

ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Requirements for adequate public facilities are essential for the orderly development of the County. The scheduling and placement of public facilities can guide the character, direction and timing of future development. More specifically, demand and supply must be carefully balanced to minimize the potential negative impacts of future growth. In addition, adequate public facility requirements are crucial to the success of the County in achieving basic land use goals and objectives. Without requirements for adequate public facilities, the County is left in the position of reacting to development pressures, with the future level and future patterns of development being determined primarily by the private market.

Several factors are essential to the County's ability to provide adequate public facilities:

1. The Area Plans set forth desired land uses based on economic development objectives, and public facilities to support the proposed uses. While these plans indicate the location of growth in the County, they also generally address the timing of development. This provides for both a long range projection of facility needs and an estimation of the facilities required to serve the short term growth which is committed and anticipated.

2. A series of community facility standards has been prepared to measure adequacy and capacity of existing facilities and the appropriate scheduling of new ones. These standards also assist in assessing the impact of growth on future facility and service needs. This gives direction to coordinating the timing of development with the provision of planned public facilities.

3. The County's Capital Improvement Program establishes a guide for the development of public facilities over a five year period. It shows the arrangement of projects in a sequential order based on a schedule of priorities and assigns an estimated cost and anticipated method of financing for each project. The Capital Improvement Program forms the crucial foundation necessary to implement plans through adequate public facility requirements.

4. The County's 456 Review process is a mechanism for reviewing the compatibility of proposed public facilities with the Comprehensive Plan. Specifically, this process is used to determine if the general or approximate location, character, and extent of a proposed facility are in substantial accord with the Plan. By using this process the County can ensure that facility decisions are in agreement with the Plan's basic policies and objectives.

To establish the adequacy of public facilities as a requirement for development, Fairfax County should pursue the following:

1. The County must apply its resources to upgrade areas of current facility deficiencies as well as to ensure that the supply of facilities and services are closely matched to the new demands generated by growth. To do this the County must apply the full potential of its financial resources without damaging its fiscal position. This requires that the Capital Improvement Program be viewed primarily as both an implementation tool of the Plan and as a fiscal document.

2. The County must be in a position to control the provision of public facilities required for development. Currently the County does not control transportation, especially highway improvements which are financed and implemented by the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation. Even if the County had full control in coordinating improvements with the County's land use plans and policies,

the State's funding capabilities are not great enough to approach the task of providing facilities at a level consistent with reasonable minimum standards. For this reason, the County has begun to supplement the level of State funding for highway facilities by the sale of general obligation bonds and the use of general revenue funds. If the County's highway conditions are to be steadily improved, a greater commitment from the County for improvements possibly will be required.

In addition to these requirements the County's community facilities program should include the following:

1. The Plan update process must emphasize the ability of the County to provide facilities in growth designated areas. The result is the identification of areas for planned and orderly development which is related to the objectives of reducing unnecessary costs for facilities and services and protecting environmental amenities.

2. The Capital Improvement Program must continue to match facilities (according to facility standards) to the development areas established in the Plan.

3. Updates of the Plan and the Capital Improvement Program must recognize growth estimates and trends to ensure a balance between development and the provision of facilities.

The County has numerous facility providers or categories including wastewater treatment, water supply, drainage, schools, human services, public safety, libraries, and parks. Each provider has underlying goals and standards which defines the direction and level of services to be provided throughout the County. These are described in the following.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND COLLECTION

Goals

The major goals of the County's wastewater treatment program are:

- to provide a system of conveyance and treatment facilities that is responsive to and compatible with the development goals of the County;
- to carry out the necessary renovations and improvements that will permit the entire system to function at a high level of efficiency;
- to extend sewer service to those areas of the County where failed or failing septic systems pose a potential threat to the health of County citizens.

Standards

Sanitary sewer facilities are usually provided where soil conditions or development densities prohibit the use of individual drainfield systems. Percolation rates greater than 60 minutes per inch require sewer facilities regardless of lot size and lots less than 20,000 square feet must be served by public sewers.

The expected sewage flow over the life of the system is of primary importance to the planning of sewer facilities. This flow is based on a combination of population and land uses and is determined by the following factors:

Type of Development	Design Flow (Gallons Per Day)
Residential	
General	100 gallons per person
Single-Family	370 gallons per residence
Townhouse Unit	300 gallons per unit
Apartment Unit	300 gallons per unit
Commercial	
General	2,000 gallons per acre
Motel	130 gallons per unit
Office	30 gallons per employee or .20 gallons per square foot
Industrial	
General	10,000 gallons per acre
Warehouse	600 gallons per acre
School Site	
General	16 gallons per student

WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Goals

The primary goals of the County's water supply and distribution program are:

- to provide the facilities to treat, transmit, and distribute a safe and adequate potable water supply;
- to schedule and provide water facilities in relation to development goals and projected need.

Standards

The general guideline for the provision of water is 110 gallons per person per day. A peak factor of 1.6 times the estimated average day demand is used to determine maximum daily demand.

Water supply facilities are provided when development and/or the non-availability of ground water indicate the need for a public water supply. Specifically, water supply facilities should be provided as follows:

- to subdivision lots less than 20,000 square feet when the supply is approved by the appropriate County agencies;
- to subdivisions containing three or more lots which are not less than 20,000 square feet or greater than 79,999 square feet;
- in residential developments which contain fewer than 20 lots of 20,000 square feet or greater or the nearest boundary is located more than 125 feet per lot from the nearest water main, the water supply requirements may be waived by the County Executive.

Water supply should be provided to meet the basic requirements for the fire protection flows described below:

one and two family dwellings	1,000 - 2,000 gallons per minute depending on separation
townhouses and multiplex units	2,500 gallons per minute
commercial, office, industrial	2,500 gallons per minute

DRAINAGE

Goals

- The major drainage goal of the County is:
- to provide a system of drainage facilities that prevents or minimizes property damage, traffic disruption and stream degradation in an efficient, cost-effective and environmentally sound manner.

Standards

Storm drainage facilities are designed and provided based upon a number of policies and engineering criteria. Adequate drainage is determined to be the maximum expected flow of stormwater for a given watershed, or portion thereof, for a specific duration and intensity of development.

Minor drainage systems are to be designed to accommodate the ten year frequency storm of two hours duration. In addition, new building construction must be situated so as to be unaffected by the storm of 100-year frequency. Drainage improvements in major waterways are planned on the basis of the 100-year frequency storm.

SCHOOLS

Goals

The primary goals of the County's school program are:

- to provide adequate and appropriate educational facilities that will accommodate the instructional program for all Fairfax County students;
- to provide appropriate support facilities that will permit the school system to operate in an efficient and cost-effective manner;
- to meet student demands in newly developed areas while defining and pursuing alternative uses of surplus classrooms and recreational use of vacant school sites not needed for school construction in the older, more stable areas of the County.

Standards

Elementary schools should serve kindergarten through grade six, have a capacity of no more than 660-990 students depending on land use densities, and have a basic site of 4 acres with an additional acre for each 100 pupils of ultimate enrollment.

Intermediate schools should serve grades 7 and 8, have a maximum capacity of 1,200 students, and have a basic site of 10 acres with one additional acre for each 100 pupils of ultimate enrollment.

High schools should serve grades 9 through 12, have a maximum capacity of 2,400 students, and have a basic site of 10 acres with one additional acre for each 100 pupils of ultimate enrollment.

School boundaries are reviewed annually to make the maximum use of capacity consistent with institutional objectives as well as existing and planned facilities. In establishing school boundaries, desirable walking distances are strongly considered as well as the maintenance of high school attendance areas. Walking distances should be a maximum of one mile for elementary schools, and 1.5 miles for intermediate and high schools.

HUMAN SERVICES FACILITIES

Goals

The major goals of the Human Services Facilities program in the County are:

- to provide facilities that will enhance the general physical and mental health and social well-being of County citizens;
- to provide facilities that will assist in the rehabilitation of individuals suffering from substance abuse;

- to focus attention on outpatient care and attendant facilities rather than on patient hospitalization;
- to establish additional group home facilities which promote integration within the community for recovering mental patients and mentally retarded persons.

Standards

The basic guidelines for the provision of human resource facilities largely are determined by the regional and state agencies charged with the administration and enforcement of relevant regulations and procedures. The County Zoning Ordinance provides the criteria for the location and relationship of proposed facilities.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Goals

The primary goals of the Public Safety program are:

- to protect persons and property by providing facilities that will aid in the enforcement of the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia and Fairfax County;
- to provide facilities that will aid in the prevention of fires, control and extinguishment of fire incidents and the provision of emergency rescue service;
- to provide facilities that will aid in the development of effective training programs for public safety personnel.

Standards

The location of fire and rescue stations is determined primarily by the maximum distance the first due company must travel in order to suppress a fire. The service area standards established by the Insurance Services Office (ISO) are based on varying land use characteristics as follows:

- high value districts with heavy industrial and manufacturing uses and requiring a fire flow between 4,500 and 9,000 gallons per minute should be within one mile of a station;
- high value districts with office buildings, singular commercial uses, warehouses and shopping centers and requiring a fire flow less than 4,500 gallons per minute should be within two miles of a station;
- residential areas of high-and low-rise apartments, garden apartments and townhouses should be within two miles of a station;
- residential areas of single-family detached dwellings should be within three miles of a station. When the distance between homes is more than 100 feet, this mileage requirement can be increased to four miles.
- a five minute response time is the guideline used throughout Fairfax County by the Department of Fire and Rescue Services to define the maximum distance within which adequate rescue service protection can be provided to an area.

LIBRARIES

Goals

The primary goals of the County's Library Program are:

- to provide modern library resources and services necessary to meet the evolving educational, recreational, and informational needs of the public, thus enhancing individual and community life;
- to plan and provide free public library service to all Fairfax County and City citizens.

Standards

Regional libraries should serve a population of approximately 100,000 and have a variable service area depending on satellite libraries included in the region. Community libraries should serve a

minimum population of between 25,000 and 50,000 and have a two-mile service area. Mini-libraries including neighborhoods and portables should serve a population of 15,000. The nature of the service area should determine the level of library service.

Library sites should be adjacent to or within high traffic commercial development, be centrally located in terms of service area, population and distance, and have direct access to an existing or planned arterial highway. The facility size should provide at least .3 square feet of space per person within the service area.

PARKS

Goals

The primary goals related to the provision of parkland are:

- to provide the residents of Fairfax County with a park system that will meet their recreational needs with a variety of activities;
- to establish full opportunity for all residents and visitors to make constructive use of their leisure time through the provision of recreational and cultural programs within safe, accessible, and enjoyable parks;
- to systematically provide for the long-range planning, acquisition and orderly development of a quality park system which keeps pace with the needs of an expanding population;
- to acquire parkland in locations which will relieve the facility and locational deficiencies in local-serving parks among the older parts of the County and provide an adequate level of service in the newer, developing areas;
- to urge the preservation of major stream valleys which provide natural drainage, wildlife habitat, parkland linkages, and supplemental recreation areas, contribute towards flood control, and afford other environmental benefits;
- to emphasize the dedication of land for parks and recreational facilities associated with new development, recognizing that purchase will be necessary, especially in the older, more densely populated areas.

Standards

In new residential developments, community-serving parkland and improvements for recreation and open space purposes should be provided by the developer through dedication either to the homeowners association or the County Park Authority. Community park requirements will be determined in the development review process according to the adopted standards and criteria of the Fairfax County Park Authority and the particular needs of the development taking place.

The Fairfax County Park Authority uses the following classification system: County Parks, District Parks, Community Parks, Stream Valley Parks, Historical Parks, and Conservation Parks. County parks are normally 200 acres or greater and provide countywide service. District parks are about 100 acres in size and are designed to provide areawide service to several sections of the County and to support an extended visit such as an afternoon. Community parks are between 5 and 25 acres and designed to serve people living in their immediate vicinity for short-term visits. Stream valley parks include land lying in the floodplain and associated areas. The acquisition and development of stream valleys for hiking, biking, and equestrian purposes follows the stream valley policy adopted by the Park Authority, the Countywide Trails Plan, and the concept of Environmental Quality Corridors. Historical parks contain buildings or areas of historic interest that should be preserved for public use and education. Conservation parks are designed to further the protection and preservation goals of the Authority.

The planning guideline for community-serving parkland is 8.5 acres per 1,000 people. This acreage consists of all types of land which meets the needs of each community for conveniently located recreation and open space including one-half the acreage at school sites and developed private recreation land.

In identifying needs in new development, consideration will be given to such factors as: existing nearby park and school open space and facilities, environmental features and constraints, and the needs of existing residential neighborhoods and other anticipated development within three-quarter or one and one-half mile service areas.

Applicable recreational facility standards are those of the National Recreation and Parks Association as adopted by the Fairfax County Park Authority. These are described below:

ADOPTED RECREATION FACILITY STANDARDS

Facility (outdoor)	Standard/ Facilities per Person	Comment
Baseball Diamonds	1 per 6,000	Regulation 90'
Softball Diamonds (and/or youth diamonds)	1 per 3,000	
Tennis Courts	1 per 2,000	(Best in battery of 4)
Basketball Courts	1 per 500	
Swimming Pools— 25 meter	1 per 10,000	Based on 15 sq. ft. of water
Swimming Pools— 50 meter	1 per 20,000	for ea. 3% of pop.
Skating Rinks (artificial)	1 per 30,000	
Neighborhood Centers	1 per 10,000	
Community Centers	1 per 25,000	
Outdoor Theaters (non-commercial)	1 per 20,000	
Shooting Ranges	1 per 50,000	Complete complex incl. high power, small bore, trap and skeet, field archery, etc.
Golf Courses (18 Hole)	1 per 25,000	

NOTE: All of the above-mentioned facilities are desirable in small communities, even though their population may actually be less than the standard. Every effort should be made to light, as appropriate, many of the facilities for night use, thus extending their utility.

All major stream valleys are to be preserved, with dedication being the primary mechanism for acquisition. Purchase of stream valley acreage or easements should be authorized where acquisition through purchase as well as dedication is not possible, for example, in the case of noncluster development with densities of .5 du/acre or more. This would help preserve the stream valleys and ensure public access to them.

In the case of surplus land, consideration should be given for park usage, or if park acquisition is not feasible, for a compatible use which advances park objectives for open space and environmental preservation. Any idle land in the ownership of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors or the Fairfax County School Board may be subject to interim or long-term use as parkland as deemed necessary to the provision of adequate park and recreation services in an area, provided that this use does not interfere with a higher use such as education.

COMMUNICATION TOWERS

Recent advances in telecommunications and electromagnetic transmissions, and the entry by the County into County-wide cable television, have necessitated the development of communication towers of various types throughout the County. Current technology generally requires the high elevation on towers of antennas and microwave dishes for effective operation, though it is recognized that this technology may change in the future and that towers may not always be needed. The County, however, acknowledges that there may continue to be a demand for communication towers, at least in the near future; therefore, future applications for towers will be considered with approval to be granted only when they are to be sited in appropriate locations and when they are deemed to adequately reflect Comprehensive Plan guidelines. These guidelines are intended to minimize the adverse effects of towers on the visual environment, on local reception, and on the public health (radiation) and safety (tower fall or failure).

1. Use of Existing Towers. Maximum utilization of existing communication towers for additional communication equipment is favored over the development of new towers. The roofs of tall buildings should also be considered as alternatives to erecting new towers. New facilities are appropriate when the applicant has demonstrated that alternative sites or existing facilities have been explored but that existing facilities cannot accommodate the proposed new equipment, or are unavailable to the applicant.

2. Location. In general, industrial and commercial land uses are more compatible with the siting of towers than residential uses, since the aesthetics of, and business related activity within the former areas are generally more in line with the public perception of such towers. Nevertheless, there may be instances, given the distinctive nature of, for example, a new or redeveloping commercial/industrial area, or of some notable or sensitive adjacent site or area, where such a tower is inappropriate. An example of the latter might be adjacency to a County, State, or nationally designated historic site, or direct adjacency to a relatively unshielded residential neighborhood. In the case where a tower providing a vital public service is needed, but industrial and commercial sites are unavailable or inappropriate, the tower may be sited on residentially zoned land. In such an instance, existing public utility rights of way may yield possible locations. When these are unavailable, an applicant proposing to provide or improve a vital public service and seeking to locate a tower within a residential area should seek to utilize natural topographic, vegetative, or man-made screening to the maximum extent feasible. The key idea is to reduce visual impacts either by placing towers where they are generally perceived as more compatible and less intrusive, or where they impact upon as few people as possible.

Grouping of towers may be appropriate in instances where few people would feel impacted because of: a) the towers' location in a highly industrialized area, or b) the towers' location in a remote area. Finally, towers should generally not be located in especially sensitive natural areas or in areas where their presence would jeopardize achievement of Comprehensive Plan objectives.

The new concept of "teleports"—special office parks that offer tenants wide access to telecommunications resources—may well be appropriate for high technology office park developments in Fairfax County. Antenna facilities may be integral to such developments,

and would be appropriate if sited with attention to these guidelines.

3. Aesthetics. Communication towers and equipment arrays should be designed to be as visually nonintrusive as possible. They should only be as high as technically required to achieve their broadcast/receiving purposes, and tower developers should seek to minimize height by all practicable means. Candleabra-type towers and other towers having horizontal members or cross bars near the top should be discouraged; a straight tower design is preferred. While applicants are encouraged to fully utilize existing structures rather than build new ones, attention should be paid to avoiding making existing towers inordinately bulky by loading them with so many dishes, "horns" and antennas of such size (e.g., wider than tower face) and number as to create a serious adverse visual impact upon the skyline. (For example, the number of dish and horn-type antennas might be balanced with much less obtrusive whip antennas). Lighting should, if possible, be directed upward. Among siting criteria used by applicants, maximum screening of surrounding communities and road travelers by vegetation or topography should be sought. Vegetation should be used extensively at ground level of the tower to help screen the base of the tower from view. Tall deciduous and evergreen trees can to some extent help screen the view of the tower from immediately adjacent uses.

Dishes and horns, whether on roof-tops or on the ground, should be hidden from view by an architectural screen which does not prevent transmission or receipt of the signal. Antennas on roof-tops should be placed so that they are in the least visible location. Screening of shorter antennas on roof-tops may also be advisable to assure that they are as visually nonintrusive as possible.

It should be noted that to varying degrees, both the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) may have the ultimate authority over some of these matters—e.g., coloration and lighting. These guidelines are thus applicable except as otherwise preempted by Federal law or regulation.

4. Safety. County structural standards and exacting construction review procedures should, as is currently the case, be strictly followed. As an additional measure of safety, guyed towers should be provided with a fall radius of at least one third (1/3) their height. (Self-supporting towers do not require any further measures.)

5. Interference. Blanketing-type interference caused by the tower and its equipment, with the radio, television, and telecommunications receivers of the public, should be avoided. Toward that end, the equipment on a communication tower should not exceed the maximum signal strength level determined by the Federal Communications Commission (or, if no final determination has been made, that level under consideration) to be the threshold for this type of interference to receiving equipment of reasonable quality. If this level is to be exceeded, or the potential for a significant blanketing problem is present, the matter should be referred to the FCC for public hearing and/or rectification.

6. Radiation. While the best available evidence indicates that excessive or health-threatening electromagnetic radiation is not generally a problem with regard to communication towers, all applications for towers should

continue to be reviewed to assure that their equipment at least meets all applicable Federal and state standards with regard to microwave and nonionizing electromagnetic radiation (NEMR). Until or unless a more stringent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency NEMR standard is issued, the ultimate load of tower equipment should meet the currently recognized American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard for NEMR, "C95-1-1982, Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 300 kHz to 100 GHz."

PRIORITIES FOR FACILITIES

Priorities for the acquisition and development of facilities will be expressed in the short term in the Capital Improvements Program. Generally, improvements in developed areas and areas of the highest measurable need as determined by applicable standards and policies, should receive the greatest emphasis.

AREA I RECOMMENDATIONS

Parks, Recreation and Open Space

The accompanying table summarizes the Area I Plan recommendations pertaining to parks, recreation and open space where public action through acquisition and/or development is needed.

AREA I
PARKS AND RECREATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Areas Affected	Project Description	Recommended Action
A1	Community Park—East of Gallows Road	Acquisition, Development
A1	Community Park—Broyhill Crest	Development
A1	Community Park—Manassas Gap	Development
A2	District Park—Mason	Development
A3	Community Park—Between George Mason Library and Terrace Townhouses	Development
A3	Community Park—Pos Terrace	Development
A4	Community Park—Deerlick	Development
A4	Community Park—Indian Springs Area	Acquisition, Development
A5	Community Park—Flag Run	Development
A5	Community Park—Leewood Park	Development
A6	Community Park—Kings Park	Complete Development
A6	County Park—Lake Accotink	Complete Development
A7	Community Park—Fairfax Hill	Development
A7	Community Park—Adjacent to Wakefield Forest Elementary	Acquisition
A7	Community Park—Oak Hill	Development
A7	Community Park—Rutherford	Complete Development
A7	Community Park—Willow Woods	Development
A7	County Park—Wakefield	Development
A8	Community Park—Pine Ridge School Site	Development
A9	Community Park—Within Sector	Acquisition
A9	Community Park—Annandale	Development
A10	Community Park—Backlick	Development
A10	Community Park—Ossian Hall	Complete Development
A10	Community Park—Fitzhugh	Development
B2	Community Park—Munson Hill	Acquisition, Development
B2	Community Park—Spring Lane	Development
B3	Community Park—Within Sector	Acquisition, Development
B4	Community Park—Clark Mansion	Acquisition
B4	Community Park—Lillian Carey	Development
B4	Community Park—Glasgow	Development
B4	Community Park—Dowden Terrace and Parklawn	Complete Development
B5	Community Park—Jeb Stuart	Complete Development
J1	Community Park—James Lee Center	Development
J2	Community Park—Sleepy Hollow	Development
J2	Community Park—Roundtree	Development
J3	Community Park—Westlawn	Development
J3	Community Park—Within Sector	Acquisition, Development
J7	Community Park—Pine Springs	Complete Development
J7	Community Park—Available Site	Acquisition
J7	Community Park—Tyler	Development
J8	Community Park—Hollywood Road	Acquisition, Development
J8	Community Park—East of Shreveview Elementary	Acquisition
J8	Community Park—Lee Landing	Development
J8	District Park—Jefferson	Development
J9	Community Parks—Devonshire and Greenway Downs	Development
J9	Community Park—Jefferson Village	Development
J10	Community Park—Idylwood	Development
J10	Community Park—Near Marshall High School	Acquisition, Development
L1	Community Park—Central Portion of Sector	Acquisition, Development
L1	Historic Park—Green Spring Farm	Development
L1	Community Park—Pinecrest Gold Course	Development
L2	Community Park—Within Sector	Acquisition, Development
L3	Community Park—Bren Mar	Development
L3	Community Park—Monticello Mews	Development
Rt. 50/I-495	Public right-of-way through open space from Camp Alger Avenue to Holmes Run	Acquisition
Special Study Area		
Special Study Area	Public right-of-way through open space from Pine Springs Elementary School	Acquisition

AREA I (Cont'd)

PARKS AND RECREATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Areas Affected	Project Description	Recommended Action
A1,B4,J2 and the Rt. 50/I-495 Special Study Area	Stream Valley—Holmes Run	Acquisition
A3,A4,L3	Stream Valley—Indian Run	Acquisition
A4,A5,A10	Stream Valley—Backlick Run	Acquisition
A6,A7	Stream Valley—Long Branch	Acquisition
A7,A8	Stream Valley—Accotink Creek	Acquisition
A7	Stream Valley—Turkey Run	Acquisition
J1,J2	Stream Valley—Tripps Run	Acquisition
L1,L2,L3,A2	Stream Valley—Turkeycock Run	Acquisition

OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES

The accompanying table summarizes the implementation of Plan recommendations as contained in the Capital Improvement Program

AREA I

OTHER PUBLIC FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Facility Type	Sector	Facility	Recommended Action
Schools	J2	Beech Tree Elementary	Renewal
	J10	Marshall High School	Renewal
Public Safety	A8	Police Administration Offices	Renovation Pine Ridge Elem.

AREA II RECOMMENDATIONS

Parks, Recreation and Open Space

The accompanying table summarizes the Area II Plan recommendations pertaining to parks, recreation and open space where public action through acquisition and/or development is needed.

AREA II

PARKS AND RECREATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Areas Affected	Project Description	Recommended Action
M1 Tysons Complex Area	Community Park—Within Complex Area	Acquisition
M1	Community Park—Scott Run Community	Development
M1	Community Park—Tysons/Spring Hill Road Area	Acquisition, Development
M2	Community Park—Lisle and Fisher	Development
M2	Community Park—Tysons-Pimmit	Development
M2	Community Park—Lemon Road	Complete Development
M2	Community Park—Olney	Complete Development
M3	Community Park—Bryn Mawr	Development
M3	Community Park—Lewinsville for at least partial development	Development
M3	Community Park—Haycock Longfellow Park	Development
M3	Community Park—Kent Gardens Park	Development
M3	Community Park—Consider Franklin Sherman Elementary for a tot lot	Development
M3	Community Park—Leven Preserve: provide a parking lot adjacent to the park	Development
M3	Community Park—Chesterbrook Woods Park	Development
M3	Community Park—Franklin Park area off Kirby Road	Acquisition, Development
M2, West Falls Church METRO Complex Area	Community Park—Mount Royal	Development
M4	Community Park—McLean Central	Complete Development
M4	Community Park—Churchill Road	Complete Development
M4	Community Park—Hallcrest Heights (McLean Knolls)	Development
M4	Community Park—Potential surplus school site: consider the provision of recreation facilities on Dead Run Elementary	Development
M5	Community Park—Langley Secondary School area	Acquisition
M5	District Park—Dranesville	Development
M5	Community Park—Langley Fork	Development
M6	Community Park—Potential surplus school site: Old Dominion Elementary	Acquisition
M6	Community Park—Potential surplus school site: Provide recreation facilities on Springhill Secondary	Development
M6	Community Park—Consider development of Greenway Heights and McLean Hamlet Parks	Development
M7	Community Park—Potential surplus school site: Andrew Chapel Elementary or in area of new development	Acquisition
V1, Vienna METRO Complex Area	Community Parks—Circle Towers and Blake Lane	Development
V1, Dunn Loring	Community Park—Belle Forest Area	Acquisition
V1	Community Park—Between Routes 50 and 29/211	Acquisition

AREA II (Cont'd)
PARKS AND RECREATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Areas Affected	Project Description	Recommended Action
V2	Community Park—Dunn Loring	Complete Development
V2	Community Park—Cedar Planning Sector	Acquisition
V2	Community Park—Tysons Woods	Development
V3	Community Park—Wolf Trap area through HUD grant	Acquisition, Development
V3	Community Park—Eudora Park	Development
V3	Historic Park—Freedom Hill Fort	Development
V3	Community Park—Tysons-Spring Branch	Development
V3	Community Park—Wolf Trails	Development
V3	Community Park—Raglan Road	Development
V4	Community Parks—In areas of new development	Acquisition
V4	Community Park—West Vienna area	Acquisition, Development
V4	District Park—Clarks Crossing	Development
V4	Community Park—Ashlawn	Development
V5	District Park—Nottoway Park	Acquisition, Development
V6	Community Park—Peterson Lane	Development
F1	Historic Park—Aspen Grove	Acquisition
F1	Community Park—Fairfax Villa Park	Development
F1	Community Park—Old Forge Park	Development
F1	Community Park—University Park and George Mason Park	Development
F1	Community park—Area of major residential development	Acquisition
F2	Community Park—Bedford Village area	Acquisition, Development
F2	Community Park—Eakin	Complete Development
F2	Community Park—Mantua Area	Acquisition, Development
F3	Community Park—Villa D'Este	Development
F3	Community Park—Mosby Woods	Development
F3	Community Parks—North and South Blake Lane areas	Acquisition, Development
F3	Community Park—Borge Street	Development
F4	Community Parks—Foxvale Community	Development
F4	Community Parks—Oak Marr	Development
F4	Community Park—East Blake Lane	Development
5.Fairfax West Complex Area	Community Parks—In areas of new development	Acquisition
J10.V2.V3.V1.V6	Regional Park—Washington and Old Dominion Right-of-way (NVRPA)	Acquisition, Development
M1.M4.M5.M6	Stream Valley—Scott Run	Acquisition
M2.M3.M5	Stream Valley—Pimmit Run	Acquisition
M5.M6	Stream Valley—Bull Neck Run	Acquisition
M5	Stream Valley—Turkey Run	Acquisition
V3	Stream Valley—Old Courthouse Spring Branch from Tysons Corner to the Dulles Access Road	Acquisition
V-1.V5	Stream Valley—Hunters Branch	Acquisition
V3.M7	Stream Valley—Wolf Trap Creek and Old Court House Spring Branch	Acquisition
V4	Stream Valley—Piney Branch	Acquisition
F1	Stream Valley—Long Branch	Acquisition
F2	Stream Valley—Accotink Creek	Acquisition
F4.F5.Fairfax Center Area	Stream Valley—Difficult Run	Acquisition
M3	Community Park—Chesterbrook	Development

Other Public Facilities

The accompanying table summarizes the implementation of plan recommendations as contained in the Capital Improvement Program.

AREA II
OTHER PUBLIC FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Facility Type	Sector	Facility	Recommended Action
Schools	F1	Woodson High School	Renewal
Libraries	M2	Tysons-Pimmit Regional	Construction
	M4	Dolley Madison	Renovation
Community Development	M3	Lewinsville Elderly Day Care Center	Renovation
	M4	McLean Community Center	Lewinsville Elem. School Expansion
County Admin:	F5	County Center	Construction
Public Safety	M3	McLean Fire Station	Reconstruction
	M4	McLean Gov't Center	Renovation/Addition

AREA III RECOMMENDATIONS

Parks, Recreation and Open Space

The accompanying table summarizes the Area III Plan recommendations pertaining to parks, recreation and open space where public action through acquisition and/or development is needed.

AREA III
PARKS AND RECREATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Areas Affected	Project Description	Recommended Action
UP1	County Park—Riverbend	Complete Development
UP2	Community Park—North of Dranesville Tavern	Acquisition, Development
UP2	Community Park—Great Falls Grange	Development
UP2	Community Park—Windermere	Development
UP3	Community Park—Great Falls Nike	Development, Expansion
UP3	Community Park—Lexington Estates	Development
UP3	Historic Park—Colvin Run Mill	Development
UP4	Community Park—Stuart Road	Acquisition, Development
P4 (2,3,5,6) and Option Area 1	District Park—Along Sugarland Run east Dranesville Road	Acquisition, Development
UP5 (and 8)	District Park—Fox Mill Park	Development
UP5	County Park—Lake Fairfax Park	Development
UP5	Community Park—Baron Cameron Park (vacant Reston Secondary School Site)	Development
UP5	Community Park—South Lakes Drive	Development
UP5	Community Park—Tamarack	Development
UP5	Community Park—North County Government Center	Development
UP6	Community Park—Stanton	Development
UP6	Community Park—Chandon	Development
UP6	Community Park—Community center	Development, Expansion
UP6	Community Park—Alabama Drive	Development
UP7	Historic Park—Sully Plantation	Complete Development
UP7,8 and Option Area 2	Community Park—Floris	Development
Option Area 2 and UP8	County Park—Develop Frying Pan Park as a model farm	Development
UP8	Community Parks—Bennett Road and Greg Roy areas	Acquisition, Development
UP8	Community Park—Navy-Vale Community area	Acquisition, Development
UP8	Community Park—Clarke's Landing	Development
UP9	Community Park—Area of new development	Acquisition
BR2	Community Park—Friendly Village	Development
BR3	Community Park—Develop active recreation facilities at Chalet Woods or Country Club Elementary school site	Development
BR3	County Park—E. C. Lawrence: Provide active recreation facilities	Development
BR4	Community Park—Greenbriar	Complete Development
BR5, P5	Regional Park—Expansion of the Bull Run Regional Park to completely link all segments (NVRPA)	Acquisition
BR5	Regional Park—Bull Run Floodplain Between I-66 and the Loudoun County line	Acquisition
BR6 and the Centreville Complex Area	Community Park—Arrowhead	Development
BR6	Community Parks—In areas of new development	Acquisition
BR7	Community Park—Continue development of County landfill site	Complete Development
BR7	Community Park—Brentwood	Development
P1	County Park—Twin Lakes	Complete Development
P1	Community Park—Popes Head	Development
P1	Community Park—Braddock	Complete Development
P2	Community Park—County land at Burke Station Square (Section 4)	Development
P2	Community Park—Country Club View	Development
P2	Community Parks—In areas of new development	Acquisition, Development
P2	Community Parks—Royal Lake and Lakeside	Development
P2	Community Park—Saratoga	Development
2,P6 and Option Area 6	Community Park—Rolling Valley West	Development
P2	Community Park—County land formerly for Montecello Freeway	Acquisition, Development
P2	Community Park—Pohick Creek and Old Keene Mill Road	Acquisition
P2	Community Park—Middleridge	Development
P2	Community Park—Bonnie Brea School Site	Development
P2	Community Park—Lake Braddock School Site	Development
P2	Community Park—Silas Burke	Development
3,P5	Community Park—Chapel Road	Development
P4	Community Park—Clifton area	Development
5 and Lower Pohick Complex Area	Community Park—Southeastern portion of the sector east of Route 123	Acquisition, Development
P6 and Option Area 6	Community Parks—In areas of new development	Acquisition, Development
P6	Community Park—Burke Ridge	Development
P7	County Park—Land surrounding Dam 1 on South Run for water-oriented active recreation	Development
P7	County Park—Burke Lake	Complete Development
P7	Community Parks—Newington Forest and Chapel Acres areas	Acquisition, Development
Lower Pohick and P7 Burke Complex Areas	District Park—South Run	Development
Burke Complex Area	Community Park—Burke Centre	Acquisition, Development
Lincoln-Lewis-Vannoy Complex Area	Community Park—In the complex area with HUD community block grant funds	Acquisition Development
		Acquisition, Development

AREA III (Cont'd)
PARKS AND RECREATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Areas Affected	Project Description	Recommended Action
UP1, UP3	Stream Valley—Nichols Run. Jefferson Branch Stream Valley—Portion of valley south of Colvin Run Mill	Acquisition
UP3	Stream Valley—Two parcel segments of Difficult Run Stream valley between Lei Mill Road and Old Dominion Drive	Acquisition
UP3,UP5	Stream Valley—Colvin Run	Acquisition
UP3,UP5,UP8	Stream Valley—Difficult Run	Acquisition
UP5	Stream Valley—Difficult Run from Route 7 to Fox Mill Woods District Park for a trail	Acquisition
UP3	Stream Valley—Captain Hickory	Acquisition
UP4,UP6 and Option	Stream Valley—Sugarland Run, Follylick Branch, Offut's Branch.	Acquisition
Area 1	Roseries Branch	
UP5	Stream Valley—Three-acre portion of Little Difficult Run north Stuart Mill Road	Acquisition
UP7,UP8 and Option	Stream Valley—Horsepen and Frying Pan	Acquisition
Area 2		
UP9,BR2,BR3	Stream Valley—Cub Run, Flatlick Branch, Cain Branch	Acquisition
BR4,BR5 and Option	Elklick, Big Rocky Run, Frog Branch, Horsepen Run	
Area 3		
BR4	Stream Valley—Provide passive recreation facilities in Frog Branch stream valley	Development
BR6,P3	Stream Valley—Little Rocky Run, Big Rocky Run	Acquisition
P1,P3,P5	Stream Valley—Popes Head Creek, Castle Creek	Acquisition
P2,P6	Stream Valley—Pohick Creek, Sideburn Branch, Rabbit Branch, Peyton Run, Middle Run	Acquisition
P3	Stream Valley—Johnny Moore Creek	Acquisition
P6,P7	Stream Valley—Acquire all of South Run and Opposum Branch Wildlife Preservation and Critical Environmental Area—North	Acquisition
UP1	Potomac Shoreline (acquisition by NVRPA)	Acquisition, Development Complete Development

Other Public Facilities

The accompanying table summarizes the implementation of Plan recommendations as contained in the Capital Improvement Program.

AREA III
OTHER PUBLIC FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Facility Type	Sector	Facility	Recommended Action
Schools	UP4,UP5	North Reston/Herndon Elementary School	Construction
	UP9	Navy Elementary School	Addition
	UP9	Floris/Oak Hill Elementary School	Construction
	BR3	Country Club Manor Elementary School	Construction
	BR6	Union Mill Elementary School	Construction
	P6	Sangster Branch Elementary School	Construction
	P7	Silver Brook Elementary School	Construction
	P1	Braddock Park Intermediate School	Construction
	P6	Fairview Elementary School	Addition
	UP5	Reston Regional	Construction
Libraries	P6	Pohick Regional	Construction
	BR6	Centreville Regional	Construction
Human Services	UP5	North County Community Services Center	Construction
	BR4	Fairfax-Falls Church Alcohol Counseling & Treatment Services	Renovation
Public Safety	UP5	North County Gov't Center	Construction
	UP7	Frying Pan Fire Station	Construction
	UP9	Navy/Vale Complex	Construction
	BR7	Fire Training Academy	Construction
	BR7	Animal Shelter	Expansion
	P1	Firearms Training Facility	Construction
	P6	Pohick Fire Station	Acquisition/Construction

AREA IV RECOMMENDATIONS

Parks, Recreation and Open Space

The accompanying table summarizes the Area IV Plan recommendations pertaining to parks, recreation and open space where public action through acquisition and/or development is needed.

AREA IV
PARKS AND RECREATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Areas Affected	Project Description	Recommended Action
LP1	Community park—potential surplus land: northern Lorton boundary	Acquisition
LP1	Regional park—acquisition of 398 acres from Lorton reformatory by NVRPA	Acquisition
LP1	Regional park—potential surplus land: consider acquisition of remaining portions of Lorton reformatory land (possibly by the State)	Acquisition
LP1	Stream valley—South Run	Acquisition
LP3	Community park—Harbor View	Acquisition
LP3	Community park—Gunston Manor	Acquisition
LP3	Community Park—Mason Neck Area	Acquisition, development
LP3	Stream valley—Kane Creek, Thompson Creek, and Potomac shoreline	Acquisition
LP3, LP4	Stream valley—Pohick Creek	Acquisition
LP4	Community park—Pohick Estates	Complete development
LP4	Community park—Southgate	Complete development
LP4	Community park—where new residential development takes place	Acquisition
LP4	Community Park—Southgate	Development
LP4	Community Park—Lorton	Development
LP4, S5	Stream valley—Accotink Creek	Acquisition
LP4, LP5	Historic park—surplus land on Belvoir partly for protection of Pohick Church	Acquisition
LP5	Regional park—potential surplus land: consider acquisition of Fort Belvoir land (NVRPA and FCPA)	Acquisition
LP5	Stream valley—Accotink Creek, Dogue Creek, Pohick Creek, and Potomac shoreline	Acquisition
MV1	Community park—Jefferson Manor	Complete development
MV1	Community park—Mount Eagle	Acquisition
MV1	Stream valley—Cameron Run	Acquisition
MV1	Community Park—Huntington	Development
MV2	Community park—Lenclair	Development
MV2	Community park—expansion and development of Groveton Heights	Acquisition, development
MV2	Community park—Hybla Valley subdivision	Development
MV2	Community park—in southern portion of sector	Acquisition
MV3	Community park—adjacent to Route 1, consider acquisition	Acquisition
MV3	Community Park—Belle Haven area	Acquisition, Development
MV4	Community park—18 acres north of Morningside Lane of Fort Hunt Road	Acquisition
MV4	Community park—Collingwood Park	Complete development
MV4	Historic site—Wellington	Preservation
MV4	Stream valley—Potomac shoreline	Acquisition
MV5	Community park—Bucknell Manor	Development
MV5	District park—Mount Vernon	Development
MV5	Community park—Groveton area	Acquisition, development
MV5	Community Park—In western portion of Sector	Acquisition, development
MV5	Historic site—Popkins Farm	Acquisition
MV5, MV6	Stream valley—Paul Springs	Acquisition
MV6	Stream valley—Dogue Creek and Little Hunting Creek (include the Coast Guard Station property, if declared surplus)	Acquisition
MV6	Stream valley—Potomac shoreline	Acquisition
MV6	Community park—Martin Luther King, Jr.	Complete development
MV6	Community Park—Fort Hunt	Development
MV6	Community Park—Hollin Hall School Site	Development
MV7	Community park—Grist Mill	Development
MV7	Community park—Mount Vernon	Complete development
MV7	Community park—Mount Zephyr	Development
MV7	Community park—Vernon Heights	Development
MV8	Community park—Muddy Hole Farm	Development
MV8	Community park—in areas of new development	Acquisition
MV8	Community park—Mount Vernon Woods	Complete development
MV8	Community park—Woodlawn	Complete development
MV8	Community park—northeast of Old Mill Road and west of Route 1	Acquisition, development
MV8	Community Park—Fairfield School Site	Development
MV8	Stream valley—Dogue Creek	Acquisition
RH1, Franconia	Community park	Acquisition
RH1, McGuin tract	Community park	Acquisition
RH2	Community park—east side of S. Van Dorn Street	Acquisition, development
RH2	Community park—Mark Twain	Complete development
RH2, Van Dorn	Community park—Bush Hill Street Metro area	Development
RH3	Community park—potential site: vacant Clermont high school site	Acquisition
RH3	Community park—Hill property between Pike Branch and Somerville Hill	Development
RH3	Community park—Burgundy	Complete development
RH3	Stream valley—Cameron Run	Acquisition
RH4	Community park—Beulah	Complete development
RH4	Community park—northern portion	Acquisition, development

AREA IV (Cont'd)
PARKS AND RECREATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Areas Affected	Project Description	Recommended Action
RH4, Lehigh tract	Community parks—within the Lehigh tract as needed	Acquisition, development
RH4	County park—Greendale	Acquisition, development
RH4	Community Park—Tara Village	Development
RH4	Stream valley—Dogue Creek	Acquisition
RH6	District park—Lee	Complete development
RH6	Community park—Northeastern portion	Acquisition
RH7	Community park—potential surplus land: consider acquisition of Army Reserve Center and U. S. Coast Guard property	Acquisition
RH7	Community park—Hayfield	Development
RH7	Regional park—Huntley Meadows: partial development	Development
RH7	Historic site—Huntley	Protection
RH7	Stream valley—Dogue Creek	Acquisition
RH7	Community Park—Stoney Brooke	Development
RH7	Community Park—Wickford	Development
S1	Community park—Carleigh Parkway	Development
S2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Stream valley—Accotink Creek	Acquisition
S2	Community park—Brookfield	Complete development
S2	Community park—Lynbrook	Expansion, development
S3	Community park—West Springfield	Complete development
S4	Community park—Springvale	Development
S4	Community park—Hunter tract Area	Acquisition
S4	Community park—expanded Hooes Road Park	Development
S5	Community park—potential surplus land: consider acquisition of Federal land	Acquisition
S6	Community park—Newington Park, Amerleigh	Development
S6	Historic site—Mount Air	Protect
S7	Community park—Loisdale	Acquisition, development
S7, Springfield	Community park—within the complex area regional center/CBD/Metro station area	Acquisition
S7	Community park—Springfield Forest	Acquisition, development
S8	Community park—Franconia	Development
S8	Community park—Lee High	Complete development
S9	Community park—Franconia triangle area	Acquisition

Other Public Facilities

The accompanying table summarizes the implementation of Plan recommendations as contained in the Capital Improvement Program.

AREA IV
OTHER PUBLIC FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Facility Type	Sector	Facility	Recommended Action
Schools	MV1	Mount Eagle Elementary	Renewal
Libraries	LP4	Lorton Community	Construction
Public Safety	S6	Newington Garage	Expansion
Solid Waste Management	LP1	I-95 Energy/Resource Recovery Facility	Construction
Sanitary Sewage System	LP4	Lower Potomac Treatment Plant	Expansion
	LP4	Lower Potomac Treatment Plant Railroad Spur	Construction
	MV6, MV7	Little Hunting Creek Pumpover	Construction

CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAMMING

Capital improvement programming is a guide toward the efficient and effective provision of public facilities. The result of this continuing programming process is the Capital Improvement Program (CIP), a document published annually that proposes the development, modernization or replacement of physical public projects over a multiyear period. The CIP shows the arrangement of projects in a sequential order based on a schedule of priorities and assigns an estimated cost and anticipated method of financing for each project.

Programming capital facilities over time can promote better use of the County's limited financial resources and assist in the coordination of public and private development. In addition, the programming process is valuable as a means of coordinating among County agencies to avoid duplication of efforts and to take advantage of

joint planning and development of facilities where possible. By looking beyond year to year budgeting and projecting what, where, when and how capital investments should be made, capital programming enables public bodies to maintain an effective level of service to the present and future population.

COUNTYWIDE TRAILS SYSTEM

The countywide trails system is designed to provide trails for nonmotorized use throughout Fairfax County. Trails are generally located along stream valleys and road rights-of-way. They can be used for recreation, or as an alternative mode of transportation, or both. Trails are available for any type of nonmotorized use, including but not limited to bicycling, hiking, horseback riding and jogging. A map outlining trail locations was originally adopted in 1976 and has been refined each year. The map serves as a schematic representation of the proposed County trails system. Several magisterial district trails committees have worked with County staff to identify the sides of roads and stream valleys preferred for trails. Where the more specific magisterial district trails maps have been adopted by the Board of Supervisors, they will take precedence over the adopted Countywide trails map.

Trails are constructed by the following groups:

- County. Funds are allocated from the County's general fund for trail acquisition, design and construction. Magisterial district trails committees and staff select construction priorities within each district, and recommend them for funding as part of the budgetary cycle.
- Fairfax County Park Authority. The FCPA builds and maintains trails within public parks and stream valleys in accordance with park master plans. Priorities are established through the trails plan, consultation with district trails committees and public hearings.
- Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority. The NVRPA acquires and operates a variety of sizeable parks in Fairfax County. Major trail construction is often included in park development. Among the most notable and extensive trails in the County are the trails within the W&OD Railroad Regional Park and the Bull Run Regional Park.
- Developers. Developers are required to provide trails through the subdivision and zoning ordinances. When a trail is designated on the adopted trails plan, developers build trails and dedicate them to the County.
- Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation. Trails are constructed in conjunction with a highway improvement project by VDH&T. In the primary road system, a trail will be built at no cost to the County if it is identified on the trails plan and requested by the Board of Supervisors. If the improvement is part of the secondary road system, the County pays the acquisition costs of the additional right-of-way and one-half of the construction costs.
- Volunteer Groups. Although volunteer groups have not built public trails under County auspices, it is anticipated that this will occur in the future. Important liability issues regarding volunteers have been resolved during the 1979 Virginia legislative session.

Existing Facilities

Trails may be located along low-volume roads, service drives and sidewalks. However, these facilities will be used only when safe and when separate trail facilities are not feasible.

Trail Locations

Trail locations have been suggested by the magisterial district trails committees in consultation with County staff. Trail locations are selected according to the following criteria:

- to provide links to existing trails;
- to link trip origins (i.e., subdivisions) and trip destinations (i.e., schools, parks, commercial districts, transportation center);
- to serve the greatest numbers of users; and
- to link parks.

Generally, trails are located within road rights-of-way and along stream valleys. Bicycle routes may be located within the roadway when reasonably safe travel can be expected. When bicycle lanes are established within the roadway, the curb lane should be widened and/or striping for a bike lane should be provided.

Construction Standards

Construction standards for trails are included in the *Public Facilities Manual*. They range from a simple cleared path to a graded asphalt bikeway. The trail surface is chosen according to the following criteria:

- Amount of use. Hardened surfaces will be used in areas of anticipated heavy use. The following areas have been identified as generators of heavy trail use: Baileys Crossroads, Tysons Corner, McLean CBD, Annandale CBD, Springfield Mall and Seven Corners. Within a one-mile radius of these centers, trails should be asphalt and at least six feet in width.
- Expected user groups. When possible, standards will be used which accommodate the expected type of trail use.
- Advice of the local trails committees.
- Maintenance costs and responsibilities.
- Soil type and slope.

A Trail Utilizing a Little Used Street

When any street so designated is rezoned for denser development, the County trails planner shall designate on which side or sides of the street a regular sidewalk or trail shall be required. The following are included in this definition—Whann Avenue; Sorrel Street; Mackall Avenue; Benjamin Street; Douglas Drive west of Georgetown Pike; McLean Drive; Brawner Street; Calder Road; Kurtz Road; Brockhaven Drive; Lowell Avenue; Lynnwood Street; Laughlin Avenue except for the 'Not Thru' section where it shall be a regular trail down the center of the right-of-way; Weaver Avenue; Hutchison Street; Reynolds Street; Romney Street; Grayson Place; Turner Avenue; Greenwich Street from its northern terminus to Romney Street, and also an asphalt trail connecting the realigned Idylwood Road and Greenwich Street; Chain Bridge Road from Waverly Way to Georgetown Pike; and Live Oak Drive with a regular trail continuing to Cabin John Bridge.



FAIRFAX COUNTY
OTHER JURISDICTIONS
BICYCLE ROUTES

This map is a reproduction of Secret of Supervisors' orders on the Comanchero Trail from April through November 1862.

The Government of the Philippines has already stated in the past that it desires to join the following countries in having a common defense: Canada, Ecuador, Panama, Argentina. The Government of the Philippines has also stated in the past that it desires to join the following countries: Argentina, Laos, Mexico, El Salvador.

Two times already has been mentioned in this Government's Foreign Policy, that they may wish to join with the United States in having a common defense. It is stated in the Pacific Security Council's Report that this may be accomplished by eight being made into one or several units. The Government of the Philippines has also stated, again and again, that it desires to join with the United States in having a common defense.

NOTE: This case is to be placed on the list of American foreign policy.

Reviewed (R55) on 12/8/2

For further information, contact the Trade Director, British Council Office of Communications & Events.



LEGEND

- [illegible]