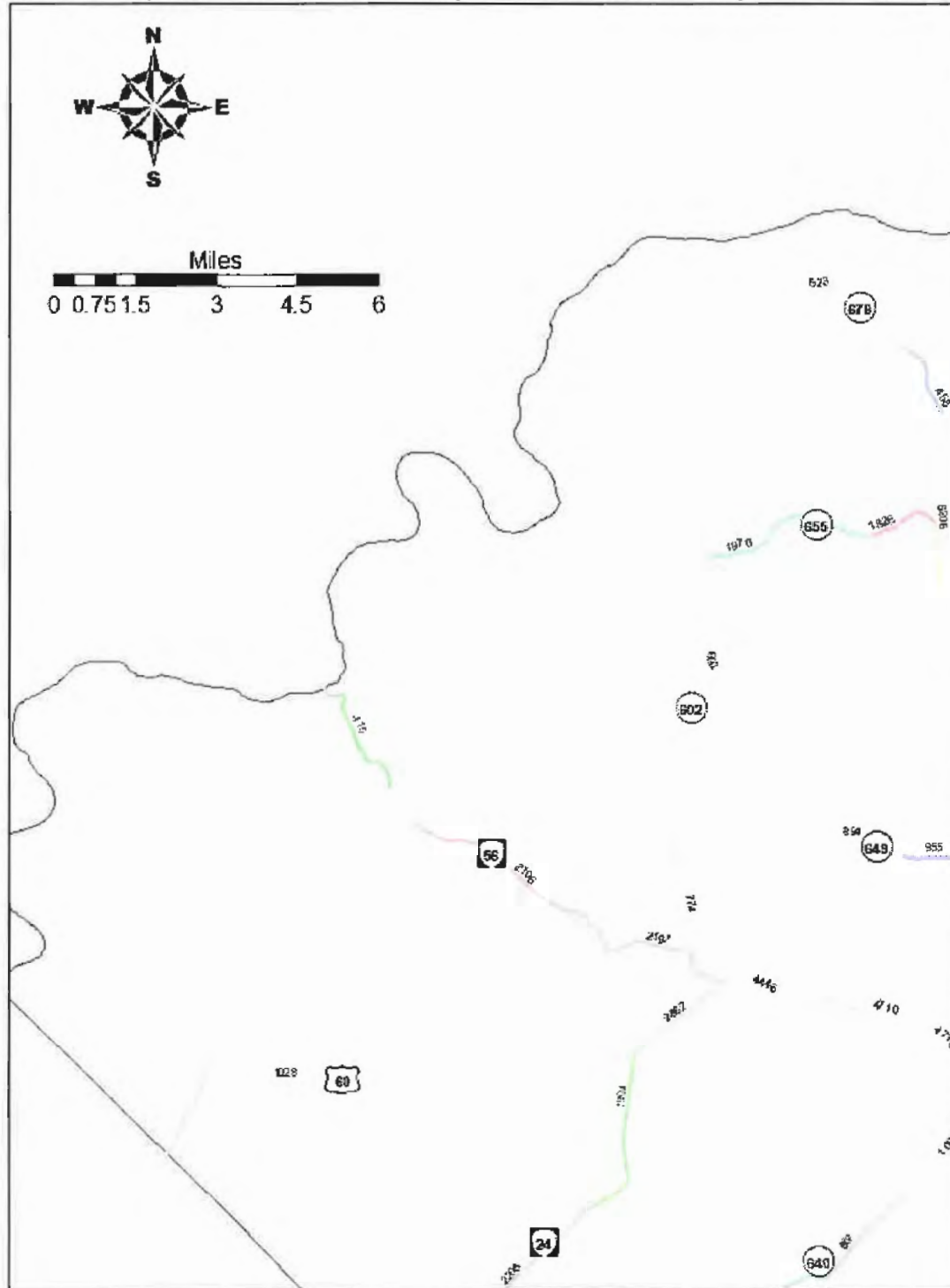
Source: VDOT

Map 24a – Projected Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes – 2045 (Northeast Quadrant)



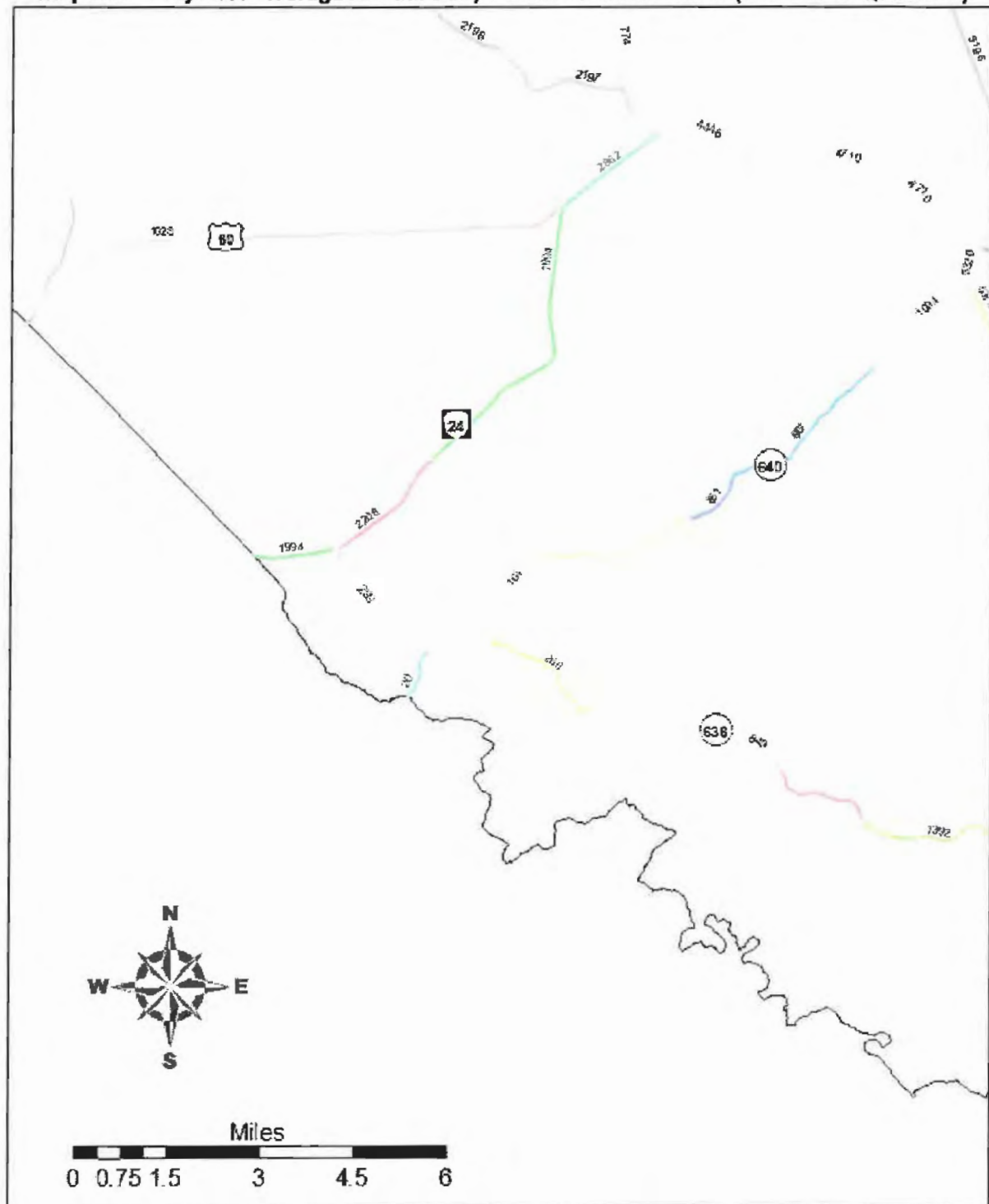
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 24b – Projected Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes – 2045 (Northwest Quadrant)



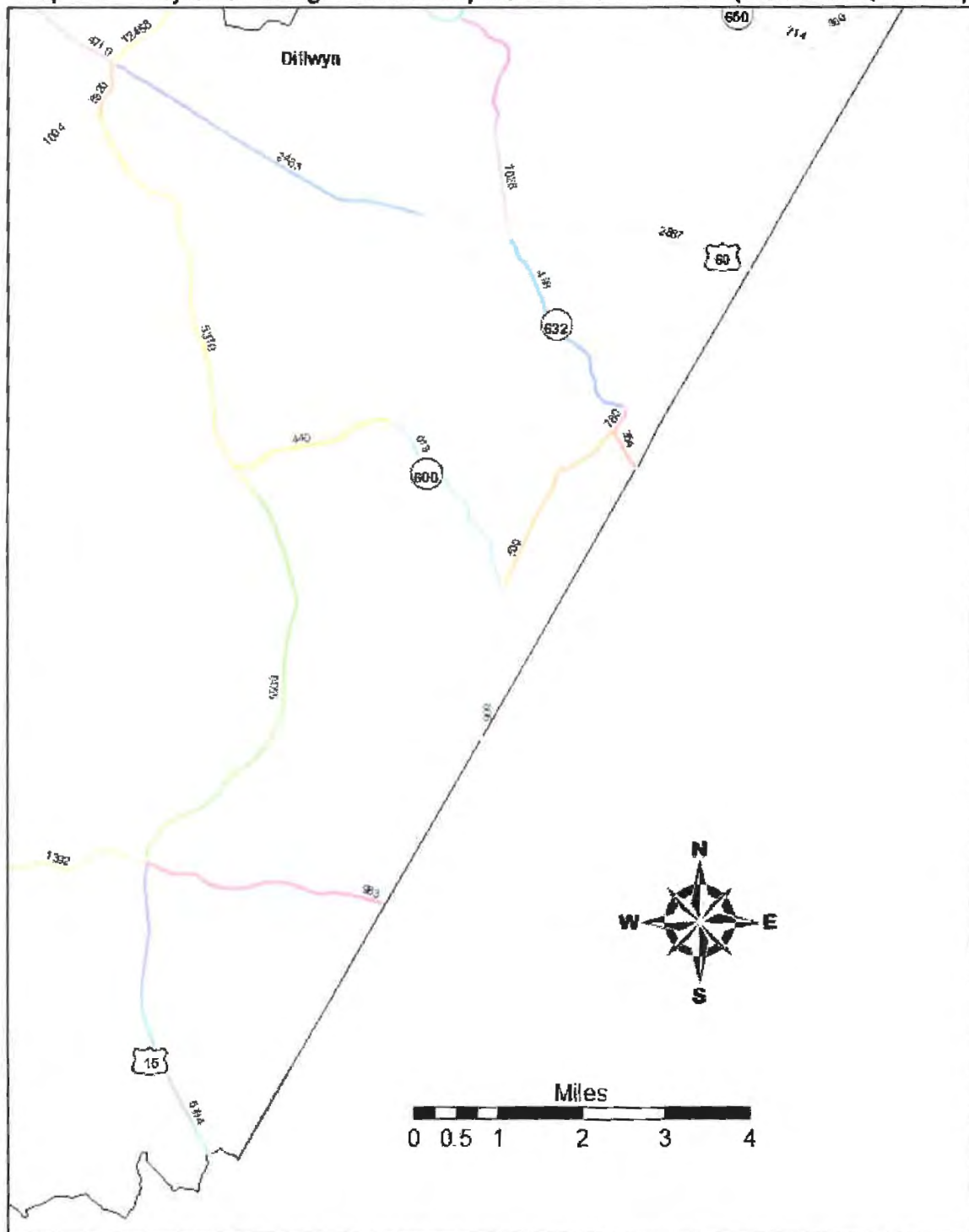
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 24c – Projected Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes – 2045 (Southwest Quadrant)



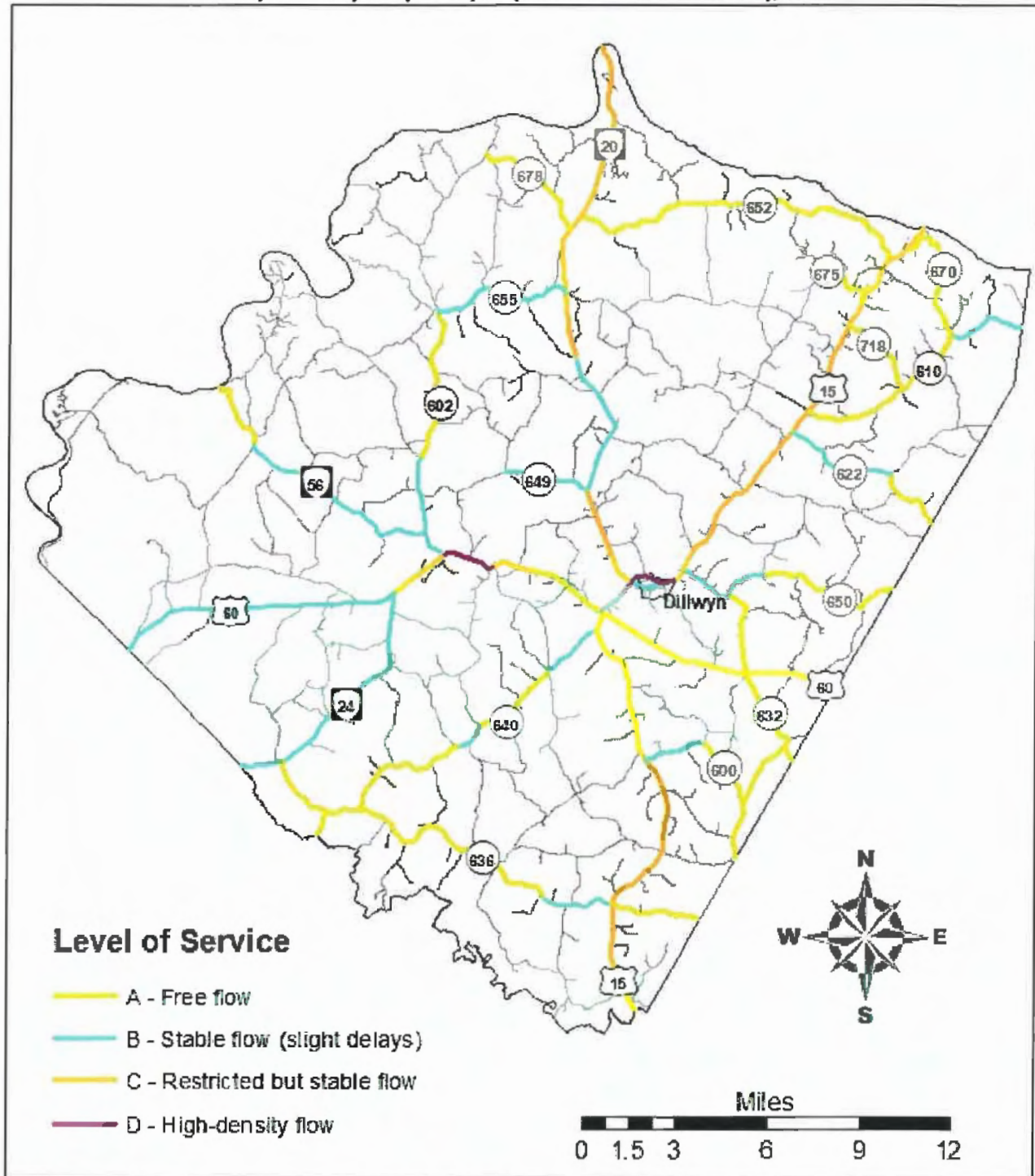
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 24d – Projected Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes – 2045 (Southeast Quadrant)



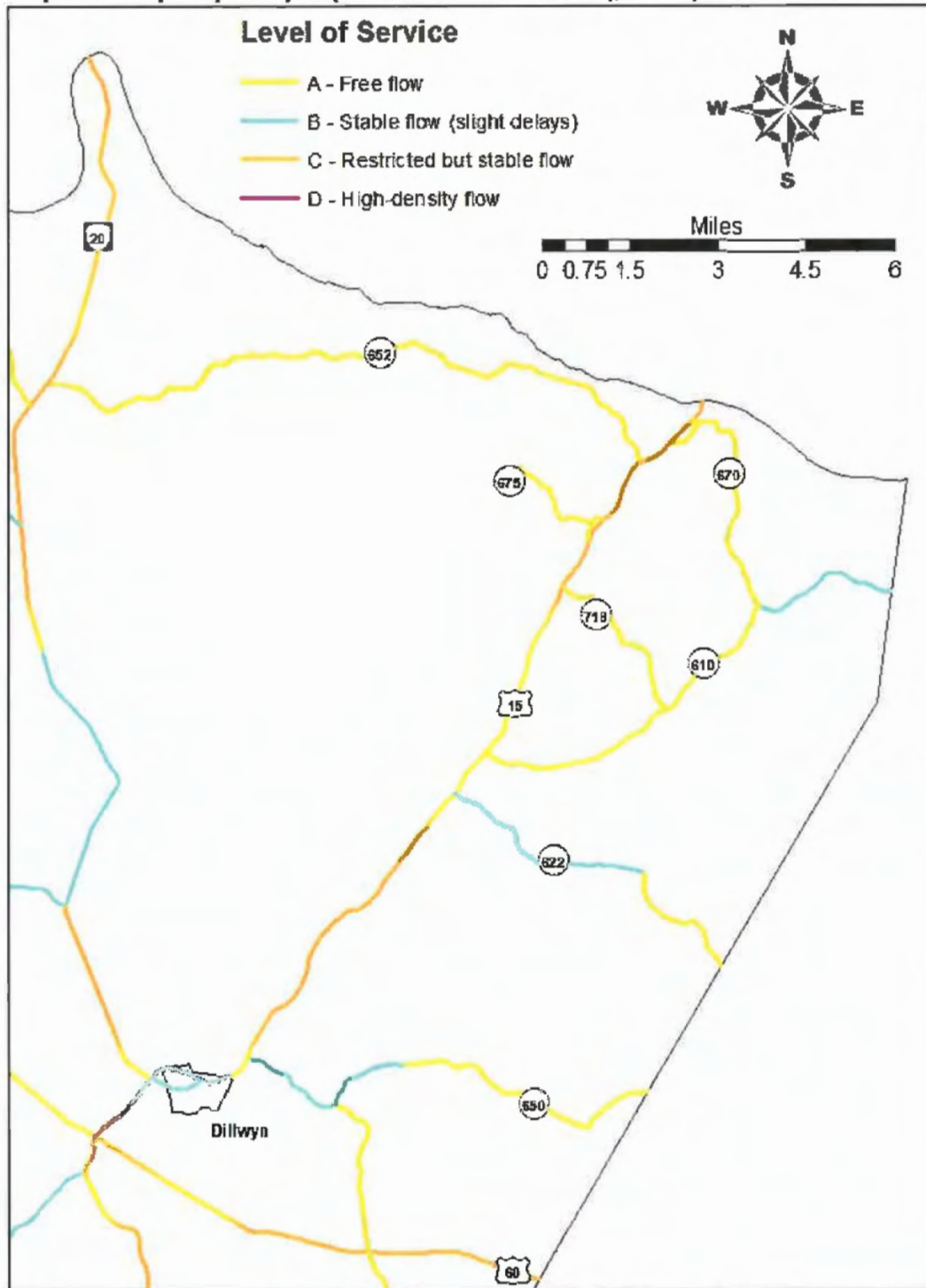
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 25 – Capacity Analysis (Current Level of Service), 2019



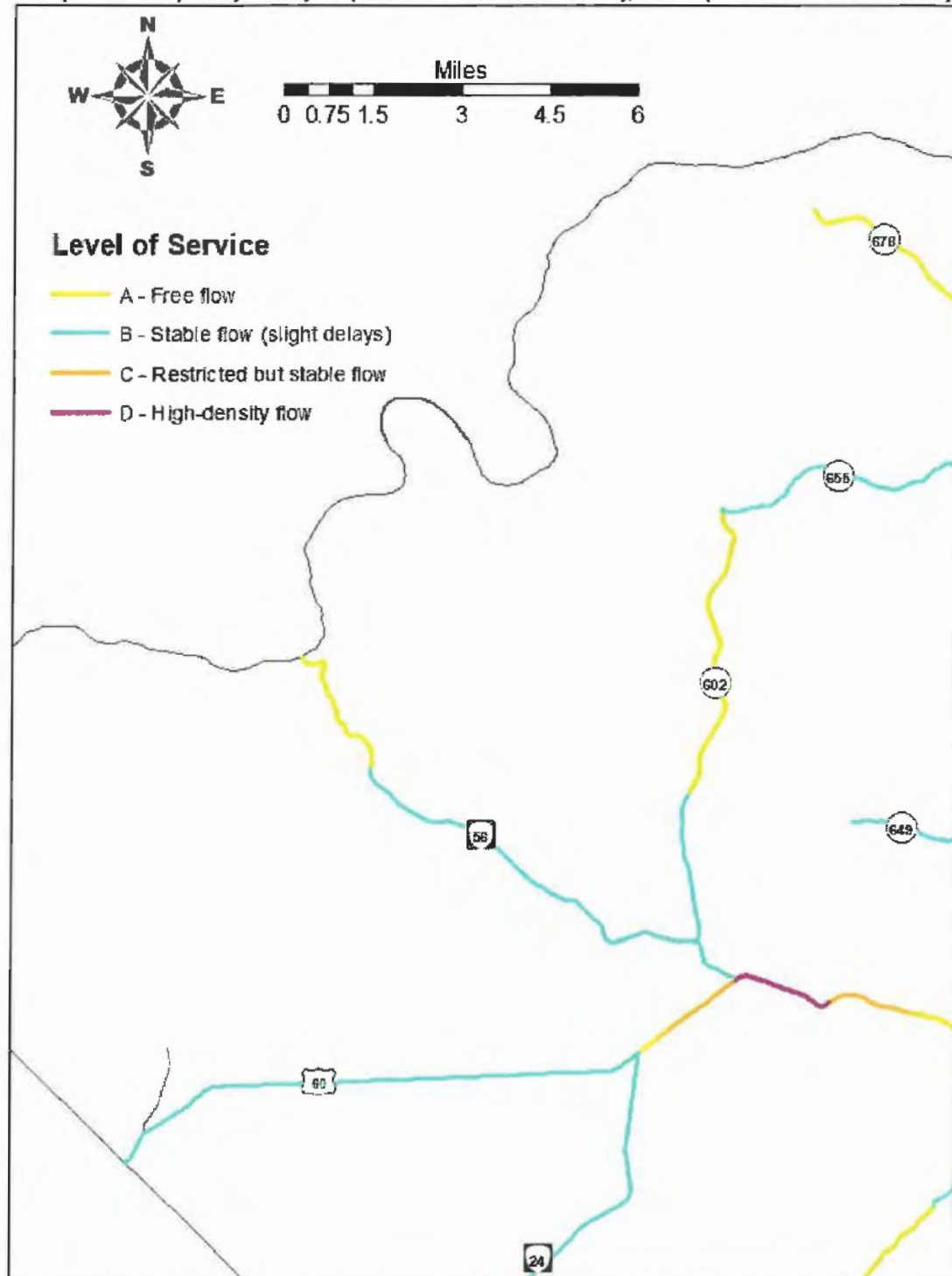
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 25a – Capacity Analysis (Current Level of Service), 2019 (Northeast Quadrant)



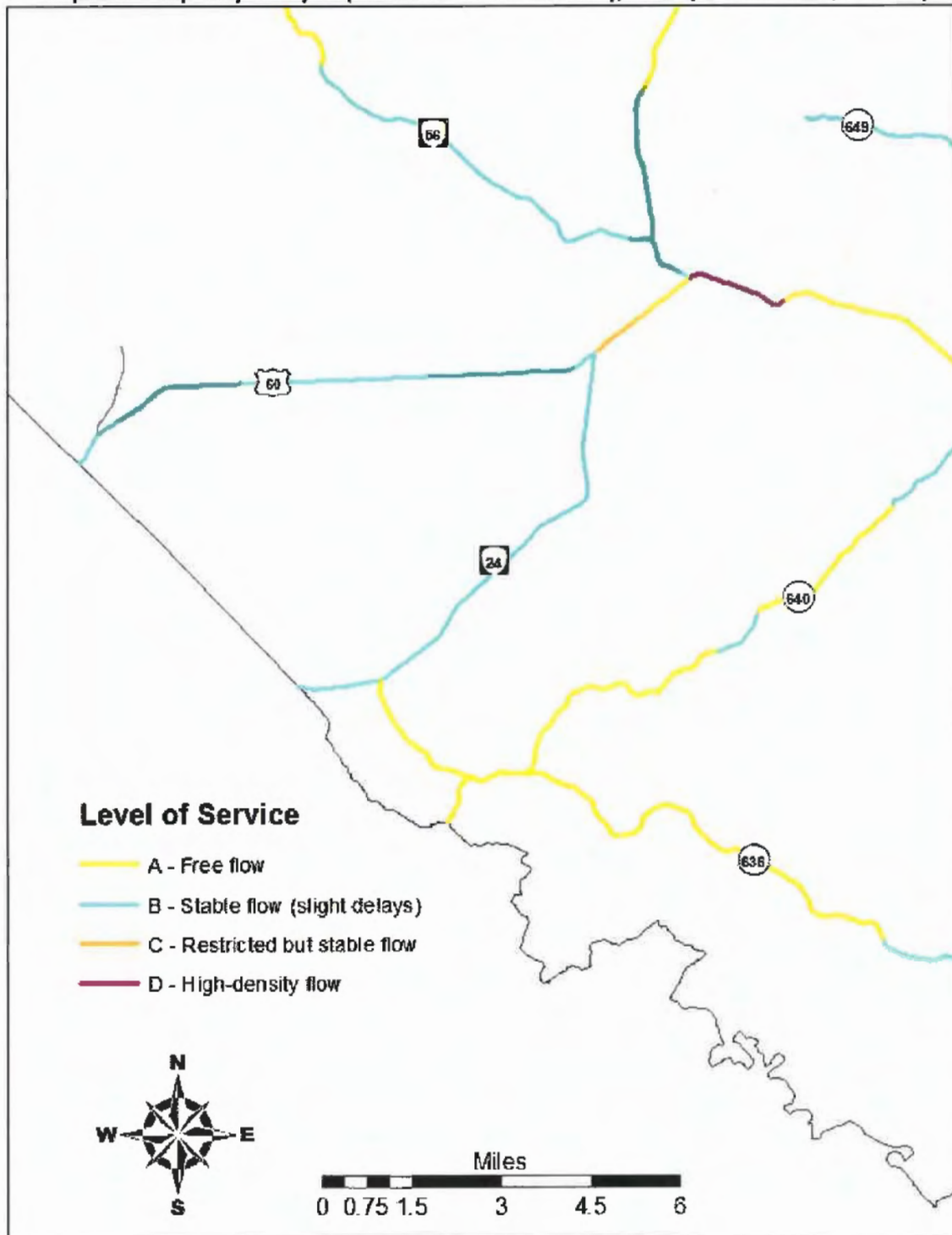
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 25b – Capacity Analysis (Current Level of Service), 2019 (Northwest Quadrant)



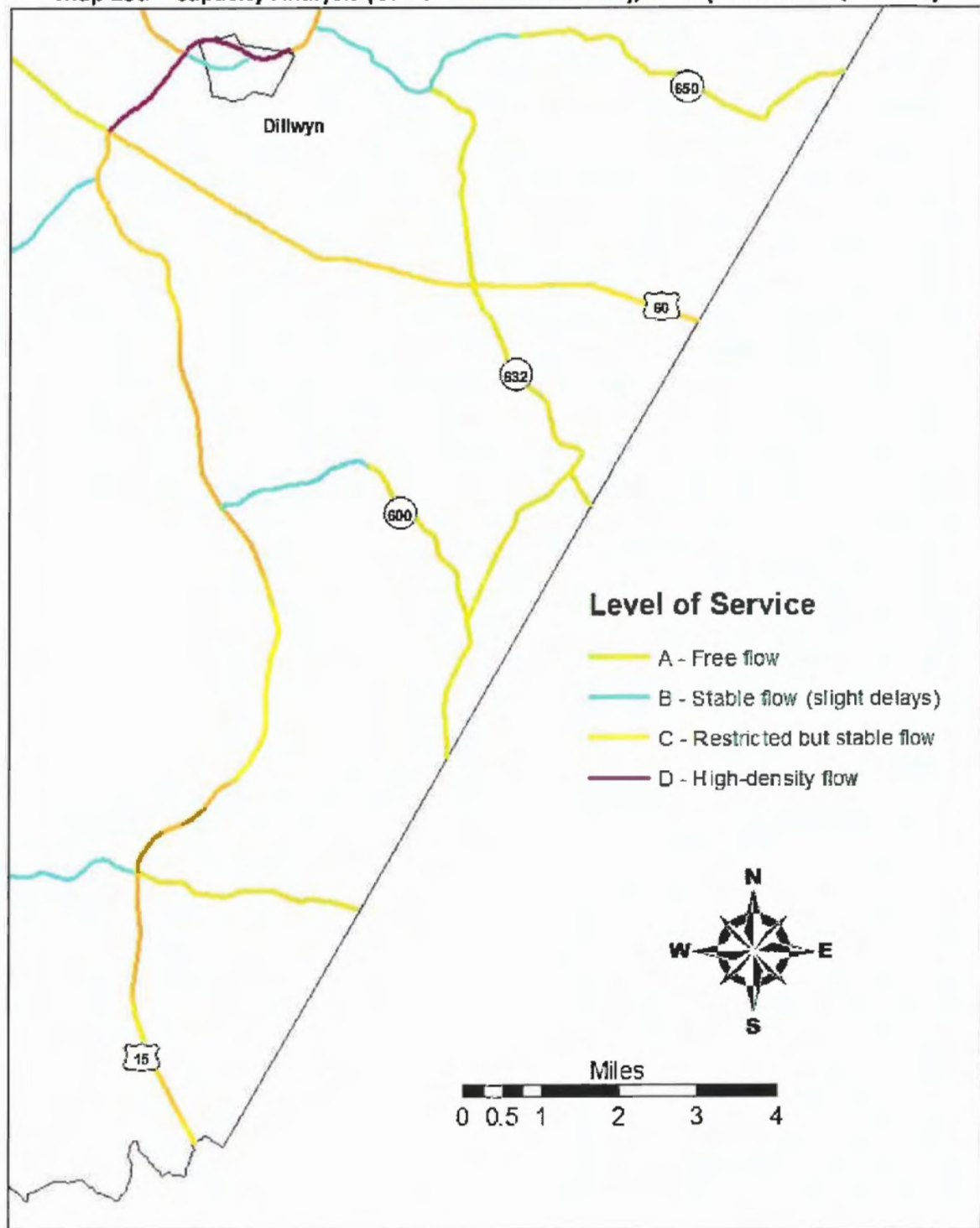
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 25c – Capacity Analysis (Current Level of Service), 2019 (Southwest Quadrant)



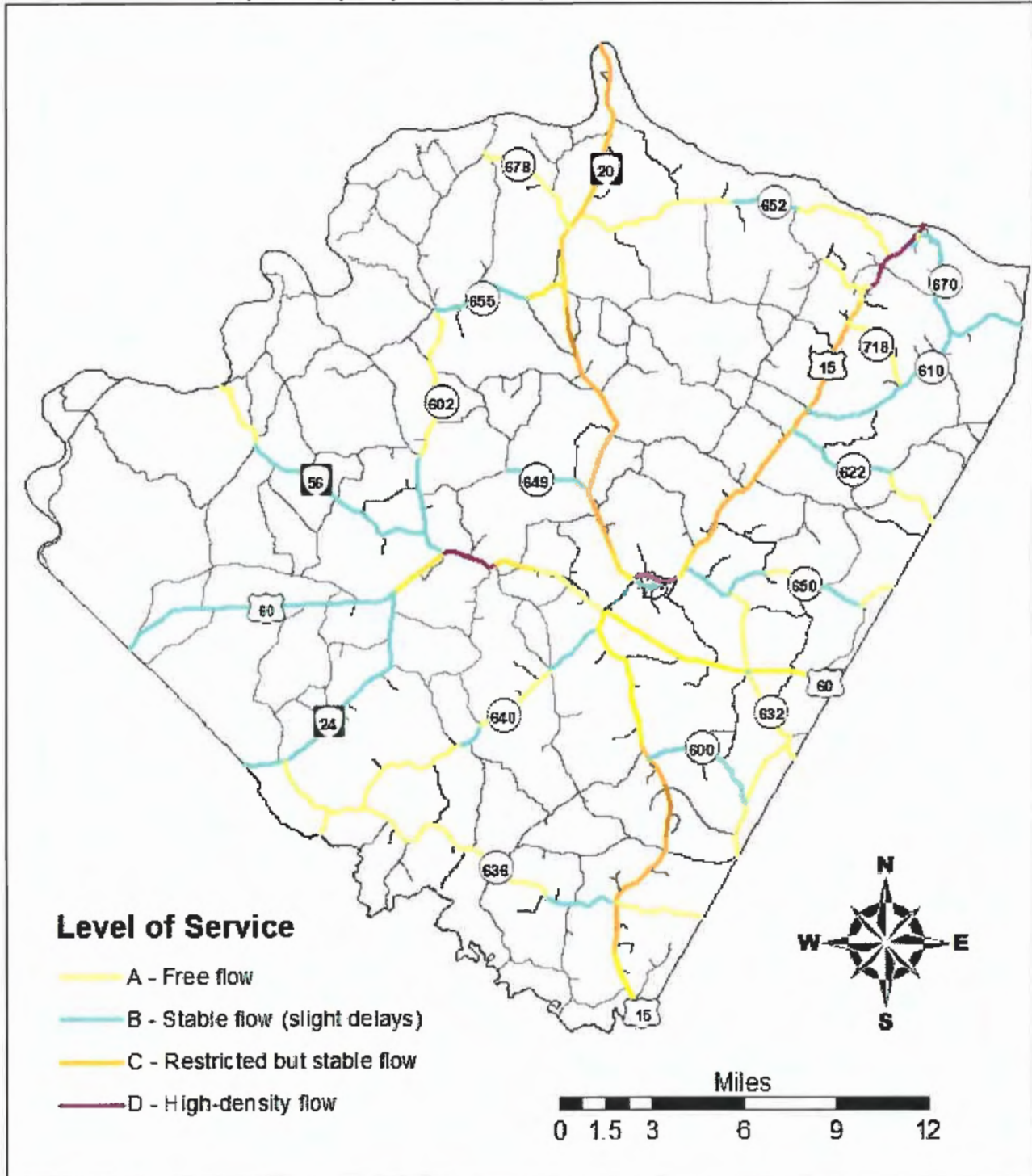
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 25d – Capacity Analysis (Current Level of Service), 2019 (Southeast Quadrant)



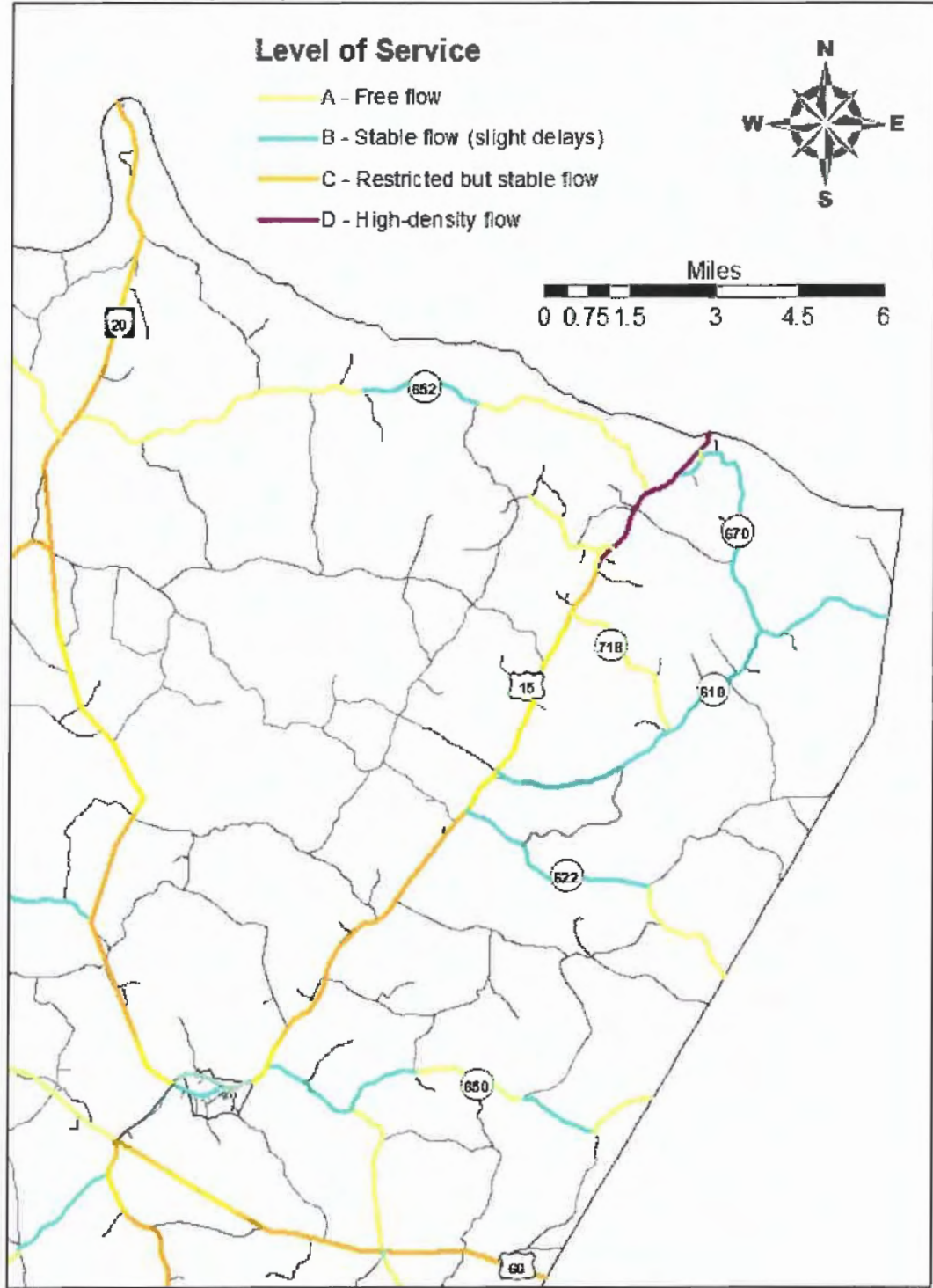
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 26 – Capacity Analysis (Projected Level of Service), 2045

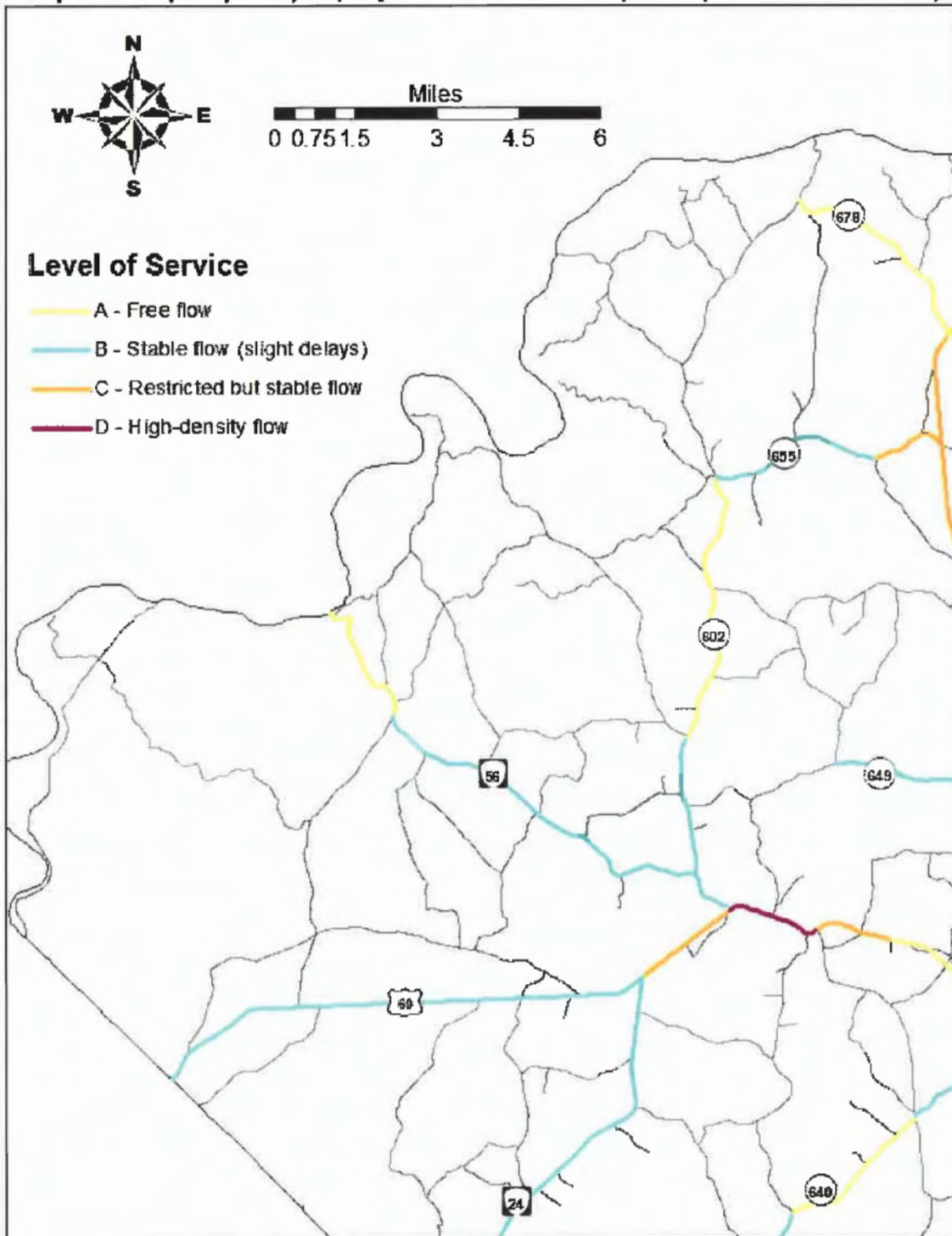


Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 26a – Capacity Analysis (Projected Level of Service), 2045 (Northeast Quadrant)

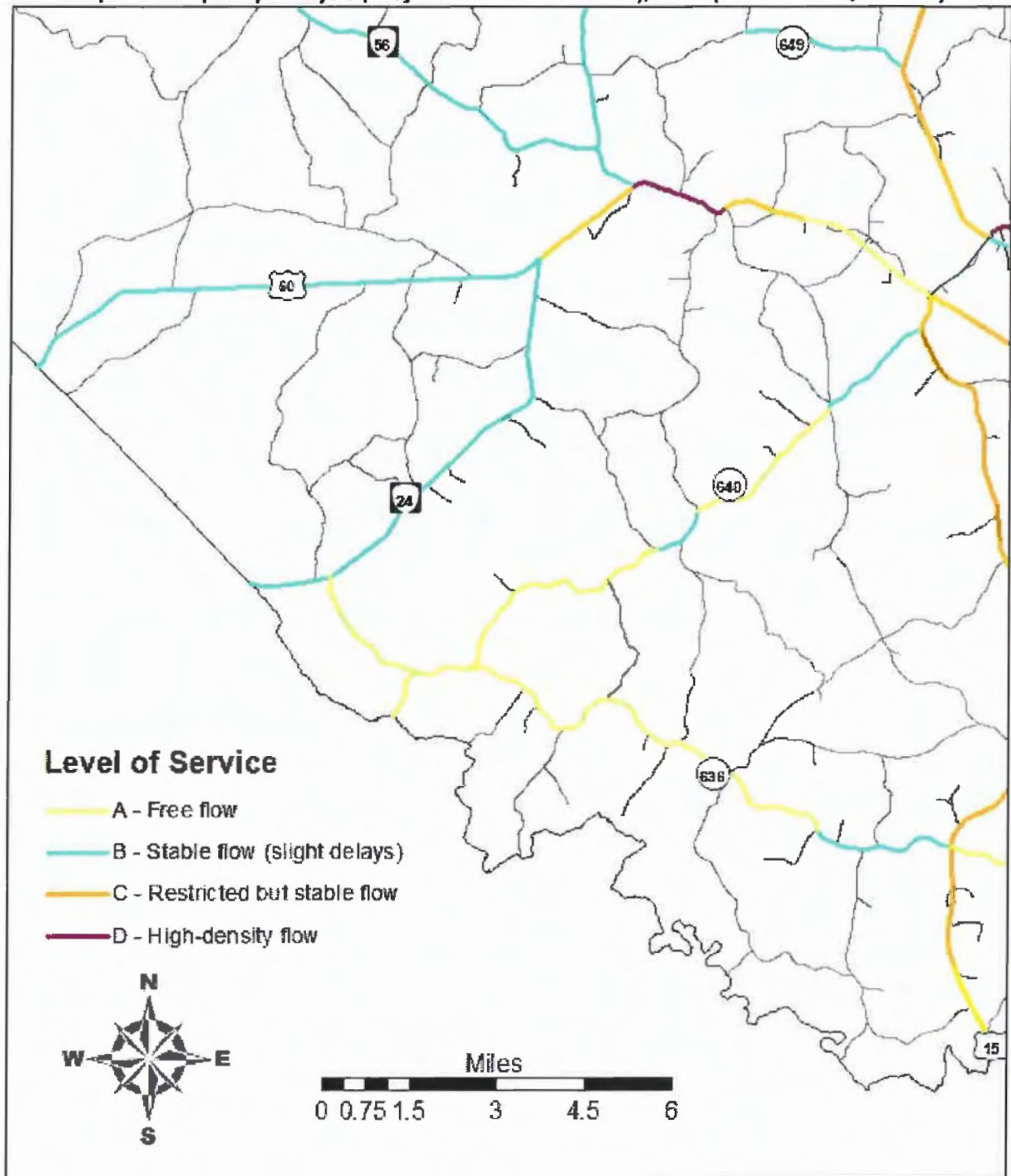


Map 26b – Capacity Analysis (Projected Level of Service), 2045 (Northwest Quadrant)



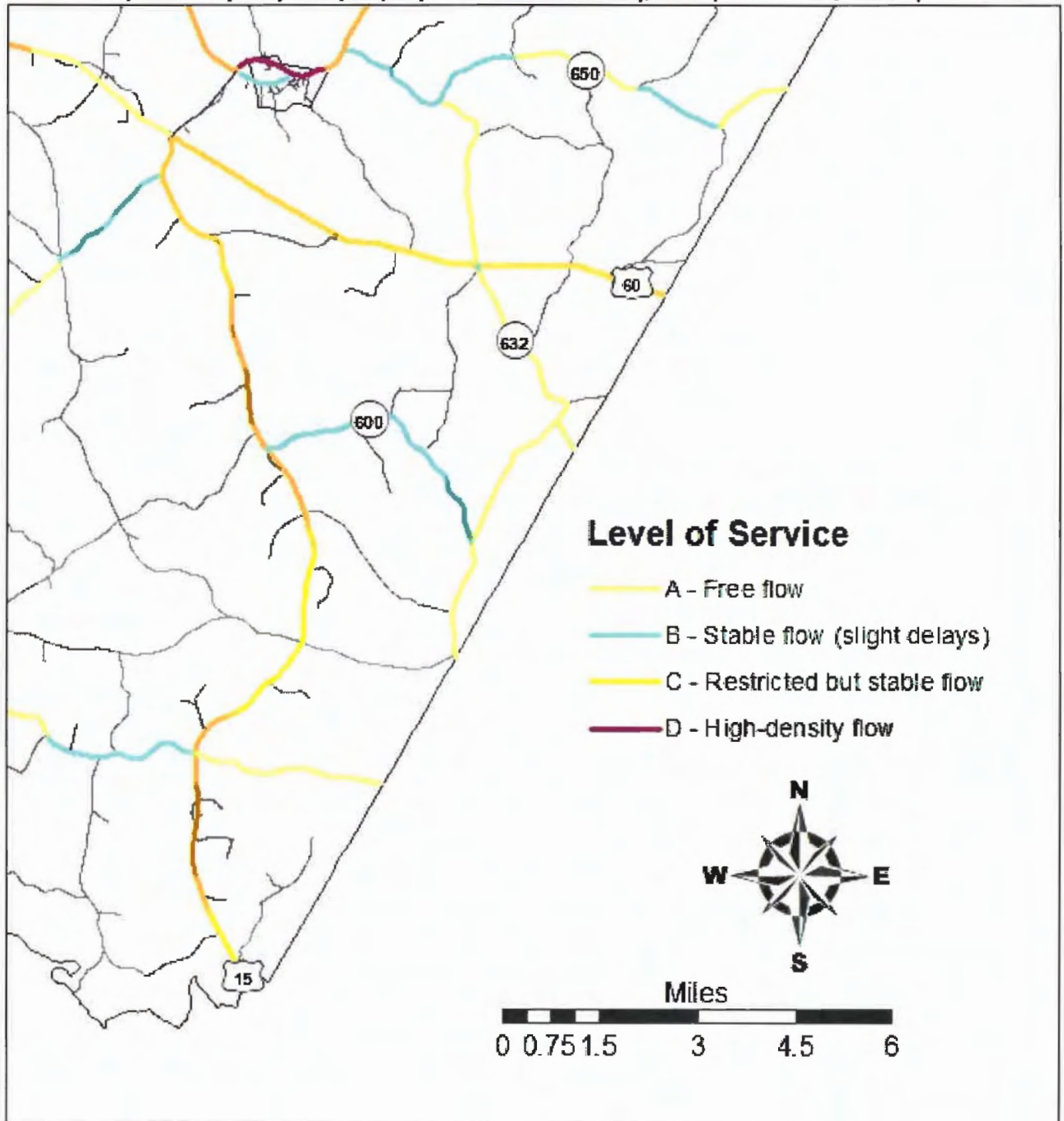
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 26c – Capacity Analysis (Projected Level of Service), 2045 (Southwest Quadrant)



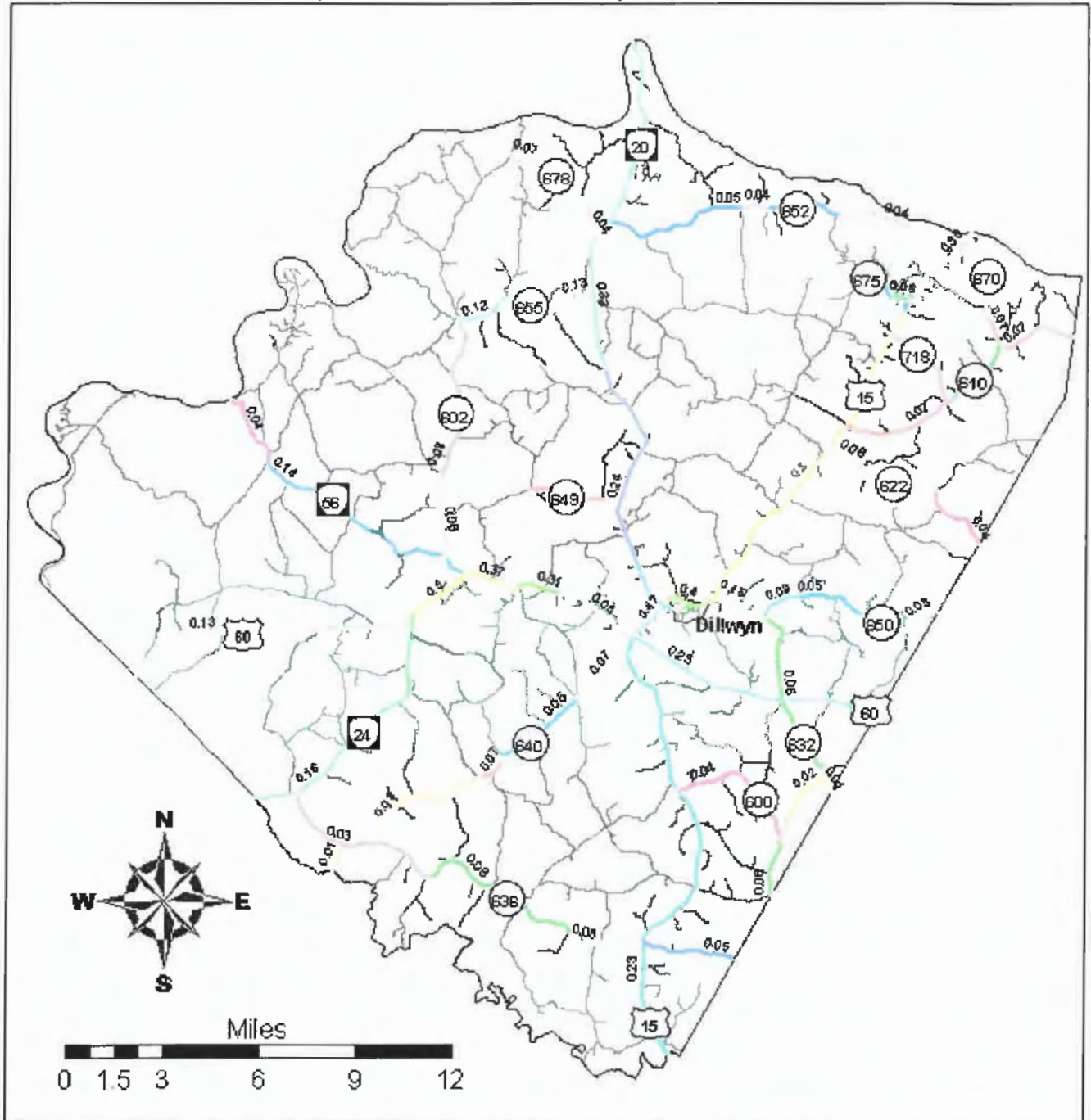
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 26d – Capacity Analysis (Projected Level of Service), 2045 (Southeast Quadrant)



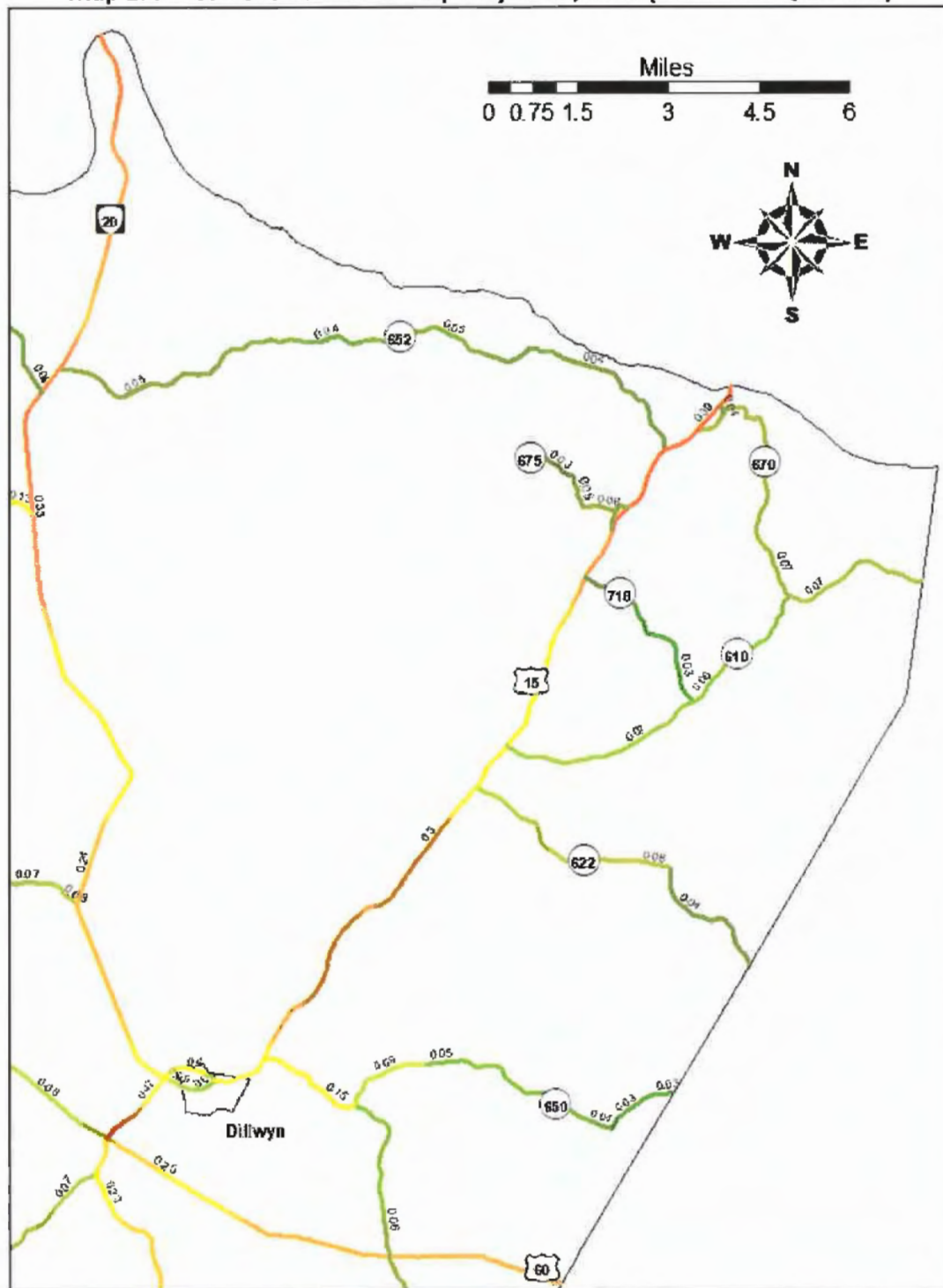
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 27 – Current Volume-to-Capacity Ratio, 2019



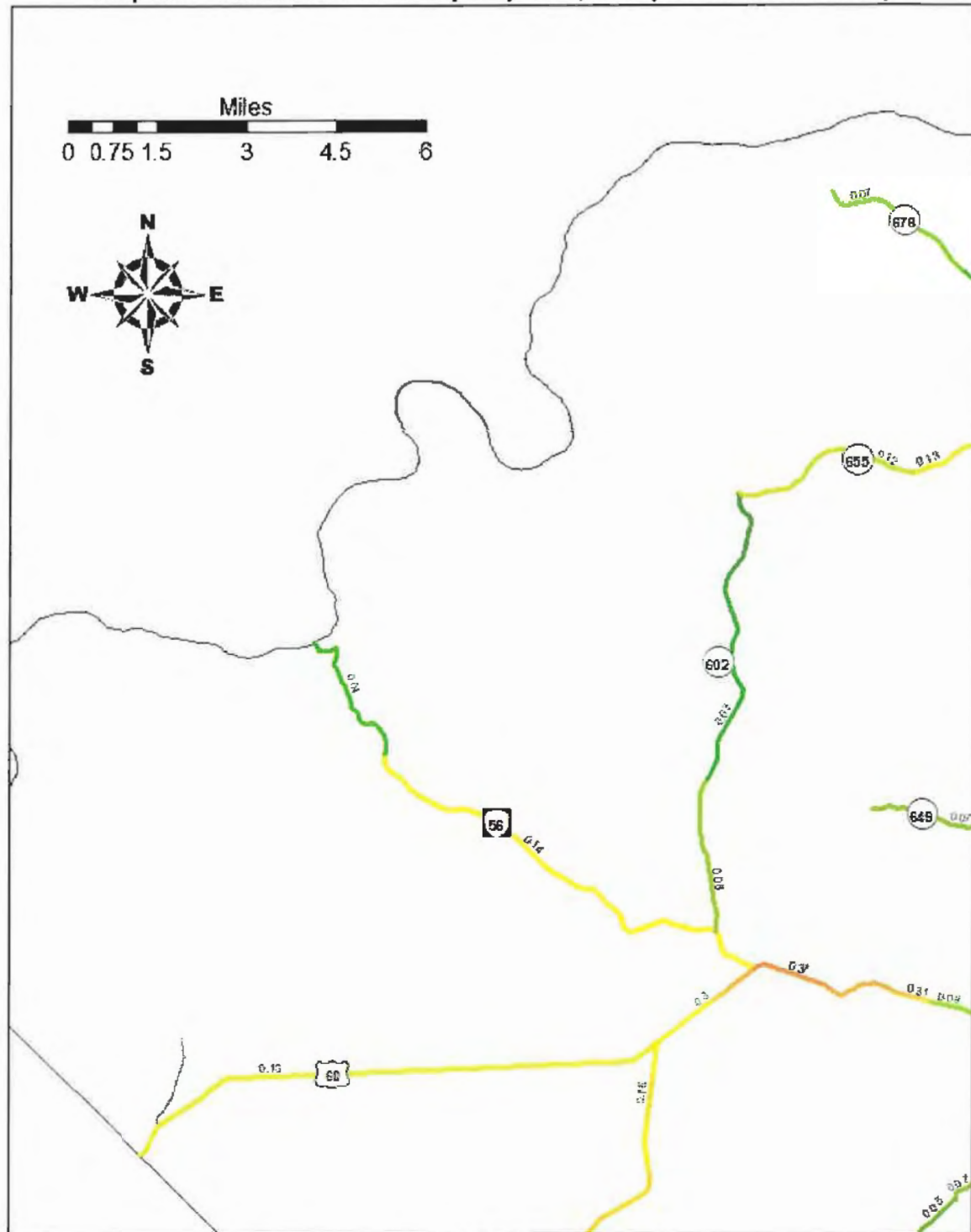
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 27a – Current Volume-to-Capacity Ratio, 2019 (Northeast Quadrant)



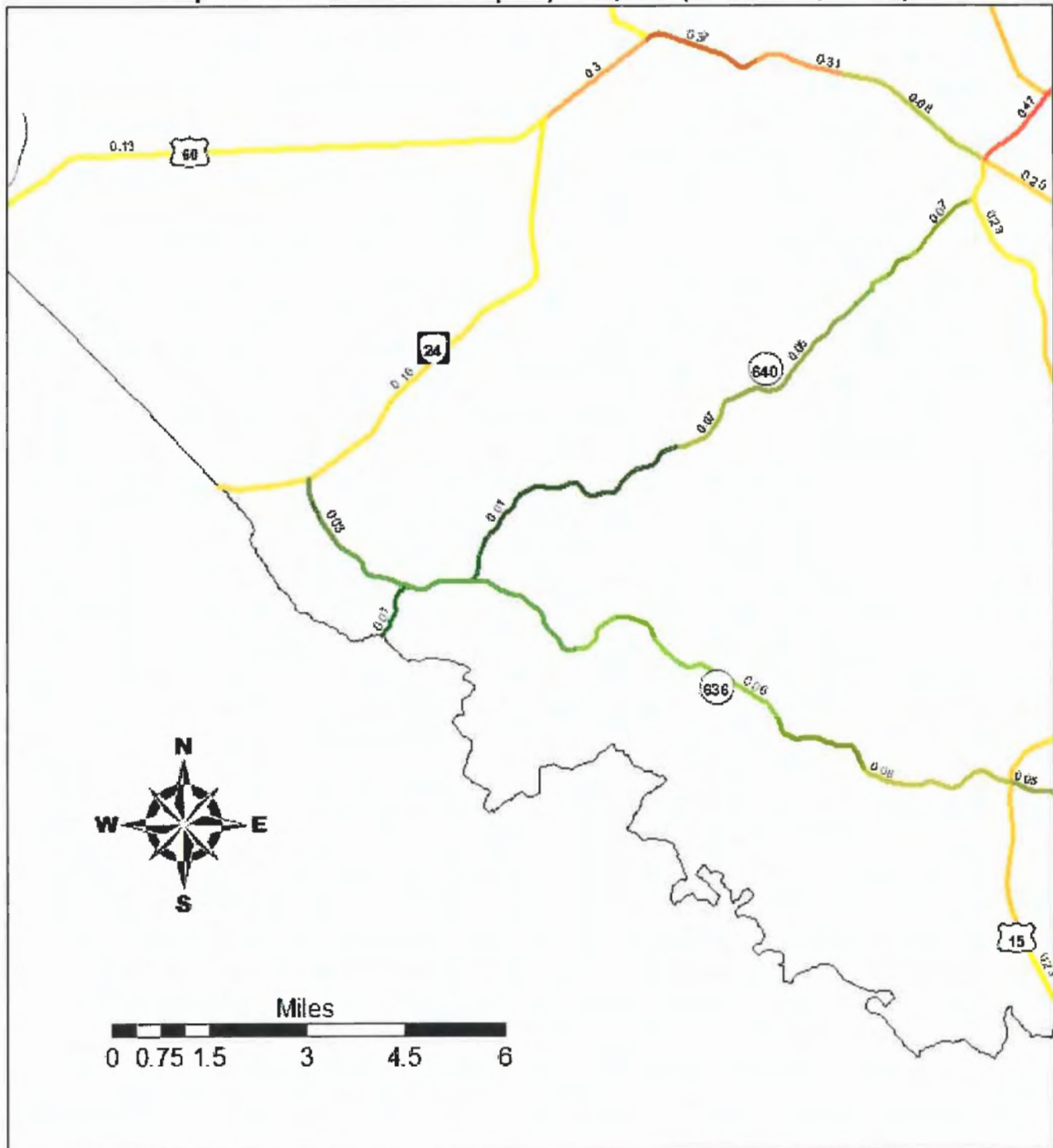
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 27b – Current Volume-to-Capacity Ratio, 2019 (Northwest Quadrant)



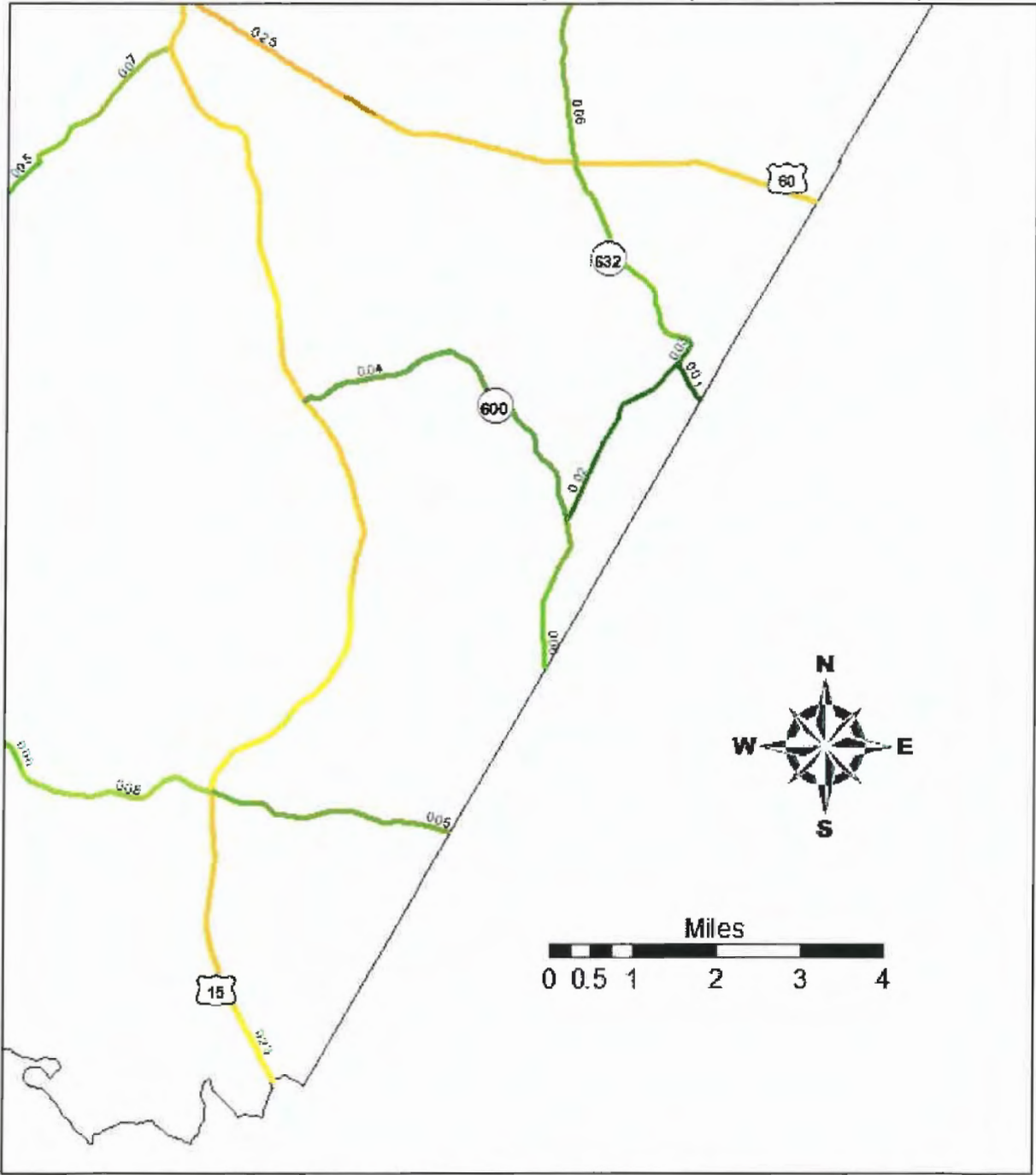
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 27c – Current Volume-to-Capacity Ratio, 2019 (Southwest Quadrant)



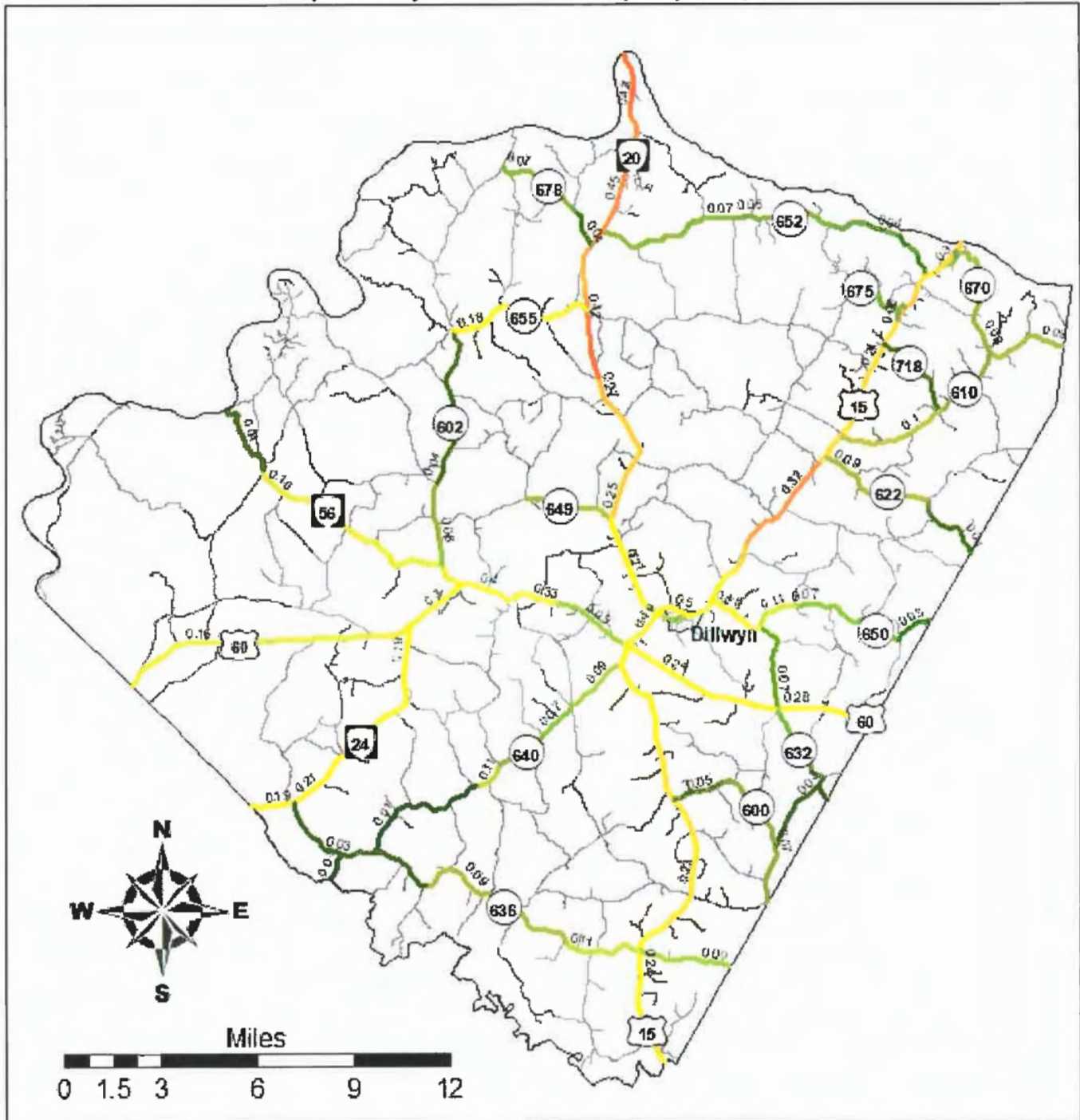
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 27d – Current Volume-to-Capacity Ratio, 2019 (Southeast Quadrant)

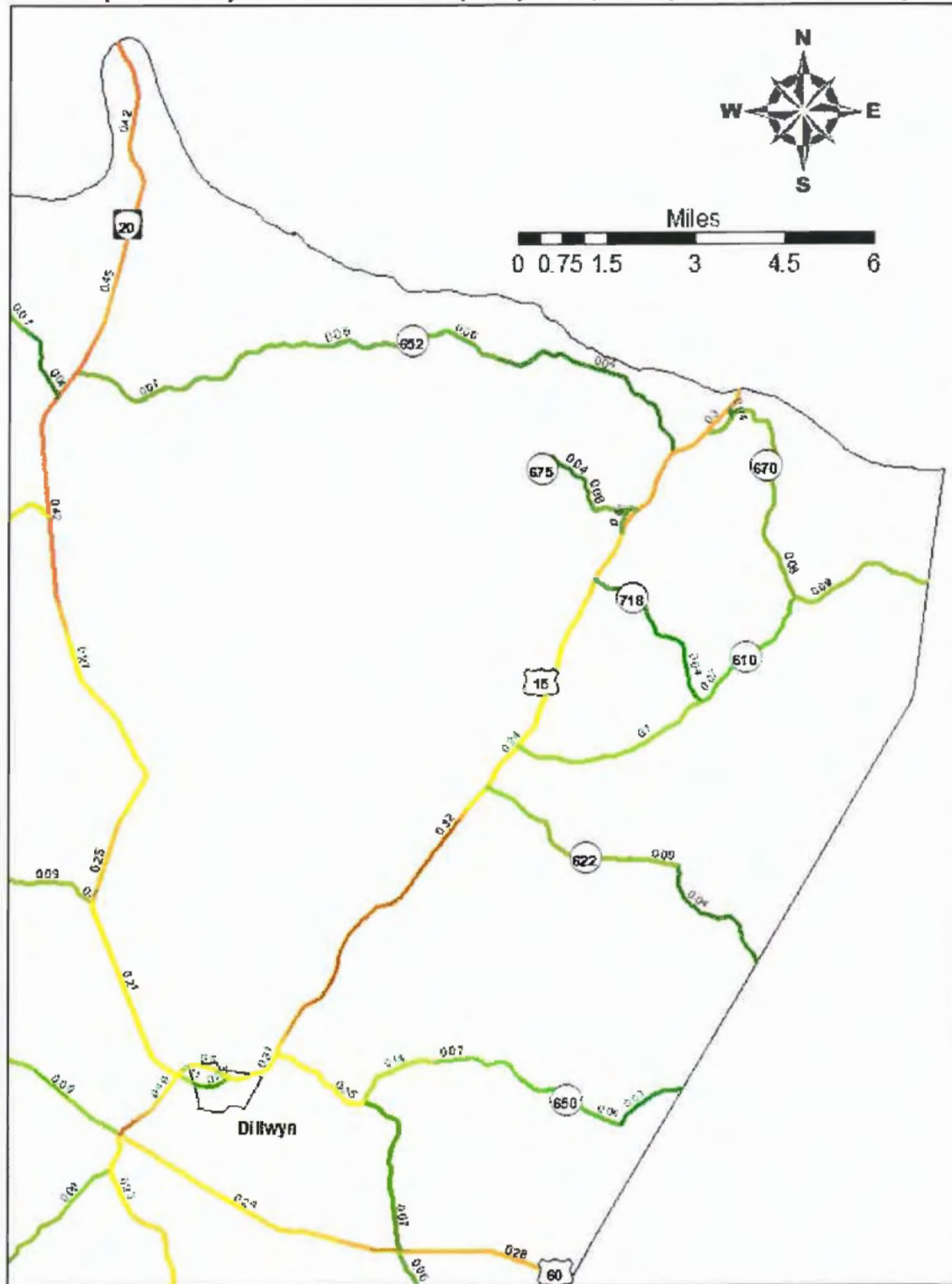


Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 28 – Projected Volume-to-Capacity Ratio, 2045

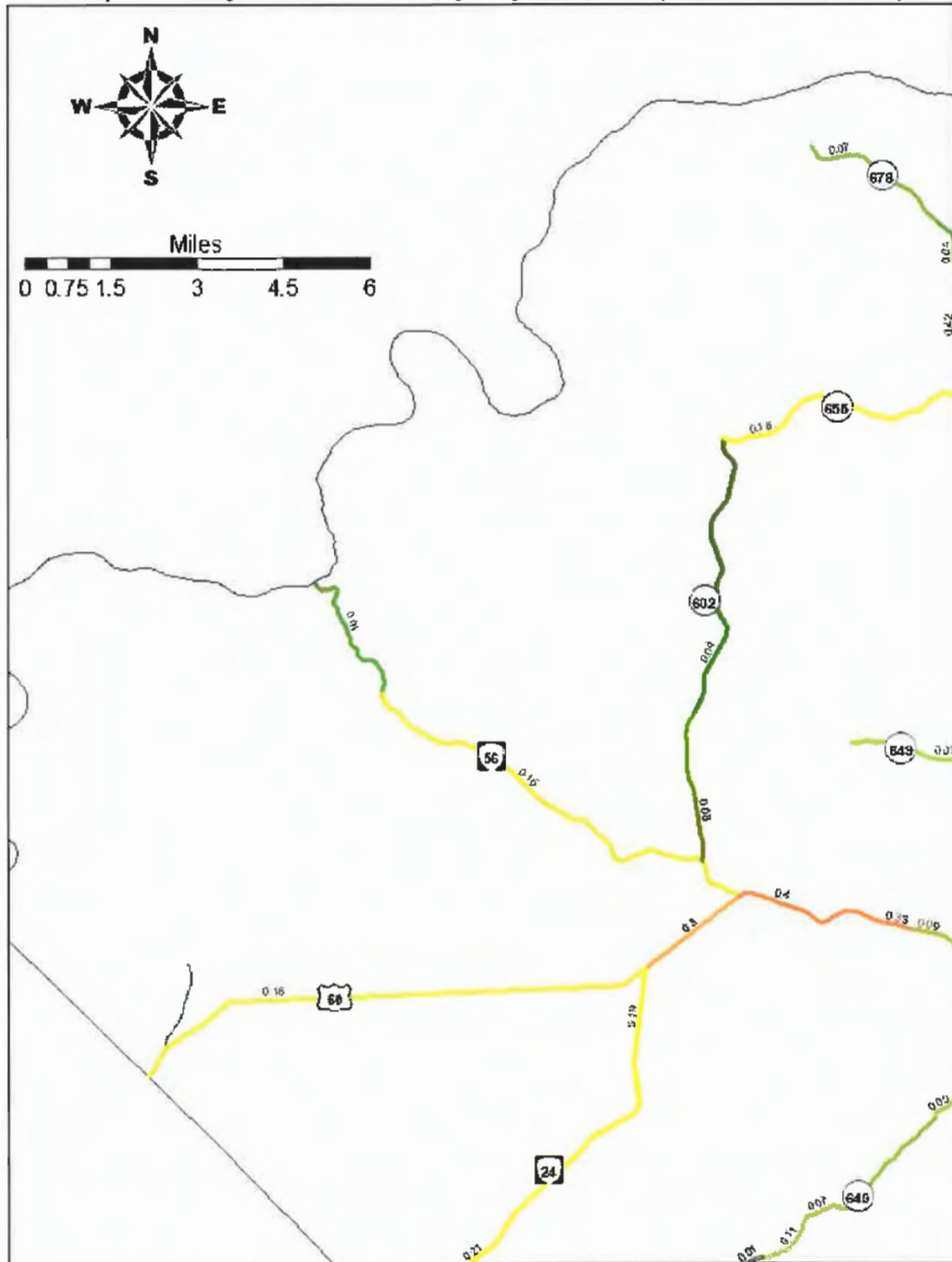


Map 28a – Projected Volume-to-Capacity Ratio, 2045 (Northeast Quadrant)



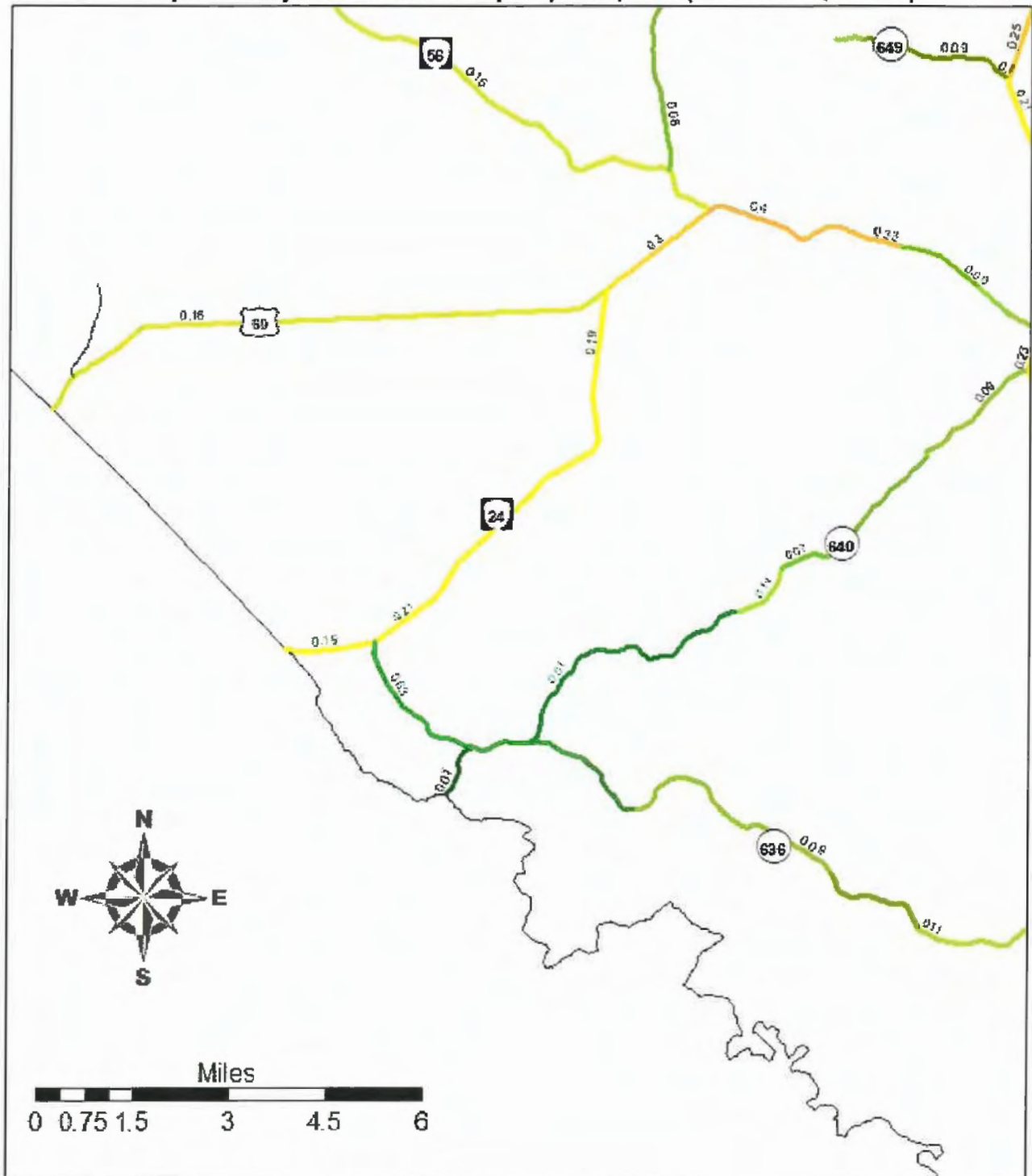
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 28b – Projected Volume-to-Capacity Ratio, 2045 (Northwest Quadrant)



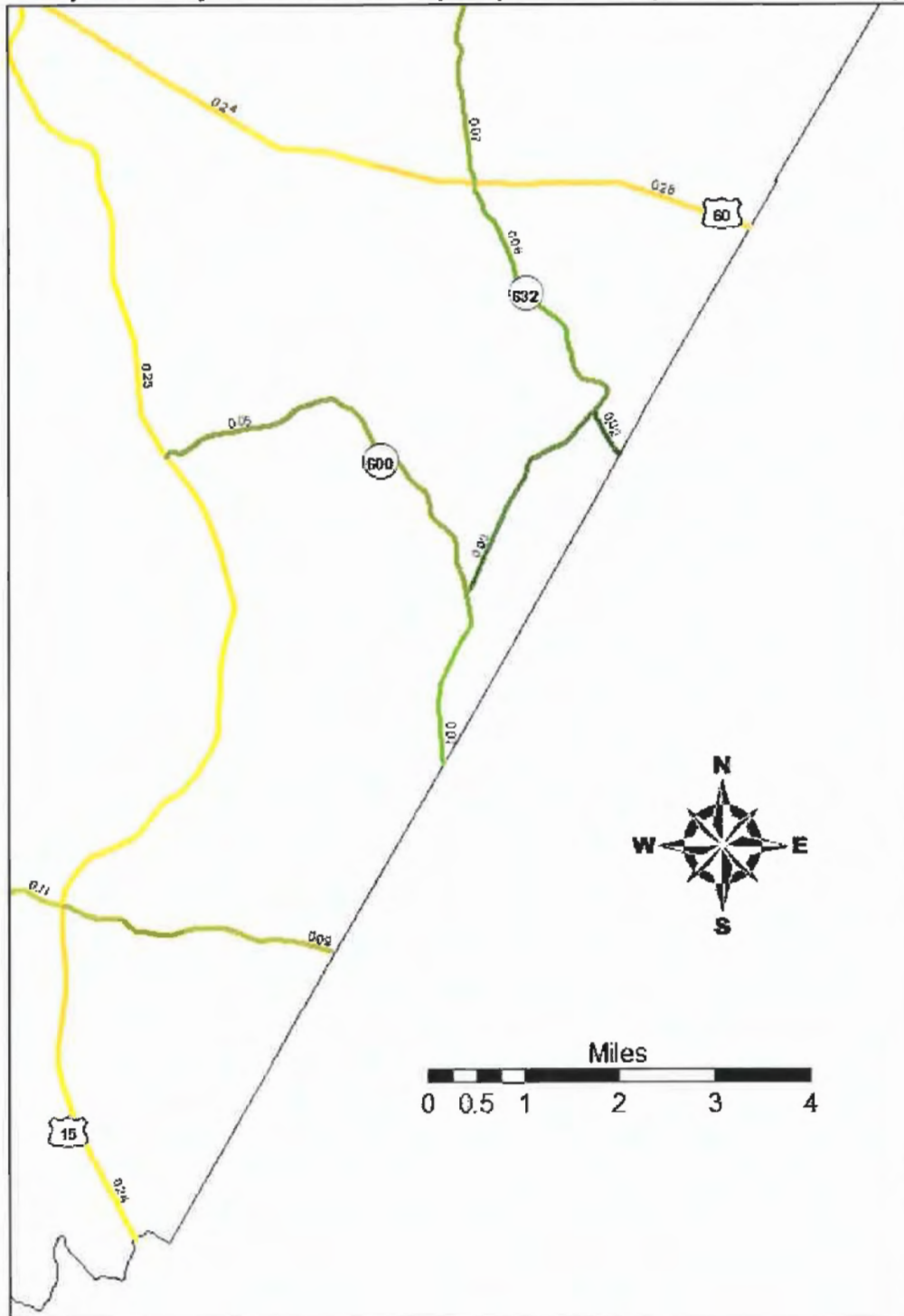
Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 28c – Projected Volume-to-Capacity Ratio, 2045 (Southwest Quadrant)



Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Map 28d – Projected Volume-to-Capacity Ratio, 2045 (Southeast Quadrant)



Map created by CRC – March 2024
Source: VDOT

Vehicle Crashes

Figure 35 and 35a break out crash data for roads in Buckingham County from 2015 through 2023. Figure 35 breaks out crashes by severity. Figure 35a breaks crashes out by type. There were 1,826 total crashes during this span, which averages just under 203 crashes per year. A large majority of crashes, roughly 84.5 percent, involved either property damage only or non-serious injury. Just over 13 percent involved serious injuries, and just over two percent involved fatalities. Map 29 shows historical locations of vehicular crashes in Buckingham County during that time.

Figure 35 – Vehicular Crash Data for Buckingham County, 2015-2023**Number of Crashes by Severity**

Severity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Property Damage Only or Non-Serious Injury	189	213	177	233	166	151	148	140	127	1,544
Serious Injury	26	22	28	17	31	29	24	34	29	240
Fatal Injury	2	8	7	4	5	6	6	3	1	42
TOTAL – ALL CLASSES	217	243	212	254	202	186	178	177	157	1,826

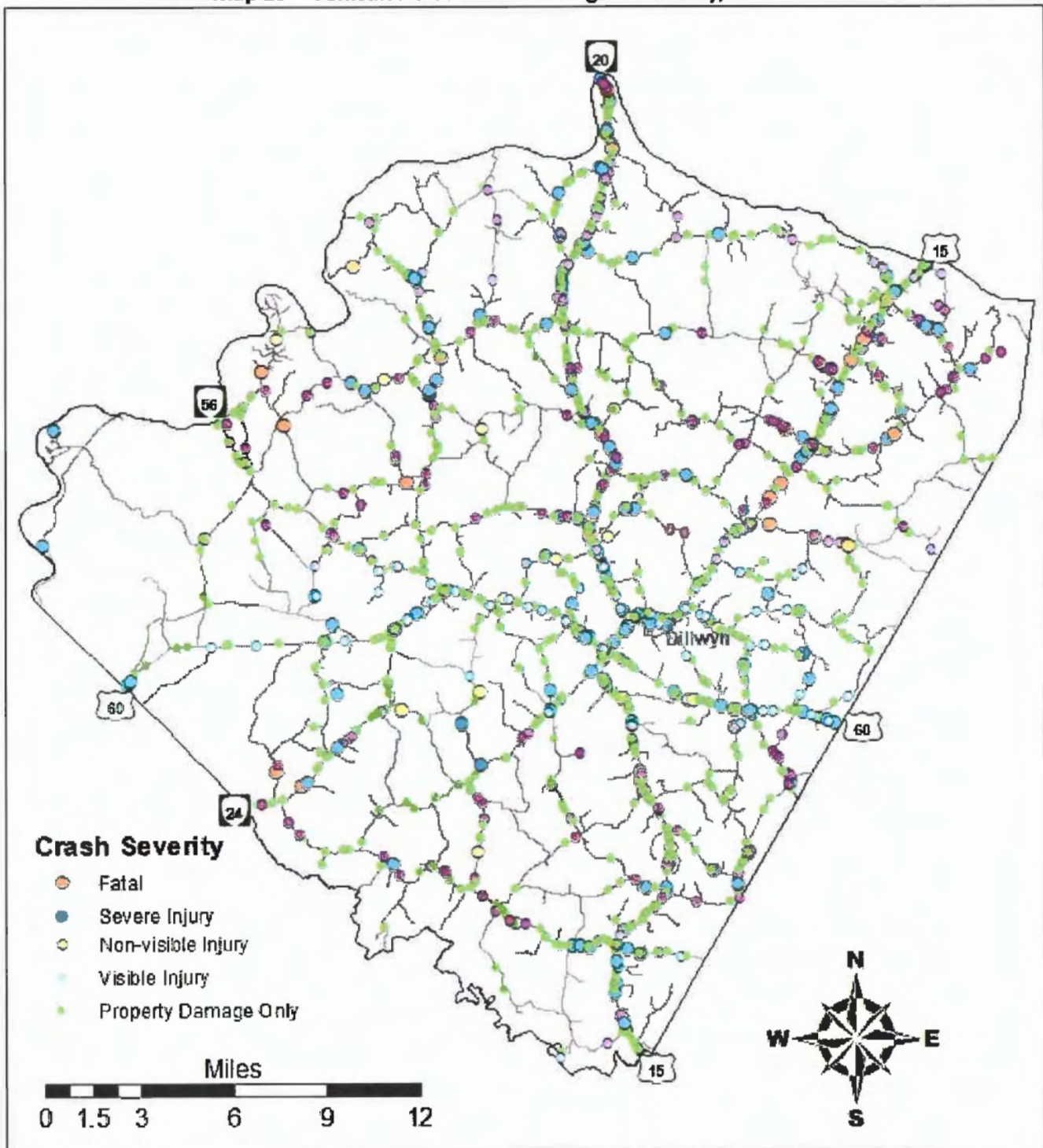
Source: VDOT

Figure 35a – Vehicular Crash Data for Buckingham County, 2015-2023**Number of Crashes by Type**

Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Angle	15	18	22	30	31	22	23	27	25	213
Backed Into	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Deer	37	43	29	54	28	19	17	21	24	272
Fixed Object – Off Road	101	111	91	104	98	106	94	84	61	850
Fixed Object in Road	7	1	3	4	5	2	0	6	1	29
Head on	4	8	5	0	4	5	3	4	3	36
Non-Collision	8	11	12	4	5	5	6	3	5	59
Other	4	4	3	11	7	2	5	6	10	52
Other Animal	10	4	5	11	2	2	4	2	3	43
Pedestrian	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Rear End	19	37	29	29	18	15	11	2	17	191
Sideswipe – Opposite Direction	7	5	8	5	4	5	8	2	6	50
Sideswipe – Same Direction	3	0	2	2	0	2	7	6	2	24
TOTAL – ALL TYPES	217	243	212	254	202	186	178	177	157	1,826

Source: VDOT

Map 29 – Vehicular Crashes in Buckingham County, 2015-2023



Map created by CRC – October 2023
Source: VDOT

Public Transportation

Residents of Buckingham County have limited access to public transportation. Limited or no access to public transportation is a common characteristic of the entire region. Services are extremely limited in the Commonwealth Regional Council area, with vast areas and many communities not served by the limited transportation systems that do exist. Jaunt, Inc. (based out of Charlottesville) serves Buckingham County as well as Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson Counties plus the City of Charlottesville. Blackstone Area Bus System (based out of Blackstone) has a line that serves Buckingham and Cumberland Counties and has stops in Farmville.

Other (Bike, Waterways, Pedestrian)

Bicycling and walking are fundamental travel modes and integral components of an efficient transportation network. Appropriate bicycle and pedestrian accommodations provide the public, including the disabled community, with access to the transportation network; connectivity with other modes of transportation; and independent mobility regardless of age, physical, constraints, or income. Effective bicycle and pedestrian accommodations enhance the quality of life and benefit the environment. Bicycling and walking are successfully accommodated when travel by these modes is efficient, safe, and comfortable for the public. Under the 2004 VDOT Policy for Integrating Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodations, VDOT will initiate several policies relating to bicycle and pedestrian accommodations. These policies are as follows:

- VDOT will initiate all roadway construction projects with the presumption that the projects shall accommodate bicycling and walking;
- VDOT will promote the inclusion of bicycle and pedestrian accommodations in transportation activities at Local, Regional and Statewide levels;
- Bicycle and pedestrian accommodations can be developed through projects that are independent of highway construction either within the highway right-of-way or on an independent right-of-way;
- Highway construction funds can be used to construct bicycle and pedestrian accommodations either concurrently with highway construction projects or as independent transportation projects;
- Bicycle and pedestrian accommodation project will be funded in the same manner as other highway construction projects for each system; and
- All accommodations will be designed and constructed, or installed, using guidance from VDOT and AASHTO publications, the MUTCD and the American with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG).

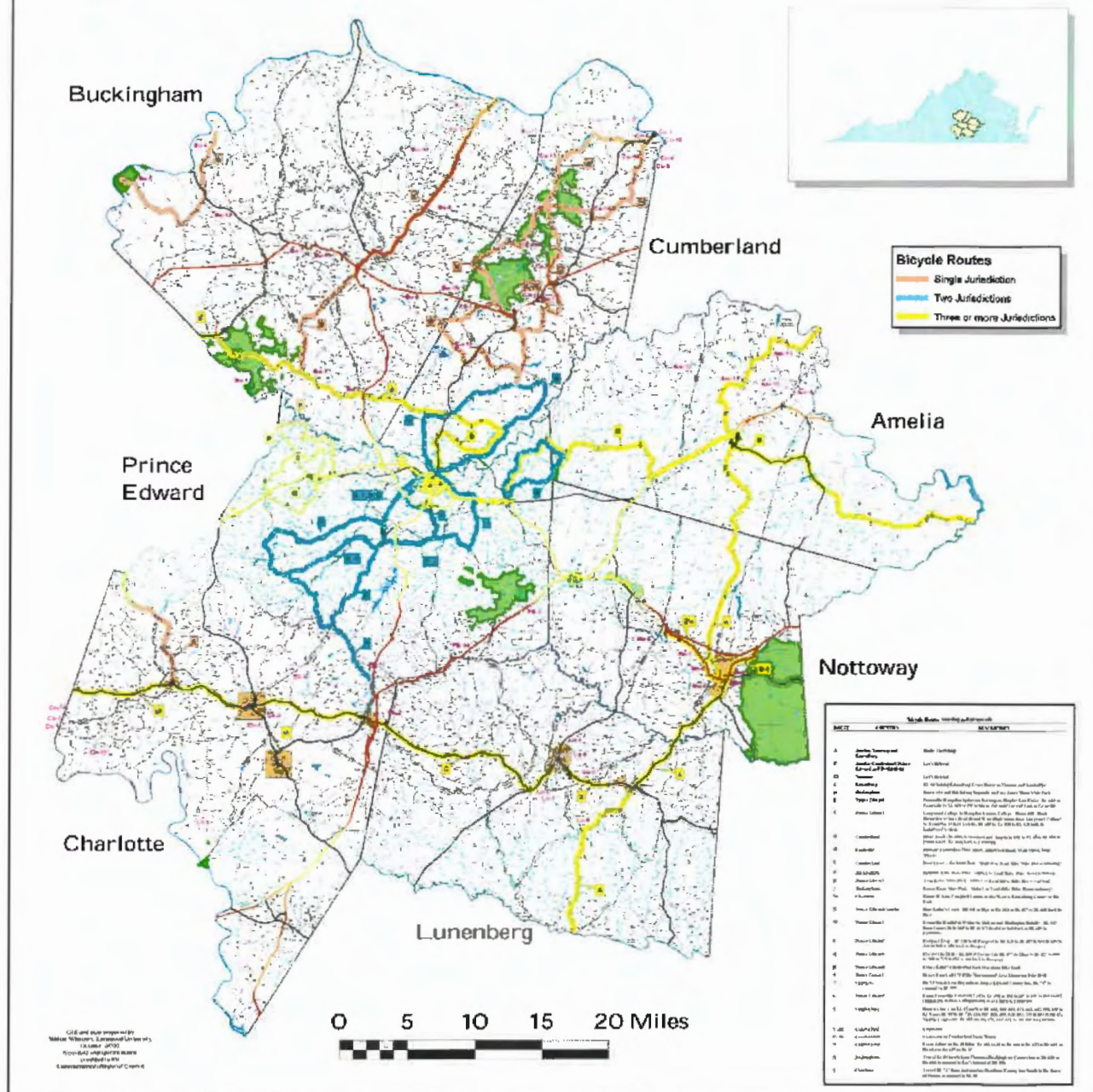
The Town of Dillwyn and the Village of Buckingham Court House have sidewalk systems that are maintained by VDOT.

In June 2000, the Piedmont Planning District Commission (PPDC) prepared the Piedmont Regional Bicycle Plan in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway

Administration and Virginia Department of Transportation. The FY 2002 Rural Transportation Planning Grant under the Rural Transportation Program funded the project. For any locality or region to be eligible for VDOT funding for highway projects, including bicycle facilities, the local government participating must have an adopted bicycle plan. The Commonwealth Regional Council (formerly the PPDC) completed the CRC Bicycle Plan Update in 2010. The Bicycle Plan identifies four (4) routes that go through Buckingham County (see Maps 30 and 30a): Route B, which runs east to west following Route 636 and part of Route 24; Route D, in the western part of the County, connecting James River State Park with the Yogaville area; Route V, which comes into parts of Buckingham County from Cumberland County; and Route X, which runs roughly north to south along U.S. 15, Route 640, and part of Route 638.

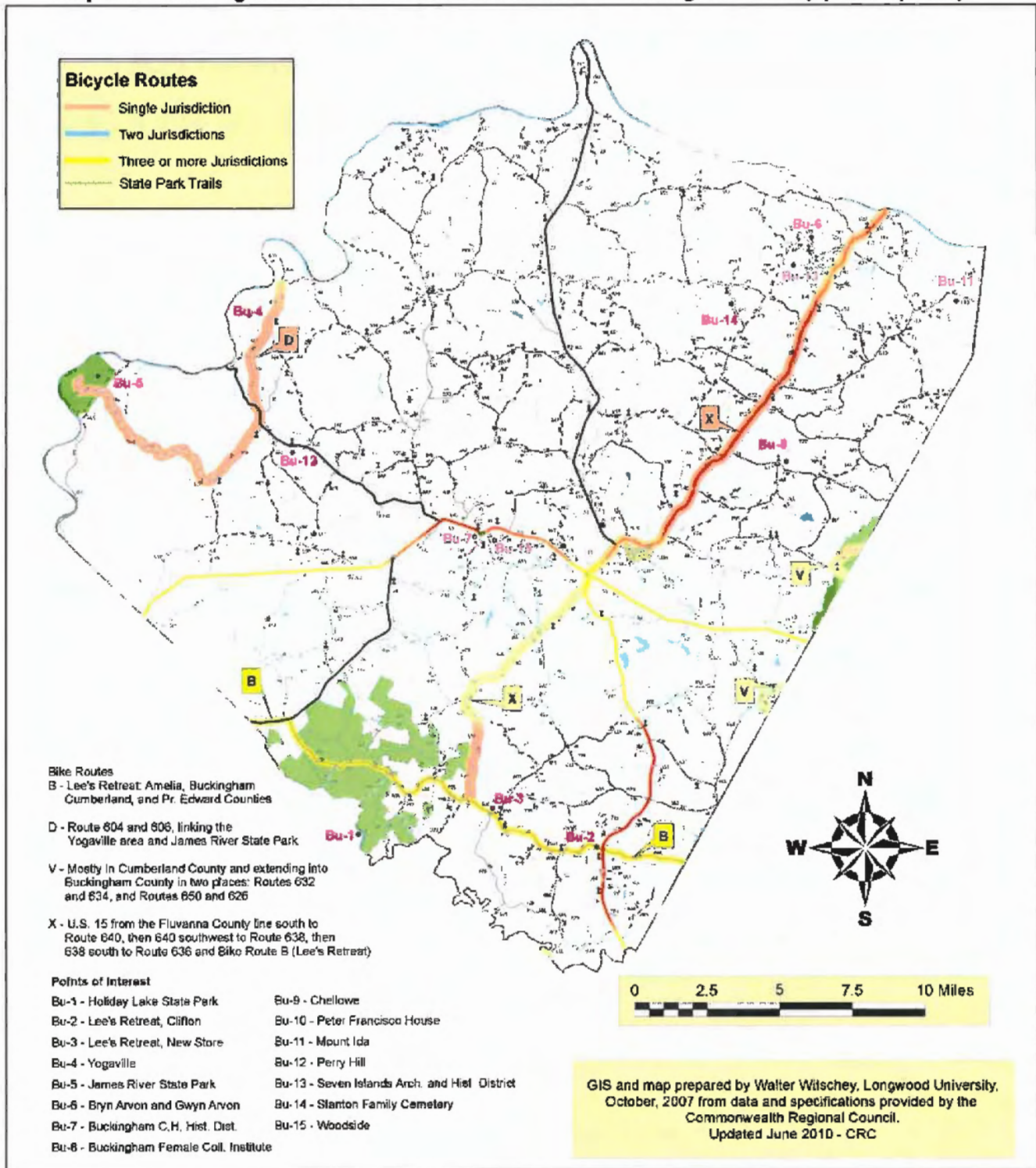
Map 30 – CRC Regional Bike Plan (2010 Update)

Commonwealth Regional Council Bicycle Plan Routes and Points of Interest



Source: CRC Regional Bike Plan, 2010

Map 30a – CRC Regional Bike Plan Routes in and around Buckingham County (2010 Update)



Source: CRC Regional Bike Plan, 2010

Trails

Buckingham County has an abundant scenic natural environment that includes rivers, streams, and forests. These resources offer great potential for the development of special transportation facilities including bikeways, pedestrian paths, and boat ramps. The County offers a few bike and hiking trails in James River State Park, Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest, Cumberland State Forest, Featherfin Wildlife Management Area, and Horsepen Lake Wildlife Management Area. The County also shares proximity to three state parks with bike/ped trails for riders and walkers/hikers. These scenic routes can be found in Bear Creek State Lake State Park, High Bridge Trail State Park, and Holiday Lake State Park.

- Bear Creek Lake State Park is in Cumberland County and lies within the boundaries of Cumberland State Forest. Between the Park and the State Forest, users have access to over 37 miles of trails for hiking, biking, and horseback riding. Bear Creek Lake State Park also offers boating and fishing, swimming, an archery range, picnic areas, and camping.
- High Bridge Trail is 31 miles long and ideally suited for hiking, bicycling and horseback riding. The western end of the trail is in Pamplin City, which is located in parts of Prince Edward and Appomattox Counties. Once a rail bed, the trail is wide, level and generally flat. Its finely crushed limestone surface and dimensions make it easy to enjoy. The park's centerpiece is the majestic High Bridge, which is more than 2,400 feet long and 125 feet above the Appomattox River. It is the longest recreational bridge in Virginia and among the longest in the United States.
- Holiday Lake State Park is in Appomattox County and lies within the boundaries of Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest. Between the State Park and the Forest, users have access to over 20 miles of trails for hiking, biking, and horseback riding. Holiday Lake State Park also offers swimming and camping.

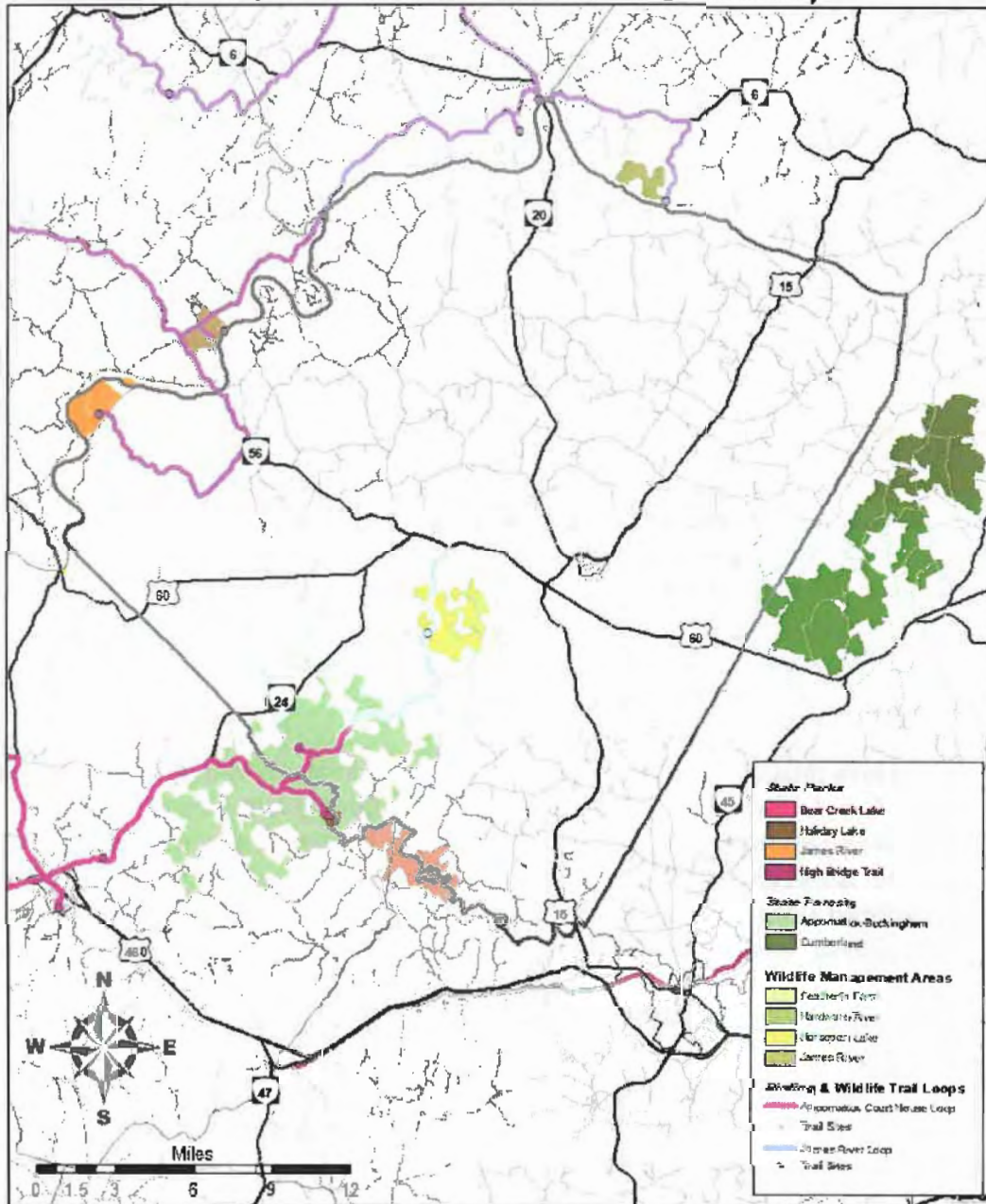
The County also shares proximity to two wildlife management areas (WMA) on the north side of the James River. The Hardware River WMA is in Fluvanna County and provides access to the Hardware and James Rivers. It offers hiking, horseback riding, hunting, trapping, birding, camping and boat ramps. The James River WMA is in Nelson County and occupies land that was once home to large estates located along the river. It offers hiking, horseback riding (with restrictions during hunting season), hunting, trapping, birding, camping and boat ramps.

There are two Virginia Birding and Wildlife Trails that run through Buckingham County. The Appomattox Court House Loop Trail starts in Buckingham Court House on the north end and runs south-southwest toward Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Sites in Buckingham County on this trail include Horsepen Lake Wildlife Management Area and Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest. The James River Loop Trail covers parts of Buckingham, Nelson, Albemarle, and Fluvanna Counties. James River State Park is a site on this trail.

Map 31 shows locations of trail facilities in and around Buckingham County.

There was an array of responses provided about where pedestrian/bike paths are needed within Buckingham County. The most popular responses from the survey are: On county land; in or near parks; Dillwyn; Yogaville; and around schools.

Map 31 – Trails in and around Buckingham County

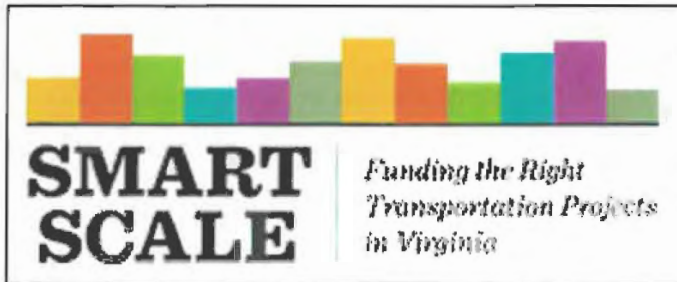


Map created by CRC –January 2024

Source: DCR, DWR, VDOF

VDOT Funding Programs

Some programs available through VDOT to fund transportation improvements include the following:



Purpose

SMART SCALE is a statewide program that distributes funding based on a transparent and objective evaluation of projects that will determine how effectively they help the state achieve its transportation goals.

Funding

There are two main pathways to funding within the SMART SCALE process—the Construction District Grant Program (DGP) and the High Priority Projects Program (HPPP). A project applying for funds from the DGP is evaluated against other projects within the same construction district. A project applying for funds from the HPPP is evaluated against projects statewide. The Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB) then makes a final decision on which projects to fund.

Eligible Projects

Projects must address improvements to a Corridor of Statewide Significance, Regional Network, or Urban Development Area (UDA) that meet a need identified in the statewide multimodal long-range transportation plan, VTrans. Project types can include highway improvements such as widening, operational improvements, access management, intelligent transportation systems, transit and rail capacity expansion, and transportation demand management, including park and ride facilities. Projects may also address a documented safety need.

Eligible Applicants

Applications may be submitted through the SMART Portal by regional entities including Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and Planning District Commissions (PDCs), along with public transit agencies, and counties, cities, and towns that maintain their own infrastructure. Projects pertaining to UDAs and safety needs can only be submitted by localities. Applications may be for eligible project types only and sufficiently developed such that benefits can be calculated.

Evaluation Criteria

There are five factors evaluated for all projects: Safety, Congestion Mitigation, Accessibility, Environmental Quality, and Economic Development. Projects in MPOs with a population greater than 200,000 are also evaluated by a land use factor.

Funding Cycle

Beginning with the FY2018-FY2023 SYIP Update, the application cycle began alternating every other year with funding generally applied to projects in the last two years of the SYIP. Applications are generally accepted beginning in the Spring through Fall. Approximately \$500-600 million is expected to be available per cycle. Funding includes both state and federal sources. Projects that can be developed as federal projects will follow the federal process.

Website

<http://www.vasmartyscale.org/>



Purpose

This federal transportation program is structured and funded to identify and improve locations where there is a high concentration, or risk, of vehicle crashes that result in deaths or injuries and to implement strategies to attain Virginia's Towards Zero Deaths vision.

Funding

There are several core safety programs, including Highway Safety, Systemic Safety, Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety, and Highway-Rail Safety.

Eligible Projects

Projects involve the identification of high-crash spots or corridor segments, an analysis of crash trends and existing conditions, and the prioritization and scheduling of improvement projects. Submitted projects must demonstrate a cost benefit and must:

- Be relevant to the program purpose of reducing severe crashes or risk to transportation users.
- Address hazardous situations through good safety planning and identified by safety data driven network screening.
- Demonstrate compliance with the appropriate VDOT design guideline and standards.

Eligible Applicants

The Highway Safety Programs (HSP), Rail-At-Grade-Crossing and the Bicycle Pedestrian Safety Program (BPSP) applications must be submitted through the SMART Portal by local governments, VDOT District and Regional Staff.

Evaluation Criteria

The eligibility criteria and process for the safety programs are different. The Portal automatically scores each application based upon the various factors such as: Benefit/Cost ratio, PSI listing, supporting documents, complete cost estimate/schedule etc. The (HSP) application targets vehicle only crashes and requires a benefit-cost (B/C) ratio analysis, or the Systemic Safety Improvement (SSI) application can utilize a risk assessment methodology that addresses these risks throughout a network of roadways. The Rail Safety and Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety applications require a risk analysis due to the unpredictability of the crash types.

Funding Cycle

The funding cycle for the Highway Safety program will be every year. Approximately \$60 million is available per year. Applications are generally accepted August through October of each year. All funding is federal.

Website

http://www.virginiadot.org/business/ted_app_pro.asp



Purpose

This program is intended to help sponsors fund projects that expand non-motorized travel choices and enhance the transportation experience by improving the cultural, historical, and environmental aspects of transportation infrastructure. It focuses on providing pedestrian and bicycle facilities and other community improvements.

Funding

TAP is not a traditional grant program and funds are only available on a reimbursement basis. The program will reimburse up to a maximum 80% of the eligible project costs and requires a minimum 20% local match. These are federal transportation funds and therefore require strict adherence to federal and state regulations including Americans with Disability Act (ADA) design standards. Funding is allocated statewide and to specific population areas as set forth in federal regulation. Funds are awarded by the CTB and the MPOs in Virginia's Transportation Management Areas (TMAs).

Eligible Projects

- On-road and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities such as sidewalks, bike lanes, and shared use paths.
- Infrastructure-related projects and systems that will provide safe routes for non-drivers to access daily needs.
- Conversion and use of abandoned railway corridors for trails for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-motorized transportation users.
- Construction of turnouts, overlooks and viewing areas.
- Inventory, control, or removal of outdoor advertising (billboards).
- Preservation and rehabilitation of historic transportation facilities including train depots, lighthouses, and canals.
- Vegetation management practices in transportation rights-of-way.
- Archeological activities relating to impacts from implementation of a transportation project.
- Environmental mitigation activities to address storm water management control and water pollution related to highway runoff.
- Wildlife mortality mitigation activities to decrease negative impacts of roads on wildlife and habitat connectivity.

Eligible Applicants

Applications may be submitted through the SMART Portal by local governments, regional transportation authorities, transit agencies, natural resource or public land agencies, school districts, local educational agencies, schools, tribal governments, and any other local/regional entity with responsibility for oversight of transportation or recreational trails.

Evaluation Criteria

- Project funding.
- Project concept
- How the project improves the existing transportation network
- Sponsor's experience administering federal-aid projects
- Project's readiness to proceed

Funding Cycle

Beginning with the FY2019-2024 SYIP Update, the application cycle began alternating every other year with allocations available in the first and second year of the SYIP. Approximately \$20 million is available per year with a maximum request of \$1M per year (\$2M per application). Applications are generally accepted August through October of every other year. All funding is federal.

Website

<http://www.virginiadot.org/business/prehancegrants.asp>



Purpose

This program provides additional funding for use by a county, city, or town to construct, reconstruct, improve, or maintain the highway systems within such county, city, or town and for eligible rural additions in certain counties of the Commonwealth. Locality funds are matched, dollar for dollar, with state funds, with statutory limitations on the amount of state funds authorized per locality.

Funding

Application for program funding must be made by resolution of the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting funds. Project funding is allocated by resolution of the CTB. The Revenue Sharing program will match, dollar for dollar, eligible project costs up to limitations specified in CTB Policy.

Eligible Projects

- Supplemental funding for projects listed in the adopted in the SYIP
- Construction, reconstruction, or improvement projects not including in the adopted SYIP
- Improvements necessary for the specific subdivision streets otherwise eligible for acceptance into the secondary system for maintenance (rural additions)
- Maintenance projects consistent with the department's operating policies
- New hard surfacing (paving)
- Deficits on completed construction, reconstruction, or improvement projects

Eligible Applicants

Applications may be submitted through the SMART Portal by any county, city, or town in the Commonwealth. Evaluation Criteria:

- Priority 1: Construction projects that have previously received Revenue Sharing funding.
- Priority 2: Construction projects that meet a transportation need identified in the Statewide Transportation Plan or projects that will be accelerated in a locality's capital plan.
- Priority 3: Projects that address deficient pavement resurfacing and bridge rehabilitation.
- Priority 4: All other projects

Funding Cycle

Beginning with the FY2019-2024 SYIP Update, the application cycle began alternating every other year with allocations available in the first and second year of the SYIP. Approximately \$100 million in state funding is available per year. Applications are generally accepted August through October of every other year. All funding is non-federal.

Website

http://www.virginiadot.org/business/local-assistance-accessprograms.asp#Revenue_Sharing



Purpose

SGR provides funding for the Commonwealth of Virginia's pavements and bridges. The funds are used for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of deteriorated pavements on the Interstate and Primary Systems, including Primary Extensions, as well as the replacement and rehabilitation of structurally deficient bridges on all systems.

Funding

Funding is allocated to each district based on needs for VDOT and locality owned bridges and pavements. Allocation of the funding is based on a needs prioritization methodology as approved by the CTB. All nine construction districts will receive funding in a given year, with no district receiving less than 5.5% or more than 17.5% of the funds in a given year.

The Code of Virginia allows for two waivers in the SGR. The first waiver allows the CTB to remove the cap and allocate the SGR funds to a key need or project. The second waiver allows the CTB to allocate 20% of the funds to secondary pavements if the Department does not meet its secondary pavement performance targets.

Eligible Projects

Projects must meet the three tests as depicted in the following chart prior to receiving funding:

Tests	Pavement	Bridge
1	Improves to fair or better status	Removes from structurally deficient status
2	Meets definition of pavement rehabilitation and reconstruction in FHWA's memo dated 9/12/2005	Meets definition of bridge rehabilitation and replacement in FHWA's Bridge Preservation Guide dated August 2011
3	Adds or restores strength	
FHWA Memo Links	FHWA's Memo – September 12, 2005 - Pavement Preservation Definitions FHWA's Memo - February 25, 2016 - Pavement Preservation	FHWA's Bridge Preservation Guide – August 2011 – Maintaining a State of Good Repair Using Cost Effective Investment Strategies

Eligible Applicants

Localities may submit applications for primary extensions and work notification forms for structurally deficient bridges through the SMART Portal. If a locality has multiple structurally deficient bridges, the locality is required to submit work notification forms for all bridges to show what work will be completed to remove the deficiency.

Evaluation Criteria

The SGR Program requires the prioritization process to consider mileage, condition and costs for pavements while considering number, condition, and costs for bridges. For additional detail related to the prioritization process, refer to: <http://www.ctb.virginia.gov/resources/2016/june/reso/Resolution1.pdf>

Funding Cycle

The funding cycle for SGR will be every year. Approximately \$300 million is available per year beginning in FY 2021. Applications are generally accepted November through January. Funding includes both state and federal sources.

Website

http://www.virginiadot.org/business/local_assistance_division_funding_programs.asp



Chapter V

Land Use

V: Land Use

Introduction

The purpose of land use planning is to strategically guide both the development and conservation of Buckingham County's land resources. It encompasses much more than merely dividing land into different zones; it shapes every facet of daily life and the built environment. Effective land use planning determines where residents live, work, and relax, and ensures that the transportation networks seamlessly connect these areas. This planning is crucial for deciding the optimal locations for new businesses, the concentration of housing, and the necessary infrastructure to support the community's evolving needs.

Land use planning is essential for Buckingham County's residents and its approximately 373,401 acres, especially as the area begins to experience residential and community growth. This plan serves as a guide for making informed decisions about land use policies, procedures, and ordinance revisions by both elected officials and county staff. The intent of the land use plan is not to hinder growth and development but to manage it effectively, ensuring the conservation of natural resources like farmland and forests and the prudent use of taxpayer dollars. It provides a proactive framework to anticipate and address future challenges, preventing issues from arising.

Historical Context and Community Input

Historically, Buckingham County has been predominantly rural with a strong agricultural base. The county's economy has traditionally relied on farming, forestry, and related industries. This rural character is a cherished aspect of the community's identity. However, in recent years, the county has begun to experience pressures from residential and commercial development, particularly as nearby urban areas expand.

Community input has been a cornerstone of this planning process. Through a series of community meetings and a comprehensive citizen survey, residents have shared their insights, concerns, and aspirations for Buckingham County's future. This feedback has been invaluable in shaping a land use plan that reflects the collective vision of the community. Residents expressed a desire to balance growth with the preservation of the county's rural character, protect natural resources, and enhance the quality of life for all.

Community Input Highlights

1. **Preservation of Rural Character:** Residents emphasized the importance of Buckingham's rural character, agricultural land, and natural resources.
2. **Economic Development:** Respondents highlighted the need for more local job opportunities, attracting and supporting new and small businesses.
3. **Infrastructure Improvement:** Improved infrastructure, including better roads, high-speed internet, and public services, was a common priority.
4. **Community Amenities:** Residents expressed a desire for more recreational facilities, community centers, and cultural activities.
5. **Housing:** There is a strong demand for diverse housing options, including affordable housing, to accommodate the growing population.

Residents also highlighted their favorite aspects of living in Buckingham County, including the rural lifestyle, peace and quiet, and the small-town feel. Major concerns include the lack of job opportunities, businesses, and inadequate access to medical care.

A. Current Land Use

Buckingham County is a rural county with a strong background in agriculture and forestry, evident in the large parcels dedicated to these activities. The rural nature of the county is an important aspect of the county's economy and community. Rich natural resources, a powerful sense of community, and proximity to major transportation routes make Buckingham County an attractive location for potential growth, drawing interest from new residents and businesses seeking opportunities to establish roots. The scenic beauty, quality of life, and strategic location of Buckingham County make it a desirable destination for future growth.

Land Use Framework

The Zoning and Planning Administrator oversees land use in Buckingham County, following the guidelines of the Comprehensive Plan. The Plan outlines strategies for land use, transportation, and community facilities, ensuring sustainable development aligns with the community's vision.

Existing Zoning Districts

The county's Zoning Ordinance regulates land use within the county through various districts, each with specific purposes, permitted uses, and regulations. Below is a summary of the existing zoning districts:

Figure 36 – Existing Zoning Districts in Buckingham County

District	Purpose	Permitted Uses	Special Use Permits
Agricultural District (A-1)	Preserves rural land uses, including farming and forestry, with provisions for low-density residential development.	Single-family dwellings, manufactured and mobile homes, agricultural uses, cemeteries, churches, home-based businesses, public parks.	Airports, bed & breakfasts, commercial garages, mining, quarrying, shooting ranges, veterinary clinics.
Agricultural-Comprehensive District (A-C)	Promotes intensive agricultural, forestal, and rural activities with additional regulations for intensive livestock and poultry operations.	Agricultural uses, intensive dairy, livestock, poultry, and swine facilities, lumberyards, private hunting preserves, veterinary clinics.	Daycare facilities, correctional facilities, airports, sawmills, sewage treatment plants.

District	Purpose	Permitted Uses	Special Use Permits
Rural Small Farm District (RSA-1)	Maintains rural character and open space, allowing limited low-density residential and small-scale agricultural uses.	Single-family dwellings, manufactured homes, agricultural operations, home-based businesses, public parks.	Assisted living facilities, commercial equine facilities, golf courses, hospitals, rural small businesses.
Residential District (R-1)	Provides for residential uses with varying densities, including single-family homes, townhouses, and multi-family dwellings.	Single-family dwellings, churches, conservation areas, home-based businesses, public parks.	Community centers, convenience stores, public utilities, rural small businesses.
Residential District (R-2)	Provides for medium to high concentration of residential uses, promoting a suitable environment for family life.	Single-family dwellings, multi-family housing, community playgrounds, public and private schools.	Multi-family housing, private schools.
Neighborhood Commercial (NC- 1)	Encourages cluster development of residential, commercial, and public uses, supporting neighborhood-scale businesses.	Antique shops, convenience stores, daycares, drug stores, emergency service facilities, financial institutions, greenhouses.	Automotive wash operations, dog businesses, flea markets, residential housing, telecommunication towers.
Business District (B-1)	Supports general business uses requiring frequent public access while minimizing nuisances.	Art and hobby stores, barber and beauty shops, churches, convenience stores, drug stores, medical clinics, offices, restaurants, retail stores.	Amusement centers, community centers, dog businesses, parking facilities, public utilities, schools.
Industrial District (M-1)	Encourages light manufacturing and wholesale business establishments with minimal nuisances.	Assembly plants, data processing centers, furniture manufacturing, professional offices, warehousing.	Brick manufacturing, butcher shops, flour milling, quarrying, vegetable oil processing.

District	Purpose	Permitted Uses	Special Use Permits
Industrial District (M-2)	Accommodates larger scale manufacturing, processing, and warehousing with potential public nuisances.	All M-1 permitted uses plus block manufacturing, mining, quarrying, soap manufacturing.	Abattoirs, industrial gas manufacturing, incineration, oil, and gas transmission facilities.
Watershed District (WS-1)	Protects public drinking water sources by minimizing pollution and sediment deposition.	Low-impact agricultural and residential uses that comply with stringent environmental regulations.	Required for any use that could potentially impact water quality.
Recreational Access District (RA-1)	Promotes recreational activities and access to natural resources.	Public parks, recreational fields, private hunting preserves.	Required for commercial recreational facilities and other intensive uses.
Landfill and Waste Disposal District (L-1)	Regulates land use related to waste disposal and management.	Publicly owned solid waste facilities, recycling centers.	Required for private waste disposal facilities and other significant waste management operations.
Residential Planned Unit Development (RPUD-1)	Allows for innovative and flexible design of residential communities with mixed uses and open space.	A mix of residential types, including single- family homes, townhouses, and multi- family dwellings, along with associated commercial and public uses.	Required for specific developments that may include unique design or use characteristics.
Village Center District (VC-1)	Focuses on creating vibrant, mixed-use community centers with residential, commercial, and public uses.	Retail stores, restaurants, offices, public facilities, and residential units.	Required for uses that may have a significant impact on the community center's character or infrastructure.

B. Future Land Use Planning and Growth Strategies

Buckingham County envisions a future where growth is balanced with the preservation of its rural character and natural resources. The county aims to foster vibrant communities, promote economic development, and enhance the quality of life for all residents. The strategies outlined in this section will guide future land use decisions, ensuring sustainable and orderly development.

Village Centers

The vision for village centers in Buckingham County considers each area's unique natural characteristics and existing developments. These centers are designed to concentrate growth in specific areas, thereby preserving the rural character and natural resources of the surrounding landscape. The development of village centers focuses on creating vibrant community hubs that integrate mixed-use development.

The identified village centers and their general locations include:

- **Arvonias-New Canton**: Located near the James River in the northeastern part of the county, along Route 15.
- **Buckingham Court House**: Centered around the historic courthouse in the central part of the county, along Route 60.
- **Gold Hill**: Situated slightly further south on Route 15 than Arvonias-New Canton, in the northeastern part of the county.
- **Yogaville**: Found in the northwestern part of the county, near the border with the James River and just north of Route 56.
- **Centenary**: Located along Route 20, approximately 5 to 6 miles south of Scottsville, this area extends northward to the James River.
- **Glenmore**: Positioned in the northwestern part of the county, centered at the intersection of Routes 602 and 655, covering an area within approximately a 1-mile radius around this intersection.

Future development in these village centers may prioritize:

- ***Enhancing Local Infrastructure***: Improving essential services and facilities to support community needs.
- ***Maintaining Rural Character***: Ensuring that new developments are compatible with the rural charm and identity of the county.
- ***Supporting Local Businesses***: Creating opportunities for small businesses and local enterprises to thrive within these community hubs.

By focusing on these principles, Buckingham County aims to develop village centers that enhance the quality of life for residents while preserving the natural beauty and rural character of the county.

Growth Corridors

Major highways such as Route 60, Route 15, Route 20, Route 56, and Route 24 are designated as key transportation corridors where development is encouraged. These corridors are intended to support a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial development with minimal restrictions to attract businesses and industries. The goal is to ensure orderly growth while maintaining the capacity and safety of the transportation network. Best practices for corridor development include:

- *Access Management:* Consider policies to minimize direct access points to major highways, consolidating driveways, and promoting shared access to reduce traffic conflicts and enhance safety.
- *Buffer Zones:* Establishing buffers and guidelines to maintain the visual quality of the corridors and mitigate the impact of new developments on existing land uses.
- *Mixed-Use Development:* Encouraging developments that combine residential, commercial, and industrial uses to create vibrant and sustainable communities along these corridors.

High Growth Areas

High Growth Areas in Buckingham County are designated to encourage diverse types of development with minimal restrictions. These areas aim to attract businesses and industries by providing flexible zoning and streamlined permitting processes. Strategies for managing high growth areas may include:

- *Infrastructure Investments:* Prioritizing infrastructure improvements such as roads, utilities, and broadband to support new developments and make the county more attractive to businesses.
- *Economic Incentives:* Offering tax breaks, grants, and expedited permitting processes to encourage investment in high growth areas.
- *Quality of Life Enhancements:* Developing facilities and services that improve the quality of life for residents, such as parks, recreational facilities, and healthcare services.

Mining

The area around Willis Mountain, known for its kyanite mining operations, along with other significant quarrying operations such as those of Boxley and the Vermont Structural Slate Company, contribute to Buckingham County's economy. Future land use planning should consider the environmental impact of mining and quarrying activities and ensure adherence to federal and state guidelines.

In areas where mining or industrial activities are present or may expand, it is important to minimize potential land-use conflicts, such as those arising from noise and dust. When these activities are adjacent to or within identified Village Centers, envisioning compatible higher

intensity land uses could be beneficial. To reduce potential conflicts, the use of buffers could be considered when planning residential uses near these areas. Some other key considerations to consider include:

- *Environmental Protection:* Maintaining regulations to protect water quality and minimize land degradation in line with federal and state guidelines.
- *Safety Standards:* Ensuring that mining operations meet federal and state safety standards to protect workers and nearby communities.
- *Economic Integration:* Encouraging the integration of mining with other economic activities, such as manufacturing, to diversify the local economy.

Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife

Buckingham County is committed to preserving and enhancing its natural resources and recreational opportunities. Areas designated for recreation, parks, and wildlife conservation are vital for maintaining the county's ecological balance and providing residents with outdoor activities. Strategies could include:

- *Protected Areas:* Designating significant natural areas as protected zones to conserve wildlife habitats and biodiversity.
- *Recreational Facilities:* Developing public parks, trails, and recreational facilities to promote outdoor activities and improve residents' quality of life.
- *Environmental Education:* Creating programs and facilities that educate the public about local wildlife, conservation efforts, and sustainable practices.

Rural, Agricultural, and Forestry Areas

The preservation of rural, agricultural, and forestry areas is crucial for maintaining Buckingham County's economy and character. These areas could be supported through:

- *Agricultural Preservation:* Implementing programs such as conservation easements
- *Best Practices:* Encouraging farming and forestry practices that protect natural resources and enhance productivity.
- *Support Programs:* Directing local farmers and foresters to available resources, including extension services.

Watershed Overlay District

The Watershed Overlay District is designed to protect public drinking water sources by minimizing pollution and sediment deposition. This district will have stringent regulations to ensure the safety and quality of the water supply. Key policies may include:

- *Buffer Zones:* Establishing buffer zones around water bodies to filter runoff and reduce sedimentation.
- *Regulated Activities:* Limiting activities that can negatively impact water quality, such as certain types of development and industrial operations.

- *Development Management:* Using incentives and regulations to limit development in these areas or direct it toward more suitable locations.

Town of Dillwyn

As a central hub within Buckingham County, the Town of Dillwyn will play a critical role in the county's future development. The vision for Dillwyn includes:

- *Downtown Revitalization:* Enhancing the downtown area to create a vibrant community center with a mix of residential, commercial, and public spaces.
- *Economic Development:* Attracting new businesses and industries to diversify the local economy and create job opportunities.
- *Infrastructure Improvements:* Investing in infrastructure projects such as roads, utilities, and public facilities to support growth and improve the quality of life for residents.

Sustainable Growth Principles

Buckingham County may consider adopting sustainable growth principles that promote long-term economic, environmental, and social health. These principles could guide future development to balance maintaining the county's rural character with accommodating growth. The focus could be on enhancing land use efficiency, protecting natural resources, and supporting the local economy. Thoughtful agricultural practices, exploring diverse transportation options, and improving infrastructure are potential strategies to achieve these goals. By integrating sustainable growth principles, Buckingham County can work towards a balanced and resilient future for its residents and environment.

By incorporating these strategies and principles, Buckingham County can strive to balance growth with the preservation of its rural character, support economic development, and improve the quality of life for its residents. This comprehensive approach will help the county navigate future challenges and opportunities, ensuring a resilient and vibrant community for generations to come.



Chapter VI

Special Policy Areas

VI: Special Policy Areas

Introduction

This section presents information on a variety of community special policy areas that emerged during the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan process. These areas were identified through multiple activities including the Buckingham County Planning Commission Work Sessions, community meetings, and citizen survey results.

The goal of the Buckingham Planning Commission in developing these special policy areas is to assist the County in planning for its future growth and development. In addition, the Comprehensive Plan aims to contain specific information to better guide month-to-month decision-making on issues such as zoning, rezoning, and conditional use permits.

Each policy area includes a brief discussion followed by specific recommendations to help guide the County's decisions regarding the timing, location, and character of future development. The information in this chapter forms the basis for many of the goals, objectives, and strategies contained in Section VII.

The special policy areas covered in this section are:

1. Maintaining the County's Rural Character
2. General Zoning and Subdivision Ordinance Revisions
3. Corridor and High Growth Area Development
4. Village Center Areas
5. Affordable Housing
6. Solar Energy Development
7. Economic Development

By addressing these areas, Buckingham County aims to balance the preservation of its rural charm with sustainable growth and economic resilience, ensuring a vibrant future for all its residents.

Policy Area #1: Maintaining the County's Rural Character

Background

Buckingham County's rural landscape, characterized by its expansive open spaces, agricultural lands, and forested areas, plays a pivotal role in defining the community's identity and quality of life. These areas are essential not only for their environmental and recreational benefits but also for their contribution to the local economy through agriculture and forestry industries. The preservation of these lands helps maintain the County's rural charm, which is a significant factor in attracting new residents and businesses. Preserving Buckingham County's rural character is not just about maintaining aesthetics but also about ensuring long-term resilience against environmental changes, supporting local economies, and fostering sustainable growth.

Several key elements contribute to the rural character of Buckingham County. Agricultural lands are the backbone of the local economy, supporting farming activities that produce a variety of crops and livestock. They provide a scenic rural landscape that is an essential part of the county's identity. Extensive forests offer economic benefits through timber production and recreational opportunities such as hunting, hiking, and wildlife observation. They also play a crucial role in maintaining environmental health by providing habitat for wildlife, protecting water quality, and sequestering carbon.

Open spaces, including meadows, wetlands, and natural preserves, enhance the scenic beauty of the county, provide recreational spaces for residents, and support biodiversity. The county's small, close-knit communities and villages contribute to its rural charm. These areas often serve as social and economic hubs for residents, offering local businesses, schools, and community centers. The spread-out nature of the population, with large tracts of undeveloped land between communities, helps maintain the rural feel of the county.

As Buckingham County experiences growth, pressures mount on these open spaces and agricultural areas. Factors such as population growth and rising land values contribute to the conversion of agricultural lands to residential and commercial uses. In addition, the high suitability of these lands for development, due to their favorable terrain and soil conditions, further exacerbates this trend. Buckingham County has established development regulations and enforcement mechanisms, and the County can continue to enhance these tools to address emerging challenges and ensure that the rural character and valuable lands are fully protected.

Historically, Buckingham County's land has been predominantly used for farming and forestry, reflecting a deep connection between the community and the land. These traditional uses have shaped not only the landscape but also the cultural identity of the County.

Recommendations

To address the potential loss of agricultural land and open space while maintaining the county's rural character, Buckingham County may consider accommodating future growth in a manner that conserves vital resources by encouraging development in areas with adequate public services. Integrating significant open spaces into development projects in rural, agricultural, and forestry areas could help minimize environmental impacts. In addition, land use planning using smart growth principles can help balance the need for development with the preservation of rural character. This could include focusing development in designated growth areas, promoting mixed-use developments, and encouraging higher densities only where appropriate. The Future Land Use Map could serve as a guide for development patterns to ensure balanced growth.

Amendments to County ordinances may be considered to provide both requirements and incentives for land conservation. Strategic planning could help develop long-term plans that

align land use with infrastructure investments to support sustainable growth. Adjusting zoning ordinances to limit high-density development in agricultural zones and promoting conservation design practices might be beneficial. Implementing regulations that encourage new subdivisions to set aside a percentage of land as open space or for agricultural use may help preserve valuable open spaces.

Strategic planning might involve developing comprehensive plans that align land use with infrastructure investments to support sustainable growth. Zoning adjustments could limit high-density development in agricultural zones and promote conservation design practices. Subdivision regulations might encourage new subdivisions to set aside a percentage of land as open space or for agricultural use. Identifying and promoting specific areas for growth, supported by necessary infrastructure, might help concentrate development and reduce pressure on agricultural lands. Land use value assessments could offer tax incentives for land remaining in agricultural use, making it financially viable for landowners to continue farming. Public facility and utility decisions may support the concentration of development in designated areas, preserving open spaces elsewhere.

Programs available to rural property owners might aid them in preserving their land holdings while obtaining a desired rate of return on their equity. These programs include:

- *Agricultural and Forestal Districts*: rural zones designated for agricultural and forestry production and open space preservation. Landowners in these districts agree not to convert their land to more intense uses for a set term. In return, they receive benefits such as land use taxation and protection from certain ordinances and infrastructure developments that could pressure them to sell their land for development.
- *Conservation easements*: legal agreements between landowners and conservation organizations that permanently restrict certain types of development to protect conservation values. Easements are flexible and can be tailored to meet the landowner's needs while preserving the land's natural, scenic, or historical attributes.
- *Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) programs*: allow localities or other entities to purchase the development rights from landowners, ensuring the land remains in agricultural or open space use. The landowner receives financial compensation while retaining ownership and use of the land.
- *Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) programs*: enable landowners to sell the development potential of their property to developers who wish to increase density in designated receiving areas. This market-based tool preserves open space and agricultural land while directing growth to areas better suited for higher density development.

By considering these flexible strategies and programs, Buckingham County may manage growth while preserving its valuable agricultural lands and open spaces, ensuring a sustainable and balanced approach to development.

Policy Area #2: General Zoning and Subdivision Ordinance Revisions

Background

Buckingham County's existing zoning and subdivision ordinances serve as fundamental tools for guiding the location and nature of future land use within the county. During the comprehensive planning process, several priorities have emerged, including the preservation of open and agricultural spaces, the protection of surface and groundwater resources, and the diversification of the economy through increased business development and shopping options. These ordinances are critical for maintaining the county's rural character and natural resources, which are fundamental to the local economy and the overall quality of life in Buckingham County. Effective management of land use and development is necessary for balancing growth with the preservation of these vital assets.

Recommendations

As the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors review and amend the County's ordinances, several key focus areas should be considered. It may be beneficial for Buckingham County to conduct a comprehensive review of its zoning districts to ensure they align with current and anticipated land use needs. This review might include considering changes to lot size and setback requirements to reflect the community's evolving priorities and development patterns. Any revisions should aim to support sustainable growth and maintain the county's rural character.

To promote the preservation of open and agricultural spaces, the Planning Commission may consider developing specific standards for properties in agricultural or conservation zones. These standards should focus on minimizing the impact of traffic generated by proposed developments, protecting the natural environment, and ensuring compliance with all relevant environmental protection laws and regulations.

Establishing groundwater protection districts could be crucial for protecting Buckingham County's water resources. Within these districts, it may be advisable to limit activities that pose risks of contamination to surface and groundwater sources. An alternative approach could involve implementing performance standards that encourage protective measures to prevent water contamination while allowing for necessary and responsible agricultural and forestry management.

Maintaining and possibly enhancing buffer zones along water bodies could be an effective strategy to filter runoff and reduce pollutants entering water systems. Improved stormwater management techniques, such as the use of rain gardens, permeable pavements, and vegetated swales, could be considered to reduce runoff and improve water infiltration.

To encourage economic diversification and promote new business development and shopping options, the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors might consider enhancing existing zoning regulations and incentives to attract diverse industries and support small businesses. Strengthening partnerships among government, citizens, property owners, and developers

could help ensure long-term economic resilience, create local job opportunities, and enhance the overall quality of life in Buckingham County.

By focusing on these areas, Buckingham County can update its zoning and subdivision ordinances in a way that supports balanced growth, protects valuable resources, and preserves the county's unique character and quality of life for future generations.

Policy Area #3: Corridor and High Growth Area Development

Background

The transportation network in Buckingham County, consisting of U.S. Highway 60, U.S. Highway 15, and several Virginia Primary Highways, serves as the backbone for economic activity and growth. These corridors are vital for access and connectivity, supporting economic activities and linking communities. The county's rural character, with its scenic beauty and open spaces, is a significant asset that attracts residents and businesses. However, with anticipated growth, careful management of development along these corridors is necessary to ensure that the transportation network maintains its capacity, safety, and visual quality.

The interaction between land use and transportation is critical. By promoting mixed-use developments and strategically locating retail and employment opportunities along these corridors, Buckingham County can enhance the efficiency of land use and reduce the overall impact on transportation systems. Integrated planning will be essential to balancing growth with the preservation of the county's rural character and ensuring that development does not overwhelm existing infrastructure.

High-growth areas present both opportunities and challenges. These areas, designated for diverse types of development, are where a mix of industrial, commercial, and residential uses are planned to cluster. Public water and sewer services support higher-density development in these areas, but strategic planning is necessary to mitigate impacts on transportation, water/sewer usage, and surrounding land uses.

Recommendations

To ensure sustainable development along transportation corridors and within high growth areas, Buckingham County could adopt a multifaceted approach. First, encouraging the creation of strategic development corridors that align with existing infrastructure could be beneficial. These corridors would concentrate growth in specific areas along major highways, where development can be supported by existing services and infrastructure. By focusing development in these corridors, Buckingham County can efficiently utilize its resources, protect rural landscapes, and maintain the capacity and safety of the transportation network. Another effective strategy is promoting cluster zoning around major intersections within the corridors to prevent strip development. This approach integrates commercial, office, residential, and retail uses in designated nodes, enhancing the vibrancy and functionality of

these areas.

In addition, implementing access management policies is crucial for reducing traffic conflicts and enhancing safety along the major transportation corridors. This can involve limiting direct access points, consolidating driveways, and promoting shared access points. This will preserve the visual quality and aesthetic appeal of the corridors. Another access management policy that can be considered is establishing buffer zones along transportation routes can help reduce noise and separate developments from transportation infrastructure. These corridors serve as gateways into the county, and maintaining their visual integrity is important for economic development and marketing efforts.

Encouraging mixed-use developments that combine residential, commercial, and industrial uses within high growth areas and along corridors can support the creation of vibrant communities, reduce the need for long commutes, and enhance economic diversity. Detailed mapping and planning for high growth areas to identify specific growth nodes within the corridors is vital. This includes assessing the suitability of various land uses, infrastructure needs, and environmental considerations to guide future development effectively.

Prioritizing infrastructure investments, such as road improvements, public utilities, and community facilities, is essential to support growth in designated high growth areas and along major corridors. Ensuring that development is well-supported by necessary services will help manage growth sustainably. Incorporating environmental protection measures into the planning process is also crucial. These measures can safeguard water resources, minimize land degradation, and reduce potential conflicts between development and conservation goals.

By integrating these strategies, Buckingham County can effectively manage growth along its transportation corridors and within high growth areas, ensuring that development is well-planned and sustainable while preserving the county's rural character and valuable environmental resources. This comprehensive approach will help ensure that the county remains a desirable place to live, work, and invest, fostering a sustainable and prosperous future for its residents.

Policy Area #4: Village Center Areas

Background

Village centers play a pivotal role in concentrating growth and preserving Buckingham County's rural character. These centers are not just focal points for community life and local commerce; they also represent strategic areas for sustainable development and economic vitality. Village centers combine residential, commercial, and public uses, creating vibrant, mixed-use environments that reflect the county's rural identity while supporting local economies. By focusing growth in these areas, the county can preserve open spaces and agricultural lands, thereby maintaining the scenic beauty and rural charm that define Buckingham County.

Investing in village centers enhances infrastructure, supports local businesses, and fosters community engagement. These areas become hubs of activity where residents can live, work, and play without needing to travel long distances. Effective development in village centers can attract new businesses, create job opportunities, and provide essential services, all of which contribute to the county's economic development and long-term sustainability. The identified village centers in Buckingham County include: Arvonias-New Canton, Buckingham Court House, Gold Hill, Centenary, Glenmore, and Yogaville. Each of these centers has unique characteristics and potential for growth.

Identified Village Centers

- **Arvonias-New Canton:** This village center surrounds U.S. Route 15 near its entrance into the county from Fluvanna County. It comprises several neighborhood businesses such as convenience stores, restaurants, and banks. The area includes slate mining, aggregate manufacturing, and trucking industries. Various housing types are present, but public water and sewer services are not yet available. Key infrastructure assets include railroad access and a water intake on the James River, which could be piped to serve the U.S. Route 15 corridor for future growth. The James River presents opportunities for recreation and open space development, potentially attracting visitors and enhancing the quality of life for residents. Churches of various denominations are scattered throughout the area, serving as important gathering places that bring the community together. Residents have emphasized the need for better infrastructure and recreational facilities to enhance community life.
- **Buckingham Court House:** Located along U.S. Route 60, this village center is home to the Buckingham County Courthouse and other public buildings. It includes government buildings, local shops, and community spaces. The focus here is on fostering community engagement and supporting new developments that align with the community's needs. Current and future developments aim to enhance infrastructure, support local businesses, and provide community spaces that serve the residents' needs and aspirations. Residents have highlighted the need for improved roadways and public utilities to support both existing and new businesses.
- **Gold Hill:** Situated northeast of the Town of Dillwyn, Gold Hill features a mix of small businesses, residential areas, and community facilities. The village center includes a medical clinic, automotive businesses, convenience stores, and a low-to-moderate income apartment complex. The area is currently not served by public water and sewer services. Enhancing local infrastructure and providing essential services can support existing businesses and attract new ones, fostering economic growth and community well-being. The community has expressed a desire for more recreational facilities and public spaces.
- **Centenary:** Located on Route 20, approximately 5-6 miles from Scottsville, this village

center includes a mix of commercial and residential uses. The area has convenience stores, an antique shop, and various housing types but lacks public water and sewer services. The proximity to Scottsville presents opportunities for enhanced connectivity and collaboration, promoting shared services and community activities. Residents have emphasized the need for better connectivity and essential services.

- **Glenmore:** Glenmore is characterized by its rural setting and small community feel. It is located near the northeastern part of the county. The village center includes residential homes, small businesses, and community spaces, reflecting the county's rural charm. Enhancing infrastructure and community facilities can support local enterprises and attract new small businesses, ensuring that new developments maintain the village's rural character. The community has expressed a desire for more local businesses and improved public spaces.
- **Yogaville:** This unique village center is centered around the Satchidananda Ashram-Yogaville community, located near Route 604 (Woodland Church Road). The area includes residential lots, the LOTUS shrine, an Integral Yoga Retreat Center, and various community-oriented businesses and services. Approximately 75% of the area is subdivided into individual lots served by private water and wastewater systems. The remaining 25% is owned by Satchidananda Ashram-Yogaville, which includes infrastructure such as a private road system, central water and sewer facilities, and various community facilities. The spiritual and wellness focus of this area attracts visitors from far and wide, presenting opportunities for sustainable tourism and local economic development. The community has emphasized the importance of maintaining the unique character and spiritual significance of the area while supporting sustainable growth.

Recommendations

To ensure sustainable and balanced development in village centers, Buckingham County may consider several strategies, including but not limited to:

- Enhancing local infrastructure to support community needs is essential. This includes investing in road improvements, public utilities, and community facilities to support growth and enhance the quality of life.
- Supporting local businesses through grants, low-interest loans, and marketing assistance can help these enterprises thrive.
- Encouraging local sourcing and business networks can strengthen the local economy.
- Encouraging the development of public spaces such as parks, squares, and community centers within village centers should be created and maintained to provide venues for social interaction, community events, and recreational activities.
- Promoting mixed-use developments that integrate residential, commercial, and civic uses within village centers can foster vibrant community life and reduce the need for

residents to travel long distances for services and amenities.

- Encourage improved connectivity and accessibility through transportation enhancements. These enhancements can drive economic growth, increase property values, and make these centers more attractive for residents and businesses. Ensuring that transportation infrastructure supports these village centers is crucial for balanced development and maintaining the county's rural charm. Enhancing transportation options within and between village centers, including pedestrian paths and bicycle lanes can improve connectivity and ensure residents can easily access services and amenities without relying solely on personal vehicles for short trips.

By implementing these strategies, Buckingham County can support the development of vibrant village centers that enhance the quality of life for residents, support local businesses, and maintain the county's rural character for future generations.

Policy Area #5: Affordable Housing

Background

Affordable housing is essential for maintaining a diverse and thriving community. It ensures that residents of all income levels can live in safe, decent, and reliable homes. In Buckingham County, affordable housing is increasingly important as the area experiences population growth and rising housing costs. Ensuring access to affordable housing supports the county's economic health, social stability, and overall quality of life.

Affordable housing is generally defined as housing costs that do not exceed 30-35% of a household's gross income, including taxes, insurance, and sometimes utility costs. In Buckingham County, the rising demand for housing due to population growth and increasing construction costs has led to a significant affordability issue. As new residents, often from nearby urban areas, move into the county, they drive up housing prices, making it difficult for low and moderate-income families to find affordable housing. This trend is further compounded by inflation and economic factors.

Buckingham County is experiencing the effects of becoming a "bedroom community," where many newcomers can afford higher-priced homes, reducing the availability of affordable housing for existing residents. The county's housing market is under pressure, with land values increasing faster than incomes, limiting the supply of affordable housing.

In response to these challenges, Virginia requires localities to consider strategies to promote manufactured housing as a source of affordable housing. Manufactured homes, including those produced by companies like Cardinal Homes, offer a viable solution to the housing crisis. Collaborations with organizations such as Piedmont Habitat for Humanity have also been effective in increasing affordable housing availability.

Recommendations

To address the affordable housing challenge in Buckingham County, several strategies can be considered. First, the county may evaluate and amend its zoning and subdivision ordinances to ensure they do not impose unnecessary restrictions on new housing developments. Allowing for higher density residential development in areas with adequate infrastructure, such as public water and sewer, can support the creation of affordable housing. Reviewing and updating ordinances to support a mix of residential types will provide more affordable options.

Encouraging the development of affordable housing through partnerships with private developers and non-governmental organizations can be beneficial. The county might explore state and federal funding programs to support the construction of affordable housing. Programs offering grants or low-interest loans to developers who agree to build affordable units can help increase the housing supply. Seeking funds to rehabilitate existing housing can also provide more affordable options for residents.

Promoting mixed-use developments that integrate commercial and civic components with residential areas can create vibrant, livable communities while providing affordable housing options. These developments reduce the need for long commutes and support local businesses, contributing to the overall economic health of the county.

Implementing policies such as bonus densities for affordable housing can incentivize developers to include more affordable units in their projects. This approach allows developers to build additional units beyond the standard zoning limits in exchange for providing affordable housing.

Engaging the community in discussions about affordable housing and educating residents about available programs and resources can foster support for affordable housing initiatives. This can include workshops, public meetings, and informational campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of affordable housing for the community's well-being.

Promoting manufactured housing as a viable and affordable option can address the housing shortage. This could include preserving existing manufactured housing communities, improving zoning regulations to allow for more flexibility in where manufactured homes can be placed, and providing incentives for their development. Partnerships with manufacturers like Cardinal Homes and organizations like Piedmont Habitat for Humanity can facilitate this process and ensure access to financing options for residents.

Exploring the potential for medium-term rentals and RV parks could offer flexible housing solutions for temporary workers and those needing short-term accommodation. Evaluating and possibly revising zoning ordinances to accommodate campgrounds and RV parks might help address this demand if deemed appropriate.

By implementing these strategies, Buckingham County can work towards ensuring that all

residents have access to affordable housing, supporting the county's growth while maintaining its rural character and quality of life.

Policy Area #6: Solar Energy Development

Background

Solar energy development presents a significant opportunity for Buckingham County to enhance its renewable energy portfolio, reduce carbon emissions, and stimulate economic growth. The county's abundant sunlight and available land make it ideal for solar projects. However, balancing these projects with the preservation of agricultural land, natural resources, and the rural character of the county is crucial. Solar energy development must also consider local community benefits, such as job creation, lower energy costs, and public revenue.

Recent projects in Buckingham County, such as the 100 MW utility-scale solar facility by Blue Rock Solar LLC and the 80 MW project by Hodson Energy, underscore the growing interest in solar energy within the region. These projects are expected to generate significant tax revenue and provide economic benefits, but they also highlight the need for careful planning to address community concerns about property values, wildlife, and water quality.

The growth of renewable energy, including solar power, aligns with global and national efforts to combat climate change and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Solar projects can generate numerous benefits for Buckingham County, including job creation, lease income for landowners, and increased tax revenue. In addition, solar energy can help stabilize energy prices and reduce the county's carbon footprint.

Virginia legislation, including the Virginia Clean Economy Act and House Bill 206, provides a framework for solar development, emphasizing the need for environmental safeguards and comprehensive impact assessments. Local governments have the authority to regulate solar projects through planning, ordinances, and siting agreements to ensure alignment with community goals and environmental standards.

Recommendations

To effectively manage solar energy development in Buckingham County, several strategies could be considered. First, the county could review and amend zoning ordinances to facilitate solar projects while protecting valuable agricultural and forested lands. Designating suitable areas, including previously disturbed lands like brownfields and abandoned mines, could help balance development with land conservation. Comprehensive environmental impact assessments should be required for all proposed projects, addressing potential effects on water resources, soil quality, and local ecosystems, and include mitigation plans for identified impacts.

Community engagement is essential to ensure solar projects provide tangible benefits, such as

job creation, reduced energy rates, and investments in local infrastructure and public services. Encouraging partnerships between solar developers and local businesses could further enhance economic impact. Exploring state and federal funding opportunities, as well as collaborating with private developers and non-governmental organizations, may provide additional resources and expertise for solar projects.

Adhering to existing state and federal standards for the construction and maintenance of solar installations could prevent issues like soil erosion and stormwater runoff, with regular monitoring and enforcement to ensure compliance. Developing decommissioning plans that outline processes for dismantling installations and restoring sites to their original condition at the end of their operational life is also crucial, including financial assurances to cover decommissioning costs.

Promoting distributed solar energy systems, such as rooftop solar panels and solar parking canopies, could diversify the county's energy sources and increase resilience. Solar canopies over parking lots provide an innovative solution by utilizing existing infrastructure to generate power while offering additional benefits such as shaded parking and protection from the elements. Providing incentives for residential and commercial property owners to install solar panels could encourage adoption. In addition, educational programs should be implemented to inform the community about the benefits and challenges of solar energy, fostering public support and promoting solar technology adoption.

By considering these strategies, Buckingham County could ensure that solar energy development contributes positively to the local economy, environment, and community well-being, aligning with broader state and national renewable energy goals.

Policy Area #7: Economic Development

Background

Economic development is a critical focus for Buckingham County, aiming to enhance the local economy, create jobs, and improve the quality of life for residents. The county's strategic location, abundant natural resources, and proximity to major transportation routes provide significant opportunities for economic growth. Leveraging these assets, along with the input from the community, is essential for crafting a comprehensive economic development strategy.

According to the citizen survey results and community meeting feedback, key areas of concern include the need for more local job opportunities, support for small businesses, and the development of infrastructure to attract new businesses. Residents emphasized the importance of maintaining the rural character of the county while promoting sustainable growth. Moreover, there is a strong desire for educational opportunities and workforce development to equip residents with the skills needed for emerging industries.

Buckingham County benefits from its strategic location among several key cities, including Charlottesville (approximately 45 miles), Lynchburg (approximately 50 miles), Richmond (approximately 70 miles), and Washington, D.C. (approximately 150 miles), making it an attractive area for businesses seeking access to regional markets. The county's proximity to higher education institutions, such as Longwood University and Hampden-Sydney College, provides a skilled workforce and opportunities for research and development partnerships. In addition, Buckingham's rich natural resources, including its agricultural and forestry sectors, offer significant opportunities for value-added processing and agribusiness development. Furthermore, the availability of broadband and the expansion of technology infrastructure are crucial for attracting businesses and supporting remote work.

Recommendations

To foster sustainable economic development in Buckingham County, several recommendations should be considered. Encouraging the growth of local businesses is vital for economic resilience. This involves providing resources and support for small businesses through grants, low-interest loans, and business development services. Creating a supportive network for local entrepreneurs can help them thrive and contribute to the local economy. Investing in workforce development programs is also essential to ensure residents have the skills needed for future jobs. This can be achieved by partnering with local educational institutions to offer training and certification programs in high-demand fields, enhancing vocational education, and creating apprenticeship opportunities to bridge the skills gap.

Improving infrastructure is another crucial element for attracting new businesses and supporting existing ones. Enhancements should include transportation networks, expanding broadband access, and upgrading public utilities. Reliable infrastructure can make Buckingham County more attractive to potential investors and businesses. Moreover, promoting the development of recreational facilities and local events can enhance the quality of life for residents and attract visitors. This includes creating parks, trails, and sports facilities, as well as hosting community events and festivals, which support local businesses and create a vibrant community atmosphere.

Supporting the development of renewable energy projects, such as solar energy, can provide economic benefits and promote sustainability. Encouraging the use of renewable energy can create jobs, generate lease income for landowners, and increase tax revenue. Developing guidelines and incentives for renewable energy projects can help attract investment in this sector. Furthermore, preserving and enhancing the county's agricultural and forestry sectors is crucial for economic stability. This includes supporting the agricultural sector by exploring value-added opportunities and encouraging diversification to enhance economic resilience. Strengthening the forestry industry through sustainable practices and exploring new markets can also contribute to economic growth.

Building strong partnerships with regional and state economic development organizations can help leverage additional resources and expertise. Collaborating with neighboring counties, local chambers of commerce, and economic development agencies can enhance Buckingham

County's economic development efforts. Furthermore, developing a comprehensive marketing strategy to promote Buckingham County as a desirable place to live, work, and invest can attract new businesses and residents. This includes highlighting the county's strengths, such as its natural beauty, quality of life, and economic opportunities.

By considering these recommendations, Buckingham County can create a robust and diverse economy that supports the well-being of its residents and ensures sustainable growth. The county's approach to economic development should reflect its commitment to maintaining its rural character while providing opportunities for economic prosperity.



Chapter VII

Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

VII: Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

Introduction

This section of Buckingham County's Comprehensive Plan outlines the Goals, Objectives, and Strategies that will guide the county's growth and development in the coming years. These elements are rooted in the shared vision and mission of the community, developed through an extensive planning process that included input from community meetings, a citizen survey, and work sessions with the Planning Commission.

At the foundation of this section is the county's vision statement, which articulates Buckingham's long-term aspirations for preserving its rural character while fostering responsible development. This vision aligns with the land use goals in Section V, which emphasize sustainable growth patterns that protect natural landscapes while enabling appropriate development in designated growth areas. The mission statement, which follows the vision, outlines the county's role in achieving these aspirations. Together, the vision and mission provide a guiding framework for decision-making and planning.

The goals set out in this section reflect broad outcomes the county seeks to achieve over the next 10 to 15 years, with regular updates and adjustments made every five years to ensure alignment with evolving community needs. These goals are supported by objectives, which are shorter-term, measurable targets that provide clear direction within a 5-year timeframe. The strategies offer detailed actions that will help meet these objectives, moving the county closer to its long-term vision.

What is a Vision Statement?

A vision statement defines the long-term aspirations of a community, serving as a compass that guides decision-making and growth. It expresses the values and goals that the community seeks to achieve, providing a unified direction that influences policies, planning, and development.

For Buckingham County, the vision statement captures the balance between growth and preservation. In accordance with Section VI: Special Policy Areas, this vision supports the preservation of scenic landscapes and agricultural areas, reflecting Buckingham County's commitment to maintaining its rural identity. It emphasizes the importance of maintaining the county's character and natural beauty, while fostering progress that benefits all residents. A successful vision statement serves as a foundation for both current and future initiatives, ensuring that every decision moves the community closer to realizing its collective hopes for the future.

A. Vision Statement for Buckingham County

Buckingham County will be a thriving and connected community that preserves its rural charm and natural landscapes while fostering responsible development. Families will grow, agriculture will flourish, local businesses will prosper, and new opportunities will be cultivated.

Tagline: *Growing Together, Preserving Our Roots*

This vision provides a comprehensive picture of Buckingham County's future, outlining how the community can achieve balanced growth while preserving its unique character:

- **Thriving and Connected Community:** The county envisions a future where all residents are part of a supportive, interconnected community, where both economic and social opportunities are accessible. As described in Section III: Community Resources, a thriving community also depends on expanded healthcare, educational, and recreational opportunities that align with the needs of Buckingham County's residents. "Connected" reflects not just infrastructure improvements, but also the desire to maintain close-knit community ties and enhance the quality of life for all.
- **Preserving Rural Charm and Natural Landscapes:** A central part of the vision is protecting Buckingham's natural beauty and rural atmosphere. This action is directly supported by Section V's emphasis on land use practices that prioritize conservation in rural and agricultural zones. The county is committed to preserving scenic landscapes, agricultural lands, and historic sites while carefully managing development to ensure that growth does not erode the county's character.
- **Fostering Responsible Development:** Responsible development means growth that respects the land, the people, and the county's values. Buckingham County seeks to promote land use and building practices that protect natural resources while ensuring that new developments contribute positively to the community. This objective is reinforced in Section VI, which highlights zoning practices and conservation strategies designed to promote responsible growth while preserving rural character. Growth will be guided by a commitment to balance progress with preservation.
- **Families Will Grow:** Buckingham County strives to be a place where families—of all backgrounds—can thrive. The vision includes providing access to good schools, healthcare, recreational opportunities, and economic prosperity, ensuring that the county is a welcoming and supportive environment for families to grow. This objective is supported in Section VI, which references finding new grants for our schools, affordable housing where our families can grow and prosper.
- **Agriculture Will Flourish:** Agriculture has always been central to Buckingham County's economy and identity. The vision emphasizes the importance of promoting sustainable agricultural practices and supporting farmers, ensuring that agriculture remains a vital part of the community's future. In Section VI, it states, "Agricultural lands are the backbone of the local economy, supporting farming activities that produce a variety of crops and livestock." Which is in alignment with this statement.

- **Local Businesses Will Prosper:** The county envisions a vibrant local economy driven by small businesses and local entrepreneurs. Supporting these businesses will help maintain Buckingham County's rural identity and contribute to the prosperity of the community as a whole. As detailed in Section VI, Buckingham County aims to attract businesses that align with the community's rural values, focusing on those that contribute positively without overburdening local resources.
- **New Opportunities Will Be Cultivated:** Buckingham County is committed to cultivating new opportunities—whether in education, business, or cultural engagement.

What is a Mission Statement?

A mission statement outlines the practical steps a community will take to achieve its vision. It serves as a guide for decision-making and establishes the community's approach to realizing its long-term goals. While the vision statement describes what the community aspires to become, the mission statement defines how those aspirations will be achieved through concrete actions and strategies.

For Buckingham County, the mission statement focuses on implementing responsible development, preserving natural and cultural resources, and enhancing the quality of life for all residents. This mission aligns with the strategic goals in Sections III and VI, which emphasize the protection of natural and historic resources as foundational to Buckingham's identity and community well-being. It serves as a guide for policy creation and community planning, ensuring that every action is aligned with the county's broader vision.

B. Mission Statement for Buckingham County

Buckingham County's mission is to foster responsible growth while preserving our rural charm and natural landscapes. We are committed to supporting local businesses, promoting fiscal responsibility, and attracting new industries that align with our values. Through community engagement and sound planning, we aim to create a thriving, inclusive future where families, businesses, and new opportunities flourish.

Tagline: *Growing Responsibly, Preserving Our Rural Character, and Cultivating New Opportunities*

Key actions to achieve this mission include:

- **Foster Responsible Growth:** Ensure that all development respects the environment, infrastructure, and community values, contributing to the long-term well-being of residents and natural resources. This action is further supported by Sections IV, V, and VI which recommend targeted infrastructure upgrades in growth areas to support sustainable development while preserving rural land.
- **Preserve Rural Charm and Natural Landscapes:** Protect the agricultural heritage, cultural history, and small-town atmosphere that define Buckingham County, while

accommodating new development in a balanced, thoughtful way. This is a starting point for this entire plan, every section elaborates on preserving the charm of Buckingham.

- Support Local Businesses and Promote Fiscal Responsibility: Strengthen local businesses while using resources wisely to ensure that infrastructure, services, and development are sustainable and provide long-term benefits. Again, this is highlighted in sections IV, V, and VI.
- Attract New Industries that Align with Our Values: Focus on attracting industries that contribute positively to the community, respecting Buckingham County's rural character and values. This idea is accentuated in Section VI, Village Areas, by investing in village centers it enhances infrastructure, supports local businesses, and fosters community engagement which leads to new businesses with the same values.
- Engage the Community in Planning: Strengthen connections with residents through open, transparent planning processes and community involvement. In keeping with the principles outlined in Section I: Plan Development Process, Buckingham County is committed to regular community forums and feedback opportunities to ensure that planning reflects community values.
- Create a Thriving, Inclusive Future: Build a future where families, businesses, and opportunities flourish together, promoting economic development and a high quality of life. As supported by Section III, this action includes prioritizing healthcare access, educational services, and recreational spaces to enhance the overall quality of life in Buckingham County.

Attainment of the Vision and Mission Will Be Supported by the Following Planning Principles:

- Preserve and Enhance Rural Character: Designate specific growth areas for residential, agricultural, and business development to ensure growth is balanced and does not compromise the county's natural landscapes or community identity. This principle is consistent with the Future Land Use Map in Section V, which identifies designated growth areas to support managed expansion while preserving open spaces.
- Promote Balanced Economic Growth: Attract businesses and industries that align with the county's long-term goals and values, while supporting local businesses and agriculture. As discussed in Section VI, economic development should focus on industries that contribute positively to the local economy and respect Buckingham's rural character.
- Encourage Responsible Development: Ensure new development is environmentally sound, including the use of renewable energy where appropriate, and that it aligns with Buckingham's values of sustainability and preservation. This is highlighted in section VI when talking about solar power projects such as 100 MW utility-scale solar facility by Blue Rock Solar LLC and the 80 MW project by Hodson Energy, underscore the growing interest in solar energy within the region.
- Support Diverse Housing Opportunities: Promote residential development that meets the needs of all income levels while preserving the county's rural atmosphere.
- Foster Community Engagement: Engage residents in decision-making to ensure development reflects their needs and desires.

- **Ensure Adequate Infrastructure and Public Services:** Ensure that infrastructure, schools, transportation, and public services are upgraded to meet the needs of a growing population and economy.
- **Attract Industries that Align with Community Values:** Focus on attracting industries that respect the county's values of responsibility, innovation, and ethical business practices.
- **Protect Historic and Natural Resources:** Preserve historic landmarks, agricultural heritage, and natural resources as integral parts of Buckingham County's identity. This is further supported by Sections III and VI, which emphasize conservation of historic sites and natural landscapes to maintain Buckingham County's unique heritage and identity.
- **Monitor Development Trends:** Stay informed on trends that may affect Buckingham County and adjust policies as needed to ensure long-term success.

Goals, Objectives, and Strategies:

The Goals, Objectives, and Strategies section translates Buckingham County's vision and mission into actionable steps that will guide its future growth and development. This framework ensures that all planning efforts remain aligned with the county's long-term aspirations and core values.

- *Goals* represent the broad outcomes that the county seeks to achieve. Each goal reflects a specific aspect of the vision and mission, outlining the county's overarching priorities, such as preserving rural character or promoting balanced economic growth.
- *Objectives* break each goal into more specific and measurable actions. These objectives define what needs to be accomplished to meet each goal, providing clear direction for county initiatives.
- *Strategies* detail the concrete steps and approaches that will be taken to achieve each objective. They outline the actions that the county should consider implementing to move closer to its goals, serving as a roadmap for decision-making and resource allocation.

Together, the goals, objectives, and strategies provide a structured approach to planning, ensuring that every effort contributes to the attainment of Buckingham County's vision and mission. By clearly defining the path forward, this section establishes a foundation for responsible growth and thoughtful development that honors the county's unique identity and future aspirations.

Goal I. Foster Continuous and Adaptive Planning Processes

Establish a proactive and flexible planning program that encourages ongoing assessment of development trends and community needs, ensuring that the county can effectively respond to changing conditions while maintaining its long-term vision.

- a. **Objective 1: Develop and Regularly Update Plans for Land Use, Transportation, and Public Facilities**
 - i. **Strategy 1.1:** Establish a task force comprised of residents, businesses, and landowners to assess needs and suggest updates for land use, transportation, and public facilities plans. As encouraged by Section III: Community Resources, this task force would provide a representative platform for input on essential services and facilities, ensuring alignment with local priorities.
 - ii. **Strategy 1.2:** Incorporate updated plans into the county's Comprehensive Plan and revise zoning/subdivision ordinances to ensure alignment with Buckingham County's vision for responsible and balanced growth. This strategy reflects recommendations in Section VI, which outlines the importance of zoning and subdivision ordinance updates to support balanced land use and resource management, safeguarding both growth and conservation goals.
 - iii. **Strategy 1.3:** Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress, assess the effectiveness of plans, and adjust based on performance indicators and community feedback. Aligned with Section V: Land Use, this framework ensures that land use and development plans remain relevant and are adjusted according to emerging trends and community feedback, particularly in high-growth or conservation areas.
- b. **Objective 2: Strengthen Data Collection and Analysis to Inform Planning Decisions**
 - i. **Strategy 2.1:** Maintain and Enhance the Countywide Geographic Information System (GIS) to ensure that it continues to provide up-to-date and comprehensive mapping of land uses, natural resources, public infrastructure, and demographic data. Regularly update the system to improve decision-making and public accessibility. As supported by Section IV: Transportation and Infrastructure, a robust GIS system aids in mapping transportation and infrastructure needs alongside environmental resources, enabling integrated, data-driven decision-making.
 - ii. **Strategy 2.2:** Collaborate with state and regional agencies to access updated data on population growth, public services, and land use. By using these established sources, Buckingham County can conduct periodic assessments to adjust planning strategies based on reliable data. This strategy corresponds with partnerships outlined in Section III: Community Resources, which encourage the use of regional data to guide population and public service planning, supporting accurate growth projections.

- iii. Strategy 2.3: Use existing communication tools, such as the county website, public meetings, and social media, to share key planning data and updates with residents and stakeholders. Ensure that planning documents, maps, and data are easily accessible and use public engagement opportunities to gather feedback and improve planning decisions. As reinforced in Section I: Plan Development Process, accessible data sharing enhances transparency and allows residents to engage with planning efforts, fostering informed community participation.
- c. Objective 3: Enhance Community Engagement and Cross-Departmental Collaboration in Planning Efforts
 - i. Strategy 3.1: Encourage regular community forums, surveys, and other public engagement opportunities to gather input on planning initiatives and ensure that planning efforts reflect the needs and values of Buckingham County residents. Adjust the frequency of engagement based on the scope and timing of planning activities. This aligns with Section I's emphasis on community feedback and inclusivity, ensuring that planning reflects diverse resident perspectives, and that engagement is tailored to the scope of each planning activity.
 - ii. Strategy 3.2: Enhance existing interdepartmental communication channels and meetings to ensure that land use, transportation, public services, and environmental sustainability initiatives are aligned with the county's comprehensive planning efforts. Focus on improving coordination and information-sharing across departments to enhance the effectiveness of planning activities. Reflecting goals in Section V: Land Use and Section VI: Special Policy Areas, this strategy prioritizes coordinated efforts among departments to unify plans for land use, transportation, and environmental protection.
 - iii. Strategy 3.3: Strengthen partnerships with local schools, businesses, and community organizations to increase awareness of planning initiatives and encourage greater involvement in decision-making processes. Focus on enhancing communication and collaboration with these stakeholders to ensure planning efforts are inclusive and reflective of community needs. This reflects the emphasis on community engagement in Section III, which highlights partnerships with educational and business sectors to foster broad-based support for county initiatives.
- d. Objective 4: Build Capacity for Future Growth and Development

- i. **Strategy 4.1:** Ensure that critical infrastructure, including water, sewer, and broadband, is expanded and upgraded in line with future population and economic growth projections. In alignment with infrastructure priorities in Section IV, this strategy supports targeted improvements in growth areas to ensure that infrastructure upgrades are cost-effective and resource efficient.
- ii. **Strategy 4.2:** Build internal capacity within county departments by investing in training, staffing, and technology to support efficient planning processes. This is consistent with recommendations in Section V, which advocate for investing in internal capacity to effectively implement land use and environmental management practices.
- iii. **Strategy 4.3:** Establish partnerships with regional, state, and federal agencies to secure funding and resources for long-term infrastructure and community development projects. Aligned with funding mechanisms mentioned in Section III: Community Resources, these partnerships will support sustainable growth through collaboration on funding opportunities for infrastructure and community services.

Goal II. Guide Development to Preserve Rural Character and Promote Responsible Development

Ensure that future development is thoughtfully planned to enhance Buckingham County's rural charm and natural landscapes while fostering responsible building practices and balanced land use. Development should protect environmentally sensitive areas and maintain the county's agricultural characteristics and natural beauty.

a. **Objective 1:** Encourage Responsible Development Practices

- i. **Strategy 1.1:** Evaluate the feasibility of using existing tools such as conservation easements, agricultural and forestal districts, and transfer of development rights (TDR) programs to conserve prime farmland, environmentally sensitive areas, and forestlands. Collaborate with regional and state organizations to promote these tools. As highlighted in Section VI, which outlines conservation-focused zoning practices, this strategy encourages the use of easements and agricultural districts to help Buckingham County protect high-value natural areas and farmlands while managing development impacts.
- ii. **Strategy 1.2:** Encourage development within designated Village Center areas, focusing on managing growth in a way that protects agricultural land and rural landscapes while directing new developments to designated areas. Aligned with the Village Center and growth area principles outlined in Section V, this strategy

supports clustering development in pre-identified zones to preserve rural areas and prevent sprawl.

- iii. Strategy 1.3: Explore amending the Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances to promote open space standards for all types of development, ensuring that rural landscapes and natural areas are preserved in both growth areas like Village Centers and rural regions of the county.

b. Objective 2: Protect Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Natural Landscapes

- i. Strategy 2.1: Continue to identify and map environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands, floodplains) to ensure development does not encroach on or degrade these areas, preserving the county's natural beauty and ecological balance. As encouraged by Section V, this strategy enables Buckingham County to systematically track and protect sensitive ecological zones, using GIS and land-use planning to guide responsible development.
- ii. Strategy 2.2: Explore amending zoning regulations to encourage the use of buffer zones around environmentally sensitive areas, including wetlands, forests, and waterways, to ensure that development aligns with Buckingham County's rural preservation goals and maintains its natural landscapes. This aligns with recommendations in Section VI, which advocates for buffer zones and performance standards around ecological areas to protect Buckingham's natural resources while accommodating controlled growth.
- iii. Strategy 2.3: Work with state and federal environmental agencies to monitor compliance with development standards and ensure Buckingham County's natural resources, such as waterways and forests, are protected.

c. Objective 3: Enhance the Viability and Sustainability of Local Agriculture

- i. Strategy 3.1: Encourage investment in agricultural infrastructure, such as water access, farm equipment, and transportation services, to support the sustainability and efficiency of local farms. Collaborate with regional organizations to provide farmers with resources and services that enhance productivity while protecting rural landscapes. Reflecting the goals of Section III: Community Resources, this strategy seeks to ensure that agricultural investment supports Buckingham's rural economy, safeguarding farm viability while protecting surrounding landscapes.
- ii. Strategy 3.2: Collaborate with local schools, agricultural extension services, and community organizations to provide educational programs for farmers on sustainable practices, crop diversification,

and soil conservation techniques. These initiatives will help ensure the long-term viability of Buckingham County's agricultural sector while protecting rural lands.

- iii. **Strategy 3.3:** Facilitate stronger connections between Buckingham County's farmers and local or regional markets by supporting farmers' markets, community-supported agriculture (CSA) programs, and farm-to-table initiatives. By creating demand for local agricultural products, the county can help sustain the viability of farming and rural landscapes. This strategy, aligned with economic goals in Section V, encourages agricultural sustainability by fostering a local market demand that supports Buckingham County's agricultural identity and the economic resilience of its farming community.

d. **Objective 4:** Implement Growth Management Strategies to Preserve Buckingham County's Rural Character

- i. **Strategy 4.1:** Coordinate infrastructure improvements—such as roads, utilities, and broadband access—with long-term growth management plans to direct development toward designated growth areas. Ensure that growth is supported by existing infrastructure capacity, while rural areas and agricultural lands are preserved. Consistent with Section IV's infrastructure priorities, this approach ensures that upgrades are aligned with growth management, directing resources to areas with the highest potential for sustainable development.
- ii. **Strategy 4.2:** Collaborate with regional and state agencies to develop growth management strategies that align with Buckingham County's preservation goals. Focus on balancing development with the need to protect rural landscapes, ensuring long-term sustainability and quality of life for residents.
- iii. **Strategy 4.3:** Create and implement long-term growth management plans that address future development needs while safeguarding agricultural lands, forests, and rural landscapes. Ensure these plans are revisited periodically to reflect future growth trends and infrastructure demands. This strategy is reinforced by Section V: Land Use, which provides a framework for directing growth while preserving rural character through clear zoning and land-use designations.

Goal III. Support Managed Population Growth to Enhance Quality of Life

Accommodate population growth in a way that supports economic vitality while enhancing infrastructure, services, and the quality of life for all residents. Growth should be balanced with the county's capacity to maintain a high quality of life for all citizens.

a. **Objective 1: Align Growth with Infrastructure and Service Capacity**

- i. **Strategy 1.1:** Perform regular assessments of Buckingham County's existing infrastructure and services, identifying where capacity is nearing its limit, and planning upgrades or expansions accordingly. Ensure that future development aligns with the ability of infrastructure to accommodate new growth. In Section IV, VDOT compiles data continuously to determine if new projects are necessary for growth.
- ii. **Strategy 1.2:** Encourage population growth and development in areas where there is already sufficient infrastructure, such as designated High Growth Areas and Village Centers, ensuring that growth does not outpace the county's ability to provide services. This strategy is highlighted in Section VI under the recommendations of the Village Centers.
- iii. **Strategy 1.3:** Identify areas where infrastructure and public services (e.g., roads, water systems, broadband, healthcare) are currently lacking or under strain. Prioritize improvements in these areas to enhance the quality of life for current residents and ensure that infrastructure is prepared for future growth. Section IV on Transportation addresses these issues and tells of grants to help solve some of these problems.

b. **Objective 2: Enhance and Protect Quality of Life for Existing Residents**

- i. **Strategy 2.1:** Encourage growth in designated areas where infrastructure can support higher-density development, ensuring that rural and agricultural areas remain protected, and the community's rural character is enhanced. In Section VI, which is Special Policy Areas tells of plan of growth for the Village Centers and other areas with business with like rural characteristics.
- ii. **Strategy 2.2:** Encourage active community engagement in growth and development decisions, ensuring that planning reflects residents' desires and promotes improvements that benefit everyone. Section VI states that businesses new and old will be supported through the encouragement of community engagement.
- iii. **Strategy 2.3:** Regularly monitor key quality-of-life indicators, such as traffic flow, school capacity, and public safety, to identify opportunities for proactive improvements. Adjust growth management strategies to ensure that positive trends are sustained and that residents continue to experience high-quality living conditions. This is mentioned in Sections IV and VI.

- c. **Objective 3: Promote Affordable Housing Options for New and Existing Residents**
 - i. **Strategy 3.1:** Promote mixed-use development in Village Centers and High Growth Areas that combine residential, commercial, and public spaces. This will support affordable housing options while concentrating growth in areas that can handle increased population density. This is covered in Section VI Special in the portion on Village Centers.
 - ii. **Strategy 3.2:** Promote the development of housing that meets the needs of the local workforce, ensuring that Buckingham County's workers can afford to live in the county while preserving its rural character and without putting undue pressure on services or infrastructure. Section VI also covers Affordable Housing data that relates to this strategy.
 - iii. **Strategy 3.3:** Investigate public-private partnerships to support the development of affordable housing projects, ensuring that Buckingham County's population growth is accompanied by housing options for residents at all income levels. Section VI also covers Affordable Housing data that relates to this strategy.

- d. **Objective 4: Enhance Public Health and Well-Being by Expanding Access to Healthcare and Recreation**
 - i. **Strategy 4.1:** Work with healthcare providers, regional health systems, and state agencies to explore options for assessing Buckingham County's healthcare needs, particularly in underserved rural areas. Consider developing plans to improve access to essential services, including primary care, mental health support, and specialized medical services. This strategy is incorporated in Section IV Land Use in the High Growth Areas piece about Quality of Life Enhancements.
 - ii. **Strategy 4.2:** Explore opportunities to enhance public recreational areas, such as parks, community centers, and sports facilities, to promote active lifestyles and social connections among residents of all ages. Consider how recreational opportunities can be made more accessible, especially in underserved areas of the county. This strategy is incorporated in Section IV Land Use in Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife.
 - iii. **Strategy 4.3:** Leverage public-private partnerships to expand healthcare services, including preventative care, mental health support, specialist care, and senior care, ensuring all residents have access to the services they need to live healthy and fulfilling lives. Consider focusing on innovative solutions, such as mobile clinics,

regional healthcare hubs, or rotating specialist services, to provide care for rural and hard-to-reach populations. This strategy is incorporated in Section IV Land Use in the High Growth Areas piece about Quality of Life Enhancements.

Goal IV. Promote Long-term Economic Opportunities for All Residents

Promote the creation of economic opportunities that support both current and future citizens by fostering local business growth, attracting new industries aligned with the county's values, and ensuring that economic development is sustainable and socially responsible.

a. **Objective 1: Support the Growth of Local Businesses and Entrepreneurship**

- i. **Strategy 1.1:** Work with regional economic development agencies to provide resources such as mentorship programs, business incubators, and funding opportunities for local entrepreneurs, ensuring they have the support needed to grow and thrive in Buckingham County. Pieces of this strategy can be found in Section V under Sustainable Growth as well as Section VI in the Economic Development category.
- ii. **Strategy 1.2:** Support initiatives that highlight and promote locally produced goods and services. Identify high-quality sites for local businesses and encourage residents and visitors to support local businesses and contribute to Buckingham County's local economy. Also found in Section VI under the Economic Development Recommendations.
- iii. **Strategy 1.3:** Ensure that all local businesses have access to critical infrastructure, such as high-speed internet, modern utilities, roads, and telecommunications, enabling them to operate efficiently and compete in today's digital economy. Also found in Section VI under the Economic Development Recommendations.

b. **Objective 2: Attract New Industries Aligned with Buckingham County's Values**

- i. **Strategy 2.1:** Develop guidelines for attracting industries that reflect Buckingham County's values of responsibility, community well-being, and rural preservation. Ensure that new industries align with these values, prioritize community and workforce development, and contribute positively to the county's long-term vision while preserving its rural character. Section VI in the Economic Development Recommendations talks about this strategy.
- ii. **Strategy 2.2:** Build partnerships with socially responsible businesses, regional economic development organizations, and state agencies to attract industries that contribute positively to Buckingham County's economic goals. Focus on industries that integrate well with the local

economy and preserve the county's rural character while supporting job creation and community well-being. As part of these efforts, prioritize the enhancement of existing business parks by improving infrastructure, utilities, and site readiness to make them more attractive to potential industries. Section VI mentions several places, but in the Solar Development section there is a notable example of new possibilities.

- iii. Strategy 2.3: Develop marketing and outreach campaigns that showcase Buckingham County's economic strengths, including its agricultural resources, skilled workforce, and available infrastructure. Highlight opportunities for new industries to thrive within the county's supportive business environment and promote the readiness of existing business parks for immediate development, including available infrastructure and shovel-ready sites. Explore the potential of designating enterprise zones to incentivize business growth while respecting the county's rural character. Section VI's Economic Development Recommendations suggest marketing to enhance knowledge of the availability of existing infrastructure to enhance new jobs and attract a skilled workforce.

c. Objective 3: Foster a Skilled and Adaptable Workforce

- i. Strategy 3.1: Collaborate with local educational institutions, vocational schools, and workforce development programs, including Southside Virginia Community College and Longwood University, to provide training opportunities that meet the evolving needs of Buckingham County's industries. Focus on developing skills in sectors aligned with the county's economic goals, ensuring residents are prepared for emerging job opportunities. Section III the Inventory and Analysis talks about all the Community Facilities and Services that need to be taken advantage of their workforce development programs to grow new skilled workers and entice new business to this area.
- ii. Strategy 3.2: Engage local businesses and industries to identify skill gaps and workforce needs and collaborate on creating targeted training programs. Encourage partnerships between businesses, educational institutions, and workforce agencies to ensure that training aligns with real-world job opportunities in Buckingham County. Section III the Inventory and Analysis talks about all the Community Facilities and Services that need to be taken advantage of their workforce development programs to grow new skilled workers and entice new business to this area.
- iii. Strategy 3.3: Explore opportunities to attract workforce development grants and other funding sources that can be used to enhance

vocational training programs and career readiness initiatives. Prioritize programs that support long-term job growth and adaptability to future economic changes. Section III the Inventory and Analysis talks about all the Community Facilities and Services that need to be taken advantage of their workforce development programs to grow new skilled workers and entice new business to this area.

d. **Objective 4: Expand Access to Economic Resources for Underserved Communities**

- i. **Strategy 4.1:** Work with regional and state partners to ensure that all areas of Buckingham County have access to high-speed internet, which is essential for economic development, online businesses, and educational opportunities in underserved communities. Section III under Telecommunications and Internet Access states that there are still downfalls in getting every person internet access, so this strategic objective is crucial.
- ii. **Strategy 4.2:** Partner with regional and state agencies to promote existing grant and loan programs that can help small businesses in underserved areas access the capital they need to grow. Act as a conduit to connect local entrepreneurs with resources and support that contribute to Buckingham County's economic growth. There are many grant opportunities discussed in Section III such as Tobacco Commission, Economic Development, and Housing that can help our businesses grow and prosper.
- iii. **Strategy 4.3:** Work with regional organizations, local businesses, and community groups to provide workshops, mentorship programs, and workforce development opportunities. Focus on enhancing communication channels to ensure underserved communities are aware of available resources, and foster public-private partnerships that support small business growth and economic resilience in Buckingham County. In Section III, Community Facilities and Services talks about public resources so this strategy is crucial to make sure that the public is aware of any existing resources and has a valid pipeline for untapped resources.

Goal V. Develop an Efficient, Safe, and Accessible Transportation Network

Create and maintain a transportation system that allows residents, visitors, and commuters to move safely and efficiently within and through Buckingham County. Prioritize improvements to road infrastructure and explore opportunities for expanding alternative transportation options that serve all residents.

- a. **Objective 1:** Improve the Quality, Efficiency, and Safety of Buckingham County's Transportation Network Section IV is the Transportation portion of this plan, and this solidifies its main goal.
 - i. **Strategy 1.1:** Collaborate with VDOT and regional partners to identify priority roadways for safety improvements, including high-traffic and high-risk areas. Focus on addressing current transportation needs while planning for future population growth and increased traffic. Section IV suggests this over and over.
 - ii. **Strategy 1.2:** Explore grant funding opportunities and public-private partnerships to support transportation infrastructure improvements, including road maintenance, upgrades, and safety enhancements for vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians. Section IV suggests this as well.
 - iii. **Strategy 1.3:** Identify and preserve rural scenic routes by working with VDOT to implement safety improvements without compromising the county's natural beauty. Consider adopting guidelines for scenic highway designation and rural rustic road preservation, including the installation of educational signage and the creation of low-speed zones for improved safety. Section IV suggests this as well.
- b. **Objective 2:** Enhance Connectivity and Access through Multimodal Transportation Options to Key Regional and Local Destinations
 - i. **Strategy 2.1:** Develop a comprehensive transportation plan that integrates multimodal options, focusing on improving regional connectivity to employment centers in Farmville, Charlottesville, Richmond, and Lynchburg. Encourage transportation infrastructure that supports efficient travel between Buckingham County and these regional hubs, while engaging community stakeholders to ensure the plan reflects local needs and priorities. This is an excellent strategy based on most of Section IV.
 - ii. **Strategy 2.2:** Work with VDOT and regional planning organizations to implement access management standards that minimize congestion, improve traffic flow, and reduce strip development along major transportation corridors (e.g., U.S. Route 60, U.S. Route 15). Ensure that these corridors maintain access to critical destinations such as schools, healthcare, recreational areas, and commercial hubs, supporting safe and efficient movement across the county. This is an excellent strategy based on most of Section IV.
 - iii. **Strategy 2.3:** Encourage the development and expansion of bicycle, pedestrian, and last-mile transportation solutions, such as shuttle services and shared mobility options, to connect residential areas, Village Centers, remote parts of Buckingham County, and key local destinations (schools, parks, recreational areas, commercial hubs, and

healthcare facilities). Leverage innovative mobility technologies (e.g., real-time transit apps) and consider community-run shuttles or ridesharing partnerships to improve transit efficiency and ensure remote communities have reliable access to essential services. Prioritize safe routes for students and residents traveling to these destinations. In Section IV, Public Transportation Other describes how bicycling and other forms of transportation lead people in to the area and create other tourism opportunities.

c. **Objective 3: Ensure Efficient Movement of Goods and Services**

- i. **Strategy 3.1:** Collaborate with local businesses, agricultural producers, and logistics providers to streamline supply chain logistics within Buckingham County. Work together to identify transportation needs related to shipping, receiving goods, and distribution, as well as bottlenecks in the existing infrastructure. Implement solutions such as expanding access to warehousing facilities, improving loading/unloading zones, or creating more efficient connections between rural production areas and regional transportation hubs. Prioritize infrastructure improvements that reduce travel time and shipping costs for local businesses. Section IV talks about this infrastructure, however there is not much talk about transportation hubs and even the use of unused warehouses in Section III, so this may need to be added if this is something that exists.
- ii. **Strategy 3.2:** Coordinate with state transportation agencies and freight providers to integrate Buckingham County into existing regional and state freight networks. Work with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and other relevant stakeholders to improve connections to major highways, rail lines, and airports, ensuring the efficient movement of goods across regional, state, and national markets. Identify and prioritize upgrades to key commercial transportation routes, such as U.S. Route 60 and U.S. Route 15, ensuring they can accommodate large vehicles and support future economic growth, while maintaining access to industrial sites and distribution centers. This strategy is covered in Section IV Transportation.
- iii. **Strategy 3.3:** Encourage the expansion of rail and multimodal freight capabilities by exploring opportunities to develop or improve rail spurs, logistics centers, and multimodal hubs that connect Buckingham County's road and rail networks. Support local supply chains by improving transportation infrastructure between farms, manufacturers, and distribution centers, ensuring smooth transport of agricultural products and other locally produced goods. These improvements will help strengthen the local logistics sector and

facilitate the efficient movement of goods within and beyond the county. Section IV also speaks of Buckingham Branch and partnerships with that agency.

- d. **Objective 4:** Prioritize Transportation and Pedestrian Safety in School Zones and Residential Areas
 - i. **Strategy 4.1:** Implement traffic calming measures, such as speed bumps, roundabouts, and reduced speed limits in school zones and rural residential areas with concentrated pedestrian activity. Focus on reducing vehicle speeds near schools, playgrounds, and clusters of homes to ensure the safety of pedestrians, cyclists, and drivers. There are eighteen times that various safety measures are mentioned in Section IV throughout the entire Transportation section.
 - ii. **Strategy 4.2:** Enhance pedestrian infrastructure by installing and improving crosswalks, sidewalks, and pedestrian bridges in school zones and areas with significant pedestrian movement. Prioritize pedestrian routes that connect homes to schools, parks, and community centers, ensuring safe and convenient access for families in dispersed rural communities. There are eighteen times that various safety measures are mentioned in Section IV throughout the entire Transportation section.
 - iii. **Strategy 4.3:** Improve lighting, signage, and visibility in school zones and residential areas with notable pedestrian activity, especially during early morning and evening hours. Collaborate with local law enforcement and community organizations to monitor pedestrian safety and enforce traffic regulations, protecting vulnerable road users in rural settings. There are eighteen times that various safety measures are mentioned in Section IV throughout the entire Transportation section.

Goal VI. Ensure Adequate Community Facilities and Services for All Residents

Expand and improve community facilities and services, such as schools, healthcare, utilities, and recreational facilities, to meet the needs of current and future residents. Ensure that public services keep pace with development and population growth, with funding allocated in a fiscally responsible manner.

- a. **Objective 1:** Improve Access to Quality Healthcare, Social, and Recreational Services
 - i. **Strategy 1.1:** Work with regional healthcare providers, state agencies, schools, and community partners to expand access to primary care, mental health services, and specialist care, particularly in rural and

underserved areas. Promote telemedicine and mobile health units to reach remote parts of the county and collaborate with local schools to provide practical information on preventive care, wellness, and virtual health services that benefit children, families, and the broader community. The Telecommunications and Internet Access portion of Section III talks about getting more connectivity to be able to give the citizens better access.

- ii. Strategy 1.2: Partner with state and federal agencies to secure funding for expanding healthcare infrastructure, including clinics, hospitals, and mobile health services. Focus on preventive care, mental health, and wellness programs that serve the unique needs of Buckingham County's residents. Work with schools and community organizations to provide accessible information to families on available health services. This could be a great strategy, however the only mention is in Section III with mental health in nursing homes, so there may be more need to work on this type of funding.
- iii. Strategy 1.3: Collaborate with local and regional agencies to improve parks, sports fields, and community centers, ensuring that residents across Buckingham County have access to safe and enjoyable spaces for physical activity and social gatherings. Prioritize opportunities for shared use of facilities between schools, local organizations, and community groups to strengthen community ties. Seek funding through grants and partnerships. Section VI when discussing Maintaining the County's Rural Character has much about recreational ideas that accentuate this idea.

b. Objective 2: Ensure Reliable and Long-Lasting Utility Services

- i. Strategy 2.1: Collaborate with state agencies, utility providers, and regional partners to upgrade and expand water, sewer, and electricity infrastructure in Buckingham County. Prioritize connecting new users to existing systems, particularly in growth areas and Village Centers, to maximize efficiency. Address aging infrastructure and plan upgrades to accommodate future development, ensuring that all utility systems remain reliable and sustainable. In Section V, it talks about the expansion of sewage treatment plants as a special permit.
- ii. Strategy 2.2: Develop and regularly update a long-term master plan for water and sewer systems that accounts for population growth and future development needs over the next 10 to 20 years. Incorporate resilience measures to protect critical infrastructure from natural and man-made hazards, with a focus on rural and remote areas prone to extreme weather. Coordinate with regional partners to explore joint utility projects that improve service delivery and reduce costs. Section

VI when discussing Maintaining the County's Rural Character has a piece on maintaining the water quality of Buckingham.

- iii. Strategy 2.3: Explore alternative financing options, such as impact fees, special assessment districts, and public-private partnerships, to fund the expansion of utility services to underserved areas. Ensure utility capacity aligns with Buckingham County's growth projections through regular assessments and capital improvements planning. Prioritize service expansions in designated high-growth areas to manage development sustainably while maintaining service reliability. Section VI under Corridor and High Growth Area Development talks about prioritizing infrastructure investments in things such as public utilities.

c. Objective 3: Develop a Long-Term Plan for Public Facility Investment

- i. Strategy 3.1: Develop and regularly update a long-term master plan for public facilities, such as government buildings, schools, healthcare centers, and recreational facilities. Ensure the plan is flexible enough to accommodate shifting population dynamics and evolving community needs. Explore opportunities for joint facility development with neighboring counties to achieve economies of scale and address regional needs, ensuring efficient and cost-effective solutions. Section VI under Corridor and High Growth Area Development talks about prioritizing infrastructure investments in things such as public utilities.
- ii. Strategy 3.2: Work with local and regional partners to assess community needs and prioritize capital improvement projects accordingly. Develop a five-year capital improvement program (CIP) that identifies public facility needs, anticipated costs, and funding strategies. Incorporate alternative financing methods, such as impact fees, special assessment districts, and state or federal grants, to ensure projects are fiscally sustainable and aligned with the county's long-term financial goals. Section IV talks about capital improvements of the roadways and other projects.
- iii. Strategy 3.3: Investigate public-private partnerships (PPPs) to fund, build, and maintain critical public facilities, including healthcare centers, schools, and recreational areas. Collaborate with regional partners to enhance the viability of these projects. Focus on leveraging PPPs and alternative financing solutions to provide flexible and sustainable funding for essential public facilities. In the recommendations of the Corridor and High Growth Area Development of Section VI this is deemed as necessary.

d. **Objective 4: Foster Public-Private Partnerships for Community Facility Development**

- i. **Strategy 4.1:** Collaborate with private sector entities, nonprofit organizations, and state agencies to identify opportunities for developing and maintaining community facilities such as healthcare centers, recreational spaces, and educational facilities. Leverage partnerships to expand services efficiently and share maintenance responsibilities. In the recommendations of the Corridor and High Growth Area Development of Section VI this is deemed as necessary.
- ii. **Strategy 4.2:** Negotiate joint-use agreements with private companies, nonprofits, and neighboring jurisdictions to share access to facilities such as recreation centers, sports fields, and emergency services. These partnerships can reduce costs, improve service delivery, and foster regional cooperation, while also ensuring more efficient use of community spaces. There is really not much mention of this, however it does talk about partnering with private developers for affordable housing, central water, and sewage in Section VI.
- iii. **Strategy 4.3:** Work with private developers, schools, and local businesses to create multi-use facilities that serve both public and private purposes, ensuring these spaces meet various community needs and support economic development. These facilities could host public events, business activities, and educational programs, ensuring they are cost-effective and benefit a wide range of residents. There is really not much mention of this, however it does talk about partnering with private developers for affordable housing, central water, and sewage in Section VI.

Goal VII. Preserve and Share Buckingham County's Historic Resources and Shared History

Recognize and preserve Buckingham County's historic landmarks and resources, acknowledging their significance for all members of the community. Promote education and responsible tourism efforts that tell a complete and accurate story of the county's past while fostering economic growth and unity for future generations.

a. **Objective 1: Promote Public Education and Awareness of Local History**

- i. **Strategy 1.1:** Collaborate with local schools and the Buckingham County Historical Society to integrate the county's history into school curriculum, connecting it to key events in Virginia's broader history. Highlight Buckingham County's role in state milestones, such as colonial history, the Civil War, and the Civil Rights movement, through field trips, guest lectures, and interactive projects. Provide lesson plans and digital resources that emphasize the county's contributions within Virginia's history, fostering student engagement and pride in preserving local heritage. Section II the Community Profile refers to

the historic portions of Buckingham such as the courthouse, Trinity Presbyterian Church, and people such as Carter G Woodson that was known as the Father of Black History.

- ii. Strategy 1.2: Partner with local organizations, historical societies, and media outlets to organize and promote community events that celebrate Buckingham County's history. These events could include historical reenactments, walking tours, and interactive storytelling sessions. Host annual Historic Preservation Weeks with open houses at historic properties, lectures, and volunteer opportunities for preservation efforts. Offer workshops on preservation techniques and financial incentives, such as tax credits and grants, to educate property owners and developers. Engage local media to promote these events and raise public awareness about the importance of preserving Buckingham County's historical and cultural assets. Section II the Community Profile refers to the historic portions of Buckingham such as the courthouse, Trinity Presbyterian Church, and people such as Carter G Woodson that was known as the Father of Black History.
- iii. Strategy 1.3: Work with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to install historical markers and signage throughout the county, highlighting significant landmarks, cultural sites, and agricultural heritage areas. Develop printed brochures and self-guided driving tour maps that direct residents and visitors to these sites. Distribute these materials at tourism centers, libraries, and online to ensure accessible engagement with Buckingham County's history. This strategy was mentioned in Section II and much of the data from this section was derived from this organization.

b. Objective 2: Support the Preservation of Historic Villages and Town Centers

- i. Strategy 2.1: Establish historic district overlay zones for designated town centers and villages, such as Buckingham Courthouse Village. These zones will include guidelines for maintaining the architectural integrity and historical significance of buildings, ensuring that any new development or renovations align with preservation goals and contribute to the community's historic character. There are zoning areas mentioned in Section VI, however it does not mention the historic parts of Buckingham more about agriculture, forestry, around water, and aesthetics around transportation routes, so this may need to be added.
- ii. Strategy 2.2: Partner with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and local historical societies to conduct in-depth surveys of historical buildings, landmarks, and areas within villages and town centers. The survey findings will inform preservation efforts, zoning decisions, and development projects, ensuring that historically

significant structures and spaces are properly documented and protected. Section II the Community Profile refers to the historic portions of Buckingham such as the courthouse, Trinity Presbyterian Church, and people such as Carter G Woodson that was known as the Father of Black History this is an excellent strategy.

- iii. Strategy 2.3: Encourage the adaptive reuse of historic buildings within town centers, allowing for their transformation into commercial, residential, or mixed-use spaces. Focus on projects that preserve historical features while modernizing interiors for practical use. In collaboration with economic development agencies and local chambers of commerce, provide resources, technical guidance, and networking opportunities to business owners. Promote these historic areas as desirable locations for businesses, ensuring economic vibrancy while maintaining the character and integrity of historic villages. There is a lot of mention of historic buildings in Section II, but reuse of these buildings has not been mentioned, but it could be a great strategy.

c. Objective 3: Foster Public-Private Partnerships for Historic Preservation

- i. Strategy 3.1: Collaborate with local businesses and private companies to sponsor restoration efforts and support public events promoting Buckingham County's historic landmarks. Encourage financial contributions or in-kind support for preservation initiatives. In addition, develop volunteer programs in which businesses and civic groups contribute labor and resources to maintain and restore historic sites, fostering long-term preservation and community engagement. Because of the historic nature of Buckingham exemplified in Section II, this would be a great strategy.
- ii. Strategy 3.2: Partner with private companies, local businesses, and schools to create educational programs, internships, and apprenticeships focused on historic preservation. These programs will teach restoration techniques and foster a skilled workforce for future preservation efforts. By involving private sector sponsors, these programs will also promote local economic development while providing students with practical opportunities to engage with Buckingham County's historic heritage. Because of the historic nature of Buckingham exemplified in Section II, this would be a great strategy.
- iii. Strategy 3.3: Explore joint ownership and management agreements between public entities and private stakeholders to share responsibility for preserving and promoting culturally significant properties. Encourage adaptive reuse projects that transform historic buildings into functional modern spaces while preserving their

historical character. Facilitate collaboration between developers and public agencies to leverage financial incentives for adaptive reuse, ensuring that historic sites contribute to both cultural preservation and economic vitality. Because of the historic nature of Buckingham exemplified in Section II, this would be a great strategy.

d. Objective 4: Promote the Preservation of Agricultural and Rural Heritage

- i. Strategy 4.1: Collaborate with local farms, agricultural organizations, and preservation entities to create a Rural Heritage Preservation Plan. This plan will identify significant rural landscapes, farmsteads, and traditional agricultural practices for protection and guide zoning decisions to preserve Buckingham County's rural character. Partner with entities such as the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and the American Farmland Trust to secure technical assistance and support for conservation initiatives, encouraging landowners to participate in voluntary conservation easements. This aspect is mentioned throughout Section VI about incentives, legal agreements with landowners and conservation zones.
- ii. Strategy 4.2: Work with state agricultural preservation organizations, historical societies, and local farms to secure support for farmland preservation projects. Host farm tours, agricultural fairs, and educational events to showcase traditional farming techniques and the importance of preserving rural heritage. These partnerships will promote Buckingham County's agricultural significance and foster community engagement in preservation efforts. This aspect is mentioned throughout Section VI about incentives, legal agreements with landowners and conservation zones.
- iii. Strategy 4.3: Promote farm-to-table initiatives by encouraging partnerships between local farms, restaurants, schools, and farmers' markets. These efforts will connect residents and visitors to Buckingham County's agricultural heritage and support local economic growth. Organize workshops, public lectures, and events to emphasize the importance of local agriculture and ensure traditional farming practices are preserved and celebrated. Because of the vast inventory of farms mentioned in Section III and the possibility of bringing new business exemplified in Section VI this would be an excellent strategy to implement.

Goal VIII. Support a Diversity of Housing Options for All Income Levels

Encourage the development of affordable and diverse housing options for residents of all income levels. Housing should meet the needs of Buckingham County's growing population while maintaining the rural character and community identity of the county.

a. **Objective 1: Increase the Availability of Affordable Housing**

- i. **Strategy 1.1:** Collaborate with nonprofit organizations, such as Habitat for Humanity, to build affordable housing by identifying available land and facilitating partnerships between nonprofits and local contractors. Promote the use of state and federal housing programs, such as those from the Virginia Housing Development Authority (VHDA), to support these projects. Buckingham County can assist developers and nonprofits in navigating these programs to increase the supply of affordable housing. Sections III and VI talk about available housing units and affordable housing options.
- ii. **Strategy 1.2:** Facilitate collaboration between private developers, regional housing authorities, and community-based organizations, including faith-based groups, to support affordable housing projects. Act as a connector between these entities to explore opportunities for affordable housing development on existing properties or through small-scale, community-led initiatives. This broad approach engages a range of stakeholders to increase affordable housing availability. This strategy is mentioned in Section VI.
- iii. **Strategy 1.3:** Encourage developers to include affordable housing units in mixed-use developments located in designated Village Centers by promoting mixed-use zoning. This approach creates opportunities for affordable housing without direct financial incentives. In addition, identify vacant or underutilized homes and collaborate with property owners to rehabilitate these units for affordable housing. The county could facilitate partnerships with nonprofits, regional housing organizations, or grants to assist in the rehabilitation process, efficiently utilizing existing housing stock to support affordability. This strategy is mentioned in Section VI including bonuses for densities of affordable housing.

b. **Objective 2: Diversify Housing Types and Densities**

- i. **Strategy 2.1:** Promote cluster development, which allows for higher-density housing on smaller portions of land while preserving open spaces, farmland, or natural areas. This approach helps Buckingham County accommodate more housing types while maintaining its rural character. Cluster developments can be targeted for areas near

Village Centers and growth areas, supporting both housing diversity and land conservation. This strategy is mentioned in Section VI including bonuses for densities of affordable housing.

- ii. Strategy 2.2: Support mixed-use developments in designated Village Centers, combining residential units with commercial and community spaces. This strategy encourages higher-density housing options such as townhomes, duplexes, and apartments while fostering walkable, vibrant communities that blend residential and commercial needs. Mixed-use zoning can help Buckingham County diversify its housing stock without expanding into rural areas. This strategy is also mentioned in Section VI.
 - iii. Strategy 2.3: Identify and prioritize underutilized or vacant properties, particularly in Village Centers, for redevelopment into a range of housing types. These properties offer opportunities to increase housing density without requiring expansion into agricultural or undeveloped rural areas. Buckingham County can work with developers to create a mix of housing options, from single-family homes to small-scale apartments, while revitalizing underused spaces. The vacant property figures are in Section II.
- c. Objective 3: Promote Workforce Housing Options
- i. Strategy 3.1: Work with large local employers, such as schools, healthcare providers, and businesses, to create workforce housing options close to key employment areas like Village Centers. Consider offering incentives such as land or infrastructure assistance to encourage employer participation in the development process. This approach aims to reduce commute times and support the retention of essential workers in Buckingham County. This is mentioned in Section VI.
 - ii. Strategy 3.2: Support the development of modular and manufactured homes as a cost-effective solution for workforce housing. Ensure that zoning regulations allow for these housing types in appropriate areas near employment centers and educate developers and local employers on the benefits of modular housing for providing affordable options to essential workers. Section VI talks about Manufactured housing and preserving existing manufactured housing communities.
 - iii. Strategy 3.3: Encourage local employers and developers to utilize state and federal workforce housing programs, such as grants, tax credits, and low-interest loans, to create workforce housing units within mixed-use developments located in Village Centers. Buckingham County can provide technical assistance to ensure that these projects align with funding opportunities and regulatory

requirements. This approach can support the development of housing near essential services and amenities, promoting economic growth and community well-being. This is also a great segway into Section VI, the Affordable Housing portion.

d. **Objective 4: Encourage Public-Private Partnerships for Housing Development**

- i. **Strategy 4.1:** Encourage collaboration between private developers, nonprofit housing organizations, and large local employers (such as schools, healthcare providers, and businesses) to create affordable workforce housing projects. The county can serve as a facilitator, connecting these entities and identifying available land or properties for development. Through these partnerships, developers and employers could work together to provide housing for their workers while addressing local affordable housing needs. Section VI states, "Collaboration with organizations such as Piedmont Habitat of Humanity have also been effective in increasing affordable housing availability."
- ii. **Strategy 4.2:** Help public-private partnerships access state and federal housing grants, tax credits, and low-interest loan programs. Buckingham County can provide technical guidance to developers and nonprofits, ensuring that they can effectively utilize these resources to create affordable housing. Encourage these partnerships to focus on mixed-use developments that combine residential, retail, and community spaces, particularly in Village Centers. This relates to Section VI.
- iii. **Strategy 4.3:** Collaborate with private developers and nonprofits to rehabilitate and repurpose vacant or underutilized buildings into affordable housing. The county could offer incentives such as land, infrastructure development, or utility expansion to reduce upfront costs for developers, making these projects financially feasible. This approach supports affordable housing creation while revitalizing blighted areas and enhancing community infrastructure. This also relates to aspects in Section VI.

Goal IX. Conserve Natural Resources and Promote Responsible Development

Promote responsible land use and development practices that conserve Buckingham County's natural resources, including forests, waterways, and agricultural land. Encourage the use of green infrastructure and renewable energy to support environmental sustainability and resilience.

a. **Objective 1: Protect Environmentally Sensitive Areas**

- i. **Strategy 1.1:** Explore opportunities to update and strengthen Buckingham County's zoning ordinances to reflect environmental conservation goals. This could include protection for wetlands, floodplains, riparian buffers, aquifers, and forestlands. Leverage existing zone categories, such as Agricultural Districts and Watershed Districts, to ensure that critical environmental areas are preserved. Encourage development that aligns with these conservation-focused zoning requirements. Under Maintaining the County's Rural Character in Section VI there is much talk of preservation of these natural resources.
 - ii. **Strategy 1.2:** Encourage the use of conservation easements to protect environmentally sensitive areas by collaborating with landowners, regional organizations, and state agencies. Buckingham County could expand the use of zoning tools for agricultural and rural lands, promoting the conservation of forested lands, scenic areas, and critical agricultural land. Conservation easements would support long-term preservation goals without restricting landowners' current uses. Under Maintaining the County's Rural Character in Section VI there is much talk of preservation of these natural resources.
 - iii. **Strategy 1.3:** Promote voluntary buffer zones around wetlands, waterways, and other environmentally sensitive areas, encouraging landowners to maintain natural barriers to development. At the same time, consider revising zoning ordinances to enhance protections for wetlands and floodplains, potentially through stricter setbacks and targeted protections in Watershed Districts. These efforts will help reduce development impacts on critical environmental areas and preserve natural resources. Under Maintaining the County's Rural Character in Section VI there is much talk of preservation of these natural resources.
- b. **Objective 2: Preserve Agricultural and Forested Lands**
- i. **Strategy 2.1:** Partner with land trusts, state agencies, and private landowners to promote conservation easements that provide long-term protection for agricultural and forested lands. The county should raise awareness about the Virginia Land Preservation Tax Credit Program, which offers financial incentives for landowners to permanently protect these lands. Buckingham County can work to increase participation in this program by educating farmers and forest landowners on the benefits of conservation easements and the tax credits available for protecting their land from future development. Section VI land preservation so a tax credit program would be an excellent idea.

- ii. Strategy 2.2: Work with state agencies and private forest owners to expand participation in forest management programs that focus on logging, reforestation, and long-term forest health. This can help protect Buckingham County's forest resources while promoting timber production and maintaining the county's forested landscapes. This relates to Section VI in Maintaining the County's Rural Character.
 - iii. Strategy 2.3: Consider reviewing and updating zoning ordinances to support the preservation of large, contiguous parcels of farmland and forested land. Consider zoning provisions that promote cluster development, allowing higher-density housing in specific areas while preserving open space, agricultural lands, and forested areas. These zoning updates will ensure that development aligns with Buckingham County's long-term goals for land conservation and rural character preservation. This relates to Section VI in Maintaining the County's Rural Character.
- c. Objective 3: Promote Water Resource Conservation
- i. Strategy 3.1: Conduct a comprehensive assessment of Buckingham County's water resources, including surface and groundwater. Identify areas at risk for over-extraction, pollution, or depletion, and develop strategies to protect these resources while balancing development and agricultural needs. Use the findings to inform future zoning, land use, and water management decisions to ensure sustainable water supplies for current and future generations. In the Zoning portion of Section VI, it talks about water resources.
 - ii. Strategy 3.2: Explore opportunities to amend zoning regulations to include stronger protections for groundwater, wetlands, and riparian areas. These updates could require setbacks for development near wells, recharge areas, and waterways, limit the use of chemicals and fertilizers near water sources, and encourage the use of low-impact development practices to protect aquifers, streams, and rivers. In addition, consider enhancing buffer requirements to reduce runoff and pollution, ensuring that zoning ordinances prioritize the long-term preservation of Buckingham County's critical water resources. This also goes along with Section VI in the Zoning portion.
 - iii. Strategy 3.3: Develop and distribute educational materials on water conservation, targeting residents, farmers, and businesses. This could include workshops, flyers, online resources, and school-based programs that emphasize the importance of protecting and conserving Buckingham County's water resources. The goal is to raise public awareness of the best practices for water conservation in homes, agricultural settings, and commercial activities. This also goes along with Section VI in the Zoning portion.

d. **Objective 4: Promote Education and Public Awareness on Conservation**

- i. **Strategy 4.1:** Collaborate with local environmental organizations, schools, and community groups to host workshops and integrate conservation education into school curriculums. These programs will teach water conservation, energy efficiency, and sustainable land use practices, targeting specific groups like homeowners, farmers, students, and businesses. Workshops could feature field trips, guest speakers, and interactive projects, helping Buckingham County residents and students understand and actively participate in preserving natural resources. There is so much talk in Section VI about conservation that it only makes sense to collaborate and start programs to help in this effort.
- ii. **Strategy 4.2:** Partner with local media outlets, including newspapers, radio stations, and social media platforms, to share success stories of conservation efforts in the county. Highlight the steps residents, farmers, and businesses are taking to protect land and water resources. Organize community events like tree planting days, river cleanups, and conservation fairs to actively engage the public in hands-on environmental preservation activities. These events will encourage community involvement and make conservation accessible and educational for all ages. There is so much talk in Section VI about conservation that it only makes sense to collaborate, start a marketing campaign, and start programs to help in this effort.
- iii. **Strategy 4.3:** Create an online resource hub on Buckingham County's website, offering easy access to brochures, flyers, and online materials about land preservation, water conservation, renewable energy, and sustainable farming practices. Include links to state and federal programs, grants, and technical assistance. Collaborate with regional environmental groups to expand public awareness on wildlife protection, forest health, and watershed management, leveraging additional resources and expertise to support countywide conservation efforts. This is an excellent strategy since there is so much talk about all these practices and ideas throughout the entire plan, however the Buckingham website is not mentioned and would be a great avenue for awareness.



Chapter VIII

Implementation Plan

VIII. Implementation Plan

While this Comprehensive Plan is an invaluable tool for planning growth and development, it alone cannot accomplish much without action. Because the comprehensive plan is an advisory document that does not have legal standing, its recommendations are implemented not by the plan itself but by specific ordinances, programs, and improvement projects. Furthermore, it cannot be successful unless supported by policies and action, in addition to strong financial commitment.

A. Comprehensive Plan

GOAL <i>The adopted Comprehensive Plan is not an "end result" but rather a means to provide direction for future action. – Foster Continuous and Adaptive Planning Processes</i>
Action Step: Routinely consult the Comprehensive Plan when developing the annual budget
Responsible Parties: Administration Finance Board of Supervisors
Action Step: Review progress made towards achievement of this Comprehensive Plan goals, objectives and strategies, and update goals, objectives and strategies as needed which will strengthen data collection and enhance engagement across departments.
Responsible Parties: Administration Zoning/Planning Department Planning Commission Board of Supervisors
Action Step: Review and update this Comprehensive Plan at least every five (5) years
Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors
Action Step: Make this Plan and implementing ordinances available to the public.
Responsible Parties: Administration Planning/Zoning Department

<p>Action Step: Rely on the policies and programs in this Plan when making decisions with respect to future development and redevelopment which builds capacity for future growth.</p>
<p>Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors</p>
<p>Action Step: Strive to stay current with new land use regulatory techniques and incorporate them into the Plan or ordinances if needed to address development issues to ensure the preservation of rural character and the promotion of responsible development</p>
<p>Responsible Parties: Zoning/Planning Department Planning Commission Board of Supervisors</p>
<p>Action Step: Maintain this Comprehensive Plan and any subsequent amendments on the County's website.</p>
<p>Responsible Parties: Administration Zoning/Planning Department</p>
<p>Action Step: Develop a process/policy on Comprehensive Plan amendments</p>
<p>Responsible Party: Board of Supervisors</p>
<p>Action Step: Establish an annual Comprehensive Plan review session between the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors prior to annual budget work.</p>
<p>Responsible Parties: Administration Zoning/Planning Department Planning Commission Board of Supervisors Finance</p>

B. Growth

GOAL <i>Support managed population growth to enhance quality of life.</i>
Action Step: Align growth with infrastructure and service capacity.
Responsible Parties: Administration Finance Board of Supervisors
Action Step: Enhance and protect quality of life for existing residents.
Responsible Parties: Administration Zoning/Planning Department Planning Commission Board of Supervisors
Action Step: Promote affordable housing options for new and existing residents.
Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors
Action Step: Enhance public health and well-being by expanding access to health care and recreation.
Responsible Party: Board of Supervisors

C. Land Use

GOAL <i>Review/Update the Buckingham County Zoning Ordinance to bring it into compliance with this Comprehensive Plan</i>
Action Step: Review and prepare revision of the County's Zoning Ordinances
Responsible Parties: Zoning/Planning Department

Planning Commission
Board of Supervisors

GOAL

Foster Citizen Involvement/Input in the Development of Future Zoning Ordinances.

Action Step:

Develop and implement an outreach/public involvement process in the Planning/Zoning Office for citizens per future rewrite of the County's Zoning Ordinances.

Responsible Parties:

Zoning/Planning Department
Planning Commission

Action Step:

Develop and implement an outreach/public involvement process in the Planning/Zoning Office for citizens in the impacted area per future change in the Future Land Use Map

Responsible Parties:

Zoning/Planning Department
Planning Commission
Board of Supervisors

GOAL

Encourage commercial and industrial development in appropriate areas of the County

Action Step:

Review existing commercial and zoning regulations and the zoning map to ensure that commercial and industrial uses are appropriately regulated and protecting environmentally sensitive areas and natural landscapes.

Responsible Parties:

Zoning/Planning Department
Planning Commission
Board of Supervisors

Action Step:

Develop guidelines for use in approving rezoning applications to ensure that the rezoning will not be detrimental/have environmental impacts to the existing land uses such as agricultural.

Responsible Parties:

Zoning/Planning Department

Planning Commission Board of Supervisors
Action Step: Ensure that new commercial and industrial development is appropriately supported by infrastructure including water, sewer, and roads by aligning growth with infrastructure and service capacity
Responsible Parties: Zoning/Planning Department Planning Commission VDOT Utility Providers Board of Supervisors Developers
Action Step: Develop a "2232 Review Process" in compliance with Section 15.2-2232 of the Code of Virginia to ensure that public facilities, public utilities or public service facilities are in compliance with this Comprehensive Plan
Responsible Parties: Zoning/Planning Department Planning Commission Board of Supervisors
Action Step: Implement growth management strategies to preserve Buckingham County's rural culture.
Responsible Parties: Zoning/Planning Department Planning Commission Board of Supervisors

D. Economic Growth

GOAL <i>Promote long-term economic opportunities for all residents</i>
Action Step: Support the Growth of local business, and entrepreneurships.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors

Planning Commission
Action Step: Attract new industries aligned with Buckingham County's values.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission
Action Step: Foster a skilled and adaptable workforce.
Responsible Parties: All County Departments Board of Supervisors

E. Transportation

GOAL <i>Develop an efficient, safe, and accessible transportation network.</i>
Action Step: Improve quality, efficiency, and safety of Buckingham County's transportation network.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission VDOT
Action Step: Enhance connectivity and access through multi-modal transportation options.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission VDOT
Action Step: Ensure efficient movement of goods and services.
Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors VDOT

F. Community Facilities

GOAL
<i>Ensure Adequate Community Facilities and Services for all residents.</i>
Action Step: Improve access to quality healthcare, social and recreational services.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission
Action Step: Ensure reliable long-lasting utility services.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission
Action Step: Develop long-term plan for public facility investment.
Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors
Action Step: Foster public-private partnerships for community facility development
Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors

G. History

GOAL
<i>Preserve and share Buckingham County's Historic resources and shared history.</i>
Action Step: Promote public education and awareness.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission All County Departments

Action Step: Support preservation of historic villages and town centers.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission All County Departments
Action Step: Foster public and private partnerships for historic preservation.
Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors All County Departments
Action Step: Promote the preservation of agricultural and rural heritage.
Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors All County Departments

H. Housing

GOAL <i>Support diversity of housing options for all income levels.</i>
Action Step: Increase availability of affordable housing.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission Zoning/Planning Department Developers
Action Step: Diversify housing types and densities.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission Zoning/Planning Department Developers

Action Step: Promote Workforce housing options.
Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors Zoning/Planning Department Developers
Action Step: Encourage public-private partnerships for housing development.
Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors Zoning/Planning Department Developers

I. Environment

GOAL <i>Conserve natural resources and promote responsible development.</i>
Action Step: Protect environmentally sensitive areas
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission All County Departments
Action Step: Preserve agricultural and forested lands.
Responsible Parties: Board of Supervisors Planning Commission All County Departments
Action Step: Promote water resource conservation.
Responsible Parties: Planning Commission Board of Supervisors

Action Step:
Promote education and public awareness.
Responsible Parties:
Planning Commission
Board of Supervisors
School Board
Local Citizens



Karl R. Carter
County Administrator

E. M. Wright, Jr.
County Attorney

Buckingham County Board of Supervisors

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District 4 Supervisor

Harry W. Bryant, Jr.
District 5 Supervisor

Date: June 9, 2025
To: Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
From: Karl Carter, County Administrator
Re: Bonus Ordinance

With our just approved budget for FY26, we agreed to follow what the State is doing for compensation with the 3% cost of living increase along with a 1.5% bonus. We have been informed by the Director of Social Services that in order to receive their bonus from the State, the County must have a bonus ordinance in place.

The County Attorney has worked on the ordinance and is presented in your packet.

Tonight is the scheduled public hearing for the Bonus Ordinance and to vote on this ordinance.

**Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
Notice of Public Hearing
Monday, June 9, 2025
Buckingham County Administration Building
13380 W. James Anderson Highway
Buckingham, Virginia
6:00 p.m.**

The Buckingham County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing on Monday, June 9, 2025 to hear public input regarding the following:

1. Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan 2025-2030 update
2. Employee Bonus Ordinance
3. Farm Vehicle Tax Exemption Ordinance

The meeting will begin at 6:00 p.m. in the Peter Francisco Auditorium of the Buckingham County Administration Complex at 13380 W. James Anderson Hwy, Buckingham, Virginia 23921. **You must attend the meeting to comment and sign up to speak prior to the meeting. Sign up time is between 5:30 p.m. and 5:55 p.m.**

A copy of the material for the above referenced hearings are available for review in the Office of the Buckingham County Administrator; 13380 West James Anderson Highway, P.O. Box 252, Buckingham, Virginia, 23921, on regular business days of Monday through Friday from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

By Order of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
Karl Carter, County Administrator

Buckingham County Board of Supervisors

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

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By Order of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
Karl Carter, County Administrator

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT OF BONUSES

§ 1. Authority; Purpose

This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to § 15.2-1508 of the Code of Virginia for the purpose of authorizing the County to award monetary or other bonuses to eligible employees when, in the judgment of the Board, such awards further the County's operational or personnel objectives.

§ 2. Definitions

- **Bonus** means a one-time, lump-sum payment of money or, where permitted by law, the transfer of personal property or intangible items of value, paid in addition to an employee's regular compensation.
- **Eligible employee** means any full-time or part-time County officer or any active employee whose position is wholly or partially funded by the County, excluding employees declared ineligible by the Board or Department Heads.
- **Active employee** means any employee who is receiving regular and periodic compensation from the County, but not including seasonal or emergency employees.

§ 3. General Authorization

A. The Board of Supervisors hereby authorizes the payment of bonuses to eligible employees in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in this Ordinance.

B. No bonus may be paid unless (i) approved by the Board and (ii) sufficient funds have been appropriated for that purpose.

§ 4. Funding; Budgetary Limitations

All bonuses shall be paid only from lawfully available funds appropriated by the Board. Approval of a bonus does not create an obligation to appropriate funds in any subsequent fiscal year.

§ 5. No Contractual Right; Employment Status

Bonuses granted under this Ordinance are discretionary, do not constitute a promise of future payment, and shall not be construed to create a contract of employment or a property interest in continued County employment.

§ 6. Severability

If any provision of this Ordinance is declared invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions, which shall continue in full force and effect.

§ 9. Effective Date

This Ordinance shall be effective upon adoption.



Karl R. Carter
County Administrator

E. M. Wright, Jr.
County Attorney

Buckingham County Board of Supervisors

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Date: June 9, 2025
To: Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
From: Karl Carter, County Administrator
Re: Farm Vehicle Tax Exemption Ordinance

As requested by the Board, the County Attorney has worked on the Farm Vehicle Tax Exemption Ordinance and it has been reviewed by the Commissioner of the Revenue. This ordinance would exempt vehicles from personal property taxes that qualify for the new "farm use" tags. This ordinance is presented in your packet.

Tonight is the scheduled public hearing for the Farm Vehicle Tax Exemption Ordinance and to vote on this ordinance.

Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
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Monday, June 9, 2025
Buckingham County Administration Building
13380 W. James Anderson Highway
Buckingham, Virginia
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By Order of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
Karl Carter, County Administrator

Buckingham County Board of Supervisors

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By Order of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
Karl Carter, County Administrator

ORDINANCE
Exempting Certain Farm-Use Motor Vehicles
from Local Personal Property Tax

§ 1. Authority

This ordinance is adopted pursuant to Code of Virginia § 58.1-3505 (B), which authorizes any county, city, or town to exempt in whole or in part from local personal-property taxation the classes of farm property listed in § 58.1-3505 (A).

§ 2. Purpose

The purpose of this ordinance is to promote and support bona fide agricultural operations within Buckingham County by exempting qualifying farm-use motor vehicles from the County personal-property tax.

§ 3. Definitions

For purposes of this ordinance:

1. **Qualifying Farm-Use Vehicle** means any motor vehicle that meets one of the following criteria:
 - a. Is used primarily for agricultural purposes and is exempt from DMV registration under § 46.2-665, § 46.2-666, or § 46.2-670 of the Code of Virginia; or
 - b. Is a pickup truck, panel truck, or sport-utility vehicle for which the owner is required to obtain a permanent farm-use placard under § 46.2-684.2 of the Code of Virginia.
2. **Commissioner** means the Commissioner of the Revenue for Buckingham County, Virginia.

§ 4. Exemption Established

A. **Tax Rate.** Effective with the 2025 tax year and for each tax year thereafter, all Qualifying Farm-Use Vehicles shall be fully exempt from County personal-property taxation.

B. **Separate Classification.** Qualifying Farm-Use Vehicles are hereby declared to constitute a separate class of tangible personal property for local taxation, as permitted by § 58.1-3505 (B).

§ 5. Administration

A. **Affidavit or Application.** The Commissioner may require the owner of any vehicle claiming the exemption to file an affidavit or application, on a form prescribed by the Commissioner, certifying that the vehicle meets the definition of a Qualifying Farm-Use Vehicle.

B. Documentation. The Commissioner may require submission of documentation sufficient to establish eligibility, including **but not limited to** a copy of the permanent farm-use placard or evidence that the vehicle is exempt from DMV registration under §§ 46.2-665, -666, or -670.

C. Misrepresentation. Any person who knowingly files a false statement to obtain the exemption provided by this ordinance shall be subject to the penalties provided in Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and any other applicable law.

§ 6. Severability

If any section, subsection, clause, or provision of this ordinance is found to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining portions, which shall continue in full force and effect.

§ 7. Conflicting Ordinances Repealed

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

§ 8. Effective Date

This ordinance shall become effective immediately on adoption and be applicable to the **January 1, 2025** and shall apply to all tax years beginning on or after that date.



Karl R. Carter
County Administrator

E. M. Wright, Jr.
County Attorney

Buckingham County

Board of Supervisors

Office of the County Administrator

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Dennis H. Davis, Jr.
District 1 Supervisor

Date: June 9, 2025

To: Buckingham County
Board of Supervisors

From: Nicci Edmondston, Zoning Administrator

Re: Introduction Case 25-SUP356

Applicant: Mary & Charles Houchens
515 Cattail Creek Road
Dillwyn VA 23936

Property Information: Tax Map 173 Parcel 43, 3 acres, located at 515 Cattail Creek Road
Dillwyn VA 23936, District 2.

Zoning District: Agricultural District (A-1)

Request: To Obtain a Special Use Permit to Operate a Commercial Garage and Auto Repair Shop. The applicants are asking the Board of Supervisors to schedule a public hearing for their request.

Background/Zoning Information: The property is located on Tax Map 173 Parcel 43, located at 515 Cattail Creek Road Dillwyn VA 23936. The landowners and applicants are Mary and Charles Houchens. The property is zoned Agriculture (A-1). The Zoning Ordinance does not permit a Commercial Garage and Auto Repair Shop as a by right permitted use. However, within A-1 Agriculture Zoning District, a Commercial Garage and Auto Repair Shop may be permitted by the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors by a Special Use Permit following recommendation by the Planning Commission in accordance with this ordinance and the Code of Virginia. The Planning Commission may recommend and the Board may impose conditions to ensure protection of the district if the Special Use Permit is approved. The application and narrative are attached.

Below are conditions that you may consider attaching to the request if approved:

1. That all federal, state and local regulations, ordinances and laws be strictly adhered to.

2. Right of ways and roadway shoulders shall not be used for parking.
3. The property shall be kept neat and orderly.
4. That the applicant pursues a commercial solid waste container and follow the County Solid Waste Ordinance.
5. There shall be no more than 10 inoperable vehicles and/or machinery/equipment outside of the main structure at any time.
6. That all documentation submitted by the applicant in support of this special use permit request becomes a part of the conditions except that any such documentation that may be inconsistent with these enumerated conditions shall be superseded by these conditions.
7. Nothing in this approval shall be deemed to obligate the County to acquire any interest in property, to construct, maintain or operate any facility or to grant any permits or approvals except as may be directly related hereto.
8. The County Zoning Administrator and one other County staff member, as appointed by the County Administrator, shall be allowed to enter the property, with proper notice, if a complaint is registered against the property for noncompliance with this permit. Any complaints not solely related to this permit will be given to the appropriate department or agency.
9. In the event that any one or more of the conditions is declared void for any reason whatever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portion of the permit, which shall remain in full force and effect, and for this purpose, the provisions of this are hereby declared to be severable
10. That any infraction of the above mentioned conditions could lead to a stop order and discontinuation of the special use permit, if it be the wishes of the Board of Supervisors.
11. That the applicant(s) and landowner(s) understands the conditions and agrees to the conditions.
12. Applicants/Landowners must install a privacy fence, 6-8' tall board fence, across the front property line prior to operation of auto garage and repair shop.

This case was introduced to the Planning Commission April 28, 2025, and a Public Hearing held May 27, 2025. Motion and second made to make recommendation to the Board of Supervisors with a recommendation to approve this case with the above conditions. Vote taken, and as a result, this case comes to you with a tie vote 4-4.

SPECIAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION CHECKLIST
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY OFFICE OF ZONING AND PLANNING MINIMUM SUBMISSION
REQUIREMENTS

The following table lists the information necessary to review a special use application. All items are required, unless otherwise stated, and must be submitted in order for the application to be accepted for review. This completed checklist must be submitted with the application.

Adjacent Property Owners List and Affidavit (pages 4, 5 & 6 attached). This list can be obtained from the Clerk of Courts Office: ☒ YES ☐ NO

Completed application for special use permit (page 3 attached). If not signed by the owner, a Power of Attorney must accompany the application: ☒ YES ☐ NO

Interest Disclosure Affidavit (page 7 attached). Must be signed by the owner: ☒ YES ☐ NO

Power of Attorney (page 10 attached). Required if anyone other than the owner is signing the application form or proffer statement on behalf of the owner: ☒ YES ☐ NO

Written Narrative (page 11 guidance in preparing the Written Narrative): ☒ YES ☐ NO

Fees: ☒ YES ☐ NO

Deed: ☒ YES ☐ NO

Plat (15 copies). The plat information may be incorporated into the Special Use Permit General Site Plan, in which case, copies of a separate plat are not required. The plat must be prepared by a certified land surveyor or licensed civil engineer and contain the following:

- A. Bearings and distances of a scale of 1" = 100' or less for all property lines and existing and proposed zoning lines: ☒ YES ☐ NO
- B. Area of land proposed for consideration, in square feet or acres: ☒ YES ☐ NO
- C. Scale and north point: ☒ YES ☐ NO
- D. Names of boundary roads or streets and widths of existing right-of-ways: ☒ YES ☐ NO

Tax Map (15 copies). Identify property that special use is being considered for and identify by name all adjacent landowners.

Special Use General Site Plan (15 copies) The General Site Plan must contain the following:

1. Vicinity Map – Please show scale: ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2. Owner and Project Name: ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3. Parcel Identification numbers, name, present zoning, and zoning and use of all abutting or adjoining parcels: ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
4. Property lines of existing and proposed zoning district lines: ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
5. Area of land proposed for consideration, in square feet or acres: ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
6. Scale and north point: ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
7. Names of boundary roads or streets and widths of existing right-of-ways: ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
8. Easements and encumbrances, if present on the property: ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
9. Topography indicated by contour lines: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
10. Areas having slopes of 15% to 25% and areas having slopes of 25% or greater clearly indicated by separate shading devices (or written indication of "no areas having slopes of 15% to 25% or greater"): YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
11. Water Courses to include the approximate location of the 100 year floodplain (if applicable) based on FEMA maps (or written indication of "not in floodplain"): YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
12. Delineation of existing mature tree lines or written indication of "no mature tree lines": YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
13. Proposed roads with right-of-way width that will connect with or pass through the subject property: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
14. General locations of major access points to existing streets: ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
15. List of the proposed density for each dwelling unit type, and/or intensity of each non-residential use: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
16. Location of any open space and buffer areas, woodland conservation areas, storm water management facilities, and community and public facilities: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
17. Location of existing and proposed utilities, above or underground: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
18. Vehicular and pedestrian circulation plan, including traffic counts and typical street sections, right-of-way improvements, access points, travel ways, parking, loading, stacking, sidewalks, and trails: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
19. Layouts and orientation of buildings and improvements, building use, height, setbacks from property lines and restriction lines: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
20. Location and design of screening and landscaping: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
21. Building architecture: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
22. Site lighting proposed: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
23. Area of land disturbance in square feet and acres: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
24. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan submitted (10,000 square feet or more): YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
25. Historical sites or gravesites on general site plan: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
26. Show impact of development of historical or gravesite areas: YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
27. A copy of the current status of all real estate taxes of all property owned in Buckingham County. If real estate taxes are not current, an explanation in writing and signed by the owner shall accompany this application. Any liens or other judgments against property shall also be explained in writing and signed by the owner: ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL USE PERMIT

CASE NUMBER: _____
(Case Number Assigned by Zoning Administrator)

DATE OF APPLICATION: March 30, 2025

Special Use Permit Request: to operate auto garage

Purpose of Special Use Permit: to be able to work on vehicles

Zoning District: _____ Number of Acres: 3

Tax Map Section: 173 Parcel: 43 Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____ Magisterial Dist.: _____

Street Address: 515 Cattail Creek Rd Dillwyn VA

Directions from the County Administration Building to the Proposed Site: Rt. 60 to R on Rt.

15 to L of Rt. 600 Plant Rd to R on Cattail Creek Rd

Name of Applicant: Mary Houchens / Charles Houchens

Mailing Address: 515 Cattail Creek Rd Dillwyn VA

Daytime Phone: 434-248-3800 Cell Phone: 434-531-9238

Email: mfhouchens4@gmail.com Fax: _____

Name of Property Owner: Charles & Mary Houchens

Mailing Address: 515 Cattail Creek Rd Dillwyn VA

Daytime Phone: 434-248-3800 Cell Phone: 434-531-9238

Email: mfhouchens4@gmail.com Fax: _____

Signature of Owner: Mary Houchens Date: 3/30/2025

Signature of Applicant: Mary Houchens Date: 3/30/2025

Please indicate to whom correspondence should be sent:

☒ Owner of Property ☐ Contractor Purchaser / Lessee ☐ Authorized Agent ☐ Engineer
☐ Applicant

ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER'S LIST

(Required)

The applicant shall provide a list of all adjoining landowners, including subject property and all property immediately across the street/road from the subject property. Any body of water does not constitute a boundary line for this purpose, therefore a body of water and the property adjoining the subject property but separated by a body of water is still considered an adjoining landowner. County boundary lines and those adjoining property owners in the next County are considered adjoining property owners if the land adjoins the subject's property. Adjoining landowners can be verified through the Buckingham County Clerk of Courts or the Clerk's Office in the adjoining County, or by personal contact. The list shall include the name, address, town/city, zip code, road route number, tax map section number, parcel number, lot number, and subdivision. The list shall be typewritten or printed legibly. Failure to list all adjoining landowners could delay the process.

1. Name: Barry & Lisa Warner

Mailing Address: 1400 Cattail Creek Rd Dillwyn

Physical Address: 1400 Cattail Creek Rd Dillwyn

Tax Map Section: 173 Parcel: 44 Lot: A Subdivision: _____

2. Name: Perry Warner

Mailing Address: 652 Cattail Creek Rd Dillwyn

Physical Address: 652 Cattail Creek Rd Dillwyn

Tax Map Section: 173 Parcel: 44 Lot: B Subdivision: _____

3. Name: Perry Warner

Mailing Address: 652 Cattail Creek Rd Dillwyn

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: 173 Parcel: 44 Lot: D Subdivision: _____

4. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

6. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

7. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

8. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

9. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

10. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

11. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM

This _____ day of _____, year _____,

I Mary Houchens hereby make oath that
(printed name of owner/contract purchaser/authorized agent)

the list of adjoining landowners is a true and accurate list as submitted with my application.

Signed: (to be signed in front of notary public)

Mary Houchens [Signature]
(owner / contract purchaser / authorized agent – please circle one)

NOTARY:
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

COUNTY OF Buckingham

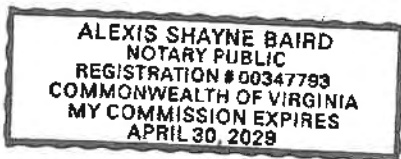
STATE OF Virginia

Subscribed and sworn to me on the 4 day of April

of the year 2025. My Commission expires on Apr 30 2029.

Notary Public Signature: Alexis S. Baird

Stamp:



INTEREST DISCLOSURE AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, VIRGINIA

On this 4 day of April, of the year 2025

I Mary Houchens (printed name of owner)
hereby make oath that no member of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors nor
the Buckingham County Planning Commission has interest in such property either
individually, or by ownership of stock in a corporation owning such land, or by
partnership, or as a holder of ten percent (10%) or more of the outstanding shares of
stock in or as a director or officer of any corporation owning such land, directly or
indirectly by such members of his/her immediate household, except as follows:

Signature of Owner: (to be signed in front of notary public)

Mary Houchens [Signature]

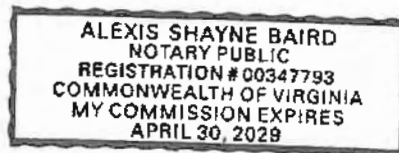
NOTARY PUBLIC Buckingham STATE OF Virginia
COUNTY OF

Subscribed and sworn to me on this 4 day of April

of the year 2025. My commission expires Apr 30 2029

Notary Public Signature: Alexis D. Baird

Stamp:



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND RECORD CHECK FOR
PENDING DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS**

Case Number / File Name: _____

Visual Inspection Findings (describe what is on the property now):

Home and outbuildings

County Records Check (describe the history of this property):

Residential Use only

Were any historical sites or gravesites found on site, or be suspected by a reasonable person to be on the site? Yes _____ No ☒

If yes, please explain and show on the site plan the location of such and explain any historical significance:

Will this proposal have any impact on the historical site or gravesite? Yes _____ No ☒

If yes, please explain any impact:

Owner/Applicant Signature: Mary Houchens Date: 3/30/2025

Printed Name: Mary Houchens Title: Owner

APPLICATION FOR A TRAFFIC IMPACT DETERMINATION

Please fill out the following information before presenting to VDOT:

Case Number / File Name: _____

Applicant: Mary Houchens

Location: _____

Proposed Use: Garage - mostly personal use

For VDOT use only:

☒ A Traffic Impact Statement is required per 24 VAC 30-155-60.

☐ A Traffic Impact Statement is not required. The traffic generated by the proposed zoning change / development does not exceed normal thresholds.

☐ The Traffic Impact Analysis has been waived by the Zoning / Planning Department for the following reasons:

Does the existing entrance meet VDOT requirements for the proposed use?

Yes _____ No _____ If no, please explain the necessary steps to bring into compliance with the requirements for the proposed use:

Signature of VDOT Resident Engineer: _____

Printed Name: _____ Date: _____

SPECIAL POWER OF ATTORNEY AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM

On this _____ day of _____, in the year of _____,

I _____ the owner of _____
(printed name of landowner) (Tax Map Number)

Hereby make, constitute, and appoint _____
(printed name)

my true and lawful attorney-in-fact, and in my name, place, and stead give unto him/her said full power and authority to do and perform all acts and make all representation necessary, without limitation whatsoever, to make application for said zoning. The right, powers, and authority of said attorney-in-fact herein granted shall commence and be in full force and effect on the day _____ of the month _____ in the year of _____ and shall remain in full force and effect thereafter until actual notice by certified mail with return receipt requested is received by the Zoning / Planning Office of Buckingham County stating that the terms of this power have been revoked or modified.

Signature of Landowner (to be signed in front of Notary Public):

NOTARY PUBLIC

County of _____ State of _____

Subscribed and sworn before me on the _____ day of _____

in the year _____. My commission expires _____.

Signature of Notary Public: _____

Stamp:

WRITTEN NARRATIVE

The Written Narrative shall describe the relationship of the proposed project to the relevant components of the Comprehensive Plan. Please be very detailed and describe in depth each and every component 1 through 15. The following outline is provided to aid you in preparing the written narrative:

1. Land Use
2. Community Design
3. Cultural Resources
4. Economic Development
5. Environment
6. Fire and Rescue, Law Enforcement
7. Housing
8. Libraries
9. Parks and Open Spaces
10. Potable Water
11. Sewage
12. Schools
13. Telecommunications
14. Transportation
15. Solid Waste

If this proposal is for an event, describe the handling of the entire event, including but not limited to: number of participants, schedule of events, police, security, food, beverages, water, sanitation, emergencies, crowd control, entrances and exits, traffic control, signage, advertisement, parking, fee collection, control of animals, trash disposal, site clean-up, fighting, alcohol, abuse of alcohol and/or illegal substances

To: Zoning Administration

Date: March 30, 2025

Re: Letter of Purpose for 515 Cattail Creek Rd

The purpose of applying for this special permit is to be able to work on our numerous vehicles and to be able to help our friends and family when they have mechanical issues.

Sincerely
Mary Houchens

SIGNAGE AT PROPERTY

The Buckingham County Zoning Ordinance requires the following:

The applicant in any case which requires a public hearing shall post signs furnished by the agent on each parcel involved at least 21 days prior to the public hearing indicating that a public hearing is eminent, the date, a rezoning issue, and a County contact number. The signs shall be placed on the VDOT right-of-way closest to the applicant's property line and shall be clearly visible from the road with bottom of the sign not less than one and one half feet above the ground. If more than one public road abuts the property, the signs shall be placed in the same manner as above for each abutting road. If no road abuts a property, then the agent shall define an area for the signs. The agent may ask the applicant that the sign be moved to another area either on the property to achieve greater public visibility. The applicant shall be responsible for keeping the signs free from grass, weeds, and any other plants or vines that may obstruct the public's view. The applicant shall contact the Virginia Department of Transportation for any information concerning where the right-of-way is located. The applicant shall be responsible for the signs should VDOT or their contractor conduct mowing or clearing of the right-of-way in the area where the sign is located.

Any signs required shall be maintained at all times by the applicant up to the time of the final public hearing. No person, except the applicant or the agent or an authorized agent of either, shall remove or tamper with any sign furnished during the period it is required to be maintained under this section. All signs erected under this ordinance shall be removed by the applicant within 15 days following a decision at the final public hearing and shall be returned to the agent. The applicant shall purchase the signs at a fee as determined by the Board of Supervisors and shall be non-refundable. The applicant shall be responsible for the replacement of the sign(s) and shall contact the agent as soon as possible for another sign to be replaced as the manner described above. Should the sign(s) have to be replaced more than twice, this section shall no longer be forced upon the applicant.

I have read, understand and agree to the above requirements.

Applicant/Owner: Mary Houchens

Date: 3/30/25

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR A SPECIAL USE PERMIT

The application, site plan, written narrative, and all information requested in this application must be filled out in its entirety and supplied to the Buckingham Zoning / Planning Office and the fee must be paid before this case will be allowed to move forward.

Case will be introduced at a regularly scheduled Planning Commission meeting held on the fourth Monday of every month. Planning Commission may set a Public Hearing at this time to be held during a regularly scheduled meeting. Public Hearings offer an opportunity for citizens to speak concerning the case.

Following the Planning Commission Public Hearing, the Planning Commission may make a recommendation to approve / deny / or table the case for more information. Once the Planning Commission makes a recommendation to approve or deny, this recommendation will be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors at their next regularly scheduled meeting. The Board of Supervisors meetings are held on the second Monday of every month. The Board of Supervisors may set a Public Hearing at this time to be held during a regularly scheduled meeting. The Board of Supervisors will make the final decision to approve or deny the application after the public hearing.

Example Timeline:

- January 25** Case is introduced to Planning Commission. Planning Commission sets Public Hearing for next regularly scheduled meeting on February 22.
- February 22** Planning Commission Public Hearing. Planning Commission recommends to approve / deny / or table for more information. Once the Planning Commission reaches a decision to approve or deny, this recommendation will be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors at their next regularly scheduled meeting.
- March 8** Case is introduced to Board of Supervisors.
- April 12** Board of Supervisors may approve / deny / table for more information.

The Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors has a right to call extra public hearings at their discretion if the Board(s) decide they are needed.

You or your agent are encouraged to attend these meetings to answer any questions that may arise concerning your application / proposal. The County strongly encourages the applicant to visit the area around his proposed site and understand what the adjoining landowner concerns are.



OFFICIAL RECEIPT
BUCKINGHAM CIRCUIT COURT
MISCELLANEOUS

DATE : 03/31/2025

TIME : 12:31:31

CASE # : 029CGM250000217

RECEIPT # : 25000001413

TRANSACTION # : 25033100017

CASHIER : KQK

REGISTER # : H358

FILING TYPE : COPY

TYPE : FULL PAYMENT

ACCOUNT OF : HOUCHEMS, MARY

RECEIVED OF : HOUCHEMS, MARY

CHECK : \$2.00

CHECK NUMBER : 1091

DESCRIPTION 1 : COPY FEES

ACCOUNT CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAID
236	DOC. REPRO. COSTS	\$2.00
425	CERT DIGITAL COPY	\$0.00

TENDERED : \$ 2.00

AMOUNT PAID : \$ 2.00

#2021-1433

BOOK 486 PAGE 241

Map Parcel #173-43

Consideration: \$40,000.00
Assessment: \$64,300.00

Title insurance provided by:
Old Republic National Title Insurance Company

Prepared by:
Cheryl Carlson Wood, VSB#19389
Law Office of Wood & Wood, P.C.
1801 Libbie Avenue, Suite 102
Richmond, VA 23226

Trinity Title and Settlement
P.O. Box 923
Prince George, VA 23875

THIS DEED, made this 6TH day of July, 2021, by and between ALLEN ROSS, III,
Devisee under the Will of Caroline G. Holman, a/k/a Caroline Holman, Deceased,
Grantor, and CHARLES HOUCHENS and MARY HOUCHENS, Grantees.

WITNESSETH

That for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and
valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the said Grantor does
hereby grant and convey, with SPECIAL WARRANTY of Title, unto the Grantees, as
tenants by the entirety with the right of survivorship as at common law. the following
described real estate, to wit:

SEE SCHEDULE "A" ATTACHED HERETO AND

MADE A PART HEREOF

This deed is made expressly subject to all other covenants, restrictions, and easements
now of record on said property as the same may lawfully apply.

WITNESS the following signature and seal:

Allen Ross, III

Allen Ross, III, Devisee under the
Will of Caroline G. Holman, a/k/a
Caroline Holman, Deceased

STATE OF VIRGINIA

CITY/COUNTY of Buckingham, to wit:

The foregoing deed was acknowledged before me by Allen Ross, III, Devisee under the Will of Caroline G. Holman, a/k/a Caroline Holman, Deceased this 9th day of July, 2021.

My Commission Expires: 1-31-2024

Lisa H Warner

Notary Public



Grantee's address:

515 Cattail Creek Rd
Dillwyn, VA 28936

BOOK 486 PAGE 243

SCHEDULE "A"

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging, lying and being situate in Curdsville District, Buckingham County, Virginia, containing three(3) acres, more or less, said lands being bounded on the east by Virginia Secondary Route #754, and on the south, north and west by lands now or formerly owned by W.B. Atwater and Dorothy E. Atwater; and as shown on plat entitled, "Survey Showing Tax Map 372-125, Parcel 450, The Caroline G. Holman Property, Curdsville District, Buckingham County, Virginia," made by Robert L. Lum Land Planning Surveying, dated August 15, 1986, and recorded August 25, 1986, in the Clerk's Office, Circuit Court, Buckingham County, Virginia, in Deed book 142, pages 328, 329, to which plat reference is hereby made for a more particular description of the real estate hereby conveyed.

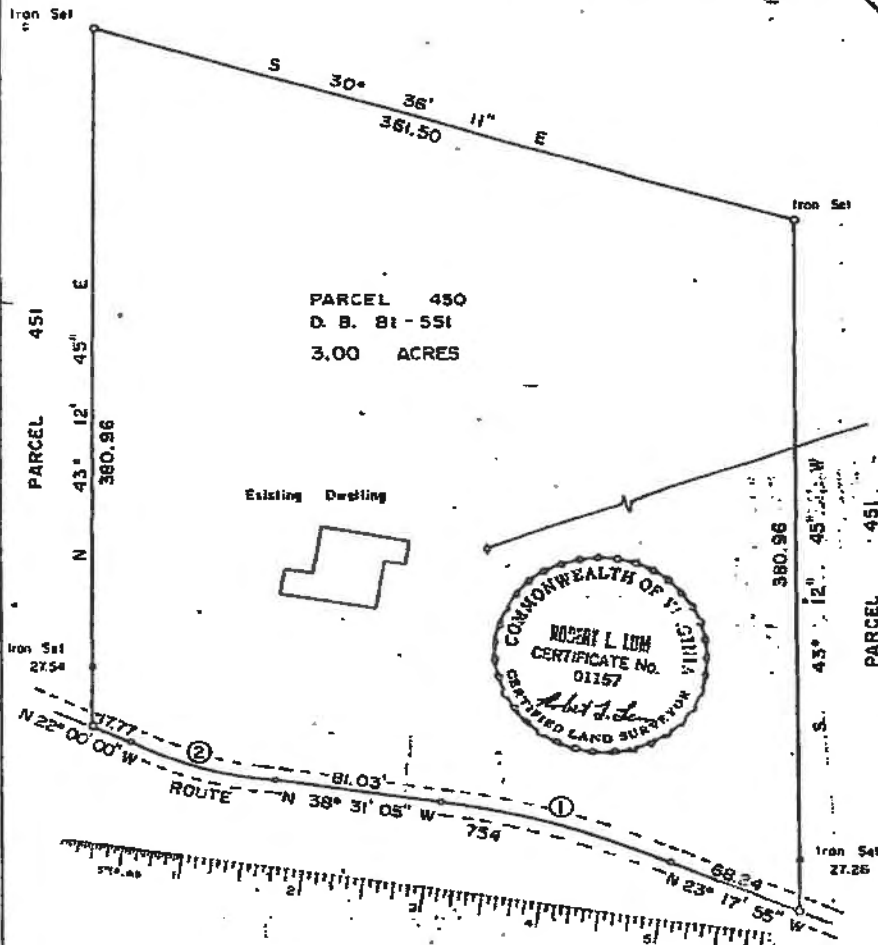
BEING the same real estate conveyed to Caroline Holman by Special Warranty Deed of Gift from Thelma H. Ross and Allen Ross, her husband; Samuel L. Holman and Gertrude L. Holman, his wife; and James O. Holman and Gloria Holman, his wife; dated May 9, 1999, and recorded June 18, 1999, in the Clerk's Office, Circuit Court, Buckingham County, Virginia, in Deed Book 244, Page 695. The said Caroline Holman, a/k/a Caroline G. Holman, died testate on October 18, 2016; and by her Will, probated and recorded on February 15, 2017, in the aforesaid Clerk's Office as Instrument No. 170000013, devised the above-described real estate to her grandson, Allen Ross, III, with a life estate interest to her son, James O. Holman, a/k/a James Otis Holman. The said Allen Ross, III, was named Executor of his grandmother's Estate; however, he declined to qualify. The said James O. Holman, a/k/a James Otis Holman, died on May 27, 2017, thereby extinguishing his life estate interest in the property hereby conveyed.

035 Rec Fee	3.00	VIRGINIA: CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY The foregoing instrument with acknowledgement was admitted to record on <u>July 22</u> 20 <u>21</u> at <u>11:40AM</u> in D.B. <u>486</u> Page(s) <u>241-243</u> Teste: JUSTIN D. MIDKIFF, CLERK BY: <u>J. Kitchen</u> DEPUTY CLERK
SL R. Tax	110.75	
Co. R. Tax	53.96	
Transfer	1.00	
Clerk	14.50	
Lib.(145)	2.00	
T.T.F.	2.00	
Grantor Tax	64.60	
036 Proc. Fee	22.00	
Total \$	325.83	

SDA 142 329

NO	Bella	CURVE	DATA	Chord	Chord Bearing
1	15° 13' 10"	Radius	450.19	119.58	N 30° 54' 30" W
2	16° 31' 05"	Radius	287.19	77.03	N 30° 15' 30" W

PARCEL 451 W.B. B DOROTHY ATWATER
D. B. 77 - 281



SURVEY SHOWING
TAX MAP 372 - 125 PARCEL 450
THE CAROLINE G. HOLMAN PROPERTY
CUROSVILLE DISTRICT BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA
DATE AUGUST 15, 1986
SCALE 1" = 60 FEET
ROBERT L. LUM
LAND PLANNING - SURVEYING
PALMYRA, VIRGINIA

This Plat is approved for recordation
pursuant to the Buckingham County
Subdivision Ordinance.

Robert L. Lum
8/25/86

NO	CURVE		DATA		
	Delta	Radius	Arc	Chord	Chord Bearing
1	15°13'10"	450.19	119.58	128.23	N 30°54'30" W
2	15°31'02"	267.19	77.03	76.76	N 30°15'33" W

TAX MAP 372 - 125 PARCEL 450

CURDSVILLE DISTRICT BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

DATE AUGUST 15, 1986

SCALE 1" = 60 FEET

ROBERT L. LUM
LAND PLANNING - SURVEYING
PALMYRA, VIRGINIA

This Plat is approved for recordation pursuant to the Buckingham County Subdivision Ordinance.

Arthur L. Brown, Jr.
10/25/82

TAX RECEIPT

Ticket #:00001930001 @@

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY
CHRISTY L CHRISTIAN, TREASURER
(434) 969-4744
POST OFFICE BOX 106
BUCKINGHAM VA 23921

Date : 4/04/2025
Register: TC4/TC1
Trans. #: 54197
Dept # :
Acct# : SPUSE

SPECIAL USE PERMIT - ZONING
173 43

Previous
Balance \$.00

Principal Being Paid \$ 200.00
Penalty \$.00
Interest \$.00

HOUCHENS MARY

Amount Paid \$ 200.00

*Balance Due \$.00

Pd by HOUCHENS MARY Check 200.00 # 1092 VACU
BALANCE DUE INCLUDES PENALTY/INTEREST THRU THE MONTH 4/2025

Date: 4/04/25 Cash Register: 001 BUCKINGHAM COUNTY 11:04:32

Cshr: CHRISTY CHRISTIAN Account#: 000009702 Cust.Transactions:

Type: PAY Dept/Bill#: RE2024 00056280002 P/I Date: 4/04/2025 4/04/2025

Name: HOUCHENS CHARLES & MARY HOUCHENS Bill Date: 5/01/2024 Half: 2

Nam2: Due/PstDt: 12/05/2024

Addr: 515 CATTAIL CREEK RD PAdr: 515 CATTAIL CREEK RD

DILLWYN VA

Zip: 23936 - 0000

Map#: 173 43

Desc: RT 754 - 3 MI E OF

MMMIIDDBLLLLLS

WILLIS MTN 3 AC

Acre: 3.000 Dist/Cls 01 / 02 Status

MrtgCo:

SSN: 000 - 00 - 0000 000 - 00 - 0000

Land:	\$15,400	Improve:	\$48,900	Use:	\$0
Original Bill:	\$192.90	Credits:	\$192.90	Discount:	\$0.00
Penalty Paid:	\$0.00	Int Paid:	\$0.00	Last Date:	6/06/2024
Amount Owed:	\$0.00	Other:	\$0.00	Setoff Claim#:	000000000
Total Owed:	\$0.00	Penalty:	\$0.00	Interest:	\$0.00

Principal Due:

Pen Rate % Int Fact

Penalty Due:

Interest Due:

Total Amount Due:

Aging:

Promise to Pay Date:

F1=Amt Tender F2=Next Ticket F3=Exit

F10=Funcnt Menu F20=Attach

APPLICATION FOR A TRAFFIC IMPACT DETERMINATION

Please fill out the following information before presenting to VDOT:

Case Number / File Name: _____

Applicant: _____

Location: _____

Proposed Use: _____

For VDOT use only:

_____ A Traffic Impact Statement is required per 24 VAC 30-155-60.

☒ A Traffic Impact Statement is not required. The traffic generated by the proposed zoning change / development does not exceed normal thresholds.

_____ The Traffic Impact Analysis has been waived by the Zoning / Planning Department for the following reasons:

Does the existing entrance meet VDOT requirements for the proposed use?

Yes ☒ No _____ If no, please explain the necessary steps to bring into compliance with the requirements for the proposed use:

The existing access serving 515 Cattail Creek Rd is adequate to serve the intended use by the applicant for vehicle repairs as described in the application. No improvements to the access are warranted.

Signature of VDOT Resident Engineer: **Brian Lokker, P.E.** Digitally signed by Brian Lokker, P.E.
Date: 2025.04.04 13:12:45 -04'00'

Printed Name: **Brian Lokker, PE - Asst Res Engineer** Date: **4-4-25**



Karl R. Carter
County Administrator

E.M. Wright, Jr.
County Attorney

Buckingham County Board of Supervisors

Office of the County Administrator
13380 W. James Anderson
Highway
Post Office Box 252
Buckingham, Virginia 23921-0252
Telephone 434-969-4242
Fax 434-969-1638
www.buckinghamcountyva.org

Joe N. Chambers, Jr.
District 6 Supervisor
Chairman

Danny R. Allen
District 7 Supervisor
Vice-Chairman

Cameron Gilliam
District 2 Supervisor

Michael E. Palmore
District 3 Supervisor

Paul W. Garrett
District 4 Supervisor

Harry W. Bryant, Jr.
District 5 Supervisor

Dennis H. Davis, Jr.
District 1 Supervisor

Date: June 9, 2025
To: Buckingham County
Board of Supervisors
From: Nicci Edmondston, Zoning Administrator
Re: Introduction Case 25-SUP357

Applicants: Phillip Sandridge and David Wimer
463 Roseland Road
Roseland VA 22967

Property Information: Tax Map 22 Parcel 1 Lot 30 containing approximately 4.2 acres, located at TBD Hathcock Lane Howardsville VA 24562, District 2.

Zoning District: Agricultural District (A-1)

Request: To Obtain a Special Use Permit to Operate a Campground.

Background/Zoning Information: The property is located on Tax Map 22 Parcel 1 Lot 30, located at TBD Hathcock Lane Howardsville VA 24562, James River District. The landowners and applicants are Phillip Sandridge and David Wimer. The property is zoned Agriculture (A-1). The Zoning Ordinance does not permit a Campground as a by right permitted use. However, within A-1 Agriculture Zoning District, a Campground may be permitted by the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors by a Special Use Permit following recommendation by the Planning Commission in accordance with this ordinance and the Code of Virginia. The Planning Commission may recommend and the Board may impose conditions to ensure protection of the district if the Special Use Permit is approved. The application and narrative are attached.

Below are conditions that you may consider attaching to the request if approved:

1. That all federal, state and local regulations, ordinances and laws be strictly adhered to, including but not limited to 12 VAC5-450-VDH Rules and Regulations Governing Campgrounds.
2. Right of ways and roadway shoulders shall not be used for parking.

3. The property shall be kept neat and orderly.
4. That the applicant pursues a commercial solid waste container and follow the County Solid Waste Ordinance.
5. No campground structure shall be erected within 50' of adjoining properties.
6. There shall be no effluent form any camping unit, hoses, or connections.
7. That the campground be limited to a maximum of four campsites/units.
8. Only trailers classified as Recreational Vehicles, or self-contained camping unit, and with current registration shall be allowed.
9. That all documentation submitted by the applicant in support of this special use permit request becomes a part of the conditions except that any such documentation that may be inconsistent with these enumerated conditions shall be superseded by these conditions.
10. Nothing in this approval shall be deemed to obligate the County to acquire any interest in property, to construct, maintain or operate any facility or to grant any permits or approvals except as may be directly related hereto.
11. The County Zoning Administrator and one other County staff member, as appointed by the County Administrator, shall be allowed to enter the property, with proper notice, if a complaint is registered against the property for noncompliance with this permit. Any complaints not solely related to this permit will be given to the appropriate department or agency.
12. In the event that any one or more of the conditions is declared void for any reason whatever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portion of the permit, which shall remain in full force and effect, and for this purpose, the provisions of this are hereby declared to be severable
13. That any infraction of the above mentioned conditions could lead to a stop order and discontinuation of the special use permit, if it be the wishes of the Board of Supervisors.
14. That the applicant(s) and landowner(s) understands the conditions and agrees to the conditions.

This case was introduced to the Planning Commission April 28, 2025, and a Public Hearing held May 27, 2025. Motion and second made to make recommendation to the Board of Supervisors with a recommendation to approve this case with the above conditions. Vote taken, and as a result, this case comes to you with a vote 7-1.

SPECIAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION CHECKLIST
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY OFFICE OF ZONING AND PLANNING MINIMUM SUBMISSION
REQUIREMENTS

The following table lists the information necessary to review a special use application. All items are required, unless otherwise stated, and must be submitted in order for the application to be accepted for review. This completed checklist must be submitted with the application.

Adjacent Property Owners List and Affidavit (pages 4, 5 & 6 attached). This list can be obtained from the Clerk of Courts Office: YES NO

Completed application for special use permit (page 3 attached). If not signed by the owner, a Power of Attorney must accompany the application: YES NO

Interest Disclosure Affidavit (page 7 attached). Must be signed by the owner: YES NO

Power of Attorney (page 10 attached). Required if anyone other than the owner is signing the application form or proffer statement on behalf of the owner: YES NO

Written Narrative (page 11 guidance in preparing the Written Narrative): YES NO

Fees: YES NO

Deed: YES NO

Plat (15 copies). The plat information may be incorporated into the Special Use Permit General Site Plan, in which case, copies of a separate plat are not required. The plat must be prepared by a certified land surveyor or licensed civil engineer and contain the following:

- A. Bearings and distances of a scale of 1" = 100' or less for all property lines and existing and proposed zoning lines: YES NO
- B. Area of land proposed for consideration, in square feet or acres: YES NO
- C. Scale and north point: YES NO
- D. Names of boundary roads or streets and widths of existing right-of-ways: YES NO

Tax Map (15 copies). Identify property that special use is being considered for and identify by name all adjacent landowners.

Special Use General Site Plan (15 copies) The General Site Plan must contain the following:

1. Vicinity Map – Please show scale: YES NO N/A
2. Owner and Project Name: YES NO N/A
3. Parcel Identification numbers, name, present zoning, and zoning and use of all abutting or adjoining parcels: YES NO N/A
4. Property lines of existing and proposed zoning district lines: YES NO N/A
5. Area of land proposed for consideration, in square feet or acres: YES NO N/A
6. Scale and north point: YES NO N/A
7. Names of boundary roads or streets and widths of existing right-of-ways: YES NO N/A
8. Easements and encumbrances, if present on the property: YES NO N/A
9. Topography indicated by contour lines: YES NO N/A
10. Areas having slopes of 15% to 25% and areas having slopes of 25% or greater clearly indicated by separate shading devices (or written indication of “no areas having slopes of 15% to 25% or greater”): YES NO N/A
11. Water Courses to include the approximate location of the 100 year floodplain (if applicable) based on FEMA maps (or written indication of “not in floodplain”): YES NO N/A
12. Delineation of existing mature tree lines or written indication of “no mature tree lines”: YES NO N/A
13. Proposed roads with right-of-way width that will connect with or pass through the subject property: YES NO N/A
14. General locations of major access points to existing streets: YES NO N/A
15. List of the proposed density for each dwelling unit type, and/or intensity of each non-residential use: YES NO N/A
16. Location of any open space and buffer areas, woodland conservation areas, storm water management facilities, and community and public facilities: YES NO N/A
17. Location of existing and proposed utilities, above or underground: YES NO N/A
18. Vehicular and pedestrian circulation plan, including traffic counts and typical street sections, right-of-way improvements, access points, travel ways, parking, loading, stacking, sidewalks, and trails: YES NO N/A
19. Layouts and orientation of buildings and improvements, building use, height, setbacks from property lines and restriction lines: YES NO N/A
20. Location and design of screening and landscaping: YES NO N/A
21. Building architecture: YES NO N/A
22. Site lighting proposed: YES NO N/A
23. Area of land disturbance in square feet and acres: YES NO N/A
24. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan submitted (10,000 square feet or more): YES NO N/A
25. Historical sites or gravesites on general site plan: YES NO N/A
26. Show impact of development of historical or gravesite areas: YES NO N/A
27. A copy of the current status of all real estate taxes of all property owned in Buckingham County. If real estate taxes are not current, an explanation in writing and signed by the owner shall accompany this application. Any liens or other judgments against property shall also be explained in writing and signed by the owner: YES NO N/A

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL USE PERMIT

CASE NUMBER: _____
(Case Number Assigned by Zoning Administrator)

DATE OF APPLICATION: _____

Special Use Permit Request: Private use family campground

Purpose of Special Use Permit: The owners want to bring 4 RV's for private use on their property.

Zoning District: James River Number of Acres: 4.2

Tax Map Section: 22-1-30 Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____ Magisterial Dist.: 03 James River

Street Address: Hathcock Lane (adjacent to 636 Hathcock Lane)

Directions from the County Administration Building to the Proposed Site: _____

80 W, R of 56, R on Howardsville Road, L on Selma Road, R on Hathcock Lane to site on left

Name of Applicant: Phillip J. Sandridge and David F. Wimer

Mailing Address:

C/O David F. Wimer, 463 Roseland Road, Roseland, VA 22967

Daytime Phone: 434-238-3309 Cell Phone: _____

Email: dfwimer13@gmail.com Fax: _____

Name of Property Owner: Phillip J. Sandridge and David F. Wimer

Mailing Address:

C/O David F. Wimer, 463 Roseland Road, Roseland, VA 22967

Daytime Phone: 434-238-3309 Cell Phone: _____

Email: dfwimer13@gmail.com Fax: _____

Signature of Owner: David F. Wimer Date: 03.12.25

Signature of Applicant: David F. Wimer Date: 03.12.25

Please indicate to whom correspondence should be sent:

☒ Owner of Property ☐ Contractor Purchaser / Lessee ☐ Authorized Agent ☐ Engineer

☒ Applicant

ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER'S LIST

(Required)

The applicant shall provide a list of all adjoining landowners, including subject property and all property immediately across the street/road from the subject property. Any body of water does not constitute a boundary line for this purpose, therefore a body of water and the property adjoining the subject property but separated by a body of water is still considered an adjoining landowner. County boundary lines and those adjoining property owners in the next County are considered adjoining property owners if the land adjoins the subject's property. Adjoining landowners can be verified through the Buckingham County Clerk of Courts or the Clerk's Office in the adjoining County, or by personal contact. The list shall include the name, address, town/city, zip code, road route number, tax map section number, parcel number, lot number, and subdivision. The list shall be typewritten or printed legibly. Failure to list all adjoining landowners could delay the process.

1. Name: Betty H. Pugh

Mailing Address: 710 Hathcock Lane, Howardsville, VA 24562

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: 22-1-31 Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

2. Name: Scott Anderson and Rebecca Jones

Mailing Address: 1913 Carter St., Richmond, VA 23220

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: 22-1-29 Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

3. Name: Tory Garrett and William Rexrode

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 27 Afton, VA 22920

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: 73 A 19 Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

4. Name: James A. Davidson

Mailing Address: 17565 Dos Picos Park Rd, Ramona, CA 92065

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: 23-1-0E Parcel: _____ Lot: _____ Subdivision: _____

6. Name: Phillip Sandridge and David Wimer

Mailing Address: C/O David Wimer, 463 Roseland Road, Roseland, VA 22967

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: 22-1-30 **Parcel:** _____ **Lot:** _____ **Subdivision:** _____

7. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ **Parcel:** _____ **Lot:** _____ **Subdivision:** _____

8. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ **Parcel:** _____ **Lot:** _____ **Subdivision:** _____

9. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ **Parcel:** _____ **Lot:** _____ **Subdivision:** _____

10. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ **Parcel:** _____ **Lot:** _____ **Subdivision:** _____

11. Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Tax Map Section: _____ **Parcel:** _____ **Lot:** _____ **Subdivision:** _____

ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM

This 11th day of December, year 2024

I, David F. Winn hereby make oath that
(Printed name of owner/contract purchaser/authorized agent)

the list of adjoining landowners is a true and accurate list as submitted with my application.

Signed: (to be signed in front of notary public)

David F. Winn
(owner / contract purchaser / authorized agent - please circle one)

NOTARY:
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

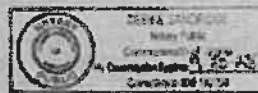
COUNTY OF Augusta

STATE OF Virginia

Subscribed and sworn to me on the 11th day of December

of the year 2024. My Commission expires on Sept 30, 2028

Notary Public Signature Debra W. Womack # 182794
stamp.



ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM

This 6th day of December, year 2024

I Philip J. Sandridge hereby make oath that
(printed name of owner/contract purchaser/authorized agent)

the list of adjoining landowners is a true and accurate list as submitted with my application.

Signed: (to be signed in front of notary public)

Philip J. Sandridge

(owner/contract purchaser/authorized agent - please circle one)

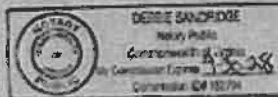
NOTARY:
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

COUNTY OF Augusta

STATE OF Virginia

Subscribed and sworn to me on the 6th day of December
of the year 2024. My Commission expires on Sept. 30, 2028.

Notary Public Signature: Debbie Sandridge, # 182794
Stamp:



INTEREST DISCLOSURE AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, VIRGINIA

On this 6th day of December of the year 2024

I, Philip J. Sandridge (printed name of owner)
hereby make oath that no member of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors nor
the Buckingham County Planning Commission has interest in such property either
individually, or by ownership of stock in a corporation owning such land, or by
partnership, or as a holder of ten percent (10%) or more of the outstanding shares of
stock in or as a director or officer of any corporation owning such land, directly or
indirectly by such members of his/her immediate household, except as follows:

Signature of Owner: (to be signed in front of notary public)

Philip J. Sandridge

NOTARY PUBLIC

COUNTY OF Augusta

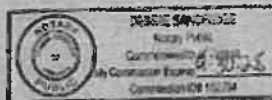
STATE OF Virginia

Subscribed and sworn to me on this 6th day of December

of the year 2024 My commission expires Sept 30, 2028

Notary Public Signature: Debbie Sandridge

Stamp:



INTEREST DISCLOSURE AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, VIRGINIA

On this 11th day of December of the year 2024

I David F. Wimer (printed name of owner)
hereby make oath that no member of the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors nor
the Buckingham County Planning Commission has interest in such property either
individually, or by ownership of stock in a corporation owning such land, or by
partnership, or as a holder of ten percent (10%) or more of the outstanding shares of
stock in or as a director or officer of any corporation owning such land, directly or
indirectly by such members of his/her immediate household, except as follows:

Signature of Owner: (to be signed in front of notary public)

David F. Wimer

NOTARY PUBLIC

COUNTY OF

Augusta

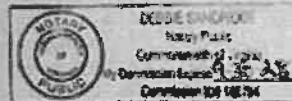
STATE OF Virginia

Subscribed and sworn to me on this 11th day of December
of the year 2024 My commission expires Sept 30, 2028

Notary Public Signature:

Debbie Sandage #182794

Stamp:



CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND RECORD CHECK FOR
PENDING DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

Case Number / File Name: _____

Visual Inspection Findings (describe what is on the property now)

Vacant lot located on Hattcock Lane
located off of Selma Road.

County Records Check (describe the history of this property):

Local family owned the property
and sold to the current owners in
1993.

Were any historical sites or gravesites found on site, or be suspected by a reasonable person to
be on the site? Yes _____ No X

If yes, please explain and show on the site plan the location of such and explain any historical
significance:

Will this proposal have any impact on the historical site or gravesite? Yes _____ No X
If yes, please explain any impact:

Owner/Applicant Signature: David F. Wimer Date: 03.12.2025

Printed Name: David F. Wimer Title: Owner

APPLICATION FOR A TRAFFIC IMPACT DETERMINATION

Please fill out the following information before presenting to VDOT:

Case Number / File Name: _____

Applicant: Phil Sandridge / David L. Wimer

Location: Hatcock Lane (adjacent to 638 Hatcock Lane)

Proposed Use: Private family campground

For VDOT use only:

_____ A Traffic Impact Statement is required per 24 VAC 30-155-60.

☒ _____

A Traffic Impact Statement is not required. The traffic generated by the proposed zoning change / development does not exceed normal thresholds.

_____ The Traffic Impact Analysis has been waived by the Zoning / Planning Department for the following reasons:

Does the existing entrance meet VDOT requirements for the proposed use?

Yes ☒ No _____ If no, please explain the necessary steps to bring into compliance with the requirements for the proposed use:

The existing connection/entrance of Hatcock Lane to Rt 819 (Selma Rd) is adequate to serve the applicants intent of utilizing the entrance for 4 RV's/trailers. No improvement to the connection is required.

Brian Lokker, P.E.

Digitally signed by Brian Lokker,
P.E.
Date: 2025.03.25 14:02:30 -0700

Signature of VDOT Resident Engineer: _____

Printed Name: B. Lokker, PE

Date: 3-25-25

Asst. Resident Engineer

APPLICATION FOR A TRAFFIC IMPACT DETERMINATION

Please fill out the following information before presenting to VDOT:

Case Number / File Name: _____

Applicant: Phil Sandridge/David Wimer

Location: adjacent to 638 Hathcock Lane

Proposed Use: Private family campground

For VDOT use only:

_____ A Traffic Impact Statement is required per 24 VAC 30-155-60.

_____ A Traffic Impact Statement is not required. The traffic generated by the proposed zoning change / development does not exceed normal thresholds.

_____ The Traffic Impact Analysis has been waived by the Zoning / Planning Department for the following reasons:

Does the existing entrance meet VDOT requirements for the proposed use?

Yes _____ No _____ If no, please explain the necessary steps to bring into compliance with the requirements for the proposed use:

Signature of VDOT Resident Engineer: _____

Printed Name: _____ Date: _____

APPLICATION FOR A TRAFFIC IMPACT DETERMINATION

Please fill out the following information before presenting to VDOT:

Case Number / File Name: _____

Applicant: _____

Location: _____

Proposed Use: _____

For VDOT use only:

_____ A Traffic Impact Statement is required per 24 VAC 30-155-60.

X

_____ A Traffic Impact Statement is not required. The traffic generated by the proposed zoning change / development does not exceed normal thresholds.

_____ The Traffic Impact Analysis has been waived by the Zoning / Planning Department for the following reasons:

Does the existing entrance meet VDOT requirements for the proposed use?

Yes ☒ No _____ If no, please explain the necessary steps to bring into compliance with the requirements for the proposed use:

The existing connection/entrance of Hathcock Lane to Rt 819 (Selma Rd) is adequate to serve the applicants intent of utilizing the entrance for 4 RV's/trailers. No improvement to the connection is required.

Brian Lokker, P.E.

Digitally signed by Brian Lokker,
P.E.
Date: 2025.03.25 10:02:34 -04'00'

Signature of VDOT Resident Engineer: _____

Printed Name: B. Lokker, PE Date: 3-25-25

Asst. Resident Engineer

SPECIAL POWER OF ATTORNEY AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM

On this _____ day of _____, in the year of _____,

I _____ the owner of _____
(printed name of landowner) (Tax Map Number)

Hereby make, constitute, and appoint _____
(printed name)

my true and lawful attorney-in-fact, and in my name, place, and stead give unto him/her said full power and authority to do and perform all acts and make all representation necessary, without limitation whatsoever, to make application for said zoning. The right, powers, and authority of said attorney-in-fact herein granted shall commence and be in full force and effect on the day _____ of the month _____ in the year of _____ and shall remain in full force and effect thereafter until actual notice by certified mail with return receipt requested is received by the Zoning / Planning Office of Buckingham County stating that the terms of this power have been revoked or modified.

Signature of Landowner (to be signed in front of Notary Public):

NOTARY PUBLIC

County of _____ State of _____

Subscribed and sworn before me on the _____ day of _____

in the year _____. My commission expires _____.

Signature of Notary Public: _____

Stamp:

WRITTEN NARRATIVE

The Written Narrative shall describe the relationship of the proposed project to the relevant components of the Comprehensive Plan. Please be very detailed and describe in depth each and every component 1 through 15. The following outline is provided to aid you in preparing the written narrative:

1. Land Use
2. Community Design
3. Cultural Resources
4. Economic Development
5. Environment
6. Fire and Rescue, Law Enforcement
7. Housing
8. Libraries
9. Parks and Open Spaces
10. Potable Water
11. Sewage
12. Schools
13. Telecommunications
14. Transportation
15. Solid Waste

If this proposal is for an event, describe the handling of the entire event, including but not limited to: number of participants, schedule of events, police, security, food, beverages, water, sanitation, emergencies, crowd control, entrances and exits, traffic control, signage, advertisement, parking, fee collection, control of animals, trash disposal, site clean-up, fighting, alcohol, abuse of alcohol and/or illegal substances

SIGNAGE AT PROPERTY

The Buckingham County Zoning Ordinance requires the following:

The applicant in any case which requires a public hearing shall post signs furnished by the agent on each parcel involved at least 21 days prior to the public hearing indicating that a public hearing is eminent, the date, a rezoning issue, and a County contact number. The signs shall be placed on the VDOT right-of-way closest to the applicant's property line and shall be clearly visible from the road with bottom of the sign not less than one and one half feet above the ground. If more than one public road abuts the property, the signs shall be placed in the same manner as above for each abutting road. If no road abuts a property, then the agent shall define an area for the signs. The agent may ask the applicant that the sign be moved to another area either on the property to achieve greater public visibility. The applicant shall be responsible for keeping the signs free from grass, weeds, and any other plants or vines that may obstruct the public's view. The applicant shall contact the Virginia Department of Transportation for any information concerning where the right-of-way is located. The applicant shall be responsible for the signs should VDOT or their contractor conduct mowing or clearing of the right-of-way in the area where the sign is located.

Any signs required shall be maintained at all times by the applicant up to the time of the final public hearing. No person, except the applicant or the agent or an authorized agent of either, shall remove or tamper with any sign furnished during the period it is required to be maintained under this section. All signs erected under this ordinance shall be removed by the applicant within 15 days following a decision at the final public hearing and shall be returned to the agent. The applicant shall purchase the signs at a fee as determined by the Board of Supervisors and shall be non-refundable. The applicant shall be responsible for the replacement of the sign(s) and shall contact the agent as soon as possible for another sign to be replaced as the manner described above. Should the sign(s) have to be replaced more than twice, this section shall no longer be forced upon the applicant.

I have read, understand and agree to the above requirements.

Applicant/Owner: Phillip J. Souders

Date: 3/26/25

SIGNAGE AT PROPERTY

The Buckingham County Zoning Ordinance requires the following:

The applicant in any case which requires a public hearing shall post signs furnished by the agent on each parcel involved at least 21 days prior to the public hearing indicating that a public hearing is eminent, the date, a rezoning issue, and a County contact number. The signs shall be placed on the VDOT right-of-way closest to the applicant's property line and shall be clearly visible from the road with bottom of the sign not less than one and one half feet above the ground. If more than one public road abuts the property, the signs shall be placed in the same manner as above for each abutting road. If no road abuts a property, then the agent shall define an area for the signs. The agent may ask the applicant that the sign be moved to another area either on the property to achieve greater public visibility. The applicant shall be responsible for keeping the signs free from grass, weeds, and any other plants or vines that may obstruct the public's view. The applicant shall contact the Virginia Department of Transportation for any information concerning where the right-of-way is located. The applicant shall be responsible for the signs should VDOT or their contractor conduct mowing or clearing of the right-of-way in the area where the sign is located.

Any signs required shall be maintained at all times by the applicant up to the time of the final public hearing. No person, except the applicant or the agent or an authorized agent of either, shall remove or tamper with any sign furnished during the period it is required to be maintained under this section. All signs erected under this ordinance shall be removed by the applicant within 15 days following a decision at the final public hearing and shall be returned to the agent. The applicant shall purchase the signs at a fee as determined by the Board of Supervisors and shall be non-refundable. The applicant shall be responsible for the replacement of the sign(s) and shall contact the agent as soon as possible for another sign to be replaced as the manner described above. Should the sign(s) have to be replaced more than twice, this section shall no longer be forced upon the applicant.

I have read, understand and agree to the above requirements.

Applicant/Owner: David F. Wimer

Date: 03/26/2025

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR A SPECIAL USE PERMIT

The application, site plan, written narrative, and all information requested in this application must be filled out in its entirety and supplied to the Buckingham Zoning / Planning Office and the fee must be paid before this case will be allowed to move forward.

Case will be introduced at a regularly scheduled Planning Commission meeting held on the fourth Monday of every month. Planning Commission may set a Public Hearing at this time to be held during a regularly scheduled meeting. Public Hearings offer an opportunity for citizens to speak concerning the case.

Following the Planning Commission Public Hearing, the Planning Commission may make a recommendation to approve / deny / or table the case for more information. Once the Planning Commission makes a recommendation to approve or deny, this recommendation will be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors at their next regularly scheduled meeting. The Board of Supervisors meetings are held on the second Monday of every month. The Board of Supervisors may set a Public Hearing at this time to be held during a regularly scheduled meeting. The Board of Supervisors will make the final decision to approve or deny the application after the public hearing.

Example Timeline:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| January 25 | Case is introduced to Planning Commission. Planning Commission sets Public Hearing for next regularly scheduled meeting on February 22. |
| February 22 | Planning Commission Public Hearing. Planning Commission recommends to approve / deny / or table for more information. Once the Planning Commission reaches a decision to approve or deny, this recommendation will be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors at their next regularly scheduled meeting. |
| March 8 | Case is introduced to Board of Supervisors. |
| April 12 | Board of Supervisors may approve / deny / table for more information. |

The Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors has a right to call extra public hearings at their discretion if the Board(s) decide they are needed.

You or your agent are encouraged to attend these meetings to answer any questions that may arise concerning your application / proposal. The County strongly encourages the applicant to visit the area around his proposed site and understand what the adjoining landowner concerns are.

March 10, 2025

To: Zoning and Planning Commission
Buckingham County, Virginia

RE: Tax Map 22-1-30

Dear Commissioners,

We would like to apply for a special use permit for a family campground along the James River, on Hathcock Lane, identified as Tax Map 22-1-30. We have co-owned this property and the adjoining 30.7 acre parcel (TM 23-1-0H) since September 9, 1993. Since the original purchase date, seven of the co-purchasers have sold their interest in the property, leaving myself and Phillip J. Sandridge as co-owners.

We have been enjoying recreation on the James River since the 1980's at another lot in the same subdivision on Hathcock Lane with friends and family. While the above referenced lot was unused from the date of purchase, upon retirement in 2021, we cleared the 4.2 acre lot to accommodate several campers and provide a safe area to enjoy camping and recreation with our children and grandchildren, and to enjoy our retirement. We want to install a septic system on the property for the four RV's onsite. These RV's are family owned and are NOT for rent to anyone else.

We are very conscientious of the site improvements, taking pride in keeping it well maintained for all of us to enjoy. It would be most disheartening for us, our children and grandchildren not to be able to enjoy this property as it was intended.

We ask for your consideration to grant us permission to allow the current RV's to stay on the property as a family campground.

Respectfully,

David F. and Audrey T. Wimer

463 Roseland Road Roseland, VA 22967

434-238-3309

To: Zoning and Planning Commission

March 11, 2025

Buckingham County, Virginia

To whom it may concern,

We wish to apply for a special use permit for a family campground along the James River, on Hathcock Lane. **Tax map number is TM 22-1-30.** We have co-owned this property since the '90s along with several other members of our hunt club. We own a total of 30 acres woodland that is attached to the four acres along the James River. Over a period of time, other hunt club members have sold their interest in the property, and now the two remaining co-owners are myself and David Wimer.

We originally started coming to the James River in the 1980s, to camp at another campsite in the same subdivision on Hathcock Lane, with our children. Our children grew up coming to the James River in the summer, enjoying canoeing, rafting, fishing and swimming. In the '90s, the property we now co-own became available, so we purchased the property, with intentions of when we retired, that we could enjoy the James River again with our children and grandchildren.

In 2021, we cleared the 4 acres along the river to accommodate several campers and allow us to have a picnic area for our families, and to enjoy our retirement. Our wish is to install a septic system for the four existing RVs on the property. The only RVs currently on the property are strictly family owned, NOT for rent to anyone else. We have taken pride in maintaining the property, and making it neat for us all to enjoy. We keep the grass mown weekly during the summer and early fall. It would be devastating to our children and grandchildren to not be able to utilize the property as we had intended originally.

Please consider granting us permission to allow the current RVs to stay on the property as a family campground.

Sincerely,

Phillip J. and Susan H. Sandridge
409 Calf Mountain Road
Waynesboro, VA 22980
(540) 241-1466

Nicci Edmondston

From: Lokker, Brian P.E. (VDOT) <Brian.Lokker@VDOT.Virginia.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 25, 2025 10:08 AM
To: Phil Sandridge
Cc: Nicci Edmondston
Subject: VDOT Review - Special Use Permit - for Hathcock Lane, Schuyler
Attachments: SUP - Hatchock Lane - 3-25-25.pdf

Good morning, Phil. My apologies for the delay.

Completed TIA determination attached. Snippet of application page 9 below.

Brian



Brian Lokker, P.E.
Assistant Residency Administrator - Land Use
Lynchburg District - Farmville Residency
Virginia Department of Transportation
804-627-3241
brian.lokker@vdot.virginia.gov

APPLICATION FOR A TRAFFIC IMPACT DETERMINATION

Please fill out the following information before presenting to VDOT:

Case Number / File Name: _____

Applicant: _____

Location: _____

Proposed Use: _____

For VDOT use only:

_____ A Traffic Impact Statement is required per 24 VAC 30-155-60.

X

_____ A Traffic Impact Statement is not required. The traffic generated by the proposed zoning change / development does not exceed normal thresholds.

_____ The Traffic Impact Analysis has been waived by the Zoning / Planning Department for the following reasons:

Does the existing entrance meet VDOT requirements for the proposed use?

Yes ☒ No _____ If no, please explain the necessary steps to bring into compliance with the requirements for the proposed use:

The existing connection/entrance of Hathcock Lane to Rt 819 (Selma Rd) is adequate to serve the applicants intent of utilizing the entrance for 4 RV's/trailers. No improvement to the connection is required.

Brian Lokker, P.E.

Digitally signed by Brian Lokker,
P.E.
Date: 2025.03.25 10:02:34 -0400

Signature of VDOT Resident Engineer: _____

Printed Name: B. Lokker, PE Date: 3-25-25

Asst. Resident Engineer

From: Phil Sandridge <pandselectricllc@yahoo.com>

Sent: Tuesday, March 25, 2025 9:20 AM

To: Lokker, Brian P.E. (VDOT) <brian.lokker@vdot.virginia.gov>

Subject: Re: Special Use Permit - for Hathcock Lane, Schuyler

Mr. Lokker, I hate to bother you but was just checking on the status of this. We have to turn in our application before the end of the month or we will have to wait another month to submit.

Thank you!

Phil Sandridge
P& S Electric LLC
(540) 942-3406 phone
pandselectricllc@yahoo.com

On Monday, March 17, 2025 at 09:56:12 AM EDT, Lokker, Brian P.E. (VDOT) <brian.lokker@vdot.virginia.gov> wrote:

Good morning, Phil. Receipt confirmed.

I should be able to have something for you by weeks end.

Brian



Brian Lokker, P.E.
Assistant Residency Administrator - Land Use
Lynchburg District - Farmville Residency
Virginia Department of Transportation
804-627-3241
brian.lokker@vdot.virginia.gov

From: Phil Sandridge <pandselectricllc@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2025 3:07 PM
To: Lokker, Brian P.E. (VDOT) <brian.lokker@vdot.virginia.gov>
Subject: Special Use Permit - for Hathcock Lane, Schuyler

Mr. Lockker:

Not sure if this has been sent to you or not. Attached is a Special Use permit that we are applying for at Hathcock Ln.

According to Lyn Hill with DEQ, he has spoken to DD @ VDOT and he explained that since the Special Use Permit is on a private road that it would only require a signature on the Special Use Permit. If this is not the case, please reach out and let me know what needs to be done. Otherwise, if you could sign page 9 of the SUP and return back to me, I would greatly appreciate it.

I can be reached on my cell phone at 540-241-1466.

Thank you for your assistance.

Phil Sandridge
P& S Electric LLC
(540) 942-3406 phone
pandselectricllc@yahoo.com

#2022-1142

BOOK 498 PAGE 007

PIN: TMP 23-1-OH and 22-1-30
Actual Consideration: \$22,800

THIS DEED, made and entered into as of April 14, 2022, by and between **STEVEN L. AREY, SHAWN McLAUGHLIN, MARK McLAUGHLIN AND J. DUANE McLAUGHLIN**, parties of the first part, herein called Grantors; and **PHILLIP J. SANDRIDGE and DAVID F. WIMER**, parties of the second part, herein called Grantees, whose address is 409 Calf Mountain Road, Waynesboro, Virginia 22980:

CE CE CE WITNESSETH TO TO TO

That for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10) cash in hand paid, and for other good and valuable consideration passing from the Grantees unto the Grantors, for all of which receipt is hereby acknowledged, the said **Steven L. Arey, Shawn McLaughlin, Mark McLaughlin and J. Duane McLaughlin** do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey with **GENERAL WARRANTY AND ENGLISH COVENANTS OF TITLE** unto **Phillip J. Sandridge and David F. Wimer**, as tenants in common, all of their right, title and undivided estate, consisting of a three-fifths ($\frac{3}{5}$) undivided estate, in and to the following real property, to-wit:

PARCEL 1

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situated in James River Magisterial District, Buckingham County, Virginia, containing 30.7 acres, and being more particularly described as commencing on the Southerly side of a 30-foot access road, thence South 58 degrees 51' West 12942.0 feet; thence South 88 degrees 11' West 262.62 feet, thence North 1 degree 48' East 1450.4 feet; thence South 34 degrees 44' East 137.7 feet; thence South 79 degrees 43' East 264.5 feet; thence North 59 degrees 33' East 213.7 feet; thence South 57 degrees 51' East 208.2 feet; thence North 82 degrees 59' East 307.8 feet; thence up the aforementioned 30-foot road 773.70 feet to the point of beginning; it being more particularly described as Lot H on a recorded plat of Ralph P. Hines, C.L.S., dated June, 1965 and revised September 12, 1968; recorded in Deed Book 209, Page 505; and

PARCEL 2

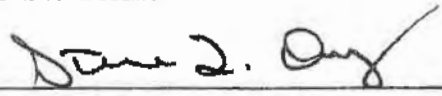
All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in

of Howardsville, containing 4.2 acres in the aggregate and being known and described as Lot No. 30 of James River Trails and described by metes and bounds on a plat made by Ralph P. Hines, C.L.S., dated June, 1965 and revised September 12, 1968; recorded in Deed Book 209, Page 504. Said parcel of land borders on a public road leading to Howardsville on the westerly side and is bounded on the northerly side by Lot No.31; on the easterly side by Tract H; and on the southerly side by Lot No. 29;

and being the same property conveyed to Steven L. Arey and G. E. McLaughlin by Deeds dated October 23, 1995, and April 10, 2007, and recorded, respectively, in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County in Deed Book 209, at page 502, and in Deed Book 345, at page 847, the undivided estate of G. E. McLaughlin, also known as Gaylon Elwood McLaughlin, having descended to his heirs, Shawn McLaughlin and Mark McLaughlin, upon his death unmarried and intestate on October 3, 2008, as evidenced by the Real Estate Affidavit, recorded in the Buckingham County Circuit Court Clerk's Office as Instrument No. ~~200200080~~ to which Deeds, Plats and Real Estate Affidavit aforesaid reference is here made for a more particular description and derivation of title.


This deed is made and accepted subject to the easements, conditions, reservations and restrictions of record contained in the chain of title to the property herein conveyed which have not expired by reason of the limitations therein contained or otherwise become ineffective.

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

 (Seal)
Steven L. Arey


 (Seal)
Shawn McLaughlin

 (Seal)
Mark McLaughlin

 (Seal)
J. Duane McLaughlin

STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT LARGE
CITY/COUNTY OF Waynesboro, TO-WIT:

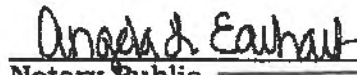
The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 23rd day of June, 2022, by Steven L. Arey.


Notary Public

G. WILLIAM WATKINS
NOTARY PUBLIC
Commonwealth of Virginia
Reg. #182914
My Commission Expires 7/31/25

STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT LARGE
CITY/COUNTY OF Waynesboro, TO-WIT:

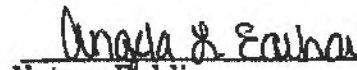
The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 24th day of June, 2022, by Shawn McLaughlin.


Notary Public

ANGELA L. EARHART
NOTARY PUBLIC
Commonwealth of Virginia
Reg. #277615
My Commission Expires 10/31/2022

STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT LARGE
CITY/COUNTY OF Waynesboro, TO-WIT:

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 24th day of JUNE, 2022, by Mark McLaughlin.

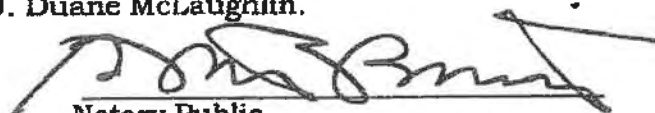

Notary Public

ANGELA L. EARHART
NOTARY PUBLIC
Commonwealth of Virginia
Reg. #277615
My Commission Expires 10/31/2022

STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT LARGE
CITY/COUNTY OF Waynesboro, TO-WIT:

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 23rd day of June, 2022, by J. Duane McLaughlin.

G. WILLIAM WATKINS
NOTARY PUBLIC
Commonwealth of Virginia
Reg. #182914
My Commission Expires 7/31/25

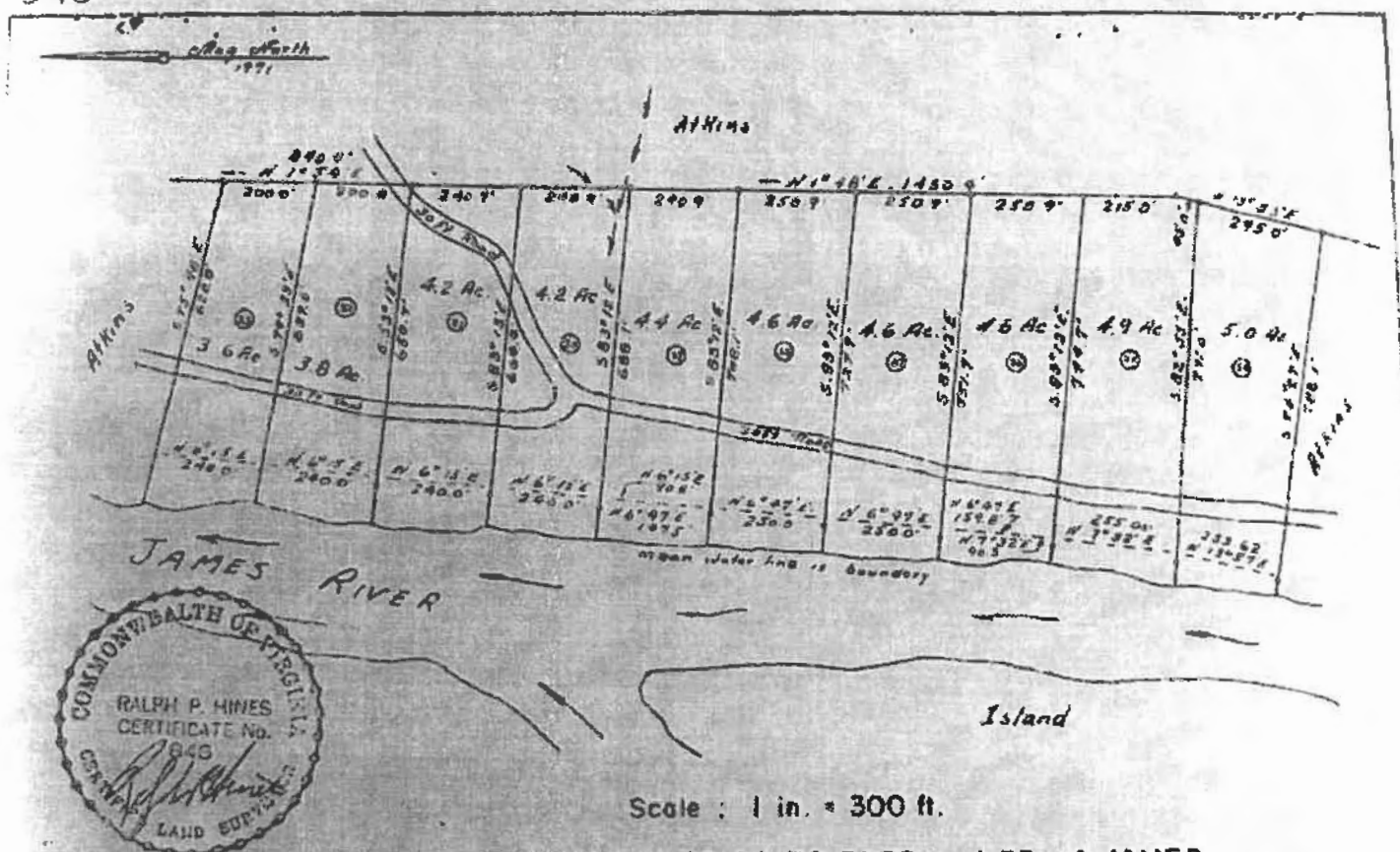

Notary Public

035 Rec Fee 3 | 00
St. R. Tax 54 | 00
Co R Tax 14 | 00

VIRGINIA: CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

The foregoing instrument with acknowledgment

570



Plot of lots no. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of JAMES RIVER TRAILS, surveyed for LANDON G. ATKINS and being a portion of the BABER TRACT. Located in JAMES RIVER DISTRICT, BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA. F.B.11-0462

JUNE, 1965

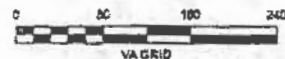
RALPH P. HINES, C.L.S.

IRON NAIL ON ALL CORNERS

Approved for recordation only

[Signature] 4/29/2021
Buckingham County Zoning Agent

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N 88°47'06" W	67.68
L2	S 88°56'40" E	97.56



Now or Formerly
JESSIE S. JENNE
DEED BOOK 436 PAGE 415
T/M 21-1-32



BOUNDARY SURVEY FOR
BETTY HATHCOCK PUGH
JAMES RIVER MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA
GREEN FOREST JOB # GFO1698
REVISION 1, APRIL 3, 2021
SHEET 1 OF 1

Now or Formerly
JAMES A. DAVIDSON
DEED BOOK 219 PAGE 189
T/M 23-1-E

Now or Formerly
J. DUANE McLAUGHLIN, et al
DEED BOOK 245 PAGE 847
T/M 23-1-H

Now or Formerly
J. DUANE McLAUGHLIN, et al
DEED BOOK 245 PAGE 847
T/M 23-1-30

PORTIONS OF THIS PROPERTY LIE IN THE VARIOUS "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS" AS SHOWN ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) FOR BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS. MAP NUMBER 51025000838; EFFECTIVE DATE: JUNE 27, 2006.

ZONE AE, "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA INUNDATED BY 100-YEAR FLOOD; BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED"

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE, THESE AREAS ARE INUNDATED BY 100-YEAR FLOOD AND ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL RULES AND RESTRICTIONS.

ZONE X / NOT SHADED, "AREA DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE 500-YEAR FLOODPLAIN"

THE LOCATION OF THESE VARIOUS FLOOD PLAINS CAN BE DETERMINED BY AN EXAMINATION OF THE FIRM REFERENCED ABOVE OR BY A FLOOD ELEVATION SURVEY.



GREEN FOREST SURVEYS, LLC

WWW.GREENFORESTSURVEYS.COM

P.O. BOX 428
BUENA VISTA, VA 24413
(540) 261-1077

GFO1698	1	03 APR 2021	PUGH	1 OF 1
JOB NO.	REV	REV. DATE	NAME	SHEET

BOOK 483 PAGE 082

JAMES RIVER

MIDDLE RIVER LANE

N 05°55'41" W

239.43'

N 3°38'51" E
E 11,435.384

IRON ROD FOUND

GATE

711.48' S 88°56'40" E

IRON ROD FOUND

240.98' S 05°41'00" E

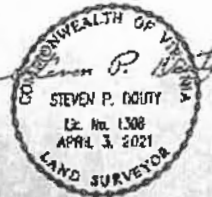
IRON ROD FOUND

CENTERLINE HATHCOCK LANE - 20' R/W SEE PLAT IN DEED BOOK 436 PAGE 315

CENTERLINE OF A 30' R/W SEE PLAT IN DEED BOOK 245 PAGE 315

730.29' N 88°47'06" W

800' ± TO SELMA ROAD (ROUTE 619)



STEVEN P. DOLTY
Lic. No. 1308
APRIL 3, 2021

THIS SURVEY WAS PERFORMED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE REPORT AND, THEREFORE, MAY NOT, NECESSARILY, INDICATE ALL ENCUMBRANCES ON THE PROPERTY.

A PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY LIES WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE TRAVELED WAY OF HATHCOCK LANE AND AN UNNAMED ROAD AND IS SUBJECT TO ANY PUBLIC OR DEEDED RIGHTS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH A ROAD AND OTHER RIGHTS OR RESTRICTIONS REVEALED BY A TITLE REPORT.

1575152-343-12



COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM
CHRISTY L. CHRISTIAN, TREASURER
P.O. BOX 100
BUCKINGHAM, VA 23821-0100
PHONE: (434) 363-4744

2024 REAL ESTATE 2ND INSTALLMENT

**THIS BILL IS
DUE DECEMBER 5, 2024**

IMPORTANT TAX INFORMATION

1. If Real Estate has been sold please forward this bill to the new owner or the Treasurer's office.
2. If your mortgage company is responsible for payment of real estate tax and you received this bill, please forward to your mortgage company.
3. The County Treasurer has no authority to make any assessments or adjustments. If you feel there is an assessment error, please address your inquiry to the Commissioner of the Revenue at (434) 969-4181.

16326752-343-2 1 2 *****AUTO**ALL FOR AADC 230



SANDRIDGE PHILLIP J & DAVID F WIMER
C/O DAVID WIMER
463 ROSELAND RD
ROSELAND VA 22967-2812

Handwritten:
\$ 177.75
2 / 355.50

DUE DATE: 12/05/2024

PENALTY - 10.00% AFTER 12/05/2024

INTEREST - 10.00% PER YEAR BEGINNING 01/01/2025

Handwritten: Copy of check on back Page 1 of 1
Pg 11-6-24 CK # 9311

BILL NUMBER	TAX RATE	LAND VALUE	BUILDING AND OTHER VALUES	DESCRIPTION	MAP NUMBER	ACREAGE	TAX DUE
10123	.6000	61500	0	OFF RT 602 - 4 MI W OF HOWARDSVILLE 4.2 AC	22 1 30	4.200	184.50
TOTAL NOW DUE:							184.50

IT IS THE OBLIGATION OF THE TAXPAYER TO SEE THAT THE PROPER TAX BILL IS RECEIVED AND PAID ON TIME.

*** NO PERMITS WILL BE ISSUED TO PROPERTIES WITH DELINQUENT TAX ***

DETACH AND RETAIN THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS

DUE DATE: 12/05/2024

PENALTY - 10.00% AFTER 12/05/2024

INTEREST - 10.00% PER YEAR BEGINNING 01/01/2025

Page 1 of 1

BILL NUMBER	TAX RATE	LAND VALUE	BUILDING AND OTHER VALUES	DESCRIPTION	MAP NUMBER	ACREAGE	TAX DUE
10124	.6000	57000	0	OFF RT 602 - 4 MI W OF HOWARDSVILLE LOT H 30.7 AC	23 1 0H	30.700	171.00
TOTAL NOW DUE:							171.00

IT IS THE OBLIGATION OF THE TAXPAYER TO SEE THAT THE PROPER TAX BILL IS RECEIVED AND PAID ON TIME

*** NO PERMITS WILL BE ISSUED TO PROPERTIES WITH DELINQUENT TAX ***

TAX RECEIPT

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY
CHRISTY L CHRISTIAN, TREASURER
(434) 989-4744
POST OFFICE BOX 106
BUCKINGHAM VA 23921

SPECIAL USE PERMIT - ZONING
22 1 30

SANDRIDGE PHILLIP
WIMER DAVID

Pd by SANDRIDGE PHILLIP
BALANCE DUE INCLUDES PENALTY/INTEREST THRU THE MONTH 3/2025

Ticket #:00001928001 00

Date : 3/26/2025
Register: TC4/TC1
Trans. #: 53673
Dept # : SPUSE
Acct# :

Previous		
Balance \$.00
Principal Being Paid \$	200.00	
Penalty \$.00
Interest \$.00
Amount Paid \$	200.00	
*Balance Due \$.00
Cash 200.00		



Karl R. Carter
County Administrator

E M. Wright, Jr.
County Attorney

Buckingham County
Board of Supervisors
Office of the County Administrator
13380 W. James Anderson Highway
Post Office Box 252
Buckingham, Virginia 23921-0252
Telephone 434-969-4242
Fax 434-969-1638
www.buckinghamcountyva.org

Joe N. Chambers, Jr.
District 6 Supervisor
Chairman

Danny R. Allen
District 7 Supervisor
Vice-Chairman

Dennis H. Davis, Jr.
District 1 Supervisor

L. Cameron Gilliam
District 2 Supervisor

Michael E. Palmore
District 3 Supervisor

Paul W. Garrett
District 4 Supervisor

Harry W. Bryant, Jr.
District 5 Supervisor

June 9, 2025

To: Buckingham County Board of Supervisors
From: Tommy Ranson, Building Inspector
Subject: Refund request

Douglas Cook applied and was issued a Building Permit #20306-2025 to convert a garage into a dwelling. After meeting with Mr. Cook, it was found that it was not feasible to convert this building for occupancy.

Mr. Cook has requested a refund of this permit. The total fee was \$356.59. There is a \$20.00 processing fee in the ordinance. Therefore, the refund requested would be \$336.59.

May 8, 2025

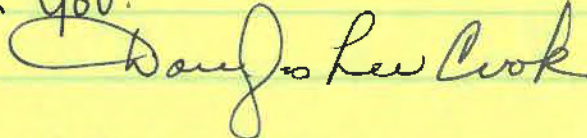
Buckingham County Virginia

To Whom It May Concern:

On April 14, 2025 I applied for an occupancy permit (Permit # 20306-2025) for a building at 2385 Bridgeport Rd. The building was previously listed as an agricultural structure (Permit # 19233)

After meeting with the inspector, I found it was not feasible to convert this building for occupancy. I am therefore requesting a refund for the occupancy permit. I understand there will be a \$25.00 processing fee.

Thank you.

Douglas H. Cook

Douglas H. Cook

P.O. Box 864

Scottsville, VA 24590

(434) 960-8907

Permit - 356.59
- 20.00 processing fee

\$ 336.59

Date: 5/20/25

Permit Detail

Time: 13:28:09

Permit Number: 0020306 - 2025

Permit Type: NEW DWELLING

Received: 4/14/2025

Issued: 4/14/2025

Renewal: _____

Value of Job: 87000.00 Square Feet: 1520

Contractor:

Architect:

Mech Lien:

Permit Fee: 349.60

STATE SRCHRG 6.99

ZONING PERMIT

RE-INSPECTION

Total Fees: 356.59

Page 1 of 2

F3=Exit



CLERK'S OFFICE
CIRCUIT COURT OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

13061 W. James Anderson Hwy · P.O. Box 107

Buckingham, Virginia 23921
(434)-969-4734



JUSTIN D. MIDKIFF, CLERK

KIMBERLY B. WOOTEN
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

DIANE F. JAMERSON, DEPUTY CLERK
KARA Q. KITCHEN, DEPUTY CLERK
SARAH HAINES-ALLEN, DEPUTY CLERK

DONALD C. BLESSING, CHIEF JUDGE

S. ANDERSON NELSON, JUDGE
J. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., JUDGE
ROBERT H. MORRISON, JUDGE

MAY 15, 2025

To: Mr. Karl Carter, County Administrator

IN RE: New Deputy Clerk Position

The Circuit Court Clerk's Office has been awarded a new Deputy Clerk IV position from the State Compensation Board, funded effective July 1, 2025, in the amount of \$48,272.00. This additional position and funds have been approved by the 2025 General Assembly for FY26. I not only ask that these funds be made available to our office, but I request that all County supplemental salary funds remain the same.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

Justin.

Justin D. Midkiff, Clerk of the Circuit Court
Buckingham Circuit Court
P.O. Box 107
13061 W James Anderson Hwy.
Buckingham, Virginia 23921
jmidkiff@vacourts.gov
(434)-969-4734 (Office)



ATTACHMENT N-2

Jennifer Lann

From: Coleman, Stephanie (VDSS) <Stephanie.Coleman@dss.virginia.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 3, 2025 2:35 PM
To: Karl Carter
Cc: Jennifer Lann
Subject: Board of Supervisors June Packet Request

Good afternoon Karl,

I am contacting you to let you know that the Buckingham Social Services Board will need a new appointment to the Board effective July 1, 2025. This appointment is to replace Mrs. Nancy Stuart who will be stepping down after completing her first term to focus on her health. She has served our Board well and we are grateful for her service.

Upon discussion of another appointment, one of our Board members suggested that Mrs. Denise Leatherwood would be a great candidate for Mrs. Stuart's replacement. Mrs. Leatherwood had a long career of 30 years of service with the Buckingham County Public Schools, serving both as a teacher and administrator before her retirement in 2022. As a long-time educator, she is aware of the vulnerable populations we serve. Our Board feels she would meet the criteria of availability, accountability, advocacy, diversity, and dedication for this position. At their suggestion, I reached out to Mrs. Leatherwood to see if she would be willing to accept this appointment if the Board of Supervisors choose to follow the recommendation and received confirmation of her willingness to serve.

Her contact information is as follows:

Mrs. Denise Leatherwood
71 LeSueur Street
Dillwyn, Virginia 23936
434-391-4490 cell

Please feel free to contact me if you need any additional information. We appreciate the consideration of this appointment.

Best regards,

Stephanie M. Coleman

Director II
P. O. Box 170
Buckingham Dept. of Social Services
Buckingham, VA 23921
434-969-4246, ext. # 1200

2025 Economic Development Committee

Cameron Gilliam
Harry Bryant, Jr.
County Staff

District 1:
Calvin Bachrach

District 2:
Sandra Moss
Amber Taylor

District 3:
Pete Kapuscinski
Paul Palmore

District 4:
Leigh Ann Taylor
Desiree Butwin

District 5:
Keith Steger

District 6:

District 7:
Rickie Allen

Community Meeting



Please join SERCAP, Inc. and Buckingham County for a community meeting.

We will discuss the interest of the community to apply for a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) throughout the county and how you may benefit from it. This is a great opportunity to learn more about the program and voice any questions or concerns you may have.

When: June 10, 2025 at 5:00pm

Where: Buckingham County Community Center

16268 N James Madison Hwy, Dillwyn, VA 23936

If you have any questions or special needs related to this meeting and attendance. Please contact:

Karl Carter

County Administrator

(434) 969-4242 or

Ellen Smith

Housing Coordinator

(540) 345-1184 ext. 122



SERCAP, INC.
ATTACHMENT Q-1



Karl R. Carter
County Administrator

E. M. Wright, Jr.
County Attorney

Buckingham County
Board of Supervisors
Office of the County Administrator
13380 W. James Anderson Highway
Post Office Box 252
Buckingham, Virginia 23921-0252
Telephone 434-969-4242
Fax 434-969-1638
www.buckinghamcountyva.org

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District 1 Supervisor

L. Cameron Gilliam
District 2 Supervisor

Michael E. Palmore
District 3 Supervisor

Paul W. Garrett
District 4 Supervisor

Harry W. Bryant, Jr.
District 5 Supervisor

Date: June 9, 2025

To: Buckingham County Board of Supervisors

From: Karl Carter, County Administrator

Re: Possible Farm Equipment Exemption Ordinance

During the time looking at the possible ordinance for exempting farm use vehicles, the Commission or Revenue found out that there is no ordinance that exempts farm use equipment. The public hearing that was held tonight only applies to vehicles.

Please consider allowing the County Attorney, Commissioner of Revenue and myself to bring back a draft ordinance in July for your review, with a possible public hearing in August.

27 Building Permits were issued in the amount of \$4009.82 for the month May of 2025

Permit No.	District	Name	Purpose	Cost of Construction	Cost of Permit
20195	Maysville	Sam Erickson	Electrical	\$3,848.00	\$51.00
20302	Curdsville	Cody Dragovich	Shed	\$40,000.00	\$178.30
20306	Slate River	Douglas Cook	New Dwelling Stickbuilt	\$87,000.00	\$356.59
20310	Francisco	Simplicity Homes	Residential Remodel	\$15,800.00	\$51.00
20319	Slate River	New Images	New Dwelling Stickbuilt	\$175,000.00	\$504.59
20325	Francisco	Bell Electric	Electrical	\$2,300.00	\$51.00
20328	James River	Robert Ragland	Electrical	\$2,500.00	\$51.00
20329	Marshall	Charles Blackburn II	Electrical	\$1,000.00	\$51.00
20330	James River	Foster Fuels	Generator	\$10,690.00	\$51.00
20331	Curdsville	Nick Fraykor	Electrical	\$2,000.00	\$51.00
20332	Slate River	Spears Mtn Builders	New Dwelling Stickbuilt	\$250,000.00	\$429.54
20333	Francisco	Spears Mtn Builders	New Dwelling Stickbuilt	\$250,000.00	\$429.54
20334	Curdsville	Julie Dixon	Mechanical	\$18,963.00	\$51.00
20335	Slate River	John Banton	Carport Detached	\$0.00	\$90.78
20336	Francisco	Justin Bryan	Farm Use- Exempt	\$0.00	\$10.00
20338	Slate River	Cassie Musselman	New Dwelling Stickbuilt	\$230,000.00	\$238.58
20340	Slate River	Ellington Energy	Mechanical	\$700.00	\$51.00
20341	Slate River	Ellington Energy	Generator	\$16,085.00	\$102.00
20342	Francisco	Francis Electric	Electrical	\$2,000.00	\$51.00
20343	Curdsville	Sylvia Hartwell	Electrical	\$0.00	\$51.00
20344	Curdsville	Rudy Hawkins Electric	Electrical	\$43,000.00	\$51.00
20345	Curdsville	Amy Whittington	Commerical Addittion	\$15,000.00	\$484.50
20347	Francisco	Parker Oil Company	Generator	\$950.00	\$51.00
20348	Francisco	Sandy Hill Construction	Detached Garage	\$35,000.00	\$169.65
20349	James River	FCI Towers	Electrical	\$5,000.00	\$51.00
20352	Slate River	Cornelious Walton	Residential Remodel	\$128,000.00	\$201.75
20161		JES Construction	Re-inspection Fee		\$100.00
				\$1,334,836.00	\$4,009.82

****Cost of permit is calculated based on square footage of structure****

Commonwealth Regional Council

May 2025 Items of Interest



CRC Rebranding Initiative Underway

The Commonwealth Regional Council is excited to announce the launch of a comprehensive rebranding effort to better reflect our mission and enhance our digital presence. This initiative includes the development of a new seal-style logo and the complete rebuild of our website to ensure modern functionality, improved visibility, and ADA compliance. In tandem, CRC will be transferring ownership of the current domain, VirginiasHeartland.org, to the Virginia's Heartland Regional Economic Development Alliance (VHREDA) and pursuing a new domain that better aligns with CRC's identity. With quotes collected from four different companies and agencies, CRC anticipates launching this effort soon.

Upcoming Funding Opportunities:

- Firehouse Subs Public Safety Foundation
 - Opens July 10, 2025
- FEMA FP&S Grant
 - Closes July 3, 2024
- FEMA SAFER Grant
 - Closes July 3, 2024
- VTC VA250 Marketing Leverage Program
 - September 16 – October 23
- VTC Special Events & Festivals Program
 - July 22 – September 11

Grant Assistance:

- Centra Community Grant:
 - Rice VFD (equipment)
 - Drakes Branch VFD (air packs, gear)
 - Charlotte Meals on Wheels (food)
 - Crossroads CS (generators)
- Congressional Directed Spending:
 - Town of Blackstone (Raw water line reconstruction)
- Dominion Energy/VSFA:
 - Rice VFD (hoses)
 - Keysville VFD (PPV fan)
- SEID Grants:
 - Prince Edward (HIT Park Access Rd)
 - Cumberland (Small Area Plan)
 - Amelia (Planning, Potential River Access Points)
 - Blackstone (Raw Water Line)
- DHR BIPOC
 - Mary E Branch (Building Stabilization)

The CRC provides free grant writing services for member localities and local 501C3 non-profits.

Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan Moves Forward

CRC continues to support Buckingham County in updating its Comprehensive Plan. On April 28, CRC staff attended a public hearing with the Planning Commission, which resulted in a formal recommendation for approval to the Board of Supervisors. The recommendation was presented at the May 12 Board meeting, and a public hearing for final approval has now been scheduled for June 9.

Community Engagement Gears Up in Drakes Branch

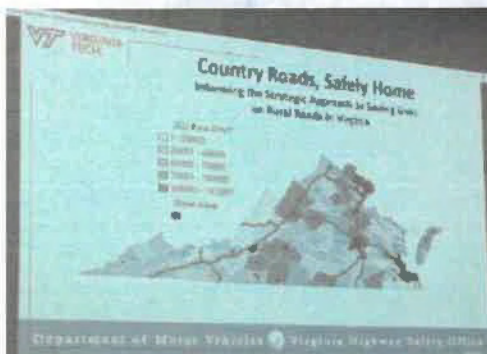
Progress is steady in the Town of Drakes Branch's Comprehensive Plan update. CRC staff facilitated a work session with the Planning Commission on April 30 to refine the project timeline, identify feedback on the current plan, and prepare for the community meeting. Outreach materials have been distributed, and community meeting activities are in development. The first community meeting is being held on May 28 at 7 p.m. in the Drakes Branch Municipal Building. The next work session is planned for June 25 to evaluate input and finalize a survey.

Tobacco Commission Grants Support Regional Projects

CRC has secured key funding through the Virginia Tobacco Region Revitalization Commission for several impactful projects. A regional grant was awarded to support historic designations and catalog vacant buildings in the BOOMS database. Additional funding will assist the ARCH Foundation with a feasibility study for the Mill Building, and help VHREDA enhance regional branding and communications. These grants represent important investments in community revitalization and economic identity across the CRC region.

CRC Participates in the Virginia Highway Safety Summit

CRC Regional Planner, Matt Swartout, represented the organization at the Virginia Highway Safety Summit in Virginia Beach on May 19. Matt focused his attention on the "Rural Roads" sessions, which addressed unique safety challenges and infrastructure solutions for rural communities. His participation ensures that CRC remains engaged in broader state-level conversations about roadway safety and regional transportation planning.



ATTACHMENT S-2

Buckingham County Public Schools Membership
2024-2025

School	Grade	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Pre-School	PK	103	103	102	102	100	101	100	102	105		
BCPS	K	123	124	123	124	123	122	121	122	121		
	1	118	120	117	121	118	119	118	118	118		
	2	121	120	117	115	118	120	120	120	120		
BCPS	TOTAL	362	364	357	360	359	361	359	360	359	0	0
BCES	3	109	108	108	109	108	109	108	108	109		
	4	126	123	124	124	123	123	123	123	122		
	5	118	116	117	118	119	118	118	117	116		
BCES	TOTAL	353	347	349	351	350	350	349	348	347	0	0
BCMS	6	140	140	138	139	139	140	140	139	139		
	7	135	138	138	138	138	140	141	142	142		
	8	126	126	124	124	123	124	124	123	124		
BCMS	TOTAL	401	404	400	401	400	404	405	404	405	0	0
BCHS	9	154	151	151	153	152	150	148	148	147		
	10	163	161	158	157	157	156	155	153	153		
	11	165	165	164	163	162	154	153	152	152		
	12	156	157	156	156	156	164	164	164	164		
BCHS	TOTAL	638	634	629	629	627	624	620	617	616	0	0
Total FUNDED K-12 Enrollment		1754	1749	1735	1741	1736	1739	1733	1729	1727	0	0

	Elementary ADM			Secondary ADM		
	BCPS	BCES	BCMS Grades 6-7	BCMS Grade 8	BCHS	Total
% Attendance for Month	93.41%	93.83%	92.88%	92.32%	92.22%	
April Average Days of Membership (Funding Total)	358.94	346.19	281.00	124.06	617.59	1727.78
March Average Days of Membership (Funding Total)	359.45	347.35	281.35	123.15	617.55	1728.85

All Program Report Emergency Services Outpatient Services	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
# of Face-to-Face services								
	4	2	10	3	9	6	19	3
Total	4	2	10	3	9	6	19	3
Patients Served	4	2	6	3	9	5	16	4
Total	4	2	6	3	9	5	16	4
Patient Gender								
Male	1	1	1	2	2	2	10	3
Total	1	1	1	2	2	2	10	3
Female	3	1	5	1	7	3	6	1
Total	3	1	5	1	7	3	6	1
# of Children 17 years and younger								
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

All Program Report Emergency Services Outpatient Services	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	1	3	0	3	0	3	1
# of Seniors 65 years and older								
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
67	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

All Program Report Emergency Services Outpatient Services	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
Total	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1
# of Veterans								
Armed Forces on Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Forces or National Guard Dependent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Forces or National Guard Discharged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Forces or National Guard Retired	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Forces Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No military	4	2	5	3	9	4	15	
Not collected Not Asked	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Unknown (Asked Not Answered)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	2	6	3	9	5	16	1
Race								
African American (Black) and White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaskan and White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian								

All Program Report Emergency Services Outpatient Services	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
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Asian and White								
White	4	2	4	2	3	2	9	1
Black or African American	0	0	2	1	5	3	7	11
Other Multi-Race	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown (Asked Not Answered)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	2	6	3	9	5	16	4
Permanent County of Residence	4	2	6	3	9	5	16	0
Temporary County of Residence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Longwood University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hampden Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

All Program Report Mental Health Outpatient	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
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# of Face-to-Face services	117	35	113	33	143	100	129	0
Total	117	35	113	33	143	100	129	0
Patients Served	54	22	56	18	62	47	74	0
Total	54	22	56	18	62	47	74	0
Patient Gender								
Male	13	12	24	7	22	11	25	0
Total	13	12	24	7	22	11	25	0
Female	41	10	32	11	40	36	49	0
Total	41	10	32	11	40	36	49	0
# of Children 17 years and younger								
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
9	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	
10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	3	2	0	4	1	
12	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	
13	0	0	2	0	5	0	3	
14	4	0	3	0	7	4	1	

All Program Report Mental Health Outpatient	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
15	5	2	3	1	5	2	2	
16	1	1	1	0	4	3	3	
17	3		2	1	4	16	1	
Total	16	3	17	5	27	16	13	
# of Seniors 65 years and older								
65	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
69	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
71	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	3	0	3	1	3	0

All Program Report Mental Health Outpatient	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
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# of Veterans								
Armed Forces on Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Forces or National Guard Dependent	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Armed Forces or National Guard Discharged	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Armed Forces or National Guard Retired	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Forces Reserve							1	
No military	51	21	51	17	50	45	71	0
Not collected Not Asked	3	1	2	1	9	1	0	0
Unknown (Asked Not Answered)	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total	54	22	53	18	61	47	75	0
Race								
African American (Black) and White	0	0	2	0	4	2	4	0
Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaskan and White	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian and White	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

All Program Report Mental Health Outpatient	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
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White	36	17	36	12	29	27	36	0
Black or African American	9	3	16	2	19	14	29	0
Other Multi-Race	2	0	0	2	3	2	3	0
Unknown (Asked Not Answered)	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Total	49	20	54	16	53	43	69	0
Permanent County of Residence	54	22	56	18	62	47	74	0
Temporary County of Residence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longwood University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hampden Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SU Case Management	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
Number of Face-to-Face services	3	3	16	6	8	5	19	0
Total	3	3	16	6	8	5	19	0
Patients Served	3	2	10	4	5	4	10	0
Total	3	2	10	4	5	4	10	0
Patient Gender								
Male	1	2	4	1	2	4	5	0
Total	1	2	4	1	2	4	5	0
Female	2	0	6	3	3	0	5	0
Total	2	0	6	3	3	0	5	0
Number of Children 17 years and younger								
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SU Case Management	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Seniors 65 years and older								
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SU Case Management	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Veterans								
Armed Forces on Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Forces or National Guard Dependent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Forces or National Guard Discharged	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Armed Forces or National Guard Retired	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Forces Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No military	3	2	10	3	5	3	8	0
Not collected Not Asked	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Unknown (Asked Not Answered)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	10	4	5	4	10	0
Race								
African American (Black) and White	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaskan and White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SU Case Management	Amelia County	Buckingham County	Charlotte Courthouse County	Cumberland County	Lunenburg County	Nottoway County	Prince Edward County	Other
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Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian and White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	2	0	9	3	3	3	4	0
Black or African American	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	0
Other Multi-Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown (Asked Not Answered)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	10	4	5	4	10	0
Permanent County of Residence	3	2	10	4	5	4	10	0
Temporary County of Residence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longwood University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hampden-Sydney College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0