



Glenn Youngkin
Governor

Caren Merrick
Secretary of
Commerce and Trade

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Bryan W. Horn
Director

TO: Members of the Commission on Local Government
FROM: DHCD Staff
DATE: July 9, 2024
SUBJECT: Draft Agenda and July Regular Meeting Materials

Dear Commissioners:

We are looking forward to the July regular meeting, which will be held as an all-virtual meeting on Tuesday, July 23rd at 2:00 pm. You have all been invited to a calendar event, and the virtual login information is on the agenda in this packet.

Please find enclosed the following:

1. Draft agenda for the July Regular Meeting of the Commission;
2. Draft minutes of the Public Hearing in Washington on May 20, 2024;
3. Draft minutes of the May 21, 2024 Regular Meeting of the Commission;
4. News articles of interest to the Commission;
5. The adopted text of HB894;
6. The Commission's current electronic meetings policy, adopted September 9, 2022;
7. Staff's proposed changes to the electronic meetings policy;
8. Proposed review schedule for the Warrenton/Fauquier VSA;
9. Draft report on the Washington/Rappahannock VSA;
10. The FY2022 Fiscal Stress Report;
11. Executive Order 58 (2007);
12. Completed assessments of mandates on local governments from FY2023 and 2024;

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me at 804-310-7151 or legrand.northcutt@dhcd.virginia.gov

I hope you have a wonderful week and look forward to seeing you virtually on July 23rd! Please let us know if you have any questions.





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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

AGENDA

Commission on Local Government
Regular Meeting: 2:00 pm., July 23, 2024
All-Virtual Public Meeting

FOR VIRTUAL ATTENDANCE

[Join the meeting](#)

Meeting ID: 290 174 249 809

Passcode: STFJ4f

Dial in by phone

+1 434-230-0065

Phone conference ID: 354 366 470#

1. Please contact LeGrand Northcutt (legrand.northcutt@dhcd.virginia.gov) for additional information on how to connect to the meeting electronically.
2. Members of the public viewing the meeting through the Microsoft Teams option are required to mute themselves during the meeting unless called upon by the Commission Chair to speak. The CLG reserves the right to remove from its virtual meetings anyone who does not abide by these rules.
3. Access to meeting materials for members of the public is available on the corresponding meeting page of the [Virginia Regulatory Town Hall website](#) and on [Commonwealth Calendar](#).

I. Call to order (Chair)

- II. Administration**
- a. Approval of the draft agenda (Chair)
 - b. Approval of the minutes of previous meetings (Chair)
 - i. Public hearing on May 20, 2024
 - ii. Regular meeting on May 21, 2024
 - c. Public comment period (Chair)
 - d. Staff's report (Staff)

- III. Electronic Meetings Policy**
- a. Consideration of updates pursuant to HB894
 - i. Commission deliberation and action



- IV. **Cases before the Commission**
 - a. Previous cases (Staff)
 - i. Loudoun/Leesburg VSA
 - b. Current cases
 - i. Warrenton/Fauquier VSA
 - 1. Presentations from the parties (Parties)
 - 2. Approval of review schedule (Chair)
 - a. Commission deliberation and action
 - ii. Approval of Washington/Rappahannock VSA Report (Chair)
 - 1. Commission deliberation and action
- V. **FY2022 Fiscal Stress Index**
 - a. Approval of the FY2022 Fiscal Stress Report (Chair)
 - i. Commission deliberation and action
- VI. **Assessment of Mandates on Local Governments**
 - a. Presentation of completed assessments, FY23-24 (Staff)
- VII. **Regulatory items**
 - a. Update on regulatory reduction (Staff)
 - b. Update on SB645 emergency regulations (Staff)
- VIII. **Commission Work Groups**
 - a. Report from the Fiscal Stress Report workgroup (Commissioner Lauterberg)
 - b. HB564 study (Staff)
- IX. **2024 Schedule of regular meetings** (Staff)
- X. **Other business** (Chair)
- XI. **Adjournment** (Chair)



**Town of Washington – Rappahannock County
Public Hearing
Commission on Local Government
May 20, 2024
7:00 PM
Rappahannock County Court House
Washington, VA**

Members Present

Edwin Rosado
Diane Linderman
Terry Payne
Robert Lauterberg

Members Absent

None

Virtual

Ceasor Johnson

DHCD staff present for all or part of the hearing:

Legrand Northcutt, Senior Policy Analyst
Andrew Malloy, Policy Analyst

Call to Order

Mr. Edwin Rosado, Chairman of the Commission on Local Government, called the public hearing to order at 7:00 PM.

Introductions

Mr. Rosado introduced members of the Commission and staff.

Commission's Review

Mr. Legrand Northcutt, Senior Policy Analyst, DHCD, gave an overview of the Commission's review of the voluntary settlement agreement (VSA) between the Town of Wahington and Rappahannock County. The public comment period is open until June 3, 2024. The Commission will issue a report on July 12, 2024.

Public Testimony

Mr. Rosado opened the floor for public testimony.

Ms. Eve Brooks, resident of Rappahannock County, recommends approval of the VSA. The project is bringing much needed facilities to the area.

Mr. Alvan Henry, resident of Rappahannock County, supports the agreement because the Town can provide water/sewer to the project site and there is limited zoning for new housing in the County.

Mr. Drew Mitchelle, resident of Rappahannock County and adjacent neighbor to the project, supports the agreement.

Mr. John Beardsley, resident of Rappahannock County, supports the agreement because it aligns with the County’s comprehensive plan, calling for conservation and development in and around the County’s villages. The project will provide much needed residential space.

Ms. Caroline Anstey, Chair, Town of Washington Planning Commission, spoke in favor of the agreement.

After seeing no other speakers, Mr. Rosado gave closing remarks. The record will be open for additional written public comment until June 3, 2024.

Adjournment

A motion was made by Ms. Linderman and seconded by Mr. Lauterburg to adjourn the public hearing; The motion passed on a unanimous voice vote (YEAS: Rosado, Linderman, Payne, Lauterburg, NAYS: None). The meeting adjourned at 7:17 PM.

DRAFT

Commission on Local Government
May 21, 2024
9:30 AM
Culpeper County Economic Development Corporation
803 S. Main Street
Culpeper, VA 22701

Members Present

Edwin Rosado
Diane Linderman
Terry Payne
Robert Lauterberg

Members Absent

None

Virtual

Ceasor Johnson

DHCD staff present for all or part of the meeting: Legrand Northcutt, Senior Policy Analyst
Chase Sawyer, Policy Manager
Andrew Malloy, Policy Analyst
Grace Wheaton, Senior Policy Analyst (virtual)

Call to Order

Mr. Edwin Rosado, Chairman of the Commission on Local Government, called the regular meeting to order at 9:30 AM.

Roll Call

The roll was called by Mr. Legrand Northcutt, Senior Policy Analyst, DHCD. Mr. Northcutt reported that a quorum was present.

Approval of Agenda

A motion was made by Ms. Diane Linderman and seconded by Mr. Terry Payne to approve the draft agenda for the May 21, 2024 meeting of the Commission. The motion passed unanimously on a voice vote (YEAS: Rosado, Linderman, Payne, Lauterburg, NAYS: None).

Approval of Minutes

A motion was made by Ms. Linderman and seconded by Mr. Payne to approve the minutes from the March 21, 2014 public hearing for the voluntary settlement agreement between the Town of Leesburg and Loudoun County. The motion passed unanimously on a voice vote (YEAS: Rosado, Linderman, Payne, NAYS: None, ABSTAIN: Lauterburg).

A motion was made by Mr. Linderman and seconded by Mr. Payne to approve the minutes from the March 22, 2024 regular meeting of the Commission. The motion passed unanimously on

a voice vote (YEAS: Rosado, Linderman, Payne, Lauterburg, NAYS: None).

A motion was made by Mr. Linderman and seconded by Mr. Payne to approve the minutes from the April 30, 2024 Special meeting of the Commission. The motion passed unanimously on a voice vote (YEAS: Rosado, Linderman, Payne, Lauterburg, NAYS: None).

Public Comment

Mr. Rosado opened the floor for public comment.

After seeing no speakers, Mr. Rosado closed public comment.

Report on the 2024
General Assembly Session

Mr. Northcutt reported on legislation of interest to the Commission passed by the 2024 General Assembly. Ms. Grace Wheaton, Senior Policy Analyst, DHCD, reported on the recently approved biennial budget.

The Commission discussed the legislation including a FOIA bill that allows for additional virtual meetings and a Department of Tax workgroup studying income tax relief for double-distressed localities.

The Commission discussed the need for emergency regulations related to SB645, a bill to address fiscally distressed localities through state oversight and an appointed fiscal manager.

A motion was made by Ms. Linderman and seconded by Mr. Payne to approve and send a letter to the Attorney General stating the need for emergency regulations related to SB645. The motion passed unanimously on a voice vote (YEAS: Rosado, Linderman, Payne, Lauterburg, NAYS: None).

Ms. Northcutt presented on fiscal impact statements received from localities during the 2024 General Assembly Session.

Cases Before the
Commission

Commissioners briefly discussed the voluntary settlement agreement between Rappahannock County and the Town of Washington.

Mr. Northcutt presented a new case to the Commission. The Town of Warrenton and Fauquier County are entering into a voluntary

settlement agreement regarding tract of land in the County (approximately 234 acres) being annexed into the Town.

Regulatory Reduction

Mr. Northcutt updated the Commission on the periodic reviews.

Mr. Rosado invited the Commission to discuss and take action on the Notice of Regulatory Action to accomplish regulatory reduction goals set forth by the Office of the Regulatory Management (ORM)

The Commission discussed a public comment on the draft regulations related to executive sessions. The Commission made changes to the draft regulations.

A motion was made by Mr. Payne and seconded by Ms. Linderman to approve the draft regulations with amendments. The motion passed unanimously on a voice vote (YEAS: Rosado, Linderman, Payne, Lauterburg, NAYS: None).

Assessment of Mandates on Local Governments

Mr. Northcutt presented on the FY2025 mandates assessment calendar.

A motion was made by Ms. Linderman and seconded by Mr. Robert Lauterberg to approve the FY2025 mandates assessment calendar. The motion passed unanimously on a voice vote (YEAS: Rosado, Linderman, Payne, Lauterburg, NAYS: None).

Cash Proffer Survey

Mr. Chase Sawyer, Policy Manager, DHCD, presented on the local cash proffer survey instrument.

A motion was made by Ms. Linderman and seconded by Mr. Payne to approve the cash proffer survey instrument. The motion passed unanimously on a voice vote (YEAS: Rosado, Linderman, Payne, Lauterburg, NAYS: None).

Future Meetings

The next meeting of the Commission will be Wednesday, September 18, 2024 at 11:00 AM.

Other Business

There was no other business to be discussed.

Adjournment

A motion was made by Mr. Linderman and seconded by Mr. Payne to adjourn the meeting of the Commission; The motion

passed on a unanimous voice vote (YEAS: Rosado, Linderman, Payne, Lauterburg, NAYS: None). The meeting adjourned at 11:41 AM.

DRAFT

BUSINESS + ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT + POLITICS
HOUSING

Workgroup, lawmakers fine-tuning accessory dwelling unit proposal

By: Charlotte Rene Woods - May 29, 2024 5:59 am



An ADU with alley access in Richmond's Fan neighborhood. (Wyatt Gordon)

Garage-turned-apartments, carriage houses, in-law suites — all are accessory dwelling units (ADUs). Whatever they're called, ADUs are seen by some as a fix to affordable housing options or a way to meet the needs of specific families.

But the versatile form of housing isn't always encouraged by locals or officials and little regulatory guidance exists for their approval around the state.

Following the continuation of proposals to frame such guidance during Virginia's most recent legislative session, a workgroup in the state's Housing Commission is fine-tuning ideas for how to get a law on the books in the future.

"It was never supposed to get out of committee, is what I was told. And somehow [it] got out of committee to get bipartisan support," said Sen. Saddam Salim, D-Fairfax, a freshman delegate carrying a [bill that](#) would have required local zoning ordinances for ADUs, which had been unsuccessful in a previous session.

Salim's bill cleared the Senate with bipartisan votes before failing in a House committee. That same committee also stopped a similar [measure](#) from Del. Kannan Srinivasan, D-Loudoun. But rather than be defeated totally, they were "continued to 2025."

Now, Salim is optimistic that after workshopping from the Housing Commission, a future version of the bill can go on to become law. The trick will be balancing local government authority with state-level guidelines for ADUs.

In her own district — which encompasses rural and urban areas with different residential needs — workgroup chair Del. Carrie Coyner, R-Chesterfield, sees the challenge if state law were to more rigidly regulate ADUs.

It's why she believes there's some consensus building on taking a guideline approach that localities could implement. Salim is eager to see what comes of the workgroup.

"I think there's going to be some consensus on 'what does local authority look like?' when the bill comes back," Salim said. "I'm super excited about that."

Why do ADUs matter?

ADUs may serve different purposes for Virginia communities' differing needs.

"Sometimes folks build them to have a rental income, to age in place, to help someone recovering from an injury or illness or to house multiple generations on the same property," said former Charlottesville delegate Sally Hudson, [who'd carried a previous version of the bill](#).

Hudson had seen inspiration for the legislation in her district, as demand for housing had increased in the Charlottesville area.

Likewise, Salim noted how job growth in his Northern Virginia district has contributed to a higher need for housing that isn't always being met through construction of new homes and apartments. Allowing for ADUs could at least help, he said.

"This is not going to solve the housing crisis that we have," Salim said. "This is going to sort of ease some of the issues that we already have right now."

ADUs aren't a one-size-fits-all approach to increasing housing stock or affordability. But they offer flexibility for families or communities who may want them.

In some places, they're allowed to be constructed by-right, or without seeking local permits in residentially-zoned areas.

Rockingham County, for example, allows this. About 90 ADUs were built in the county over the past seven years, allowing housing for a range of people, from farm workers to students and tourists, who can rent them when needed.

Local infrastructure has made their construction a little easier in Rockingham where many properties are on private wells and use septic tanks, but constructing ADUs in other places may require expanding sewage lines and utility setups. It's considerations like these that are a part of why some people may oppose ADUs, or wish for local authority over how to regulate them.

So, what's next?

In the short term, the workgroup is planning to explore how localities could allow for ADUs within their comprehensive plans without fully requiring them to develop local zoning ordinances for them.

Comprehensive plans are [guiding documents for localities' urban planning that the state requires they update every few years](#).

Coyner, the ADU workgroup's chair, said she hopes to "ensure that localities couldn't stick their head in the sand and not address the need for accessory dwelling units" and also "allow them to have the flexibility based on the differences and nuances in localities."

The full Housing Commission is set to meet on July 15, where the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development is expected to present data. Coyner anticipates the ADU work group will meet again later in July to utilize that data in its next steps.

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James City County report details what it takes to split shared school system

WHRO | By Nick McNamara

Published July 8, 2024 at 3:30 AM EDT



LISTEN • 1:00



Image Courtesy Of Williamsburg-James City County Public Schools

Hornsby Middle School.

If finalized, a path to separate school systems would take years and require the state to agree with the plan.

James City County Supervisors now have a blueprint for decoupling the nearly 70-year-old Williamsburg-James City County joint school division.

“It sounds complicated because it is,” said David Gaston, the author of the feasibility study and transition plan for James City County.

The question of separation arose in June 2023 when Williamsburg announced its own

WHRV

1A with Jenn White

students lagged behind James City County students in performance.

In July 2023, James City County adopted a resolution to terminate the joint service agreement that governs the district at the beginning of the 2025-26 school year.

Even so, a split is not finalized. The city and county could return to the table and negotiate a new joint agreement. Both have agreed no separation would officially occur prior to July 2028.

Whichever direction Williamsburg and James City County opt to go, Gaston's report serves as a general roadmap detailing what the process and timeline could look like.

"We were tasked with the opportunity to look at the what if," Gaston said. "But we also left the door open for if it doesn't, what could happen there too."

Should separation be approved, it puts the district into uncharted waters. Virginia code does not detail a process for nullifying existing joint agreements like the one governing WJCC.

"We've not had a separation, or a division or deconsolidation, in the Commonwealth of Virginia happen," Gaston told county supervisors at a meeting.

Drawing from state code, Gaston laid out what a decoupling could take.

The WJCC School Board, Williamsburg City Council and James City County Board of Supervisors would all need to vote to dissolve the joint agreement following required public hearings.

A petition confirming the votes would need to be presented to the Virginia superintendent for public instruction, currently Lisa Coons. She would then have to notify the Virginia Board of Education and each of the 140 members of the General Assembly.

"The General Assembly can get involved in this process if they deem, and it may happen so because there are certain arrangements in local government on the city side that may have to be changed in some of the legislative process," Gaston said.

The Virginia Board of Education would also consider the ability for each of the newly separated school divisions to meet Virginia standards of quality criteria on their own.

“Are they going to be able to adequately educate the children, are they going to be able to take care of all of the operational needs and take care of the buildings,” Gaston said. “What they can also do is they can impose other conditions for deconsolidation as well, which could include timelines.”

If any of these criteria are not met, “the process of deconsolidation could be threatened,” according to Gaston.

Williamsburg and James City County would have to, among other considerations, determine how to constitute new school boards, account for and redistribute all tangible property owned by WJCC and create both school-wide and individual transition plans for students as jurisdictions change.

“This is going to be a well-orchestrated ballet between the two divisions that get established, if that’s the case,” Gaston said.

In addition to redistributing buildings owned by WJCC, the two localities would need to construct new schools, including a new middle school in James City County that is currently expected to cost more than \$100 million.

Depending on the time it takes for all that to happen, separation could get pushed back multiple years past the current 2028 target according to Gaston.

James City County will hold listening sessions, focus groups and surveys through September 2024 to better assess county residents’ interest in deconsolidation.

If separation is not approved, Gaston said it behooves the governing bodies to begin negotiations on a new joint agreement “as early as possible.”

“There’s a lot of fiscal implication in that joint service agreement that will adversely or positively affect the next school budget,” he said. “The budget gun goes off in January with the General Assembly and then we have to get those budgets out into April [or] May for approval by June. That’s a short time frame.”

The joint service agreement for WJCC was last updated in 2022. Gaston’s report also gives guidance on paths forward for James City County should negotiations to preserve its decades-old agreement with Williamsburg begin.

“With everything happening, how can we make this agreement better,” Gaston said.

Gaston used the City and County of Fairfax as a case study that could help shape a new contract. Those localities struck up their joint agreement in 1962.

Under that agreement, separate school boards exist for the city and the county. Fairfax County Public Schools oversee education services for the county and city while the City of Fairfax Public Schools manages grounds and facilities owned by the city. Financial expectations are explicit.

“It takes the guesswork out,” Gaston said. “Every year, the City of Fairfax knows exactly what it’s going to owe and the county knows exactly what it’s going to have to put together.”

The Fairfax agreement also clearly determines a three-year timeline for separation should the agreement be terminated.

“In the event that the City of Williamsburg and James City County are faced with the need to renegotiate a new joint school agreement, this joint school agreement in Fairfax provides important considerations that could guide the localities to a stronger and more transparent negotiated agreement,” Gaston concluded.

Williamsburg-James City County Schools are a member of HRETA, which holds WHRO’s broadcast license.

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https://www.loudounnow.com/news/leesburg/leesburg-council-approves-amended-annexation-settlement/article_7f2e0c50-1df1-11ef-9fd7-df7620e4e9aa.html

Leesburg Council Approves Amended Annexation Settlement

Norman K. Styer

May 29, 2024



The Leesburg Town Council has cleared the way for construction of two data centers on this tract at the Compass Creek retail center.

Norman K. Styer/Loudoun Now

The Town of Leesburg moved yet another step closer to annexing the 402-acre Compass Creek development, with the Town Council on Tuesday formally approving a settlement agreement that lays out the terms of the expansion.

The Board of Supervisors is expected to follow suit early next month.

The actions are among the final steps in the years-long debate over the town's desire to incorporate the property, which includes a 323-acre Microsoft data center campus. After talks focusing on a voluntary boundary line adjustment broke down, the town filed an adverse annexation suit with the state Commission on Local Government.



An exhibit from Loudoun County's filing in response to the Town of Leesburg's annexation petition shows the existing town boundary in yellow and the proposed annexation area in red.

County of Loudoun

The town and county avoided a legal battle following a round of mediation in January and arrived at a settlement. In addition to the land annexation and significant additional tax revenue anticipated from the commercial uses and data center, the town is set to receive \$2 million annually from the county government in the form of an economic development grant. That

money, subject to a 3% annual escalator, will be used to offset the 40% utility rate surcharge paid by the town’s out-of-town customers. The town also agreed to create a separate, lower tax rate for data center computer equipment that would be locked in for five years.

Following an on-site visit and local hearing in March, the commission signed off on the settlement. Tuesday’s council action was required to incorporate one change sought by the commission to a condition that would limit the town’s ability to seek city status, should the current prohibition be lifted in the future.

The settlement agreement was approved on a 5-1-1 vote, with council member Todd Cimino-Johnson opposed and Patrick Wilt absent.

Town Attorney Chris Serpa said once the Board of Supervisors approves the changes, the annexation case will be filed in Circuit Court. Then the Supreme Court of Virginia will appoint a three-judge panel to meet in Loudoun to take final action.

The town is working to complete the boundary change before Jan. 1, 2025, to begin real estate and property tax collections on the property next year.

MORE INFORMATION



State Commission Hears Testimony on Leesburg Annexation Bid

‘Very Exciting’: Leesburg Council Approves Annexation Deal

Norman K. Styer

MEMORANDUM
COUNTY OF LOUDOUN

DATE: June 14, 2024
TO: Department and Agency Heads
FROM: Tim Hemstreet, County Administrator
SUBJECT: Action Report of the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing

Please work with staff to address the Board of Supervisors' (Board) action as noted in the Action Report for the June 12, 2024, Board Public Hearing.

Link to the full webcast of meeting:

https://loudoun.granicus.com/player/clip/7698?meta_id=247426

ADOPTION OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA ITEMS

Chair Randall announced the Consolidated Hearing Agenda to include items 1 and 6 and opened the public hearing on those items.

HEARING OF NEW ITEMS IN ORDER AS SET BY THE AGENDA

1. Ordinance Adopting and Approving the Voluntary Settlement Agreement Between the Town of Leesburg and the County of Loudoun Pursuant to Va. Code § 15.2-3400, with Amendments as Recommended by the Virginia Commission on Local Government (Leesburg & Catoclin)

Supervisor Umstatt moved that the Board of Supervisors approve and adopt the proposed ordinance authorizing the County Attorney and County Administrator to enter into the proposed Voluntary Settlement Agreement, with technical amendments recommended by the Commission on Local Government, as provided as Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report. (Consolidated Hearing Item) (Seconded by Supervisor Kershner. The motion passed 9-0.)

Staff Contacts: Tim Hemstreet, County Administrator; Leo Rogers, County Attorney

2. LEGI-2023-0101, Atlantic Boulevard Residential Rezoning: ZMAP-2023-0013, SPEX-2023-0041, ZMOD-2023-0069, ZMOD-2023-0070 & ZMOD-2024-0001 (Sterling)

Supervisor Saines moved that the Board of Supervisors suspend the rules. (Seconded by Vice Chair Briskman. The motion passed 8-0-1: Supervisor Kershner absent.)

Supervisor Saines moved that the Board of Supervisors approve LEGI-2023-0101, Atlantic Boulevard Residential Rezoning: ZMAP-2023-0013, SPEX-2023-0041, ZMOD-2023-0070, ZMOD-2024-0001 & ZMOD-2023-0069, subject to the Proffer Statement dated May 31, 2024, and the Conditions of Approval dated June 5, 2024, and based on the Findings for Approval provided as Attachments 1, 2, and 3 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing

Supplemental Staff Report. (Seconded by Supervisor Turner. The motion passed 7-1-1: Supervisor Umstatted opposed; Supervisor Kershner absent.)

Staff Contacts: Allison Britain & Daniel Galindo, Planning and Zoning

3. LEGI-2023-0073, Mars Substation: CMPT-2023-0005, SPEX-2023-0017, & SPMI-2023-0011 (Dulles)

Supervisor Letourneau moved that the Board of Supervisors suspend the rules. (Seconded by Chair Randall. The motion passed 7-0-2: Supervisors Kershner and Saines absent.)

Supervisor Letourneau moved that the Board of Supervisors ratify the Planning Commission's approval of LEGI-2023-0073, Mars Substation: CMPT-2023-0005 subject to the Commission Permit plat dated March 21, 2024, and based on the Findings for Approval provided as Attachments 1 and 4 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report. (Seconded by Supervisor Turner. The motion passed 7-0-2: Supervisors Kershner and Saines absent.)

Supervisor Letourneau moved that the Board of Supervisors suspend the rules. (Seconded by Supervisor Glass. The motion passed 7-0-2: Supervisors Kershner and Saines absent.)

Supervisor Letourneau moved that the Board of Supervisors approve LEGI-2023-0073, Mars Substation: SPEX-2023-0017 & SPMI-2023-0011 subject to the Conditions of Approval dated June 10, 2024, and based on the Findings for Approval provided as Attachments 3 and 4 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report. (Seconded by Supervisor TeKrony. The motion passed 7-0-2: Supervisors Kershner and Saines absent.)

Staff Contacts: Darby Metcalf & Daniel Galindo, Planning and Zoning

4. LEGI-2023-0012, Fleetwood North: ZMAP-2020-0008, ZMOD-2023-0009, ZMOD-2023-0010, ZMOD-2023-0048, ZMOD-2023-0049, & ZMOD-2023-0050 (Little River)

Supervisor TeKrony moved that the Board of Supervisors suspend the rules. (Seconded by Chair Randall. The motion passed 7-0-2: Supervisors Kershner and Saines absent.)

Supervisor TeKrony moved that the Board of Supervisors forward LEGI-2023-0012, Fleetwood North: ZMAP-2020-0008, ZMOD-2023-0009, ZMOD-2023-0010, ZMOD-2023-0048, ZMOD-2023-0049, and ZMOD-2023-0050, to the July 16, 2024, Board of Supervisors Business Meeting for action. (Seconded by Vice Chair Briskman. The motion passed 7-0-2: Supervisors Kershner and Saines absent.)

Board Requests:

Supervisor TeKrony requested staff confirm the following:

- If the County has right-of-way on Fleetwood Road; and
- If the Fleetwood South frontage improvements to Fleetwood Road, such as sidewalks and trails, will continue onto Evergreen Mills Road.

Supervisor Turner requested staff confirm the following:

- If Evergreen Mills Road is built out to capacity; and
- If the pond on Evergreen Mills Road will prevent build-out of the Fleetwood South development.

Staff Contacts: Marshall Brown & Daniel Galindo, Planning and Zoning

5. LEGI-2023-0025, Defender Drive: ZMAP-2021-0023 (Dulles)

Supervisor Letourneau moved that the Board of Supervisors suspend the rules. (Seconded by Chair Randall. The motion passed 7-0-2: Supervisors Kershner and Saines absent.)

Supervisor Letourneau moved the Board of Supervisors forward LEGI-2023-0025, Defender Drive: ZMAP-2021-0023, to the July 2, 2024, Board of Supervisors Business Meeting for action. (Seconded by Chair Randall. The motion passed 7-0-2: Supervisors Kershner and Saines absent.)

Staff Contacts: Marshall Brown & Daniel Galindo, Planning and Zoning

HEARING OF RETURNING ITEMS READY FOR ACTION AS SET BY THE AGENDA

6. LEGI-2023-0058, Bays Dulles Industrial Park: ZRTD-2022-0008 (Sterling)

Supervisor Saines moved that the Board of Supervisors approve LEGI-2023-0058, Bays Dulles Industrial Park: ZRTD-2022-0008 subject to the Proffer Statement dated March 27, 2024, and based on the Findings for Approval provided as Attachments 1 and 2 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report. (Consolidated Hearing Item) (Seconded by Supervisor Umstattd. The motion passed 8-1: Vice Chair Briskman opposed.)

Staff Contacts: Darby Metcalf & Daniel Galindo, Planning and Zoning

7. LEGI-2023-0044, 3 Dog Farm: SPEX-2022-0039 (Catoclin)

Supervisor Kershner moved that the Board of Supervisors deny LEGI-2023-0044, 3 Dog Farm: SPEX-2022-0039, based on the following Findings:

1. The proposal does not contain dogs in a manner that adequately ensures public safety and welfare along adjacent public rights-of-way; and

2. The proposed number of dogs to be cared for and the hours of operation are at a scale and duration that is incompatible with the character of the surrounding agricultural and residential community.

(Seconded by Chair Randall. The motion passed 7-1-0-1: Supervisor Saines opposed; Vice Chair Briskman abstained.)

Staff Contacts: Allison Britain & Daniel Galindo, Planning and Zoning

8. ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivisions (Catoctin & Little River)

Motion 1:

Chair Randall moved that the Board of Supervisors add a policy statement to Loudoun County's State and Federal Legislative Program to support legislation that furthers the prohibition of allowing nutrient credits to be sold on property that was placed under conservation easement for the purpose of protecting farmland. (Seconded by Supervisor TeKrony. The motion passed 6-3: Supervisors Kershner, Letourneau, and Umstattd opposed.)

Motion 2:

Chair Randall moved that the Board of Supervisors revise Sections 2.04.01.K.6.a and 2.04.02.K.6.a of ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to read as follows:

“a. Prime Farmland Soils. Each Originating Tract that contains 10 acres or more of Prime Farmland Soils must provide 1 or more Preservation Farm Lots that contain a minimum of 70% of such Prime Farmland Soils. Originating Tracts containing less than 10 acres of Prime Farmland Soils may contain a Preservation Farm Lot(s).”

(Seconded by Vice Chair Briskman.)

Chair Randall did not accept Supervisor TeKrony's Friendly Amendment to move that the Board of Supervisors approve Sections 2.04.01.K.6.a and 2.04.02.K.6.a of ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to read as follows:

“a. Prime Farmland Soils. Each Originating Tract that contains 5 noncontiguous acres or more of Prime Farmland Soils must provide 1 or more Preservation Farm Lots that contain a minimum of 70% of such Prime Farmland Soils. Originating Tracts containing less than 5 noncontiguous acres of Prime Farmland Soils may contain a Preservation Farm Lot(s).”

Supervisor TeKrony moved an Alternate Motion that the Board of Supervisors approve Sections 2.04.01.K.6.a and 2.04.02.K.6.a of ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to read as follows:

“a. Prime Farmland Soils. Each Originating Tract that contains 5 noncontiguous acres or more of Prime Farmland Soils must provide 1 or more Preservation Farm Lots that contain a minimum of 70% of such Prime Farmland Soils. Originating Tracts containing less than 5 noncontiguous acres of Prime Farmland Soils may contain a Preservation Farm Lot(s).”

(Seconded by Supervisor Turner. The Alternate Motion passed 5-4: Supervisors Kershner, Letourneau, Randall, and Umstattd opposed.)

Motion 3:

Supervisor Turner moved that the Board of Supervisors revise Sections 2.04.01.K.6.b and 2.04.02.K.6.b of ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to read as follows:

1. Revise Sections 2.04.01.K.6.b and 2.04.02.K.6.b to read as follows:

“Administrative Reduction. The Zoning Administrator, pursuant to Section 10.02, must reduce the required percentage of Prime Farmland Soils to be preserved within Preservation Farm Lot(s) from 70% to no less than the percentage required to ensure at least 30% of developable land from the Originating Tract remains available for the placement of Residential Cluster Lots, if one of the following site characteristics can be demonstrated by the applicant:

1. Where preserving 70% of the Prime Farmland Soils on an Originating Tract and complying with all other applicable regulations results in less than 30% of developable land from the Originating Tract remaining available and accessible without further disturbance of any floodplain or environmental overlay district, for the placement of Residential Cluster Lots; or
2. Where the total amount of Prime Farmland Soils is less than 15% of the Originating Tract and where the Prime Farmland Soils are distributed sporadically throughout the Originating Tract such that preserving 70% of the Prime Farmland Soils in one or more Preservation Farm Lots results in less than 30% of developable land from the Originating Tract remaining available and accessible without further disturbance of any floodplain or environmental overlay district, for the placement of Residential Cluster Lots.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event may the Zoning Administrator reduce the required percentage of Prime Farmland Soils to be preserved within Preservation Farm Lot(s) to less than 30%.”

(Seconded by Supervisor Kershner. The motion passed 9-0.)

Motion 4:

Chair Randall moved that the Board of Supervisors revise Sections 2.04.01.K.6.d and 2.04.02.K.6.d of ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to read as follows:

“d. Permanent Open Space Easement. All areas of a Preservation Farm Lot must be subject to a permanent open space easement granted to the County, in a form reviewed and approved by the Zoning Administrator for consistency with the applicable requirements of this Zoning Ordinance.”

(Seconded by Vice Chair Briskman. The motion passed 8-1: Supervisor Umstatted opposed.)

Motion 5:

Supervisor TeKrony moved that the Board of Supervisors revise Sections 2.04.01.K.7 and 2.04.02.K.7 of ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to read as follows:

“7. Rural Economy Cluster Lots. Each Originating Tract that contains less than 5 acres of Prime Farmland Soils must provide a minimum of 1 Rural Economy Cluster Lot.”

(Seconded by Supervisor Glass. The motion passed 5-4: Supervisors Kershner, Letourneau, Randall, and Umstatted opposed.)

Motion 6:

Chair Randall moved that the Board of Supervisors revise the definition of “Prime Farmland Soils” in Chapter 12 of ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to include only prime farmland soils with a land capability classification of Class 1 or Class 2 and, therefore, to read as follows:

“Prime Farmland Soils: For the purposes of this Zoning Ordinance, the following soil mapping units are considered as Prime Farmland Soils within Loudoun County and are

shown on the Loudoun County Geographical Information System (WebLogis): 3A, 13B, 17B, 23B, 28B, 31B, 43B, 45B, 55B, 71B, 76B, 90B, 93B, 94B, and 95B.”

(Seconded by Vice Chair Briskman. The motion passed 9-0.)

Motion 7:

Chair Randall moved that the Board of Supervisors approve ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, as provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to become effective March 12, 2025, subject to the amendments made at tonight’s meeting.

Chair Randall further moved that the Board direct staff to publish the final approved amendment, correcting typographical or scrivener's errors and making such other non-substantive edits or corrections necessary to ensure internal consistency (including text, tables, appendices, and/or figures). (Seconded by Supervisor Kershner.)

Chair Randall tabled her motion until all other motions put forth by Board Members were voted on.

Motion 8:

Supervisor Kershner moved that the Board of Supervisors revise Sections 2.04.01.K.6.a and 2.04.02.K.6.a of ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to add the following sentence to the end of those sections:

“Areas of Prime Farmland Soils that are less than 2 contiguous acres on an Originating Tract can be excluded when calculating the minimum percentage of Prime Farmland Soils to be preserved in a Preservation Farm Lot.”

(Seconded by Supervisor Letourneau. The motion FAILED 2-7: Supervisors Briskman, Glass, Letourneau, Randall, Saines, TeKrony, and Turner opposed.)

Motion 7 restated:

Chair Randall moved that the Board of Supervisors approve ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, as provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to become effective March 12, 2025, subject to the amendments made at tonight’s meeting.

Chair Randall further moved that the Board direct staff to publish the final approved amendment, correcting typographical or scrivener's errors and making such other non-

substantive edits or corrections necessary to ensure internal consistency (including text, tables, appendices and/or figures). (Seconded by Supervisor Kershner.)

Supervisor Saines moved an Alternate Motion that the Board of Supervisors approve ZOAM-2020-0002, Prime Agricultural Soils and Cluster Subdivision, as provided in Attachment 1 to the June 12, 2024, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Staff Report to become effective January 1, 2025, subject to the amendments made at tonight's meeting. (Seconded by Supervisor TeKrony. The motion FAILED 2-7: Supervisors Briskman, Glass, Letourneau Kershner, Randall, Turner, and Umstattd opposed.)

The Main Motion passed: 7-2: Supervisors Kershner and Umstattd opposed.

Staff Contacts: Jacob Hambrick & Daniel Galindo, Planning and Zoning

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY -- 2024 SESSION

CHAPTER 56

An Act to amend and reenact § 2.2-3708.3 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the Virginia Freedom of Information Act; electronic meetings.

[H 894]

Approved March 8, 2024

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 2.2-3708.3 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 2.2-3708.3. Meetings held through electronic communication means; situations other than declared states of emergency.

A. Public bodies are encouraged to (i) provide public access, both in person and through electronic communication means, to public meetings and (ii) provide avenues for public comment at public meetings when public comment is customarily received, which may include public comments made in person or by electronic communication means or other methods.

B. Individual members of a public body may use remote participation instead of attending a public meeting in person if, in advance of the public meeting, the public body has adopted a policy as described in subsection D and the member notifies the public body chair that:

1. The member has a temporary or permanent disability or other medical condition that prevents the member's physical attendance;

2. A medical condition of a member of the member's family requires the member to provide care that prevents the member's physical attendance;

3. The member's principal residence is more than 60 miles from the meeting location identified in the required notice for such meeting; or

4. The member is unable to attend the meeting due to a personal matter and identifies with specificity the nature of the personal matter. However, the member may not use remote participation due to personal matters more than two meetings per calendar year or 25 percent of the meetings held per calendar year rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater.

If participation by a member through electronic communication means is approved pursuant to this subsection, the public body holding the meeting shall record in its minutes the remote location from which the member participated; however, the remote location need not be open to the public and may be identified in the minutes by a general description. If participation is approved pursuant to subdivision 1 or 2, the public body shall also include in its minutes the fact that the member participated through electronic communication means due to a (i) temporary or permanent disability or other medical condition that prevented the member's physical attendance or (ii) family member's medical condition that required the member to provide care for such family member, thereby preventing the member's physical attendance. If participation is approved pursuant to subdivision 3, the public body shall also include in its minutes the fact that the member participated through electronic communication means due to the distance between the member's principal residence and the meeting location. If participation is approved pursuant to subdivision 4, the public body shall also include in its minutes the specific nature of the personal matter cited by the member.

If a member's participation from a remote location pursuant to this subsection is disapproved because such participation would violate the policy adopted pursuant to subsection D, such disapproval shall be recorded in the minutes with specificity.

C. With the exception of local governing bodies, local school boards, planning commissions, architectural review boards, zoning appeals boards, and boards with the authority to deny, revoke, or suspend a professional or occupational license, any public body may hold all-virtual public meetings, provided that the public body follows the other requirements in this chapter for meetings, the public body has adopted a policy as described in subsection D, and:

1. An indication of whether the meeting will be an in-person or all-virtual public meeting is included in the required meeting notice along with a statement notifying the public that the method by which a public body chooses to meet shall not be changed unless the public body provides a new meeting notice in accordance with the provisions of § 2.2-3707;

2. Public access to the all-virtual public meeting is provided via electronic communication means;

3. The electronic communication means used allows the public to hear all members of the public body participating in the all-virtual public meeting and, when audio-visual technology is available, to see the members of the public body as well. *When audio-visual technology is available, a member of a public body shall, for purposes of a quorum, be considered absent from any portion of the meeting during which visual communication with the member is voluntarily disconnected or otherwise fails or during which audio communication involuntarily fails;*

4. A phone number or other live contact information is provided to alert the public body if the audio or video transmission of the meeting provided by the public body fails, the public body monitors such designated means of communication during the meeting, and the public body takes a recess until public access is restored if the transmission fails for the public;

5. A copy of the proposed agenda and all agenda packets and, unless exempt, all materials furnished to members of a public body for a meeting is made available to the public in electronic format at the same time that such materials are provided to members of the public body;

6. The public is afforded the opportunity to comment through electronic means, including by way of written comments, at those public meetings when public comment is customarily received;

7. No more than two members of the public body are together in any one remote location unless that remote location is open to the public to physically access it;

8. If a closed session is held during an all-virtual public meeting, transmission of the meeting to the public resumes before the public body votes to certify the closed meeting as required by subsection D of § 2.2-3712;

9. The public body does not convene an all-virtual public meeting (i) more than two times per calendar year or ~~25~~ 50 percent of the meetings held per calendar year rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater, or (ii) consecutively with another all-virtual public meeting; and

10. Minutes of all-virtual public meetings held by electronic communication means are taken as required by § 2.2-3707 and include the fact that the meeting was held by electronic communication means and the type of electronic communication means by which the meeting was held. If a member's participation from a remote location pursuant to this subsection is disapproved because such participation would violate the policy adopted pursuant to subsection D, such disapproval shall be recorded in the minutes with specificity.

D. Before a public body uses all-virtual public meetings as described in subsection C or allows members to use remote participation as described in subsection B, the public body shall ~~first~~ *at least once annually* adopt a policy, by recorded vote at a public meeting, that shall be applied strictly and uniformly, without exception, to the entire membership and without regard to the identity of the member requesting remote participation or the matters that will be considered or voted on at the meeting. The policy shall:

1. Describe the circumstances under which an all-virtual public meeting and remote participation will be allowed and the process the public body will use for making requests to use remote participation, approving or denying such requests, and creating a record of such requests; and

2. Fix the number of times remote participation for personal matters or all-virtual public meetings can be used per calendar year, not to exceed the limitations set forth in subdivisions B 4 and C 9.

Any public body that creates a committee, subcommittee, or other entity however designated of the public body to perform delegated functions of the public body or to advise the public body may also adopt a policy on behalf of its committee, subcommittee, or other entity that shall apply to the committee, subcommittee, or other entity's use of individual remote participation and all-virtual public meetings.

Commission Policy #1

TITLE:

Procedures for Electronic Participation in Commission on Local Government Meetings and All-virtual Meetings

EFFECTIVE DATE:

September 9, 2022

AUTHORITY:

§ 2.2-3708.3 of the Code of Virginia

DEFINITIONS:

The following definitions shall apply to the words used in this policy unless otherwise noted:

“Participate electronically” means participating in an in-person meeting through electronic communication from a location that is not the location advertised in the public meeting notice.

“Electronic communication” means the use of technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities to transmit or receive information.

“In-person meeting” refers to a meeting that has not been approved as an all-virtual meeting pursuant to this policy. All in-person meetings must have a quorum assembled in one physical location.

“All-virtual meeting” refers to a meeting that has been approved as an all-virtual meeting pursuant to this policy. During an all-virtual meeting, all Commissioners, staff, and the public may participate through electronic communication. No more than two Commissioners may be assembled in one physical location that is not open to the public.

POLICY STATEMENT:

It is the policy of the Commission on Local Government that individual Commissioners may participate electronically in meetings of the Commission by electronic communication means as permitted by Virginia Code § 2.2-3708.3. This policy shall apply to the entire membership and without regard to the identity of the Commissioner requesting remote participation or the matters that will be considered or voted on at the meeting.

It is further the policy of the Commission that, in furtherance of the convenience of the Commissioners, staff, and the public, the Commission should schedule all-virtual meetings when the laws of the Commonwealth and the workload of the Commission allow for such meetings.

The Commission believes that members of the public should be able to easily participate in open meetings both in person and through electronic communication. The Commission will therefore make efforts to allow for public comment and viewing through electronic communication at all in-person and all-virtual meetings.

PARTICIPATING ELECTRONICALLY DURING IN-PERSON MEETINGS:

Process for making requests

Each individual Commissioner shall request approval to participate electronically from the Commission Chair, either directly or through Commission staff. Each request shall state a specific reason for electronic participation. Electronic participation is limited to the following reasons:

1. A Commissioner is unable to attend the meeting because of a temporary or permanent disability or other medical condition that prevents their ability to physically attend such meeting,
2. A medical condition of a family member of a Commissioner requires the Commissioner to provide care that prevents their physical attendance,
3. A Commissioner's principal residence is more than 60 miles from the location of the meeting, or
4. A Commissioner is unable to attend due to a personal matter, the specific nature of which shall be shared with the Chair.

If a member is requesting to participate electronically pursuant to reasons 1, 2, or 3, they should make their request 10 business days before the meeting. The Chair may allow these requests to be made closer to the meeting in his or her discretion.

If a member is requesting to participate electronically pursuant to reason 4, they may make their request up to 15 minutes before the scheduled start time of the meeting.

Other requirements

Whenever an individual Commissioner is to participate electronically, the following conditions must be present:

1. A quorum of the Commission must be physically assembled at the primary or central meeting location.
2. There must be arrangements for the voice of the remote participant to be heard by all persons at the primary or central meeting location.

The Commissioner must provide a general description of their location (such as "from my home in Charlottesville" or "from my office in Lynchburg") if participating electronically. Additionally, the meeting minutes shall reflect which of the four reasons the Commissioner gave for electronic participation, note the general location the Commissioner participated from, and note the specific nature of the personal matter, if applicable.

A Commissioner may only participate electronically under reason 4 for i) 25% of the meetings per year or ii) two meetings per year, whichever is greater. There is no limit to the number of times a Commissioner may participate electronically due to the other allowable reasons.

Automatic approval; vote required if challenged

Requests to participate electronically shall be approved unilaterally by the Chair unless such participation would cause a quorum not to be present in one physical location or otherwise violate this policy or the provisions of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act. If a Commissioner's participation from a remote location is thought to violate this policy or the provisions of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, such participation may be challenged by any other Commissioner during the meeting in question. If such participation is challenged, then the Commission shall conduct a roll call vote on whether to allow such participation. If the challenge fails, the Commissioner shall be allowed to participate electronically. If the challenge succeeds, the Commissioner may participate as a member of the public, but will not be counted present for the meeting and will not be allowed to vote on any matter before the Commission.

ALL-VIRTUAL MEETINGS:

The Commission on Local Government may convene all-virtual meetings in accordance with the Virginia Freedom of Information Act. An indication of whether a meeting will be in-person or all-virtual will be included in the meeting notice. The type of meeting will not be changed once the notice is published unless the Commission provides a new notice in accordance with the Virginia Freedom of Information Act.

At the final regular meeting of the calendar year, the Commission shall discuss potential dates for all-virtual meetings during the following calendar year based on the planned work load of the Commission and the schedules of the Commissioners. The Commissioners shall then, by consensus, suggest two meetings that may be held as all-virtual meetings.

At least 10 business days prior to any regular or special meeting, the Chair of the Commission shall confirm with staff whether a meeting will be an in-person meeting or an all-virtual meeting. Staff will then communicate the type of meeting the other Commissioners and the public. There is a strong preference to follow the suggested schedule created at the end of each calendar year. However, the Chair may, to the extent allowed by law, change a scheduled in-person meeting to an all-virtual meeting in extenuating circumstances. The Chair may also change a scheduled all-virtual meeting to an in-person meeting at the request of other Commissioners and/or Commission staff.

The Commission may not convene an all-virtual public meeting (i) more than two times per calendar year or 25 percent of its meetings held per calendar year rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater, or (ii) consecutively with another all-virtual public meeting.

CLARIFICATIONS:

The limits on remote participation due to emergencies or personal matters (reason 4) are separate from the limits on all-virtual meetings and will be counted separately.

If a Commissioner's request to participate electronically is disapproved, said Commissioner may still continue to monitor the meeting from the remote location, but may not participate and may not be counted as present for the meeting.

Three or more members may be gathered in one location during an all-virtual meeting so long as that location is open to the public.

LEGAL INTENT:

These Procedures for Electronic Participation in Commission on Local Government Meetings and All-virtual Meetings have been enacted to fulfill the legal requirements of a policy under Va. Code 2.2-3708.3(D)

APPROVAL AND REVIEW:

This Commission Policy was updated and approved on September 9, 2022.

SUPERSESSION:

This Commission Policy replaces the Commission's previous Electronic Participation Policy that was adopted on January 7, 2020.

DHCD DIRECTOR: Bryan Horn

Commission Policy #1

TITLE:

Procedures for Electronic Participation in Commission on Local Government Meetings and All-virtual Meetings

EFFECTIVE DATE:

~~September 9, 2022~~ July 23, 2024

AUTHORITY:

Va. Code § 2.2-3708.3 ~~of the Code of Virginia~~

DEFINITIONS:

The following definitions shall apply to the words used in this policy unless otherwise noted:

“All-virtual meeting” refers to a meeting that has been approved as an all-virtual meeting pursuant to this policy. During an all-virtual meeting, all Commissioners, staff, and the public may participate through electronic communication. No more than two Commissioners may be assembled in one physical location that is not open to the public.

“Electronic communication” means the use of technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities to transmit or receive information.

“In-person meeting” refers to a regular or special meeting that has not been approved as an all-virtual meeting pursuant to this policy. All in-person meetings must have a quorum assembled in one physical location.

“Participate electronically” means participating in an in-person meeting through electronic communication from a location that is not the location advertised in the public meeting notice.

“Quorum” consists of three commissioners participating in a meeting as allowed by this policy. When electronic communication is being used to establish a quorum, a Commissioner shall be considered absent from any portion of a meeting during which visual communication with the Commissioner is voluntarily disconnected or otherwise fails or during which audio communication involuntarily fails.

~~“Electronic communication” means the use of technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities to transmit or receive information.~~

~~“In person meeting” refers to a meeting that has not been approved as an all virtual meeting pursuant to this policy. All in-person meetings must have a quorum assembled in one physical location.~~

~~“All virtual meeting” refers to a meeting that has been approved as an all virtual meeting pursuant to this policy. During an all virtual meeting, all Commissioners, staff, and the public may participate through electronic communication. No more than two Commissioners may be assembled in one physical location that is not open to the public.~~

POLICY STATEMENT:

It is the policy of the Commission on Local Government that individual Commissioners may participate electronically in meetings of the Commission by electronic communication means as permitted by Va. ~~irginia~~ Code § 2.2-3708.3. This policy shall apply to the entire membership Commission and without regard to the identity of the Commissioner requesting remote participation or the matters that will be considered or voted on at the meeting.

It is further the policy of the Commission that, in furtherance of the convenience of the Commissioners, staff, and the public, the Commission should schedule all-virtual meetings when the laws of the Commonwealth and the workload of the Commission allow for such meetings.

The Commission believes that members of the public should be able to easily participate in open meetings both in person and through electronic communication. The Commission will therefore make efforts to allow for public comment and viewing through electronic communication at all in-person and all-virtual meetings.

In accordance with Chapter 56 of the 2024 Acts of Assembly, the Commission shall consider updates to and readopt this policy at least annually.

PARTICIPATING ELECTRONICALLY DURING IN-PERSON MEETINGS:

Process for making requests

Each individual Commissioner shall request approval to participate electronically from the Commission Chair, either directly or through Commission staff. Each request shall state a specific reason for electronic participation. Electronic participation is limited to the following reasons:

1. A Commissioner is unable to attend the meeting because of a temporary or permanent disability or other medical condition that prevents their ability to physically attend such meeting,
2. A medical condition of a family member of a Commissioner requires the Commissioner to provide care that prevents their physical attendance,
3. A Commissioner’s principal residence is more than 60 miles from the location of the meeting, or
4. A Commissioner is unable to attend due to a personal matter, the specific nature of which shall be shared with the Chair.

If a member-Commissioner is requesting to participate electronically pursuant to reasons 1, 2, or 3, they should make their request 10 business days before the meeting. The Chair may allow these requests to be made closer to the meeting in his or her discretion.

If a ~~member~~ Commissioner is requesting to participate electronically pursuant to reason 4, they may make their request up to 15 minutes before the scheduled start time of the meeting.

Other requirements

Whenever an individual Commissioner is to participate electronically, the following conditions must be present:

1. A quorum of the Commission must be physically assembled at the primary or central meeting location.
2. There must be arrangements for the voice of the remote participant to be heard by all persons at the primary or central meeting location.

The Commissioner must provide a general description of their location (such as “from my home in Charlottesville” or “from my office in Lynchburg”) if participating electronically. Additionally, the meeting minutes shall reflect which of the four reasons the Commissioner gave for electronic participation, note the general location the Commissioner participated from, and note the specific nature of the personal matter, if applicable.

A Commissioner may only participate electronically under reason 4 for i) 25% of the meetings per year or ii) two meetings per year, whichever is greater. There is no limit to the number of times a Commissioner may participate electronically due to the other allowable reasons.

Automatic approval; vote required if challenged

Requests to participate electronically shall be approved unilaterally by the Chair unless such participation would cause a quorum not to be present in one physical location or otherwise violate this policy or the provisions of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act. If a Commissioner’s participation from a remote location is thought to violate this policy or the provisions of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, such participation may be challenged by any other Commissioner during the meeting in question. If such participation is challenged, then the Commission shall conduct a roll call vote on whether to allow such participation. If the challenge fails, the Commissioner shall be allowed to participate electronically. If the challenge succeeds, the Commissioner may participate as a member of the public, but will not be counted present for the meeting and will not be allowed to vote on any matter before the Commission.

ALL-VIRTUAL MEETINGS:

The Commission on Local Government may convene all-virtual meetings in accordance with the Virginia Freedom of Information Act. An indication of whether a meeting will be in-person or all-virtual will be included in the meeting notice. The type of meeting will not be changed once the notice is published unless the Commission provides a new notice in accordance with the Virginia Freedom of Information Act.

At the final regular meeting of the calendar year, the Commission shall discuss potential dates for all-virtual meetings during the following calendar year based on the planned work load of

the Commission and the schedules of the Commissioners. The Commissioners shall then, by consensus, suggest ~~two~~ up to three meetings that may be held as all-virtual meetings.

At least 10 business days prior to any regular or special meeting, the Chair of the Commission shall confirm with staff whether a meeting will be an in-person meeting or an all-virtual meeting. Staff will then communicate the type of meeting to the other Commissioners and the public. There is a strong preference to follow the suggested schedule created at the end of each calendar year. However, the Chair may, to the extent allowed by law, change a scheduled in-person meeting to an all-virtual meeting in extenuating circumstances. The Chair may also change a scheduled all-virtual meeting to an in-person meeting at the request of other Commissioners and/or Commission staff.

The Commission may not convene an all-virtual public meeting (i) more than two times per calendar year or ~~25-50~~ percent of its meetings held per calendar year rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater, or (ii) consecutively with another all-virtual public meeting.

All advertised regular and special meetings and public hearings shall count towards the total number of meetings held per calendar year. Meetings held in executive session or meetings that are otherwise exempt from the Freedom of Information Act under Va. Code § 15.2-2907(D) shall not count towards the total.

CLARIFICATIONS:

The limits on remote participation due to emergencies or personal matters (reason 4) are separate from the limits on all-virtual meetings and will be counted separately.

If a Commissioner's request to participate electronically is disapproved, said Commissioner may still continue to monitor the meeting from the remote location, but may not participate and may not be counted as present for the meeting.

Three or more ~~members~~ Commissioners may be gathered in one location during an all-virtual meeting so long as that location is open to the public.

LEGAL INTENT:

These Procedures for Electronic Participation in Commission on Local Government Meetings and All-virtual Meetings have been enacted to fulfill the legal requirements of a policy under Va. Code 2.2-3708.3(D)

APPROVAL AND REVIEW:

This Commission Policy was ~~updated and~~ approved on ~~September 9, 2022~~ July 23, 2024.

SUPERSESION:

This Commission Policy replaces the Commission’s previous Electronic Participation Policy that was adopted on ~~January 7, 2020~~September 9, 2022.

DHCD DIRECTOR: Bryan Horn

DRAFT

Warrenton/Fauquier VSA Review Schedule – Pending Commission Approval

Friday, May 17, 2024 – Notice Received			
Tuesday, May 21, 2024 – Regular Meeting of the Commission			
Tuesday, July 23, 2024 – Regular Meeting of the Commission			
Monday, September 16, 2024 - Oral Presentation and Public Hearing			
10:00 am	Tour of Warrenton and site visit	Commissioners, staff, and parties	Annexation area
1:00 pm – 5:00 pm	Oral presentations*	Commissioners, staff, and parties	TBD
7:00 pm	Public hearing*	Commissioners, staff, and public	
Tuesday, September 17, 2024—Commission Meetings			
8:30 am	Regular Meeting of the Commission*	Commissioners and staff	TBD
After adjournment	Executive Session	Commissioners and staff	
TBD – Public record closes			
November 1, 2024 – Commission report due			

*Meetings open to the public with virtual attendance option.

**REPORT ON THE
TOWN OF WASHINGTON –
RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY
VOLUNTARY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**



Commission on Local Government

Department of Housing and Community Development

Commonwealth of Virginia

<http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov>

July 2024

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DRAFT

Executive Summary

On November 20, 2023, the Town of Washington and Rappahannock County jointly submitted a notice of a proposed Voluntary Settlement Agreement to the Commission on Local Government for review. This Proposed Agreement was negotiated under § 15.2-3400 of the Code of Virginia, which allows localities to settle interlocal issues through negotiated agreements. However, before localities may enact any negotiated agreement, the Commission must review the agreement and issue an advisory report on whether the agreement is in the best interest of the Commonwealth. When issuing its advisory report, the Commission is directed to hold hearings, make investigations, analyze local needs, and then submit its findings of fact and recommendations as to whether the voluntary settlement agreement is in the best interest of the Commonwealth to the affected local governments. The local governments may then adopt any recommendations before the agreement is sent to a special court for ultimate disposition.

The Proposed Agreement provides for the Town of Washington to annex four acres of a parcel that currently lies in both the Town and the County. It also sets limitations on use of the property to commercial uses only. The Commission finds that the Proposed Agreement is in the best interest of the Commonwealth and recommends its adoption because the provisions are beneficial to the orderly growth and continued viability of the Town and County and do not negatively affect the citizens of the localities or the Commonwealth. The Commission recommends the agreement be adopted in its current form without any changes.

What follows is the Commission's advisory report on the Proposed Agreement. First, this report overviews the proceedings before the Commission that led to this report. Second, it explains the characteristics of the Parties, highlighting those that are most relevant to the Commission's review. Third, it discusses the relevant standard of review and applies that standard to the Proposed Agreement through findings of fact and recommendations. Finally, the report concludes that the Proposed Agreement is in the best interest of the Commonwealth.

Proceedings of the Commission

On November 20, 2023, the Town of Washington (“the Town”) and Rappahannock County (“the County”) filed a notice of their intention to enter into a Voluntary Settlement Agreement (“The Notice”).¹ The Notice stated the Town and County’s (collectively, “the Parties”) intention to agree to a boundary line adjustment (BLA) to annex approximately four acres of County land into the Town. To accomplish the boundary line adjustment, the Parties drafted a voluntary settlement agreement (“the Proposed Agreement” or “the VSA”) that would move the boundary line and ensure that the annexed property would be zoned for commercial uses once subject to the Town’s jurisdiction, among other provisions.

On March 13, 2023, the Town Council authorized Town staff to take the necessary steps, in coordination with the County, to submit a voluntary settlement agreement to the Commission,² and on April 3, 2023, the County Board of Supervisors accepted the Proposed Agreement in principle and voted to submit it to the Commission for review.³ The Notice contains the final Proposed Agreement, dated April 18, 2023, supporting narratives, and additional evidence. Consistent with the Commission’s regulations, the VSA Notice was also sent to the political subdivisions that are contiguous to the Town and County or with which they share functions, revenue, or tax sources.⁴

The Commission held a hearing to review the Proposed Agreement on May 20, 2024 with oral presentations from the Parties at the County Courthouse in Washington, VA. The Commission also held a public hearing, advertised in accordance with § 15.2-2907(B) of the Code of Virginia, in the evening on May 20, 2024, also at the County Courthouse for the purpose of receiving public comment on the Proposed Agreement. The public hearing was attended by approximately 30 people and produced testimony from 5 individuals in support of the Proposed Agreement. To permit receipt of additional public comment, the Commission agreed to keep its record open for written testimony through 5:00 pm on June 4, 2024. The Commission did not receive any additional written testimony.

¹ Town of Washington, NOTICE BY THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA, AND COUNTY OF RAPPAHANNOCK, VIRGINIA, OF THEIR INTENTION TO PETITION FOR THE APPROVAL OF A VOLUNTARY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON AND RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, November 20, 2023, [hereinafter *the VSA Notice*].

² *Id.*, p. 3; included in Appendix on page 6.

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*, p. 7-8; included in Appendix on pages 10-11.

The Commission is obligated to render a report with its findings of fact and recommendations within six months of receiving notice of a voluntary settlement agreement.⁵ However, the Commission may extend that deadline either by 60 days on its own motion or to a date agreed upon by both Parties.⁶ The Commission extended the report due date by 60 days,⁷ and this report was adopted at a regular meeting of the Commission on July 23, 2024, and sent to the Parties for their consideration and approval by their respective governing bodies.⁸ Following this Commission report, the Proposed Agreement (either in original or modified form) shall not become binding on the Town or County until it has been adopted by ordinance by both Parties after a public hearing and subsequently affirmed by a special court.

Overview of the Proposed Agreement

The Proposed Agreement is a basic boundary line adjustment that adds additional restrictions on uses of the annexed property. It represents several years of careful planning by the Parties and the property owner, Black Kettle, LLC (“Black Kettle”), and multiple rounds of community input and feedback. The key provisions are i) a boundary line adjustment to bring four acres owned by Black Kettle into the boundaries of the Town and ii) limitations on the use of the property to commercial uses only.

The goal of the Proposed Agreement is to allow for growth that will benefit both localities, but only in a way that is both acceptable to the County and consistent with the Town’s longstanding preference to only extend utilities to properties that are within the Town’s boundaries so that it can control how its utilities are used. In furtherance of the Town’s preference, its current policy is “not to accept applications for BLAs from adjoining properties, currently in the County, for a period of 5 years from the [approval of the Proposed Agreement]. Unless [sic] the owners of said properties should present reasonable proof that the sewer system on their property is failing or should they wish to construct a single-family home on a property, adjacent to the Town, which has failed a perc test.”⁹ Ultimately, the Town’s self-imposed policy

⁵ Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-3400 (2024); 15.2-2907(A) (2024).

⁶ Id.

⁷ *Minutes of the March 22, 2024 Regular Meeting*, COMM. ON LOCAL GOV’T, March 22, 2024.

⁸ *Minutes of the July 23, 2024 Regular Meeting*, COMM. ON LOCAL GOV’T, July 23, 2024.

⁹ *The VSA Notice*, at Exhibit 3; included in Appendix on page 14.

of limiting its own annexation authority was not included in the Proposed Agreement and is therefore not permanently binding on the Town.¹⁰

Characteristics of the Town and County

The Town of Washington and Rappahannock County are located in the northwestern portion of Virginia. Adjacent to Fauquier, Culpeper, Madison, Page, and Warren Counties, the County is in a rural, mountainous part of the state, in the heart of the Shenandoah mountains. The Town and County host small populations, with a total of ~7,400 County residents and less than 150 Town residents.¹¹ The County is sparsely populated and has focused its commercial and higher-density residential development around several unincorporated villages and the Town of Washington.

As part of Western Virginia, the Town and County are in Growth and Opportunity Virginia Region #9, characterized by a large presence of healthcare, education, and hospitality services industries (though the region has made efforts to increase activity in key trade sector industries). Furthermore, the Town's economic output is almost entirely driven by tourism activity, namely from the Inn at Little Washington, the Theater at Washington, and related retail enterprises.

While hosting small populations, the County's standards of living are similar to the Commonwealth's. When comparing Median Household Incomes (MHIs), the MHI for the County at \$98,663 per year is slightly greater than the statewide median of \$87,249. The workforce is reflective of the prominent industries; while 41% of Virginians have attained a bachelor's degree or higher, only 33.8% of County residents have done so.

¹⁰ Because it is not included in the Proposed Agreement, the Town's commitment to not accept boundary line adjustments is not analyzed in this report beyond these references to establish the events that led to Proposed Agreement. The Commission does not wish to prejudice either party should the Town change its policy and return with a case or position that is consistent with a different policy in the future.

¹¹ Table 1, *infra*.

Table 1: Selected Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Parties			
Population Characteristics	Virginia	Town of Washington	Rappahannock County
Total Population	8,715,698	<150	<7400
Total Size (Square miles)	39,482.11	.26	267.2
Median Household Income	\$87,249	N/A	\$98,663
Educational Attainment (Bachelor's Degree or Greater)	41.0%	N/A	33.8%
Percent Minority*	41.9%	N/A	13.0%
Population per Square Mile	218.6	N/A	27.6
Source: <u>Census Quickfacts</u> , 2018-2022 ACS 5-year estimates			
*Includes all individuals who identified as Black or African American, American Indian, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Two or More Races, or Hispanic or Latino.			

The Town of Washington is the only incorporated town within the County and is the County seat of government. It is also one of two areas in the County with public water and sewer systems.¹² The total land area of the Town is only .26 square miles. While it is the only incorporated town, there are other villages in the County that are registered as census designated places, such as Chester Gap, Flint Hill and Sperryville, that are of varying sizes. The villages generally have slightly higher population densities than the Town.

¹² The village of Sperryville has public sewer owned and operated by the Rappahannock County Water and Sewer Authority.

Characteristics of the Annexation Area – Rush River Commons Phase II

The property being annexed by the Proposed Agreement is approximately four acres of land owned by Black Kettle, LLC (“Black Kettle”) currently located in Rappahannock County.¹³ The acreage is part of one lot that is connected to another, similarly sized lot, all owned by Black Kettle.¹⁴ These two contiguous lots are approximately nine acres.¹⁵ Five acres are in the Town and are currently being developed as Rush River Commons Phase I according to a development plan approved by the Town.¹⁶ The proposed boundary line adjustment will allow for the development of Rush River Commons Phase II. Black Kettle desires to develop the entire nine acres as a cohesive whole with housing, commercial tenants, government offices, community services, and other, to-be-developed spaces, all on either side of a wetland that bisects the property roughly along the current boundary line.¹⁷

The four acres that are the subject of the Proposed Agreement have not been developed and cannot be developed as a commercial space without access to public utilities.¹⁸ Therefore, the plans and designs for the land are tentative and subject to development approvals from the Town once the property has been annexed. However, Black Kettle plans to integrate the area with Phase I via street ingress and egress and walking paths over the wetland.¹⁹ Since Phase I is already in the Town and will contain higher-density housing, government services, and a food pantry, Black Kettle’s counsel testified that its intent is to construct a multi-purpose commercial and community space on the property that could be used for large events, receptions, and potentially live music and performances.²⁰

¹³ *The VSA Notice*, p. 2; included in Appendix on page 5.

¹⁴ *Id.*, at Exhibit 1; included in Appendix on page 12.

¹⁵ *Id.*, p. 1; included in Appendix on page 4.

¹⁶ *Id.*, p. 2; included in Appendix on page 5.

¹⁷ *Id.*, p. 1; included in Appendix on page 4.

¹⁸ Oral Presentations before the Commission on Local Government, May 20, 2024, *Testimony of John Foote, Esq., counsel for Black Kettle, LLC* [hereinafter *Foote Testimony*]. A recording of the Oral Presentation is on file with the Commission.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

Scope and Standard of Review

The Proposed Agreement was negotiated under § 15.2-3400 of the Code of Virginia, which allows localities to settle interlocal issues through negotiated agreements. However, before localities enact any negotiated agreement, the Commission must review the negotiated agreement and issue an advisory report on “whether the proposed settlement is in the best interest of the Commonwealth.”²¹ When issuing its advisory report, the Commission is directed “to hold hearings, make investigations, analyze local needs,” and then submit its findings of fact and recommendations to the affected local governments.²² The local governments may then adopt any recommendations before the Agreement is sent to a special court for ultimate disposition.²³ The Commission’s report shall be admissible as evidence in any court proceedings on the VSA, but it shall not be binding upon any court and shall be advisory in nature only.²⁴

The General Assembly encourages local governments to attempt to negotiate settlement of their interlocal concerns.²⁵ One of the statutory responsibilities of the Commission is to assist local governments in such efforts.²⁶ In view of this legislative intent, the Commission believes that proposed interlocal agreements, such as the Proposed Agreement being considered, should be approached with respect and presumption of their compatibility with applicable statutory standards. The Commission notes, however, that the General Assembly requires interlocal agreements to be reviewed by this body prior to their final adoption by the local governing bodies and review by a court.²⁷ The Commission is obliged to conclude, therefore, that while interlocal agreements are due respect and should be approached with a presumption of their consistency with statutory standards, such respect and presumption cannot be permitted to render the Commission’s review a *pro forma* endorsement of any proposed settlement. The Commission’s responsibility to the Commonwealth and to the affected localities requires more.

This Proposed Agreement, as noted previously, is the product of negotiations by the Parties and accounts for a significant amount of public feedback that the Parties have already received. Its main provision is a boundary line adjustment that brings property into the Town and

²¹ Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-3400(3) (2024).

²² Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-3400(3) (2024); 15.2-2907(A) (2024).

²³ Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-3400(3) (2024).

²⁴ Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-2904(B) (2024); 15.2-3400 (2024).

²⁵ See Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-3400 (2024).

²⁶ Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-2903(3) (2024).

²⁷ Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-3400(3) (2024).

limits its uses in exchange for access to public utilities. When applying the "best interest of the Commonwealth" standard of review to voluntary settlement agreements like the Proposed Agreement that contain a mixture of annexation and other provisions, the Commission considers "whether the agreement will be beneficial to the orderly growth and continued viability of the localities, whether it would promote strong and viable units of government, and whether there are ramifications of the proposed annexation for other parties and the Commonwealth."²⁸ This standard is derived from the stated purpose of voluntary settlement agreements in § 15.2-3400 of the Code of Virginia, the court's standards of review, and Commission precedents.²⁹ Applying this standard to this Proposed Agreement, the Commission therefore finds it necessary to consider whether the VSA is in the best interest of the localities and their citizens.³⁰

Findings of Fact

This Proposed Agreement is an agreement between the Town and the County to limit the possible uses of privately-owned property through zoning restrictions. Therefore, the Commission believes it is more important to consider the impact of this VSA on the property owner and the citizens, and less important to focus on the local governments, who have agreed to enforce the limitations and believe those limitations are already in their mutual best interests. With this emphasis in mind, the Commission must review these impacts under the "best interest of the Commonwealth" standard by providing findings of fact and recommendations. The findings of fact are provided in this section, and the analysis of whether the Proposed Agreement is in the best interest of the Commonwealth is provided in the next section.

²⁸ Comm. on Local Gov't, Report on the Town of New Market - Shenandoah County Voluntary Settlement Agreement, May 2023, at 8-9; <https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/Docx/clg/voluntary-settlement-agreement/final-report-new-market-%26-shenandoah-wtih-appendix.pdf>

²⁹ *See, e.g.*, Id; Comm. on Local Gov't, Report on the City of Emporia - County of Greensville Annexation Agreement, May 1983, at 15-16, <https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/Docx/clg/voluntary-settlement-agreement/city-of-emporia-county-of-greensville-annexation-agreement-may-1983.pdf>; Comm. on Local Gov't, Report on the Town of Grottoes – Augusta County Voluntary Settlement Agreement, January 2010, at 6, <https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/Docx/clg/voluntary-settlement-agreement/town-of-grottoes-county-of-augusta-voluntary-settlement-agreement-january-2010.pdf>

³⁰ Comm. on Local Gov't, Report on the Town of Leesburg- Loudoun County Voluntary Settlement Agreement, April 2024, at 14; <https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/DocX/clg/town-of-leesburg/final-clg-leesburg-loudoun-vs-a-report-withappendix-4.30.24.pdf>

a. *Impact on the Town and County*

The County and the Town stated clearly in their presentations that they do not want overdevelopment. The Town has reinforced this preference through its longstanding practice of not extending public utilities to properties that are not in the Town, and the County has done so by including a provision in the VSA that the property cannot contain housing without express approval from the County’s Board of Supervisors.³¹ However, the Parties also testified that some development is desirable, and when Black Kettle approached the Town about a citizen-initiated annexation, each Party subsequently engaged its citizens to determine what development could occur on this specific property for the benefit of the community.³² That engagement led to the Proposed Agreement, which has taken the form of a voluntary settlement agreement instead of a citizen-initiated annexation.

The Proposed Agreement has no negative impact, financial or otherwise, on the County, as the zoning restrictions generally match the County’s commercial zoning ordinance and conform with the County’s comprehensive plan that limits residential and commercial development to the Town and designated village areas.³³ The largest impact on the localities is the creation of a new zoning district in the Town—Village Commercial. A new zoning district is necessary to enforce the County’s requirement that no housing be built on the parcel.³⁴ Because the Town does not have a dedicated commercial district, adding this new zoning district would increase the potential administrative burden to review the development plan for consistency with its requirements. However, the Town was willing to accommodate this request, and on February 13, 2023, several months before the Proposed Agreement was finalized and submitted to the Commission, it created the new district for the express purpose of providing “limitations on the final end-use of the property commonly known as Rush River Commons II if the pending request

³¹ The Town’s utility policies combined with its policy stated in Exhibit 3 of *The VSA Notice* severely limit what properties the Town will annex. The Town will not extend utilities to a property until it is annexed, and it will not annex a property unless it is a current or proposed single-family home that can show an urgent need for public utilities.

³² *Foote Testimony*.

³³ Oral Presentations before the Commission on Local Government, May 20, 2024, *Testimony of Garrey Curry, Rappahannock County Administrator*. A recording of the Oral Presentation is on file with the Commission.

³⁴ *The VSA Notice*, at Exhibit 6, art. 1 § 3, included in Appendix on page 35; see WASHINGTON, VA., ZONING ORDINANCE, art.1, § 1-3-1 (2008) (single-family residences were allowed “by right in every zoning district” in the Town).

for the adjustment of the boundary between the Town of Washington and Rappahannock County related to the property known as Rush River Commons is approved.”³⁵

By the terms of the agreement, the property will be annexed into the Town under this new Village Commercial district.³⁶ The following uses will be allowed by right³⁷:

- Orchards, gardens, and vineyards;
- Making of cider and/or wine;
- Retail uses of less than 1,000 square feet;
- Craft occupations in existing retail spaces;
- Public buildings for offices, courtrooms, meeting rooms, and jails;
- Offices in buildings of not more than two stories or 1,000 square feet on the ground level.

There are also uses that are allowed by special use permit,³⁸ which include:

- Retail uses of greater than 1,000 square feet;
- Clubs and lodges civic, fraternal, or patriotic, with bona fide membership;
- Restaurants;
- Museums;
- Houses of Worship;
- Offices in buildings of not more than two stories or 1,600 square feet on the ground floor;
- Craft occupations in other than existing retail space;
- Public libraries;
- Amphitheaters;
- Non-profit offices.

Given the size of the property, the Parties’ stated preference for limitations on development, and the fact that the Town willingly created a new zoning district in anticipation of an agreement, the Commission finds that the limitations the VSA places on the Town are either consistent with the Town’s priorities, or self-imposed. The impact of the Proposed Agreement on the Town is therefore minimal.

³⁵ *The VSA Notice*, at Exhibit 2; included in Appendix on page 13.

³⁶ *Id* at Exhibit 6, art. 1 § 3; included in Appendix on page 35.

³⁷ WASHINGTON, VA., *Resolution to amend the zoning ordinance of the Town of Washington, Virginia to add a new zoning district labeled “Village Commercial” (VC)*, 13 Feb. 2023; <https://washingtonva.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/zoning-village-commercial.pdf>

³⁸ *Id.*

b. Impact on Black Kettle

An additional purpose of the Proposed Agreement is to allow Black Kettle to develop Rush River Commons Phase II in a manner that is acceptable to the Town and the County.³⁹ Once the property is annexed and rezoned, Black Kettle will be able to develop its property with any of the uses allowed by right in the Village Commercial District, and additional uses by application to the Town. The owner's vision is to integrate Phase I, which contains commercial buildings and residential developments, with Phase II, which would be a more community-focused space.⁴⁰ This vision does not conflict with the Village Commercial District or the Proposed Agreement, which simply states that housing cannot be built on the parcel unless and until both the Town and the County agree to allow residential uses.

Black Kettle's representative indicated that the restrictions on housing were acceptable for two reasons. First, Phase I already contains dense housing and commercial spaces, and second, the Village Commercial zoning district still allows for uses that are consistent with the stated goal of providing a primarily community-focused space with access to public utilities.⁴¹ It is clear to the Commission that during the development of the Proposed Agreement, the Town, the County, and Black Kettle all discovered that their interests were not necessarily incompatible with each other. Therefore, while the impact to the property owner may seem onerous, in context, it is a reasonable restriction that is necessary to secure the priorities of the Parties without infringing on the vision of Black Kettle.

c. Impact on the citizens of the Town and County

The Commission learned at the public hearing that the Town of Washington and the surrounding County are a tight -knit community that wants to limit their growth. They have collectively taken steps to do that by electing representatives that have enacted policies that limit fast-paced, large-scale growth and development. However, these representatives have also engaged in robust outreach with the citizens concerning this potential development, and this

³⁹ While Black Kettle's counsel presented preliminary concept art for Phase II, any plans for Phase II are subject to conformity with the Village Commercial zoning district and other development approvals by the Town.

⁴⁰ While the Commission is impressed with the vision of Black Kettle and the intent behind Phase I, the focus of the Proposed Agreement is on the potential development of Phase II.

⁴¹ *Footnote Testimony*; Although community-focused potential uses were discussed, the Commission understands that the ultimate uses must only comply with the zoning requirements, and therefore may not be exclusively community-focused.

outreach led to well-informed citizens who were supportive of the proposed boundary line adjustment and potential development.

At the public hearing, several county residents spoke to support the agreement with a variety of justifications. Some indicated that they did not oppose smaller developments so long as they were not higher-density housing, and therefore supported the restrictions regardless of the end result.⁴² Others indicated that they supported community-focused facilities and wanted to see this particular project come to fruition.⁴³ A citizen of the Town further cited the robust public engagement process, and there was no public opposition to the Proposed Agreement.⁴⁴

In sum, the community expressed that they want community-focused development, which by their definition, means this property should remain commercially zoned. The only way for the property to be developed as a commercial property is if it has access to utilities provided by the Town. This requires a boundary line adjustment, which can only be accomplished through this type of agreement. Therefore, the impact on the citizens of the VSA is generally welcomed because it allows for desired development with minimal impact.

Analysis and Recommendations

When considering proposed agreements that contain annexation provisions, the Commission considers whether the proposed agreement is beneficial to the orderly growth and continued viability of the localities, whether it would promote strong and viable units of government, and whether there are ramifications of the proposed annexation for other parties and the Commonwealth.⁴⁵ This Agreement meets all three components of this test. For the Parties, who are wary of large-scale growth and economic development, any agreement that will allow for the productive use of land in ways that are consistent with the values of the community will promote orderly growth and continued viability. Even if the agreement severely limits the types of allowable uses, it also allows unproductive land to have access to needed utilities and become productive for the betterment of the Parties.

⁴² *Minutes of Public Hearing*, COMM. ON LOCAL GOV'T, May 20, 2024.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Comm. on Local Gov't, Report on the Town of Leesburg- Loudoun County Voluntary Settlement Agreement, April 2024, at 13-14; <https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/DocX/clg/town-of-leesburg/final-clg-leesburg-loudoun-vsa-report-withappendix-4.30.24.pdf>

For similar reasons, the Proposed Agreement will also help the Parties remain strong and viable, both culturally and as solvent political subdivisions of the Commonwealth. The Proposed Agreement allows for development that conforms to current Town utility policies, which, in turn, allow for consistency and control over the growth that occurs at the edge of the Town. The goal of the policies is not to completely ban growth, but to allow it at a pace that is acceptable to the community. Part of what makes the Town and surrounding areas of the County strong and viable is their commitment to slower growth and local control, and the Proposed Agreement reinforces that commitment.

As to the effects on other parties and the Commonwealth, the apparently unanimous support for Phase II as a commercial development was persuasive to the Commission. The Commission has indicated in previous reports that a robust community feedback process is in the best interest of the Commonwealth, and such a process was on full display here.⁴⁶ The Commission supports allowing localities to craft voluntary settlement agreements that respond to the needs and requests of their citizens. Furthermore, the Commission has also found that expanding utility access to promote orderly growth is generally in the best interest of the Commonwealth, especially when it occurs at a pace that is locally acceptable.⁴⁷ The Commission therefore commends the Parties on their engagement surrounding the VSA and encourages them to continue to work together with their citizens to decide what is best for their community.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of fact and analysis above, the Commission finds that the Proposed Agreement is in the best interest of the Commonwealth and recommends it be adopted by the localities as written.

⁴⁶ See Comm. on Local Gov't, Report on the City of Martinsville - Henry County Voluntary Settlement Agreement, October 2021, at 36, 39; <https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/Docx/clg/town-status/martinsville-henry-county-vsa-%20reversion-%20final.pdf>

⁴⁷ See Comm. on Local Gov't, Report on the Town of Leesburg - Loudoun County Voluntary Settlement Agreement, April 2024, at 21; <https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/DocX/clg/town-of-leesburg/final-clg-leesburg-loudoun-vsa-report-withappendix-4.30.24.pdf>

Appendix

Town of Washington – Rappahannock County
Proposed Voluntary Settlement Agreement

Prepared by the Commission on Local Government

July 2024

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A. Notice by the Town of Washington, Virginia, and the County of Rappahannock, Virginia of Their Intention to Petition for the Approval of a Voluntary Settlement Agreement between the Town of Washington and Rappahannock County.	Page 3
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DRAFT



The Town of Washington
"The First Washington of Them All"

POST OFFICE BOX 7, WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA 22747
540/675-3128

November 20, 2023

The Virginia Commission on Local Government
c/o Mr. LeGrand Northcutt
600 East Main Street, Suite 300
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Mr. Northcutt:

Enclosed you will find a Notice from the Town of Washington, Virginia, and the County of Rappahannock, Virginia, of their intention to petition for the approval of a voluntary settlement agreement between them. I believe that you have been made aware of the ongoing discussions between the two jurisdictions.

The Town is acting as the petitioning party solely for convenience since it is the jurisdiction seeking to alter the Town boundary. We believe that the Notice provides a clear explanation of why this change is requested.

Please let us know what further information or assistance is required.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph J. Whited
Mayor

Town of Washington, Virginia

cc: Ms. Debbie Donehey, Chair of the Rappahannock County Board of Supervisors
Mr. Garrey Curry, Rappahannock County Administrator
Mr. Arthur Goff, County Attorney
Mr. Martin Crim, Washington Town Attorney
Mr. Charles Akre, Black Kettle, LLC
Mr. John Foote, Walsh, Colucci, Lubeley & Walsh, PC
Mr. John Egertson & Ms. Sheila J. Weimer, Culpeper County
Ms. Janelle Downes & Ms. Tracey A. Gallehr, Fauquier County
Mr. Jonathon Weakly & Ms. Clarissa T. Berry, Madison County
Ms. Amity Moler & Mr. Bryan Cave, Page County
Dr. Edwin C. Daley & Mr. Jason J. Ham, Warren County
Mr. Russell Gilkison, RSW Regional Jail
Mr. Evan Vass and Mr. Jason Ham, Shenandoah County

VIRGINIA:

BEFORE THE VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**RE: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TOWN OF)
WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA, AND THE)
COUNTY OF RAPPAHANNOCK, VIRGINIA)
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS)
OF VA. CODE ANN. § 15.2-3400)**

**NOTICE OF TOWN OF WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA, AND COUNTY OF
RAPPAHANNOCK, VIRGINIA, OF THEIR INTENTION TO PETITION FOR THE
APPROVAL OF A VOLUNTARY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
TOWN OF WASHINGTON AND RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY**

Pursuant to Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-3400, and Virginia Administrative Code 1 VAC 50-20-230, the County of Rappahannock, Virginia (the “**County**”), and the Town of Washington, Virginia (the “**Town**”), by counsel, hereby notify the Commission on Local Government (the “**Commission**”), and all Virginia local governments contiguous to, or sharing any function, revenue or tax source with the County or the Town, of their intention to refer a Boundary Line Adjustment Agreement By and Between the County of Rappahannock, Virginia and the Town of Washington, Virginia (the “**BLA Agreement**”), to the Commission for its review pursuant to law, and ultimately the approval and of a BLA Agreement between them.

In support of this Notice, the Parties state the following:

1. Black Kettle, LLC (“**Black Kettle**”) is the owner of two parcels of land identified as Tax Map #20-18 and #20-18A on the Tax Maps of Rappahannock County. These Parcels consist in total of approximately 9.09848 acres, more or less. Of this acreage 3.29789 acres of Parcel #20-

18, and 1.85196 acres of Parcel #20-18A, more or less, are situated in the Town, and are subject to its jurisdiction (the “Town Property”).¹

2. Approximately 3.94953 acres of Parcel #20-18A, more or less, of the Black Kettle land are situated in the County and subject to its sole jurisdiction (the “County Property”). These Parcels are depicted on the Boundary Line Adjustment Plat attached as **Exhibit 1**).

3. Black Kettle has obtained Town approval for the first phase of the development of Rush River Commons I (“Phase I” of the “Project”) on the Town Property, and has obtained site plan approval and has commenced construction of that Phase I.

4. Black Kettle has further requested that the Town and County so adjust the boundaries between them as to bring the County Property into the Town’s limits in order that Black Kettle’s further development of the Project may be planned and developed consistently with the approvals for Phase I, pursued according to the Town’s Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances and other development ordinances and processes, and so that the land so adjusted may have access to the Town-provided public utilities that are essential to that development.

5. Following extensive communication between and among Black Kettle, the Town, and the County regarding a potential Boundary Line Adjustment to serve these ends, a proposed Boundary Line Adjustment Agreement was submitted for review and consideration by the jurisdictions on June 5, 2022. The Town and the County undertook review thereof.

6. To initiate the formal consideration of a boundary adjustment, the Town and County each held separate public hearings at which the details of the BLA Agreement were openly discussed upon proper notice thereof.

¹ Because this Parcel lies within the Town of Washington, it is also subject to County jurisdiction for those purposes recognized under Virginia law.

7. On February 13, 2023, the Town Council unanimously adopted a resolution whereby, among other things, it affirmatively agreed that should the remaining phase of the Project, called Rush River Commons II (“Phase 2”) be developed on the County Property once brought into the Town through a Boundary Line Adjustment, said Property will be zoned commercially, and any development on that County Property will be restricted to by-right commercial uses. **Exhibit 2.**

8. On that same day, the Town Council further unanimously adopted a Resolution that “it will be the policy of the Town of Washington not to accept applications for [boundary line adjustments] from adjoining properties, currently in the County, for a period of 5 years from the conclusion of said agreement, unless the owners of said properties should present reasonable proof that the sewer system on their property is failing or should they wish to construct a single-family home on a property, adjacent to the Town, which has failed a percolation test,” **Exhibit 3.**

9. On March 13, 2023, the Town Council unanimously voted, at a public meeting, to authorize Town staff to take the necessary steps, in coordination with the County, to submit the draft BLA Agreement to the Commission of Local Government, incorporating those changes appearing in the minutes of that meeting. **Exhibit 4.**

10. The Town forwarded that revised BLA Agreement to the County Board of Supervisors for its consideration and at its April 3, 2023, public meeting the Board accepted the proposed BLA Agreement in principle, and authorized that it be submitted to the Commission on Local Government for review. **Exhibit 5.**

11. Counsel for the Town and the County subsequently made minor revisions to the draft BLA Agreement with the concurrence of their clients, and the agreed upon final version thereof, dated April 18, 2023, is enclosed as **Exhibit 6.**

12. Virginia Code Ann. § 15.2-3400(3) provides that if a voluntary settlement agreement is proposed, the governing bodies shall present the proposed settlement to the Commission so that the Commission may report to the governing bodies their findings and recommendations following public hearings as required.

13. Virginia Code Ann. § 15.2-3400 provides that voluntary settlement agreements shall not become effective until the provisions of that section are complied with.

14. 1 VAC 50-20-230 requires that referral of a proposed voluntary settlement agreement to the Commission under the provisions of Virginia Code Ann. § 15.2-3400 be accompanied by resolutions, joint or separate, of the governing bodies of the localities that are the parties to the proposed agreement, requesting that the Commission's review, stating the parties' intention to adopt the agreement, and providing certain information to the Commission.

15. As detailed above, the Town and County have separately approved motions that the parties request that the draft BLA Agreement be submitted to the Commission for its review that are attached hereto as Exhibits.

16. The parties will further submit to the Commission, in consultation with its staff, such materials as are relevant to the requirements of 1 VAC 50-20-610.

17. The Town and the County respectively designated as their principal contacts with the Commission the following individuals, who may be contacted by the Commission or any locality to whom this Notice is sent:

TOWN OF WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA
Joseph Whited, Mayor
Town of Washington, Virginia
P.O. Box 7
Washington, Virginia 22747
Phone: (540) 675-3128
Email: joe.whited@washingtonva.gov


COUNTY OF RAPPAHANNOCK
Garrey W. Curry, Jr., County Administrator
County of Rappahannock, Virginia
P.O. Box 519
Washington, Virginia 22747-0519
Phone: (540) 675-5330
Fax: (540) 675-5331
Email: gwc Curry@rappahannockcountyva.gov

18. Pursuant to the aforesaid provisions the parties have mailed copies of the Notice, resolutions, adopted minutes, and the BLA Agreement, to each Virginia local government contiguous to the County and/or the Town, and each Virginia local government with which the County or Town shares any function, revenue, or tax source. The undersigned certifies, pursuant to 1 VAC 50-20-390(L) that the source of the information provided in this Notice came from publicly available sources. The undersigned further certifies that the material is correct within the knowledge of the submitting party.

WHEREFORE, the County of Rappahannock, Virginia, and the Town of Washington, Virginia, hereby request that the Commission find that the BLA Agreement is in the best interest of the Commonwealth, and of the jurisdictions, and that it recommend the BLA Agreement be affirmed and given full force and effect upon consideration by the Special Court.

Respectfully submitted this 20th day of Nov., 2023.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA

By: 
Joseph J. Whited
Mayor
567 Mt. Salem Avenue, Suite 3
Washington, Virginia 22747

RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By: Debbie Donehey

Debbie Donehey

Chair of the Board of Supervisors

P.O. Box 519

3 Library Road

Washington, Virginia 22747

(540) 675-5330 (o)

DRAFT

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS NOTIFIED

Pursuant to 1 VAC 50-20-230(C), the parties have mailed copies of the Notice, resolutions, adopted minutes, and the BLA Agreement, to each Virginia local government contiguous with the County and/or the Town, and each Virginia local government with which the County or Town share any function, revenue or tax source.

CULPEPER COUNTY

John C. Egertson, County Administrator

Culpeper County, Virginia
302 North Main Street
Culpeper, Virginia 22701-2622
Phone: (540) 727-3427
Fax: (540) 727-3460
Email:

Sheila J. Weimer, County Attorney

Culpeper County, Virginia
306 North Main Street, Second Floor
Culpeper, Virginia 22701-2622
Phone: (540) 727-3407
Fax: (540) 727-3462
Email:

FAUQUIER COUNTY

Janelle Downes, County Administrator

Fauquier County, Virginia
10 Hotel Street, Suite 204
Warrenton, Virginia 20186-3208
Phone: (540) 422-8001
Fax: (540) 422-8022
Email:

Tracy A. Gallehr, County Attorney

Fauquier County, Virginia
10 Hotel Street, Second Floor
Warrenton, Virginia 20186-3208
Phone: (540) 422-8010
Fax: (540) 422-8022
Email:

MADISON COUNTY

Jonathon Weakly, County Administrator

Madison County, Virginia
P.O. Box 705
Madison, Virginia 22727-0705
Phone: (540) 948-7500
Fax: (540) 948-3843
Email: jweakley@madisonco.virginia.gov

Clarissa T. Berry, Commonwealth's Attorney

Madison County, Virginia
P.O. Box 450
Madison, Virginia 22727-0450
Phone: (540) 948-7000
Fax: (540) 948
Email: commonwealthattorney@madisonco.virginia.gov

PAGE COUNTY

Amity Moler, County Administrator

Page County, Virginia
103 S. Court Street, Suite F
Luray, Virginia 22835-1262
Phone: (540) 743-4142
Fax: (540) 743-4533
Email: amoler@pagecounty.virginia.gov

Bryan Cave, Commonwealth's Attorney

Page County, Virginia
116 S. Court Street, Suite D
Luray, Virginia 22835-1200
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Fax: (540) 743-2045
Email: bcave@pagecounty.virginia.gov

WARREN COUNTY

Mr. Edwin C. Daley, County Administrator

County of Warren, Virginia
Front Royal, Virginia 22630-4412
Phone: (540) 636-4600
Fax: (540) 636-6066
Email: edaley@warrencounty.va.gov

Jason J. Ham, County Attorney

Litten & Sipe, LLP
410 Neff Avenue, #275
Harrisonburg, Virginia 22801-5437
Phone: (540) 437-3654
Fax: (540) 437-5353
Email: Jason.ham@littensipe.com

THE RSW REGIONAL JAIL

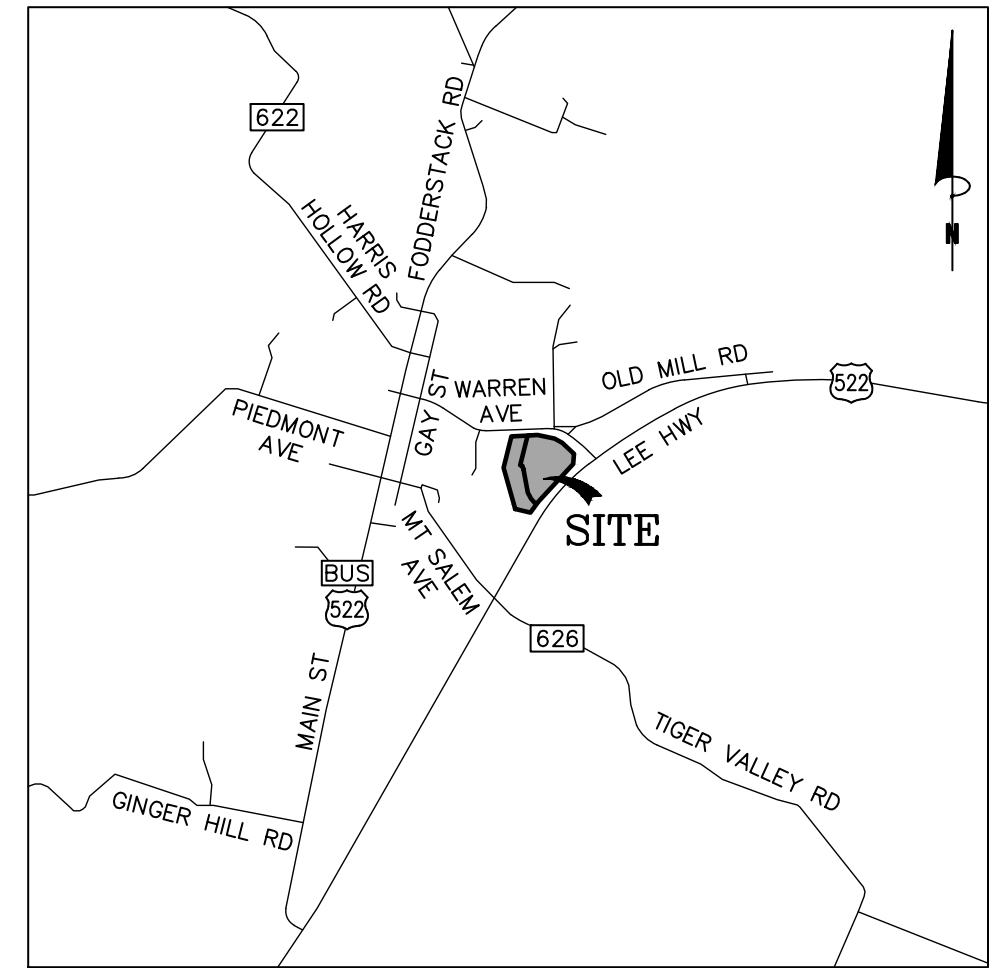
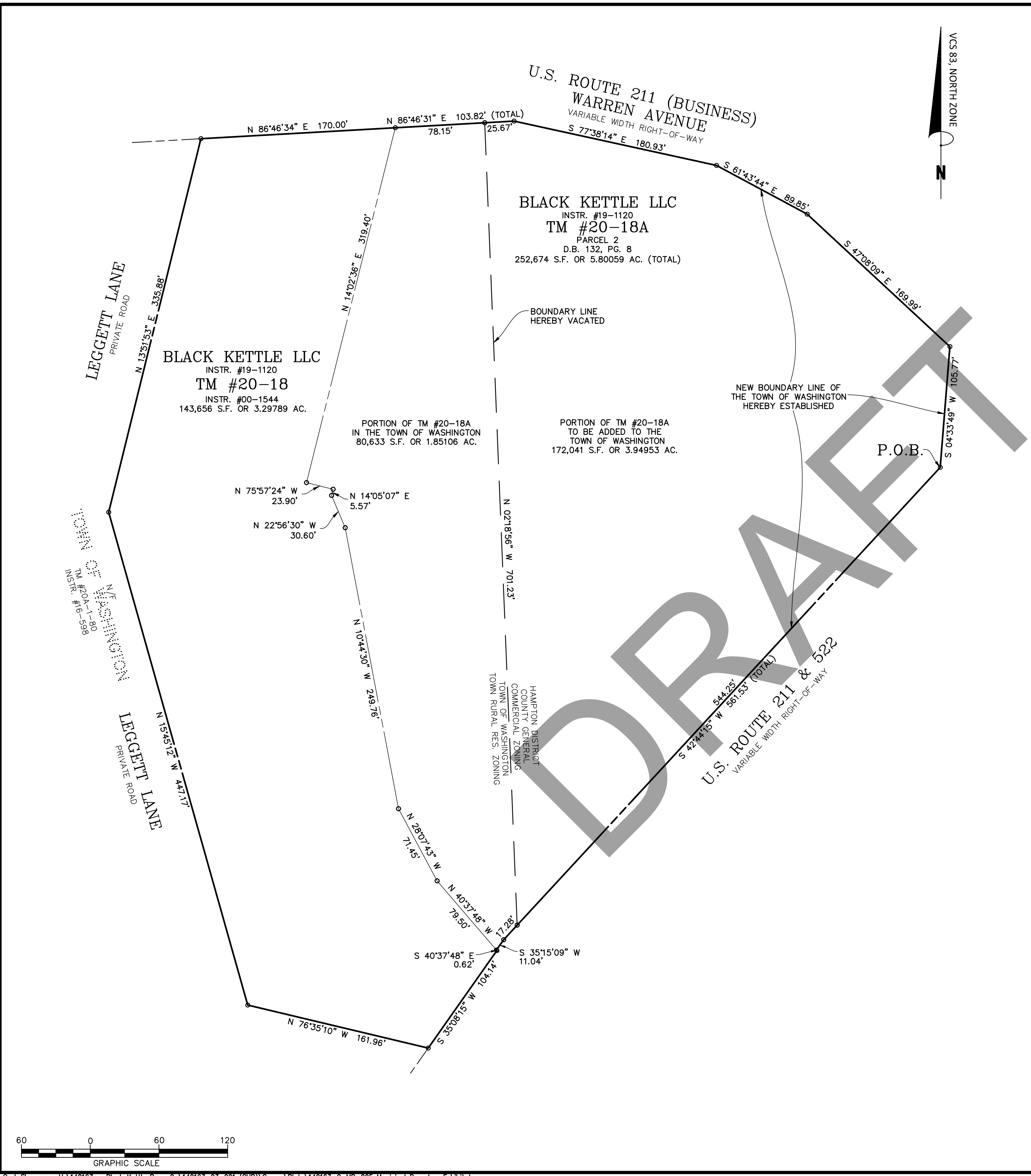
Russell Gilkison, Superintendent
6601 Winchester Road
Front Royal, Virginia 22630
Phone: (540) 622-6097

Brendan Hefty, Attorney
Hefty, Wiley & Gore
100 W. Franklin St, Suite 300
Richmond, Virginia 23220
Phone: (804) 780-3142
Email: brendan@heftywiley.com

SHENANDOAH COUNTY

Evan Vass, County Administrator
600 North Main Street, Suite 102
Woodstock, Virginia 22664
Phone (540) 459-6165

Jason Ham, County Attorney
Litten & Sipe, LLC
410 Neff Avenue
Harrisonburg, Virginia 22801
Phone: (540) 434-5353
Email: Jason.ham@littensipe.com



NOTES

1. THE SURVEYED PROPERTIES DELINEATED HEREON ARE LOCATED AT RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY TAX ASSESSMENT MAP NUMBER 20-18 AND 20-18A.
2. THE SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOW IN THE NAME OF BLACK KETTLE LLC AND ARE RECORDED IN INSTRUMENT NUMBER 19-1120 AMONG THE LAND RECORDS OF RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
3. BOUNDARY INFORMATION AS SHOWN HEREON IS BASED ON DEEDS AND PLATS OF RECORD AS BEST FIT TO A CURRENT FIELD RUN SURVEY COMPLETED BY THIS FIRM ON NOVEMBER 9 THROUGH 25, 2020. BOUNDARY INFORMATION AS SHOWN FOR DESIGN PURPOSES AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A BOUNDARY SURVEY.
4. THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DATUMS AS REFERENCED HEREON WERE ESTABLISHED BY STATIC GPS CONTROL METHODS. THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS REFERENCED TO VIRGINIA STATE GRID, NORTH ZONE, NAD83 (2011), GEOID18, AND IS REFERENCED IN U.S. SURVEY FEET. THE VERTICAL DATUM IS REFERENCED TO NAVD88. THE NGS MONUMENTS USED TO ESTABLISH THE HORIZONTAL DATUM WERE: LOYJ, LOYJ, AND LOYJ. THE NGS MONUMENTS USED TO ESTABLISH THE VERTICAL DATUM WERE: LOYJ. THE COMBINED SCALE FACTOR IS 1.000075445039 FOR GRID TO GROUND CONVERSION. THE BASE POINT FOR THE PROJECT IS IDENTIFIED WITH COORDINATES OF NORTHING: 6942328.3318, EASTING: 11581894.0256 AND THIS COORDINATE IS THE SAME FOR BOTH GRID AND GROUND.
5. THE PROPERTIES AS SHOWN HEREON ARE SUBJECT TO ALL COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS OF RECORD AND THOSE RECORDED HERewith, BOWMAN CONSULTING GROUP, LTD. WAS PROVIDED A COMMITMENT FOR TITLE INSURANCE FROM OLD REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR TITLE INSURANCE FILE NUMBER: VA-19-3840, COMMITMENT DATE: DECEMBER 23, 2019 AT 12:43 PM.
6. THE SURVEYED PROPERTIES AS SHOWN HEREON ARE NOT IN A 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN. THEY LIE IN ZONE "X" (UN-SHADED)(AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN) AS SHOWN ON FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP FOR RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER 51157C0110D, EFFECTIVE DATE JANUARY 5, 2007.

METES AND BOUNDS DESCRIPTION

OF A PORTION OF TM #20-18A TO BE ADDED TO THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON

BEGINNING AT A POINT AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE NORTHWESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF U.S. ROUTE 211 & 522, VARIABLE WIDTH RIGHT-OF-WAY, AND THE SOUTHWESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF U.S. ROUTE 211 (BUSINESS), WARREN AVENUE VARIABLE WIDTH RIGHT-OF-WAY, SAID POINT BEING AN EASTERLY CORNER OF THE LANDS OF BLACK KETTLE LLC AS RECORDED IN INSTRUMENT NUMBER 19-1120 AMONG THE LAND RECORDS OF RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VIRGINIA; THENCE, DEPARTING SAID U.S. ROUTE 211 (BUSINESS) AND RUNNING WITH SAID U.S. ROUTE 211 & 522 AND PASSING THROUGH SAID BLACK KETTLE LLC

N 02°18'56" W, 701.23 FEET TO A POINT ON THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SAID U.S. ROUTE 211 (BUSINESS); THENCE, CONTINUING WITH SAID U.S. ROUTE 211 (BUSINESS) THE FOLLOWING FIVE COURSES

N 86°46'31" E, 25.67 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE

S 77°38'14" E, 180.93 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE

S 61°43'44" E, 89.85 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE

S 47°08'09" E, 169.99 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE

S 04°33'49" W, 105.77 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING,

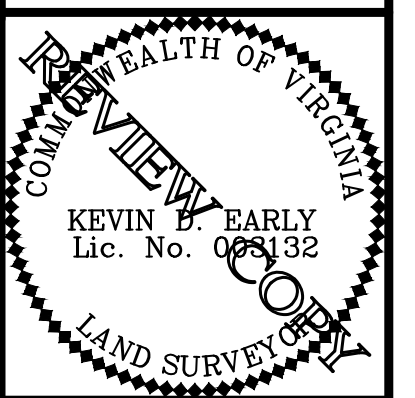
CONTAINING 172,041 SQUARE FEET OR 3.94953 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

Bowman
Bowman Consulting Group, Ltd.
Phone: (540) 371-0288
www.bowman.com
1300 Central Park Blvd
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

REVISIONS	DATE

EXHIBIT SHOWING
A PORTION OF TM #20-18A
ON THE LANDS OF
BLACK KETTLE LLC
INSTRUMENT NUMBER 19-1120

TO BE LOCATED WITHIN THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON
HAMPTON DISTRICT
RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VIRGINIA



NOT FOR RECORDATION

DRAWN: MWH	CHK: KDE	QC:
SCALE: 1" = 60'		
PROJ No. 140163-03-001		
TASK No. SX007		
DATE : 05/25/2023		
SHEET 1 OF 1		

**TOWN OF WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA
RESOLUTION**

**Resolution Pertaining to the Potential Zoning of the Property Commonly
Known as Rush River Commons II**

WHEARAS, the Rappahannock County Board of Supervisors during its regular meeting on 6 February 2023 did request the Town of Washington consider limitations on the final end-use of the property commonly known as Rush River Commons II if the pending request for the adjustment of the boundary between the Town of Washington and Rappahannock County related to the property known as Rush River Commons is approved. And

WHEARAS, on this 13th day of February 2023 the Town has amended its Zoning Ordinance, creating a Commercial Zone, a zone that places considerable restriction on the use of property so zoned. Including a prohibition on the construction of housing units of any type.

Now, therefore be it resolved, that should the property commonly known as the Rush River Commons II be brought into the Town of Washington through a boundary line adjustment concluded with the County that said property shall be zoned as Commercial and any development on that plot shall be restricted to the uses allowed by right in such a zone.

Adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Washington, Virginia this 13th Day of February, 2023.

MOTION: Mayor Whited

**DATE: February 13, 2023
Town Council Meeting**

SECOND: Fred Catlin

Votes

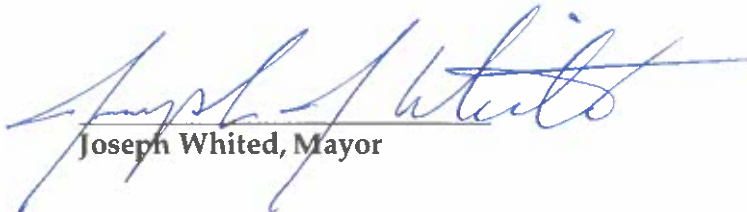
Ayes: Mayor Whited, Drew Beard, Fred Catlin, Jean Goodine, Patrick O'Connell, Brad Schneider, and Gail Swift

Nays: N/A

Absent from Vote: N/A

Absent from Meeting: N/A

BY ORDER OF THE TOWN COUNCIL


Joseph Whited, Mayor

Attested:


Barbara Batson,
Town Administrator/Clerk

**TOWN OF WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA
RESOLUTION**

Resolution Pertaining to Future Boundary Line Adjustments

WHEARAS, the Rappahannock County Board of Supervisors during its regular meeting on 6 February 2023 did request the Town of Washington consider moratorium on future boundary line adjustments (BLAs) for a period of 10 years from the time the BLA currently under consideration by the Town and the County is adopted. And

WHEARAS, it is the position of the Town that it should promote limited growth and infill construction in accordance with both the County's and the Town's Comprehensive Plans. And

WHEARAS, the Town operates a public water and sewer systems which can provide relief to County residents, adjacent to the Town, who may have failing water or sewer systems and also support the construction of single-family homes on land that might not otherwise support such construction IE property which will not pass a perc test.

Now, therefore be it resolved, that should the current BLA agreement under the consideration by the Town and the County be concluded that it will be the policy of the Town of Washington not to accept applications for BLAs from adjoining properties, currently in the County, for a period of 5 years from the conclusion of said agreement. Unless the owners of said properties should present reasonable proof that the sewer system on their property is failing or should they wish to construct a single-family home on a property, adjacent to the Town, which has failed a perc test.

Adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Washington, Virginia this 13th Day of February, 2023.

MOTION: Fred Catlin

DATE: February 13, 2023

Town Council Meeting

SECOND: Mayor Whited

Votes

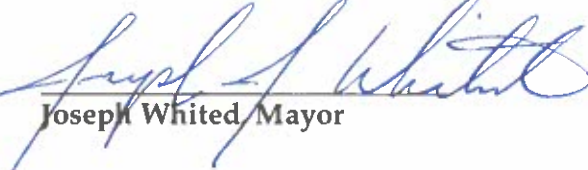
Ayes: Mayor Whited, Drew Beard, Fred Catlin, Jean Goodine, Patrick O'Connell, Brad Schneider, and Gail Swift

Nays: N/A

Absent from Vote: N/A

Absent from Meeting: N/A

BY ORDER OF THE TOWN COUNCIL


Joseph Whited, Mayor

Attested:


Barbara Batson,
Town Administrator/Clerk

The Town of Washington

March 13, 2023
Council Meeting
Approved Agenda
7:00 p.m.

- CALL TO ORDER Action
- APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA Action
- MINUTES • February 13, 2023 Council meeting minutes Action
- REPORTS • Mayor's Report: Mayor Whited Information
 • Treasurer's Report: Gail Swift Information
 • Town Attorney: Mr. Crim Information
 • Zoning Administrator: Mr. Gyurisin Information
 • Public Works Task Force Information
 • Planning Commission Information
 • Architectural Review Board Information
- OLD BUSINESS a) Boundary Line Adjustment Possible Action
- NEW BUSINESS a) Update on Public Works Information
 b) Economic Development Authority Action
- PUBLIC FORUM
- ADJOURNMENT

NEXT REGULARLY SCHEDULED MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL
April 10, 2023

The Town of Washington

"THE FIRST WASHINGTON OF ALL"

March 13, 2023

7:00 p.m.

Draft Minutes

- CALL TO ORDER: Mayor Whited opened the meeting at 7:03 p.m. Council members Drew Beard, Jean Goodine, Brad Schneider, and Gail Swift were present with Fred Catlin and Patrick O'Connell absent. Town Attorney Martin Crim and Town Administrator/Clerk Barbara Batson were present.
- APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA: Mayor Whited made a motion to amend the agenda to add a) boundary line adjustment discussion under old business and Ms. Swift seconded and a roll call vote was taken:

Mr. Beard voted "yes"

Ms. Jean Goodine voted "yes"

Mr. Schneider voted "yes"

Ms. Swift voted "yes"

Mayor Whited voted "yes"

And the motion passed 5-0 with Mr. Catlin and Mr. O'Connell absent.

- MINUTES: Ms. Swift motioned to accept the minutes for February 13, 2023 and Mayor Whited seconded and a roll call vote was taken:

Mr. Beard voted "yes"

Ms. Jean Goodine voted "yes"

Mr. Schneider voted "yes"

Ms. Swift voted "yes"

Mayor Whited voted "yes"

And the motion passed 5-0 with Mr. Catlin and Mr. O'Connell absent.

REPORTS:

Mayor's Report: there was no report

Treasurer's Report: there was no report.

Town Attorney: Mr. Crim reported that he prepared a formal easement agreement for water and sewer services. He also reported that the trail license agreement between the town and county is ready for execution.

Zoning Administrator: Mr. Steve Gyurisin was absent and submitted a written report.

Public Works Task Force: there was no report

Planning Commission (PC): There was no report.

Architectural Review Board (ARB): Mr. Drew Mitchell reported that the ARB elected officers at their last meeting, Ms. Deb Harris is now the chairperson. He also reported they considered an application for outdoor lighting for Rush River Commons. He felt there was a robust discussion with the community's participation and the application was approved.

- OLD BUSINESS:

- (a) Boundary line adjustment (BLA): Mayor Whited shared that at the last Board of Supervisors (BOS) meeting they asked the town to change the language prohibiting building residential housing on the property to make it more stringent. He recommended that Article 1 paragraph 3: Limitation of Use, be amended as follows:

Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Town of Washington on February 13, 2023, this parcel shall be zoned Village Commercial, which does not allow for residential construction. The Town will not consider nor approve any rezoning, special use permit, or other legislative action which would allow for residential construction on this parcel without the concurrence of the County Board of Supervisors while this agreement remains in effect.

Mayor Whited asked Mr. Crim if he felt the language in paragraph 3 would be setting a precedent for future BLAs. Mr. Crim shared that according to Virginia State Law the Commission of Local Governments would need to review the agreement and make a report whether the zoning provision, that is binding to future town councils, should be approved. The BLA would then be put before a special three judge court, appointed by the Virginia Supreme Court. This two-step process requires notice to a lot of people. It would set a precedence to this particular parcel; it wouldn't set a precedent regarding future ordinary zoning decisions. Ms. Swift expressed that whatever language is agreed upon, does not set a precedence of future BOS involvement in town zoning matters.

Mr. Schneider expressed his concern that the county would be involved in future town business. Mr. Beard said he understands Mr. Schneider's concerns but thinks this event is only a snapshot of a moment in time and doesn't think we are setting a broad precedent. Mayor Whited expressed he strongly supports the sovereignty of the town and our leeway to act in its best interest. Ms. Goodine asked Mr. Crim what the legal ramifications were if the current language was approved. He replied the proposed language "...with the county's agreement", does provide the town with some flexibility.

Mr. Schneider suggested the following text be stricken from the paragraph: "without the concurrence of the County Board of Supervisors while this agreement remains in effect". He feels this would open the door to the County being able to dictate what happens within the town's boundaries. Ms. Goodine suggested that perhaps some additional language was needed to add a bit more flexibility. Mr. Schneider feels there is no need to negotiate with the county if a parcel is within the town. Mr. Crim reminded council that under the current agreement, if there is no development within 15 years, the agreement terminates. Ms. Swift stated that she wanted wording that emphasizes that restricting the zoning in this BLA only applies to this agreement and not future work and Mr. Schneider concurred. Mayor Whited proposed adding "...this parcel and only...".

Mayor Whited motioned to modify Article 1 paragraph 3 to the following:

Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Town of Washington on February 13, 2023, this parcel shall be zoned Village Commercial, which does not allow for residential construction. The Town will not consider nor approve any rezoning, special use permit, or other legislative action which would allow for residential construction on this parcel, and only this parcel, without the concurrence of the County Board of Supervisors.

He also moved that the town staff take all steps necessary in coordination with the county staff to submit the draft agreement to the Commission of Local Government once all appropriate edits have been made and Ms. Goodine seconded and a roll call vote was taken:

Mr. Beard voted "yes"

Ms. Jean Goodine voted "yes"

Mr. Schneider voted "yes"

Ms. Swift voted "yes"

Mayor Whited voted "yes"

And the motion passed 5-0 with Mr. Catlin and Mr. O'Connell absent.

- NEW BUSINESS:

- (a) Update on public works: Mayor Whited shared that over the last four years this council has invested over \$800k in improvements on the water and wastewater systems, approximately 120k came from the federal government. He pointed out that the \$45k investment in the new water meter system has already shown a multi-thousand dollar return in savings on water that didn't need to be processed because we were able to catch leaks early and we didn't need to pass along large water bills to residents where leaks weren't caught until meters were read monthly. Mayor Whited thanked Mr. Schneider for his work on this project.

Mr. Schneider shared that the new water meter system runs electronically and allows us to see accounts that are running continuously to identify leaks quickly. The focus of the coming year is the water system. The water system is the lifeblood of the town and if it fails, business in town stops. Identifying a site for a new well and drilling it, is on the list of projects in the coming years. He also shared that the current filtration system is getting old and the fittings are corroding. He'd like to look into upgrading to a new filtration system and will be obtaining quotes. Mr. Schneider also reported that we currently pump water from the well, push it through the filtration system, then the water flows down Harris Hollow into town servicing all the accounts, and when waterflow exceeds demand, it pumps to the water tower. He shared this is not how the system should work. There is a line from the pumphouse to the tower but it apparently had a leak and instead of repairing the leak, a decision was made to run the line down Harris Hollow. He would like to have this part of the system fixed so the water is pumped directly to the tower and then sent through the town as needed. He wants to get the cost to engineer a line and then quotes to install the new line. He will also be looking at the potential to have a system in place that would monitor the water level in the tower. He's hoping to get a transmitter that would use the same wireless network as the water meter system. He will also work with Sean Polster of emergency services to figure out what amount of water should be maintained at all times in the tower for firefighting and public safety purposes.

Mr. Schneider also shared that the control system board at the wastewater treatment plant also needs to be replaced. He is looking into alternate solutions, in addition to using solar energy at the plant. Mayor Whited thanked Mr. Schneider for being such a good shepherd of the town's systems.

- (b) Economic Development Authority: Mayor Whited during his inaugural address challenged TC to think of new ways to incentivize business in town. After subsequent conversations it became clear a focus on restaurants and retail was needed. After talking to colleagues and Mr. Crim it was determined that if we wanted to give rebates to restaurants, or grants to retail or transient lodgings, an economic development authority would need to be created. This would give the town the ability to take appropriated funds and enable this sort of activity. Mayor Whited shared that an economic development authority (EDA) is a common construct across the Commonwealth. The council would provide some general guidelines of things that it would be interested in considering. A seven-member board would be appointed, which would include three members of council, the chairs of the ARB and PC, and then two members from the rest of the community. He shared that he would be asking TC to consider setting aside \$10,000 at the next budget work session to fund the EDA

PUBLIC FORUM: Mayor Whited opened the public forum at 7:47 p.m.

Mr. Jim Abdo thanked the council for its work for and care of the community. He expressed that zoning is the biggest challenge in bringing new business to town. He feels that needing special use permits versus having a by-right use, makes doing anything new in town challenging. Mr. Abdo expressed that he didn't need a grant, he just needed people to get out of the way. He feels that if the zoning ordinance had a clear path, you would see people come into town. He suggested the council consider putting money aside for the town attorney and zoning administrator to revamp the zoning ordinance. He also shared that he feels that Mr. Gyurisin is extremely knowledgeable about zoning and that Mr. Crim will provide a fresh perspective. He also thinks that the ARB is in place to ensure any work done will match the historical integrity of the town.

Ms. Swift shared that updating the zoning ordinance is reflected in the draft budget currently being consider for next year. Mayor Whited said there is a new team leading the town and that all businesses have its commitment to increase the vitality of our town.

Mayor Whited closed the public forum at 7:58 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT: Mr. Whited made a motion to adjourn the meeting at 7:58 p.m. and Mr. Schneider seconded and a roll call vote was taken:

Mr. Beard voted "yes"

Ms. Jean Goodine voted "yes"

Mr. Schneider voted "yes"

Ms. Swift voted "yes"

Mayor Whited voted "yes"

And the motion passed 5-0 with Mr. Catlin and Mr. O'Connell absent.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL IS
April 10, 2022.

Barbara Batson, Administrator/Town Clerk

Attachments:

Zoning Administrator's report
Draft Boundary Line Adjustment

DRAFT

AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HELD ON MONDAY, APRIL 3, 2023 AT 2:00 P.M. AND 7:00 P.M. AT THE RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE, 250 GAY ST., WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA.

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Donehey called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m.

Board Members present: Debbie P. Donehey, Chair; Keir A. Whitson, Vice Chair; Van C. Carney; Ronald L. Frazier; Christine Smith. **Others present:** Garrey W. Curry, Jr., County Administrator; Bonnie L. Jewell, Assistant County Administrator.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chair Donehey led attendees in the Pledge of Allegiance.

MOMENT OF SILENCE

Chair Donehey requested that attendees observe a moment of silence.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Chair Donehey introduced the agenda for approval. Mr. Carney moved to adopt the agenda as presented and Mr. Whitson seconded. Mr. Frazier asked why the Board had not received an update from legal counsel regarding current litigation noting that the Flint Hill case goes to trial on April 21 and this would be the last opportunity to speak prior to the trial. Mr. Curry stated he heard back from legal counsel on Friday, who apologized for not being in the office earlier in the week when the agenda was released. Mr. Curry stated all the documents for the case had been filed and no action was needed by the Board at this point. Mr. Frazier questioned how the attorney could file anything on behalf of the Board when they had not met with the Board. Mr. Whitson stated that he had not had contact with the attorney and stated that it was his position that the Board hired attorneys to provide representation in matters of litigation and that he did not believe he was qualified to provide legal input to the attorney. Mr. Frazier asked if any person sitting at the Board table had contact with the attorney and Mr. Curry stated that he and Mr. Goff had contact, but did not provide legal direction. Mr. Curry explained that this case had to do with parsing the language of the Virginia Code and did not, at this point, involve a discovery process that might require subjective decisions. He said that he would be happy to relay Board questions/directions to the attorney.

Mr. Whitson questioned what the current discussion had to do with adopting the agenda and Mr. Frazier stated that before the meeting he requested an agenda item regarding the Flint Hill legal matter, but it was not on the agenda that was presented. Mr. Curry stated that Mr. Frazier requested a closed meeting item about the topic, but that was not possible without legal counsel present. Following further discussion Chair Donehey moved to amend the motion on the floor (to adopt the agenda as presented) to alter it to approve the agenda with the addition of an item to discuss the Flint Hill Volunteer Fire Company legal matter as the last old business item during the day session. Mr. Frazier seconded the motion to amend the original motion. Chair Donehey called for a voice vote to amend the motion, which carried.

Aye: Donehey, Whitson, Carney, Frazier, Smith
Nay:
Abstain:

The original motion by Mr. Carney and seconded by Mr. Whitson, having been amended, was then presented for a vote by Chair Donehey, which carried. The agenda was adopted with the addition of "Company 4 Legal Discussion" as an addendum item.

Aye: Donehey, Whitson, Carney, Frazier, Smith
Nay:
Abstain:

PRESENTATIONS

SCHOOL REPORT

Dr. Grimsley presented the school report, which included an update of school activities, athletic achievements, and student accolades. She stated that the school hosted a workshop, "Hidden in Plain Sight" that was coordinated by the Rappahannock County Sheriff's Office, Culpeper Police Department, and Virginia Department of Health. She stated that the workshop focused on the dangers of fentanyl and other substances. She concluded by thanking the sheriff's office for their prompt response last week during a shelter-in-place incident, which after the fact was determined there was no threat. She then thanked the Board and welcomed comments and questions. Mr. Whitson recognized the coach of the year accolades received by the Jeff Atkins, coach of the state champion girls' basketball team, Mr. Carney thanked Dr. Grimsley for attending all budget work sessions, and Chair Donehey thanked RCPS for hosting the hidden in plain sight presentation.

COMPANY 4 MONTHLY REPORT TO THE BOARD AND COMMUNITY (PRESENTATION ONLY)

Chief Jarrell thanked the Board for the opportunity to present a revitalization plan to them as was required by the January 26, 2023 resolution of the Board. He stated that the revitalization plan was constructed to track thirteen categories that were defined by the referenced resolution. Chief Jarrell reviewed the revitalization plan and offered to answer questions. Mr. Whitson asked about the previous request to station ALS1400 at company 4 and Chief Jarrell stated that request was overcome by the quick permitting of ambulance 1404 under the county's EMS license. Mr. Whitson noted the high call volume over the weekend and asked for the company's roll in those calls. Chief Jarrell stated that there were several downed trees and power lines that resulted in live wires on the ground. He further noted there was a structure fire caused by a generator located too close to a structure. Chair Donehey stated that there were 75 total dispatched calls over the weekend including 17 fire & rescue calls and 58 law enforcement calls. She stated that the calls consisted of accidents, falls, chest pains, seizures, and fires. Mr. Frazier asked if the members of company worked together to develop the revitalization plan. Chief Jarrell stated that due to the consent order the company was unable to hold membership meetings so work on the plan was conducted by communicating through email. The Board thanked Chief Jarrell and company 4 for their valuable service to the community.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Chair Donehey requested speakers to limit their comments to three minutes and then opened the public comment period.

The Director of Social Services, Gail Crooks, informed the Board that April was child abuse prevention month and that social services had several activities planned. She stated that they partnered with RCPS for a coloring and T-shirt design contest for which entries and the winning entries would be displayed at SperryFest. She stated that during the month of April pinwheels would be placed at various locations throughout the county and then relocated to a pinwheel garden consisting of 450 – 500 pinwheels at SperryFest. She concluded by stating that during FY2022 there were over 100 children involved in child abuse & neglect cases.

John Beardsley of the Wakefield District stated that as could be seen by the number of citizens who were in attendance, that the Flint Hill community cares deeply for having an effective and well organized fire & rescue service. He stated that in spite of some of the regrettable side effects he hoped the Board would press on with the process.

Shelia Gresinger of the Hampton District commended those individuals who were working hard to keep the Flint Hill fire & rescue services going. She particularly expressed thanks for the good work over the past weekend when downed wires on her farm could have been much worse.

Monica Worth of the Wakefield District stated that she was a past-president and past-treasurer of Company 4. She thanked the previous volunteers and the new individuals for carrying it into the future.

Jennifer Alexander of the Wakefield District stated most people have volunteered for something and having done so, they know that it often requires very thick skin. She relayed her experience volunteering with the Red Cross at a shelter, which was stressful as disagreements occurred between individuals.

There being no other citizens wishing to speak, Chair Donehey closed the public comment

period.

CONSENT AGENDA

Chair Donehey introduced the consent agenda for approval. Mr. Whitson moved to adopt the consent agenda as presented; Mr. Carney seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Whitson, Carney, Frazier, Smith

Nay:

Abstain:

MINUTES FOR ADOPTION

By adoption of the consent agenda the Board approved the minutes of the January 26, 2023 special called meeting, February 6, 2023 regular Board meeting, and the February 14, 2023 joint Board and School Board budget work session.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

By adoption of the consent agenda the Board approved the accounts payable check runs for March 15, 2023 in the amount of \$252,004.65; March 23, 2023 in the amount of \$3,140.14; and April 3, 2023 in the amount of \$313,536.88.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

By adoption of the consent agenda the following supplemental appropriations were approved:

- \$1,250: 100-4-04303-3004000-0000 – Aileen – Repairs & Maintenance
- \$3,577.38: 100-4-01301-5402000-0000 – Electoral Board – Ballots & Election Expenses
- \$7,000.00: Sperryville’s Portion of Staffing Salaries – EMS Salaries

POLICY 310 AMENDMENT (CORRECTION)

By adoption of the consent agenda, an amended Policy 310 was approved as follows:

Rappahannock County Board of Supervisors Policies & Procedures			
<u>Policy Name:</u>	Payment of Invoices	<u>Approved:</u>	April 3, 2023 (3 rd amendment)
<u>Policy Number:</u>	310	<u>Author:</u>	Curry
<u>Associated:</u>	Budget and Finance Policies		

PURPOSE:

To provide for the prompt payment of invoices with complete transparency.

POLICY:

Department/Budget Managers shall ensure the prompt payment of invoices consistent with the requirements of the Code of Virginia, Section 2.2-4352.

The Board of Supervisors enacted this policy by resolution at the December 3, 2018 meeting with direction to the County Administrator to transcribe the resolution to “policy form” and for that policy to be numbered 310 and be titled “Payment of Invoices.” The Board subsequently authorized amended the policy by resolution on June 6, 2022 and through the same resolution authorized future updates to the policy to be made by motion. The most recent amendment date of this policy by motion was made by the Board on April 3, 2023.

PROCEDURE:

To carry out the intent of the policy:

- Budget holders shall promptly confirm invoices are in proper form and for amounts agreed to and reflective of goods or services received. Budget holders shall further confirm that payments are within the amounts appropriated therefore.
- Budget holders shall promptly code each original invoice with the county budget expenditure general ledger number and transmit each invoice to the County Administration indicating it is acceptable for payment and within funds appropriated therefore. In cases when an original invoice is not available, a copy together with an explanation of why the original is not available shall be submitted.
- County Administration staff shall promptly enter each invoice into the county's computerized accounting system making them ready for payment.
- Invoices coded and entered into the accounts payable system will be used to generate checks that will be presented to the Board of Supervisors for review and approval at their regular meeting each month.
- Invoices or classes of invoices (such as utility payments) deemed necessary for payment prior to the Board's next regular meeting may be paid by check mid-month only when recommended by the County Administrator and approved by the Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors. County Administration will keep a listing of vendors for which the County Administrator recommends and Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors approves mid-month payment (**FORM A**). Budget holders shall use **FORM B** to request a vendor or specific invoice be authorized for mid-month payment.
- Rappahannock County is not required to pay sales tax and therefore purchases made by employees for the benefit of the County is not recommended and should only occur in an emergency situation. Employees should get prior approval before making such purchases and shall use **FORM C** for reimbursement. Purchases should be made in accordance with the Rappahannock County purchasing policy.
- The check register for all mid-month payments shall be presented to the public and the Board of Supervisors at their regular monthly meeting together with the listing of vendors for which mid-month payment is approved to ensure complete payment transparency.

Enc. **FORM A:** Tracking List of Vendors Approved for Mid-Month Payment
FORM B: Vendor/Invoice Mid-Month Authorization Form
FORM C: Employee Reimbursement Request Form (non-travel)

AWARD PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING & RELATED CONSULTING SERVICES AGREEMENT

By adoption of the consent agenda, the Board awarded professional accounting & related consulting services to MKE, PLLC for an estimated fee range of \$27,500 - \$30,000 and authorized the County Administrator to execute necessary documents.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION AND COMMENDATION FOR JACKIE ESTES UPON COMPLETION OF SERVICE TO THE PSC

By adoption of the consent agenda, the Board approved the resolution of appreciation and commendation for Jackie Estes upon completion of service to the public safety committee. Chair Donehey read and presented the resolution of appreciation and commendation for Jackie Estes following the consent agenda item.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION FOR RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MEMBER, JACKIE ESTES

WHEREAS, Jackie Estes served the citizens of Rappahannock County for over fifteen years as a member of the Public Safety Committee, serving as the citizen representative; and

WHEREAS, during his tenure on the Public Safety Committee, he was dedicated to the betterment of law enforcement and the fire and rescue programs of Rappahannock County; and

WHEREAS, he sacrificed countless hours as a volunteer Firefighter\Emergency Medical Technician for the protection of the citizens of Rappahannock County; and

WHEREAS, his consistent advocacy to the Board of Supervisors for the welfare of the public safety community has earned him the admiration of citizens and fellow firefighter and rescue personnel; and

WHEREAS, the members of the Rappahannock County Board of Supervisors will always consider Mr. Estes a respected friend.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Rappahannock County Board of Supervisors extend its sincerest thanks to Jackie Estes for his service on the Public Safety Committee and in other local public safety positions, and wishes him all of the best in future endeavors.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be spread across the minutes of the Rappahannock County Board of Supervisors for all citizens to reflect upon the service and accomplishments of this dedicated public servant.

RECESS AND RECONVENE

Chair Donehey declared a brief recess at 2:42 p.m. and reconvened at 2:48 p.m.

APPOINTMENTS

RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY (RWSA) VACANCY DUE TO RESIGNATION

Mr. Whitson stated that there were two qualified applicants and moved to appoint William Lloyd as citizen representative to the RCWSA to serve the remaining portion of a term that expires on July 31, 2024, and Mr. Carney seconded. Ms. Smith stated that she felt that the representative serving should have a connection to the water and sewer system, noting that Mr. Siler had such a connection. She stated that Mr. Siler had previously applied and that the authority members indicated that he would make a good addition. Mr. Frazier raised concern over Mr. Lloyd's interaction with others on social media and stated that the Board should consider that. Mr. Whitson noted that there were already appointees on the authority that had ties to the water & sewer system and that it was important for those who serve in appointed positions do so with a calm demeanor when interacting with the community. Chair Donehey asked if any of the applicants had grant writing experience and both applicants who were in attendance responded that they did not. Chair Donehey then called for a voice vote, which carried.

Aye: Donehey, Whitson, Carney

Nay: Frazier, Smith

Abstain:

OLD BUSINESS

COMPANY 4 MONTHLY REPORT TO THE BOARD AND COMMUNITY

This item was placed on the agenda in case Board action was necessary following Chief Jarrell's presentation earlier in the meeting. No action was taken.

TOWN BOUNDARY LINE CHANGE REQUEST

Ms. Smith stated that she was recusing herself from the agenda item because a family member had business with the town of Washington. Ms. Smith left the Board table and the meeting room during discussion.

Mr. Curry stated that this item had been discussed several times and that during past Board meetings the Board discussed several items that were tangential to the town boundary line adjustment itself. He stated that the Town Council passed a series of resolutions in February including one that agreed to restrict the zoning of the parcel to be taken into the town such that it remains commercial without the potential for residential development. He said that the Board welcomed that resolution, but in the previous regular meeting identified that the commitment could be reversed by the town at any time and that the Board required the provision to be included in the Boundary Line Agreement. Based on this, the Town Council agreed to include the zoning restriction as part of the Boundary Line Agreement. Town attorney Crim informed staff that by incorporating zoning restrictions within the agreement, the agreement would have to be developed

under the authority granted by Virginia Code Chapter 34 of Title 15.2 (Voluntary Settlement of Annexation, Transition or Immunity Issue) rather than Chapter 31 (Settling Boundaries between localities). Mr. Curry stated that the Chapter 34 process required the mutually agreed upon proposed voluntary agreement to be sent to the Commission on Local Government, which body would conduct a hearing to determine if the change is in the best interest of the Commonwealth. He said that the commission would then provide a written report of findings and recommendations. He stated that following receipt of the Commission on Local Government's report, both governing bodies would have to adopt an ordinance accepting the changed boundary (thus requiring advertised public hearings). He stated that the next step in the process to move toward that eventuality was to settle on agreement language that was acceptable to the town and the county. He said that the latest draft was provided with the meeting materials, which was in final form except for changing references from Chapter 31 to Chapter 34 and cleaning up references to exhibits and plats. He informed the Board that Mr. Crim indicated that the Commission process could take 6-months.

Mr. Whitson moved to accept the terms of the proposed boundary line settlement agreement in principle and authorize the agreement to be submitted to the Commission on Local Government for review; Mr. Carney seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Whitson, Carney, Frazier
Nay:
Abstain: Smith

Ms. Smith returned to the meeting room and resumed participation in the Board meeting.

RESTRICT ISSUANCE OF LAND DISTURBANCE AND BUILDING PERMITS DUE TO DELINQUENT TAXES

Mr. Curry stated that the county treasurer requested the Board to consider leveraging state law as it relates to the types of permits that may be withheld in circumstances when taxes are delinquent. He stated he spoke with the county attorney and they agreed that the best way to proceed would be to add a single paragraph to Rappahannock County Code, Chapter 151, Article XVI, § 151-94, Violations and penalties. He stated that a draft ordinance amendment was prepared to that end and was provided with the meeting materials. He stated that to modify county code, the Board would have to advertise and schedule a public hearing regarding the ordinance amendment.

Ms. Smith moved to authorize staff to place a notice in the local newspaper advertising a public hearing to consider amending § 151-94 of the Rappahannock County Code to incorporate permitting restrictions in cases where taxes are delinquent as shown in the provided draft; Mr. Whitson seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Carney, Frazier, Smith, Whitson
Nay:
Abstain:

VIRGINIA TOURISM CORPORATION (VTC) GRANT MATCH OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Curry stated that during a previous meeting Ms. Smith indicated that when she lived in another locality, those who requested funding for restricted tourism dollars were required to follow a precise application process. He stated that the county did not have a defined process prompting he and the county attorney to review Virginia Code § 58.1-3819, Transient occupancy tax, which states that prior to spending restricted tax revenue dedicated to tourism the county must consult with a local tourism industry organization or where one does not exist, hold a public hearing. He stated that since it was unclear whether Businesses of Rappahannock fit the role of a "tourism industry organization," it was recommended by the county attorney that a public hearing take place. He said that the annual budget public hearing takes care of most of the restricted funding, but a portion of funding that is left unallocated at the time of budget adoption would require another public hearing prior to its allocation. He stated that the Board may want to develop an application process in order to have consistency and to be able to make informed decisions. He stated he reached out to the Virginia Institute of Government seeking examples from other localities for such processes, but that unfortunately nothing valuable was received.

Referring to the grant match requests, Ms. Smith stated that the county submitted letters of support and said that she had conflicting feelings over the county's ensuing obligation. Mr. Curry

stated that while the county did submit letters of support for several local VTC grant applications, those letters did not promise financial support. Ms. Smith asked how the Board felt about putting money into events, noting that the Board previously did such with the Farm Tour but decided to only fund them until they were able to fund themselves. She stated she felt that she could support the two requestors (SperryFest and Farm Tour) through other means, such as security but was hesitant about setting a precedent of granting money to an event. She stated that by doing so it may become difficult in the future as the Board would then have to pick and choose which events should receive local funding. Mr. Curry stated that the funds were restricted and if the Board was not inclined to provide funds for events, then the Board would need to determine what type of use would be appropriate for the FY2024 budget. Mr. Carney agreed that the Board should have a clear process for the restricted tourism funds. Ms. Smith stated that the Planning Commission was developing language that would require certain applicants to have fire & rescue on site, which might have associated cost and be a potential use of the restricted funding. Following continued discussion regarding various ways to invest the restricted funds, the Board requested staff to add the topic to the June regular meeting for further discussion.

CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION STUDY UPDATE

Ms. Jewell informed the Board that Baker Tilly sent an updated pay scale in mid-March and that the next step was for staff to work with department heads to match employees with the updated job descriptions. She stated that work would resume immediately following the FY2024 budget development process.

POLE MOUNTED SPEED DISPLAY SIGNS

Mr. Curry stated that he had been in contact with RadarSigns, the company from which he previously received purchase quotes, who informed him that as of April 1 they would be affiliated with the national purchasing cooperative "BuyBoard." He stated that if the county was to join the cooperative, it would streamline purchasing for the PMSD devices and other goods. He requested the Board's authorization to execute the provided agreement to join BuyBoard, following review by the county attorney. He stated he was still working on the required VDOT land use permits for the signs.

Mr. Carney moved to authorize the county administrator to execute the national purchasing cooperative interlocal participation agreement with BuyBoard for which RadarSigns will be a vendor starting April 1, 2023 following review and approval from the County Attorney; Ms. Smith seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Carney, Frazier, Smith, Whitson

Nay:

Abstain:

ADDENDUM ITEM – COMPANY 4 LEGAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Frazier voiced concern over the VACorp assigned attorney submitting filings on behalf of the Board without speaking with the Board. Mr. Curry stated if it was the will of the Board, he would request legal counsel to meet with the Board. Ms. Smith agreed with Mr. Frazier and Chair Donehey stated that the case was specific to the interpretation of Virginia Code and she was unsure what the Board would need to discuss. Mr. Frazier stated he did not have a copy of the court filings made by the Board's legal counsel, to which Mr. Curry stated he believed he had forwarded that to the Board. Ms. Smith asked if there was time during the budget hearing on April 17 to meet with counsel in a closed meeting. Mr. Curry stated that the April 17, 2023 meeting was scheduled to take place at RCES and he would have to find an appropriate room. Mr. Whitson stated he was hesitant to enter a closed session regarding a filing that was already a public document. Ms. Smith stated that legal matters were allowed to be discussed in a closed meeting in order to discuss strategy and to not jeopardize the case. Mr. Curry asked Board members if they would like him to read the pertinent code section, and they requested that he read it: § 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. For the purposes of this subdivision, "probable litigation" means litigation that has been specifically threatened or on which the public body or its legal counsel has a reasonable basis to believe will be commenced by or against a known party. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit the closure of a meeting merely because an attorney representing the public body is in attendance or is consulted on a matter.*" Mr. Curry requested a motion to clarify the will of the Board.

Mr. Frazier moved instruct staff to contact legal counsel and arrange a consultation either in person or electronically on April 17, 2023; Ms. Smith seconded and the motion failed due to not receiving a unanimous vote that was required because it was an addendum item.

Aye: Donehey, Frazier, Smith
Nay: Carney, Whitson
Abstain:

NEW BUSINESS

VDOT SECONDARY SIX YEAR PLAN, PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION

Mr. Curry introduced the preliminary VDOT secondary six-year plan (SSYP) through which the Board would be empowered to allocate funding for secondary road improvements. He stated that last year the Board adopted a project priority list of secondary roads needing hard-surfacing and that that each successive year, the plan was advanced one year in the six-year planning period necessitating the allocation of funds to the “new” sixth year.

He stated that the priority list adopted last year included; two sections of Keyser Run Road, Whorton Hollow Road, Pullens Bluff Road, and Turkey Ridge Road. He said that there was approximately \$562,934 available to allocate to another project. Mr. Curry reviewed a list of roads that were eligible for the hard-surfacing program and stated that he prepared a draft public hearing notice that listed the following hard-surfacing projects as potential additions to the SSYP:

- SR 615, Turkey Ridge Road, 0.8 mile section from 0.8 mile from the Culpeper line to 1.6 miles from the Culpeper line, at the bridge
- SR 631, Mill Hill Road

Ms. Smith stated she received feedback requesting that Sycamore Ridge Road be included in the SSYP and requested it be advertised for the upcoming SSYP public hearing. Mr. Whitson stated that Long Mountain Road did not meet the requirements for the rural rustic program, but requested VDOT to consider maintenance activities for the portion of the road extending from Rock Mills Road and heading east. Mr. Curry stated that the public hearing for the SSYP would be held during the May 1 regular Board meeting and requested formal direction from the Board regarding the road sections that should be identified in the public hearing notice.

Ms. Smith moved to authorize the content of the VDOT secondary six-year plan public hearing notice as presented to include all projects on the priority list that are not yet complete and the two potential additions identified on the draft notice prepared by staff along with the addition of Sycamore Ridge Road, Mr. Carney seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Carney, Frazier, Smith, Whitson
Nay:
Abstain:

SCHOOL BUILDING BI-DIRECTIONAL AMPLIFIER (BDA) SYSTEMS

Mr. Curry stated that during the table top study with the schools, they discussed the fact that portable radios on the public safety radio system did not have acceptable coverage within the two schools because the heavy construction buildings were too far away from the transmitter receiver sites located in Culpeper County and Fauquier County. He stated that staff contacted L3Harris to obtain quotes to provide and install Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) systems. He stated that this would be a one-time use of funds, which would cost \$48,389.34 for RCES and \$53,358.96 for RCHS for a total of \$101,748.30. Mr. Frazier stated he thought the radios that were purchased worked with the WIFI, to which Mr. Curry stated that the L3Harris radios did, but if anything changed with the WIFI system (SSID or password), then the radios would have to be reprogrammed. He further noted that he was unsure whether the new Motorola radios would work with WIFI. He stated he did not believe it was a public safety grade to rely on a WIFI connection and that the BDA system was P25 compliant and would work with any P25 radio. Ms. Smith requested that this item be included on future agendas in order to stay updated.

Mr. Carney moved to appropriate \$102,000 from the general fund balance to a new capital improvement fund budget for school BDA's and award the work to SSC; Mr. Whitson seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Carney, Frazier, Smith, Whitson
Nay:
Abstain:

SAFER GRANT – RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

Mr. Curry stated that the county received a SAFER grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the amount of \$561,617.02 over four years. He stated that staff was requesting authorization to accept the award, which action must occur by April 23, 2023.

Ms. Smith moved to authorize the county administrator to accept the SAFER grant award as outlined in the provided award letter; Mr. Carney seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Carney, Frazier, Smith, Whitson
Nay:
Abstain:

INFORMATION, REPORTS, AND CORRESPONDENCE

BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS

Board members provided reports for the committees to which they were assigned. No action was taken by the Board.

TREASURER’S REPORT

Mr. Curry stated that everything was still on track as forecasted and that the Treasurer’s monthly report was enclosed in the meeting packet with no other discussion of the topic made by the Board.

UPDATE ON COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR ACTIVITIES

Mr. Curry informed the Board that the well at the Aileen property had experienced some issues requiring a new pump installed at depth. He stated that he sent a letter to DEQ regarding the county’s responsibility as related to the Aileen site and the voluntary remediation program (VRP) that the county entered when it owned the parcel. DEQ representatives responded that they concurred that the County had no further obligation and that the obligation for the terms of the VRP were conveyed to the current owners with the sale of the property. He also stated that the county received the required amended DEQ solid waste permit to change the leachate pond at the closed landfill to a tank system and that LaBella was working on bid documents. The county administrator’s mid-month report and monthly report were enclosed in the meeting packet with no other discussion of the topic made by the Board.

BUILDING PERMIT REPORT

The building permit monthly report was enclosed in the meeting packet with no discussion of the topic made by the Board.

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR REPORT

The zoning administrator monthly report was enclosed in the meeting packet with no discussion of the topic made by the Board.

EMERGENCY SERVICES COORDINATOR REPORT

The emergency services coordinator monthly report was enclosed in the meeting packet with no discussion of the topic made by the Board.

VDOT MONTHLY REPORT

The VDOT monthly report was enclosed in the meeting packet with no discussion of the topic made by the Board.

MATTERS PRESENTED BY THE BOARD

Ms. Smith informed the Board of upcoming fire & rescue fund raising events and noted that SperryFest was approaching. Mr. Whitson requested the county recognize the contributions made by Medge Carter who was soon retiring from the Health Department. He further requested that a list of AED locations for the public be provided so that the public may be mindful of their locations in case of an emergency. He then asked if staff could see if localities had the authority to impose a limit on the number of short-term rentals approved to operate in the community. Chair Donehey stated she had citizens requesting that the exterior lights at the now closed Truist bank be dimmed. She then commended the "Hidden in Plain Sight" presentation and requested that the May or June Board meeting have a similar presentation. She then asked if the county could do anything about dangerous structures, to which Mr. Curry stated that the county did have an ordinance that speaks to unsafe structures and he could report on the process in a future meeting.

RECESS

At 4:33p.m., the Chair declared a recess until 7:00 p.m.

RECONVENE IN OPEN MEETING

Chair Donehey reconvened in open meeting at 7:00 p.m.

PUBLIC HEARING – SE#23-01-01, GLEN FARM LLC, MORE THAN ONE DWELLING PER TRACT OR PARCEL, TM#55-1

Ms. Somers stated that Glen Farm LLC. requested a special exception for a second dwelling on the property located at 461 Quaintance Road in Woodville. She stated that the property was 577-acres and was zoned conservation and agriculture. She stated that the proposed second dwelling was already under construction as a pool house and that the initial plans included four bedrooms and a bathroom, but no kitchen (making it a legal guest house). She stated that the applicant would like to add a kitchen to the building, which would make it another dwelling unit. She stated the proposed second dwelling was intended to be used solely as a guesthouse for family and visitors. She stated that VDOT commented that they had no objections to the request and that the Health Department stated that they would approve the four-bedroom dwelling for 600-gallons per day. She stated that the pool house structure shared a well with the original structure and that there were no objections by the Health Department. She stated that the planning commission held a public hearing on February 15, 2023, following which they recommended approval with no conditions by a vote of 7-0.

Chair Donehey opened the public hearing.

Property owner, Bruce Wardinski of the Piedmont District stated that the original building constructed approximately ten years ago had one bedroom. He said that the new building for which this permit regards has four bedrooms for his family to use when they visit. He stated that construction of the new building had been a long process that began prior to the pandemic. He stressed that the second dwelling would only be for personal guests.

There being no other citizens wishing to speak, Chair Donehey closed the public hearing.

Ms. Smith stated that the planning commission had no concerns, noting that it met all the requirements and that there were no concerns made by the public.

Ms. Smith moved to approve SE#23-01-01 without conditions; Mr. Whitson seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Carney, Frazier, Smith, Whitson

Nay:

Abstain:

PUBLIC COMMENT

Chair Donehey opened the public comment period.

John Cappiali of the Hampton District voiced concern that the Board was considering taking away some of the authority of the Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA) and placing it with the

Board of Supervisors. He stated that it appeared that the Board was trying to acquire more power and voiced concern over possible legal consequences over such action. He further raised concerns over the budget work sessions and suggested that public comment be added to the end of the meetings so the public could comment after hearing what was discussed.

Ron Makela of the Jackson District and Chairman of the BZA requested details as to the issues the Board had with the BZA that would lead to the proposed change. He further voiced support for increasing the number of members sitting on the BZA from five to seven and noted that the BZA was required by the state to serve as an independent body. He stated that taking away special use permits from the BZA would deprive the public of an independent review.

There being no other citizens wishing to speak, Chair Donehey closed the public comment period.

NEW BUSINESS

ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT REVIEW – REASSIGN SUP TO SE

Mr. Curry stated that the Board recently discussed modifying the Rappahannock County Code to reassign special use permits (SUP) such that they would become special exceptions (SE). He stated that a draft ordinance amendment had been prepared and reviewed with the county attorney. Mr. Whitson noted that the zoning ordinance references special use permits in various sections and asked if the zoning ordinance would be cleaned up to eliminate those references. Mr. Curry stated that the proposed change simply reassigns those uses now designated to be considered by SUP to be considered by SE and retains within the ordinance reference to SUPs in general. He said the broader zoning ordinance amendments would remove all reference to the SUP process. Mr. Frazier suggested that perhaps a statement in the definition section about the change would be helpful, to which Mr. Curry stated that the wording was so interconnected he felt that the SUP process needed to be retained, just that no uses would be assigned to that process. Mr. Carney stated that he was in favor of the amendment noting that many of the requests for special use permits significantly changed the allowable land use, therefore making it more of a legislative decision, which he stated he felt should be tied to elected officials who are held accountable by the public. Mr. Curry stated that a draft ordinance amendment was provided with the meeting materials and he sought Board Direction to place necessary notices for a joint planning commission-Board public hearing to be held at the Board's regular May meeting.

Ms. Smith moved to authorize staff to advertise a joint public hearing for May 1, 2023 to amend Rappahannock County Code as shown in the provided ordinance amendment to reassign SUPs to SEs; Mr. Carney seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Carney, Frazier, Smith, Whitson
Nay:
Abstain:

BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS – NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Mr. Curry stated that during a previous meeting, Ms. Smith noted that Virginia Code § 15.2-2308 permits the BZA to have five or seven members. He stated that the Rappahannock County Code § 170-140 states that the BZA in Rappahannock County has five members, and that if the Board desired to change the number of members, the local code would have to be amended. He stated that if the Board was so inclined, staff would review the ordinance in detail to identify all necessary changes and present a defined ordinance amendment document at the next meeting. Ms. Smith stated she felt it was a good idea to expand the number of BZA members from five to seven, to which Mr. Whitson voiced concern that with the reduced responsibilities, it would not be an improvement upon efficiency and that he was not in favor. Mr. Frazier stated the county no longer had local judges who were familiar with the community and voiced concern that there were some individuals who were campaigning for appointment by the court. He stated that he was in favor of the Board submitting recommendations to the court for appointees and of increasing the number of BZA members. Ms. Smith stated that BZA consisted of a Chair, Vice-Chair, FOIA officer, secretary, and a representative to the planning commission. She stated that by enlarging the body it would provide an opportunity to fill those positions with individuals who may have more experience. She further requested staff to keep the Board updated about additional land use training opportunities.

Ms. Smith moved to direct staff to analyze the county code to determine sections that must be amended to change the BZA membership from five members to seven; Mr. Frazier seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Carney, Frazier, Smith
Nay: Whitson
Abstain:

BERKLEY GROUP – ZONING ORDINANCE UPDATE

Mr. Curry stated that the planning commission reviewed the proposed scope of work by the Berkley Group for phase 1 of the zoning ordinance rewrite, which mainly focused on the objective/procedural portions of the update. He stated that he felt the proposal met the objective of the planning commission, but that body deferred action until their next meeting. He stated that if the Board was inclined to proactively award Berkley Group work order #5 contingent on planning commission approval, the planning commission could take action during their April meeting and the work could begin as early as May. Following a brief discussion Mr. Carney stated he wanted to make the zoning ordinance user friendly, which he thought this effort would do and Ms. Smith agreed.

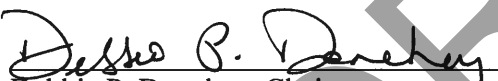
Mr. Carney moved to award work order # 5 to the Berkley Group for phase 1 of the zoning ordinance rewrite, contingent on scope approval by the planning commission; Mr. Whitson seconded and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Carney, Frazier, Smith, Whitson
Nay:
Abstain:

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Carney moved to adjourn the meeting at 7:50 p.m.; Mr. Whitson seconded, and the motion carried.

Aye: Donehey, Carney, Frazier, Smith, Whitson
Nay:
Abstain:


Debbie P. Donehey, Chair


Garrey W. Curry, Jr., Clerk for the Board

**BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENT AGREEMENT
BY AND BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF RAPPAHANNOCK, VIRGINIA AND
THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA**

This Boundary Line Adjustment Agreement (“Agreement”), dated as of _____, 2023, is made by and between **The Board of Supervisors of Rappahannock County, Virginia**, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia (the “County”), and **The Town of Washington, Virginia**, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia (the “Town”). The County and the Town are herein each a “Party” and collectively, the “Parties.”

RECITALS

R-1. The Parties have been approached by Black Kettle LLC (“Black Kettle”), owner of certain property comprising 5.8005 acres, more or less, of which 3.9523 acres, more or less, are situated solely in the County and subject to its jurisdiction, and 1.8482 acres, more or less, are situated in the Town and subject to its jurisdiction, (Tax Map parcel TM#20-18 as shown on the plat attached to this Agreement as Exhibit 1) with a proposal to make productive use of that property (“Rush River Commons”). Black Kettle or a subsequent Developer proposes to construct structures to house community-serving uses and other uses that the Parties find to be in their mutual interests.

R-2. The Town and the County have been asked by Black Kettle to consider a Boundary Line Adjustment, which would bring that portion of the Black Kettle Property presently subject to the County’s jurisdiction into the Town’s boundaries in order that it might process development plans pursuant to a single Zoning and Subdivision Ordinance and development processes, and have access to public utilities that are essential to the development of the Rush River Commons Property.

R-3. The Parties have agreed to give due consideration to this request and directed their counsel and other members of staff to discuss a potential Boundary Line Adjustment Agreement and Boundary Line Adjustment with representatives of each jurisdiction and Black Kettle. Town and County representatives have presented each governing body this proposed Agreement for that purpose, utilizing the process for voluntary settlements among local governments under Virginia Code § 15.2-3400 so as to incorporate zoning arrangements as enforceable provisions of this Agreement. This process requires several steps, namely submission to the Virginia Commission on Local Government, advertisement and holding of public hearings, submission of the proposed Agreement to a special three-judge Court, and final approval by the County Board of Supervisors and Town Council if the Court will only approve the Agreement with modifications; these steps are summarized in recitals R-4, R-5, and R-6.

R-4. The Town and the County will by resolution refer this Agreement in draft format to the Virginia Commission on Local Government for hearing and report as required by Virginia Code § 15.2-3400.

R-5. After receipt of the Commission’s report, the Town and the County will jointly advertise their intention to consider such an Agreement at least once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in both localities, such notice including a descriptive summary of the proposed Agreement and describing the new boundary, together with a statement that a copy of the Agreement has been on file in the office of the clerk of both the Town Council and the County Board of Supervisors.

R-6. The Town Council, after having held a public hearing on the adoption of the Agreement on {{INSERT APPLICABLE DATE}}, and the Board of Supervisors after having held a public hearing on the adoption of the Agreement on {{INSERT APPLICABLE DATE}}, both pursuant to Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-3400, and upon due consideration of the matter, both governing bodies will vote on whether to petition the Circuit Court of Rappahannock County for an order affirming the Agreement by Resolutions identified as {{INSERT NAME}} adopted on those dates, copies of which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibits {{INSERT EXHIBIT NUMBER}} and {{INSERT EXHIBIT NUMBER}}.

R-7. The Parties have caused a certified land surveyor to create a plat together with a metes and bounds description of the new boundary line and copies of which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibits {{INSERT EXHIBIT NUMBER}} and {{INSERT EXHIBIT NUMBER}}.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to Title 15.2, Subtitle III, Chapter 34, of the Code of Virginia, intending to be legally bound hereby and in consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby conclusively acknowledged, and subject to Court approval as provided in Virginia Code § 15.2-3400, the Parties do hereby agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

The foregoing Recitals are incorporated herein by reference.

DEFINITIONS

“Adjusted Property” means the property adjusted into the Town by virtue of this Agreement and the Order of the Court entered in accordance herewith.

“Boundary Line Adjustment” means an alteration in the presently understood and existing boundary between the Town of Washington and Rappahannock County voluntarily, formally, and legally altered by agreement of the two jurisdictions with the approval of the Circuit Court of Rappahannock County as provided by Virginia law.

“Commission” means the Virginia Commission on Local Government.

Boundary Line Adjustment Agreement

“**Court**” means the special three-judge panel of the Circuit Court as provided in Virginia Code § 15.2-3000.

“**Developer**” means any party who undertakes to develop the Adjusted Property in accordance with this Agreement.

“**Effective Date**” means the first day of the month succeeding entry of the Order.

“**Order**” means the unappealable Final Order entered by the Court affirming this Agreement.

“**Owner**” means Black Kettle LLC and its successors and assignees.

ARTICLE I

Agreements between the Town and County

1. Boundary Line Adjustment.

The Parties hereby agree that upon the approval of the Court as further provided herein with respect to the presentation of a Petition therefor, the Boundary Line between the Town and the County will be adjusted to the new Boundary as depicted on Exhibit A hereto, that certain Plat of Boundary Line Adjustment dated {{INSERT DATE}}, prepared by Bowman Consulting.

2. Limitations on Lighting.

All lighting constructed by a Developer will be downward directed and will employ cutoff feature to prevent off-site light pollution. Outdoor lighting fixtures will meet the IDA Dark Sky Friendly lighting standards.

3. Limitations on Use.

Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Town of Washington on February 13, 2023, the Adjusted Property shall be zoned Village Commercial, which does not allow for residential construction. The Town will not consider nor approve any rezoning, special use permit, or other legislative action which would allow for residential construction on the Adjusted Property, and only the Adjusted Property, without the concurrence of the County Board of Supervisors.

ARTICLE II

Default

1. Default. In the event of a default under this Agreement, consisting of a failure of either party to perform an obligation or to refrain therefrom as set forth in this Agreement, including an attempted revocation of consent hereto, if a Party

has not cured an asserted default within sixty (60) calendar days of receiving written notice of the said default from the non-defaulting Party, the non-defaulting Party will have the right to seek any judicial remedy that may be available to it in law or equity, including the right to specific performance.

2. **Extension of cure periods by the Parties.** In the event of a breach and the appropriate notice thereof by the defaulting Party, the cure period noted above may be extended at the sole discretion of the non-defaulting Party.

3. **Attorneys' fees.** If either Party files a lawsuit, counterclaim, or cross-claim to enforce any provision of this Agreement, the prevailing Party is entitled to all reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and court costs.

ARTICLE III

Termination of Agreement in the Event that Development does not Occur

If the Adjusted Property is not developed as contemplated by this Agreement within 15 calendar years from the date of the entry of the Order, then either party may petition the Court to revoke the Boundary Line Adjustment otherwise authorized herein by the filing of an appropriate proceeding pursuant to applicable provisions of Virginia law as they may then exist.

ARTICLE IV

Miscellaneous Terms

1. **Mutual Covenants and Cooperation.** The Parties agree that they will cooperate with each other in processing any documents, applications, or petitions that may be required to effectuate the Boundary Line Adjustment, that consent thereto will not be unreasonably withheld, and that, should there be a third-party challenge to the validity of the Boundary Line Adjustment, they will each use their best good-faith efforts to defend the matter at the trial court and upon appeal. The Parties agree that so long as neither is in breach of this Agreement neither will seek to invalidate this Agreement, or otherwise take a position adverse to the purpose or validity hereof.

2. **Third Party Beneficiaries.** This Agreement is binding on and solely for the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns, and no other person will have any right, benefit, priority, or interest in, under, or because of the existence of, this Agreement.

3. **Construction.** This Agreement was drafted with input by the Town and the County, and no presumption arising from draftsmanship will exist against either Party.

4. **Counterparts; Electronic Signatures.** This Agreement can be

executed simultaneously in any number of counterparts, each of which is to be deemed an original, and all of which will constitute but one and the same instrument. A signed copy of this Agreement delivered by facsimile, e-mail/PDF, or other means of electronic transmission, has the same legal effect as delivery of an original signed copy of this Agreement.

5. **Amendment.** This Agreement may be amended, modified or supplemented, in whole or in part, by mutual consent of the County and the Town, subject to review by the Commission and approval by the Court, except for concurrence of the County Board of Supervisors in approval of residential construction as provided in Article I, Section 3 of this Agreement.

6. **Notices.** Any and all notices herein provided for or relating to the transactions herein provided for will be in writing and will be deemed to have been sufficiently given if delivered by hand or mailed, postage prepaid, by first class mail, addressed to:

For notices to the County:

County Administrator
[if by hand] 3 Library Road
[if by mail] P.O. Box 519
Washington, VA. 22747

For notices to the Town:

Town Clerk
[if by hand] 567 Mt. Salem Ave, Suite 3
[if by mail] P.O. Box 7
Washington, Virginia 22747

ARTICLE V

PRESENTATION OF THE PETITION TO THE COMMISSION AND THE COURT.

1. As soon as practicable after the adoption of the Agreement by both Parties hereto, the County Attorney and the Town Attorney, or their designees, will present this Agreement to the Commission for a hearing and report pursuant to Virginia Code § 15.2-3400 (3).

2. Upon receipt of the Commission report, if the County and Town hold

public hearings as provided by law and thereafter pass ordinances to adopt either the original or a modified agreement acceptable to all parties, the County Attorney and the Town Attorney shall Petition the Circuit Court of Rappahannock County for an Order affirming such Agreement. The Petition will set forth the facts required by the Code of Virginia and the regulations of the Commission pertaining to the desire to relocate or change the boundary line between the localities, this Agreement, and will have attached to it the Plat of Boundary Line Adjustment attached hereto as Exhibit A, and this Agreement, which shall be incorporated into the Court's Order.

3. If this Agreement is not affirmed by the Court, this Agreement shall immediately terminate. However, if the Court proposes amendments or changes to the terms and conditions of this Agreement as a precondition for its approval, this Agreement shall not terminate if the County and Town mutually agree to accept the recommended amendments or changes.

4. Upon entry of the Order, that Order will be entered in the land records of the Circuit Court of Rappahannock County and indexed in the names of both the Town and the County, and certified copies of the Order will be provided to the Mayor of the Town and the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

5. The Town shall bear the costs of preparing all required documents and of recording the necessary plat and metes and bounds description and all other, if any, costs of recording.

6. On its Effective Date, this Agreement shall be binding on future local governing bodies of the County and Town, pursuant to express statutory authority.

[Signature pages follow]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed by the officers whose names appear below as of the Effective Date first set forth above.

**The Board of Supervisors of
Rappahannock County, Virginia**

By: _____

Name:

Title: Chairman of the Board

Approved as to form:

By: _____
County Attorney

DRAFT

The Town of Washington, Virginia

By: _____

Name:

Title: Mayor

Approved as to form:

By: _____
Town Attorney

DRAFT

**Report on
Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort,
And Fiscal Stress of Virginia's Cities and Counties**

FY 2022



**Commission on Local Government
Commonwealth of Virginia**

July 2024

***Members of the
Commission on Local Government (CLG)***

Chair

Edwin S. Rosado

Vice Chair

Robert Lauterberg

Commissioners

Diane M. Linderman, PE

Ceasor T. Johnson, D.Min.

Terry Payne

Director, Department of Housing and Community Development

Bryan Horn

CLG Staff for This Report

Grace Wheaton, Senior Policy Analyst

This report is available on the DHCD website at www.dhcd.virginia.gov

From there, select “Commission on Local Government” and then “Fiscal Stress”

Main Street Centre
600 East Main Street, Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-6508

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Executive Summary

Local governments play a significant role in the lives of citizens and in the state's economy. The ability for a locality to provide services to their citizens depends on its capability to generate revenue from its own sources. A lack of revenue-generating capacity will lead to either a shrinking budget or a gap between revenues and expenditures. Either of these scenarios are considered "fiscal stress."

The Commission on Local Government (CLG) reports on the fiscal condition of Virginia's localities on an annual basis. The origin of the fiscal stress index can be traced to a report from the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) in 1984 in House Document 15. The fiscal stress index is a relative index where the statewide average equals 100. The calculated index is offered as a means to distribute state aid to the 95 counties and 38 cities in the Commonwealth. The fiscal condition known as fiscal stress within this report is the aggregation of comparative analysis on the rates of the following for cities and counties:

- *Revenue capacity*, which is a computation of how much revenue a jurisdiction could generate if it taxed its population at statewide average rates,
- *Revenue effort*, which is a ratio of actual tax collections by a locality to its computed revenue capacity, and
- *Median household income*, which represents the level at which exactly half of the households in a jurisdiction earn more and the other half earns less.

Each of these analyses provides a basic overview of the computations, findings, trends, and annual changes for historic perspective. The report also contains several appendices of graphs, maps, and tables for providing additional details to the reader including regionalized data by GO Virginia Region and Planning District Commission (PDC). Please note this report does not include information on towns in the Commonwealth because it would be difficult to distinguish their shared revenues from counties.

It is important to note this report uses some of the City of Hopewell's FY 2017 data because they have not sent their FY 2018, FY 2019, FY 2020, FY 2021 or FY 2022 "Transmittal" to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts at the time this report was produced. Additionally, this report also uses the City of Petersburg FY 2020 data as they also had not sent their FY 2021 and FY 2022 "Transmittal" to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts. Finally, the report uses FY 2021 data for the City of Emporia and the City of Norton as they had also not sent their FY 2021 Transmittals to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

The FY 2022 fiscal stress report has been prepared by the CLG staff according to the guidelines provided by JLARC and is consistent with previous years' fiscal stress reports adopted by CLG. The major findings of the FY 2022 fiscal stress report include:

- **Fiscal Stress**
 - The average stress value for Virginia's cities (103.08) is significantly greater than the average for its counties (98.87).
 - 69 (51.9%) localities, comprised of 33 cities and 36 counties, are considered to be experiencing above average or high fiscal stress.
 - There are 22 high stress localities, of which all but two are cities.
 - Since FY 2021, 6 localities improved their stress category, while 10 declined.
- **Revenue Capacity per Capita**
 - Virginia's average annual revenue capacity per capita growth since 2013 is 4.5%.
 - 69 (51.9%) localities' average annual growth is below the statewide average since 2013.
 - 6 (4.5%) localities' average annual growth rate is less than 2% since 2013.
- **Revenue Effort**
 - 11 cities (29.0% of all cities) and 42 counties (44.2% of all counties) show an average annual positive increase in revenue effort since 2013. This equals 39.9% of all localities.
- **Median Household Income**
 - Average median household income growth from the period 2013-2022 is 4.02%.
 - Since 2013 all Virginia localities have positive growth.
 - 19 cities (50.0% of all cities) and 44 counties (46.3% of all counties) show an average annual growth (2013-2022) below the state average.

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Fiscal Stress

The fiscal stress index illustrates a locality's ability to generate additional local revenues from its current tax base relative to the rest of the Commonwealth. For a given year, the fiscal stress of a locality can be gauged through a statistical averaging of relative stress scores that are based upon the following for each of Virginia's 95 counties and 38 cities:

- *Revenue capacity* is a computation of how much revenue a jurisdiction could generate if it taxed its population at statewide average rates.
- *Revenue effort* is a ratio of actual tax collections by a locality to its computed revenue capacity.
- *Median household income* represents the level at which exactly half of the households in a jurisdiction earn more and the other half earns less.

The index weighs all three variables evenly. For all three variables, a tally equivalent to the state average will yield a relative stress score of 100.¹ Therefore, a composite fiscal stress score of 100 would equate to average stress relative to the rest of the Commonwealth.² Composite scores above 100 indicate fiscal stress that is above the state average, while scores below 100 imply fiscal stress conditions that are lower than the state average.

Additionally, fiscal stress scores are divided into four categories: low, below average, above average, and high. The categories are based upon the standard deviation of fiscal stress scores throughout the state. Stress scores that are more than one standard deviation above the mean (which is always 100) would be placed into the high stress category, while scores more than one standard deviation below the mean would be classified as low stress. A score less than one standard deviation above the mean would characterize a jurisdiction experiencing above average stress, and a score less than one standard deviation below the mean would represent a jurisdiction experiencing below average stress. In the 2022 index, the standard deviation of fiscal stress scores was 3.64. Therefore, a score above 103.64 would fall into the high stress category, and a score below 96.36 would fall into the low stress category.

In the FY 2022 index, the average stress value for Virginia's cities (103.08) is significantly greater than the average for its counties (98.87). The distribution of index scores ranges from a low of 91.97 in Goochland County to a high of 107.26 in Emporia City. The highest stress score is computed as 15.2% higher than the lowest score. Of the 133 cities and counties in Virginia, 69 (51.8%) are considered to be experiencing above average or high fiscal stress. Of those 69 jurisdictions, 33 are cities and 36 are counties. Furthermore, the percentage of cities experiencing above average or high stress is 86.8% for FY 2022, while the corresponding percentage for counties is 37.9%. In addition, all but two of the localities experiencing high fiscal stress are cities. These statistics indicate that Virginia's cities are continuing to experience more of a financial burden than its counties.

¹ The average component score was changed to 100 from 55 in the FY2012 index.

² The average fiscal stress score was changed to 100 from 165 in the FY2012 index.

2022 Fiscal Stress Scores by Locality

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Accomack County	99.76	76	Below Average
Albemarle County	96.59	110	Below Average
Alleghany County	102.34	36	Above Average
Amelia County	98.81	86	Below Average
Amherst County	100.75	56	Above Average
Appomattox County	99.82	74	Below Average
Arlington County	93.91	126	Low
Augusta County	97.87	94	Below Average
Bath County	93.20	129	Low
Bedford County	97.46	104	Below Average
Bland County	102.87	28	Above Average
Botetourt County	97.64	98	Below Average
Brunswick County	100.34	67	Above Average
Buchanan County	105.96	9	High
Buckingham County	99.77	75	Below Average
Campbell County	99.96	71	Below Average
Caroline County	99.47	77	Below Average
Carroll County	101.86	41	Above Average
Charles City County	98.42	91	Below Average
Charlotte County	101.55	45	Above Average
Chesterfield County	97.56	101	Below Average
Clarke County	94.12	125	Low
Craig County	98.85	84	Below Average
Culpeper County	97.53	102	Below Average
Cumberland County	101.02	51	Above Average
Dickenson County	104.93	18	High
Dinwiddie County	99.39	79	Below Average
Essex County	99.17	81	Below Average
Fairfax County	93.00	130	Low
Fauquier County	93.81	127	Low
Floyd County	98.91	83	Below Average
Fluvanna County	98.12	93	Below Average
Franklin County	98.48	90	Below Average
Frederick County	96.40	111	Below Average
Giles County	101.47	46	Above Average
Gloucester County	97.72	97	Below Average
Goochland County	91.97	133	Low
Grayson County	101.40	47	Above Average
Greene County	99.27	80	Below Average
Greensville County	101.75	43	Above Average
Halifax County	100.73	58	Above Average
Hanover County	95.00	121	Low
Henrico County	98.51	89	Below Average
Henry County	101.25	49	Above Average
Highland County	95.43	117	Low
Isle of Wight County	99.03	82	Below Average
James City County	96.28	112	Low

2022 Fiscal Stress Scores by Locality

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
King and Queen County	98.80	87	Below Average
King George County	97.76	96	Below Average
King William County	98.53	88	Below Average
Lancaster County	95.20	118	Low
Lee County	102.53	32	Above Average
Loudoun County	92.10	132	Low
Louisa County	97.25	106	Below Average
Lunenburg County	100.84	54	Above Average
Madison County	98.31	92	Below Average
Mathews County	96.13	114	Low
Mecklenburg County	102.23	37	Above Average
Middlesex County	96.12	115	Low
Montgomery County	100.40	65	Above Average
Nelson County	96.82	108	Below Average
New Kent County	96.17	113	Low
Northampton County	99.92	73	Below Average
Northumberland County	94.72	123	Low
Nottoway County	101.00	52	Above Average
Orange County	97.58	100	Below Average
Page County	100.54	63	Above Average
Patrick County	100.84	55	Above Average
Pittsylvania County	101.33	48	Above Average
Powhatan County	95.17	119	Low
Prince Edward County	100.86	53	Above Average
Prince George County	100.64	61	Above Average
Prince William County	96.59	109	Below Average
Pulaski County	101.75	42	Above Average
Rappahannock County	94.99	122	Low
Richmond County	98.82	85	Below Average
Roanoke County	100.17	68	Above Average
Rockbridge County	100.35	66	Above Average
Rockingham County	97.50	103	Below Average
Russell County	102.38	35	Above Average
Scott County	102.46	33	Above Average
Shenandoah County	99.42	78	Below Average
Smyth County	103.61	23	Above Average
Southampton County	101.23	50	Above Average
Spotsylvania County	97.19	107	Below Average
Stafford County	95.14	120	Low
Surry County	94.22	124	Low
Sussex County	102.20	38	Above Average
Tazewell County	103.02	27	Above Average
Warren County	97.84	95	Below Average
Washington County	99.98	70	Below Average
Westmoreland County	100.54	62	Above Average
Wise County	103.18	26	Above Average
Wythe County	101.66	44	Above Average

2022 Fiscal Stress Scores by Locality

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
York County	97.30	105	Below Average
Alexandria City	95.89	116	Low
Bristol City	106.34	4	High
Buena Vista City	106.10	8	High
Charlottesville City	102.40	34	Above Average
Chesapeake City	100.74	57	Above Average
Colonial Heights City	102.58	31	Above Average
Covington City	106.54	3	High
Danville City	105.95	10	High
Emporia City ³	107.26	1	High
Fairfax City	93.30	128	Low
Falls Church City	92.12	131	Low
Franklin City	106.17	7	High
Fredericksburg City	99.96	72	Below Average
Galax City	106.27	5	High
Hampton City	105.79	12	High
Harrisonburg City	104.96	17	High
Hopewell City ³	104.59	20	High
Lexington City	104.26	21	High
Lynchburg City	105.63	15	High
Manassas City	100.45	64	Above Average
Manassas Park City	100.65	60	Above Average
Martinsville City	106.24	6	High
Newport News City	105.02	16	High
Norfolk City	104.79	19	High
Norton City ³	105.70	13	High
Petersburg City ³	106.70	2	High
Poquoson City	97.61	99	Below Average
Portsmouth City	105.69	14	High
Radford City	105.84	11	High
Richmond City	103.60	24	Above Average
Roanoke City	104.19	22	High
Salem City	103.21	25	Above Average
Staunton City	102.82	29	Above Average
Suffolk City	102.09	39	Above Average
Virginia Beach City	100.08	69	Above Average
Waynesboro City	100.65	59	Above Average
Williamsburg City	102.04	40	Above Average
Winchester City	102.77	30	Above Average

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Stress, 133 = Lowest Stress

³ As of 6/29/2024, the City of Hopewell did not submit their FY 2018, FY 2019, FY 2020, FY 2021 and FY 2022 transmittal to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts. Additionally, the City of Petersburg did not submit their FY 2021 and FY 2022 transmittal to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts. Finally, the Cities of Emporia and Norton did not submit their FY 2021 Transmittal to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts. Therefore, Revenue Effort and Revenue Capacity for the four cities are calculated based on their FY 2017, FY 2020 or FY 2021 actual revenues, respectively. As a result, their Fiscal Stress score does not reflect their true fiscal conditions for FY 2022. However, their Median Household Income scores have been calculated based on the data for FY 2022. Please note that CLG's internal policy is to produce the Fiscal Stress report using most recent data available for localities that remain delinquent.

2022 Stress Scores by Rank

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Emporia City	107.26	1	High
Petersburg City	106.70	2	High
Covington City	106.54	3	High
Bristol City	106.34	4	High
Galax City	106.27	5	High
Martinsville City	106.24	6	High
Franklin City	106.17	7	High
Buena Vista City	106.10	8	High
Buchanan County	105.96	9	High
Danville City	105.95	10	High
Radford City	105.84	11	High
Hampton City	105.79	12	High
Norton City	105.70	13	High
Portsmouth City	105.69	14	High
Lynchburg City	105.63	15	High
Newport News City	105.02	16	High
Harrisonburg City	104.96	17	High
Dickenson County	104.93	18	High
Norfolk City	104.79	19	High
Hopewell City	104.59	20	High
Lexington City	104.26	21	High
Roanoke City	104.19	22	High
High Stress: 22 localities comprised of 20 cities and 2 counties			
Smyth County	103.61	23	Above Average
Richmond City	103.60	24	Above Average
Salem City	103.21	25	Above Average
Wise County	103.18	26	Above Average
Tazewell County	103.02	27	Above Average
Bland County	102.87	28	Above Average
Staunton City	102.82	29	Above Average
Winchester City	102.77	30	Above Average
Colonial Heights City	102.58	31	Above Average
Lee County	102.53	32	Above Average
Scott County	102.46	33	Above Average
Charlottesville City	102.40	34	Above Average
Russell County	102.38	35	Above Average
Alleghany County	102.34	36	Above Average
Mecklenburg County	102.23	37	Above Average
Sussex County	102.20	38	Above Average
Suffolk City	102.09	39	Above Average
Williamsburg City	102.04	40	Above Average
Carroll County	101.86	41	Above Average
Pulaski County	101.75	42	Above Average
Greensville County	101.75	43	Above Average
Wythe County	101.66	44	Above Average
Charlotte County	101.55	45	Above Average

2022 Stress Scores by Rank

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Giles County	101.47	46	Above Average
Grayson County	101.40	47	Above Average
Pittsylvania County	101.33	48	Above Average
Henry County	101.25	49	Above Average
Southampton County	101.23	50	Above Average
Cumberland County	101.02	51	Above Average
Nottoway County	101.00	52	Above Average
Prince Edward County	100.86	53	Above Average
Lunenburg County	100.84	54	Above Average
Patrick County	100.84	55	Above Average
Amherst County	100.75	56	Above Average
Chesapeake City	100.74	57	Above Average
Halifax County	100.73	58	Above Average
Waynesboro City	100.65	59	Above Average
Manassas Park City	100.65	60	Above Average
Prince George County	100.64	61	Above Average
Westmoreland County	100.54	62	Above Average
Page County	100.54	63	Above Average
Manassas City	100.45	64	Above Average
Montgomery County	100.40	65	Above Average
Rockbridge County	100.35	66	Above Average
Brunswick County	100.34	67	Above Average
Roanoke County	100.17	68	Above Average
Virginia Beach City	100.08	69	Above Average
<i>Above Average Stress: 47 localities comprised of 13 cities and 34 counties</i>			
Washington County	99.98	70	Below Average
Campbell County	99.96	71	Below Average
Fredericksburg City	99.96	72	Below Average
Northampton County	99.92	73	Below Average
Appomattox County	99.82	74	Below Average
Buckingham County	99.77	75	Below Average
Accomack County	99.76	76	Below Average
Caroline County	99.47	77	Below Average
Shenandoah County	99.42	78	Below Average
Dinwiddie County	99.39	79	Below Average
Greene County	99.27	80	Below Average
Essex County	99.17	81	Below Average
Isle of Wight County	99.03	82	Below Average
Floyd County	98.91	83	Below Average
Craig County	98.85	84	Below Average
Richmond County	98.82	85	Below Average
Amelia County	98.81	86	Below Average
King and Queen County	98.80	87	Below Average
King William County	98.53	88	Below Average
Henrico County	98.51	89	Below Average
Franklin County	98.48	90	Below Average

2022 Stress Scores by Rank

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Charles City County	98.42	91	Below Average
Madison County	98.31	92	Below Average
Fluvanna County	98.12	93	Below Average
Augusta County	97.87	94	Below Average
Warren County	97.84	95	Below Average
King George County	97.76	96	Below Average
Gloucester County	97.72	97	Below Average
Botetourt County	97.64	98	Below Average
Poquoson City	97.61	99	Below Average
Orange County	97.58	100	Below Average
Chesterfield County	97.56	101	Below Average
Culpeper County	97.53	102	Below Average
Rockingham County	97.50	103	Below Average
Bedford County	97.46	104	Below Average
York County	97.30	105	Below Average
Louisa County	97.25	106	Below Average
Spotsylvania County	97.19	107	Below Average
Nelson County	96.82	108	Below Average
Prince William County	96.59	109	Below Average
Albemarle County	96.59	110	Below Average
Frederick County	96.40	111	Below Average
<i>Below Average Stress: 42 localities comprised of 2 cities and 40 counties</i>			
James City County	96.28	112	Low
New Kent County	96.17	113	Low
Mathews County	96.13	114	Low
Middlesex County	96.12	115	Low
Alexandria City	95.89	116	Low
Highland County	95.43	117	Low
Lancaster County	95.20	118	Low
Powhatan County	95.17	119	Low
Stafford County	95.14	120	Low
Hanover County	95.00	121	Low
Rappahannock County	94.99	122	Low
Northumberland County	94.72	123	Low
Surry County	94.22	124	Low
Clarke County	94.12	125	Low
Arlington County	93.91	126	Low
Fauquier County	93.81	127	Low
Fairfax City	93.30	128	Low
Bath County	93.20	129	Low
Fairfax County	93.00	130	Low
Falls Church City	92.12	131	Low
Loudoun County	92.10	132	Low
Goochland County	91.97	133	Low
<i>Low Stress: 22 localities comprised of 3 cities and 19 counties</i>			

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Stress, 133 = Lowest Stress

Change in Stress Category from 2022

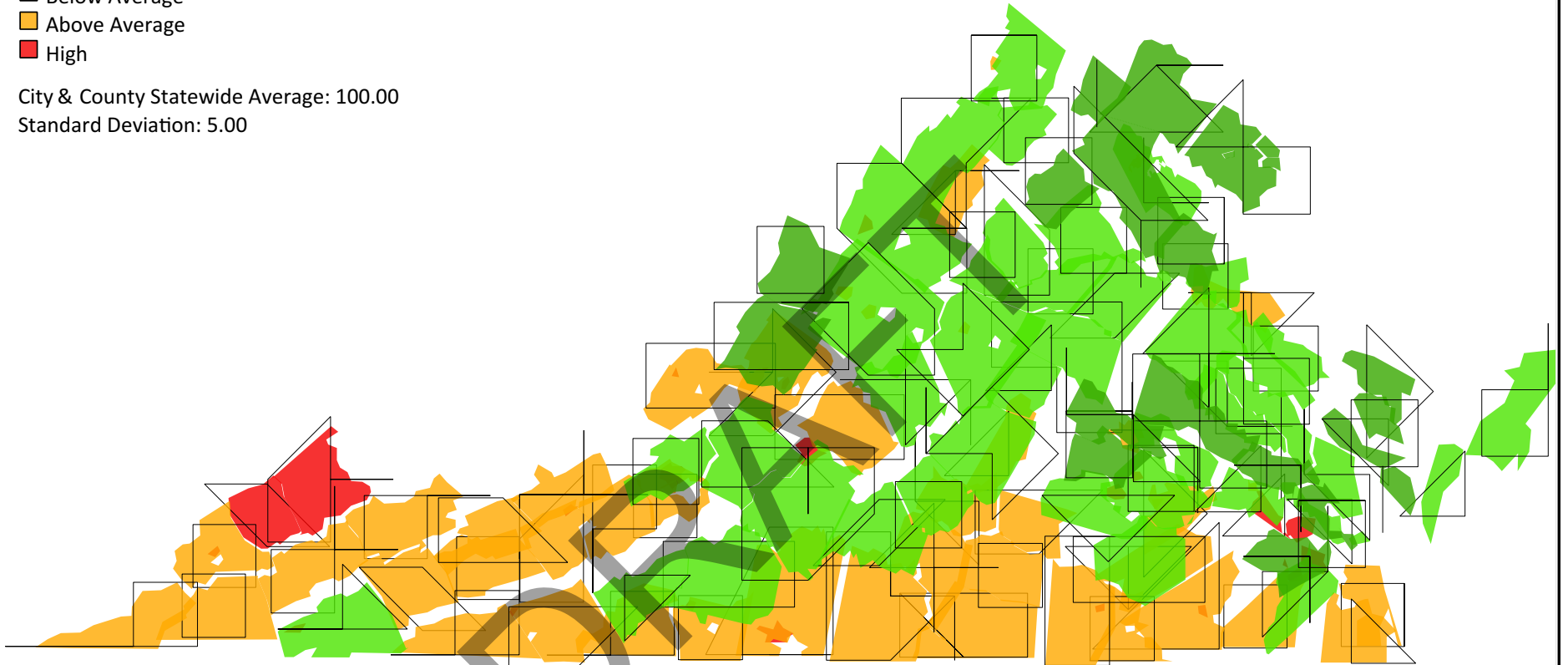
Locality	2022 Class	2021 Class
Albemarle County	Below Average	Low
Brunswick County	Above Average	Below Average
Buchanan County	High	Above Average
Campbell County	Below Average	Above Average
Dickenson County	High	Above Average
Highland County	Low	Below Average
James City County	Low	Below Average
Manassas City	Above Average	Below Average
Mathews County	Low	Below Average
Northampton County	Below Average	Above Average
Orange County	Below Average	Low
Prince George County	Above Average	Below Average
Roanoke County	Above Average	Below Average
Rockbridge County	Above Average	Below Average
Waynesboro City	Above Average	High
Westmoreland County	Above Average	Below Average

DRAFT

FY2022 Fiscal Stress Classification

- Low
- Below Average
- Above Average
- High

City & County Statewide Average: 100.00
Standard Deviation: 5.00



Revenue Capacity per Capita⁴

Revenue capacity per capita measures how much tax revenue a locality could collect per person from its base if it used statewide average rates. There are five primary factors that are involved in the computation: true value of real estate, true value of public service corporation real estate, registered vehicles, local option sales tax receipts, and adjusted gross income. Statewide average rates are applied to all factors except for local option sales receipts to compute average tax estimates. The average tax estimates for all five factors are added together and then divided by the population of the jurisdiction. A locality with a revenue capacity per capita that is equal to the state average would have a score of 100 for this component of the computation.

The 2022 index illustrates a per capita revenue capacity range with a high of \$5,886.10 in Bath County and a low of \$1,272.16 in Radford City. Appendix A indicates that Bath County is an outlier in the sample, as the rest of the jurisdictions (excluding Falls Church City and Surry County) fall below \$5,000 per person. The average revenue capacity per capita in the Commonwealth is \$2,960.72. The average revenue capacity per capita for counties is \$3,077.26, and the average revenue capacity per person for cities is \$2,286.83. This comparison illustrates that county governments are able to generate significantly more tax revenue per citizen than city governments on average.

When sorted by rank, it is clear that a major proportion of jurisdictions within the Commonwealth realize a per capita revenue capacity figure below \$2,000. Of the 133 jurisdictions, 33 fall into this category, which represents 24.8% of all Virginia's cities and counties. Furthermore, 16 of those 33 localities with revenue capacities below \$2,000 are cities, meaning close to a majority of Virginia's cities (42.1%) have revenue capacities below \$2,000. The median of revenue capacity per capita scores across the Commonwealth is \$2,428.72.

The average annual growth in revenue capacity per capita since 2013 throughout the Commonwealth is 4.54%.⁵ Of the 133 cities and counties in the Commonwealth, 69 (51.9% of all localities) are experiencing average annual growth below the statewide average. However, of those 69 localities, only 2 (1.5% of all jurisdictions) are growing at an average annual rate of less than 1.5% since 2013. 67 localities are growing at a rate between 1.5% and the state average (4.54%), and the remaining 64 have average revenue capacity growth rates above the state average.

Additionally, 47 localities saw average annual growth in revenue capacity per capita exceed 5%. This is substantially greater than the FY 2021 index (where 20 localities saw an increase greater than 5%). A list of localities' average annual growth in revenue capacity is available in Appendix H of this report.

⁴ The FY 2019 changed the ranking categorizations for revenue capacity to correspond with the remainder of report. Instead of a rank of 1 equating to the lowest revenue capacity, a rank of 1 equates to the highest revenue capacity, consistent with the rest of the report.

⁵ For more information about average growth for revenue capacity, refer to Appendix H.

2022 Revenue Capacity per Capita

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Capacity	Rank
Accomack County	\$2,592	51
Albemarle County	\$3,302	21
Alleghany County	\$2,023	98
Amelia County	\$2,536	57
Amherst County	\$2,002	100
Appomattox County	\$2,130	90
Arlington County	\$4,792	5
Augusta County	\$2,455	64
Bath County	\$5,886	1
Bedford County	\$2,634	47
Bland County	\$1,925	104
Botetourt County	\$2,768	37
Brunswick County	\$2,630	48
Buchanan County	\$2,025	97
Buckingham County	\$2,255	78
Campbell County	\$2,098	93
Caroline County	\$2,327	73
Carroll County	\$1,980	101
Charles City County	\$3,286	22
Charlotte County	\$2,056	95
Chesterfield County	\$2,569	53
Clarke County	\$3,370	20
Craig County	\$2,358	71
Culpeper County	\$2,465	62
Cumberland County	\$2,181	83
Dickenson County	\$1,876	109
Dinwiddie County	\$2,334	72
Essex County	\$2,902	31
Fairfax County	\$4,035	12
Fauquier County	\$3,695	15
Floyd County	\$2,537	56
Fluvanna County	\$2,411	68
Franklin County	\$2,845	32
Frederick County	\$3,054	27
Giles County	\$1,934	103
Gloucester County	\$2,833	34
Goochland County	\$4,333	8
Grayson County	\$2,157	87
Greene County	\$2,264	77
Greensville County	\$2,384	70
Halifax County	\$2,312	74
Hanover County	\$3,426	18
Henrico County	\$2,806	35
Henry County	\$1,872	110
Highland County	\$4,455	6
Isle of Wight County	\$2,476	60

2022 Revenue Capacity per Capita

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Capacity	Rank
James City County	\$3,198	24
King and Queen County	\$2,909	29
King George County	\$2,622	49
King William County	\$2,442	65
Lancaster County	\$4,337	7
Lee County	\$1,319	131
Loudoun County	\$4,099	11
Louisa County	\$3,254	23
Lunenburg County	\$1,830	111
Madison County	\$2,756	39
Mathews County	\$3,624	17
Mecklenburg County	\$3,043	28
Middlesex County	\$3,852	14
Montgomery County	\$1,953	102
Nelson County	\$3,643	16
New Kent County	\$2,840	33
Northampton County	\$3,079	26
Northumberland County	\$4,311	9
Nottoway County	\$1,731	118
Orange County	\$2,715	42
Page County	\$2,205	80
Patrick County	\$2,223	79
Pittsylvania County	\$1,887	107
Powhatan County	\$3,096	25
Prince Edward County	\$1,822	112
Prince George County	\$1,750	115
Prince William County	\$2,775	36
Pulaski County	\$2,139	89
Rappahannock County	\$3,954	13
Richmond County	\$2,535	58
Roanoke County	\$2,291	75
Rockbridge County	\$2,642	45
Rockingham County	\$2,904	30
Russell County	\$1,724	119
Scott County	\$1,738	117
Shenandoah County	\$2,460	63
Smyth County	\$1,626	126
Southampton County	\$2,160	86
Spotsylvania County	\$2,700	43
Stafford County	\$2,582	52
Surry County	\$5,438	2
Sussex County	\$2,185	82
Tazewell County	\$1,724	120
Warren County	\$2,764	38
Washington County	\$2,153	88
Westmoreland County	\$2,181	84

2022 Revenue Capacity per Capita

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Capacity	Rank
Wise County	\$1,533	129
Wythe County	\$2,186	81
York County	\$2,567	54
Alexandria City	\$4,178	10
Bristol City	\$2,058	94
Buena Vista City	\$1,330	130
Charlottesville City	\$2,755	40
Chesapeake City	\$2,268	76
Colonial Heights City	\$2,491	59
Covington City	\$2,129	91
Danville City	\$1,540	128
Emporia City	\$1,739	116
Fairfax City	\$4,991	4
Falls Church City	\$5,186	3
Franklin City	\$1,819	113
Fredericksburg City	\$3,421	19
Galax City	\$2,017	99
Hampton City	\$1,716	121
Harrisonburg City	\$1,705	123
Hopewell City	\$1,667	124
Lexington City	\$1,709	122
Lynchburg City	\$1,795	114
Manassas City	\$2,541	55
Manassas Park City	\$2,395	69
Martinsville City	\$1,608	127
Newport News City	\$1,891	105
Norfolk City	\$1,880	108
Norton City	\$1,888	106
Petersburg City	\$1,311	132
Poquoson City	\$2,657	44
Portsmouth City	\$1,664	125
Radford City	\$1,272	133
Richmond City	\$2,475	61
Roanoke City	\$2,105	92
Salem City	\$2,436	66
Staunton City	\$2,025	96
Suffolk City	\$2,171	85
Virginia Beach City	\$2,641	46
Waynesboro City	\$2,731	41
Williamsburg City	\$2,429	67
Winchester City	\$2,600	50

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Revenue Capacity, 133 =
Lowest Revenue Capacity

Greatest Change in Revenue Capacity per Capita Since 2021

Localities	2022	2021	Growth	Rank
Waynesboro City	\$2,730.83	\$2,029.37	34.57%	1
Frederick County	\$3,053.61	\$2,571.80	18.73%	2
King William County	\$2,441.93	\$2,083.48	17.20%	3
Highland County	\$4,454.99	\$3,813.51	16.82%	4
Sussex County	\$2,184.53	\$1,870.76	16.77%	5
Mecklenburg County	\$3,042.73	\$2,625.51	15.89%	6
Manassas Park City	\$2,394.80	\$2,071.74	15.59%	7
Patrick County	\$2,222.74	\$1,927.16	15.34%	8
Gloucester County	\$2,833.42	\$2,469.97	14.72%	9
Williamsburg City	\$2,428.59	\$2,127.75	14.14%	10

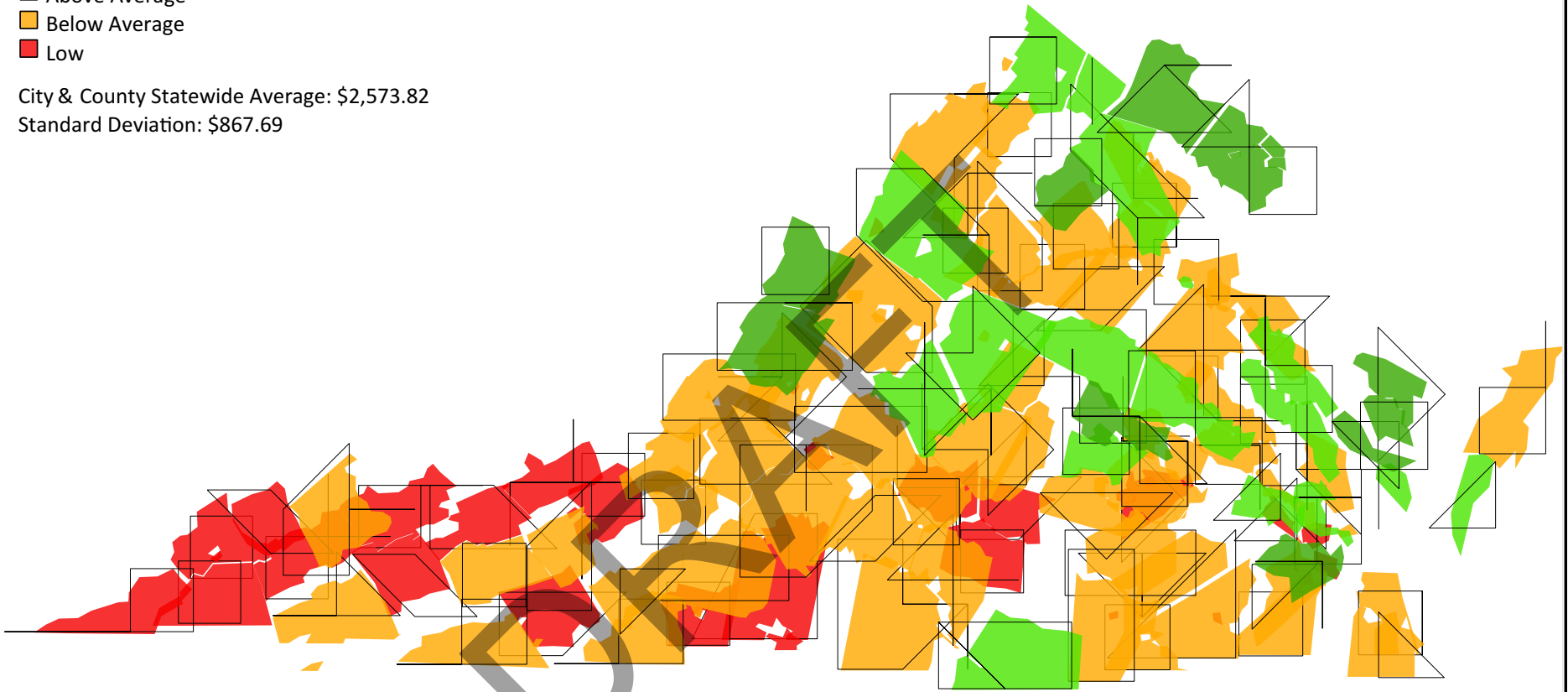
Suffolk City	\$2,170.59	\$2,168.36	0.10%	124
Goochland County	\$4,332.86	\$4,328.60	0.10%	125
York County	\$2,567.48	\$2,566.48	0.04%	126
Clarke County	\$3,369.60	\$3,408.97	-1.15%	127
Wise County	\$1,533.09	\$1,551.66	-1.20%	128
Madison County	\$2,756.47	\$2,795.42	-1.39%	129
Falls Church City	\$5,185.60	\$5,305.16	-2.25%	130
Bland County	\$1,925.07	\$1,977.08	-2.63%	131
Rappahannock County	\$3,953.99	\$4,554.57	-13.19%	132
Westmoreland County	\$2,181.03	\$2,707.88	-19.46%	133

Rank Scores: 1 = Greatest Increase Revenue Capacity, 133 = Smallest Increase in Revenue Capacity

FY2022 Revenue Capacity per Capita Classification

- High
- Above Average
- Below Average
- Low

City & County Statewide Average: \$2,573.82
Standard Deviation: \$867.69



Revenue Effort

A locality's revenue effort is computed as its own-source revenue collections divided by its revenue capacity. The components of own-source revenue used by the Commission on Local Government for this computation are real estate taxes, public service corporation real estate taxes, personal property taxes, local option sales taxes, and other local source revenue. Data used for this exercise was taken from the Comparative Report of Local Government Revenue and Expenditures for FY 2022 published by the Auditor of Public Accounts. A locality that is collecting revenue at its computed capacity would receive a score of 100.

Revenue effort across the state ranges from a high of 1.6081 in Covington City to a low of 0.4927 in Bedford County. The statewide average revenue effort in the 2022 index is 0.9996. In other words, on a statewide basis, Virginia localities are collecting \$0.9996 for every \$1.00 of revenue capacity. More enlightening is the effort computed for cities as compared to counties. On average, revenue effort of Virginia counties is 0.8848. On the other hand, Virginia cities have an average effort of 1.2702. In other words, cities are collecting above their computed capacities relative to the state average, while counties are collecting far below theirs. This can be seen graphically in the first graph in Appendix A. To the right of 1.0 on the revenue effort scale are mostly cities, while counties lie mostly to the left. Revenue effort of all cities in the Commonwealth, except Poquoson City and Waynesboro City, are above the statewide average.

Annual percentage change in revenue effort since 2013 on average is -0.21% across the 133 jurisdictions.⁶ This indicates that localities are collecting 0.21% less of their capacity per year since 2013. In general, lower revenue effort calculations lead to lower fiscal stress. There are typically two reasons for a change in revenue effort: a change in tax collection processes or a change in revenue capacity. While a change in tax collections is relatively easy to trace in terms of revenue effort, a change in revenue capacity is more complex. As described earlier, revenue capacity is a function of five different factors; therefore, a change to one of them will affect revenue effort. For example, if the true value of real estate in a locality were to decrease, revenue capacity would also decrease and revenue effort would increase, assuming all other components in this calculation are constant.

Of the 133 jurisdictions, 53 (38.9%) show an average annual positive increase in revenue effort in the last 10 years. Those 53 localities are comprised of 11 cities (29.0% of all cities) and 42 counties (44.2% of all counties).

⁶ For more information regarding the change in revenue effort over time, refer to Appendix I.

2022 Revenue Effort

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Effort	Rank
Accomack County	0.7052	97
Albemarle County	0.8390	64
Alleghany County	0.9159	49
Amelia County	0.6324	116
Amherst County	0.7364	87
Appomattox County	0.6322	117
Arlington County	1.2922	21
Augusta County	0.5793	124
Bath County	0.7042	100
Bedford County	0.4927	133
Bland County	1.0125	43
Botetourt County	0.6853	103
Brunswick County	0.7323	88
Buchanan County	1.3931	9
Buckingham County	0.5896	122
Campbell County	0.6583	111
Caroline County	0.7517	82
Carroll County	0.8040	71
Charles City County	0.8350	65
Charlotte County	0.7640	77
Chesterfield County	0.8265	66
Clarke County	0.5761	125
Craig County	0.5433	130
Culpeper County	0.7191	91
Cumberland County	0.7733	76
Dickenson County	1.2082	31
Dinwiddie County	0.7460	85
Essex County	0.7263	90
Fairfax County	1.0437	42
Fauquier County	0.7866	75
Floyd County	0.6112	119
Fluvanna County	0.7317	89
Franklin County	0.7045	99
Frederick County	0.7510	83
Giles County	0.8563	61
Gloucester County	0.6727	106
Goochland County	0.6030	121
Grayson County	0.7160	92
Greene County	0.8190	67
Greensville County	0.8766	56
Halifax County	0.7112	94
Hanover County	0.7097	95
Henrico County	0.8609	59
Henry County	0.6424	114
Highland County	0.5521	128
Isle of Wight County	0.8764	57

2022 Revenue Effort

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Effort	Rank
James City County	0.8488	63
King and Queen County	0.7121	93
King George County	0.8774	55
King William County	0.7497	84
Lancaster County	0.5482	129
Lee County	0.5893	123
Loudoun County	1.1753	36
Louisa County	0.6800	104
Lunenburg County	0.5380	131
Madison County	0.6866	102
Mathews County	0.6229	118
Mecklenburg County	1.2319	29
Middlesex County	0.6396	115
Montgomery County	0.7582	80
Nelson County	0.6650	107
New Kent County	0.8571	60
Northampton County	0.8528	62
Northumberland County	0.5283	132
Nottoway County	0.5681	127
Orange County	0.6597	109
Page County	0.7533	81
Patrick County	0.6875	101
Pittsylvania County	0.6633	108
Powhatan County	0.6479	113
Prince Edward County	0.6507	112
Prince George County	0.8130	69
Prince William County	0.9480	45
Pulaski County	0.9138	51
Rappahannock County	0.6734	105
Richmond County	0.5686	126
Roanoke County	0.9155	50
Rockbridge County	0.9175	48
Rockingham County	0.6111	120
Russell County	0.7893	74
Scott County	0.7412	86
Shenandoah County	0.7067	96
Smyth County	0.9230	47
Southampton County	0.8719	58
Spotsylvania County	0.7625	79
Stafford County	0.8120	70
Surry County	0.7968	72
Sussex County	0.9088	53
Tazewell County	0.8872	54
Warren County	0.7048	98
Washington County	0.6593	110
Westmoreland County	0.7633	78

2022 Revenue Effort

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Effort	Rank
Wise County	0.8149	68
Wythe County	0.7917	73
York County	0.9110	52
Alexandria City	1.1876	34
Bristol City	1.5105	5
Buena Vista City	1.3197	17
Charlottesville City	1.3485	13
Chesapeake City	1.1248	39
Colonial Heights City	1.2996	20
Covington City	1.6081	1
Danville City	1.2437	27
Emporia City	1.5677	2
Fairfax City	1.1582	38
Falls Church City	1.2476	26
Franklin City	1.5343	4
Fredericksburg City	1.1864	35
Galax City	1.5034	6
Hampton City	1.5462	3
Harrisonburg City	1.3056	19
Hopewell City	1.1948	32
Lexington City	1.2587	25
Lynchburg City	1.3856	10
Manassas City	1.2890	22
Manassas Park City	1.1931	33
Martinsville City	1.3247	15
Newport News City	1.4614	7
Norfolk City	1.3801	11
Norton City	1.3217	16
Petersburg City	1.3152	18
Poquoson City	0.9742	44
Portsmouth City	1.4039	8
Radford City	1.2180	30
Richmond City	1.3557	12
Roanoke City	1.2392	28
Salem City	1.3341	14
Staunton City	1.1090	40
Suffolk City	1.2637	24
Virginia Beach City	1.0878	41
Waynesboro City	0.9293	46
Williamsburg City	1.1747	37
Winchester City	1.2767	23

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Revenue Effort, 133 = Lowest Revenue Effort

Greatest Change in Revenue Effort Since 2021

Localities	2022	2021	Change	Rank
Buchanan County	1.3931	0.9622	44.78%	1
Dickenson County	1.2082	0.9340	29.36%	2
Rappahannock County	0.6734	0.5527	21.84%	3
Westmoreland County	0.7633	0.6288	21.39%	4
Franklin County	0.7045	0.5916	19.08%	5
Tazewell County	0.8872	0.7589	16.91%	6
New Kent County	0.8571	0.7402	15.79%	7
Goochland County	0.6030	0.5233	15.23%	8
Russell County	0.7893	0.6905	14.31%	9
Brunswick County	0.7323	0.6445	13.62%	10

Danville City	1.2437	1.3397	-7.17%	124
Prince Edward County	0.6507	0.7049	-7.69%	125
Prince William County	0.9480	1.0324	-8.18%	126
Highland County	0.5521	0.6021	-8.30%	127
Richmond County	0.5686	0.6218	-8.56%	128
Henry County	0.6424	0.7028	-8.59%	129
Emporia City	1.5677	1.7325	-9.51%	130
Hopewell City	1.1948	1.3296	-10.14%	131
Sussex County	0.9088	1.0220	-11.08%	132
Waynesboro City	0.9293	1.3560	-31.47%	133

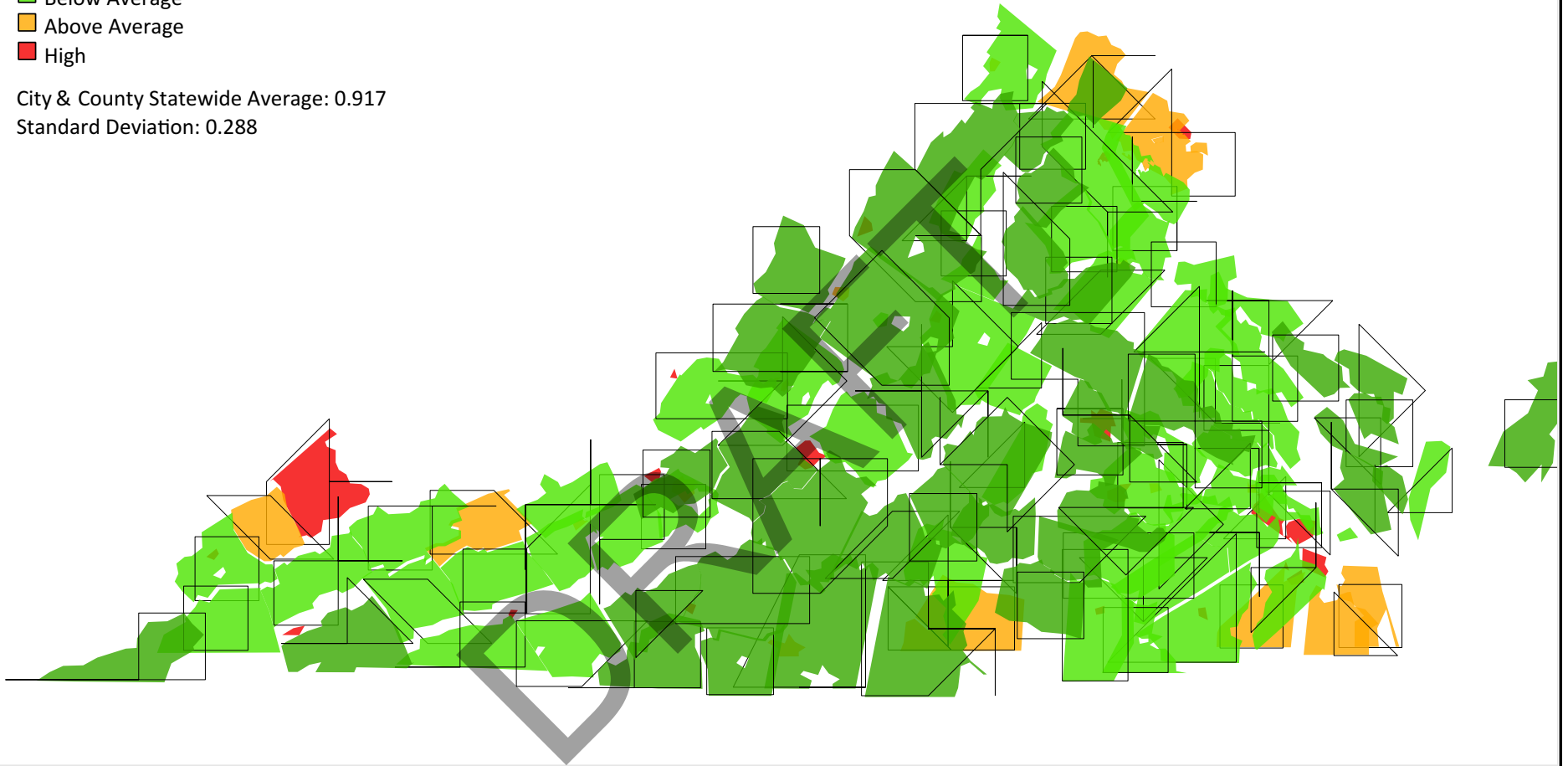
Rank Scores: 1 = Greatest Increase Revenue Effort, 133 = Greatest Decrease in Revenue Effort

FY2022 Revenue Effort Classification

- Low
- Below Average
- Above Average
- High

City & County Statewide Average: 0.917

Standard Deviation: 0.288



Median Household Income

A jurisdiction's median household income represents the point at which half of households earn a higher income and the other half earns a lower income. It is important to note that this does not represent average household income in the locality. Median household income replaced adjusted gross income as a stress score component in the 2009 index. This component of the fiscal stress computation is taken from the U.S. Census Bureau.

In the 2022 index, median household income throughout the state ranges from a high of \$167,605 in Loudoun County to a low of \$39,652 in Buchanan County. The average median household income in the Commonwealth used in the stress computation is \$70,478.⁷ Of the 133 jurisdictions, 84 (63.1%) report a median household income that is lower than the average; this number, along with the distribution between cities and counties (28 cities, 56 counties) is exactly the same as the number seen in the FY 2021 report, where 28 cities and 56 counties reported median household incomes less than the statewide average. It is also similar to that seen in the FY 2016 report, where 28 cities and 57 counties reported average median household incomes below the statewide average. Thus, the number and distribution of localities with median household incomes less than the statewide average has remained relatively constant over the past five years, although the average state median household income has increased by 21.62% since 2017.

Average median household income growth from the period 2013 - 2022 is 4.02%.⁸ Of the 133 jurisdictions, 63 (47.4%) have annual growth below the state average. Of those 63 localities, 19 are cities (50% of all cities), and 44 are counties (46.3% of all counties).

⁷ The index computes a statewide barometer by taking the average of the median household incomes of all 133 cities and counties. The true median household income of Virginia in 2022 was \$85,838 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

⁸ For more information about changes in median household income over time, refer to Appendix J.

2022 Median Household Income

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Median Household Income	Rank
Accomack County	\$56,357	89
Albemarle County	\$94,727	23
Alleghany County	\$52,412	99
Amelia County	\$65,835	59
Amherst County	\$61,271	76
Appomattox County	\$62,375	71
Arlington County	\$131,020	5
Augusta County	\$77,487	38
Bath County	\$59,763	83
Bedford County	\$71,135	49
Bland County	\$55,722	92
Botetourt County	\$81,122	36
Brunswick County	\$49,080	113
Buchanan County	\$39,652	133
Buckingham County	\$55,965	91
Campbell County	\$63,516	65
Caroline County	\$72,210	46
Carroll County	\$51,111	101
Charles City County	\$67,596	55
Charlotte County	\$50,151	107
Chesterfield County	\$100,149	18
Clarke County	\$106,914	14
Craig County	\$62,672	68
Culpeper County	\$94,287	24
Cumberland County	\$55,257	93
Dickenson County	\$43,271	126
Dinwiddie County	\$72,695	44
Essex County	\$58,214	86
Fairfax County	\$144,632	2
Fauquier County	\$120,301	7
Floyd County	\$62,561	69
Fluvanna County	\$88,162	26
Franklin County	\$68,089	53
Frederick County	\$97,091	21
Giles County	\$62,716	67
Gloucester County	\$76,960	40
Goochland County	\$113,617	10
Grayson County	\$45,414	121
Greene County	\$82,772	31
Greensville County	\$47,596	117
Halifax County	\$50,578	104
Hanover County	\$103,639	16
Henrico County	\$82,187	33
Henry County	\$49,370	110
Highland County	\$54,470	96
Isle of Wight County	\$85,227	29

2022 Median Household Income

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Median Household Income	Rank
James City County	\$103,070	17
King and Queen County	\$62,180	72
King George County	\$100,092	19
King William County	\$82,715	32
Lancaster County	\$60,857	78
Lee County	\$41,573	129
Loudoun County	\$167,605	1
Louisa County	\$72,569	45
Lunenburg County	\$47,660	116
Madison County	\$71,697	47
Mathews County	\$73,827	42
Mecklenburg County	\$52,092	100
Middlesex County	\$68,881	51
Montgomery County	\$69,668	50
Nelson County	\$66,612	58
New Kent County	\$115,627	9
Northampton County	\$52,783	98
Northumberland County	\$67,077	57
Nottoway County	\$50,756	103
Orange County	\$81,390	35
Page County	\$60,061	81
Patrick County	\$49,319	112
Pittsylvania County	\$49,659	108
Powhatan County	\$105,231	15
Prince Edward County	\$57,400	88
Prince George County	\$76,571	41
Prince William County	\$119,051	8
Pulaski County	\$57,731	87
Rappahannock County	\$85,575	28
Richmond County	\$60,180	80
Roanoke County	\$77,010	39
Rockbridge County	\$64,393	62
Rockingham County	\$72,921	43
Russell County	\$49,537	109
Scott County	\$43,743	124
Shenandoah County	\$65,289	61
Smyth County	\$45,484	120
Southampton County	\$61,246	77
Spotsylvania County	\$96,322	22
Stafford County	\$134,456	4
Surry County	\$65,339	60
Sussex County	\$49,340	111
Tazewell County	\$48,360	114
Warren County	\$79,949	37
Washington County	\$61,686	74
Westmoreland County	\$61,545	75

2022 Median Household Income

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Median Household Income	Rank
Wise County	\$45,220	122
Wythe County	\$47,257	118
York County	\$111,346	11
Alexandria City	\$110,115	12
Bristol City	\$43,123	127
Buena Vista City	\$51,030	102
Charlottesville City	\$67,903	54
Chesapeake City	\$87,127	27
Colonial Heights City	\$68,456	52
Covington City	\$46,592	119
Danville City	\$40,799	132
Emporia City	\$43,496	125
Fairfax City	\$122,790	6
Falls Church City	\$142,513	3
Franklin City	\$54,594	95
Fredericksburg City	\$71,217	48
Galax City	\$44,706	123
Hampton City	\$64,086	63
Harrisonburg City	\$56,057	90
Hopewell City	\$53,098	97
Lexington City	\$62,382	70
Lynchburg City	\$50,494	105
Manassas City	\$97,722	20
Manassas Park City	\$90,816	25
Martinsville City	\$41,500	130
Newport News City	\$63,350	66
Norfolk City	\$60,030	82
Norton City	\$41,298	131
Petersburg City	\$42,385	128
Poquoson City	\$109,549	13
Portsmouth City	\$54,843	94
Radford City	\$47,892	115
Richmond City	\$58,719	84
Roanoke City	\$50,425	106
Salem City	\$63,676	64
Staunton City	\$61,917	73
Suffolk City	\$81,858	34
Virginia Beach City	\$83,066	30
Waynesboro City	\$58,527	85
Williamsburg City	\$67,543	56
Winchester City	\$60,557	79

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Median Household Income, 133 = Lowest Median Household Income

Greatest Change in Median Household Income Since 2021

Localities	2022	2021	Growth	Rank
Montgomery County	\$69,668	\$57,752	20.63%	1
Campbell County	\$63,516	\$53,059	19.71%	2
Tazewell County	\$48,360	\$40,728	18.74%	3
Franklin City	\$54,594	\$46,460	17.51%	4
Lexington City	\$62,382	\$53,400	16.82%	5
Clarke County	\$106,914	\$91,603	16.71%	6
Chesterfield County	\$100,149	\$86,101	16.32%	7
Stafford County	\$134,456	\$116,569	15.34%	8
Colonial Heights City	\$68,456	\$59,455	15.14%	9
Culpeper County	\$94,287	\$82,220	14.68%	10

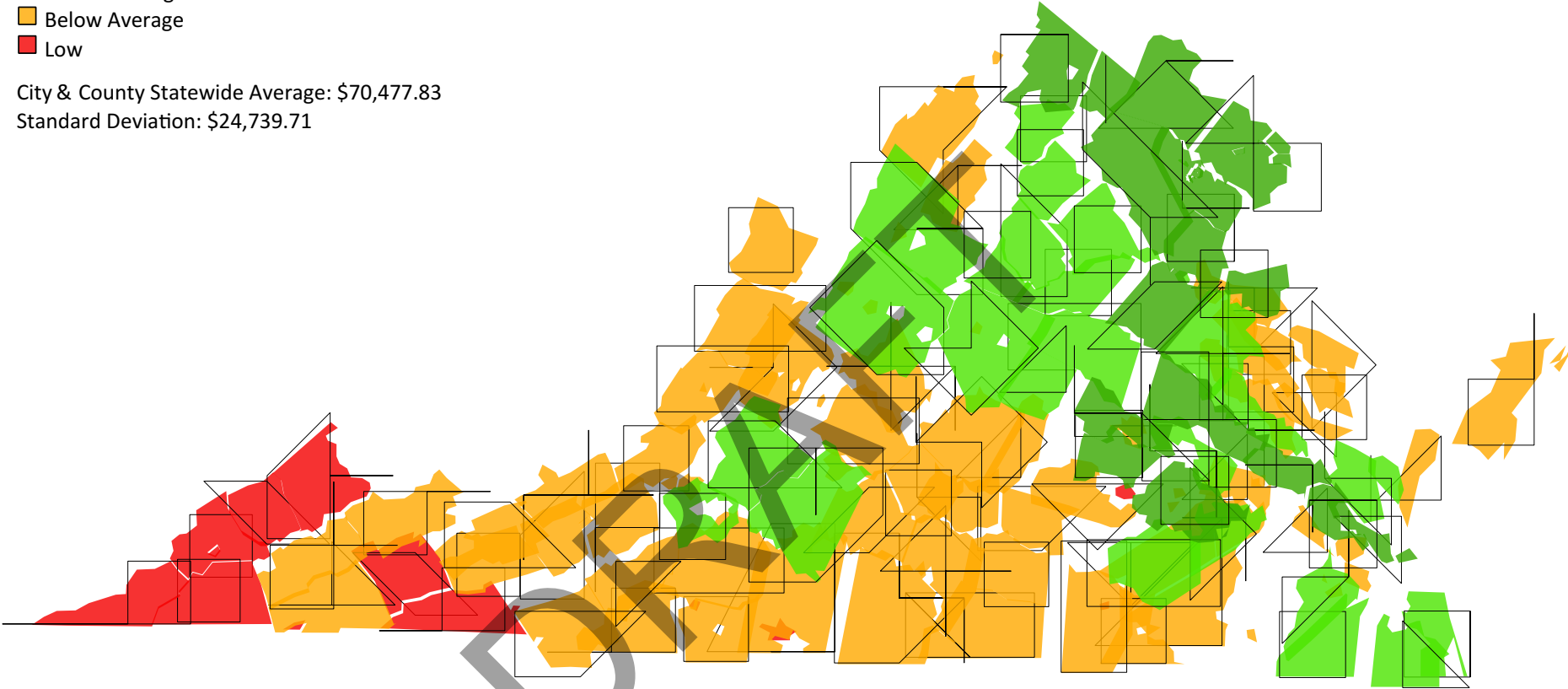
Manassas City	\$97,722	\$100,530	-2.79%	124
Lynchburg City	\$50,494	\$52,127	-3.13%	125
Greensville County	\$47,596	\$49,323	-3.50%	126
Spotsylvania County	\$96,322	\$100,162	-3.83%	127
Prince George County	\$76,571	\$79,710	-3.94%	128
Pittsylvania County	\$49,659	\$52,006	-4.51%	129
Wythe County	\$47,257	\$51,206	-7.71%	130
Fredericksburg City	\$71,217	\$77,437	-8.03%	131
Sussex County	\$49,340	\$54,282	-9.10%	132
Orange County	\$81,390	\$94,547	-13.92%	133

Rank Scores: 1 = Greatest Increase in Median Household Income, 133 = Greatest Decrease in Median Household Income

FY2022 Median Household Income Classification

- High
- Above Average
- Below Average
- Low

City & County Statewide Average: \$70,477.83
Standard Deviation: \$24,739.71



Computation Methodology

As described earlier in the report, the fiscal stress index is comprised of three factors: revenue capacity per capita, revenue effort, and median household income. From these statistics, individual stress scores are computed. Finally, the three component stress scores are averaged together to form a composite.

Revenue Capacity per Capita

The most difficult of the factors to compute is revenue capacity per capita. The five taxes that comprise the revenue capacity calculation are real estate taxes, public service corporation (PSC) property taxes, personal property taxes, local sales taxes, and other local-source revenues.⁹ Examples of taxes that fall into the “other” category include but are not limited to business license taxes, meals taxes, and lodging taxes.

Before any meaningful analysis can be done, statewide average tax rates must be computed. These average rates are applied to each jurisdiction to determine the amount that could be collected in tax revenues using average statewide rates. The statewide rates are computed as follows:

- 1) $\frac{\text{Statewide Real Estate Tax Revenue}}{\text{Statewide Real Property Value}} = \text{Statewide Real Estate Tax Rate}$
- 2) $\frac{\text{Statewide PSC Property Tax Revenue}}{\text{Statewide PSC Property Value}} = \text{Statewide PSC Property Tax Rate}$
- 3) $\frac{\text{Statewide Personal Property Tax Revenue}}{\text{Statewide Registered Vehicles}^{10}} = \text{Statewide Personal Property Tax Rate}$
- 4) $\frac{\text{Statewide Other Local Tax Revenue}}{\text{Statewide Adjusted Gross Income}^{11}} = \text{Statewide "Other" Tax Rate}$

Note: A statewide average rate for local option sales taxes is not required for the computation.

Once statewide average tax rates are computed, revenue capacity per capita is computed for each jurisdiction as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{True Value of Real Property} \times \text{Statewide Real Estate Tax Rate}) \\ & + (\text{True Value of PSC Property} \times \text{Statewide PSC Property Tax Rate}) \\ & + (\text{Registered Vehicles} \times \text{Statewide Personal Property Tax Rate}) \\ & + (\text{Adjusted Gross Income} \times \text{Statewide "Other" Tax Rate}) \\ & + \text{Local Sales Tax Revenues} \end{aligned}$$

Population

Once revenue capacity per capita has been computed for all cities and counties, it is possible to generate relative stress scores. A jurisdiction’s revenue capacity per capita stress score is calculated as follows:

$$\left(\left(\frac{(\text{Revenue Capacity Per Capita}) - \mu(\text{Revenue Capacity Per Capita})}{\sigma(\text{Revenue Capacity Per Capita})} \right) \times (-5) \right) + 100$$

μ = statewide average; σ = standard deviation

⁹ The fiscal stress index is only concerned with own-source revenues. Therefore, payments in lieu of taxes (PILOT) for enterprise activities and revenue sharing payments are omitted from the calculation. That data can be found on a locality’s Form 200 submission to the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA).

¹⁰ Registered vehicles are reported by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

¹¹ Adjusted Gross Income is reported by the Department of Taxation.

Revenue Effort

Revenue effort is the ratio of actual taxes collected divided by revenue capacity. In order to appropriately compare to the revenue capacity figures, effort must be computed as a per capita figure as well. Revenue collections per capita are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & (Real\ Estate\ Tax\ Revenue) \\ & + (PSC\ property\ Tax\ Revenue) \\ & + (Personal\ Property\ Tax\ Revenue) \\ & + (Local\ Sales\ Tax\ Revenue) \\ & + (Other\ Local\ Taxes) \\ \hline & Population \end{aligned}$$

The calculation for revenue effort is as follows:

$$\frac{Revenue\ Collections\ per\ Capita}{Revenue\ Capacity\ per\ Capita} = Revenue\ Effort$$

A relative stress score for revenue effort is computed as follows:

$$\left(\left(\left(\frac{(Revenue\ Effort) - \mu(Revenue\ Effort)}{\sigma(Revenue\ Effort)} \right) \times 5 \right) + 100 \right)$$

μ = statewide average; σ = standard deviation

Median Household Income

The stress score for median household income is the simplest of the three. After the raw data is collected, one can immediately calculate stress scores for each jurisdiction using the following calculation:

$$\left(\left(\left(\frac{(Median\ Household\ Income) - \mu(Median\ Household\ Income)}{\sigma(Median\ Household\ Income)} \right) \times (-5) \right) + 100 \right)$$

μ = statewide average; σ = standard deviation

Fiscal Stress

To compute the composite fiscal stress index, all three component stress scores are averaged together as follows:

$$(Revenue\ Capacity\ per\ Capita\ Stress\ Score + Revenue\ Effort\ Stress\ Score + Median\ Household\ Income\ Stress\ Score) / 3$$

Because all of the components of the fiscal stress index are relative to state averages, the composite fiscal stress index is as well. In strong and weak economic conditions, 100 will represent average stress.

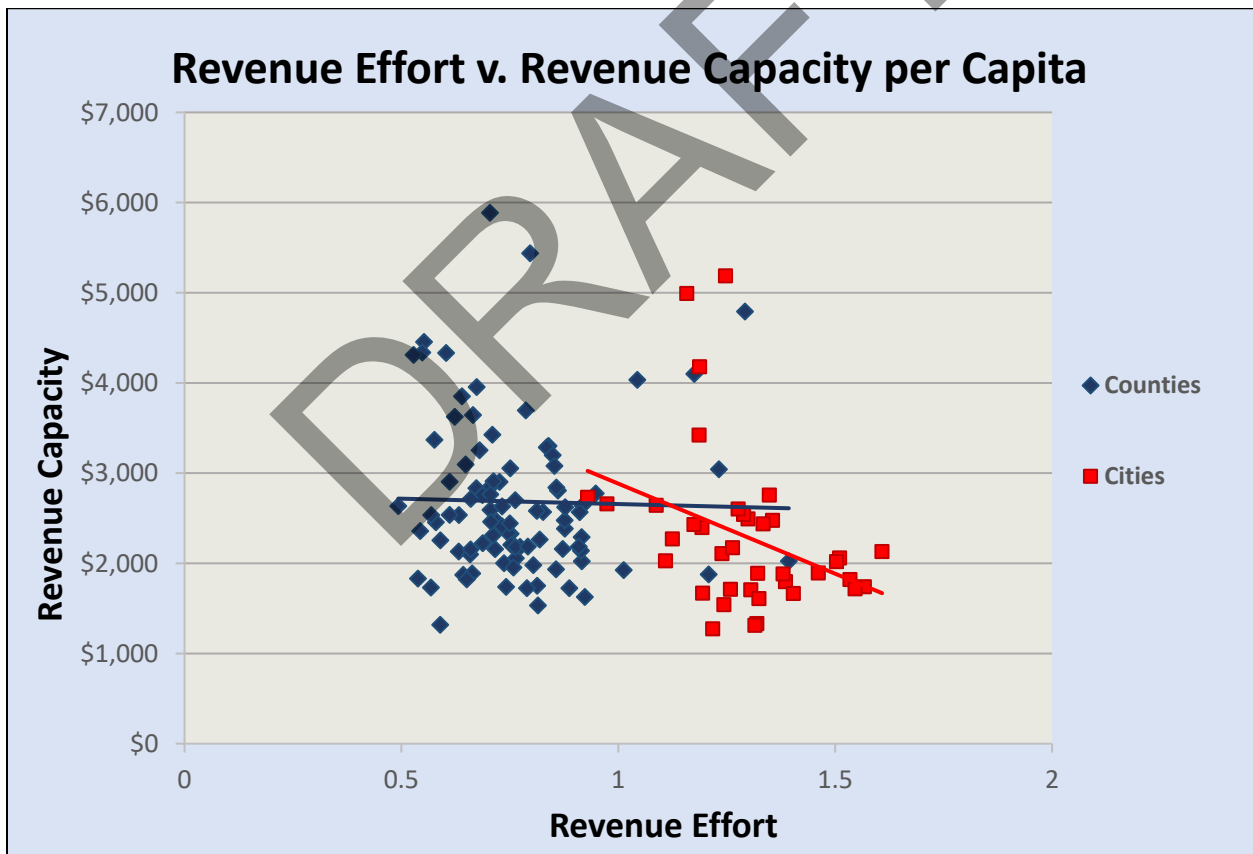
Appendix A

Revenue Capacity per Capita vs. Revenue Effort

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Appendix A: Revenue Capacity per Capita vs. Revenue Effort

Presented below is a scatter graph of the 133 localities' revenue capacity per capita and revenue effort computations. The horizontal axis of the graph measures the revenue effort and vertical axis measures the revenue capacity of localities. Graphical presentation of the data indicates as the revenue capacity of the localities declines the revenue effort of the localities increases, meaning there is a negative correlation between the value of a jurisdiction's tax base and its collection efforts. The graph also compares the revenue capacity and collection effort between counties and cities. Most of the cities are plotted in the far right of the horizontal axis and far lower in the vertical axis of the graph, meaning most cities have high revenue collection effort with low revenue capacity. In contrast, most of the counties are plotted in the far left of the horizontal axis and upper lower to high of the vertical axis of the graph, meaning most counties have lower revenue collection effort with high revenue capacity. Average revenue capacity per capita and average revenue effort for counties is \$3,077.26 and 0.8848, respectively. Whereas, the cities' average revenue capacity per capita and average revenue effort is \$2,286.83 and 1.2702, respectively. The counties' average revenue capacity per capita is 34.6% higher than cities, but the cities' average revenue effort is 43.6% higher than the counties.



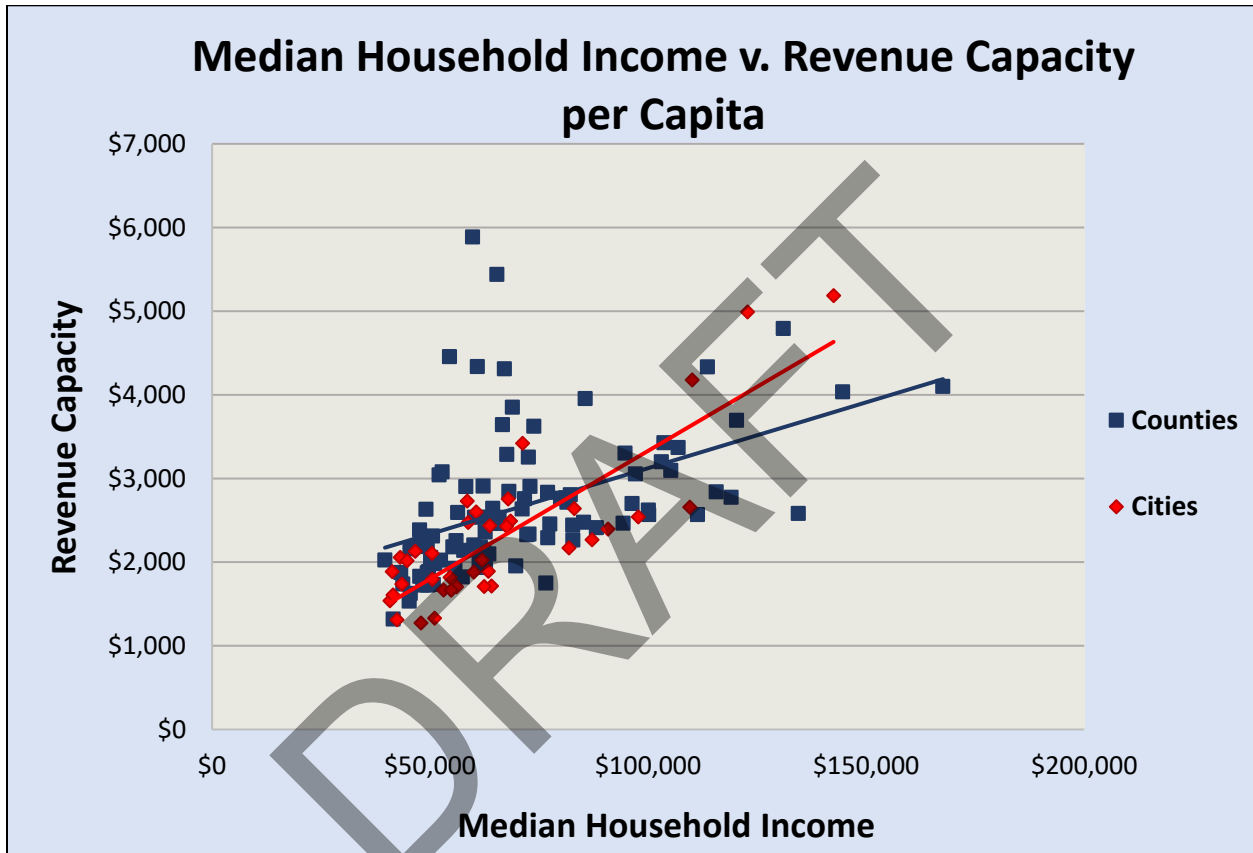
Appendix B

Revenue Capacity per Capita vs. Median Household Income

DRAFT

Appendix B: Revenue Capacity vs. Median Household Income

Presented below is a scatter graph of the 133 localities' revenue capacity per capita and median household income. The data seems to indicate a positive correlation between the two data series. This finding is in agreement with the general principal that higher earners have more from which to collect taxes. Variation seems to be primarily linked to a locality's reliance on real estate taxes.



Appendix C

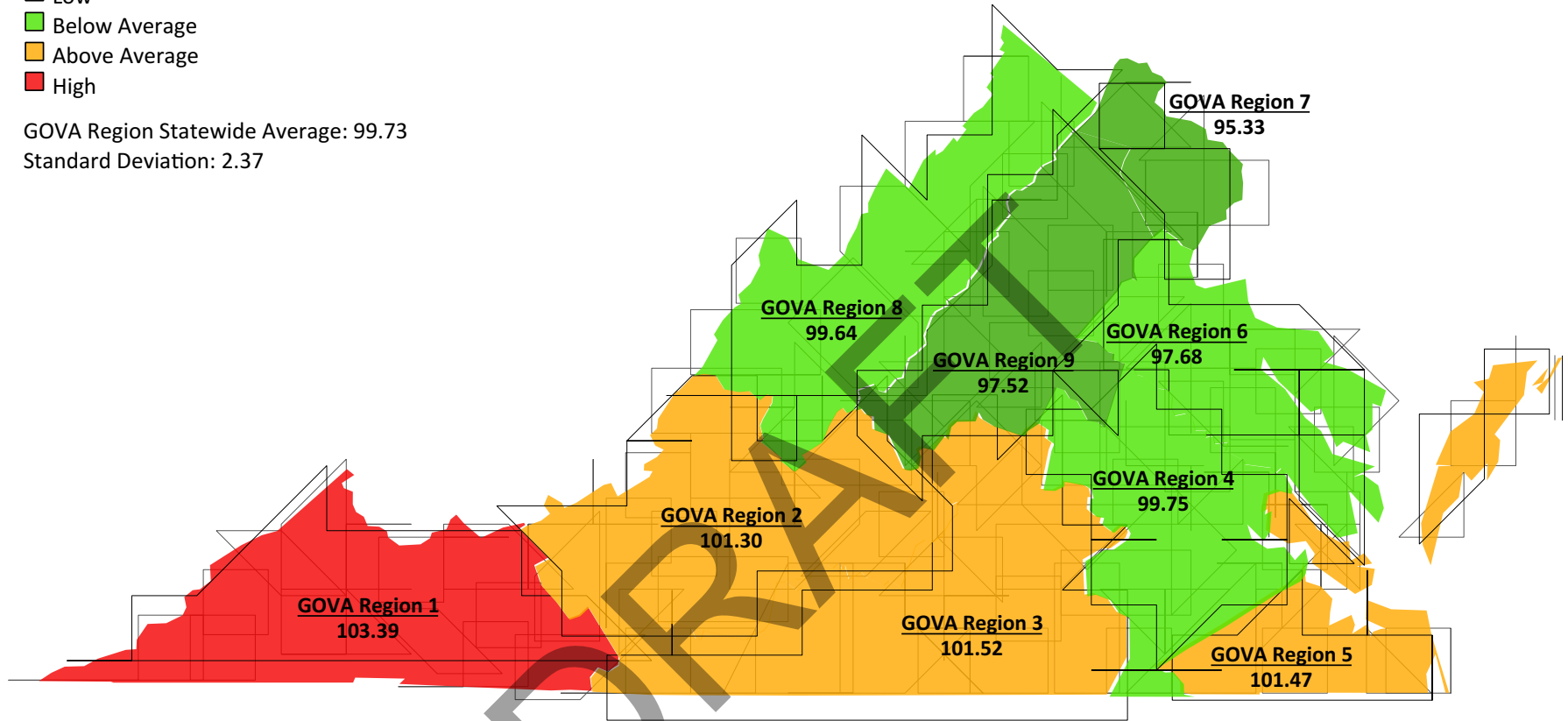
Fiscal Stress by GO Virginia Region

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FY2022 Average Fiscal Stress Classification

- Low
- Below Average
- Above Average
- High

GOVA Region Statewide Average: 99.73
Standard Deviation: 2.37



Appendix D

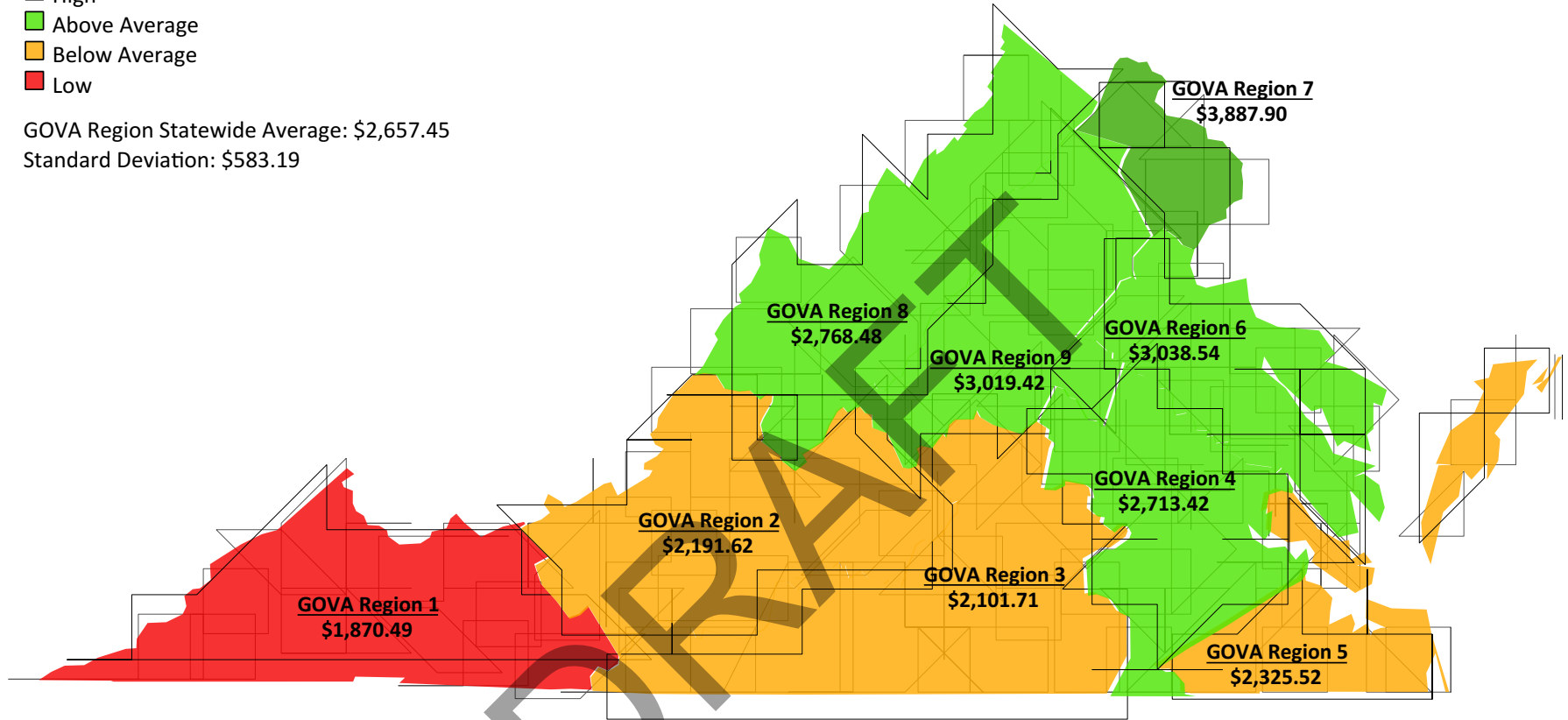
Revenue Capacity per Capita by GO Virginia Region

DRAFT

FY2022 Average Revenue Capacity Classification

- High
- Above Average
- Below Average
- Low

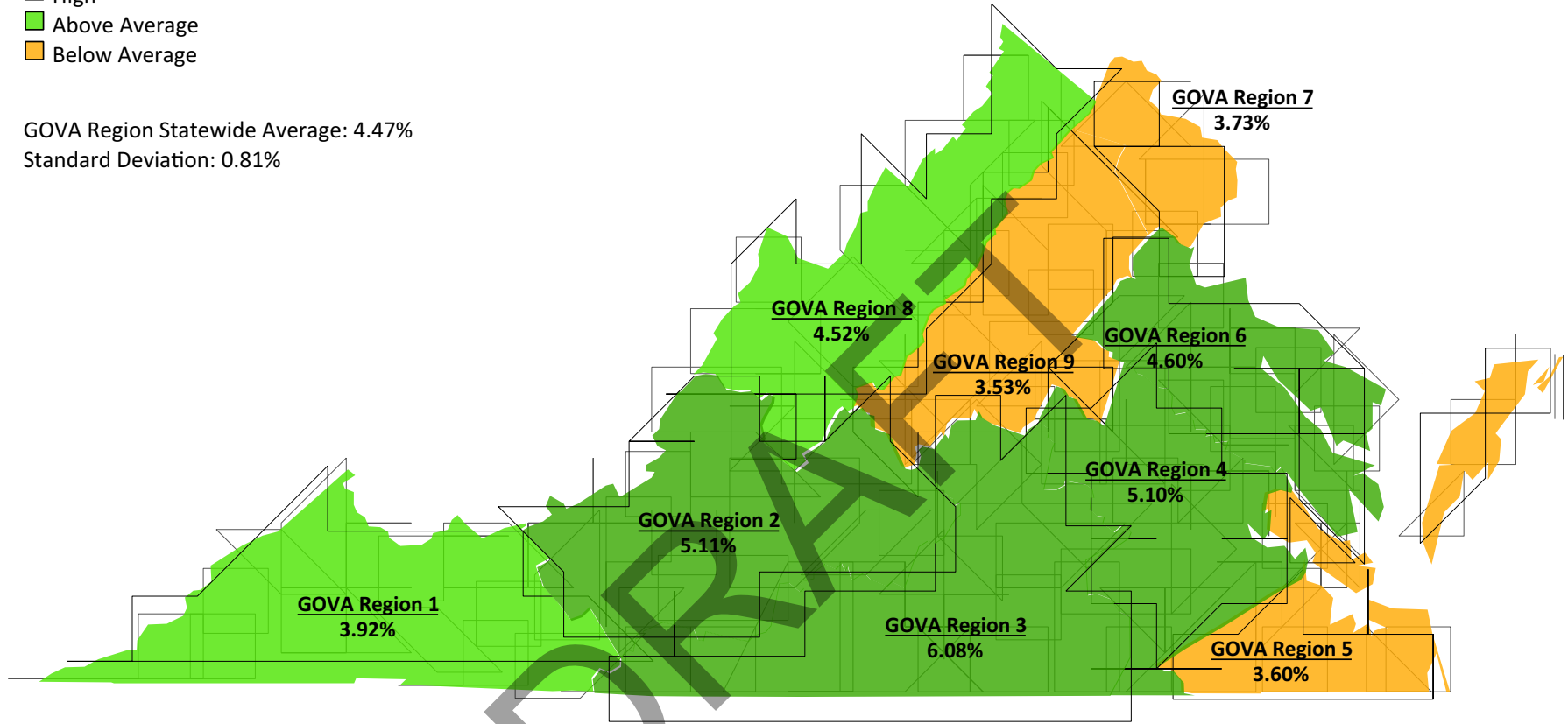
GOVA Region Statewide Average: \$2,657.45
Standard Deviation: \$583.19



FY2022 Average of Revenue Capacity 9-Year Growth Classification

- High
- Above Average
- Below Average

GOVA Region Statewide Average: 4.47%
Standard Deviation: 0.81%



Appendix E

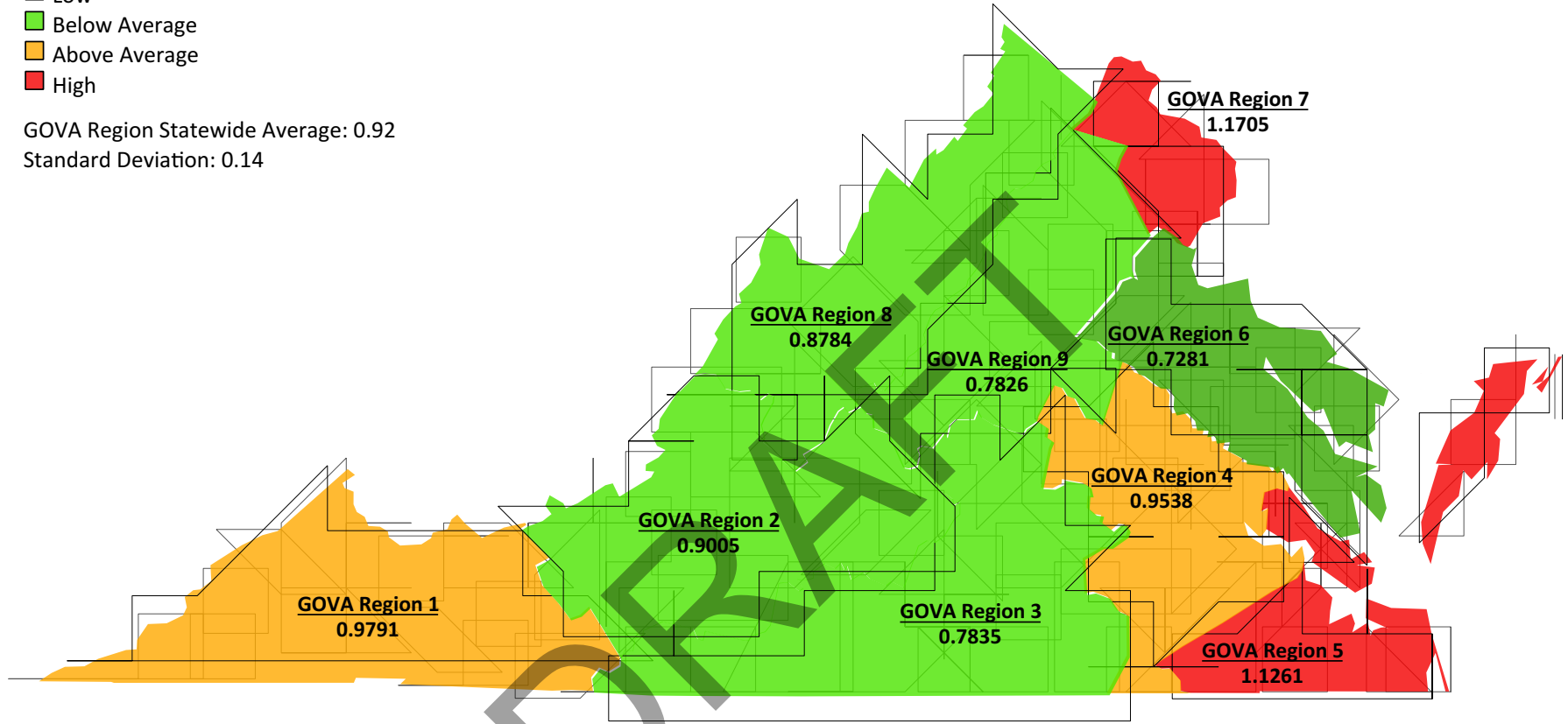
Revenue Effort by GO Virginia Region

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FY2022 Average Revenue Effort Classification

- Low
- Below Average
- Above Average
- High

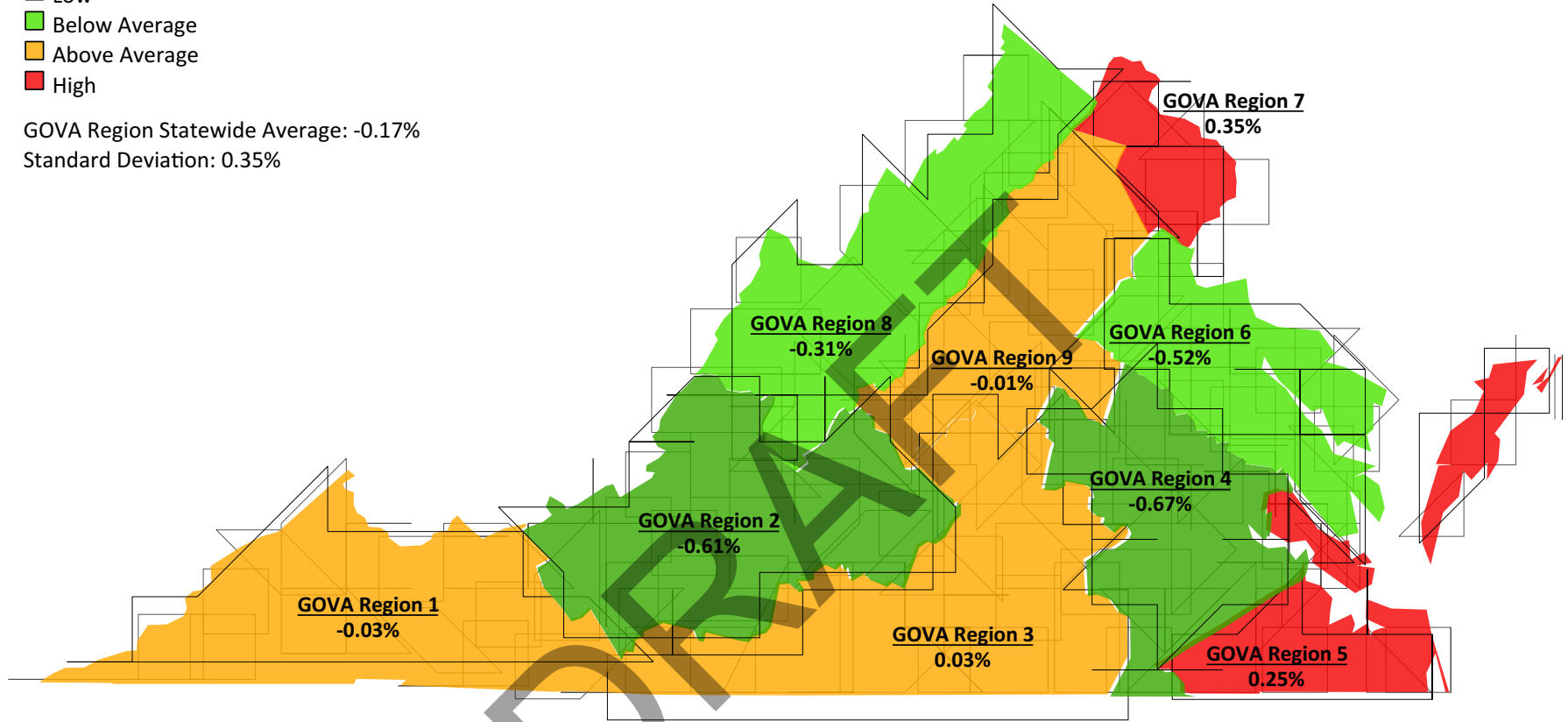
GOVA Region Statewide Average: 0.92
Standard Deviation: 0.14



FY2022 Average of Revenue Effort 9-Year Growth Classification

- Low
- Below Average
- Above Average
- High

GOVA Region Statewide Average: -0.17%
Standard Deviation: 0.35%



Appendix F

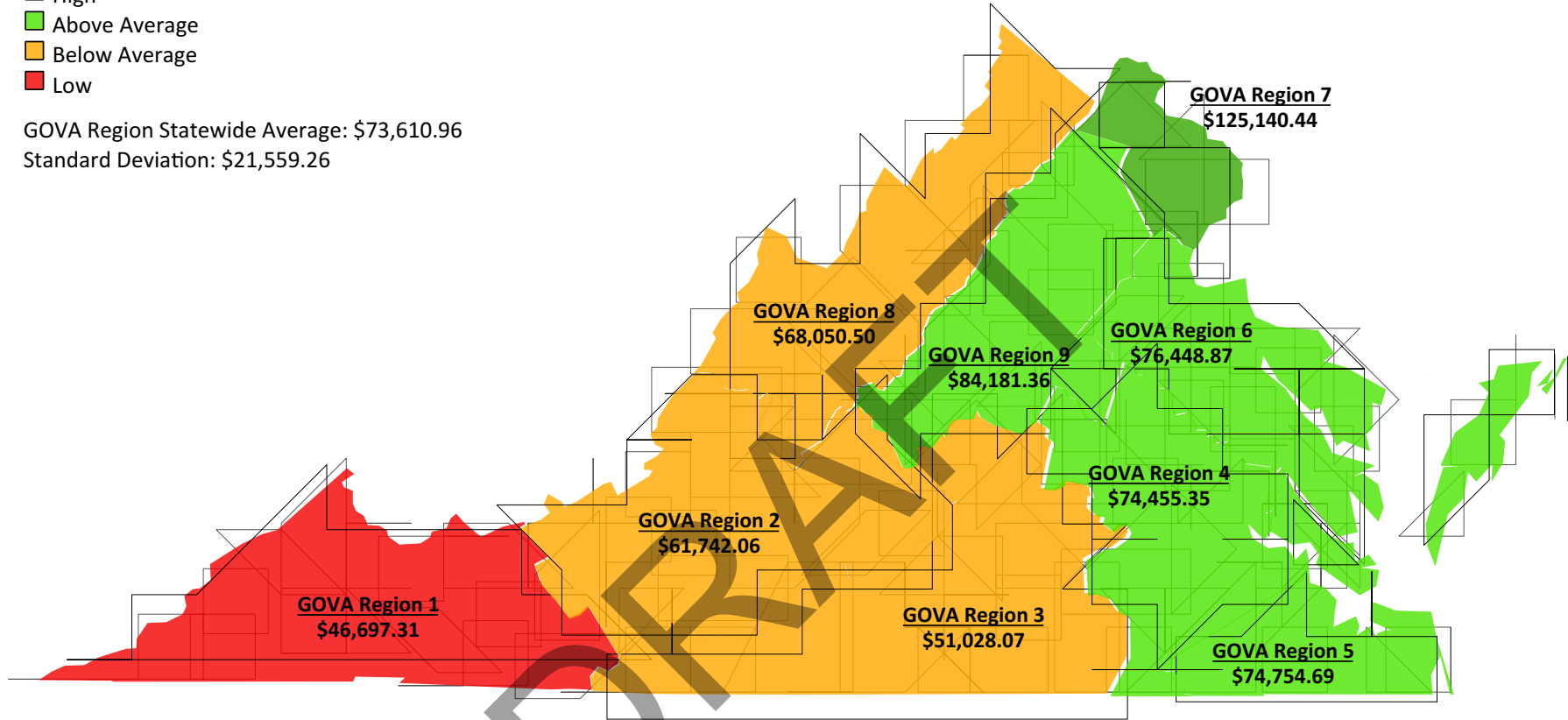
Median Household Income by GO Virginia Region

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FY2022 Average Median Household Income

- High
- Above Average
- Below Average
- Low

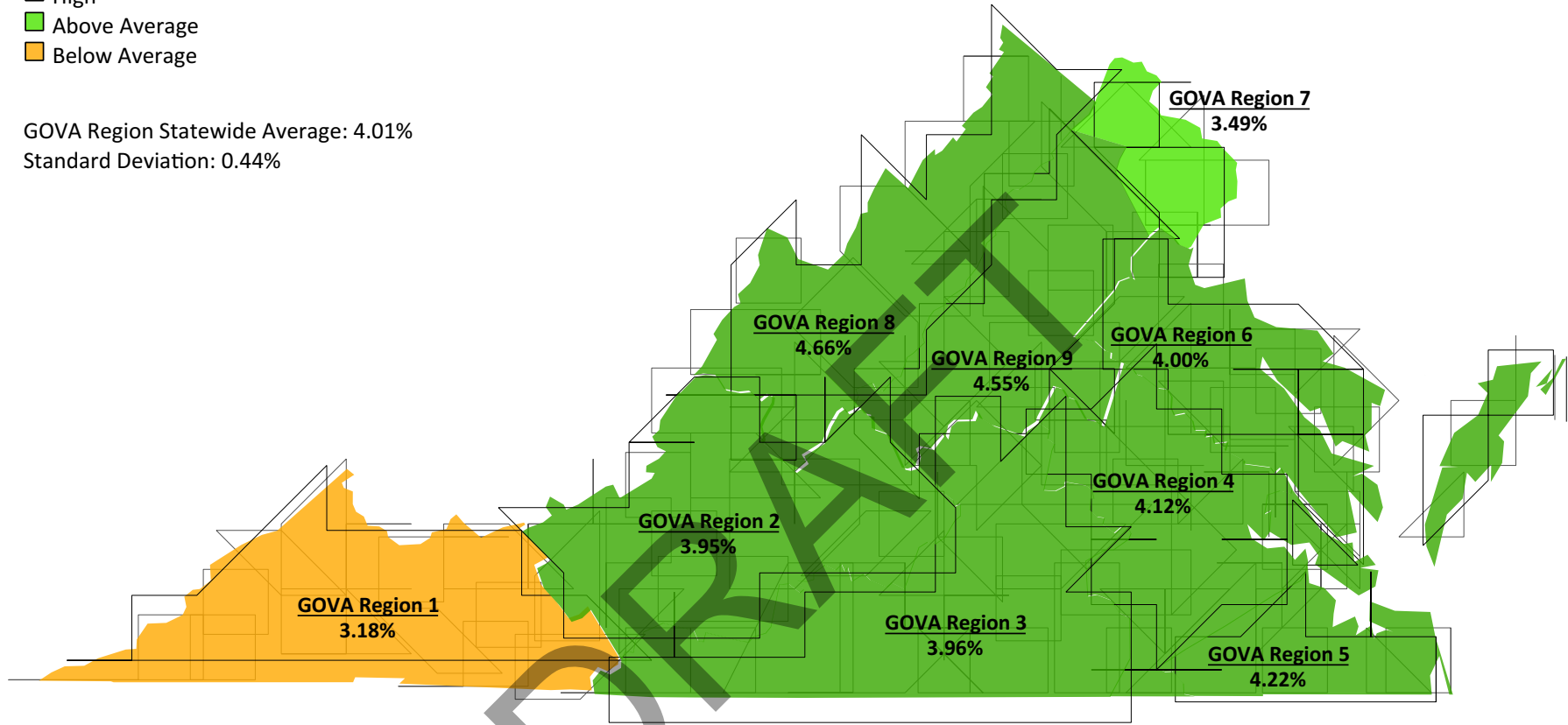
GOVA Region Statewide Average: \$73,610.96
Standard Deviation: \$21,559.26



FY2022 Average of Median Household Income 9-Year Growth Classification

- High
- Above Average
- Below Average

GOVA Region Statewide Average: 4.01%
Standard Deviation: 0.44%



Appendix G

Fiscal Stress from 2013 - 2022

DRAFT

Fiscal Stress 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Avg Change	Rank
Accomack County	99.76	99.99	100.51	100.25	100.43	100.44	100.68	100.42	100.42	100.52	-0.08%	82
Albemarle County	96.59	96.29	96.46	95.95	96.02	95.72	96.00	95.89	91.77	91.83	0.58%	12
Alleghany County	102.34	102.21	102.26	101.80	102.04	102.09	102.10	101.80	104.60	104.44	-0.22%	99
Amelia County	98.81	98.68	98.40	98.76	98.69	99.41	99.25	98.86	98.19	98.04	0.09%	52
Amherst County	100.75	100.39	100.14	100.44	100.65	100.82	100.72	100.41	100.33	100.53	0.02%	65
Appomattox	99.82	99.85	100.00	99.88	100.59	100.22	100.09	100.02	100.06	99.65	0.02%	67
Arlington County	93.91	92.55	91.20	91.55	91.19	91.48	91.52	91.28	82.40	83.57	1.37%	2
Augusta County	97.87	97.85	98.14	98.36	98.21	98.38	98.39	98.15	96.43	96.23	0.19%	39
Bath County	93.20	92.92	92.49	92.02	92.01	91.61	91.21	91.51	84.43	84.38	1.16%	3
Bedford County	97.46	97.53	97.25	97.29	97.37	97.14	97.87	97.68	94.84	94.72	0.32%	26
Bland County	102.87	101.97	101.55	101.65	101.60	101.67	101.40	101.29	101.48	102.05	0.09%	51
Botetourt County	97.64	97.61	97.78	97.68	97.46	97.66	97.39	97.71	95.87	95.71	0.22%	34
Brunswick County	100.34	99.95	100.32	100.58	100.42	100.09	100.95	100.99	102.58	102.58	-0.24%	100
Buchanan County	105.96	103.51	103.22	103.72	104.23	103.70	102.78	102.44	107.52	105.47	0.05%	59
Buckingham	99.77	99.82	100.29	100.44	100.28	100.61	100.77	99.87	100.43	100.48	-0.08%	79
Campbell County	99.96	100.56	100.21	100.82	100.64	100.71	100.79	100.74	101.03	100.91	-0.11%	84
Caroline County	99.47	98.92	99.32	99.35	99.08	99.47	99.98	99.91	99.30	99.41	0.01%	69
Carroll County	101.86	102.20	102.74	102.35	102.59	102.50	102.34	102.12	105.36	105.12	-0.34%	115
Charles City	98.42	98.16	99.08	99.57	98.87	99.60	98.99	99.20	99.13	98.89	-0.05%	74
Charlotte County	101.55	101.55	102.14	101.59	101.71	101.78	101.75	101.52	102.31	102.20	-0.07%	75
Chesterfield	97.56	98.31	98.59	98.36	98.12	97.92	98.08	97.74	96.49	96.55	0.12%	44
Clarke County	94.12	94.05	94.36	94.37	94.45	95.18	94.96	94.97	90.15	90.53	0.44%	18
Craig County	98.85	99.21	99.06	99.57	99.48	99.49	99.61	99.29	98.86	98.64	0.02%	66
Culpeper County	97.53	97.91	98.05	97.99	98.53	98.41	98.54	98.40	96.48	97.05	0.06%	56
Cumberland	101.02	100.97	101.24	101.17	101.60	101.68	101.92	102.87	103.79	103.80	-0.30%	108
Dickenson County	104.93	103.44	103.39	103.63	103.87	103.55	102.47	104.43	106.73	106.48	-0.16%	91
Dinwiddie County	99.39	99.66	99.93	100.42	100.30	100.28	100.37	100.26	100.28	100.58	-0.13%	86
Essex County	99.17	99.09	99.03	99.61	99.57	99.88	100.17	99.36	99.39	99.90	-0.08%	80
Fairfax County	93.00	93.39	92.95	92.95	92.92	92.98	92.48	92.18	84.53	84.91	1.06%	4
Fauquier County	93.81	93.67	93.93	93.99	94.00	93.15	93.31	93.40	88.40	88.62	0.65%	10
Floyd County	98.91	98.87	99.51	99.65	99.44	99.43	99.84	98.73	98.88	98.88	0.00%	70
Fluvanna County	98.12	98.14	98.26	97.98	98.20	98.19	98.06	97.96	96.03	95.81	0.27%	31
Franklin County	98.48	98.20	98.58	98.47	98.82	99.05	98.85	98.97	97.87	97.56	0.10%	48
Frederick County	96.40	97.72	97.92	97.55	97.83	98.09	98.44	97.52	95.43	95.92	0.06%	57
Giles County	101.47	101.50	101.65	101.56	101.74	101.59	101.07	101.18	102.47	102.19	-0.08%	78
Gloucester County	97.72	97.96	98.14	98.05	97.88	98.42	98.18	98.06	96.96	97.25	0.05%	58
Goochland County	91.97	91.38	91.38	91.13	92.01	90.16	91.09	91.18	84.88	84.39	1.00%	5
Grayson County	101.40	101.86	100.98	100.86	101.25	100.71	101.45	101.01	102.71	102.12	-0.08%	77
Greene County	99.27	98.89	99.13	98.55	98.71	98.92	98.57	98.76	98.14	97.30	0.22%	33
Greensville County	101.75	101.19	101.83	102.28	103.42	103.02	103.70	103.46	107.16	105.79	-0.43%	119
Halifax County	100.73	100.70	101.04	100.96	100.78	100.72	100.98	100.42	101.51	101.13	-0.04%	73
Hanover County	95.00	95.47	95.39	95.51	95.21	95.17	95.56	95.42	92.05	92.38	0.32%	27
Henrico County	98.51	98.51	98.40	99.08	98.77	98.85	98.72	98.57	97.01	97.63	0.10%	49
Henry County	101.25	101.77	102.25	102.32	102.55	101.67	102.29	102.10	103.68	103.61	-0.25%	103
Highland County	95.43	96.81	95.77	96.49	96.16	95.85	95.94	95.37	92.54	90.79	0.57%	13
Isle of Wight	99.03	98.55	99.20	98.38	98.89	98.60	98.46	97.99	95.58	95.62	0.40%	21
James City County	96.28	96.63	96.89	95.87	96.28	95.95	95.95	96.09	92.48	92.74	0.42%	19
King and Queen	98.80	98.82	98.92	99.60	99.91	100.07	99.41	99.39	100.12	99.99	-0.13%	87
King George	97.76	96.78	97.43	97.26	97.00	96.84	96.82	96.15	93.34	93.06	0.56%	14
King William	98.53	98.66	98.58	98.76	98.20	98.23	98.28	98.57	97.63	97.59	0.11%	46
Lancaster County	95.20	95.26	96.22	96.05	95.93	96.05	96.47	96.35	92.50	92.07	0.38%	22
Lee County	102.53	102.22	102.41	102.71	102.54	102.86	102.59	102.43	104.58	104.10	-0.17%	94
Loudoun County	92.10	92.54	91.97	91.90	92.56	92.70	92.19	92.33	85.79	86.28	0.75%	8
Louisa County	97.25	97.19	97.14	97.24	97.07	96.98	97.32	96.56	94.21	93.75	0.42%	20
Lunenburg County	100.84	100.83	100.87	101.19	101.48	101.39	101.49	101.24	102.32	102.13	-0.14%	88
Madison County	98.31	97.64	97.68	97.41	97.55	97.45	97.22	97.81	96.41	96.43	0.22%	35
Mathews County	96.13	96.35	96.88	96.60	96.81	96.95	97.17	96.38	93.63	93.24	0.34%	24

Fiscal Stress 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Avg Change	Rank
Mecklenburg	102.23	102.94	102.36	103.05	101.77	101.71	101.00	101.84	100.84	100.51	0.19%	38
Middlesex County	96.12	96.22	96.86	97.04	96.87	97.03	97.17	96.41	93.98	93.60	0.30%	28
Montgomery	100.40	100.89	100.64	100.70	101.21	100.96	101.06	100.92	101.96	101.97	-0.17%	95
Nelson County	96.82	96.92	97.21	97.78	97.58	97.47	97.78	97.74	95.10	95.77	0.12%	42
New Kent County	96.17	95.94	95.48	95.73	96.21	96.14	96.19	96.18	93.73	93.82	0.28%	30
Northampton	99.92	100.22	100.49	100.52	100.30	100.43	100.18	99.74	100.14	99.54	0.04%	61
Northumberland	94.72	95.09	95.86	95.86	95.87	95.85	95.68	95.47	90.82	90.68	0.49%	15
Nottoway County	101.00	101.17	101.08	101.47	100.89	101.43	101.49	101.50	102.87	102.98	-0.21%	98
Orange County	97.58	96.06	97.80	98.21	98.66	98.62	98.03	98.19	96.41	96.71	0.10%	50
Page County	100.54	100.08	100.44	100.33	100.31	100.66	100.74	100.61	101.52	101.19	-0.07%	76
Patrick County	100.84	100.96	101.19	101.31	100.99	101.24	100.97	100.75	102.41	101.99	-0.13%	85
Pittsylvania	101.33	100.48	100.98	100.81	100.67	100.38	100.42	100.53	101.07	100.90	0.05%	60
Powhatan County	95.17	94.67	95.21	95.32	95.64	95.77	96.33	96.26	93.33	93.50	0.20%	36
Prince Edward	100.86	101.45	101.93	101.95	101.61	101.76	101.93	102.01	103.26	103.12	-0.24%	101
Prince George	100.64	99.93	100.30	99.85	99.75	99.88	99.70	99.75	98.32	98.30	0.26%	32
Prince William	96.59	96.77	97.03	96.88	96.39	96.86	96.73	95.99	92.42	92.78	0.46%	16
Pulaski County	101.75	101.82	102.10	102.11	102.16	102.10	101.86	102.00	103.45	103.40	-0.18%	96
Rappahannock	94.99	92.86	93.69	93.62	93.97	94.32	94.34	93.88	88.92	88.11	0.87%	7
Richmond County	98.82	99.20	99.33	99.87	99.38	99.40	99.56	99.32	98.91	99.74	-0.10%	83
Roanoke County	100.17	99.86	100.08	99.73	99.66	99.94	99.92	99.47	100.13	99.61	0.06%	54
Rockbridge County	100.35	99.75	100.16	99.91	100.05	100.28	100.33	100.03	99.74	99.27	0.12%	43
Rockingham	97.50	97.31	99.18	98.99	98.86	99.03	98.87	98.92	97.68	97.34	0.02%	68
Russell County	102.38	101.77	101.94	102.23	102.25	102.19	101.84	101.80	105.04	104.92	-0.27%	105
Scott County	102.46	102.24	102.28	102.17	102.33	102.31	102.85	102.51	104.80	104.81	-0.25%	102
Shenandoah	99.42	98.57	99.39	99.01	98.98	98.77	98.77	98.44	98.27	98.19	0.14%	41
Smyth County	103.61	103.52	103.37	103.35	103.25	103.03	103.39	103.53	105.91	105.50	-0.20%	97
Southampton	101.23	100.57	100.50	100.12	100.60	101.43	101.05	101.01	101.10	101.58	-0.04%	72
Spotsylvania	97.19	96.79	97.45	97.41	97.18	97.20	97.30	97.34	95.08	95.50	0.20%	37
Stafford County	95.14	95.92	96.55	96.16	95.97	95.55	96.27	96.07	92.84	92.79	0.28%	29
Surry County	94.22	94.07	94.49	94.70	94.32	94.97	94.89	95.18	91.44	91.56	0.32%	25
Sussex County	102.20	102.53	102.87	104.20	103.72	103.29	103.36	103.47	106.44	104.76	-0.27%	107
Tazewell County	103.02	102.53	102.01	102.22	102.04	102.24	102.12	101.56	102.89	102.72	0.03%	64
Warren County	97.84	97.92	98.91	97.91	97.99	98.14	97.72	98.11	96.35	96.89	0.11%	45
Washington	99.98	99.98	99.93	100.06	100.44	99.99	100.28	99.92	100.02	99.61	0.04%	62
Westmoreland	100.54	98.32	98.53	98.66	98.58	98.73	98.43	98.64	97.66	97.24	0.38%	23
Wise County	103.18	102.44	102.09	101.85	101.86	101.71	102.45	101.64	102.94	103.96	-0.08%	81
Wythe County	101.66	101.13	101.05	101.47	101.24	101.20	100.87	101.07	101.68	101.77	-0.01%	71
York County	97.30	96.96	97.25	96.98	97.12	97.10	96.52	96.57	93.92	93.54	0.45%	17
Alexandria City	95.89	95.79	94.91	94.70	94.66	94.51	94.83	94.38	88.76	88.87	0.88%	6
Bristol City	106.34	106.49	106.74	107.51	106.83	106.70	106.91	106.28	110.56	110.88	-0.45%	123
Buena Vista City	106.10	105.93	105.62	106.10	106.17	105.56	106.08	106.37	112.62	111.21	-0.51%	126
Charlottesville City	102.40	102.10	101.35	101.96	101.46	102.16	101.91	101.83	104.67	106.46	-0.42%	118
Chesapeake City	100.74	100.05	100.21	100.19	99.77	99.86	99.98	100.15	99.21	99.07	0.19%	40
Colonial Heights	102.58	102.44	101.95	102.53	102.35	102.53	102.87	102.88	104.74	104.11	-0.16%	93
Covington City	106.54	106.51	106.62	106.16	105.79	105.93	105.84	105.18	111.70	112.81	-0.62%	132
Danville City	105.95	106.37	106.34	105.84	105.31	105.14	105.03	105.07	108.82	108.90	-0.30%	109
Emporia City	107.26	107.99	108.68	107.60	107.73	107.71	108.49	107.94	115.17	114.22	-0.68%	133
Fairfax City	93.30	93.99	93.82	93.48	93.30	93.78	93.44	92.37	88.06	87.84	0.69%	9
Falls Church City	92.12	90.55	89.07	90.40	89.96	91.01	91.14	90.32	80.41	81.79	1.40%	1
Franklin City	106.17	106.94	106.53	106.24	107.14	106.94	106.96	107.05	110.47	110.60	-0.45%	122
Fredericksburg	99.96	99.49	99.83	101.06	101.23	100.54	100.42	100.26	101.54	102.45	-0.27%	106
Galax City	106.27	106.02	106.37	106.10	105.59	106.09	106.09	106.34	111.67	110.65	-0.44%	121
Hampton City	105.79	105.23	105.29	104.99	105.05	105.07	105.29	104.89	108.68	108.40	-0.27%	104
Harrisonburg City	104.96	104.93	104.69	104.78	105.13	104.77	104.80	104.08	107.96	108.21	-0.33%	113
Hopewell City	104.59	105.49	106.24	106.19	105.89	107.07	107.20	106.02	111.41	110.64	-0.61%	131
Lexington City	104.26	104.30	103.75	104.63	105.10	104.51	104.57	104.31	106.96	108.04	-0.39%	117
Lynchburg City	105.63	104.98	105.13	105.57	106.06	105.95	105.89	106.11	111.00	110.94	-0.53%	128

Fiscal Stress 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Avg Change	Rank
Manassas City	100.45	99.84	100.39	99.98	100.04	99.86	100.16	99.45	99.64	99.69	0.08%	53
Manassas Park	100.65	100.87	101.78	101.10	101.45	100.95	100.99	100.59	101.27	102.13	-0.16%	90
Martinsville City	106.24	106.59	106.83	106.97	106.98	106.87	106.57	106.58	111.24	110.79	-0.46%	124
Newport News	105.02	104.87	104.76	105.04	104.99	105.28	105.09	104.91	108.18	108.26	-0.33%	112
Norfolk City	104.79	104.95	105.47	105.46	105.33	105.34	105.35	105.33	109.36	109.54	-0.48%	125
Norton City	105.70	105.79	105.74	105.43	105.44	105.63	105.55	105.01	108.40	107.11	-0.15%	89
Petersburg City	106.70	106.83	106.40	106.60	106.71	107.07	106.95	106.67	112.79	112.57	-0.58%	130
Poquoson City	97.61	97.27	97.58	97.00	96.85	96.46	96.85	96.69	93.21	92.79	0.58%	11
Portsmouth City	105.69	105.26	105.78	105.68	105.57	105.42	105.39	105.89	109.48	108.93	-0.33%	111
Radford City	105.84	104.73	105.35	105.71	105.53	105.64	105.78	105.74	110.43	111.55	-0.57%	129
Richmond City	103.60	103.64	103.29	103.93	104.03	103.12	103.21	103.09	105.94	107.18	-0.37%	116
Roanoke City	104.19	104.39	104.52	105.35	105.11	104.80	105.05	104.57	108.43	108.37	-0.43%	120
Salem City	103.21	103.48	102.31	103.72	103.16	103.72	103.43	103.72	106.34	106.37	-0.33%	110
Staunton City	102.82	103.28	103.44	103.24	103.69	103.21	103.28	103.41	106.09	106.03	-0.34%	114
Suffolk City	102.09	100.96	101.46	100.86	101.01	100.87	101.04	101.01	101.47	101.12	0.11%	47
Virginia Beach City	100.08	100.01	100.48	99.61	99.69	99.92	99.82	99.82	99.68	99.72	0.04%	63
Waynesboro City	100.65	104.08	104.41	104.62	104.11	104.32	104.49	103.68	105.65	105.50	-0.51%	127
Williamsburg City	102.04	101.96	101.13	101.26	101.57	101.18	101.35	100.88	101.36	101.48	0.06%	55
Winchester City	102.77	102.87	102.63	102.02	102.57	102.62	102.66	102.09	103.74	104.30	-0.16%	92

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Average Fiscal Stress growth 133 = Lowest Average Fiscal Stress growth

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Fiscal Stress Rankings, 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetical Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Accomack County	76	66	59	67	65	64	64	63	65	65
Albemarle County	110	113	115	116	116	119	117	118	120	119
Alleghany County	36	36	34	43	39	39	38	41	35	34
Amelia County	86	84	93	88	90	83	83	85	85	85
Amherst County	56	61	71	64	60	57	63	64	66	64
Appomattox County	74	71	73	73	63	69	73	69	71	73
Arlington County	126	130	132	131	132	131	130	131	132	132
Augusta County	94	97	96	93	94	95	94	94	95	98
Bath County	129	128	129	129	130	130	131	130	131	131
Bedford County	104	101	107	105	104	105	100	103	105	105
Bland County	28	39	46	44	46	45	48	47	56	52
Botetourt County	98	100	101	101	103	101	103	102	100	102
Brunswick County	67	68	65	61	66	70	58	54	46	45
Buchanan County	9	24	26	25	21	23	30	32	20	29
Buckingham County	75	73	67	63	70	62	61	72	64	67
Campbell County	71	59	68	58	61	60	60	58	62	61
Caroline County	77	80	80	83	82	81	74	71	77	77
Carroll County	41	37	28	32	30	33	35	34	30	30
Charles City County	91	92	84	81	85	79	84	82	79	80
Charlotte County	45	45	36	45	43	40	44	45	50	47
Chesterfield County	101	90	89	94	97	100	97	101	93	96
Clarke County	125	124	124	124	123	121	122	123	123	123
Craig County	84	77	85	82	79	80	80	81	82	82
Culpeper County	102	96	98	97	93	94	90	92	94	93
Cumberland County	51	51	49	52	45	44	40	30	37	39
Dickenson County	18	26	23	26	24	24	33	19	23	22
Dinwiddie County	79	75	74	65	69	68	67	66	67	63
Essex County	81	79	86	78	78	75	71	79	76	69
Fairfax County	130	127	128	128	128	128	128	129	130	129
Fauquier County	127	126	125	125	125	127	127	126	126	125
Floyd County	83	82	77	77	80	82	77	87	81	81
Fluvanna County	93	93	95	98	96	97	98	98	99	100
Franklin County	90	91	90	91	87	85	86	83	87	88
Frederick County	111	98	99	102	100	99	92	104	102	99
Giles County	46	46	45	46	42	47	50	49	47	48
Gloucester County	97	94	97	96	99	93	96	96	92	91
Goochland County	133	132	131	132	131	133	133	132	129	130
Grayson County	47	41	56	57	51	59	47	51	45	51
Greene County	80	81	83	90	89	87	89	86	86	90
Greensville County	43	48	43	34	27	29	22	26	21	26
Halifax County	58	57	54	55	58	58	56	62	55	59
Hanover County	121	119	120	120	121	122	121	120	119	117
Henrico County	89	88	94	84	88	88	88	90	91	86
Henry County	49	44	35	33	32	46	36	35	39	40
Highland County	117	107	118	113	115	117	119	121	115	121
Isle of Wight County	82	87	81	92	84	92	91	97	101	103
James City County	112	111	111	117	113	115	118	115	117	116
King and Queen County	87	83	87	80	73	71	82	78	70	68
King George County	96	109	105	106	108	111	110	114	111	112
King William County	88	85	91	87	95	96	95	89	90	87
Lancaster County	118	120	116	115	118	114	113	111	116	118
Lee County	32	35	30	30	33	30	32	33	36	37
Loudoun County	132	131	130	130	129	129	129	128	128	128
Louisa County	106	104	109	107	107	108	104	108	106	107
Lunenburg County	54	56	57	51	48	50	46	48	49	50
Madison County	92	99	102	103	102	103	106	99	96	97
Mathews County	114	112	112	112	111	109	108	110	110	111
Mecklenburg County	37	28	31	29	41	42	54	39	63	66
Middlesex County	115	114	113	108	109	107	107	109	107	108
Montgomery County	65	54	58	60	54	54	51	55	51	54
Nelson County	108	106	108	100	101	102	101	100	103	101
New Kent County	113	116	119	119	114	113	116	113	109	106
Northampton County	73	62	61	62	68	65	70	75	68	76
Northumberland County	123	121	117	118	119	116	120	119	122	122
Nottoway County	52	49	52	47	57	49	45	46	44	43
Orange County	100	115	100	95	91	91	99	93	97	95
Page County	63	63	63	66	67	61	62	59	54	58
Patrick County	55	53	50	49	56	51	57	57	48	53
Pittsylvania County	48	60	55	59	59	66	65	61	61	62
Powhatan County	119	122	121	121	120	118	114	112	112	110
Prince Edward County	53	47	42	41	44	41	39	37	41	42
Prince George County	61	69	66	75	75	76	79	74	83	83
Prince William County	109	110	110	111	112	110	111	117	118	115

Fiscal Stress Rankings, 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetical Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Pulaski County	42	42	37	38	37	38	42	38	40	41
Rappahannock County	122	129	127	126	126	125	125	125	124	126
Richmond County	85	78	79	74	81	84	81	80	80	70
Roanoke County	68	70	72	76	77	73	76	76	69	74
Rockbridge County	66	74	70	72	71	67	68	68	73	78
Rockingham County	103	102	82	86	86	86	85	84	88	89
Russell County	35	43	41	35	36	36	43	42	31	31
Scott County	33	34	33	37	35	34	29	31	32	32
Shenandoah County	78	86	78	85	83	89	87	91	84	84
Smyth County	23	23	24	27	28	28	24	24	28	28
Southampton County	50	58	60	69	62	48	52	52	60	56
Spotsylvania County	107	108	104	104	105	104	105	105	104	104
Stafford County	120	117	114	114	117	120	115	116	114	114
Surry County	124	123	123	123	124	123	123	122	121	120
Sussex County	38	30	27	22	25	25	25	25	24	33
Tazewell County	27	31	39	36	38	35	37	44	43	44
Warren County	95	95	88	99	98	98	102	95	98	94
Washington County	70	67	75	70	64	72	69	70	72	75
Westmoreland County	62	89	92	89	92	90	93	88	89	92
Wise County	26	32	38	42	40	43	34	43	42	38
Wythe County	44	50	53	48	52	52	59	50	52	55
York County	105	105	106	110	106	106	112	107	108	109
Alexandria City	116	118	122	122	122	124	124	124	125	124
Bristol City	4	6	3	2	4	6	5	7	9	7
Buena Vista City	8	9	12	8	6	12	8	5	3	5
Charlottesville City	34	38	48	40	49	37	41	40	34	23
Chesapeake City	57	64	69	68	74	77	75	67	78	79
Colonial Heights City	31	33	40	31	34	32	28	29	33	36
Covington City	3	5	4	7	9	9	10	13	4	2
Danville City	10	7	8	10	15	16	18	14	14	14
Emporia City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fairfax City	128	125	126	127	127	126	126	127	127	127
Falls Church City	131	133	133	133	133	132	132	133	133	133
Franklin City	7	2	5	5	2	4	3	2	10	11
Fredericksburg City	72	76	76	54	53	63	66	65	53	46
Galax City	5	8	7	9	10	7	7	6	5	9
Hampton City	12	13	15	18	19	17	15	17	15	15
Harrisonburg City	17	16	18	19	16	19	19	21	19	18
Hopewell City	20	11	9	6	8	3	2	9	6	10
Lexington City	21	20	21	20	18	20	20	20	22	19
Lynchburg City	15	14	16	13	7	8	9	8	8	6
Manassas City	64	72	64	71	72	78	72	77	75	72
Manassas Park City	60	55	44	53	50	55	55	60	59	49
Martinsville City	6	4	2	3	3	5	6	4	7	8
Newport News City	16	17	17	17	20	15	16	16	18	17
Norfolk City	19	15	13	14	14	14	14	12	13	12
Norton City	13	10	11	15	13	11	12	15	17	21
Petersburg City	2	3	6	4	5	2	4	3	2	3
Poquoson City	99	103	103	109	110	112	109	106	113	113
Portsmouth City	14	12	10	12	11	13	13	10	12	13
Radford City	11	18	14	11	12	10	11	11	11	4
Richmond City	24	22	25	23	23	27	27	28	27	20
Roanoke City	22	19	19	16	17	18	17	18	16	16
Salem City	25	25	32	24	29	22	23	22	25	24
Staunton City	29	27	22	28	26	26	26	27	26	25
Suffolk City	39	52	47	56	55	56	53	53	57	60
Virginia Beach City	69	65	62	79	76	74	78	73	74	71
Waynesboro City	59	21	20	21	22	21	21	23	29	27
Williamsburg City	40	40	51	50	47	53	49	56	58	57
Winchester City	30	29	29	39	31	31	31	36	38	35

Appendix H

Revenue Capacity per Capita from 2013 - 2022

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Revenue Capacity per Capita 2012 - 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Avg. Growth	Rank
Accomack County	\$2,592.3	\$2,413.3	\$2,262.8	\$2,244.1	\$2,144.6	\$2,045.0	\$1,955.5	\$1,877.0	\$1,749.5	\$1,781.3	5.06%	91
Albemarle County	\$3,302.0	\$3,127.5	\$3,196.3	\$3,121.2	\$3,016.2	\$3,062.3	\$2,907.9	\$2,742.8	\$2,594.5	\$2,639.8	2.79%	17
Alleghany County	\$2,022.9	\$1,930.9	\$1,796.0	\$1,826.9	\$1,764.8	\$1,678.5	\$1,614.6	\$1,587.8	\$1,363.3	\$1,402.9	4.91%	83
Amelia County	\$2,535.8	\$2,419.7	\$2,204.3	\$2,128.6	\$2,067.2	\$1,983.1	\$1,833.8	\$1,755.6	\$1,569.7	\$1,628.3	6.19%	116
Amherst County	\$2,001.6	\$1,945.2	\$1,823.3	\$1,772.1	\$1,702.6	\$1,622.0	\$1,566.2	\$1,499.4	\$1,418.6	\$1,433.5	4.40%	64
Appomattox County	\$2,130.4	\$1,963.5	\$1,890.5	\$1,869.0	\$1,750.0	\$1,728.8	\$1,662.3	\$1,568.3	\$1,445.8	\$1,544.3	4.22%	55
Arlington County	\$4,791.8	\$4,734.9	\$5,011.2	\$4,850.7	\$4,599.4	\$4,512.9	\$4,382.6	\$4,299.8	\$4,267.1	\$4,159.0	1.69%	5
Augusta County	\$2,455.4	\$2,401.6	\$2,249.8	\$2,210.1	\$2,124.5	\$2,034.6	\$1,943.2	\$1,854.0	\$1,700.6	\$1,768.3	4.32%	60
Bath County	\$5,886.1	\$5,765.1	\$5,697.7	\$5,824.9	\$5,687.4	\$5,693.0	\$5,682.7	\$5,373.6	\$5,124.1	\$5,198.1	1.47%	2
Bedford County	\$2,634.4	\$2,503.1	\$2,391.4	\$2,362.4	\$2,318.9	\$2,213.2	\$2,100.3	\$2,017.6	\$1,849.4	\$1,978.2	3.69%	41
Bland County	\$1,925.0	\$1,977.0	\$1,926.9	\$1,925.4	\$1,826.7	\$1,684.7	\$1,640.1	\$1,535.2	\$1,427.3	\$1,426.7	3.88%	45
Botetourt County	\$2,767.8	\$2,666.6	\$2,520.2	\$2,386.9	\$2,296.7	\$2,185.7	\$2,132.1	\$2,012.2	\$1,838.3	\$1,900.1	5.07%	92
Brunswick County	\$2,630.4	\$2,379.6	\$2,206.5	\$2,050.0	\$2,005.3	\$1,973.4	\$1,646.2	\$1,442.8	\$1,222.3	\$1,251.0	12.25%	133
Buchanan County	\$2,024.7	\$1,798.0	\$1,813.8	\$1,808.0	\$1,774.8	\$1,760.6	\$1,707.5	\$1,943.6	\$1,565.0	\$1,775.6	1.56%	4
Buckingham County	\$2,255.1	\$2,069.8	\$1,941.1	\$1,864.3	\$1,832.1	\$1,767.1	\$1,691.3	\$1,675.6	\$1,496.2	\$1,525.5	5.31%	100
Campbell County	\$2,097.6	\$1,929.7	\$1,822.9	\$1,762.5	\$1,673.7	\$1,608.2	\$1,527.3	\$1,467.3	\$1,330.7	\$1,375.3	5.83%	106
Caroline County	\$2,327.4	\$2,229.4	\$2,144.7	\$2,145.1	\$2,022.2	\$1,938.1	\$1,860.3	\$1,761.3	\$1,573.8	\$1,603.0	5.02%	87
Carroll County	\$1,980.4	\$1,852.6	\$1,759.1	\$1,673.5	\$1,588.0	\$1,515.8	\$1,490.3	\$1,432.1	\$1,317.9	\$1,374.5	4.90%	82
Charles City County	\$3,286.0	\$3,134.7	\$2,753.9	\$2,661.6	\$2,517.2	\$2,328.0	\$2,184.1	\$2,192.4	\$1,902.8	\$1,966.7	7.45%	128
Charlotte County	\$2,055.5	\$1,924.2	\$1,762.4	\$1,722.3	\$1,643.6	\$1,559.9	\$1,509.2	\$1,438.7	\$1,355.6	\$1,408.9	5.10%	94
Chesterfield County	\$2,568.6	\$2,364.4	\$2,210.2	\$2,234.7	\$2,136.3	\$2,092.2	\$1,997.7	\$1,943.0	\$1,794.4	\$1,832.2	4.47%	67
Clarke County	\$3,369.6	\$3,408.9	\$3,272.8	\$3,247.2	\$3,068.3	\$2,918.3	\$2,809.8	\$2,735.2	\$2,497.2	\$2,494.5	3.90%	46
Craig County	\$2,358.4	\$2,136.9	\$2,073.1	\$1,893.8	\$1,831.8	\$1,788.2	\$1,655.3	\$1,623.7	\$1,466.3	\$1,526.4	6.06%	113
Culpeper County	\$2,465.0	\$2,368.8	\$2,274.3	\$2,237.7	\$2,118.4	\$2,098.8	\$1,981.9	\$1,960.6	\$1,791.6	\$1,767.5	4.38%	63
Cumberland County	\$2,181.4	\$2,075.3	\$1,949.8	\$1,890.4	\$1,729.5	\$1,671.1	\$1,560.4	\$1,468.7	\$1,401.6	\$1,427.3	5.87%	109
Dickenson County	\$1,876.2	\$1,693.6	\$1,668.5	\$1,621.1	\$1,606.1	\$1,583.3	\$1,517.2	\$1,457.0	\$1,423.0	\$1,477.9	2.99%	25
Dinwiddie County	\$2,334.2	\$2,168.0	\$2,072.2	\$1,912.3	\$1,817.8	\$1,746.4	\$1,672.9	\$1,599.1	\$1,461.6	\$1,478.7	6.43%	122
Essex County	\$2,901.5	\$2,675.7	\$2,649.3	\$2,442.1	\$2,399.0	\$2,274.8	\$2,163.5	\$2,170.6	\$1,942.4	\$1,921.3	5.67%	104
Fairfax County	\$4,034.7	\$3,808.7	\$3,797.8	\$3,745.2	\$3,599.7	\$3,521.0	\$3,432.1	\$3,362.1	\$3,192.8	\$3,188.8	2.95%	23
Fauquier County	\$3,694.5	\$3,682.9	\$3,436.0	\$3,422.4	\$3,397.9	\$3,452.8	\$3,312.6	\$3,091.1	\$2,888.7	\$2,916.8	2.96%	24
Floyd County	\$2,536.5	\$2,442.4	\$2,138.5	\$2,024.3	\$1,985.8	\$1,907.2	\$1,829.6	\$1,839.3	\$1,629.0	\$1,663.8	5.83%	105
Fluvanna County	\$2,410.5	\$2,369.8	\$2,228.4	\$2,315.5	\$2,108.2	\$2,053.1	\$2,003.9	\$1,921.6	\$1,767.5	\$1,830.9	3.52%	37
Franklin County	\$2,845.1	\$2,659.5	\$2,381.5	\$2,281.2	\$2,150.0	\$2,059.2	\$1,994.3	\$1,926.8	\$1,780.9	\$1,863.1	5.86%	107
Frederick County	\$3,053.6	\$2,571.8	\$2,432.4	\$2,432.2	\$2,298.0	\$2,247.8	\$2,058.2	\$2,086.6	\$1,888.4	\$1,876.7	6.97%	126
Giles County	\$1,933.9	\$1,853.0	\$1,729.5	\$1,695.4	\$1,620.5	\$1,524.2	\$1,501.3	\$1,436.0	\$1,314.8	\$1,370.7	4.57%	71
Gloucester County	\$2,833.4	\$2,469.9	\$2,315.2	\$2,365.4	\$2,240.4	\$2,150.1	\$2,077.9	\$1,975.0	\$1,836.6	\$1,838.7	6.01%	112
Goochland County	\$4,332.8	\$4,328.6	\$4,215.2	\$4,201.6	\$3,922.3	\$4,116.5	\$3,903.7	\$3,650.2	\$3,446.4	\$3,596.6	2.27%	10
Grayson County	\$2,157.2	\$1,901.0	\$1,925.0	\$1,899.5	\$1,805.3	\$1,795.7	\$1,593.3	\$1,555.1	\$1,433.9	\$1,583.5	4.02%	47
Greene County	\$2,264.1	\$2,180.7	\$2,103.9	\$2,113.1	\$2,028.8	\$1,938.3	\$1,881.8	\$1,808.2	\$1,621.0	\$1,766.2	3.13%	29
Greensville County	\$2,384.1	\$2,306.1	\$2,061.8	\$1,839.2	\$1,469.4	\$1,430.2	\$1,184.1	\$1,175.5	\$1,067.0	\$1,195.5	11.05%	132
Halifax County	\$2,311.8	\$2,145.7	\$1,931.6	\$1,890.0	\$1,847.5	\$1,748.2	\$1,673.1	\$1,688.0	\$1,508.8	\$1,591.8	5.03%	88
Hanover County	\$3,425.8	\$3,086.5	\$2,878.9	\$2,851.0	\$2,710.5	\$2,631.5	\$2,487.2	\$2,378.0	\$2,188.3	\$2,196.9	6.22%	117
Henrico County	\$2,805.6	\$2,566.4	\$2,450.7	\$2,429.2	\$2,321.9	\$2,239.1	\$2,144.6	\$2,055.8	\$1,949.3	\$1,917.2	5.15%	96
Henry County	\$1,871.9	\$1,670.8	\$1,523.8	\$1,443.4	\$1,384.6	\$1,330.8	\$1,264.4	\$1,212.7	\$1,139.1	\$1,171.2	6.65%	124
Highland County	\$4,454.9	\$3,813.5	\$3,919.7	\$3,738.6	\$3,654.0	\$3,698.3	\$3,532.6	\$3,510.9	\$3,171.0	\$3,526.4	2.93%	20
Isle of Wight County	\$2,475.5	\$2,358.2	\$2,288.5	\$2,386.6	\$2,247.8	\$2,206.0	\$2,094.5	\$2,102.9	\$1,942.4	\$1,968.0	2.87%	18
James City County	\$3,198.1	\$2,986.6	\$2,897.0	\$2,991.5	\$2,805.7	\$2,781.9	\$2,708.7	\$2,566.4	\$2,448.9	\$2,471.8	3.26%	33
King and Queen County	\$2,908.6	\$2,726.6	\$2,621.6	\$2,457.5	\$2,257.5	\$2,097.3	\$2,017.2	\$1,951.9	\$1,865.4	\$1,873.1	6.14%	115
King George County	\$2,621.8	\$2,504.8	\$2,406.3	\$2,482.6	\$2,315.8	\$2,262.4	\$2,196.7	\$2,141.7	\$1,916.7	\$2,000.4	3.45%	36
King William County	\$2,441.9	\$2,083.4	\$2,103.6	\$2,024.8	\$2,110.2	\$2,034.5	\$1,961.5	\$1,811.5	\$1,684.7	\$1,735.6	4.52%	69
Lancaster County	\$4,337.3	\$4,094.7	\$3,662.9	\$3,560.1	\$3,457.4	\$3,305.6	\$3,221.7	\$3,032.3	\$2,901.7	\$3,020.7	4.84%	81
Lee County	\$1,318.6	\$1,264.4	\$1,151.5	\$1,062.2	\$1,015.6	\$983.75	\$946.91	\$917.91	\$821.67	\$892.54	5.31%	99
Loudoun County	\$4,099.1	\$3,738.7	\$3,642.9	\$3,533.3	\$3,320.9	\$3,236.9	\$3,097.6	\$3,019.8	\$2,834.1	\$2,864.9	4.79%	77
Louisa County	\$3,253.8	\$3,117.5	\$3,012.1	\$3,006.0	\$2,900.1	\$2,936.0	\$2,888.5	\$2,767.9	\$2,522.6	\$2,639.7	2.58%	13
Lunenburg County	\$1,830.2	\$1,739.3	\$1,610.9	\$1,505.7	\$1,444.1	\$1,425.0	\$1,347.0	\$1,262.3	\$1,150.2	\$1,195.5	5.90%	110
Madison County	\$2,756.4	\$2,795.4	\$2,649.9	\$2,728.2	\$2,588.1	\$2,584.0	\$2,569.0	\$2,306.6	\$2,091.3	\$2,131.3	3.26%	32
Mathews County	\$3,623.7	\$3,324.8	\$3,064.2	\$3,002.2	\$2,884.4	\$2,852.0	\$2,642.3	\$2,718.2	\$2,459.9	\$2,567.1	4.57%	72
Mecklenburg County	\$3,042.7	\$2,625.5	\$2,560.0	\$2,346.3	\$2,198.6	\$2,140.0	\$2,013.9	\$1,876.5	\$1,673.5	\$1,752.2	8.18%	130
Middlesex County	\$3,851.8	\$3,596.6	\$3,336.4	\$3,199.3	\$3,108.7	\$2,991.0	\$2,844.3	\$2,809.2	\$2,583.9	\$2,688.6	4.81%	78
Montgomery County	\$1,952.9	\$1,843.7	\$1,735.5	\$1,691.8	\$1,589.8	\$1,532.5	\$1,457.0	\$1,390.7	\$1,286.7	\$1,319.7	5.33%	101
Nelson County	\$3,643.2	\$3,417.5	\$3,143.1	\$3,046.8	\$3,006.0	\$2,932.2	\$2,728.1	\$2,679.6	\$2,632.5	\$2,583.0	4.56%	70
New Kent County	\$2,839.8	\$2,654.3	\$2,584.5	\$2,435.5	\$2,286.9	\$2,282.8	\$2,213.7	\$2,170.6	\$1,994.2	\$2,039.3	4.36%	62
Northampton County	\$3,078.8	\$2,742.7	\$2,550.6	\$2,588.6	\$2,536.9	\$2,440.3	\$2,398.7	\$2,397.1	\$2,206.6	\$2,335.0	3.54%	38
Northumberland County	\$4,310.8	\$4,031.2	\$3,738.9	\$3,544.7	\$3,471.9	\$3,413.6	\$3,288.7	\$3,185.7	\$3,162.4	\$3,236.0	3.69%	42
Nottoway County	\$1,731.4	\$1,616.6	\$1,485.9	\$1,478.2	\$1,443.4	\$1,299.8	\$1,237.2	\$1,151.7	\$1,108.7	\$1,133.3	5.86%	108
Orange County	\$2,715.0	\$2,595.8	\$2,435.6	\$2,299.8	\$2,171.8	\$2,165.2	\$2,169.2	\$2,058.9	\$1,823.9	\$1,833.1	5.35%	102
Page County	\$2,204.7	\$2,196.4	\$2,006.6	\$1,927.0	\$1,861.7	\$1,781.8	\$1,649.8	\$1,599.0	\$1,452.0	\$1,522.5	4.98%	85
Patrick County	\$2,222.7	\$1,927.1	\$1,785.4	\$1,728.9	\$1,661.6	\$1,590.4	\$1,559.0	\$1,491.5	\$1,345.0	\$1,424.4	6.23%	119
Pittsylvania County	\$1,886.8	\$1,852.0	\$1,699.9	\$1,618.4	\$1,564.4	\$1,501.0	\$1,430.5	\$1,363.9	\$1,234.4	\$1,291.8	5.12%	95
Powhatan County	\$3,096.2	\$3,047.7	\$2,747.6	\$2,671.4	\$2,511.8	\$2,419.4	\$2,311.1	\$2,155.4	\$1,957.9	\$1,983.3	6.23%	120
Prince Edward County	\$1,822.0	\$1,637.6	\$1,517.3	\$1,469.4	\$1,375.6	\$1,342.9	\$1,255.8	\$1,185.9	\$1,116.7	\$1,158.5	6.36%	121
Prince George County	\$1,750.0	\$1,636.2	\$1,504.5	\$1,661.3	\$1,618.3	\$1,551.1	\$1,499.0	\$1,407.6	\$1,347.3	\$1,389.5	2.88%	19
Prince William County	\$2,774.8	\$2,564.0	\$2,464.4	\$2,493.4	\$2,367.7	\$2,283.5	\$2,205.7	\$2,164.6	\$2,015.4	\$2,026.3	4.10%	48

Revenue Capacity per Capita 2012 - 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Avg. Growth	Rank
Pulaski County	\$2,139.2	\$1,969.5	\$1,861.4	\$1,738.6	\$1,652.2	\$1,610.3	\$1,535.3	\$1,453.9	\$1,353.6	\$1,392.3	5.96%	111
Rappahannock County	\$3,953.9	\$4,554.5	\$4,175.4	\$4,022.1	\$3,917.1	\$3,687.7	\$3,617.7	\$3,537.9	\$3,212.1	\$3,398.5	1.82%	6
Richmond County	\$2,535.3	\$2,455.6	\$2,276.3	\$2,138.2	\$2,138.2	\$2,094.6	\$2,018.3	\$1,952.5	\$1,809.7	\$1,744.8	5.03%	89
Roanoke County	\$2,291.0	\$2,199.4	\$2,070.1	\$2,103.2	\$2,026.0	\$1,948.1	\$1,875.6	\$1,831.6	\$1,661.8	\$1,757.0	3.38%	35
Rockbridge County	\$2,642.0	\$2,586.8	\$2,408.7	\$2,338.3	\$2,269.4	\$2,157.6	\$2,091.9	\$2,072.8	\$1,879.4	\$1,979.4	3.72%	43
Rockingham County	\$2,903.9	\$2,703.0	\$2,267.7	\$2,160.3	\$2,126.7	\$2,033.3	\$1,973.6	\$1,896.3	\$1,715.1	\$1,804.0	6.77%	125
Russell County	\$1,724.2	\$1,655.4	\$1,571.1	\$1,478.4	\$1,469.7	\$1,379.9	\$1,336.5	\$1,331.5	\$1,207.3	\$1,254.8	4.16%	51
Scott County	\$1,737.5	\$1,573.3	\$1,466.1	\$1,413.0	\$1,336.5	\$1,288.3	\$1,203.6	\$1,180.1	\$1,071.7	\$1,099.0	6.46%	123
Shenandoah County	\$2,460.1	\$2,411.5	\$2,286.4	\$2,243.7	\$2,151.5	\$2,089.0	\$2,034.2	\$1,944.7	\$1,735.7	\$1,785.0	4.20%	52
Smyth County	\$1,625.8	\$1,528.6	\$1,454.5	\$1,436.7	\$1,350.2	\$1,283.5	\$1,213.3	\$1,150.7	\$1,071.7	\$1,132.4	4.84%	80
Southampton County	\$2,159.6	\$2,146.9	\$2,038.3	\$2,010.9	\$1,953.0	\$1,779.5	\$1,706.1	\$1,629.2	\$1,464.2	\$1,470.5	5.21%	98
Spotsylvania County	\$2,700.4	\$2,462.1	\$2,313.2	\$2,318.1	\$2,252.8	\$2,196.0	\$2,121.2	\$2,051.7	\$1,936.3	\$1,930.6	4.43%	66
Stafford County	\$2,581.8	\$2,420.8	\$2,283.4	\$2,307.8	\$2,200.6	\$2,177.1	\$2,101.0	\$2,041.8	\$1,876.1	\$1,940.3	3.67%	39
Surry County	\$5,437.8	\$5,214.7	\$4,946.9	\$4,720.9	\$4,728.7	\$4,534.1	\$4,291.4	\$4,002.3	\$3,718.1	\$3,751.0	5.00%	86
Sussex County	\$2,184.5	\$1,870.7	\$1,819.8	\$1,589.8	\$1,528.1	\$1,506.9	\$1,383.9	\$1,369.0	\$1,248.9	\$1,410.8	6.09%	114
Tazewell County	\$1,723.9	\$1,625.3	\$1,587.0	\$1,476.0	\$1,450.5	\$1,393.9	\$1,364.2	\$1,356.7	\$1,282.8	\$1,330.0	3.29%	34
Warren County	\$2,763.8	\$2,621.1	\$2,435.2	\$2,467.3	\$2,340.7	\$2,276.4	\$2,198.4	\$2,075.4	\$1,917.7	\$1,896.6	5.08%	93
Washington County	\$2,152.7	\$2,075.7	\$1,994.1	\$1,952.0	\$1,881.8	\$1,833.1	\$1,783.8	\$1,698.0	\$1,593.7	\$1,686.4	3.07%	26
Westmoreland County	\$2,181.0	\$2,707.8	\$2,448.9	\$2,422.7	\$2,359.0	\$2,251.9	\$2,233.0	\$2,086.8	\$1,897.8	\$2,006.4	0.97%	1
Wise County	\$1,533.0	\$1,551.6	\$1,557.6	\$1,513.3	\$1,475.2	\$1,424.3	\$1,391.8	\$1,409.7	\$1,343.9	\$1,275.3	2.25%	7
Wythe County	\$2,185.6	\$2,098.3	\$1,978.4	\$1,891.2	\$1,834.1	\$1,709.2	\$1,690.3	\$1,627.6	\$1,510.8	\$1,538.9	4.67%	76
York County	\$2,567.4	\$2,566.4	\$2,491.8	\$2,488.0	\$2,367.7	\$2,327.3	\$2,256.3	\$2,158.0	\$2,043.1	\$2,134.2	2.26%	9
Alexandria City	\$4,178.1	\$4,008.8	\$4,124.5	\$3,994.2	\$3,834.8	\$3,692.2	\$3,605.3	\$3,471.1	\$3,355.9	\$3,424.9	2.44%	11
Bristol City	\$2,057.9	\$1,825.8	\$1,706.1	\$1,698.5	\$1,647.9	\$1,589.1	\$1,480.7	\$1,449.6	\$1,408.7	\$1,434.9	4.82%	79
Buena Vista City	\$1,330.3	\$1,191.8	\$1,166.9	\$1,153.8	\$1,104.5	\$1,079.9	\$1,080.8	\$984.24	\$878.08	\$970.36	4.12%	49
Charlottesville City	\$2,754.7	\$2,615.8	\$2,516.5	\$2,566.9	\$2,499.4	\$2,269.6	\$2,263.6	\$2,052.0	\$1,900.0	\$1,963.0	4.48%	68
Chesapeake City	\$2,267.9	\$2,190.3	\$2,139.0	\$2,112.2	\$2,033.7	\$1,976.4	\$1,894.9	\$1,827.5	\$1,707.9	\$1,766.9	3.15%	30
Colonial Heights City	\$2,491.4	\$2,369.3	\$2,248.5	\$2,309.1	\$2,208.8	\$2,126.0	\$2,051.5	\$2,018.9	\$1,868.5	\$1,971.3	2.93%	22
Covington City	\$2,128.9	\$1,925.0	\$1,847.1	\$1,848.6	\$1,794.4	\$1,701.2	\$1,609.0	\$1,591.8	\$1,268.4	\$1,222.8	8.23%	131
Danville City	\$1,539.5	\$1,418.0	\$1,357.8	\$1,475.8	\$1,430.8	\$1,363.3	\$1,293.9	\$1,271.9	\$1,193.1	\$1,218.2	2.93%	21
Emporia City	\$1,738.7	\$1,557.7	\$1,450.5	\$1,532.5	\$1,501.9	\$1,467.6	\$1,317.4	\$1,304.4	\$1,184.7	\$1,254.0	4.29%	59
Fairfax City	\$4,991.0	\$4,652.7	\$4,613.8	\$4,538.9	\$4,346.3	\$4,199.1	\$4,211.1	\$4,126.9	\$3,620.6	\$3,750.8	3.67%	40
Falls Church City	\$5,185.6	\$5,305.1	\$5,150.5	\$5,119.4	\$4,922.9	\$4,707.7	\$4,525.1	\$4,348.8	\$4,298.3	\$4,175.2	2.69%	15
Franklin City	\$1,818.9	\$1,607.0	\$1,601.8	\$1,548.2	\$1,471.2	\$1,421.8	\$1,344.9	\$1,357.6	\$1,303.5	\$1,315.3	4.25%	56
Fredericksburg City	\$3,420.7	\$3,053.3	\$2,933.9	\$2,708.9	\$2,611.1	\$2,703.4	\$2,667.4	\$2,580.0	\$2,372.2	\$2,192.6	6.22%	118
Galax City	\$2,017.0	\$1,900.5	\$1,773.3	\$1,771.5	\$1,757.6	\$1,588.9	\$1,525.5	\$1,429.8	\$1,295.6	\$1,398.6	4.91%	84
Hampton City	\$1,715.5	\$1,657.7	\$1,618.2	\$1,573.9	\$1,518.3	\$1,471.0	\$1,417.0	\$1,387.3	\$1,302.7	\$1,343.1	3.08%	28
Harrisonburg City	\$1,705.3	\$1,582.7	\$1,531.7	\$1,558.4	\$1,477.5	\$1,381.8	\$1,334.8	\$1,289.3	\$1,209.6	\$1,225.2	4.35%	61
Hopewell City	\$1,666.5	\$1,486.8	\$1,394.1	\$1,417.3	\$1,370.1	\$1,303.7	\$1,246.7	\$1,226.0	\$1,140.3	\$1,212.9	4.16%	50
Lexington City	\$1,709.4	\$1,635.5	\$1,534.5	\$1,481.2	\$1,397.6	\$1,464.2	\$1,422.2	\$1,340.3	\$1,264.7	\$1,338.6	3.08%	27
Lynchburg City	\$1,794.9	\$1,697.5	\$1,577.2	\$1,519.3	\$1,454.5	\$1,416.1	\$1,409.1	\$1,353.5	\$1,262.9	\$1,296.9	4.27%	57
Manassas City	\$2,540.8	\$2,413.7	\$2,363.7	\$2,369.3	\$2,254.7	\$2,225.3	\$2,094.5	\$2,072.6	\$1,783.9	\$1,842.1	4.21%	54
Manassas Park City	\$2,394.8	\$2,071.7	\$1,888.7	\$1,921.1	\$1,846.4	\$1,780.4	\$1,713.2	\$1,672.7	\$1,487.8	\$1,464.9	7.05%	127
Martinsville City	\$1,607.7	\$1,453.3	\$1,382.8	\$1,354.0	\$1,345.9	\$1,255.9	\$1,231.2	\$1,154.2	\$1,100.4	\$1,160.2	4.29%	58
Newport News City	\$1,891.3	\$1,728.5	\$1,645.6	\$1,668.0	\$1,608.9	\$1,543.1	\$1,468.3	\$1,442.8	\$1,345.6	\$1,371.6	4.21%	53
Norfolk City	\$1,880.4	\$1,694.8	\$1,600.7	\$1,513.5	\$1,473.9	\$1,408.8	\$1,361.0	\$1,317.0	\$1,238.0	\$1,264.6	5.41%	103
Norton City	\$1,887.5	\$1,810.5	\$1,819.4	\$1,691.5	\$1,650.6	\$1,628.5	\$1,657.6	\$1,584.7	\$1,532.6	\$1,657.4	1.54%	3
Petersburg City	\$1,310.6	\$1,252.6	\$1,275.1	\$1,311.5	\$1,248.1	\$1,184.6	\$1,152.5	\$1,138.1	\$1,041.8	\$1,065.1	2.56%	12
Poquoson City	\$2,657.3	\$2,447.7	\$2,387.9	\$2,431.4	\$2,347.8	\$2,256.6	\$2,193.8	\$2,141.8	\$2,033.1	\$2,133.6	2.73%	16
Portsmouth City	\$1,664.3	\$1,560.6	\$1,434.8	\$1,448.3	\$1,410.8	\$1,361.2	\$1,332.8	\$1,303.4	\$1,221.6	\$1,287.2	3.26%	31
Radford City	\$1,272.1	\$1,175.2	\$1,089.4	\$1,011.7	\$981.31	\$967.08	\$937.84	\$892.23	\$847.49	\$896.63	4.65%	75
Richmond City	\$2,474.8	\$2,296.1	\$2,269.6	\$2,059.7	\$1,951.2	\$1,977.0	\$1,838.9	\$1,806.1	\$1,700.1	\$1,688.6	5.17%	97
Roanoke City	\$2,105.1	\$1,914.0	\$1,785.5	\$1,679.0	\$1,651.5	\$1,591.4	\$1,547.0	\$1,502.8	\$1,410.9	\$1,447.7	5.05%	90
Salem City	\$2,435.5	\$2,195.5	\$2,186.4	\$2,050.2	\$1,987.1	\$1,895.3	\$1,815.9	\$1,805.4	\$1,689.0	\$1,719.2	4.63%	74
Staunton City	\$2,025.2	\$1,836.2	\$1,771.1	\$1,741.7	\$1,642.0	\$1,579.1	\$1,546.8	\$1,509.9	\$1,372.0	\$1,431.2	4.61%	73
Suffolk City	\$2,170.5	\$2,168.3	\$2,093.7	\$2,040.6	\$1,972.9	\$1,920.3	\$1,836.8	\$1,783.3	\$1,664.7	\$1,750.3	2.67%	14
Virginia Beach City	\$2,641.1	\$2,409.0	\$2,301.9	\$2,368.2	\$2,247.9	\$2,161.8	\$2,080.0	\$1,995.7	\$1,854.8	\$1,889.5	4.42%	65
Waynesboro City	\$2,730.8	\$2,029.3	\$1,918.4	\$1,889.5	\$1,814.5	\$1,770.9	\$1,694.0	\$1,654.2	\$1,506.4	\$1,579.1	8.10%	129
Williamsburg City	\$2,428.5	\$2,127.7	\$2,267.1	\$2,382.1	\$2,196.0	\$2,167.7	\$2,105.7	\$2,137.7	\$1,982.8	\$2,019.4	2.25%	8
Winchester City	\$2,599.9	\$2,363.5	\$2,312.9	\$2,329.2	\$2,231.2	\$2,176.6	\$2,119.2	\$2,108.5	\$1,949.9	\$1,942.0	3.76%	44

Rank Scores: 1 = Lowest Average Revenue Capacity growth, 133 = Highest Average Revenue Capacity growth

Revenue Capacity per Capita Rankings 2013 - 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Accomack County	83	80	75	78	78	74	72	73	76	76
Albemarle County	113	114	117	117	117	119	119	117	118	118
Alleghany County	36	44	38	44	46	45	46	49	40	37
Amelia County	77	82	69	70	70	70	64	61	61	60
Amherst County	34	45	43	42	42	42	43	42	45	44
Appomattox County	44	46	47	48	44	49	52	47	49	55
Arlington County	129	130	131	131	130	130	131	131	131	131
Augusta County	70	77	74	74	74	73	71	71	72	74
Bath County	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
Bedford County	87	89	91	88	98	94	90	86	86	99
Bland County	30	48	50	57	52	46	47	45	47	41
Botetourt County	97	102	102	94	95	91	95	85	85	89
Brunswick County	86	76	70	64	65	67	48	34	19	17
Buchanan County	37	28	39	43	47	52	59	78	60	75
Buckingham County	56	50	52	47	54	53	56	58	55	52
Campbell County	41	43	42	40	41	40	37	39	33	33
Caroline County	61	67	67	72	66	64	67	62	62	59
Carroll County	33	34	32	30	28	28	31	31	32	32
Charles City County	112	115	110	108	108	107	99	108	95	96
Charlotte County	39	40	33	36	35	33	34	33	39	38
Chesterfield County	81	72	71	75	76	78	77	77	81	80
Clarke County	114	117	118	119	118	115	116	116	115	114
Craig County	63	57	61	53	53	58	50	53	53	53
Culpeper County	72	73	79	76	73	81	75	82	80	73
Cumberland County	51	52	53	51	43	44	42	40	42	42
Dickenson County	25	23	27	27	30	35	35	38	46	49
Dinwiddie County	62	60	60	55	51	50	53	52	51	50
Essex County	103	103	107	100	105	102	97	107	100	91
Fairfax County	122	122	124	125	124	124	124	124	125	123
Fauquier County	119	120	120	120	121	123	123	122	121	121
Floyd County	78	84	65	61	63	62	63	70	65	62
Fluvanna County	66	75	72	83	71	75	78	75	77	79
Franklin County	102	101	89	79	79	76	76	76	78	84
Frederick County	107	94	94	98	96	97	84	96	92	86
Giles County	31	35	30	34	33	29	33	32	31	30
Gloucester County	100	88	87	89	87	84	85	83	84	82
Goochland County	126	127	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
Grayson County	47	38	49	54	49	59	44	46	48	57
Greene County	57	62	64	69	68	65	69	66	64	71
Greensville County	64	69	58	45	18	22	5	8	5	12
Halifax County	60	58	51	50	57	51	54	59	57	58
Hanover County	116	112	111	112	112	111	110	110	110	111
Henrico County	99	92	98	96	99	96	96	91	101	90
Henry County	24	22	15	9	10	10	12	11	11	10
Highland County	128	123	125	124	125	127	125	126	124	127
Isle of Wight County	74	70	83	93	88	93	88	98	99	97
James City County	110	109	112	113	113	113	114	112	113	113
King and Queen County	105	106	106	101	92	80	80	80	88	85
King George County	85	90	92	103	97	100	101	101	96	102
King William County	69	54	63	62	72	72	73	67	69	66
Lancaster County	127	126	122	123	122	121	121	121	122	122
Lee County	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Loudoun County	123	121	121	121	120	120	120	120	120	120
Louisa County	111	113	114	115	115	116	118	118	116	117
Lunenburg County	23	27	24	17	15	21	19	13	13	11
Madison County	95	108	108	111	110	110	111	109	109	107
Mathews County	117	116	115	114	114	114	112	115	114	115
Mecklenburg County	106	99	104	87	83	83	79	72	68	69
Middlesex County	120	119	119	118	119	118	117	119	117	119
Montgomery County	32	32	31	33	29	30	28	27	27	26
Nelson County	118	118	116	116	116	117	115	114	119	116
New Kent County	101	100	105	99	94	104	104	106	105	106
Northampton County	108	107	103	107	109	109	109	111	111	112
Northumberland County	125	125	123	122	123	122	122	123	123	124
Nottoway County	16	15	12	14	14	8	9	6	9	7
Orange County	92	96	96	80	81	87	98	92	83	81
Page County	54	65	56	58	58	57	49	51	50	51
Patrick County	55	42	36	37	40	38	41	41	35	40
Pittsylvania County	27	33	28	26	27	26	27	24	20	23
Powhatan County	109	110	109	109	107	108	108	103	103	101
Prince Edward County	22	19	14	11	9	11	11	10	10	8
Prince George County	19	18	13	28	32	32	32	28	37	34
Prince William County	98	91	99	105	103	105	103	105	106	105

Revenue Capacity per Capita Rankings 2013 - 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Pulaski County	45	47	45	38	39	41	38	37	38	35
Rappahannock County	121	128	127	127	127	125	127	127	126	125
Richmond County	76	86	80	71	77	79	81	81	82	67
Roanoke County	59	66	59	67	67	66	68	69	66	70
Rockbridge County	89	95	93	86	93	85	87	94	91	100
Rockingham County	104	104	77	73	75	71	74	74	74	78
Russell County	15	20	19	15	19	14	17	19	16	19
Scott County	17	12	11	6	5	7	6	9	7	5
Shenandoah County	71	79	82	77	80	77	82	79	75	77
Smyth County	8	8	10	8	7	6	7	5	6	6
Southampton County	48	59	57	60	61	55	58	55	52	48
Spotsylvania County	91	87	86	84	90	92	94	89	98	92
Stafford County	82	83	81	81	84	90	91	88	90	93
Surry County	132	131	130	130	131	131	130	129	130	130
Sussex County	52	36	41	25	26	27	22	25	22	39
Tazewell County	14	16	21	13	16	16	21	22	26	27
Warren County	96	98	95	102	100	103	102	95	97	88
Washington County	46	53	55	59	59	60	61	60	63	63
Westmoreland County	50	105	97	95	102	98	105	97	93	103
Wise County	5	9	18	18	22	20	23	29	34	21
Wythe County	53	55	54	52	55	48	55	54	58	54
York County	80	93	100	104	104	106	106	104	108	109
Alexandria City	124	124	126	126	126	126	126	125	127	126
Bristol City	40	30	29	35	36	37	30	36	43	45
Buena Vista City	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Charlottesville City	94	97	101	106	106	101	107	90	94	95
Chesapeake City	58	63	66	68	69	68	70	68	73	72
Colonial Heights City	75	74	73	82	85	82	83	87	89	98
Covington City	43	41	44	46	48	47	45	50	25	15
Danville City	6	5	5	12	13	13	13	14	15	14
Emporia City	18	10	9	21	24	24	14	17	14	18
Fairfax City	130	129	129	129	129	129	129	130	129	129
Falls Church City	131	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
Franklin City	21	14	23	22	20	19	18	23	30	25
Fredericksburg City	115	111	113	110	111	112	113	113	112	110
Galax City	35	37	35	41	45	36	36	30	28	36
Hampton City	13	21	25	24	25	25	25	26	29	29
Harrisonburg City	11	13	16	23	23	15	16	15	17	16
Hopewell City	10	7	7	7	8	9	10	12	12	13
Lexington City	12	17	17	16	11	23	26	20	24	28
Lynchburg City	20	25	20	20	17	18	24	21	23	24
Manassas City	79	81	88	91	91	95	89	93	79	83
Manassas Park City	65	51	46	56	56	56	60	57	54	47
Martinsville City	7	6	6	5	6	5	8	7	8	9
Newport News City	29	26	26	29	31	31	29	35	36	31
Norfolk City	26	24	22	19	21	17	20	18	21	20
Norton City	28	29	40	32	37	43	51	48	59	61
Petersburg City	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Poquoson City	90	85	90	97	101	99	100	102	107	108
Portsmouth City	9	11	8	10	12	12	15	16	18	22
Radford City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Richmond City	73	68	78	66	60	69	66	65	71	64
Roanoke City	42	39	37	31	38	39	40	43	44	46
Salem City	68	64	68	65	64	61	62	64	70	65
Staunton City	38	31	34	39	34	34	39	44	41	43
Suffolk City	49	61	62	63	62	63	65	63	67	68
Virginia Beach City	88	78	84	90	89	86	86	84	87	87
Waynesboro City	93	49	48	49	50	54	57	56	56	56
Williamsburg City	67	56	76	92	82	88	92	100	104	104
Winchester City	84	71	85	85	86	89	93	99	102	94

Rank Scores: 1 = Lowest Revenue Capacity, 133 = Greatest Revenue Capacity

NOTE: Localities in the index reduced from 134 to 133 in FY14 when the City of Bedford reverted to town status.

Revenue Capacity Per Capita Scores 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Accomack County	101.55	101.55	101.97	101.88	101.88	102.09	102.13	100.52	100.73	100.91
Albemarle County	97.46	97.39	96.44	96.61	96.48	95.73	96.06	94.77	90.07	90.11
Alleghany County	104.83	104.37	104.74	104.39	104.24	104.38	104.30	102.44	105.60	105.67
Amelia County	101.87	101.52	102.32	102.58	102.36	102.48	102.91	101.33	102.98	102.84
Amherst County	104.95	104.28	104.57	104.72	104.63	104.73	104.61	103.03	104.89	105.29
Appomattox County	104.21	104.18	104.18	104.14	104.33	104.06	104.00	102.57	104.55	103.89
Arlington County	88.87	88.02	85.68	86.22	86.66	86.67	86.66	84.43	68.97	70.98
Augusta County	102.34	101.62	102.05	102.09	102.01	102.15	102.21	100.67	101.34	101.08
Bath County	82.57	82.01	81.61	80.37	79.91	79.30	78.37	77.30	58.16	57.90
Bedford County	101.30	101.03	101.21	101.17	100.80	101.04	101.21	99.59	99.46	98.43
Bland County	105.39	104.10	103.96	103.80	103.86	104.34	104.14	102.79	104.79	105.37
Botetourt County	100.54	100.08	100.44	101.03	100.94	101.21	101.01	99.62	99.60	99.42
Brunswick County	101.33	101.75	102.30	103.05	102.75	102.53	104.10	103.41	107.37	107.59
Buchanan County	104.82	105.14	104.63	104.50	104.18	103.86	103.71	100.08	103.05	100.98
Buckingham County	103.49	103.56	103.88	104.17	103.82	103.82	103.81	101.86	103.92	104.13
Campbell County	104.40	104.37	104.58	104.78	104.80	104.82	104.86	103.24	106.01	106.02
Caroline County	103.07	102.63	102.67	102.48	102.64	102.76	102.74	101.29	102.94	103.16
Carroll County	105.07	104.82	104.96	105.31	105.34	105.39	105.10	103.48	106.17	106.03
Charles City County	97.55	97.35	99.06	99.38	99.57	100.32	100.67	98.43	98.79	98.58
Charlotte County	104.64	104.40	104.94	105.02	104.99	105.12	104.98	103.43	105.69	105.60
Chesterfield County	101.68	101.84	102.28	101.94	101.94	101.79	101.86	100.08	100.16	100.27
Clarke County	97.07	95.75	95.98	95.86	96.15	96.64	96.69	94.82	91.29	91.93
Craig County	102.89	103.17	103.09	103.99	103.82	103.69	104.04	102.20	104.30	104.12
Culpeper County	102.28	101.81	101.90	101.92	102.05	101.75	101.96	99.97	100.19	101.09
Cumberland County	103.91	103.52	103.83	104.01	104.46	104.42	104.65	103.23	105.11	105.37
Dickenson County	105.67	105.75	105.49	105.63	105.22	104.97	104.92	103.31	104.84	104.73
Dinwiddie County	103.03	102.98	103.10	103.88	103.91	103.95	103.93	102.37	104.35	104.72
Essex County	99.76	100.02	99.68	100.70	100.31	100.65	100.81	98.57	98.29	99.15
Fairfax County	93.23	93.42	92.87	92.86	92.86	92.87	92.72	90.66	82.52	83.19
Fauquier County	95.20	94.15	95.02	94.80	94.11	93.30	93.48	92.46	86.35	86.62
Floyd County	101.87	101.38	102.71	103.21	102.87	102.95	102.93	100.77	102.24	102.39
Fluvanna County	102.59	101.81	102.17	101.46	102.11	102.04	101.82	100.23	100.50	100.29
Franklin County	100.09	100.12	101.27	101.66	101.85	102.00	101.88	100.19	100.33	99.88
Frederick County	98.89	100.63	100.96	100.75	100.93	100.82	101.48	99.13	98.97	99.71
Giles County	105.34	104.82	105.13	105.18	105.13	105.34	105.03	103.45	106.21	106.08
Gloucester County	100.16	101.22	101.66	101.16	101.29	101.43	101.35	99.87	99.62	100.19
Goochland County	91.52	90.39	90.40	90.12	90.86	89.15	89.71	88.75	79.32	78.06
Grayson County	104.05	104.54	103.97	103.96	103.99	103.65	104.44	102.66	104.70	103.40
Greene County	103.44	102.91	102.91	102.67	102.60	102.76	102.60	100.98	102.34	101.10
Greensville County	102.75	102.18	103.16	104.32	106.07	105.93	107.05	105.18	109.33	108.28
Halifax County	103.16	103.11	103.93	104.01	103.73	103.94	103.93	101.78	103.76	103.30
Hanover County	96.74	97.63	98.32	98.24	98.37	98.43	98.74	97.19	95.19	95.68
Henrico County	100.32	100.66	100.86	100.77	100.78	100.88	100.93	99.33	98.20	99.20
Henry County	105.70	105.88	106.35	106.70	106.60	106.55	106.54	104.93	108.42	108.59
Highland County	90.81	93.39	92.15	92.90	92.52	91.77	92.08	89.67	82.79	78.95
Isle of Wight County	102.22	101.87	101.82	101.03	101.24	101.08	101.25	99.02	98.29	98.56
James City County	98.06	98.21	98.21	97.39	97.78	97.49	97.33	95.94	91.90	92.22
King and Queen County	99.72	99.73	99.84	100.60	101.18	101.76	101.74	100.02	99.26	99.76
King George County	101.38	101.02	101.12	100.45	100.82	100.73	100.59	98.76	98.61	98.15
King William County	102.41	103.48	102.91	103.20	102.10	102.16	102.09	100.96	101.54	101.49
Lancaster County	91.49	91.75	93.67	93.98	93.74	94.22	94.06	92.85	86.19	85.31
Lee County	108.89	108.25	108.56	108.99	108.89	108.72	108.56	106.89	112.43	112.10
Loudoun County	92.86	93.83	93.79	94.14	94.59	94.64	94.85	92.93	87.04	87.27
Louisa County	97.73	97.45	97.53	97.31	97.20	96.52	96.18	94.60	90.97	90.11
Lunenburg County	105.94	105.48	105.83	106.32	106.23	105.96	106.01	104.60	108.28	108.29
Madison County	100.60	99.33	99.68	98.98	99.13	98.72	98.22	97.67	96.41	96.51
Mathews County	95.60	96.24	97.22	97.33	97.30	97.05	97.75	94.94	91.76	91.02
Mecklenburg County	98.95	100.32	100.21	101.27	101.55	101.50	101.76	100.52	101.68	101.28
Middlesex County	94.29	94.65	95.61	96.14	95.90	96.18	96.47	94.33	90.20	89.49
Montgomery County	105.23	104.87	105.10	105.20	105.33	105.29	105.31	103.75	106.56	106.72
Nelson County	95.49	95.70	96.75	97.06	96.54	96.42	97.21	95.19	89.59	90.82
New Kent County	100.12	100.15	100.06	100.73	101.00	100.60	100.49	98.57	97.64	97.66
Northampton County	98.74	99.63	100.26	99.81	99.45	99.62	99.31	97.07	94.96	93.94
Northumberland County	91.64	92.12	93.22	94.07	93.65	93.55	93.63	91.83	82.90	82.60
Nottoway County	106.51	106.20	106.57	106.49	106.23	106.74	106.71	105.34	108.81	109.07
Orange County	100.84	100.49	100.95	101.55	101.72	101.34	100.77	99.31	99.78	100.26
Page County	103.78	102.82	103.49	103.79	103.64	103.73	104.08	102.37	104.48	104.17
Patrick County	103.68	104.39	104.80	104.98	104.88	104.93	104.66	103.08	105.83	105.40
Pittsylvania County	105.61	104.83	105.31	105.64	105.48	105.49	105.48	103.93	107.22	107.07
Powhatan County	98.64	97.86	99.10	99.32	99.61	99.75	99.86	98.67	98.09	98.37
Prince Edward County	105.99	106.08	106.39	106.54	106.65	106.47	106.59	105.11	108.70	108.75
Prince George County	106.40	106.08	106.46	105.39	105.15	105.17	105.04	103.64	105.80	105.84
Prince William County	100.49	100.68	100.77	100.39	100.50	100.60	100.54	98.61	97.37	97.83

Revenue Capacity Per Capita Scores 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Pulaski County	104.16	104.14	104.35	104.92	104.94	104.80	104.81	103.33	105.72	105.81
Rappahannock County	93.70	89.07	90.63	91.20	90.89	91.83	91.54	89.49	82.28	80.56
Richmond County	101.87	101.31	101.89	102.52	101.92	101.78	101.73	100.02	99.96	101.37
Roanoke County	103.28	102.80	103.11	102.73	102.62	102.69	102.64	100.82	101.83	101.22
Rockbridge County	101.26	100.54	101.11	101.32	101.11	101.39	101.26	99.22	99.09	98.42
Rockingham County	99.75	99.86	101.94	102.39	101.99	102.16	102.02	100.39	101.16	100.63
Russell County	106.55	105.97	106.07	106.49	106.07	106.24	106.08	104.14	107.56	107.54
Scott County	106.47	106.45	106.69	106.88	106.90	106.81	106.92	105.15	109.27	109.50
Shenandoah County	102.31	101.56	101.83	101.89	101.84	101.81	101.63	100.07	100.90	100.86
Smyth County	107.12	106.71	106.76	106.74	106.81	106.84	106.86	105.35	109.27	109.08
Southampton County	104.04	103.11	103.30	103.29	103.07	103.75	103.72	102.17	104.32	104.82
Spotsylvania County	100.92	101.27	101.67	101.44	101.21	101.14	101.07	99.36	98.37	99.03
Stafford County	101.61	101.51	101.85	101.50	101.54	101.26	101.20	99.43	99.13	98.91
Surry County	85.15	85.22	86.06	87.00	85.86	86.54	87.24	86.41	75.89	76.12
Sussex County	103.90	104.72	104.60	105.82	105.71	105.45	105.77	103.90	107.04	105.58
Tazewell County	106.55	106.15	105.98	106.50	106.19	106.15	105.90	103.98	106.61	106.59
Warren County	100.56	100.34	100.95	100.54	100.67	100.64	100.58	99.20	98.60	99.46
Washington County	104.08	103.52	103.56	103.64	103.51	103.41	103.23	101.71	102.69	102.11
Westmoreland County	103.92	99.84	100.87	100.81	100.55	100.80	100.36	99.13	98.85	98.08
Wise County	107.65	106.58	106.15	106.28	106.04	105.96	105.72	103.63	105.84	107.28
Wythe County	103.89	103.39	103.66	104.01	103.81	104.19	103.82	102.18	103.73	103.96
York County	101.69	100.66	100.61	100.42	100.50	100.82	100.21	98.66	97.02	96.47
Alexandria City	92.41	92.25	90.94	91.37	91.40	91.80	91.62	89.93	80.46	80.22
Bristol City	104.63	104.98	105.27	105.16	104.96	104.93	105.16	103.36	105.02	105.27
Buena Vista City	108.82	108.68	108.47	108.44	108.34	108.11	107.71	106.45	111.72	111.12
Charlottesville City	100.61	100.37	100.47	99.94	99.68	100.68	100.17	99.36	98.82	98.62
Chesapeake City	103.42	102.85	102.70	102.68	102.57	102.52	102.52	100.85	101.25	101.09
Colonial Heights City	102.13	101.81	102.05	101.49	101.49	101.58	101.52	99.58	99.22	98.52
Covington City	104.22	104.40	104.43	104.26	104.06	104.23	104.34	102.42	106.79	107.94
Danville City	107.61	107.36	107.33	106.50	106.31	106.34	106.35	104.54	107.74	108.00
Emporia City	106.47	106.54	106.78	106.16	105.87	105.69	106.20	104.32	107.85	107.55
Fairfax City	87.72	88.50	88.04	88.10	88.23	88.64	87.75	85.58	77.12	76.12
Falls Church City	86.60	84.69	84.86	84.61	84.65	85.46	85.75	84.11	68.57	70.78
Franklin City	106.00	106.25	105.89	106.07	106.06	105.98	106.02	103.97	106.35	106.78
Fredericksburg City	96.77	97.82	97.99	99.09	98.99	97.98	97.59	95.85	94.57	95.73
Galax City	104.86	104.54	104.87	104.72	104.28	104.94	104.87	103.49	106.45	105.73
Hampton City	106.60	105.96	105.79	105.91	105.77	105.67	105.56	103.77	106.36	106.43
Harrisonburg City	106.66	106.40	106.30	106.00	106.02	106.23	106.09	104.42	107.53	107.91
Hopewell City	106.88	106.96	107.12	106.85	106.69	106.72	106.65	104.85	108.41	108.07
Lexington City	106.63	106.09	106.29	106.47	106.52	105.71	105.53	104.09	106.84	106.48
Lynchburg City	106.14	105.73	106.03	106.24	106.16	106.01	105.61	104.00	106.86	107.01
Manassas City	101.84	101.55	101.37	101.13	101.20	100.96	101.24	99.22	100.29	100.15
Manassas Park City	102.68	103.55	104.19	103.83	103.73	103.74	103.68	101.88	104.02	104.89
Martinsville City	107.22	107.15	107.19	107.23	106.84	107.02	106.75	105.32	108.91	108.73
Newport News City	105.59	105.55	105.63	105.35	105.21	105.22	105.24	103.41	105.82	106.07
Norfolk City	105.65	105.74	105.89	106.27	106.04	106.06	105.92	104.24	107.17	107.41
Norton City	105.61	105.07	104.60	105.21	104.95	104.69	104.03	102.46	103.46	102.47
Petersburg City	108.93	108.32	107.82	107.49	107.44	107.46	107.25	105.43	109.65	109.93
Poquoson City	101.17	101.35	101.23	100.76	100.62	100.77	100.61	98.76	97.15	96.48
Portsmouth City	106.89	106.53	106.88	106.67	106.44	106.36	106.10	104.33	107.38	107.13
Radford City	109.15	108.77	108.92	109.29	109.10	108.82	108.62	107.06	112.10	112.05
Richmond City	102.22	102.24	101.93	102.99	103.08	102.51	102.87	100.99	101.35	102.08
Roanoke City	104.35	104.46	104.80	105.28	104.94	104.92	104.73	103.01	104.99	105.11
Salem City	102.45	102.82	102.42	103.05	102.86	103.02	103.02	101.00	101.49	101.69
Staunton City	104.81	104.92	104.88	104.90	105.00	105.00	104.74	102.96	105.48	105.32
Suffolk City	103.98	102.98	102.97	103.11	102.95	102.87	102.89	101.14	101.79	101.30
Virginia Beach City	101.27	101.58	101.74	101.14	101.24	101.36	101.34	99.73	99.40	99.55
Waynesboro City	100.75	103.79	104.01	104.02	103.93	103.80	103.80	102.00	103.79	103.46
Williamsburg City	102.49	103.22	101.94	101.06	101.56	101.32	101.17	98.79	97.78	97.91
Winchester City	101.50	101.84	101.67	101.37	101.35	101.27	101.09	98.98	98.20	98.89

Revenue Capacity Scores: 100 = Average Revenue Capacity; Scores above 100 represent a below average Revenue Capacity, while scores below 100 are above average. Higher scores equate to greater fiscal stress.

Appendix I

Revenue Effort from 2013 - 2022

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Revenue Effort 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Avg. Growth	Rank
Accomack County	0.7052	0.7106	0.7040	0.7313	0.7414	0.7584	0.7418	0.7362	0.7411	0.7334	-0.43%	74
Albemarle County	0.8390	0.8252	0.7791	0.8038	0.7980	0.7716	0.7861	0.7789	0.7674	0.7614	1.13%	18
Alleghany County	0.9159	0.9188	0.9625	0.9428	0.9427	1.0040	1.0011	0.9779	1.1301	1.0946	-1.81%	126
Amelia County	0.6324	0.6303	0.6538	0.5939	0.6007	0.7056	0.6972	0.6303	0.6743	0.6533	-0.36%	69
Amherst County	0.7364	0.6999	0.7057	0.7159	0.7251	0.7382	0.7126	0.7403	0.7484	0.7433	-0.10%	55
Appomattox County	0.6322	0.6290	0.6265	0.6278	0.7394	0.6865	0.7117	0.7102	0.6753	0.6447	-0.22%	61
Arlington County	1.2922	1.1382	1.0775	1.0805	1.0876	1.0922	1.1013	1.0960	1.0744	1.1128	1.79%	8
Augusta County	0.5793	0.5583	0.5854	0.6002	0.5813	0.5846	0.5885	0.6008	0.5967	0.5749	0.09%	50
Bath County	0.7042	0.6769	0.6416	0.6375	0.6519	0.5986	0.5775	0.6130	0.6385	0.6314	1.28%	14
Bedford County	0.4927	0.4941	0.5064	0.5026	0.5095	0.5258	0.5355	0.5373	0.5315	0.5453	-1.07%	96
Bland County	1.0125	0.9087	0.9377	0.8923	0.9027	0.8687	0.8442	0.8555	0.7790	0.8056	2.85%	2
Botetourt County	0.6853	0.6708	0.6586	0.6849	0.6692	0.6880	0.6610	0.6772	0.7062	0.6853	0.00%	53
Brunswick County	0.7323	0.6445	0.6683	0.6739	0.6730	0.6439	0.6740	0.6817	0.7307	0.7123	0.31%	39
Buchanan County	1.3931	0.9622	0.9231	1.0598	1.1429	1.0869	0.9226	1.0351	1.2907	1.1322	2.56%	3
Buckingham County	0.5896	0.6013	0.6196	0.6277	0.6389	0.6484	0.7076	0.6351	0.6576	0.6438	-0.94%	91
Campbell County	0.6583	0.6701	0.6939	0.6826	0.7255	0.7406	0.7645	0.7617	0.7947	0.7703	-1.62%	117
Caroline County	0.7517	0.7446	0.7603	0.7692	0.7962	0.8043	0.8343	0.8532	0.8568	0.8482	-1.26%	102
Carroll County	0.8040	0.8479	0.9855	0.8835	0.9058	0.9090	0.8899	0.9343	1.0366	1.0014	-2.19%	129
Charles City County	0.8350	0.7929	0.8571	0.8858	0.7953	0.8647	0.8001	0.8493	0.8551	0.8252	0.13%	47
Charlotte County	0.7640	0.7866	0.8328	0.7266	0.7650	0.7721	0.7567	0.7468	0.7247	0.7053	0.92%	22
Chesterfield County	0.8265	0.8474	0.8624	0.8550	0.8536	0.8492	0.8630	0.8544	0.8643	0.8545	-0.36%	70
Clarke County	0.5761	0.5155	0.5421	0.5526	0.5834	0.5994	0.6077	0.6139	0.6314	0.6399	-1.11%	98
Craig County	0.5433	0.5545	0.5507	0.5642	0.5652	0.5749	0.5656	0.5722	0.5843	0.5582	-0.30%	66
Culpeper County	0.7191	0.7253	0.7424	0.7634	0.7990	0.7754	0.7962	0.8015	0.7994	0.8159	-1.32%	106
Cumberland County	0.7733	0.7851	0.8167	0.8341	0.8472	0.8527	0.8762	1.0574	1.0071	0.9842	-2.38%	131
Dickenson County	1.2082	0.9340	0.9356	0.9789	1.0549	0.9960	0.8039	1.2067	1.1762	1.1384	0.68%	26
Dinwiddie County	0.7460	0.7657	0.7895	0.7952	0.7992	0.8083	0.8224	0.8181	0.8419	0.8483	-1.34%	107
Essex County	0.7263	0.7448	0.7352	0.7735	0.7927	0.8329	0.9048	0.8011	0.8306	0.8405	-1.51%	112
Fairfax County	1.0437	1.0868	1.0597	1.0547	1.0419	1.0368	1.0104	1.0149	0.9852	0.9882	0.62%	30
Fauquier County	0.7866	0.7402	0.7692	0.7980	0.7582	0.7320	0.7328	0.7564	0.7666	0.7699	0.24%	41
Floyd County	0.6112	0.5676	0.6141	0.6102	0.5798	0.5824	0.5909	0.5658	0.5907	0.5752	0.70%	25
Fluvanna County	0.7317	0.7025	0.7573	0.7257	0.7542	0.7556	0.7619	0.7379	0.7284	0.7019	0.47%	35
Franklin County	0.7045	0.5916	0.6322	0.6216	0.6015	0.6102	0.6263	0.6576	0.6636	0.6367	1.18%	17
Frederick County	0.7510	0.8023	0.8146	0.8076	0.8186	0.8159	0.8458	0.7913	0.8079	0.8214	-0.95%	92
Giles County	0.8563	0.8393	0.8769	0.8500	0.8911	0.8991	0.8374	0.8257	0.8604	0.8231	0.45%	37
Gloucester County	0.6727	0.6848	0.6905	0.7097	0.7109	0.7178	0.7236	0.7438	0.7813	0.7802	-1.53%	113
Goochland County	0.6030	0.5233	0.5200	0.5161	0.5347	0.4922	0.5097	0.5214	0.5407	0.5255	1.64%	11
Grayson County	0.7160	0.7582	0.6928	0.6353	0.6876	0.6132	0.6947	0.6985	0.7594	0.7306	-0.22%	62
Greene County	0.8190	0.7677	0.7422	0.7326	0.7335	0.7515	0.7482	0.7523	0.8262	0.7700	0.71%	24
Greensville County	0.8766	0.8671	0.9300	0.9522	1.0402	1.0418	1.0414	1.0366	1.1461	1.0250	-1.61%	116
Halifax County	0.7112	0.6829	0.6720	0.6682	0.6963	0.6742	0.6971	0.6881	0.7062	0.6713	0.66%	28
Hanover County	0.7097	0.7065	0.7111	0.6879	0.6862	0.6838	0.6994	0.7132	0.7464	0.7523	-0.63%	83
Henrico County	0.8609	0.8604	0.8678	0.8820	0.8698	0.8831	0.8877	0.8991	0.8574	0.8747	-0.18%	58
Henry County	0.6424	0.7028	0.7222	0.7424	0.7513	0.6684	0.7311	0.7441	0.7796	0.7543	-1.65%	119
Highland County	0.5521	0.6021	0.5570	0.5735	0.5633	0.5442	0.5392	0.5307	0.5472	0.4891	1.43%	12
Isle of Wight County	0.8764	0.8898	0.8936	0.8735	0.9265	0.8739	0.8908	0.8436	0.7474	0.7318	2.20%	6
James City County	0.8488	0.8419	0.8399	0.8307	0.8532	0.8615	0.8719	0.8464	0.8797	0.8828	-0.43%	75
King and Queen County	0.7121	0.7229	0.7577	0.7855	0.8070	0.8134	0.7350	0.7188	0.8773	0.8338	-1.62%	118
King George County	0.8774	0.7838	0.8199	0.7998	0.8010	0.8072	0.7768	0.7404	0.7763	0.7523	1.85%	7
King William County	0.7497	0.7241	0.7660	0.7337	0.6891	0.7255	0.7564	0.7870	0.8260	0.8121	-0.85%	88
Lancaster County	0.5482	0.5452	0.5802	0.5542	0.5578	0.5312	0.5496	0.5930	0.5693	0.5446	0.07%	51
Lee County	0.5893	0.5474	0.5722	0.5920	0.5872	0.6226	0.5913	0.6101	0.6639	0.6145	-0.46%	76
Loudoun County	1.1753	1.1688	1.1326	1.1140	1.1309	1.1444	1.1280	1.1128	1.0814	1.1120	0.63%	29
Louisa County	0.6800	0.6847	0.7054	0.6929	0.7086	0.7070	0.7002	0.6830	0.6966	0.6677	0.20%	44
Lunenburg County	0.5380	0.5461	0.5801	0.6002	0.6487	0.5854	0.6379	0.6417	0.6703	0.6396	-1.76%	125
Madison County	0.6866	0.6363	0.6412	0.6536	0.6325	0.6288	0.6186	0.6709	0.7134	0.7011	-0.23%	63
Mathews County	0.6229	0.6195	0.6641	0.6437	0.6281	0.6489	0.6813	0.6153	0.6422	0.6176	0.10%	49
Mecklenburg County	1.2319	1.2796	1.2151	1.2194	1.0341	1.0027	0.9336	0.9164	0.7590	0.7265	7.73%	1
Middlesex County	0.6396	0.5981	0.6500	0.6538	0.6260	0.6029	0.6085	0.5978	0.5986	0.5738	1.27%	15
Montgomery County	0.7582	0.7614	0.7822	0.7685	0.8109	0.8087	0.8124	0.8303	0.8383	0.8219	-0.86%	89
Nelson County	0.6650	0.6408	0.6433	0.6918	0.7435	0.7056	0.7455	0.7459	0.7121	0.7279	-0.96%	93
New Kent County	0.8571	0.7402	0.7542	0.7379	0.7059	0.7282	0.7263	0.7271	0.7463	0.7435	1.70%	9
Northampton County	0.8528	0.8680	0.8833	0.8769	0.8704	0.8652	0.8287	0.8039	0.8809	0.8406	0.16%	46
Northumberland County	0.5283	0.5523	0.6093	0.5867	0.5896	0.5748	0.5549	0.5729	0.5507	0.5380	-0.20%	60
Nottoway County	0.5681	0.5853	0.6275	0.6565	0.6106	0.6087	0.6300	0.6537	0.6593	0.6502	-1.40%	108
Orange County	0.6597	0.6319	0.6625	0.7160	0.7240	0.7425	0.7379	0.7342	0.7531	0.7569	-1.43%	109
Page County	0.7533	0.6817	0.7057	0.7069	0.7017	0.7213	0.7383	0.7319	0.7784	0.7424	0.16%	45
Patrick County	0.6875	0.6617	0.6840	0.6854	0.6626	0.6776	0.6291	0.6181	0.7126	0.6722	0.25%	40
Pittsylvania County	0.6633	0.6145	0.6555	0.6663	0.5937	0.5874	0.5956	0.6079	0.6278	0.6044	1.08%	19
Powhatan County	0.6479	0.6077	0.6424	0.6354	0.6534	0.6849	0.6881	0.7106	0.7350	0.7321	-1.28%	104
Prince Edward County	0.6507	0.7049	0.7457	0.7219	0.7457	0.7281	0.7284	0.7858	0.7781	0.7497	-1.47%	110
Prince George County	0.8130	0.8000	0.8158	0.8186	0.7772	0.8308	0.8180	0.8183	0.8274	0.8123	0.01%	52
Prince William County	0.9480	1.0324	1.0370	1.0166	0.9855	1.0183	1.0334	1.0095	0.9949	1.0042	-0.62%	82
Pulaski County	0.9138	0.9123	0.9323	0.9770	0.9837	0.9660	0.9644	1.0077	0.9802	0.9588	-0.52%	77

Revenue Effort 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Avg. Growth	Rank
Rappahannock County	0.6734	0.5527	0.5864	0.6096	0.6322	0.6153	0.6309	0.5958	0.5827	0.5479	2.55%	4
Richmond County	0.5686	0.6218	0.6522	0.6572	0.6410	0.6490	0.6565	0.6488	0.6923	0.7182	-2.31%	130
Roanoke County	0.9155	0.9041	0.9223	0.9210	0.9228	0.9385	0.9390	0.9397	1.0157	0.9696	-0.62%	81
Rockbridge County	0.9175	0.8358	0.8472	0.8580	0.8677	0.9119	0.9153	0.8872	0.8820	0.8437	0.97%	21
Rockingham County	0.6111	0.6076	0.7123	0.7452	0.7107	0.7209	0.7057	0.6976	0.7479	0.7188	-1.66%	122
Russell County	0.7893	0.6905	0.7044	0.7176	0.7647	0.7553	0.7121	0.7631	0.9527	0.9272	-1.65%	120
Scott County	0.7412	0.7164	0.7509	0.6950	0.7450	0.7471	0.8423	0.8187	0.9061	0.8866	-1.82%	127
Shenandoah County	0.7067	0.6392	0.6459	0.6672	0.6567	0.6531	0.6498	0.6493	0.6824	0.6640	0.71%	23
Smyth County	0.9230	0.9243	0.9216	0.9265	0.9297	0.9132	0.9726	1.0178	1.0080	0.9575	-0.40%	72
Southampton County	0.8719	0.8129	0.8395	0.8285	0.8398	0.9193	0.8806	0.8963	0.8353	0.8556	0.21%	43
Spotsylvania County	0.7625	0.7902	0.8358	0.8301	0.8107	0.8320	0.8429	0.8428	0.8788	0.8868	-1.56%	114
Stafford County	0.8120	0.8325	0.8735	0.8580	0.8775	0.8956	0.9063	0.9176	0.9663	0.9557	-1.67%	123
Surry County	0.7968	0.7597	0.7575	0.7859	0.7696	0.7790	0.7889	0.8415	0.8872	0.8781	-1.03%	95
Sussex County	0.9088	1.0220	1.0247	1.1803	1.1104	1.0406	1.0613	1.1108	1.1668	1.0271	-1.28%	105
Tazewell County	0.8872	0.7589	0.7493	0.7603	0.7620	0.7644	0.7744	0.7623	0.7992	0.7706	1.68%	10
Warren County	0.7048	0.7029	0.7388	0.6978	0.6936	0.7141	0.7034	0.7031	0.7085	0.7244	-0.30%	67
Washington County	0.6593	0.6327	0.6316	0.6604	0.6820	0.6789	0.6883	0.6874	0.7044	0.6708	-0.19%	59
Westmoreland County	0.7633	0.6288	0.6151	0.6115	0.6073	0.6105	0.5876	0.6380	0.6562	0.6288	2.38%	5
Wise County	0.8149	0.7338	0.7059	0.6886	0.6824	0.6573	0.7663	0.7289	0.8173	0.8599	-0.58%	80
Wythe County	0.7917	0.8094	0.8374	0.8409	0.8223	0.8095	0.8091	0.8223	0.8231	0.8117	-0.27%	64
York County	0.9110	0.8235	0.8302	0.8324	0.8369	0.8566	0.8598	0.8541	0.8958	0.8632	0.62%	31
Alexandria City	1.1876	1.1618	1.0955	1.1170	1.1272	1.1195	1.0797	1.0852	1.0594	1.0656	1.27%	16
Bristol City	1.5105	1.5525	1.5936	1.7173	1.6346	1.6487	1.6411	1.6441	1.6018	1.6060	-0.66%	85
Buena Vista City	1.3197	1.3052	1.2980	1.3610	1.4008	1.3146	1.4085	1.4726	1.6153	1.4683	-1.12%	100
Charlottesville City	1.3485	1.2963	1.2957	1.3148	1.2621	1.3071	1.2398	1.3274	1.3797	1.5537	-1.47%	111
Chesapeake City	1.1248	1.1130	1.0873	1.0836	1.0883	1.0877	1.1129	1.1269	1.0953	1.0708	0.56%	32
Colonial Heights City	1.2996	1.2476	1.2675	1.3096	1.3124	1.3163	1.4122	1.3539	1.4497	1.3902	-0.72%	87
Covington City	1.6081	1.6135	1.6125	1.5838	1.5513	1.5478	1.5577	1.4441	1.6374	1.6914	-0.55%	78
Danville City	1.2437	1.3397	1.3326	1.3121	1.2634	1.2088	1.2369	1.2446	1.2517	1.2330	0.10%	48
Emporia City	1.5677	1.7325	1.8729	1.6865	1.7427	1.7532	1.8723	1.8120	1.9420	1.8297	-1.59%	115
Fairfax City	1.1582	1.1459	1.1144	1.1459	1.1590	1.1741	1.1712	1.1514	1.1725	1.1692	-0.10%	56
Falls Church City	1.2476	1.2116	1.2114	1.2281	1.2205	1.2150	1.2374	1.2235	1.1589	1.2116	0.33%	38
Franklin City	1.5343	1.6248	1.5963	1.5380	1.6293	1.6125	1.7025	1.7042	1.5663	1.5448	-0.08%	54
Fredericksburg City	1.1864	1.1902	1.1973	1.2500	1.2828	1.2127	1.2124	1.1873	1.2498	1.2874	-0.87%	90
Galax City	1.5034	1.5022	1.5356	1.4817	1.4455	1.4670	1.5293	1.5516	1.6431	1.5414	-0.27%	65
Hampton City	1.5462	1.4794	1.4643	1.4634	1.5135	1.5193	1.5772	1.5458	1.5360	1.4846	0.46%	36
Harrisonburg City	1.3056	1.3015	1.3045	1.3159	1.3418	1.3101	1.3126	1.1913	1.2850	1.2804	0.22%	42
Hopewell City	1.1948	1.3296	1.3983	1.3852	1.4390	1.5062	1.7049	1.4786	1.6479	1.5587	-2.59%	132
Lexington City	1.2587	1.2473	1.2882	1.3421	1.3921	1.3388	1.3635	1.3259	1.2735	1.3803	-0.98%	94
Lynchburg City	1.3856	1.3754	1.4514	1.4770	1.5110	1.5318	1.5460	1.5910	1.6668	1.6345	-1.69%	124
Manassas City	1.2890	1.3280	1.2989	1.2346	1.2241	1.1831	1.2331	1.1823	1.2365	1.2310	0.52%	33
Manassas Park City	1.1931	1.2211	1.3060	1.2573	1.2981	1.2862	1.2957	1.2750	1.3050	1.3475	-1.27%	103
Martinsville City	1.3247	1.4044	1.4188	1.4971	1.5058	1.4977	1.4868	1.4784	1.4655	1.4052	-0.64%	84
Newport News City	1.4614	1.4465	1.4631	1.4685	1.4739	1.5387	1.5563	1.5385	1.5398	1.5196	-0.43%	73
Norfolk City	1.3801	1.4315	1.4591	1.4808	1.4611	1.4763	1.4933	1.5159	1.5376	1.5282	-1.08%	97
Norton City	1.3217	1.3817	1.3827	1.3427	1.3486	1.3980	1.4053	1.3440	1.3805	1.2627	0.52%	34
Petersburg City	1.3152	1.4045	1.4030	1.4462	1.4646	1.5303	1.5261	1.4744	1.6292	1.5762	-1.84%	128
Poquoson City	0.9742	0.9417	0.9522	0.9066	0.9178	0.9155	0.9327	0.9197	0.8959	0.8633	1.43%	13
Portsmouth City	1.4039	1.3979	1.4646	1.4693	1.4636	1.4772	1.5026	1.6339	1.5448	1.4768	-0.55%	79
Radford City	1.2180	1.1045	1.1438	1.1944	1.1804	1.2566	1.2413	1.2602	1.3318	1.4323	-1.66%	121
Richmond City	1.3557	1.3423	1.3496	1.3805	1.4059	1.2551	1.2245	1.2235	1.3183	1.4039	-0.38%	71
Roanoke City	1.2392	1.2860	1.3272	1.4256	1.4052	1.3731	1.3908	1.3639	1.4166	1.3871	-1.18%	101
Salem City	1.3341	1.3910	1.3502	1.3938	1.3830	1.4652	1.5079	1.4588	1.5052	1.4821	-1.11%	99
Staunton City	1.1090	1.1481	1.1528	1.1869	1.2084	1.1994	1.1832	1.2142	1.1978	1.1810	-0.68%	86
Suffolk City	1.2637	1.1522	1.1896	1.1862	1.1633	1.1542	1.1791	1.1689	1.1888	1.1534	1.06%	20
Virginia Beach City	1.0878	1.1084	1.1083	1.0875	1.1210	1.1190	1.1349	1.1301	1.1384	1.1226	-0.34%	68
Waynesboro City	0.9293	1.3560	1.4109	1.3583	1.3472	1.3660	1.3923	1.3246	1.2589	1.2378	-2.77%	133
Williamsburg City	1.1747	1.1063	1.0375	1.0908	1.1087	1.0824	1.0913	1.0769	1.1150	1.1073	0.68%	27
Winchester City	1.2767	1.2781	1.2923	1.2609	1.2841	1.2913	1.2945	1.2805	1.2805	1.2971	-0.17%	57

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Average Revenue Effort growth, 133 = Lowest Average Revenue Effort growth

Revenue Effort Rankings 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Accomack County	97	88	97	86	88	81	87	92	97	93
Albemarle County	64	62	74	70	73	79	77	79	87	84
Alleghany County	49	48	45	48	48	45	44	49	39	40
Amelia County	116	110	108	125	122	99	104	117	113	112
Amherst County	87	94	93	92	92	88	96	90	92	91
Appomattox County	117	111	119	117	89	101	98	100	112	114
Arlington County	21	36	39	41	41	37	37	39	43	37
Augusta County	124	124	125	123	127	126	125	124	125	125
Bath County	100	100	114	114	111	123	127	121	121	119
Bedford County	133	133	133	133	133	132	132	131	133	129
Bland County	43	50	47	52	54	59	63	58	83	78
Botetourt County	103	101	106	102	107	100	111	108	106	106
Brunswick County	88	104	103	104	106	113	110	107	99	102
Buchanan County	9	44	51	42	34	39	50	44	23	35
Buckingham County	122	119	120	118	114	112	99	116	118	115
Campbell County	111	102	98	103	91	87	81	82	80	81
Caroline County	82	80	77	77	74	75	67	61	66	65
Carroll County	71	56	44	54	53	54	55	51	45	46
Charles City County	65	68	60	53	75	61	74	62	67	70
Charlotte County	77	70	66	87	79	78	83	85	101	103
Chesterfield County	66	57	59	60	60	65	60	59	63	63
Clarke County	125	132	131	131	126	122	121	120	122	116
Craig County	130	125	130	129	129	128	128	129	127	127
Culpeper County	91	84	85	79	72	77	75	74	78	74
Cumberland County	76	71	69	63	62	64	58	42	48	48
Dickenson County	31	46	48	45	42	47	73	29	33	34
Dinwiddie County	85	74	72	73	71	73	69	72	68	64
Essex County	90	79	88	76	76	66	53	75	71	68
Fairfax County	42	41	40	43	43	43	43	46	50	47
Fauquier County	75	81	75	72	82	89	91	83	88	83
Floyd County	119	123	122	121	128	127	124	130	126	124
Fluvanna County	89	93	80	88	83	82	82	91	100	104
Franklin County	99	121	116	119	121	119	118	110	116	118
Frederick County	83	66	71	69	66	69	62	76	77	73
Giles County	61	59	56	61	55	55	66	68	64	71
Gloucester County	106	96	100	93	94	95	95	88	81	79
Goochland County	121	131	132	132	132	133	133	133	132	132
Grayson County	92	78	99	116	102	117	106	102	89	96
Greene County	67	73	86	85	90	84	85	84	73	82
Greensville County	56	54	50	47	44	41	41	43	37	44
Halifax County	94	98	102	105	99	106	105	104	106	108
Hanover County	95	89	91	100	103	103	103	98	95	87
Henrico County	59	55	58	55	58	57	56	55	65	58
Henry County	114	92	89	82	84	107	92	87	82	86
Highland County	128	118	129	128	130	130	131	132	131	133
Isle of Wight County	57	52	54	57	50	58	54	64	94	95
James City County	63	58	62	65	61	62	59	63	60	56
King and Queen County	93	86	78	75	69	70	90	97	62	69
King George County	55	72	68	71	70	74	78	89	86	87
King William County	84	85	76	84	101	92	84	77	74	76
Lancaster County	129	130	126	130	131	131	130	127	129	130
Lee County	123	128	128	126	125	115	123	122	115	122
Loudoun County	36	31	34	37	35	34	35	37	42	38
Louisa County	104	97	95	97	96	97	102	106	109	110
Lunenburg County	131	129	127	123	112	125	114	114	114	117
Madison County	102	107	115	112	115	114	119	109	102	105
Mathews County	118	114	104	113	117	110	109	119	120	121
Mecklenburg County	29	24	28	30	45	46	48	54	90	98
Middlesex County	115	120	110	111	118	121	120	125	124	126
Montgomery County	80	75	73	78	67	72	71	67	69	72
Nelson County	107	105	112	98	87	98	86	86	104	97
New Kent County	60	81	81	83	97	90	94	96	96	90
Northampton County	62	53	55	56	57	60	68	73	59	67
Northumberland County	132	127	123	127	124	128	129	128	130	131
Nottoway County	127	122	118	110	119	120	116	111	117	113
Orange County	109	109	105	91	93	86	89	93	91	85
Page County	81	99	93	94	98	93	88	94	84	92
Patrick County	101	103	101	101	108	105	117	118	103	107
Pittsylvania County	108	115	107	107	123	124	122	123	123	123
Powhatan County	113	116	113	115	110	102	108	99	98	94
Prince Edward County	112	90	84	89	85	90	93	78	85	89
Prince George County	69	67	70	68	77	68	70	71	72	75
Prince William County	45	42	42	44	46	44	42	47	49	45

Revenue Effort Rankings 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Pulaski County	51	49	49	46	47	48	46	48	51	50
Rappahannock County	105	126	124	122	116	116	115	126	128	128
Richmond County	126	113	109	109	113	110	112	113	110	101
Roanoke County	50	51	52	50	51	49	47	50	46	49
Rockbridge County	48	60	61	58	59	53	51	57	58	66
Rockingham County	120	117	90	81	95	94	100	103	93	100
Russell County	74	95	96	90	80	83	97	80	53	53
Scott County	86	87	82	96	86	85	65	70	54	55
Shenandoah County	96	106	111	106	109	109	113	112	111	111
Smyth County	47	47	53	49	49	52	45	45	47	51
Southampton County	58	64	63	67	63	50	57	56	70	62
Spotsylvania County	79	69	65	66	68	67	64	65	61	54
Stafford County	70	61	57	58	56	56	52	53	52	52
Surry County	72	76	79	74	78	76	76	66	57	57
Sussex County	53	43	43	34	38	42	40	38	35	43
Tazewell County	54	77	83	80	81	80	79	81	79	80
Warren County	98	91	87	95	100	96	101	101	105	99
Washington County	110	108	117	108	105	104	107	105	108	109
Westmoreland County	78	112	121	120	120	118	126	115	119	120
Wise County	68	83	92	99	104	108	80	95	76	61
Wythe County	73	65	64	62	65	71	72	69	75	77
York County	52	63	67	64	64	63	61	60	56	60
Alexandria City	34	32	37	36	36	35	39	40	44	42
Bristol City	5	4	4	1	2	2	4	3	8	4
Buena Vista City	17	20	23	17	16	20	16	13	7	15
Charlottesville City	13	22	24	22	27	22	25	19	19	7
Chesapeake City	39	37	38	40	40	38	36	36	41	41
Colonial Heights City	20	26	27	24	22	19	15	17	16	19
Covington City	1	3	2	3	4	5	6	15	5	2
Danville City	27	17	18	23	26	29	27	25	28	28
Emporia City	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fairfax City	38	35	35	35	33	32	33	34	34	32
Falls Church City	26	29	29	29	29	27	26	26	36	30
Franklin City	4	2	3	4	3	4	3	2	9	8
Fredericksburg City	35	30	30	27	25	28	30	31	29	24
Galax City	6	5	5	6	12	13	9	6	4	9
Hampton City	3	6	7	11	5	9	5	7	13	12
Harrisonburg City	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	30	24	25
Hopewell City	32	18	14	15	13	3	2	10	3	6
Lexington City	25	27	26	20	17	18	20	20	26	21
Lynchburg City	10	14	10	8	6	7	8	5	2	3
Manassas City	22	19	22	28	28	31	28	32	30	29
Manassas Park City	33	28	20	26	23	24	22	23	22	22
Martinsville City	15	10	11	5	7	10	14	11	15	17
Newport News City	7	7	8	10	8	6	7	8	11	11
Norfolk City	11	8	9	7	11	12	13	9	12	10
Norton City	16	13	15	19	19	15	17	18	18	26
Petersburg City	18	9	13	12	9	8	10	12	6	5
Poquoson City	44	45	46	51	52	51	49	52	55	59
Portsmouth City	8	11	6	9	10	11	12	4	10	14
Radford City	30	40	33	31	31	25	24	24	20	16
Richmond City	12	16	17	16	14	26	29	26	21	18
Roanoke City	28	23	19	13	15	16	19	16	17	20
Salem City	14	12	16	14	18	14	11	14	14	13
Staunton City	40	34	32	32	30	30	31	28	31	31
Suffolk City	24	33	31	33	32	33	32	33	32	33
Virginia Beach City	41	38	36	39	37	36	34	35	38	36
Waynesboro City	46	15	12	18	20	17	18	21	27	27
Williamsburg City	37	39	41	38	39	40	38	41	40	39
Winchester City	23	25	25	25	24	23	23	22	25	23

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Revenue Effort, 133 = Lowest Revenue Effort

NOTE: Localities in the index reduced from 134 to 133 in FY14 when the City of Bedford reverted to town status.

Revenue Effort Scores 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Accomack County	94.89	95.17	94.99	95.44	95.60	95.89	95.70	96.72	93.65	93.80
Albemarle County	97.21	97.07	96.24	96.64	96.54	96.11	96.40	97.41	94.40	94.62
Alleghany County	98.55	98.63	99.29	98.94	98.93	99.92	99.82	100.65	104.80	104.27
Amelia County	93.62	93.84	94.16	93.16	93.28	95.02	94.99	94.99	91.73	91.49
Amherst County	95.43	94.99	95.02	95.18	95.33	95.56	95.24	96.78	93.85	94.09
Appomattox County	93.62	93.81	93.70	93.72	95.57	94.71	95.22	96.29	91.76	91.23
Arlington County	105.08	102.27	101.20	101.22	101.32	101.37	101.41	102.57	103.20	104.79
Augusta County	92.70	92.64	93.02	93.27	92.96	93.04	93.26	94.51	89.51	89.21
Bath County	94.87	94.61	93.95	93.88	94.13	93.27	93.09	94.71	90.71	90.85
Bedford County	91.20	91.57	91.71	91.65	91.78	92.07	92.42	93.48	87.64	88.35
Bland County	100.22	98.46	98.88	98.10	98.27	97.70	97.33	98.66	94.73	95.89
Botetourt County	94.54	94.51	94.24	94.67	94.41	94.73	94.42	95.76	92.65	92.41
Brunswick County	95.36	94.07	94.40	94.49	94.47	94.01	94.62	95.83	93.35	93.19
Buchanan County	106.83	99.35	98.64	100.88	102.23	101.28	98.57	101.58	109.40	105.36
Buckingham County	92.88	93.35	93.59	93.72	93.91	94.08	95.16	95.07	91.25	91.21
Campbell County	94.07	94.50	94.82	94.63	95.34	95.60	96.06	97.13	95.18	94.87
Caroline County	95.70	95.73	95.93	96.07	96.51	96.64	97.17	98.62	96.96	97.13
Carroll County	96.60	97.45	99.67	97.96	98.32	98.36	98.05	99.94	102.12	101.57
Charles City County	97.14	96.53	97.54	98.00	96.49	97.64	96.63	98.56	96.91	96.46
Charlotte County	95.91	96.43	97.13	95.36	95.99	96.12	95.94	96.89	93.18	92.99
Chesterfield County	96.99	97.44	97.63	97.49	97.45	97.38	97.62	98.64	97.18	97.31
Clarke County	92.65	91.93	92.30	92.48	93.00	93.28	93.57	94.73	90.50	91.09
Craig County	92.08	92.58	92.44	92.67	92.70	92.88	92.90	94.05	89.15	88.73
Culpeper County	95.13	95.41	95.63	95.97	96.55	96.17	96.56	97.78	95.32	96.19
Cumberland County	96.07	96.41	96.87	97.14	97.35	97.44	97.83	101.95	101.27	101.07
Dickenson County	103.62	98.88	98.84	99.54	100.78	99.79	96.69	104.38	106.12	105.54
Dinwiddie County	95.60	96.08	96.41	96.50	96.56	96.71	96.98	98.05	96.54	97.13
Essex County	95.25	95.74	95.51	96.14	96.45	97.11	98.29	97.77	96.21	96.91
Fairfax County	100.77	101.41	100.91	100.79	100.56	100.46	99.97	101.25	100.64	101.18
Fauquier County	96.30	95.66	96.08	96.54	95.88	95.46	95.56	97.05	94.38	94.86
Floyd County	93.26	92.79	93.50	93.43	92.94	93.00	93.30	93.94	89.33	89.22
Fluvanna County	95.35	95.03	95.88	95.35	95.81	95.84	96.02	96.74	93.28	92.89
Franklin County	94.88	93.19	93.80	93.62	93.29	93.46	93.87	95.44	91.42	91.00
Frederick County	95.68	96.69	96.83	96.70	96.88	96.83	97.35	97.61	95.56	96.35
Giles County	97.51	97.31	97.87	97.40	98.07	98.20	97.22	98.17	97.07	96.40
Gloucester County	94.32	94.74	94.77	95.08	95.10	95.22	95.41	96.84	94.80	95.16
Goochland County	93.11	92.06	91.93	91.87	92.19	91.52	92.01	93.22	87.90	87.78
Grayson County	95.08	95.96	94.81	93.85	94.72	93.51	94.95	96.10	94.17	93.72
Greene County	96.86	96.12	95.63	95.46	95.47	95.78	95.80	96.98	96.09	94.86
Greensville County	97.86	97.77	98.75	99.10	100.53	100.54	100.46	101.61	105.26	102.25
Halifax County	94.99	94.71	94.46	94.39	94.86	94.51	94.99	95.93	92.65	92.00
Hanover County	94.97	95.10	95.11	94.72	94.69	94.67	95.03	96.34	93.80	94.35
Henrico County	97.59	97.66	97.72	97.93	97.72	97.94	98.02	99.37	96.98	97.90
Henry County	93.80	95.04	95.30	95.62	95.77	94.41	95.53	96.85	94.75	94.41
Highland County	92.23	93.37	92.55	92.82	92.66	92.37	92.48	93.37	88.09	86.73
Isle of Wight County	97.86	98.14	98.15	97.79	98.66	97.79	98.07	98.47	93.83	93.76
James City County	97.38	97.35	97.25	97.08	97.45	97.58	97.77	98.51	97.62	98.13
King and Queen	95.01	95.37	95.89	96.34	96.69	96.79	95.59	96.43	97.55	96.71
King George County	97.88	96.38	96.92	96.57	96.59	96.69	96.26	96.79	94.66	94.35
King William County	95.66	95.39	96.02	95.48	94.74	95.35	95.93	97.54	96.08	96.08
Lancaster County	92.16	92.42	92.93	92.51	92.57	92.16	92.65	94.39	88.72	88.33
Lee County	92.87	92.46	92.80	93.13	93.06	93.66	93.31	94.66	91.43	90.36
Loudoun County	103.05	102.78	102.12	101.78	102.03	102.23	101.83	102.85	103.40	104.77
Louisa County	94.45	94.74	95.02	94.80	95.06	95.05	95.04	95.85	92.37	91.90
Lunenburg County	91.98	92.44	92.93	93.27	94.07	93.05	94.05	95.18	91.62	91.09
Madison County	94.56	93.93	93.95	94.15	93.81	93.76	93.74	95.65	92.85	92.87
Mathews County	93.46	93.66	94.33	93.99	93.73	94.09	94.74	94.75	90.81	90.45
Mecklenburg County	104.04	104.62	103.49	103.52	100.43	99.90	98.75	99.65	94.16	93.60
Middlesex County	93.75	93.30	94.09	94.15	93.70	93.34	93.58	94.46	89.56	89.18
Montgomery County	95.81	96.01	96.29	96.05	96.75	96.72	96.82	98.25	96.43	96.37
Nelson County	94.19	94.01	93.98	94.78	95.64	95.02	95.76	96.87	92.82	93.64
New Kent County	97.53	95.66	95.83	95.55	95.02	95.39	95.45	96.57	93.80	94.10
Northampton County	97.45	97.78	97.97	97.85	97.73	97.64	97.08	97.82	97.65	96.91
Northumberland	91.82	92.54	93.42	93.04	93.10	92.88	92.73	94.06	88.19	88.14
Nottoway County	92.51	93.09	93.72	94.20	93.44	93.43	93.92	95.37	91.30	91.39
Orange County	94.10	93.86	94.30	95.18	95.32	95.63	95.64	96.68	93.99	94.48
Page County	95.72	94.69	95.02	95.03	94.95	95.28	95.64	96.65	94.72	94.06
Patrick County	94.58	94.36	94.66	94.68	94.30	94.56	93.91	94.79	92.83	92.03
Pittsylvania County	94.16	93.57	94.19	94.36	93.17	93.08	93.38	94.63	90.40	90.07
Powhatan County	93.89	93.46	93.97	93.85	94.15	94.68	94.85	96.30	93.47	93.77
Prince Edward	93.94	95.07	95.69	95.28	95.67	95.39	95.49	97.52	94.71	94.28
Prince George	96.76	96.65	96.85	96.88	96.19	97.08	96.91	98.05	96.12	96.09
Prince William	99.10	100.51	100.53	100.16	99.63	100.16	100.33	101.17	100.92	101.65

Revenue Effort Scores 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Pulaski County	98.51	98.52	98.79	99.51	99.60	99.30	99.24	101.14	100.50	100.33
Rappahannock	94.34	92.55	93.04	93.42	93.80	93.54	93.94	94.43	89.11	88.43
Richmond County	92.52	93.69	94.13	94.21	93.95	94.09	94.35	95.29	92.25	93.36
Roanoke County	98.54	98.38	98.62	98.58	98.60	98.85	98.83	100.03	101.52	100.65
Rockbridge County	98.57	97.25	97.37	97.54	97.69	98.41	98.46	99.17	97.69	97.00
Rockingham County	93.25	93.46	95.13	95.67	95.10	95.27	95.13	96.09	93.84	93.38
Russell County	96.35	94.83	95.00	95.21	95.99	95.84	95.23	97.15	99.71	99.42
Scott County	95.51	95.26	95.77	94.84	95.66	95.70	97.30	98.06	98.38	98.24
Shenandoah County	94.91	93.98	94.03	94.38	94.21	94.16	94.24	95.30	91.96	91.79
Smyth County	98.67	98.72	98.61	98.67	98.71	98.43	99.37	101.30	101.30	100.30
Southampton County	97.78	96.87	97.25	97.05	97.23	98.53	97.90	99.32	96.35	97.34
Spotsylvania County	95.88	96.49	97.18	97.07	96.75	97.10	97.31	98.45	97.59	98.25
Stafford County	96.74	97.19	97.81	97.54	97.85	98.14	98.31	99.67	100.10	100.24
Surry County	96.48	95.98	95.88	96.34	96.07	96.23	96.45	98.43	97.84	97.99
Sussex County	98.42	100.34	100.33	102.87	101.69	100.52	100.77	102.81	105.85	102.31
Tazewell County	98.05	95.97	95.75	95.92	95.94	95.99	96.22	97.14	95.31	94.88
Warren County	94.88	95.04	95.57	94.88	94.81	95.16	95.09	96.18	92.71	93.54
Washington County	94.09	93.88	93.79	94.26	94.62	94.58	94.85	95.92	92.59	91.99
Westmoreland	95.90	93.81	93.51	93.45	93.39	93.46	93.25	95.12	91.21	90.77
Wise County	96.79	95.55	95.02	94.73	94.63	94.23	96.09	96.60	95.83	97.47
Wythe County	96.39	96.81	97.21	97.25	96.94	96.73	96.77	98.12	96.00	96.07
York County	98.46	97.04	97.09	97.11	97.18	97.50	97.57	98.64	98.08	97.56
Alexandria City	103.27	102.66	101.50	101.83	101.97	101.82	101.07	102.40	102.77	103.43
Bristol City	108.87	109.15	109.79	111.77	110.34	110.51	109.98	111.49	118.32	119.08
Buena Vista City	105.56	105.04	104.87	105.87	106.49	105.02	106.29	108.70	118.71	115.09
Charlottesville City	106.06	104.89	104.83	105.10	104.20	104.90	103.61	106.34	111.95	117.57
Chesapeake City	102.18	101.85	101.37	101.27	101.33	101.30	101.59	103.08	103.80	103.58
Colonial Heights City	105.21	104.08	104.37	105.02	105.03	105.05	106.35	106.77	113.96	112.83
Covington City	110.57	110.16	110.10	109.56	108.97	108.85	108.66	108.24	119.34	121.56
Danville City	104.24	105.61	105.45	105.06	104.22	103.29	103.56	104.99	108.28	108.28
Emporia City	109.87	112.13	114.43	111.26	112.13	112.23	113.66	114.23	128.07	125.56
Fairfax City	102.76	102.40	101.82	102.30	102.49	102.72	102.52	103.48	106.01	106.43
Falls Church City	104.31	103.49	103.43	103.67	103.51	103.39	103.57	104.65	105.62	107.66
Franklin City	109.29	110.35	109.83	108.80	110.26	109.92	110.96	112.47	117.30	117.31
Fredericksburg City	103.25	103.13	103.20	104.03	104.54	103.35	103.17	104.06	108.23	109.85
Galax City	108.75	108.31	108.82	107.87	107.22	107.53	108.21	109.99	119.51	117.21
Hampton City	109.49	107.93	107.64	107.56	108.35	108.39	108.97	109.89	116.43	115.57
Harrisonburg City	105.32	104.98	104.98	105.12	105.51	104.95	104.77	104.12	109.24	109.65
Hopewell City	103.39	105.45	106.54	106.27	107.12	108.17	111.00	108.80	119.64	117.71
Lexington City	104.50	104.08	104.71	105.55	106.34	105.42	105.57	106.32	108.91	112.54
Lynchburg City	106.70	106.21	107.42	107.79	108.30	108.59	108.47	110.63	120.18	119.91
Manassas City	105.03	105.42	104.89	103.77	103.57	102.86	103.50	103.98	107.85	108.22
Manassas Park City	103.36	103.64	105.01	104.15	104.79	104.56	104.50	105.49	109.81	111.59
Martinsville City	105.65	106.69	106.88	108.12	108.22	108.03	107.53	108.80	114.41	113.27
Newport News City	108.02	107.39	107.62	107.65	107.69	108.70	108.64	109.78	116.54	116.58
Norfolk City	106.61	107.14	107.55	107.85	107.48	107.68	107.64	109.41	116.48	116.83
Norton City	105.59	106.31	106.28	105.56	105.62	106.39	106.24	106.61	111.98	109.14
Petersburg City	105.48	106.69	106.62	107.28	107.54	108.57	108.16	108.73	119.11	118.22
Poquoson City	99.56	99.01	99.12	98.34	98.51	98.47	98.73	99.70	98.08	97.57
Portsmouth City	107.02	106.58	107.64	107.66	107.52	107.69	107.78	111.33	116.69	115.34
Radford City	103.79	101.71	102.31	103.11	102.85	104.07	103.63	105.25	110.58	114.05
Richmond City	106.19	105.66	105.73	106.19	106.57	104.05	103.37	104.65	110.19	113.23
Roanoke City	104.16	104.72	105.36	106.94	106.56	105.98	106.01	106.93	113.01	112.74
Salem City	105.81	106.47	105.74	106.41	106.19	107.50	107.87	108.48	115.55	115.49
Staunton City	101.90	102.43	102.46	102.98	103.31	103.13	102.71	104.50	106.74	106.77
Suffolk City	104.59	102.50	103.07	102.97	102.57	102.39	102.65	103.76	106.48	105.97
Virginia Beach City	101.53	101.77	101.72	101.34	101.87	101.81	101.94	103.13	105.04	105.08
Waynesboro City	98.78	105.88	106.75	105.82	105.60	105.87	106.03	106.29	108.49	108.42
Williamsburg City	103.04	101.74	100.54	101.39	101.66	101.21	101.25	102.26	104.37	104.63
Winchester City	104.81	104.59	104.78	104.21	104.56	104.64	104.48	105.63	109.11	110.13

Revenue Effort Scores: 100 = Average Revenue Effort; Scores above 100 represent above average Revenue Effort, while scores below 100 are below average. Higher scores equate to greater fiscal stress.

Appendix J

Median Household Income from 2013 - 2022

DRAFT

Median Household Income 2013 - 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Avg. Growth	Rank
Accomack County	\$56,357	\$50,949	\$44,127	\$47,335	\$42,879	\$44,038	\$39,040	\$38,690	\$38,064	\$38,064	5.34%	123
Albemarle County	\$94,727	\$91,849	\$79,708	\$86,332	\$80,392	\$77,591	\$73,132	\$71,293	\$70,032	\$70,032	3.92%	60
Alleghany County	\$52,412	\$49,197	\$52,281	\$53,341	\$46,538	\$49,655	\$47,037	\$45,210	\$44,983	\$44,983	1.84%	3
Amelia County	\$65,835	\$62,884	\$70,511	\$60,096	\$57,280	\$54,979	\$56,172	\$53,078	\$52,055	\$52,055	2.94%	15
Amherst County	\$61,271	\$57,294	\$61,111	\$56,218	\$50,580	\$48,980	\$46,497	\$48,646	\$47,268	\$47,268	3.29%	29
Appomattox County	\$62,375	\$58,860	\$55,152	\$54,609	\$51,131	\$50,148	\$51,431	\$49,461	\$44,062	\$44,062	4.62%	100
Arlington County	\$131,020	\$124,474	\$125,004	\$118,986	\$120,950	\$114,705	\$108,635	\$104,354	\$101,533	\$101,533	3.23%	24
Augusta County	\$77,487	\$69,243	\$67,698	\$63,621	\$60,556	\$58,368	\$56,784	\$56,867	\$54,834	\$54,834	4.59%	97
Bath County	\$59,763	\$56,200	\$56,165	\$54,385	\$50,564	\$48,753	\$47,059	\$44,401	\$42,951	\$42,951	4.35%	85
Bedford County	\$71,135	\$66,026	\$70,004	\$66,591	\$61,186	\$65,172	\$55,708	\$54,153	\$56,888	\$56,888	2.78%	10
Bland County	\$55,722	\$50,492	\$56,637	\$49,023	\$47,681	\$45,564	\$44,827	\$44,727	\$41,939	\$41,939	3.65%	46
Botetourt County	\$81,122	\$74,081	\$70,803	\$74,178	\$71,874	\$70,388	\$68,390	\$62,591	\$61,005	\$61,005	3.66%	48
Brunswick County	\$49,080	\$47,401	\$45,556	\$43,835	\$41,803	\$42,569	\$39,433	\$39,748	\$37,800	\$37,800	3.32%	30
Buchanan County	\$39,652	\$38,087	\$35,891	\$36,881	\$32,144	\$32,993	\$31,763	\$32,433	\$31,621	\$31,621	2.82%	12
Buckingham County	\$55,965	\$54,263	\$49,339	\$47,202	\$45,889	\$41,763	\$42,455	\$43,774	\$39,538	\$39,538	4.62%	99
Campbell County	\$63,516	\$53,059	\$59,223	\$48,984	\$51,525	\$50,849	\$49,935	\$46,938	\$47,982	\$47,982	3.60%	43
Caroline County	\$72,210	\$73,390	\$67,663	\$64,647	\$67,335	\$62,207	\$55,423	\$54,696	\$55,760	\$55,760	3.28%	26
Carroll County	\$51,111	\$45,956	\$48,555	\$45,698	\$41,517	\$42,262	\$40,390	\$42,790	\$36,218	\$36,218	4.57%	96
Charles City County	\$67,596	\$63,299	\$61,850	\$56,465	\$56,872	\$54,504	\$56,907	\$51,645	\$48,394	\$48,394	4.41%	87
Charlotte County	\$50,151	\$48,382	\$45,084	\$43,001	\$41,382	\$40,864	\$38,557	\$37,819	\$35,715	\$35,715	4.49%	92
Chesterfield County	\$100,149	\$86,101	\$83,598	\$81,641	\$80,734	\$80,573	\$76,260	\$75,107	\$67,454	\$67,454	5.39%	124
Clarke County	\$106,914	\$91,603	\$88,407	\$85,567	\$84,021	\$76,359	\$76,753	\$71,789	\$74,384	\$74,384	4.86%	109
Craig County	\$62,672	\$57,299	\$57,314	\$53,319	\$50,858	\$50,210	\$48,221	\$47,832	\$45,527	\$45,527	4.18%	76
Culpeper County	\$94,287	\$82,220	\$80,151	\$79,739	\$72,111	\$69,318	\$67,023	\$63,728	\$63,876	\$63,876	5.29%	120
Cumberland County	\$55,257	\$52,200	\$51,035	\$52,005	\$46,300	\$44,699	\$42,692	\$40,958	\$41,799	\$41,799	3.58%	41
Dickenson County	\$43,271	\$39,722	\$38,394	\$37,161	\$35,047	\$33,383	\$32,795	\$32,620	\$33,386	\$33,386	3.29%	28
Dinwiddie County	\$72,695	\$66,397	\$63,567	\$58,474	\$57,257	\$57,284	\$54,805	\$52,694	\$51,864	\$51,864	4.46%	90
Essex County	\$58,214	\$56,134	\$56,134	\$53,538	\$50,785	\$50,112	\$50,033	\$47,427	\$44,427	\$44,427	3.45%	36
Fairfax County	\$144,632	\$133,845	\$132,509	\$127,898	\$122,035	\$117,989	\$115,518	\$112,844	\$110,658	\$110,658	3.41%	33
Fauquier County	\$120,301	\$106,714	\$106,977	\$103,827	\$93,462	\$96,835	\$91,372	\$89,610	\$82,705	\$82,705	5.05%	114
Floyd County	\$62,561	\$54,765	\$54,262	\$52,277	\$48,315	\$48,341	\$42,670	\$48,448	\$41,652	\$41,652	5.58%	128
Fluvanna County	\$88,162	\$77,226	\$79,598	\$75,089	\$73,463	\$71,863	\$70,005	\$65,899	\$63,117	\$63,117	4.41%	88
Franklin County	\$68,089	\$60,062	\$61,714	\$61,878	\$53,522	\$51,031	\$52,424	\$49,117	\$48,070	\$48,070	4.63%	101
Frederick County	\$97,091	\$85,262	\$83,033	\$83,672	\$77,684	\$72,139	\$69,346	\$69,991	\$68,166	\$68,166	4.71%	108
Giles County	\$62,716	\$55,018	\$55,983	\$53,111	\$50,591	\$52,808	\$51,780	\$46,727	\$43,504	\$43,504	4.91%	110
Gloucester County	\$76,960	\$75,630	\$73,893	\$71,715	\$70,938	\$63,902	\$64,296	\$63,742	\$58,824	\$58,824	3.43%	34
Goochland County	\$113,617	\$104,379	\$101,927	\$100,444	\$89,331	\$100,686	\$88,815	\$86,257	\$76,843	\$76,843	5.32%	121
Grayson County	\$45,414	\$42,553	\$45,896	\$41,312	\$37,550	\$37,247	\$36,113	\$37,684	\$33,302	\$33,302	4.04%	64
Greene County	\$82,772	\$76,941	\$70,046	\$73,345	\$67,498	\$65,394	\$66,170	\$60,406	\$59,730	\$59,730	4.29%	83
Greensville County	\$47,596	\$49,323	\$48,578	\$47,315	\$43,533	\$47,097	\$41,539	\$40,252	\$38,036	\$38,036	2.79%	11
Halifax County	\$50,578	\$46,244	\$43,386	\$42,619	\$43,096	\$42,552	\$39,859	\$40,432	\$35,553	\$35,553	4.70%	105
Hanover County	\$103,639	\$95,195	\$97,717	\$90,824	\$91,028	\$89,723	\$83,405	\$81,900	\$77,316	\$77,316	3.78%	57
Henrico County	\$82,187	\$78,888	\$80,105	\$68,975	\$68,581	\$67,434	\$66,524	\$65,524	\$60,050	\$60,050	4.10%	69
Henry County	\$49,370	\$45,784	\$41,706	\$41,908	\$36,471	\$41,206	\$36,703	\$36,695	\$36,066	\$36,066	4.10%	70
Highland County	\$54,470	\$48,972	\$52,898	\$45,917	\$45,089	\$43,939	\$42,837	\$42,363	\$38,314	\$38,314	4.69%	104
Isle of Wight County	\$85,227	\$86,286	\$75,481	\$78,749	\$72,993	\$70,842	\$70,982	\$67,480	\$62,495	\$62,495	4.04%	65
James City County	\$103,070	\$92,270	\$86,501	\$92,773	\$86,541	\$88,149	\$84,035	\$77,668	\$75,806	\$75,806	4.00%	63
King and Queen County	\$62,180	\$59,730	\$60,133	\$54,185	\$51,124	\$51,055	\$52,115	\$47,513	\$44,697	\$44,697	4.35%	84
King George County	\$100,092	\$98,668	\$90,786	\$85,657	\$86,619	\$86,878	\$80,664	\$81,128	\$78,180	\$78,180	3.11%	22
King William County	\$82,715	\$79,378	\$79,313	\$73,035	\$68,724	\$69,806	\$68,053	\$64,651	\$61,183	\$61,183	3.91%	59
Lancaster County	\$60,857	\$58,578	\$55,539	\$55,072	\$52,814	\$50,793	\$44,941	\$47,098	\$46,578	\$46,578	3.41%	32
Lee County	\$41,573	\$38,529	\$38,229	\$35,878	\$34,796	\$32,152	\$32,466	\$32,135	\$32,092	\$32,092	3.28%	27
Loudoun County	\$167,605	\$153,716	\$155,362	\$151,806	\$140,382	\$136,191	\$134,609	\$125,900	\$117,680	\$117,680	4.71%	107
Louisa County	\$72,569	\$68,838	\$69,907	\$64,135	\$63,714	\$60,641	\$52,671	\$57,015	\$53,170	\$53,170	4.05%	67
Lunenburg County	\$47,660	\$44,852	\$47,384	\$44,860	\$41,421	\$36,591	\$38,313	\$38,941	\$37,712	\$37,712	2.93%	14
Madison County	\$71,697	\$67,527	\$67,373	\$66,397	\$60,450	\$58,680	\$56,774	\$53,655	\$51,805	\$51,805	4.27%	82
Mathews County	\$73,827	\$69,978	\$68,946	\$69,112	\$61,764	\$59,296	\$59,439	\$56,119	\$55,128	\$55,128	3.77%	55
Mecklenburg County	\$52,092	\$48,013	\$49,542	\$43,128	\$44,832	\$42,275	\$45,827	\$33,650	\$38,439	\$38,439	3.95%	62
Middlesex County	\$68,881	\$62,710	\$60,752	\$58,834	\$54,871	\$51,534	\$49,840	\$52,407	\$47,399	\$47,399	5.04%	113
Montgomery County	\$69,668	\$57,752	\$62,418	\$58,740	\$52,538	\$54,297	\$51,428	\$51,157	\$46,024	\$46,024	5.71%	131
Nelson County	\$66,612	\$61,224	\$60,757	\$55,804	\$56,690	\$53,965	\$54,188	\$49,621	\$45,990	\$45,990	4.98%	112
New Kent County	\$115,627	\$102,920	\$107,658	\$102,619	\$90,858	\$89,682	\$84,486	\$79,322	\$72,150	\$72,150	6.70%	133
Northampton County	\$52,783	\$51,059	\$50,096	\$45,235	\$43,157	\$41,160	\$39,348	\$37,515	\$36,211	\$36,211	5.09%	115
Northumberland County	\$67,077	\$63,255	\$60,575	\$60,385	\$55,418	\$53,381	\$52,957	\$52,075	\$49,054	\$49,054	4.08%	68
Nottoway County	\$50,756	\$46,442	\$51,503	\$45,913	\$46,368	\$40,911	\$40,514	\$39,544	\$34,805	\$34,805	5.09%	116
Orange County	\$81,390	\$94,547	\$73,226	\$71,691	\$63,681	\$62,707	\$64,656	\$59,482	\$60,829	\$60,829	3.76%	54
Page County	\$60,061	\$53,449	\$52,107	\$52,877	\$49,073	\$45,691	\$45,834	\$43,313	\$41,070	\$41,070	5.14%	118
Patrick County	\$49,319	\$46,963	\$46,149	\$43,568	\$42,862	\$40,421	\$38,539	\$37,360	\$34,654	\$34,654	4.70%	106
Pittsylvania County	\$49,659	\$52,006	\$49,124	\$51,682	\$44,710	\$47,411	\$46,192	\$42,390	\$40,608	\$40,608	2.48%	8
Powhatan County	\$105,231	\$99,854	\$98,465	\$94,293	\$88,475	\$87,756	\$78,047	\$77,761	\$74,820	\$74,820	4.52%	93
Prince Edward County	\$57,400	\$51,239	\$47,968	\$44,586	\$48,450	\$43,761	\$41,072	\$41,088	\$39,077	\$39,077	5.21%	119

Median Household Income 2013 - 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Avg. Growth	Rank
Prince George County	\$76,571	\$79,710	\$75,717	\$74,518	\$68,133	\$68,884	\$66,775	\$63,320	\$65,625	\$65,625	1.85%	4
Prince William County	\$119,051	\$116,354	\$111,117	\$106,208	\$106,200	\$100,431	\$97,549	\$99,206	\$93,671	\$93,671	3.01%	19
Pulaski County	\$57,731	\$53,111	\$50,530	\$54,086	\$50,834	\$48,743	\$49,554	\$48,218	\$43,555	\$43,555	3.62%	45
Rappahannock County	\$85,575	\$80,098	\$76,634	\$79,086	\$71,035	\$68,166	\$65,278	\$62,729	\$60,945	\$60,945	4.49%	91
Richmond County	\$60,180	\$53,959	\$55,870	\$49,758	\$49,399	\$48,355	\$45,403	\$43,888	\$42,738	\$42,738	4.53%	94
Roanoke County	\$77,010	\$73,438	\$71,613	\$71,742	\$68,734	\$65,171	\$62,306	\$63,372	\$57,663	\$57,663	3.73%	51
Rockbridge County	\$64,393	\$59,252	\$55,684	\$58,501	\$53,413	\$53,606	\$50,570	\$47,561	\$46,882	\$46,882	4.15%	73
Rockingham County	\$72,921	\$72,392	\$62,609	\$67,242	\$61,375	\$59,492	\$57,655	\$52,953	\$55,636	\$55,636	3.45%	37
Russell County	\$49,537	\$45,254	\$43,206	\$40,345	\$38,966	\$39,219	\$39,003	\$38,386	\$36,107	\$36,107	4.13%	72
Scott County	\$43,743	\$42,894	\$44,937	\$41,288	\$40,161	\$39,640	\$38,612	\$37,567	\$38,336	\$38,336	1.57%	1
Shenandoah County	\$65,289	\$65,308	\$54,294	\$59,087	\$55,283	\$56,733	\$53,810	\$54,281	\$47,874	\$47,874	4.04%	66
Smyth County	\$45,484	\$42,303	\$43,351	\$41,964	\$40,972	\$42,008	\$40,140	\$38,933	\$37,475	\$37,475	2.37%	7
Southampton County	\$61,246	\$57,965	\$60,441	\$62,327	\$52,741	\$49,512	\$49,595	\$48,119	\$46,547	\$46,547	3.51%	38
Spotsylvania County	\$96,322	\$100,162	\$94,299	\$90,262	\$86,695	\$85,743	\$81,065	\$76,181	\$73,112	\$73,112	3.53%	39
Stafford County	\$134,456	\$116,569	\$110,120	\$109,090	\$108,421	\$111,184	\$97,607	\$95,666	\$93,014	\$93,014	4.95%	111
Surry County	\$65,339	\$61,358	\$57,872	\$59,069	\$54,663	\$49,064	\$51,810	\$51,331	\$50,554	\$50,554	3.25%	25
Sussex County	\$49,340	\$54,282	\$48,040	\$45,134	\$43,031	\$41,594	\$41,790	\$39,900	\$38,948	\$38,948	2.96%	18
Tazewell County	\$48,360	\$40,728	\$45,214	\$43,619	\$42,074	\$38,855	\$38,992	\$40,476	\$38,336	\$38,336	2.91%	13
Warren County	\$79,949	\$73,546	\$63,797	\$69,878	\$65,635	\$63,785	\$65,434	\$58,047	\$56,291	\$56,291	4.67%	102
Washington County	\$61,686	\$54,223	\$53,785	\$52,387	\$45,510	\$49,866	\$44,785	\$45,864	\$42,242	\$42,242	5.11%	117
Westmoreland County	\$61,545	\$59,959	\$59,343	\$54,885	\$51,414	\$50,046	\$48,983	\$47,581	\$45,927	\$45,927	3.78%	56
Wise County	\$45,220	\$41,994	\$41,723	\$42,372	\$38,045	\$37,460	\$33,810	\$36,076	\$37,490	\$37,490	2.29%	5
Wythe County	\$47,257	\$51,206	\$54,399	\$48,543	\$46,345	\$46,795	\$47,676	\$42,883	\$41,168	\$41,168	1.64%	2
York County	\$111,346	\$97,500	\$91,711	\$91,535	\$86,317	\$85,292	\$87,910	\$83,007	\$78,327	\$78,327	4.68%	103
Alexandria City	\$110,115	\$100,877	\$99,763	\$102,589	\$99,425	\$99,959	\$87,822	\$89,177	\$85,562	\$85,562	3.19%	23
Bristol City	\$43,123	\$41,272	\$41,444	\$37,678	\$36,903	\$38,232	\$33,659	\$38,745	\$35,167	\$35,167	2.51%	9
Buena Vista City	\$51,030	\$47,144	\$48,837	\$44,752	\$43,390	\$42,924	\$38,991	\$38,962	\$36,915	\$36,915	4.25%	80
Charlottesville City	\$67,903	\$61,255	\$70,501	\$58,717	\$56,997	\$54,034	\$47,977	\$54,876	\$45,320	\$45,320	5.54%	127
Chesapeake City	\$87,127	\$87,057	\$80,402	\$77,361	\$78,846	\$75,529	\$71,998	\$67,296	\$66,516	\$66,516	3.44%	35
Colonial Heights City	\$68,456	\$59,455	\$67,339	\$57,688	\$56,800	\$53,769	\$52,673	\$45,283	\$49,715	\$49,715	4.19%	77
Covington City	\$46,592	\$43,075	\$40,683	\$41,842	\$40,504	\$38,000	\$37,904	\$35,374	\$33,904	\$33,904	4.16%	74
Danville City	\$40,799	\$37,652	\$36,560	\$36,073	\$36,015	\$33,626	\$35,220	\$32,369	\$30,940	\$30,940	3.54%	40
Emporia City	\$43,496	\$41,610	\$42,895	\$38,631	\$36,908	\$35,770	\$33,499	\$33,904	\$32,676	\$32,676	3.68%	50
Fairfax City	\$122,790	\$107,334	\$102,828	\$106,430	\$105,532	\$99,662	\$94,701	\$99,671	\$89,507	\$89,507	4.13%	71
Falls Church City	\$142,513	\$142,430	\$160,305	\$137,849	\$137,551	\$123,923	\$118,035	\$122,092	\$117,452	\$117,452	2.37%	6
Franklin City	\$54,594	\$46,460	\$47,223	\$45,433	\$37,327	\$37,117	\$40,247	\$36,004	\$36,326	\$36,326	5.59%	130
Fredericksburg City	\$71,217	\$77,437	\$72,437	\$62,121	\$58,448	\$56,580	\$53,714	\$50,710	\$48,152	\$48,152	5.32%	122
Galax City	\$44,706	\$42,023	\$40,271	\$37,229	\$36,571	\$33,391	\$35,221	\$32,829	\$33,737	\$33,737	3.61%	44
Hampton City	\$64,086	\$57,662	\$53,719	\$55,816	\$54,763	\$52,894	\$50,294	\$50,191	\$45,293	\$45,293	4.61%	98
Harrisonburg City	\$56,057	\$50,250	\$52,159	\$48,189	\$42,640	\$44,688	\$41,636	\$39,967	\$37,588	\$37,588	5.46%	125
Hopewell City	\$53,098	\$47,263	\$41,792	\$38,293	\$42,568	\$40,209	\$40,126	\$37,193	\$39,440	\$39,440	3.85%	58
Lexington City	\$62,382	\$53,400	\$63,580	\$54,204	\$48,726	\$47,749	\$45,331	\$44,392	\$41,521	\$41,521	5.58%	129
Lynchburg City	\$50,494	\$52,127	\$56,089	\$50,612	\$43,200	\$44,122	\$41,586	\$39,939	\$39,918	\$39,918	2.94%	16
Manassas City	\$97,722	\$100,530	\$87,804	\$84,405	\$79,141	\$75,621	\$72,396	\$72,562	\$70,133	\$70,133	4.37%	86
Manassas Park City	\$90,816	\$87,255	\$82,255	\$83,145	\$77,032	\$80,482	\$75,994	\$75,429	\$71,742	\$71,742	2.95%	17
Martinsville City	\$41,500	\$38,571	\$35,715	\$37,814	\$33,892	\$34,463	\$34,262	\$32,541	\$31,046	\$31,046	3.74%	53
Newport News City	\$63,350	\$58,303	\$60,048	\$53,022	\$50,283	\$49,635	\$50,149	\$48,127	\$47,421	\$47,421	3.73%	52
Norfolk City	\$60,030	\$56,951	\$51,401	\$52,437	\$48,519	\$48,218	\$45,809	\$45,094	\$42,949	\$42,949	4.42%	89
Norton City	\$41,298	\$38,316	\$36,004	\$38,062	\$34,442	\$33,442	\$30,587	\$31,287	\$32,303	\$32,303	3.09%	21
Petersburg City	\$42,385	\$40,682	\$43,190	\$40,240	\$37,049	\$36,038	\$34,238	\$31,645	\$32,623	\$32,623	3.32%	31
Poquoson City	\$109,549	\$105,525	\$99,310	\$98,217	\$96,057	\$99,089	\$90,119	\$86,135	\$82,815	\$82,815	3.59%	42
Portsmouth City	\$54,843	\$53,618	\$52,070	\$50,411	\$47,343	\$48,532	\$46,617	\$46,308	\$43,041	\$43,041	3.05%	20
Radford City	\$47,892	\$48,898	\$42,938	\$41,530	\$39,254	\$40,941	\$35,655	\$35,259	\$34,635	\$34,635	4.25%	81
Richmond City	\$58,719	\$52,011	\$54,815	\$50,949	\$48,747	\$46,073	\$42,336	\$40,161	\$39,249	\$39,249	5.51%	126
Roanoke City	\$50,425	\$47,545	\$49,313	\$45,534	\$42,715	\$43,135	\$38,238	\$39,587	\$37,223	\$37,223	3.94%	61
Salem City	\$63,676	\$60,740	\$70,349	\$54,888	\$57,274	\$54,989	\$57,897	\$47,600	\$47,837	\$47,837	3.68%	49
Staunton City	\$61,917	\$54,508	\$51,230	\$54,296	\$47,319	\$51,551	\$46,237	\$43,401	\$39,712	\$39,712	6.21%	132
Suffolk City	\$81,858	\$78,090	\$72,264	\$77,847	\$69,753	\$68,961	\$65,025	\$61,171	\$59,468	\$59,468	4.18%	75
Virginia Beach City	\$83,066	\$81,364	\$73,961	\$78,491	\$76,520	\$72,126	\$70,596	\$67,032	\$62,509	\$62,509	3.65%	47
Waynesboro City	\$58,527	\$54,106	\$53,635	\$44,619	\$47,117	\$44,008	\$41,255	\$43,500	\$42,434	\$42,434	4.21%	79
Williamsburg City	\$67,543	\$61,750	\$60,655	\$56,569	\$52,845	\$53,737	\$49,231	\$47,971	\$47,880	\$47,880	4.56%	95
Winchester City	\$60,557	\$55,908	\$58,295	\$60,254	\$51,456	\$49,588	\$46,093	\$47,679	\$43,943	\$43,943	4.20%	78

Rank Scores: 1 = Lowest Average Median Household Income Growth, 133 = Highest Average Median Household Income Growth

^ Adjusted Gross Income was used in the Fiscal Stress Index until it was replaced by Median Household Income in the 2009 index

Median Household Income Rankings 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Accomack County	45	37	19	39	29	38	24	23	31	31
Albemarle County	111	113	107	116	113	113	112	111	112	112
Alleghany County	35	33	46	57	44	60	57	53	62	62
Amelia County	75	81	94	81	85	82	87	85	87	87
Amherst County	58	61	76	70	58	55	55	72	72	72
Appomattox County	63	68	55	64	64	64	73	74	59	59
Arlington County	129	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Augusta County	96	89	87	87	88	87	89	92	89	89
Bath County	51	59	62	63	57	54	58	50	54	54
Bedford County	85	85	90	91	89	97	86	87	94	94
Bland County	42	36	63	43	48	42	45	51	49	49
Botetourt County	98	95	95	101	104	105	105	98	102	102
Brunswick County	21	27	23	25	23	32	26	30	29	29
Buchanan County	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	5	3	3
Buckingham County	43	53	35	37	40	27	40	47	40	40
Campbell County	69	45	67	42	67	67	67	58	78	78
Caroline County	88	92	86	89	95	92	85	89	92	92
Carroll County	33	20	30	34	22	29	31	42	21	21
Charles City County	79	83	78	71	81	81	90	80	81	81
Charlotte County	27	30	21	21	20	21	19	21	17	17
Chesterfield County	116	108	113	110	114	115	114	114	110	110
Clarke County	120	112	116	114	115	112	115	112	117	117
Craig County	66	62	64	56	62	65	61	66	65	65
Culpeper County	110	106	109	109	105	103	103	102	107	107
Cumberland County	41	44	39	49	41	41	42	38	48	48
Dickenson County	8	6	6	4	5	3	4	7	9	9
Dinwiddie County	90	86	81	74	83	86	84	83	86	86
Essex County	48	69	61	58	60	63	68	60	60	60
Fairfax County	132	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
Fauquier County	127	126	126	126	124	123	126	126	124	124
Floyd County	65	56	51	50	49	50	41	71	47	47
Fluvanna County	108	98	106	103	107	107	107	106	106	106
Franklin County	81	74	77	84	73	68	77	73	79	79
Frederick County	113	107	112	112	110	109	106	110	111	111
Giles County	67	57	59	55	59	72	74	57	56	56
Gloucester County	94	96	100	97	102	95	95	103	96	96
Goochland County	124	124	124	123	121	128	124	124	120	120
Grayson County	13	14	24	14	13	12	13	20	8	8
Greene County	103	97	91	100	96	98	100	96	98	98
Greensville County	17	34	31	38	35	46	35	35	30	30
Halifax County	30	21	18	20	31	31	27	36	16	16
Hanover County	118	116	120	118	123	122	119	121	121	121
Henrico County	101	101	108	93	98	99	101	105	99	99
Henry County	24	19	10	17	7	25	14	15	18	18
Highland County	38	32	47	36	38	36	43	40	32	32
Isle of Wight County	105	109	102	107	106	106	109	109	104	104
James City County	117	114	114	120	117	120	120	117	119	119
King and Queen County	62	72	70	60	63	69	76	61	61	61
King George County	115	118	117	115	118	118	117	120	122	122
King William County	102	102	105	99	99	104	104	104	103	103
Lancaster County	56	67	56	67	70	66	46	59	70	70
Lee County	5	4	5	1	4	1	3	3	4	4
Loudoun County	133	133	132	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
Louisa County	89	88	89	88	93	91	78	93	88	88
Lunenburg County	18	17	27	29	21	10	17	26	28	28
Madison County	87	87	85	90	87	88	88	86	85	85
Mathews County	92	90	88	94	91	89	93	91	90	90
Mecklenburg County	34	29	36	22	37	30	50	9	35	35
Middlesex County	83	80	74	78	76	70	66	82	73	73
Montgomery County	84	64	79	77	68	80	72	78	68	68
Nelson County	76	76	75	68	79	78	83	75	67	67
New Kent County	125	123	127	125	122	121	121	119	115	115
Northampton County	36	38	37	31	32	24	25	18	20	20
Northumberland County	77	82	72	83	78	74	80	81	82	82
Nottoway County	31	22	42	35	43	22	32	28	14	14
Orange County	99	115	99	96	92	93	96	95	100	100
Page County	53	48	44	53	54	43	51	44	44	44
Patrick County	22	24	25	23	28	20	18	17	13	13
Pittsylvania County	26	41	33	48	36	47	53	41	43	43
Powhatan County	119	119	121	121	120	119	116	118	118	118
Prince Edward County	46	40	28	26	50	35	33	39	37	37
Prince George County	93	103	103	102	97	101	102	100	108	108

Median Household Income Rankings 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Prince William County	126	128	129	127	128	127	128	128	129	129
Pulaski County	47	46	38	59	61	53	64	70	57	57
Rappahannock County	106	104	104	108	103	100	98	99	101	101
Richmond County	54	50	58	44	55	51	48	48	52	52
Roanoke County	95	93	96	98	100	96	94	101	95	95
Rockbridge County	72	70	57	75	72	75	71	62	71	71
Rockingham County	91	91	80	92	90	90	91	84	91	91
Russell County	25	18	16	12	15	17	23	22	19	19
Scott County	10	15	20	13	17	18	20	19	33	33
Shenandoah County	73	84	52	80	77	85	82	88	76	76
Smyth County	14	13	17	18	19	28	29	25	25	25
Southampton County	57	65	71	86	69	57	65	68	69	69
Spotsylvania County	112	120	119	117	119	117	118	116	116	116
Stafford County	130	129	128	129	129	129	129	127	128	128
Surry County	74	78	65	79	74	56	75	79	84	84
Sussex County	23	54	29	30	30	26	38	31	36	36
Tazewell County	20	8	22	24	24	16	22	37	33	33
Warren County	97	94	83	95	94	94	99	94	93	93
Washington County	60	52	50	51	39	61	44	55	50	50
Westmoreland County	59	73	68	65	65	62	62	63	66	66
Wise County	12	11	11	19	14	13	7	14	26	26
Wythe County	16	39	53	41	42	45	59	43	45	45
York County	123	117	118	119	116	116	123	122	123	123
Alexandria City	122	122	123	124	126	126	122	125	126	126
Bristol City	7	9	9	6	9	15	6	24	15	15
Buena Vista City	32	25	32	28	34	33	21	27	23	23
Charlottesville City	80	77	93	76	82	79	60	90	64	64
Chesapeake City	107	110	110	104	111	110	110	108	109	109
Colonial Heights City	82	71	84	73	80	77	79	54	83	83
Covington City	15	16	8	16	18	14	15	12	11	11
Danville City	2	1	4	2	6	6	10	4	1	1
Emporia City	9	10	13	10	10	8	5	10	7	7
Fairfax City	128	127	125	128	127	125	127	129	127	127
Falls Church City	131	132	133	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
Franklin City	39	23	26	32	12	11	30	13	22	22
Fredericksburg City	86	99	98	85	86	84	81	77	80	80
Galax City	11	12	7	5	8	4	11	8	10	10
Hampton City	71	63	49	69	75	73	70	76	63	63
Harrisonburg City	44	35	45	40	26	40	37	33	27	27
Hopewell City	37	26	12	9	25	19	28	16	39	39
Lexington City	64	47	82	61	52	48	47	49	46	46
Lynchburg City	29	43	60	46	33	39	36	32	42	42
Manassas City	114	121	115	113	112	111	111	113	113	113
Manassas Park City	109	111	111	111	109	114	113	115	114	114
Martinsville City	4	5	1	7	2	7	9	6	2	2
Newport News City	68	66	69	54	56	59	69	69	74	74
Norfolk City	52	60	41	52	51	49	49	52	53	53
Norton City	3	3	3	8	3	5	1	1	5	5
Petersburg City	6	7	15	11	11	9	8	2	6	6
Poquoson City	121	125	122	122	125	124	125	123	125	125
Portsmouth City	40	49	43	45	47	52	56	56	55	55
Radford City	19	31	14	15	16	23	12	11	12	12
Richmond City	50	42	54	47	53	44	39	34	38	38
Roanoke City	28	28	34	33	27	34	16	29	24	24
Salem City	70	75	92	66	84	83	92	64	75	75
Staunton City	61	55	40	62	46	71	54	45	41	41
Suffolk City	100	100	97	105	101	102	97	97	97	97
Virginia Beach City	104	105	101	106	108	108	108	107	105	105
Waynesboro City	49	51	48	27	45	37	34	46	51	51
Williamsburg City	78	79	73	72	71	76	63	67	77	77
Winchester City	55	58	66	82	66	58	52	65	58	58

Rank Scores: 1 = Lowest Median Household Income, 133 = Highest Median Household Income

NOTE: Localities in the index reduced from 134 to 133 in FY14 when the City of Bedford reverted to town status.

^ Adjusted Gross Income was used in the Fiscal Stress Index until it was replaced by Median Household Income in the 2009 index

Median Household Income Scores 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Accomack County	102.85	103.26	104.56	103.41	103.79	103.33	104.22	104.01	106.87	106.84
Albemarle County	95.10	94.41	96.71	94.59	95.05	95.29	95.54	95.49	90.84	90.76
Alleghany County	103.65	103.64	102.76	102.06	102.94	101.99	102.18	102.31	103.40	103.36
Amelia County	100.94	100.68	98.74	100.53	100.44	100.71	99.85	100.25	99.85	99.80
Amherst County	101.86	101.89	100.81	101.41	102.00	102.15	102.32	101.41	102.25	102.20
Appomattox County	101.64	101.55	102.13	101.77	101.87	101.87	101.06	101.20	103.86	103.82
Arlington County	87.76	87.36	86.71	87.21	85.60	86.40	86.49	86.84	75.02	74.93
Augusta County	98.58	99.30	99.36	99.73	99.67	99.90	99.70	99.26	98.46	98.40
Bath County	102.17	102.12	101.90	101.82	102.00	102.20	102.18	102.52	104.42	104.38
Bedford County	99.87	100.00	98.85	99.06	99.53	98.27	99.97	99.97	97.43	97.37
Bland County	102.98	103.36	101.80	103.03	102.68	102.97	102.74	102.43	104.93	104.89
Botetourt County	97.85	98.26	98.67	97.34	97.04	97.02	96.74	97.76	95.36	95.30
Brunswick County	104.32	104.03	104.24	104.21	104.05	103.68	104.12	103.74	107.01	106.97
Buchanan County	106.23	106.04	106.38	105.78	106.30	105.98	106.07	105.65	110.11	110.07
Buckingham County	102.93	102.54	103.41	103.44	103.09	103.88	103.35	102.68	106.13	106.09
Campbell County	101.41	102.80	101.23	103.04	101.78	101.70	101.44	101.86	101.90	101.85
Caroline County	99.65	98.41	99.37	99.50	98.09	98.98	100.05	99.83	97.99	97.94
Carroll County	103.91	104.34	103.58	103.79	104.11	103.76	103.87	102.94	107.80	107.76
Charles City County	100.58	100.59	100.65	101.35	100.53	100.82	99.67	100.62	101.69	101.64
Charlotte County	104.11	103.81	104.35	104.40	104.14	104.09	104.34	104.24	108.05	108.01
Chesterfield County	94.00	95.66	95.85	95.65	94.97	94.58	94.74	94.49	92.12	92.06
Clarke County	92.64	94.47	94.79	94.77	94.20	95.59	94.61	95.36	88.64	88.58
Craig County	101.58	101.89	101.65	102.06	101.93	101.85	101.88	101.62	103.13	103.08
Culpeper County	95.19	96.50	96.61	96.08	96.98	97.28	97.09	97.46	93.92	93.86
Cumberland County	103.08	102.99	103.04	102.36	103.00	103.17	103.29	103.42	105.00	104.96
Dickenson County	105.50	105.69	105.82	105.72	105.62	105.88	105.81	105.60	109.22	109.19
Dinwiddie County	99.55	99.92	100.27	100.89	100.44	100.16	100.20	100.35	99.95	99.90
Essex County	102.48	101.52	101.91	102.01	101.95	101.88	101.42	101.73	103.68	103.64
Fairfax County	85.01	85.33	85.05	85.19	85.34	85.62	84.74	84.62	70.44	70.34
Fauquier County	89.93	91.20	90.69	90.64	92.00	90.69	90.89	90.69	84.47	84.39
Floyd County	101.60	102.43	102.32	102.30	102.53	102.30	103.29	101.46	105.07	105.03
Fluvanna County	96.43	97.58	96.73	97.14	96.67	96.67	96.33	96.90	94.30	94.24
Franklin County	100.48	101.29	100.68	100.12	101.31	101.66	100.81	101.29	101.85	101.80
Frederick County	94.62	95.84	95.97	95.19	95.68	96.60	96.50	95.83	91.77	91.70
Giles County	101.57	102.38	101.94	102.11	102.00	101.23	100.97	101.91	104.14	104.10
Gloucester County	98.69	97.92	97.99	97.90	97.25	98.57	97.79	97.46	96.45	96.40
Goochland County	91.28	91.70	91.80	91.40	92.97	89.76	91.54	91.57	87.41	87.34
Grayson County	105.07	105.08	104.17	104.78	105.04	104.96	104.96	104.28	109.26	109.23
Greene County	97.52	97.64	98.84	97.53	98.06	98.22	97.31	98.33	96.00	95.94
Greensville County	104.62	103.61	103.58	103.42	103.64	102.60	103.58	103.60	106.89	106.85
Halifax County	104.02	104.28	104.72	104.48	103.74	103.69	104.01	103.56	108.13	108.10
Hanover County	93.30	93.69	92.73	93.58	92.57	92.39	92.92	92.71	87.17	87.10
Henrico County	97.63	97.22	96.62	98.52	97.80	97.73	97.22	96.99	95.84	95.78
Henry County	104.27	104.38	105.09	104.64	105.29	104.01	104.81	104.54	107.88	107.84
Highland County	103.24	103.69	102.62	103.74	103.28	103.36	103.25	103.05	106.75	106.71
Isle of Wight County	97.02	95.62	97.64	96.31	96.77	96.91	96.08	96.48	94.61	94.55
James City County	93.41	94.32	95.21	93.14	93.62	92.77	92.76	93.82	87.93	87.86
King and Queen	101.68	101.36	101.03	101.87	101.87	101.65	100.89	101.71	103.54	103.50
King George County	94.01	92.94	94.26	94.75	93.60	93.07	93.62	92.91	86.74	86.67
King William County	97.53	97.11	96.79	97.60	97.77	97.16	96.83	97.22	95.27	95.21
Lancaster County	101.94	101.61	102.04	101.66	101.48	101.71	102.71	101.81	102.60	102.55
Lee County	105.84	105.95	105.86	106.01	105.68	106.18	105.89	105.73	109.87	109.84
Loudoun County	80.37	81.03	80.01	79.78	81.07	81.26	79.88	81.20	66.91	66.81
Louisa County	99.58	99.39	98.87	99.61	98.94	99.35	100.75	99.22	99.29	99.24
Lunenburg County	104.61	104.58	103.84	103.97	104.13	105.12	104.40	103.95	107.05	107.01
Madison County	99.75	99.67	99.43	99.10	99.70	99.82	99.70	100.10	99.98	99.93
Mathews County	99.32	99.14	99.08	98.49	99.39	99.68	99.02	99.45	98.31	98.26
Mecklenburg	103.72	103.89	103.36	104.37	103.34	103.75	102.49	105.33	106.69	106.65
Middlesex County	100.32	100.72	100.89	100.81	101.00	101.54	101.47	100.43	102.19	102.14
Montgomery	100.16	101.79	100.52	100.83	101.54	100.87	101.06	100.75	102.88	102.83
Nelson County	100.78	101.04	100.89	101.50	100.58	100.95	100.36	101.15	102.90	102.85
New Kent County	90.88	92.02	90.54	90.91	92.61	92.40	92.64	93.38	89.77	89.70
Northampton	103.58	103.24	103.24	103.89	103.73	104.02	104.14	104.32	107.80	107.77
Northumberland	100.69	100.60	100.93	100.46	100.87	101.09	100.67	100.51	101.36	101.31
Nottoway County	103.99	104.23	102.93	103.74	102.98	104.08	103.84	103.79	108.51	108.47
Orange County	97.79	93.83	98.14	97.90	98.95	98.86	97.69	98.57	95.45	95.39
Page County	102.11	102.72	102.80	102.16	102.35	102.94	102.49	102.80	105.36	105.32
Patrick County	104.28	104.12	104.11	104.27	103.80	104.20	104.35	104.36	108.59	108.55
Pittsylvania County	104.21	103.03	103.46	102.43	103.37	102.52	102.40	103.05	105.60	105.55
Powhatan County	92.98	92.68	92.57	92.79	93.17	92.86	94.28	93.79	88.43	88.36
Prince Edward	102.64	103.20	103.71	104.04	102.50	103.40	103.70	103.39	106.37	106.32
Prince George	98.77	97.04	97.59	97.27	97.91	97.38	97.15	97.57	93.04	92.98
Prince William	90.18	89.11	89.78	90.10	89.03	89.82	89.32	88.18	78.96	78.88

Median Household Income Scores 2013 – 2022

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Pulaski County	102.58	102.79	103.15	101.89	101.94	102.20	101.54	101.52	104.12	104.07
Rappahannock	96.95	96.95	97.39	96.23	97.23	97.55	97.54	97.73	95.39	95.33
Richmond County	102.08	102.61	101.97	102.87	102.27	102.30	102.60	102.65	104.53	104.48
Roanoke County	98.68	98.40	98.49	97.89	97.77	98.27	98.29	97.56	97.04	96.98
Rockbridge County	101.23	101.46	102.01	100.89	101.34	101.04	101.28	101.69	102.45	102.40
Rockingham County	99.51	98.62	100.48	98.91	99.48	99.63	99.48	100.28	98.05	98.00
Russell County	104.23	104.49	104.76	105.00	104.71	104.49	104.23	104.09	107.86	107.82
Scott County	105.40	105.00	104.38	104.78	104.43	104.39	104.33	104.31	106.74	106.70
Shenandoah County	101.05	100.15	102.32	100.76	100.90	100.29	100.46	99.94	101.95	101.90
Smyth County	105.05	105.13	104.73	104.63	104.24	103.82	103.94	103.95	107.17	107.13
Southampton	101.87	101.74	100.96	100.02	101.50	102.02	101.53	101.55	102.62	102.57
Spotsylvania County	94.78	92.62	93.49	93.70	93.58	93.34	93.52	94.21	89.28	89.21
Stafford County	87.07	89.07	90.00	89.44	88.52	87.25	89.30	89.11	79.29	79.21
Surry County	101.04	101.01	101.53	100.76	101.05	102.13	100.97	100.71	100.60	100.55
Sussex County	104.27	102.54	103.70	103.91	103.76	103.92	103.52	103.70	106.43	106.39
Tazewell County	104.47	105.47	104.32	104.26	103.98	104.57	104.23	103.55	106.74	106.70
Warren County	98.09	98.37	100.22	98.32	98.49	98.60	97.50	98.95	97.73	97.67
Washington County	101.78	102.55	102.43	102.27	103.18	101.94	102.75	102.14	104.78	104.73
Westmoreland	101.81	101.31	101.20	101.71	101.81	101.89	101.69	101.69	102.93	102.88
Wise County	105.10	105.20	105.09	104.54	104.92	104.91	105.55	104.70	107.16	107.12
Wythe County	104.69	103.20	102.29	103.14	102.99	102.67	102.02	102.92	105.32	105.27
York County	91.74	93.19	94.06	93.42	93.67	93.45	91.77	92.42	86.67	86.59
Alexandria City	91.99	92.46	92.28	90.92	90.61	89.94	91.79	90.81	83.03	82.96
Bristol City	105.53	105.35	105.15	105.60	105.19	104.72	105.59	104.00	108.33	108.29
Buena Vista City	103.93	104.08	103.52	104.00	103.68	103.60	104.23	103.94	107.45	107.41
Charlottesville City	100.52	101.03	98.74	100.84	100.50	100.94	101.94	99.78	103.23	103.19
Chesapeake City	96.64	95.45	96.55	96.62	95.41	95.79	95.82	96.53	92.59	92.53
Colonial Heights	100.41	101.42	99.44	101.07	100.55	101.00	100.75	102.29	101.03	100.98
Covington City	104.83	104.96	105.32	104.66	104.35	104.78	104.51	104.88	108.96	108.93
Danville City	106.00	106.14	106.23	105.96	105.39	105.83	105.19	105.67	110.45	110.42
Emporia City	105.45	105.28	104.83	105.38	105.19	105.31	105.63	105.27	109.58	109.54
Fairfax City	89.43	91.06	91.61	90.05	89.19	90.01	90.04	88.06	81.05	80.97
Falls Church City	85.44	83.47	78.92	82.94	81.73	84.20	84.10	82.20	67.03	66.92
Franklin City	103.21	104.23	103.88	103.85	105.09	104.99	103.91	104.72	107.75	107.71
Fredericksburg City	99.85	97.53	98.31	100.07	100.17	100.33	100.48	100.87	101.81	101.76
Galax City	105.21	105.19	105.41	105.70	105.27	105.88	105.19	105.55	109.05	109.01
Hampton City	101.29	101.81	102.44	101.50	101.02	101.21	101.35	101.00	103.25	103.20
Harrisonburg City	102.91	103.41	102.79	103.22	103.85	103.18	103.56	103.68	107.11	107.07
Hopewell City	103.51	104.06	105.08	105.46	103.87	104.25	103.94	104.41	106.18	106.14
Lexington City	101.64	102.73	100.27	101.86	102.43	102.44	102.62	102.52	105.14	105.10
Lynchburg City	104.04	103.00	101.92	102.67	103.72	103.31	103.57	103.69	105.94	105.90
Manassas City	94.49	92.54	94.92	95.03	95.34	95.77	95.72	95.15	90.78	90.71
Manassas Park City	95.89	95.41	96.15	95.31	95.83	94.60	94.81	94.40	89.97	89.90
Martinsville City	105.86	105.94	106.42	105.57	105.89	105.63	105.43	105.62	110.40	110.36
Newport News City	101.44	101.67	101.05	102.13	102.07	101.99	101.39	101.54	102.18	102.13
Norfolk City	102.11	101.96	102.95	102.26	102.48	102.33	102.49	102.34	104.42	104.38
Norton City	105.90	105.99	106.35	105.51	105.76	105.87	106.37	105.95	109.76	109.73
Petersburg City	105.68	105.48	104.77	105.02	105.15	105.25	105.44	105.86	109.60	109.57
Poquoson City	92.10	91.46	92.38	91.90	91.40	90.15	91.21	91.60	84.41	84.34
Portsmouth City	103.16	102.68	102.81	102.72	102.75	102.26	102.29	102.02	104.38	104.33
Radford City	104.56	103.70	104.82	104.73	104.64	104.07	105.08	104.91	108.59	108.56
Richmond City	102.38	103.03	102.20	102.60	102.43	102.84	103.38	103.63	106.28	106.24
Roanoke City	104.05	104.00	103.42	103.82	103.83	103.55	104.42	103.78	107.30	107.26
Salem City	101.37	101.14	98.77	101.71	100.44	100.71	99.42	101.68	101.97	101.92
Staunton City	101.73	102.49	102.99	101.84	102.76	101.53	102.38	102.78	106.05	106.01
Suffolk City	97.70	97.39	98.35	96.51	97.53	97.36	97.60	98.13	96.13	96.07
Virginia Beach City	97.46	96.68	97.98	96.37	95.95	96.60	96.18	96.60	94.60	94.54
Waynesboro City	102.42	102.58	102.46	104.03	102.81	103.34	103.65	102.76	104.68	104.64
Williamsburg City	100.59	100.92	100.91	101.33	101.47	101.01	101.62	101.59	101.95	101.90
Winchester City	102.01	102.19	101.43	100.49	101.80	102.00	102.42	101.66	103.92	103.88

Median Household Income Scores: 100 = Average Median Household Income; Scores above 100 represent below average Median Household Incomes, while scores below 100 are above average. Higher scores equate to greater fiscal stress.

^ Adjusted Gross Income was used in the Fiscal Stress Index until it was replaced by Median Household Income in the 2009 index

Appendix K

Planning District Commission Data for 2022

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**Fiscal Stress
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Accomack-Northampton				
Counties	2	1.5%	99.84	99.84
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	99.84	99.84
Central Shenandoah				
Counties	5	3.8%	96.87	97.50
Cities	5	3.8%	103.76	104.26
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	100.31	100.50
Commonwealth Regional Council				
Counties	7	5.3%	100.55	100.86
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	100.55	100.86
Crater*				
Counties	7	5.3%	99.17	99.39
Cities	4	3.0%	105.28	105.65
Jurisdiction Total	11	8.3%	101.39	101.75
Cumberland Plateau				
Counties	4	3.0%	104.07	103.98
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	104.07	103.98
George Washington Regional Commission				
Counties	4	3.0%	97.39	97.48
Cities	1	0.8%	99.96	99.96
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	97.90	97.76
Hampton Roads*				
Counties	6	4.5%	97.63	97.51
Cities	10	7.5%	103.00	103.44
Jurisdiction Total	16	12.0%	100.99	100.99
Lenowisco				
Counties	3	2.3%	102.73	102.53
Cities	1	0.8%	105.70	105.70
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	103.47	102.86
Middle Peninsula				
Counties	7	5.3%	97.75	98.13
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	97.75	98.13

**Fiscal Stress
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Mount Rogers				
Counties	6	4.5%	101.90	101.76
Cities	2	1.5%	106.31	106.31
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	103.00	102.36
New River Valley				
Counties	4	3.0%	100.63	100.94
Cities	1	0.8%	105.84	105.84
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	101.67	101.47
Northern Neck				
Counties	4	3.0%	97.32	97.01
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	97.32	97.01
Northern Shenandoah Valley				
Counties	5	3.8%	97.66	97.84
Cities	1	0.8%	102.77	102.77
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	98.51	98.63
Northern Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	93.90	93.46
Cities	5	3.8%	96.48	95.89
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	95.33	93.91
Rappahannock-Rapidan				
Counties	5	3.8%	96.44	97.53
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	96.44	97.53
Central Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	99.50	99.89
Cities	1	0.8%	105.63	105.63
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	100.72	99.96
Richmond (Plan RVA)				
Counties	9	6.8%	96.12	96.17
Cities	1	0.8%	103.60	103.60
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	97.05	96.87
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany*				
Counties	5	3.8%	99.50	98.85
Cities	3	2.3%	104.65	104.19
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	101.85	101.25

**Fiscal Stress
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	101.10	100.73
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	101.10	100.73
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	97.61	97.25
Cities	1	0.8%	102.40	102.40
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	98.41	97.69
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	100.48	101.05
Cities	2	1.5%	106.10	106.10
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	102.35	101.29

*The Richmond Regional PDC and the Crater PDC share Chesterfield County and Charles City County. The Middle Peninsula PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Gloucester County. The Crater PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Surry County. The Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission and the West Piedmont PDC share Franklin County. When two PDCs share a locality, that locality is counted twice in the totals, meaning numbers will not add to 133, and the percents will not add to 100%.

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**Revenue Capacity per Capita
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Accomack-Northampton				
Counties	2	1.5%	\$2,835.59	\$2,835.59
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	\$2,835.59	\$2,835.59
Central Shenandoah				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$3,668.51	\$2,903.99
Cities	5	3.8%	\$1,900.24	\$1,709.43
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$2,784.38	\$2,548.74
Commonwealth Regional Council				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$2,058.81	\$2,055.58
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$2,058.81	\$2,055.58
Crater*				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$2,849.37	\$2,384.14
Cities	4	3.0%	\$1,801.83	\$1,702.62
Jurisdiction Total	11	8.3%	\$2,366.46	\$2,358.41
Cumberland Plateau				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,837.29	\$1,800.26
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$1,837.29	\$1,800.26
George Washington Regional Commission				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,557.90	\$2,601.88
Cities	1	0.8%	\$3,420.77	\$3,420.77
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$2,730.48	\$2,621.89
Hampton Roads*				
Counties	6	4.5%	3112.03	\$2,700.45
Cities	10	7.5%	\$2,113.62	\$2,030.98
Jurisdiction Total	16	12.0%	\$2,488.03	\$2,348.28
Lenowisco				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$1,529.77	\$1,533.09
Cities	1	0.8%	\$1,887.53	\$1,887.53
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$1,619.21	\$1,635.32
Middle Peninsula				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$3,093.52	\$2,905.09
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$3,093.52	\$2,905.09

**Revenue Capacity per Capita
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Mount Rogers				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$2,004.49	\$2,066.60
Cities	2	1.5%	\$2,037.49	\$2,037.49
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	\$2,012.74	\$2,037.49
New River Valley				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,140.70	\$2,046.11
Cities	1	0.8%	\$1,272.16	\$1,272.16
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$1,966.99	\$1,952.97
Northern Neck				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$3,341.14	\$3,423.08
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$3,341.14	\$3,423.08
Northern Shenandoah Valley				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,770.39	\$2,763.82
Cities	1	0.8%	\$2,599.92	\$2,599.92
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$2,741.98	\$2,681.87
Northern Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$3,925.16	\$4,066.97
Cities	5	3.8%	\$3,858.09	\$4,178.13
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	\$3,887.90	\$4,099.17
Rappahannock-Rapidan				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$3,117.02	\$2,756.47
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$3,117.02	\$2,756.47
Central Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,216.05	\$2,114.07
Cities	1	0.8%	\$1,794.92	\$1,794.92
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$2,131.82	\$2,097.67
Richmond (Plan RVA)				
Counties	9	6.8%	\$3,193.60	\$3,096.27
Cities	1	0.8%	\$2,474.87	\$2,474.87
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$3,103.75	\$2,968.06
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany*				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,694.99	\$2,358.41
Cities	3	2.3%	\$2,223.20	\$2,128.96
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	\$2,518.07	\$2,324.70

**Revenue Capacity per Capita
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$2,661.70	\$2,630.48
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	\$2,661.70	\$2,630.48
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,974.75	\$3,253.83
Cities	1	0.8%	\$2,754.79	\$2,754.79
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$2,938.09	\$3,004.31
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,206.68	\$2,054.81
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,573.65	\$1,573.65
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$1,995.67	\$1,879.40

*The Richmond Regional PDC and the Crater PDC share Chesterfield County and Charles City County. The Middle Peninsula PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Gloucester County. The Crater PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Surry County. The Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission and the West Piedmont PDC share Franklin County. When two PDCs share a locality, that locality is counted twice in the totals, meaning numbers will not add to 133, and the percents will not add to 100%.

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**Revenue Effort
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Accomack-Northampton				
Counties	2	1.5%	0.7790	0.7790
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	0.7790	0.7790
Central Shenandoah				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.6728	0.6111
Cities	5	3.8%	1.1845	1.2587
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	0.9287	0.9234
Commonwealth Regional Council				
Counties	7	5.3%	0.6452	0.6324
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	0.6452	0.6324
Crater*				
Counties	7	5.3%	0.8290	0.8265
Cities	4	3.0%	1.3443	1.3074
Jurisdiction Total	11	8.3%	1.0576	0.9138
Cumberland Plateau				
Counties	4	3.0%	1.0695	1.0477
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	1.0695	1.0477
George Washington Regional Commission				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.8009	0.7873
Cities	1	0.8%	1.1864	1.1864
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.8780	0.8120
Hampton Roads*				
Counties	6	4.5%	0.8296	0.8604
Cities	10	7.5%	1.2951	1.3219
Jurisdiction Total	16	12.0%	1.1205	1.1063
Lenowisco				
Counties	3	2.3%	0.7151	0.7412
Cities	1	0.8%	1.3217	1.3217
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	0.8668	0.7781
Middle Peninsula				
Counties	7	5.3%	0.6872	0.6924
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	0.6872	0.6924

**Revenue Effort
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Mount Rogers				
Counties	6	4.5%	0.8178	0.7979
Cities	2	1.5%	1.5070	1.5070
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	0.9901	0.8635
New River Valley				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.7849	0.8073
Cities	1	0.8%	1.2180	1.2180
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.8715	0.8563
Northern Neck				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.6021	0.5584
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	0.6021	0.5584
Northern Shenandoah Valley				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.6984	0.7067
Cities	1	0.8%	1.2767	1.2767
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	0.7948	0.7289
Northern Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	1.1148	1.1095
Cities	5	3.8%	1.2151	1.1931
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	1.1705	1.1876
Rappahannock-Rapidan				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.7051	0.6866
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.7051	0.6866
Central Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.6299	0.6453
Cities	1	0.8%	1.3856	1.3856
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.7810	0.6583
Richmond (Plan RVA)				
Counties	9	6.8%	0.7629	0.8265
Cities	1	0.8%	1.3557	1.3557
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	0.8370	0.8308
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany*				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.8207	0.9155
Cities	3	2.3%	1.3938	1.3341
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	1.0356	0.9798

**Revenue Effort
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	0.8918	0.7323
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	0.8918	0.7323
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.7469	0.7317
Cities	1	0.8%	1.3485	1.3485
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	0.8472	0.7754
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.6744	0.6754
Cities	2	1.5%	1.2842	1.2842
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	0.8777	0.6960

*The Richmond Regional PDC and the Crater PDC share Chesterfield County and Charles City County. The Middle Peninsula PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Gloucester County. The Crater PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Surry County. The Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission and the West Piedmont PDC share Franklin County. When two PDCs share a locality, that locality is counted twice in the totals, meaning numbers will not add to 133, and the percents will not add to 100%.

DRAFT

**Median Household Income
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Accomack-Northampton				
Counties	2	1.5%	\$54,570	\$54,570
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	\$54,570	\$54,570
Central Shenandoah				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$65,807	\$64,393
Cities	5	3.8%	\$57,983	\$58,527
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$61,895	\$60,840
Commonwealth Regional Council				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$54,718	\$55,257
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$54,718	\$55,257
Crater*				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$68,469	\$67,596
Cities	4	3.0%	\$51,859	\$48,297
Jurisdiction Total	11	8.3%	\$57,664	\$62,672
Cumberland Plateau				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$45,205	\$45,816
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$45,205	\$45,816
George Washington Regional Commission				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$100,770	\$98,207
Cities	1	0.8%	\$71,217	\$71,217
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$94,859	\$96,322
Hampton Roads*				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$83,865	\$81,094
Cities	10	7.5%	\$72,605	\$65,815
Jurisdiction Total	16	12.0%	\$76,827	\$76,827
Lenowisco				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$43,512	\$43,743
Cities	1	0.8%	\$41,298	\$41,298
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$42,959	\$42,658
Middle Peninsula				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$70,463	\$71,354
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$70,463	\$71,354

**Median Household Income
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Mount Rogers				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$51,112	\$49,184
Cities	2	1.5%	\$43,915	\$43,915
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	\$49,313	\$46,371
New River Valley				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$63,169	\$62,639
Cities	1	0.8%	\$47,892	\$47,892
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$60,114	\$62,561
Northern Neck				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$62,415	\$61,201
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$62,415	\$61,201
Northern Shenandoah Valley				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$81,861	\$79,949
Cities	1	0.8%	\$60,557	\$60,557
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$78,310	\$72,619
Northern Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$140,577	\$137,826
Cities	5	3.8%	\$112,791	\$110,115
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	\$125,140	\$122,790
Rappahannock-Rapidan				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$90,650	\$85,575
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$90,650	\$85,575
Central Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$64,574	\$62,946
Cities	1	0.8%	\$50,494	\$50,494
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$61,758	\$62,375
Richmond (Plan RVA)				
Counties	9	6.8%	\$98,292	\$103,639
Cities	1	0.8%	\$58,719	\$58,719
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$93,346	\$101,894
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany*				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$83,570	\$77,010
Cities	3	2.3%	\$53,564	\$50,425
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	\$72,318	\$63,174

**Median Household Income
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$50,583	\$50,578
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	\$50,583	\$50,578
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$80,968	\$82,772
Cities	1	0.8%	\$67,903	\$67,903
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$78,791	\$77,671
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$54,109	\$49,515
Cities	2	1.5%	\$41,150	\$41,150
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$49,789	\$49,345

*The Richmond Regional PDC and the Crater PDC share Chesterfield County and Charles City County. The Middle Peninsula PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Gloucester County. The Crater PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Surry County. The Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission and the West Piedmont PDC share Franklin County. When two PDCs share a locality, that locality is counted twice in the totals, meaning numbers will not add to 133, and the percents will not add to 100%.

DRAFT

**ASSESSMENT OF STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATES ON VIRGINIA LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS
(PURSUANT TO SEC. 2.2-613, CODE OF VA.)**

Administering Agency: Virginia Department of Social Services **Date of Submission:** August 21, 2023

Instructions: Please enter the information requested. There is no limitation on the length of entries. After the Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary have signed the document, scan it, and use the following file name convention: [Mandate Number].pdf (e.g., SOE.DOE027.pdf) and e-mail the .pdf to the Commission on Local Government. Please see the separate [instruction sheet](#) for more details.

If you need more room than the space here provides, please email your assessment information as a separate Word document; however, please use this form for Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary signatures.

- A. Short Title of Mandate:** (see the mandate abstract in the most recent Catalog of State and Federal Mandates on Local Governments, available [here](#))

Criminal History and Central Registry Check for Placements of Children

- B. Specific Provisions of Mandate:** (see abstract)

Local social service agencies shall obtain, in accordance with state regulations, criminal history record information and the results of a search of the child abuse and neglect central registry for any individual with whom the agency is considering placing a child on an emergency, temporary, or permanent basis. Agencies may also obtain such background checks on all adult household members residing in the home of the individual. The agency must pay for fingerprinting the individual, if a fee is charged, or may require the individual to pay the cost. The Virginia Department of Social Services pays the fees to conduct the actual national fingerprint criminal history record check investigations or may require the individual to pay the cost. There is no fee for agencies for central registry searches. Agencies shall not approve individuals with a founded complaint of child abuse as foster or adoptive parents. Agencies shall not approve a foster or adoptive home if any individual has a record of an offense as defined in the Code of Virginia §63.2-1719.

- C. Source/Authority:**

1. Specify Each Applicable

- a)** Federal Statute P.L. 104-235 (Child Abuse and Prevention Treatment Act of 1996), P. L. 109-248 (Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006), P.L. 108-36 (Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003) (Fed.)
- b)** Federal Regulation N/A
- c)** State Statute: Code of Virginia §§ 63.2-901.1, 63.2-1515;
- d)** State Regulation: 22VAC 40-191- 10 et seq.

e) Other: Department of Social Services Child and Family Services Manual, Ch. D- Resource Family Guidance 1.6

- 2. Extension of Federal Mandates by State Authority:** (Where the mandate is founded concurrently on State and Federal authority, describe specifically those additional elements prescribed by State authority.)

Virginia also requires parents and previous custodians to have background checks.

- D. Method by Which Agency Oversees Implementation of Mandate:** (Describe how your agency ensures that local governments carry out the requirements of the mandate.)

Virginia is a state supervised, locally administered social services system. Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) provides oversight and guidance to the local departments of social services (LDSS) who carry out the mandate when the Office of Background Investigations run criminal and child protective services checks on all adult household members in a foster home. In addition, state, and some local supportive teams such as Quality Assurance and Accountability (QAA) and regional Resource Family Consultants who support LDSS staff.

The objective of the state teams is to:

- run both criminal and central registry checks and make determinations based on the barrier crime list or founded complaints.
- ensure that the checks are run timely and for all reported household adults.
- support LDSS staff in understanding guidance, creating processes related to maintaining compliance.
- paying fees related to criminal and central registry checks for foster parents.

- E. Fiscal Impact of Mandate on Localities:**

- 1. Localities Affected:** (List individually or describe a group, for example, all counties in Planning District 8.)

All the 120 localities of Virginia are affected by the mandate.

- 2. Funding of Mandate:**

a)Funding Formula: (Indicate separately the State, federal, and local contributions to the cost of implementing the mandate as a percentage of the total cost of implementation. Include annual statewide dollar contributions by each, if applicable.)

Criminal background checks are considered an administrative cost and therefore, funding is reimbursed by the federal government under Title IV-E, administrative costs. Forty percent of the cost is reimbursed by the federal government and 60% is paid by Virginia. The 60/40 ration used to calculate the federal/state amounts is based on the ration of Title IV-E eligible to non-Title IV-E eligible children in foster care in Virginia. Localities do not pay any portion of this cost.

VDSS requested information from each of the 120 localities in the state and received responses from 21 localities. Of the localities that responded, 24% reported no net expenditure attributable to the mandate and 76% reported that the net expenditure was less than \$5000. No localities reported a net expenditure more than \$5000.

b) Funding of Mandate: (Give the range of annual costs of compliance for localities and indicate specific factors affecting local impact. Refer to information contributed by localities. Name the localities providing the information.)

VDSS sent the Estimate of Local Fiscal Impact of Mandates form to all 120 LDSS with 29 agencies completing the form. The range of annual costs for localities included \$0 to less than \$5000. The reporting agencies conveyed that the cost to implement the mandate was as follows:

28% report no net cost.

72% reported less than \$5000.

The eight agencies reporting no net cost were: Bristol, Clarke, Gloucester, Danville, Allegheny-Covington, King and Queen, Fairfax, and Giles. These localities stated that there is no additional cost to the locality.

The 21 agencies reporting a cost of \$5000 or less were: Shenandoah Valley, Fauquier, Frederick, Newport News, Westmoreland, Harrisonburg/Rockingham, Buckingham, Franklin CO, Bath, Fluvanna, Washington, Floyd, Caroline, Galax, Spotsylvania, King George, Tazewell, Loudoun, Shenandoah CO, Dickenson, and Pittsylvania. The factors affecting the expenditure impact had to do with staff time needed to submit the background checks.

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodology:

N/A

F. Effectiveness of Mandate in Accomplishing Purpose:

- 1. General Purpose of Mandate:** (Explain briefly the overall objective this mandate is intended to accomplish.)

The purpose of this mandate is to ensure that the foster parents and adult household members where children in foster care are placed are eligible to foster and have no founded child protective services complaints.

- 2. Description of Essentiality to the Public Safety:** (Describe the manner and the extent to which the mandate has protected and/or improved the health, safety, and welfare of residents of the Commonwealth. Describe the essential public purpose that this mandate accomplishes.)

Checking criminal background records and histories of founded child protective services complaints on prospective foster parents reduces the possibility that children in foster care who are placed with these persons will be exposed to additional trauma, abuse, and neglect.

G. Alternative Approaches to Achieving Purpose of Mandate:

- 1. Identification of Alternative Approaches:** (Identify and describe any policy alternatives that could potentially achieve the essential purpose of the mandate or explain why there are no viable alternatives.)

There are no alternatives for achieving this function.

- 2. Fiscal Impact of Alternative Approaches:**

- a) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to Localities of Alternative Approaches:** (For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs of compliance for localities and describe specific factors causing the variation in local impact.)

N/A

- b) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to State of Alternative Approaches:** (For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs to the State.)

N/A

- c) Explanation of Estimation Methodologies:** (Describe how you calculated the above cost figures.)

N/A

H. Agency Recommendation:

- 1. Determination by Agency:** (Agency determinations are limited to 'Retain,' 'Alter,' or 'Eliminate.')

Retain

- 2. Justification:** (Provide a written justification as to why the mandate should or should not be eliminated. If the agency recommends retaining or altering the mandate, explain why.)

Mandate should be retained as it ensures the safety and well-being of children in foster care.

Agency Contact Regarding Assessment:

- 3. Name/Title:** Garrett Jones, Resource Family Program Manager
- 4. Address/Telephone:** Virginia Department of Social Services, 801 East Main Street, Richmond, VA 23219, 804-726-7527

Approval of Assessment:

(Signature of Agency Head)

(Signature of Cabinet Secretary)

**ASSESSMENT OF STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATES ON VIRGINIA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(PURSUANT TO SEC. 2.2-613, CODE OF VA.)**

Administering Agency: Virginia Department of Social Services **Date of Submission:** August 24, 2023

Instructions: Please enter the information requested. There is no limitation on the length of entries. After the Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary have signed the document, scan it, and use the following file name convention: [Mandate Number].pdf (e.g., SOE.DOE027.pdf) and e-mail the .pdf to the Commission on Local Government. Please see the separate [instruction sheet](#) for more details.

If you need more room than the space here provides, please email your assessment information as a separate Word document; however, please use this form for Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary signatures.

- A. Short Title of Mandate:** (see the mandate abstract in the most recent Catalog of State and Federal Mandates on Local Governments, available [here](#))

Child Protective Services

- B. Specific Provisions of Mandate:** (see abstract)

Local social services agencies are required to provide child protective services and to administer the program in accordance with state regulations. Agencies are also required to notify local law enforcement and the applicable Commonwealth's Attorney within two hours of receipt of certain reports of child abuse or neglect involving criminal injuries or criminal acts. A notification form with specific information must be sent to law enforcement within two business days of initial notification. Local social service agencies must transmit information regarding reports, complaints, family assessments, and investigations involving children of active duty members of the United States Armed Forces or members of their households to family advocacy representatives of the United States Armed Forces.

When a complaint has been filed for a child that has been left alone with a person who is not related to that child by blood or marriage and who has been convicted of a sexually violent offense against a minor, local social service agencies must notify the local Commonwealth's Attorney and provide records and information that would help determine whether a violation of post-release conditions, probation, parole, or court order has occurred due to the non-relative sexual offender's contact with the child.

- C. Source/Authority:**

1. Specify Each Applicable

- a) Federal Statute P.L. 104-235 as reauthorized and amended by P.L. 108-36 (Fed.)
- b) Federal Regulation N/A
- c) State Statute: Code of Virginia §§ 63.2-1503, 63.2-1505 and 63.2-1506

d) State Regulation: 22 VAC 40-705; 22 VAC 40-730

e) Other: Department of Social Services Child and Family Services Manual, Ch. C – Child Protective Services

2. **Extension of Federal Mandates by State Authority:** (Where the mandate is founded concurrently on State and Federal authority, describe specifically those additional elements prescribed by State authority.)

CPS is a required program by both state and federal statutes.

- D. **Method by Which Agency Oversees Implementation of Mandate:** (Describe how your agency ensures that local governments carry out the requirements of the mandate.)

Virginia is a state supervised, locally administered social services system. Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) provides oversight and guidance to the local departments of social services (LDSS) who provide services across the child welfare program, including Child Protective Services, throughout the state. At the state level, the child welfare program coordination team is comprised of three primary teams: Protection, Prevention and Permanency. In addition to the primary teams, there are supportive teams, such as QAA, CQI, Special Project Managers, Contracts, Training, Family Services IT Portfolio and Domestic Violence Team. All teams are under the leadership of the Director and two Assistant Directors.

The objective of the state teams are to:

- Develop regulations, policies, procedures, and guidance;
- Implement statewide public awareness campaigns;
- Explain programs, policies, and services to mandated reporters and the general public;
- Coordinate and provide training;
- Fund special grant programs; and
- Maintain and disseminate data from the child welfare information system.

The CPS Team is led by a Program Manager and supported by a Policy Specialist. There are five regional consultants that provide protective technical assistance, case consultation, training, and monitoring to LDSS. A constituent program consultant responds to citizen concerns.

Each Practice Consultant reviews the monthly performance of the agencies in their region through case reviews and data analysis, focusing on federal and state outcomes. Lower performing agencies receive targeted technical assistance. The targeted technical assistance includes individualized data review and analysis, review of compliance with program guidance, and identification of additional strategies to improve their performance. For the mandated notifications, DSS developed a reporting form that is published on the DSS public website and internal website. Local agencies are provided guidance on how to document all notifications within the automated data system-OASIS.

- E. **Fiscal Impact of Mandate on Localities:**

1. **Localities Affected:** (List individually or describe a group, for example, all counties in

Planning District 8.)

All of the 120 localities of Virginia are affected by the mandate.

2. Funding of Mandate:

a) Funding Formula: (Indicate separately the State, federal, and local contributions to the cost of implementing the mandate as a percentage of the total cost of implementation. Include annual statewide dollar contributions by each, if applicable.)

There are no specific funding contributions from the state or federal government designated to implement these mandates. For the agencies that responded, 84 % indicated either no net expenditure or less than \$5,000 expenditure for this component.

b) Funding of Mandate: (Give the range of annual costs of compliance for localities and indicate specific factors affecting local impact. Refer to information contributed by localities. Name the localities providing the information.)

VDSS sent the Estimate of Local Fiscal Impact Form to all 120 LDSS with 25 agencies completing the form. The range of annual costs for localities was \$0 to \$397,344 (annually). The reporting agencies conveyed that the cost to implement the mandate was as follows:

- 28 % reported no net costs
- 56 % reported net expenditures less than \$5,000
- 16 % reported net expenditures more than \$5,000

The 7 agencies reporting no net costs were: Loudoun, Fairfax, Giles, Clarke, Covington, Gloucester, and Louisa.

The 14 agencies reporting a cost of \$5,000 or less were: Staunton, Augusta, Waynesboro, Newport News, King and Queen, Galax, Westmoreland, Pittsylvania, Shenandoah, Fauquier, Harrisonburg, Rockingham, Buckingham, and Washington. These agencies reported items such as: .25 FTE required to carry out the mandate (Shenandoah), the mandate required 15 minutes of staff time to complete (King and Queen), 5 FTE (Pittsylvania), 10 FTE (Fauquier), 13 FTE perform these tasks (Newport News), < than 1 FTE (Harrisonburg/Rockingham), required 5 to 7.5 hours per month (Buckingham), 1 FTE (Washington), and 1 FTE (Galax).

The 4 agencies reporting a cost of \$5,000 or more were: King George, Dickenson, Frederick, and Danville. These agencies reported items such as: salaries (only) for 5.5 employees (Dickenson), annual salary for 3 FTE who execute responsibilities of mandate (King George), and 9 staff and 1 manager (divided by 4 programs)—local match rate is 43.38%, higher than state average of 30.96% (Frederick), and 6 FTE at \$28,743 per month (Danville).

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodology:

N/A

F. Effectiveness of Mandate in Accomplishing Purpose:

1. **General Purpose of Mandate:** (Explain briefly the overall objective this mandate is intended to accomplish.)

The objective of this mandate is to ensure collaboration and partnership between Law Enforcement Agencies, Commonwealth's Attorney's Offices and Military Family Advocacy

regarding certain reports of child abuse/neglect. The notification of these reports is to ensure the safety of children and that the necessary services for families are coordinated among the various agencies.

2. **Description of Essentiality to the Public Safety:** (Describe the manner and the extent to which the mandate has protected and/or improved the health, safety, and welfare of residents of the Commonwealth. Describe the essential public purpose that this mandate accomplishes.)

The purpose is to ensure collaboration and partnership between Law Enforcement Agencies, Commonwealth's Attorney's Offices and Military Family Advocacy regarding certain reports of child abuse/neglect. The notification of these reports is to ensure the safety of children and that appropriate services are administered to their families.

G. Alternative Approaches to Achieving Purpose of Mandate:

1. **Identification of Alternative Approaches:** (Identify and describe any policy alternatives that could potentially achieve the essential purpose of the mandate, or explain why there are no viable alternatives.)

There are no other viable alternatives at this time. Notification is made to Law Enforcement Agencies, Commonwealth's Attorney's Offices and Military Family Advocacy regarding certain reports of child abuse/neglect in order to coordinate investigations, assessments and services for families. Each referral that comes to the local agency must be screened for criteria on a case by case basis.

2. **Fiscal Impact of Alternative Approaches:**

a) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to Localities of Alternative Approaches:
(For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs of compliance for localities and describe specific factors causing the variation in local impact.)

N/A

b) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to State of Alternative Approaches: (For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs to the State.)

N/A

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodologies: (Describe how you calculated the

above cost figures.)

N/A

H. Agency Recommendation:

- 1. Determination by Agency:** (Agency determinations are limited to 'Retain,' 'Alter,' or 'Eliminate.')

Retain

- 2. Justification:** (Provide a written justification as to why the mandate should or should not be eliminated. If the agency recommends retaining or altering the mandate, explain why.)

Mandate should be retained as it ensures collaboration and partnership between Law Enforcement Agencies, Commonwealth's Attorney's Offices and Military Family Advocacy regarding certain reports of child abuse/neglect. The notification of these reports to these agencies ensures the safety of children and that appropriate services are administered to their families.

Agency Contact Regarding Assessment:

- 3. Name/Title:** Shannon Hartung, Child Protective Services Program Manager
- 4. Address/Telephone:** Virginia Department of Social Services, 801 East Main Street, Richmond, VA 23219, 804-629-7125.

Approval of Assessment:

(Signature of Agency Head)

(Signature of Cabinet Secretary)

**ASSESSMENT OF STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATES ON VIRGINIA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(PURSUANT TO SEC. 2.2-613, CODE OF VA.)**

Administering Agency: Virginia Department of Social Services **Date of Submission:** August 29, 2023

Instructions: Please enter the information requested. There is no limitation on the length of entries. After the Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary have signed the document, scan it, and use the following file name convention: [Mandate Number].pdf (e.g., SOE.DOE027.pdf) and e-mail the .pdf to the Commission on Local Government. Please see the separate [instruction sheet](#) for more details.

If you need more room than the space here provides, please email your assessment information as a separate Word document; however, please use this form for Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary signatures.

- A. Short Title of Mandate:** (see the mandate abstract in the most recent Catalog of State and Federal Mandates on Local Governments, available [here](#))

Virginia Birth Father Registry

- B. Specific Provisions of Mandate:** (see abstract)

Requires local boards of social services to request a search of the Virginia Birth Registry within 30 days of accepting a child for foster care whose father is unknown and contact the putative father if he is found.

A search of the Virginia Birth Father Registry is also required for all adoptions except when the child has been adopted according to the laws of a foreign country or when the child was placed in Virginia from a foreign country for the purpose of adoption in accordance with § 63.2-1104 of the Code of Virginia.

- C. Source/Authority:**

1. Specify Each Applicable

- a) Federal Statute P.L. 104-235 as reauthorized and amended by P.L. 108-36 (Fed.)
- b) Federal Regulation N/A
- c) State Statute: Code of Virginia §§ 63.2-900, 63.2-1252
- d) State Regulation: 22 VAC 40-201-190
- e) Other: Department of Social Services Child and Family Services Manual, Ch. F – Adoption

- 2. Extension of Federal Mandates by State Authority:** (Where the mandate is founded concurrently on State and Federal authority, describe specifically those additional

elements prescribed by State authority.)

Adoption is a required program by both state and federal statutes.

D. Method by Which Agency Oversees Implementation of Mandate: (Describe how your agency ensures that local governments carry out the requirements of the mandate.)

Virginia is a state supervised, locally administered social services system. Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) provides oversight and guidance to the local departments of social services (LDSS) who provide services across the child welfare program, including Adoption Services, throughout the state.

Each LDSS adheres to the same guidance provided in the Child and Family Services Guidance Manual. Additionally, this requirement is outlined in the Code of Virginia and pertains to each LDSS. Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) maintains the registry, informs requesters of search results, tracks the number of search requests received, and compares that number to the average number of children in foster care whose father is unknown. VDSS developed a process for searching the registry whereby the LDSS submits a request to search the registry and within four business days, VDSS sends a Certificate of Search back to the requesting LDSS stating whether or not any information was located, and if available, a copy of the registration. This enables the LDSS to contact any man who has Identified himself as the potential father for a child who has entered into foster care based on the information he provided at the time of registration.

The Adoption Team is led by a Program Manager and supported by a Policy Specialist. There is an Adoption records supervisor who manages all of Virginia's adoption records and the Virginia Birth Father Registry program. There are fifteen practice consultants and five adoption assistance consultants that provide technical assistance, case consultation, training, and monitoring to LDSS. A constituent program consultant responds to citizen concerns.

E. Fiscal Impact of Mandate on Localities:

1. Localities Affected: (List individually or describe a group, for example, all counties in Planning District 8.)

All of the 120 localities of Virginia are affected by the mandate.

2. Funding of Mandate:

a) Funding Formula: (Indicate separately the State, federal, and local contributions to the cost of implementing the mandate as a percentage of the total cost of implementation. Include annual statewide dollar contributions by each, if applicable.)

There is no dedicated funding to perform LDSS activities associated with this mandate.

LDSS staff search the Birth Father Registry as a part of their ongoing duties. The mandate also only pertains to children whose fathers are unknown.

There are no specific funding contributions from the state or federal government designated to implement these mandates. For the agencies that responded, 84 % indicated either no net expenditure or less than \$5,000 expenditure for this component.

b) Funding of Mandate: (Give the range of annual costs of compliance for localities and indicate specific factors affecting local impact. Refer to information contributed by localities. Name the localities providing the information.)

VDSS sent the Estimate of Local Fiscal Impact of Mandates form to all 120 LDSS, with 34 agencies responding. The range of annual costs for localities included \$0 to \$5,000. The reporting agencies conveyed that the cost to implement the mandate was as follows:

- 38 percent reported no net cost,
- 61 percent reported less than \$5,000,
- One percent reported non-compliance with the mandate.

The 13 agencies reporting no net cost were Loudoun, Isle of Wight, Allegheny, Caroline, Bristol, Frederick, Virginia Beach, Clarke, Buckingham, Gloucester, Bath, Fluvanna, and Danville. These agencies gave the following reports: for cases with an unknown father, this mandate would impact administrative staff when children/youth enter foster care and when those cases are moving toward adoption; however, the time involved is minimal. For the period under review, no children entered foster care with an unknown father. Additionally, no cases were moving toward adoption where the father was unknown (Loudoun). They were not required to search because the fathers are known (Bristol, Charles City, Pittsylvania, Bath, Buckingham, and Danville).

The 20 agencies reporting a cost of \$ 5,000 or less were Dickenson, Shenandoah, Giles, Fairfax, Tazewell, King George, Augusta, Staunton, Waynesboro, Grayson, Fauquier, Newport News, Westmoreland, Harrisonburg-Rockingham, Franklin County, Carroll, Washington, Floyd, and Galax. Fairfax reported using .4 FTE and estimated the number of searches they needed to make based on youth entering foster care between 3/1 and 5/31/23 (annualized) X the estimated time to complete search (1 hour) X the midpoint of FTE. King George County reported they factored in the salary of four staff members and the number of staff members executing these responsibilities. Newport News reported performing this task with one Sr. Family Services Specialist and four Administrative Technicians. Westmoreland dedicates less than one FTE to complete this mandate and has only requested to search for two children in the past year. Harrisonburg Rockingham reported dedicating less than one staff person to complete the task and stated they use the Thomas Brothers report to determine associated costs. Washington County reported using one Family Services Specialist to meet the mandate criteria. Floyd County reported the task was minimal and encumbered a fraction of time from one FTE.

Allegheny - Covington report they do not carry out the mandate.

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodology:

VDSS sent the Estimate of Fiscal Impact form to all 120 LDSS. VDSS received 34 responses. All 34 agencies reported that the impact was less than \$5,000 with most agencies reporting no fiscal impact at all. The overall cost of the mandate was calculated based on the worker's time it took to complete the form (less than 15 minutes) and the postage required to mail the form. The LDSS may also save the cost of postage by using

intra-agency mail.

F. Effectiveness of Mandate in Accomplishing Purpose:

- 1. General Purpose of Mandate:** (Explain briefly the overall objective this mandate is intended to accomplish.)

The Virginia Birth Father Registry is a confidential database that protects the parental rights of unmarried men (and their relatives) to children they may have fathered. By registering, a putative father can protect his rights to his children and be notified in the event the child enters foster care or is placed for adoption. The law requires parents to be notified if a child enters foster care and at the time of filing a petition for adoption when the father is unknown. This mandate ensures that LDSS are making efforts to identify and locate fathers.

- 2. Description of Essentiality to the Public Safety:** (Describe the manner and the extent to which the mandate has protected and/or improved the health, safety, and welfare of residents of the Commonwealth. Describe the essential public purpose that this mandate accomplishes.)

This mandate protects the parental rights of unmarried men (and their relatives) to children they may have fathered. It ensures that men who voluntarily register with the Birth Father Registry are notified when a child they may have fathered enters foster care or is placed for adoption.

G. Alternative Approaches to Achieving Purpose of Mandate:

- 1. Identification of Alternative Approaches:** (Identify and describe any policy alternatives that could potentially achieve the essential purpose of the mandate, or explain why there are no viable alternatives.)

There are no alternative approaches for locating the father of a child who enters foster care when the identity of the father is unknown. There is no other mechanism for a father to identify himself as the father of a child where the information is maintained in one location.

This mandate protects the parental rights of unmarried men (and their relatives) to children they may have fathered. It ensures that men who voluntarily register with the Birth Father Registry are notified when a child they may have fathered enters foster care or is placed for adoption.

The Social Security Act, Title IV, § 471 (a) (29) [42 USC 671] requires that, within 30 days after the removal of a child from the custody of the parent or parents of the child, the State shall exercise due diligence to identify and provide notice to the following relatives: all adult grandparents, all parents of a sibling of the child, where such parent has legal custody of such sibling and other adult relatives of the child. If the birth father is unknown, the birth father registry is the only way to attempt to locate the father and, subsequently, the paternal

relatives.

2. Fiscal Impact of Alternative Approaches:

a) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to Localities of Alternative Approaches:

(For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs of compliance for localities and describe specific factors causing the variation in local impact.)

N/A

b) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to State of Alternative Approaches: (For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs to the State.)

N/A

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodologies: (Describe how you calculated the above cost figures.)

N/A

H. Agency Recommendation:

1. Determination by Agency: (Agency determinations are limited to 'Retain,' 'Alter,' or 'Eliminate.')

Retain

2. Justification: (Provide a written justification as to why the mandate should or should not be eliminated. If the agency recommends retaining or altering the mandate, explain why.)

This mandate has little to no fiscal impact on LDSS and should be retained. It provides a mechanism for fathers' rights to be protected and to ensure LDSS are identifying and locating fathers of children who enter foster care.

Agency Contact Regarding Assessment:

3. Name/Title: Stephen Gilliland, Adoptions Program Manager

4. Address/Telephone: Virginia Department of Social Services, 801 East Main Street, Richmond, VA 23219, 804-339-0240.

Approval of Assessment:

(Signature of Agency Head)

(Signature of Cabinet Secretary)

Mandate Number:

SOE.DOE062

**ASSESSMENT OF STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATES ON VIRGINIA LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS
(PURSUANT TO SEC. 2.2-613, CODE OF VA.)**

Administering Agency: VDOE

Date of Submission:

Instructions: Please enter the information requested. There is no limitation on the length of entries. After the Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary have signed the document, scan it, and use the following file name convention: [Mandate Number].pdf (e.g., SOE.DOE027.pdf) and e-mail the .pdf to the Commission on Local Government. Mail the signed original to the CLG. Please see the separate instruction sheet for more details.

- A. **Short Title of Mandate:** (see the mandate abstract in the most recent Catalog of State and Federal Mandates on Local Governments, available [here](#))

Competency-Based Career and Technical Education Program and Standards

- B. **Specific Provisions of Mandate:** (see abstract)

School divisions are required to develop a plan for and implement competency-based career and technical education programs, in accordance with state and federal regulations, to promote knowledge of careers and types of employment, and to ensure that students are prepared to enter employment and continue formal education. The programs must include instruction about employment opportunities, labor market needs, applied basic skills, job-seeking skills, and career guidance for all secondary students, including those identified as disabled. Middle schools must offer at least one career and technical offering and each secondary school must provide at least 11 course offerings in three career and technical program areas. Plans for such programs, developed with the input of business and industry representatives and the Career and Technical Education Advisory Committee, must be submitted to the Superintendent of Public Education in addition to annual funding applications. School divisions must provide on its website information on the opportunity for students to obtain a nationally recognized career readiness certificate at a local public high school, comprehensive community college, or workforce center and implement a plan to notify students and parents of such information. School boards shall report annually to the Board of Education the number of Board-approved industry certifications obtained, state licensure examinations passed, national occupational competency assessments passed, Virginia workplace readiness skills assessments passed, and the number of career and technical education completers who graduated.

C. Source/Authority:

1. Specify Each Applicable

- a) Federal Statute
- b) Federal Regulation
- c) State Statute:
- d) State Regulation:
- e) Other:

The Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V); P.L. 105-332 (Fed.); 20 U.S.C. 2301 (Fed.)
34 CFR 400 et seq.
Code of Virginia §§ 22.1-253.13:1(D)(3), 22.1-253.13:1(11), 22.1-253.13:4, and 22.1-227.1.
State Board of Education Regulations 8 VAC 20-120-10

2. Extension of Federal Mandates by State Authority: (Where the mandate is founded concurrently on State and Federal authority, describe specifically those additional elements prescribed by State authority.)

D. Method by Which Agency Oversees Implementation of Mandate: (Describe how your agency ensures that local governments carry out the requirements of the mandate.)

VDOE provides administration and management, professional development, and resources to support high quality career and technical education program in school divisions. In addition, VDOE tracks CTE-related data, including student participation in CTE programs, progress on industry credentialing, and student enrollment by career cluster.

E. Fiscal Impact of Mandate on Localities:

1. Localities Affected: (List individually or describe a group, for example, all counties in Planning District 8.)

Each of Virginia's 131 local school divisions.

2. Funding of Mandate:

a) Funding Formula: (Indicate separately the State, federal, and local contributions to the cost of implementing the mandate as a percentage of the total cost of

implementation. Include annual statewide dollar contributions by each, if applicable.)

The Strengthening Career and Technical Education Act (Perkins V) reauthorizes the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act and provides federal funds to school districts to development and implement career and technical education programs and strengthen connections between secondary and postsecondary education. CTE funding provides for staffing, equipment, industry certification, and workplace readiness assessments. This mandate is also part of the Standards of Quality (SOQ), which are the minimum educational program school divisions must provide. The specific requirements of the SOQ are set out in the Code of Virginia and the Appropriation Act, such as required programs and staffing. SOQ state funding must be matched by locality. The mandatory minimum local funding required is known as "required local effort." The SOQ includes a specific CTE funding stream supporting the required number of CTE instructional position generated by the formula.

b) Funding of Mandate: (Give the range of annual costs of compliance for localities and indicate specific factors affecting local impact. Refer to information contributed by localities. Name the localities providing the information.)

The SOQ CTE funding program includes local match based on the Composite Index. This is based on broad assessment by the department and existing funding model without local division input. Categorical funding for Career and Technical Education is also found in the Virginia Budget for approximately \$11M per year. These lottery funded programs have required local match based on the composite index of a locality. Local costs is also varies depending on division size, region and access to CTE partnerships and opportunities.

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodology:

The estimation methodology is primarily based on formula funds included in the SOQ for CTE programming and staffing. However, without additional local input, this estimate does not account for the other federal and local funding streams.

F. Effectiveness of Mandate in Accomplishing Purpose:

1. **General Purpose of Mandate:** (Explain briefly the overall objective this mandate is intended to accomplish.)

This mandate ensures that students exit the K-12 education system ready for higher education and/or employment.

2. **Description of Essentiality to the Public Safety:** (Describe the manner and the extent to which the mandate has protected and/or improved the health, safety, and welfare of residents of the Commonwealth. Describe the essential public purpose that this mandate accomplishes.)

These programs are designed to prepare young people for productive futures while meeting the economic security needs of the Commonwealth by producing well-trained and industry-certified workers.

G. Alternative Approaches to Achieving Purpose of Mandate:

1. **Identification of Alternative Approaches:** (Identify and describe any policy alternatives that could potentially achieve the essential purpose of the mandate, or explain why there are no viable alternatives.)

None identified that could achieve the same purpose.

2. **Fiscal Impact of Alternative Approaches:**

- a) **Estimated Change in Range of Costs to Localities of Alternative Approaches:**

(For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs of compliance for localities and describe specific factors causing the variation in local impact.)

N/A

- b) **Estimated Change in Range of Costs to State of Alternative Approaches:**

(For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs to the State.)

N/A

- c) **Explanation of Estimation Methodologies:** (Describe how you calculated the above cost figures.)

The estimation methodology is primarily based on formula funds included in the SOQ for CTE programming and staffing. However, without additional local input, this estimate does not account for the other federal and local funding streams.

H. Agency Recommendation:

1. **Determination by Agency:** (Agency determinations are limited to 'Retain,' 'Alter,' or 'Eliminate.')

Retain Alter Eliminate


2. **Justification:** (Provide a written justification as to why the mandate should or should not be eliminated. If the agency recommends retaining or altering the mandate, explain why.)

CTE programs are designed to meet current, emerging and projected labor market needs and advance students' career goals by providing them with skills and credentials to qualify for a wide range of career opportunities.

I. Agency Contact Regarding Assessment:

1. Name/Title: Leslie Sale/Director of Policy
2. Address/Telephone: 101 N 14th Street, Richmond, VA 23219/804-225-2092

Approval of Assessment:

 for Jillian Balow

(Signature of Agency Head)



(Signature of Cabinet Secretary)

Mandate Number:

SOE.DOE069

ASSESSMENT OF STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATES ON VIRGINIA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (PURSUANT TO SEC. 2.2-613, CODE OF VA.)

Administering Agency: VDOE

Date of Submission:

Instructions: Please enter the information requested. There is no limitation on the length of entries. After the Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary have signed the document, scan it, and use the following file name convention: [Mandate Number].pdf (e.g., SOE.DOE027.pdf) and e-mail the .pdf to the Commission on Local Government. Mail the signed original to the CLG. Please see the separate instruction sheet for more details.

A. **Short Title of Mandate:** Early Identification and Provision of Special Education Services for Students with Disabilities

B. **Specific Provisions of Mandate:** School divisions are required to implement early identification of students with disabilities and to enroll such students in appropriate instructional programs consistent with State and federal law.

C. **Source/Authority:**

1. **Specify Each Applicable**

- a) Federal Statute
- b) Federal Regulation
- c) State Statute:
- d) State Regulation:
- e) Other:

Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 (Fed.)
P. L. 108-446 (Fed.); 20 USC 1400 et seq. (Fed.); 34 CFR 300, 303 (Fed.)
State Board of Education Regulation 8 VAC 20-80-10 et seq
State Board of Education Regulation 8 VAC 20-80-10 et seq

2. **Extension of Federal Mandates by State Authority:** N/A

D. **Method by Which Agency Oversees Implementation of Mandate:** VDOE's Department of Special Education and Student Services provides local school divisions with guidance, technical assistance, and offers programming and other resources, to support local school divisions in implementing, with fidelity, federal and state law on early identification. The Department also plays a monitoring role in ensuring that divisions are meeting federal and state law.

E. **Fiscal Impact of Mandate on Localities:**

1. **Localities Affected:** Each of Virginia's 131 local school divisions.

2. **Funding of Mandate:**

a) **Funding Formula:** Funding of special education services are allocated from federal, state and local level to support the implementation of special education services, including early identification efforts. The Virginia budget allocates approximately \$18M to fund the special education and student services, and the Commonwealth receives close to \$1.2B in federal education assistance programs. These funds serve in the implementation of all special education services and encompasses early identification and intervention.

b) **Funding of Mandate:** Local costs associated with special education service provision varies based on student demographic, staffing, and administrative needs. Additionally, because early identification services maybe be supported by multiple staff and funded through a variety of funding streams, it is difficult to itemize the cost of implementation without additional local input.

c) **Explanation of Estimation Methodology:** Because no local school division or locality feedback was provided, the Department is unable to provide concrete estimates and assessments of implementation costs are based on staff review and evaluation of the mandate.

F. **Effectiveness of Mandate in Accomplishing Purpose:**

1. **General Purpose of Mandate:** The purpose of this mandate is to be able to grant students who require special education with these services as early as possible in order to provide educational, career and technical education, and related services to student with disabilities in order to prepare them to enter the job market or seek higher education. These requirements allow for early intervention for students who required special education and are set out so that special education and related services are to be designed to meet the unique educational needs of children with disabilities.

2. **Description of Essentiality to the Public Safety:** Providing students with disabilities

proper educational and technical opportunities designed around their unique educational would prepare these students to seek employment or postsecondary education. Being able to have access to employment as well as postsecondary education could ensure a stable and prosperous communities at large.

G. Alternative Approaches to Achieving Purpose of Mandate:

1. **Identification of Alternative Approaches:** None identified that could achieve the same purpose.

2. **Fiscal Impact of Alternative Approaches:**

a) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to Localities of Alternative Approaches:

N/A

b) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to State of Alternative Approaches:

N/A

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodologies: Because no local school division or locality feedback was provided, the Department is unable to provide concrete estimates and assessments of implementation costs are based on staff review and evaluation of the mandate.

H. Agency Recommendation:

1. **Determination by Agency:** (Agency determinations are limited to 'Retain,' 'Alter,' or 'Eliminate.')



Retain



Alter



Eliminate

2. **Justification:** This mandate should be retained as it allows for the early identification of students who require special education and to provide those students with the curated services to meet the unique education needs of children with disabilities.

I. Agency Contact Regarding Assessment:

1. Name/Title:

Leslie Sale/Director of Policy

2. Address/Telephone:

101 N. 14th Street, Richmond, VA
23219/(804)225-2092

Approval of Assessment:

 for Jillian Balow

(Signature of Agency Head)



(Signature of Cabinet Secretary)

Mandate Number: SOE.DOE097

**ASSESSMENT OF STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATES ON VIRGINIA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(PURSUANT TO SEC. 2.2-613, CODE OF VA.)**

Administering Agency: VDOE

Date of Submission:

Instructions: Please enter the information requested. There is no limitation on the length of entries. After the Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary have signed the document, scan it, and use the following file name convention: [Mandate Number].pdf (e.g., SOE.DOE027.pdf) and e-mail the .pdf to the Commission on Local Government. Mail the signed original to the CLG. Please see the separate instruction sheet for more details.

A. Short Title of Mandate: (see the mandate abstract in the most recent Catalog of State and Federal Mandates on Local Governments, available [here](#))

Suspension, Expulsion, Exclusion, and Readmission of Pupils

B. Specific Provisions of Mandate: (see abstract)

School divisions must adhere to policies and procedures as set forth in the Code of Virginia in the suspension, expulsion, and exclusion of students for sufficient cause. Truancy cannot be a sufficient cause for suspension. School boards must require specific notifications in oral or written notice to the parent of a student who is suspended from school attendance for not more than ten days, including eligibility for the readmission of students. No student in pre-kindergarten through third grade may be suspended for longer than three days except in certain circumstances, and no student in other grades may be suspended for longer than 45 days except in circumstances. School boards shall adopt policies and procedures to ensure that suspended students are able to access and complete graded work during and after the suspension.

C. Source/Authority:

1. **Specify Each Applicable**

a) Federal Statute	N/A
b) Federal Regulation	N/A
c) State Statute:	Code of Virginia §§ 22.1-276.01, 22.1-276.2, 22.1-277, 22.1-277.04 through 22.1-277.08, and 22.1-277.2
d) State Regulation:	
e) Other:	N/A

2. **Extension of Federal Mandates by State Authority:** (Where the mandate is founded concurrently on State and Federal authority, describe specifically those additional elements prescribed by State authority.)

N/A

D. Method by Which Agency Oversees Implementation of Mandate: (Describe how your agency ensures that local governments carry out the requirements of the mandate.)

Section 22.1-277.04 and 22.1-277.05 requires local school boards to adopt policies to ensure that suspended students are able to access and complete graded work during and after the suspension period. Section 22.1-277.06 requires local school boards to establish policies to allow students to apply and reapply for readmission to school. The Department's Office of Student Services provides technical support to local school divisions on disciplinary matters. The Board of Education also provides guidance on disciplinary matters via its Model Guidance for Positive, Preventative Code of Student Conduct Policy and Alternatives to Suspension.

E. Fiscal Impact of Mandate on Localities:

1. **Localities Affected:** (List individually or describe a group, for example, all counties in Planning District 8.)

Each of Virginia's 131 local school divisions.

2. **Funding of Mandate:**

- a) **Funding Formula:** (Indicate separately the State, federal, and local contributions to the cost of implementing the mandate as a percentage of the total cost of implementation. Include annual statewide dollar contributions by each, if applicable.)

Disciplinary actions are often handled by a multitude of staff ranging from teachers, counselors, principals and superintendents. Funding for these positions varies in range depending on the locality. It would be difficult to itemize the specific allocated time staff use to implement disciplinary actions or the cost associated with developing policies. The state does provide funding to divisions for Regional Alternative Education Programs which can be used to provide continuity of educational services for those students suspended or excluded from school.

- b) **Funding of Mandate:** (Give the range of annual costs of compliance for localities and indicate specific factors affecting local impact. Refer to information contributed by localities. Name the localities providing the information.)

To act on this mandate, and to impose disciplinary manners on a student requires multitude of staff actions as teachers, principals, and in some cases superintendent offices are involved in such matters. To determine the cost of imposing such a mandate is dependent on a school districts budget which itself varies based on school population size, staffing, and other variables and makes it difficult itemize or quantify the percentage of a staff members duties devoted to implantation disciplinary actions.

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodology:

Because no local school division or locality feedback was provided, the Department is unable to provide concrete estimates and assessments of implementation costs are based on staff review and evaluation of the mandate.

F. **Effectiveness of Mandate in Accomplishing Purpose:**

1. **General Purpose of Mandate:** (Explain briefly the overall objective this mandate is intended to accomplish.)

This mandate exists to ensure that there is sufficient cause of the suspension, expulsion and exclusion of students, and that suspended students are able to access and complete graded material during and after the suspension.

2. **Description of Essentiality to the Public Safety:** (Describe the manner and the extent to which the mandate has protected and/or improved the health, safety, and welfare of residents of the Commonwealth. Describe the essential public purpose that this mandate accomplishes.)

This mandate ensures that students who are suspended are done so because of sufficient cause and ensure their readmission into the school upon the end of the suspension period. This mandate allows for the safety of staff and students which contribute to stronger and safer communities at large.

G. **Alternative Approaches to Achieving Purpose of Mandate:**

1. **Identification of Alternative Approaches:** (Identify and describe any policy alternatives that could potentially achieve the essential purpose of the mandate, or explain why there are no viable alternatives.)

Because this mandate is required by the Code of Virginia, alternatives have not been considered

2. **Fiscal Impact of Alternative Approaches:**

- a) **Estimated Change in Range of Costs to Localities of Alternative Approaches:**
(For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs of compliance for localities and describe specific factors causing the variation in local impact.)

N/A

- b) **Estimated Change in Range of Costs to State of Alternative Approaches:**
(For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs to the State.)

N/A

- c) **Explanation of Estimation Methodologies:**

Because no local school division or locality feedback was provided, the Department is unable to provide concrete estimates and assessments of implementation costs are based on staff review and evaluation of the mandate.

H. Agency Recommendation:

1. **Determination by Agency:** (Agency determinations are limited to 'Retain,' 'Alter,' or 'Eliminate.')

Retain Alter Eliminate


2. **Justification:** (Provide a written justification as to why the mandate should or should not be eliminated. If the agency recommends retaining or altering the mandate, explain why.)

This mandate ensures that local school boards have policies in place to promote the safety of their school communities; that disciplinary matters are handled fairly and appropriately, and that students who are the subject of disciplinary action still receive instructional programming. For these reasons, the mandate should be retained.

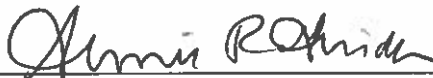
I. Agency Contact Regarding Assessment:

1. Name/Title: Leslie Sale/Director of Policy
2. Address/Telephone: 101 N. 14th Street, Richmond, VA 23219/(804)225-2092

Approval of Assessment:

 for Jillian Balow

(Signature of Agency Head)



(Signature of Cabinet Secretary)

Mandate Number:

**ASSESSMENT OF STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATES ON VIRGINIA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(PURSUANT TO SEC. 2.2-613, CODE OF VA.)**

Administering Agency:

Date of Submission:

Instructions: Please enter the information requested. There is no limitation on the length of entries. After the Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary have signed the document, scan it, and use the following file name convention: [Mandate Number].pdf (e.g., SOE.DOE027.pdf) and e-mail the .pdf to the Commission on Local Government. Mail the signed original to the CLG. Please see the separate instruction sheet for more details.

A. **Short Title of Mandate:** (see the mandate abstract in the most recent Catalog of State and Federal Mandates on Local Governments, available [here](#))

B. **Specific Provisions of Mandate:** (see abstract)

Effective July 1, 2021, each school board shall maintain a water management program for the prevention of Legionnaires' disease at each public school building in the local school division. Each school board shall validate each water management program on at least an annual basis to maintain the health and decency of such buildings. Each public school shall maintain files related to its water management program, including the results of all validation and remediation activities, and make such files available for review.

C. **Source/Authority:**

1. **Specify Each Applicable**

a) Federal Statute	N/A
b) Federal Regulation	N/A
c) State Statute:	Code of Virginia § 22.1-138
d) State Regulation:	N/A
e) Other:	N/A

2. **Extension of Federal Mandates by State Authority:** (Where the mandate is founded concurrently on State and Federal authority, describe specifically those additional elements prescribed by State authority.)

D. Method by Which Agency Oversees Implementation of Mandate: (Describe how your agency ensures that local governments carry out the requirements of the mandate.)

VDOE, in collaboration with the Virginia Department of Health, have developed guidelines procedures and recommendations for the establishment and maintenance of programs to prevent Legionella pneumophila in local school divisions. VDOE provides resources to guide and assist local school divisions comply with health standards, and also oversees the implementation of such programs.

E. Fiscal Impact of Mandate on Localities:

1. **Localities Affected:** (List individually or describe a group, for example, all counties in Planning District 8.)

Each of Virginia's 131 local school divisions.

2. **Funding of Mandate:**

- a) **Funding Formula:** (Indicate separately the State, federal, and local contributions to the cost of implementing the mandate as a percentage of the total cost of implementation. Include annual statewide dollar contributions by each, if applicable.)

These programs have no specific state funding as local school divisions are responsible for the implementation of such programs. Local funding provided from school board is part of annual maintenance programs and specific allocations is dependent on a localities need for funding which varies based on the amount of work necessary.

- b) **Funding of Mandate:** (Give the range of annual costs of compliance for localities and indicate specific factors affecting local impact. Refer to information contributed by localities. Name the localities providing the information.)

It is unclear how much implementation may cost at the local level. Costs would vary based on size of division, expertise on staff, need for consultant support, etc.

- c) **Explanation of Estimation Methodology:**

Because no local school division or locality feedback was provided, the Department is unable to provide concrete estimates and assessments of implementation costs are based on staff review and evaluation of the mandate.

F. Effectiveness of Mandate in Accomplishing Purpose:

1. **General Purpose of Mandate:**

The purpose of this mandate is to ensure that each school divisions maintain a healthy water system free of Legionnaire's disease and prevent the growth and spread of Legionella pneumophila in public school buildings. This mandate will ensure that the bacteria, commonly spread through water droplets, is not found in public school water systems such as drinking fountains, showers, and cooling towers among others.

2. **Description of Essentiality to the Public Safety:** (Describe the manner and the extent to which the mandate has protected and/or improved the health, safety, and welfare of residents of the Commonwealth. Describe the essential public purpose that this mandate accomplishes.)

This mandate is for the protection of public safety as it will ensure that the Legionella bacteria is not found in public school equipment which would prevent the spread of such bacteria and diseases on the community at large.

G. Alternative Approaches to Achieving Purpose of Mandate:

1. **Identification of Alternative Approaches:** (Identify and describe any policy alternatives that could potentially achieve the essential purpose of the mandate, or explain why there are no viable alternatives.)

None identified that could achieve the same purpose.

2. **Fiscal Impact of Alternative Approaches:**

a) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to Localities of Alternative Approaches:

(For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs of compliance for localities and describe specific factors causing the variation in local impact.)

N/A

b) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to State of Alternative Approaches:

(For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs to the State.)

N/A

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodologies: (Describe how you calculated the above cost figures.)

Because no local school division or locality feedback was provided, the Department is unable to provide concrete estimates and assessments of implementation costs are based on staff review and evaluation of the mandate.

H. Agency Recommendation:

1. **Determination by Agency:** (Agency determinations are limited to 'Retain,' 'Alter,' or 'Eliminate.')

Retain Alter Eliminate

2. **Justification:** (Provide a written justification as to why the mandate should or should not be eliminated. If the agency recommends retaining or altering the mandate, explain why.)

This is an essential mandate to ensure the safety and cleanliness of all water systems in every public schools.

I. Agency Contact Regarding Assessment:

1. Name/Title: Leslie Sale/Director of Policy
2. Address/Telephone: 101 N. 14th Street, Richmond, VA 23219/(804)225-2092

Approval of Assessment:

 for Jillian Balow

(Signature of Agency Head)



(Signature of Cabinet Secretary)

**ASSESSMENT OF STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATES ON VIRGINIA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(PURSUANT TO SEC. 2.2-613, CODE OF VA.)**

Administering Agency: DEQ

Date of Submission: 11/30/2023

Instructions: Please enter the information requested. There is no limitation on the length of entries. After the Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary have signed the document, scan it, and use the following file name convention: [Mandate Number].pdf (e.g., SOE.DOE027.pdf) and e-mail the .pdf to the Commission on Local Government. Mail the signed original to the CLG. Please see the separate instruction sheet for more details.

- A. **Short Title of Mandate:** Underground Storage Tank
- B. **Specific Provisions of Mandate:** Local governments that have regulated Underground Storage Tanks (UST) are required to provide notification to the Department and to have non-corrodible tanks and piping, overfill and spill prevention devices, leak detection, and financial responsibility in the event of a release. Tanks, dispensers, and piping installed after 2010 are required to have secondary containment. Spill prevention, containment and overfill prevention devices installed after January 2018 must be tested at installation to ensure proper operation. Operators of all tanks are required to have training. As of January 2018, local government tank owners must demonstrate that tank systems containing greater than 10% ethanol or 20% biodiesel are compatible with the substance stored. As of January 1, 2021, tank owners must have tested equipment (containment sumps used for interstitial monitoring, spill buckets, overfill prevention and release detection equipment) for proper operation and have begun performing monthly walkthrough inspections. Containment sumps, spill buckets and overfill prevention must then be tested every three years and release detection equipment, annually. Leaks require further investigation and, if necessary, clean-up. Local governments are required to demonstrate financial responsibility for taking corrective action and for compensating third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by accidental releases arising from the operation of petroleum underground storage tanks.
- C. **Source/Authority:**

1. **Specify Each Applicable**

a) Federal Statute	P.L. 98-616
b) Federal Regulation	40 CFR 280, 281
c) State Statute:	§§ 62.1-44.34:8 through 62.1-44.34:13
d) State Regulation:	9 VAC 25-580-10 et seq, and 9 VAC 25-590-10 et seq.
e) Other:	N/A

2. **Extension of Federal Mandates by State Authority:** State law and regulation do not prescribe additional mandates beyond what federal law and regulation requires. The UST program is a federal program that has been delegated to Virginia to implement in place of the federal government. If there were no state regulation, local government UST owners and operators would have to comply with federal UST requirements which are effectively identical to the state mandate.

D. Method by Which Agency Oversees Implementation of Mandate: DEQ staff inspect local government UST facilities according to a risk-based inspection strategy that ties inspection frequency to the level of risk the facility represents. DEQ staff identify any compliance issues discovered during the inspection in an inspection report. The report is provided to the local government tank owner along with a list of any compliance deficiencies, and resolution of these deficiencies is required and monitored.

E. Fiscal Impact of Mandate on Localities:

1. **Localities Affected:** Every locality that owns or operates a regulated UST must comply with the federal and state UST laws and regulations. Approximately 86 localities are impacted by this mandate.

2. **Funding of Mandate:**

a) **Funding Formula:** The UST program consists of two classes of regulatory requirements: pollution prevention requirements and cleanup requirements. No state or federal funding exists to assist local governments with equipping their UST with pollution prevention equipment; however, state funding is available to assist with cleaning up petroleum UST releases. The Virginia Petroleum Storage Tank Fund (Va. Code §§62.1-44.34:10 et seq.) reimburses UST owners and operators for reasonable and necessary corrective action costs up to \$1 million per release, in excess of a statutory financial responsibility amount. This financial responsibility amount ranges from \$5,000 to \$50,000 depending upon the amount of petroleum that passes through the local government's USTs annually. Cleanup costs are dependent upon the size and severity of the release. Again, the UST pollution prevention and cleanup requirements originated at the federal level and were delegated to the states to administer. Virginia's requirements mirror the federal requirements.

b) **Funding of Mandate:** DEQ surveyed 20 local governments about their costs to implement this mandate. Only two local governments, Fairfax County and Fauquier County, responded. The information below reflects what was reported; however, DEQ cannot explain the discrepancy between the reported costs from the two local governments that provided information because Fairfax County has orders of magnitude more tanks than Fauquier County. Fairfax County indicated that their locality had a net expenditure of more than \$5,000 annually to comply with this mandate. Based on information provided by Fauquier County, the locality spends approximately \$225,000 per year to maintain their fueling sites.

- c) Explanation of Estimation Methodology: Fairfax County employs 2.5 staff to meet the requirements of the mandate. Fauquier County indicated that the locality employs 5 staff with an approximate annual salary of \$45,000 to maintain their UST facilities. Again, DEQ cannot explain the staffing differential because Fairfax County has more tanks than Fauquier County.

F. Effectiveness of Mandate in Accomplishing Purpose:

- 1. **General Purpose of Mandate:** This mandate ensures that local government tank owners and operators store petroleum in tanks that are designed and equipped to prevent petroleum releases to the environment and, if a release should occur, the release is discovered and cleaned up promptly. All of which ensures the protection of human health, the Commonwealth's drinking water supply and natural resources.

- 2. **Description of Essentiality to the Public Safety:** Because local governments equip their USTs with appropriate pollution prevention equipment and operate them in a manner designed to prevent releases or identify them quickly should they occur, UST releases have steadily decreased over the years. Therefore, the local government UST mandate results in increased protection of human health, the Commonwealth's drinking water supply and natural resources.

G. Alternative Approaches to Achieving Purpose of Mandate:

- 1. **Identification of Alternative Approaches:** The local government UST mandate is a federal requirement as well as a state one. If there were no state regulation, local government UST owners and operators would have to comply with federal UST requirements which are effectively identical to the state mandate.

- 2. **Fiscal Impact of Alternative Approaches:**
 - a) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to Localities of Alternative Approaches: The local government UST mandate is a federal requirement as well as a state one. If there were no state regulation, local government UST owners and operators would have to comply with federal UST requirements which are effectively identical to the state mandate. Since these requirements are also a federal requirement, no alternative approach was able to be identified.

 - b) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to State of Alternative Approaches: N/A

 - c) Explanation of Estimation Methodologies: N/A

H. Agency Recommendation:

1. **Determination by Agency:** (Agency determinations are limited to 'Retain,' 'Alter,' or Eliminate')



Retain



Alter



Eliminate

2. **Justification:** The local government UST mandate is a federal requirement as well as a state one. If there were no state regulation, local government UST owners and operators would have to comply with federal UST requirements which are effectively identical to the state mandate. In addition, the state mandate creates the Virginia Petroleum Storage Tank Fund (Va. Code §§62.1-44.34:10 et seq.) which reimburses UST owners and operators for reasonable and necessary corrective action costs up to \$1 million per release, in excess of a statutory financial responsibility amount. This financial responsibility amount ranges from \$5,000 to \$50,000 depending upon the amount of petroleum that passes through the local government's USTs annually. This mandate ensures that local government tank owners and operators store petroleum in tanks that are designed and equipped to prevent petroleum releases to the environment and, if a release should occur, the release is discovered and cleaned up promptly. If a release occurs, localities may be eligible to receive reimbursement from the Virginia Petroleum Storage Tank Fund, which is a state only program. All of which ensures the protection of human health, the Commonwealth's drinking water supply and natural resources.

I. Agency Contact Regarding Assessment:

1. Name/Title:

W. Brandon Bull, Director, Division of Policy

2. Address/Telephone:

1111 E. Main Street, Suite 1400
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 698-4092

Approval of Assessment:



Michael S. Rolband, PE, PWD, PWS Emeritus
Director, Department of Environmental Quality



Travis A. Voyles
Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources

Mandate Number: VDOT011

**ASSESSMENT OF STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATES ON VIRGINIA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(PURSUANT TO SEC. 2.2-613, CODE OF VA.)**

Administering Agency: Virginia Department of Transportation

Date of Submission: May 31, 2024

Instructions: Please enter the information requested. There is no limitation on the length of entries. After the Agency Head and Cabinet Secretary have signed the document, scan it, and use the following file name convention: [Mandate Number].pdf (e.g., SOE.DOE027.pdf) and e-mail the .pdf to the Commission on Local Government. Mail the signed original to the CLG. Please see the separate instruction sheet for more details.

- A. **Short Title of Mandate:** (see the mandate abstract in the most recent Catalog of State and Federal Mandates on Local Governments, available [here](#))

Urban Street Maintenance Payments

- B. **Specific Provisions of Mandate:** (see abstract)

Cities and towns above 3,500 population (and certain towns with populations under 3,500 as identified in the Code of Virginia) that maintain their own streets are eligible to receive State financial assistance for maintenance, construction, or reconstruction of streets. To be eligible, the streets must meet established pavement and right of way widths and established maintenance standards. The municipality must provide annual categorical reports of expenditures to the Commonwealth Transportation Board, certifying that none of the money received has been expended for anything other than maintenance, construction, or reconstruction of eligible streets, and report on their performance.

- C. **Source/Authority:**

1. **Specify Each Applicable**

- a) Federal Statute
- b) Federal Regulation
- c) State Statute:
- d) State Regulation:
- e) Other:

Federal statutes are not an authority.
Federal regulations are not an authority.
Code of Virginia § 33.2-319
24 VAC 30-325
State code and regulation are the only authorities.

2. **Extension of Federal Mandates by State Authority:** (Where the mandate is founded concurrently on State and Federal authority, describe specifically those additional elements prescribed by State authority.)

The mandate is founded only on state statute and the associated state regulation.

D. Method by Which Agency Oversees Implementation of Mandate:

VDOT maintains an inventory of eligible streets for each urban municipality. Municipalities are required to submit a request for additions to their street inventory. VDOT reviews each request to ensure eligibility criteria are met prior to accepting streets into inventory. A list of eligible and ineligible expenditures is provided in the Urban Manual. Annually, localities are required to complete a financial survey to indicate how maintenance payments were spent.

E. Fiscal Impact of Mandate on Localities:

1. **Localities Affected:**

All urbanized cities and towns with a population of 3,500 or greater based on the latest census.

2. **Funding of Mandate:**

- a) **Funding Formula:** (Indicate separately the State, federal, and local contributions to the cost of implementing the mandate as a percentage of the total cost of implementation. Include annual statewide dollar contributions by each, if applicable.)

The funding source for the urban maintenance payments is the HMOF. It is not known if the HMOF allocations are used by the localities to cover all or part of the cost of implementing the mandate.

- b) **Funding of Mandate:** (Give the range of annual costs of compliance for localities and indicate specific factors affecting local impact. Refer to information contributed by localities. Name the localities providing the information.)

Canvassed 5 localities. Received one response from the City of Harrisonburg. City of Harrisonburg estimated an annual cost of \$29,075.

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodology:

City of Harrisonburg estimated 0.25 full time staff and 25% of the Asset Manager salary and 50% of the City Works Asset Management software annual cost to carry out requirements.

F. Effectiveness of Mandate in Accomplishing Purpose:

1. **General Purpose of Mandate:** (Explain briefly the overall objective this mandate is intended to accomplish.)

The purpose is to ensure urbanized cities and towns receive assistance with maintenance of eligible streets in compliance with Code of Virginia § 33.2-319.

2. **Description of Essentiality to the Public Safety:** (Describe the manner and the extent to which the mandate has protected and/or improved the health, safety, and welfare of residents of the Commonwealth. Describe the essential public purpose that this mandate accomplishes.)

Ensures streets for which localities are receiving statutorily authorized funding are maintained to a standard acceptable to VDOT.

G. Alternative Approaches to Achieving Purpose of Mandate:

1. **Identification of Alternative Approaches:** (Identify and describe any policy alternatives that could potentially achieve the essential purpose of the mandate or explain why there are no viable alternatives.)

There are no viable alternatives at this time. This is a formula based funding distribution program, requiring confirmation that the funding that recipients receive are expended consistent with requirements of the program. This process ensures compliance with Code of Virginia § 33.2-319.

2. Fiscal Impact of Alternative Approaches:

a) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to Localities of Alternative Approaches:

(For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs of compliance for localities and describe specific factors causing the variation in local impact.)

No viable alternatives.

b) Estimated Change in Range of Costs to State of Alternative Approaches:

(For each alternative, give the anticipated range of costs to the State.)

No viable alternatives.

c) Explanation of Estimation Methodologies: (Describe how you calculated the above cost figures.)

No viable alternatives.

H. Agency Recommendation:

1. Determination by Agency: (Agency determinations are limited to 'Retain,' 'Alter,' or 'Eliminate.')

Retain Alter Eliminate

2. Justification: (Provide a written justification as to why the mandate should or should not be eliminated. If the agency recommends retaining or altering the mandate, explain why.)

Ensures compliance with Code of Virginia § 33.2-319.

I. Agency Contact Regarding Assessment:

1. Name/Title: Yolanda Newton/Urban Program Section Manager

2. Address/Telephone: 1401 E. Broad St., Richmond, VA 23219; 804.786.0334

Approval of Assessment:



(Signature of Agency Head)



(Signature of Cabinet Secretary)

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER 58 (2007)

Establishment of Policies and Procedures for Agency Assessment of Mandates on Local Government

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor under Article V of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia and under the laws of the Commonwealth, including but not limited to Sections 2.2-613 and 15.2-2903(6) of the *Code of Virginia*, and subject to my continuing and ultimate authority and responsibility to act in such matters, I hereby establish policies and procedures by which the executive agencies of the Commonwealth shall critically assess and periodically reassess all mandates imposed on localities administered by such agencies. Unnecessary, redundant and conflicting mandates imposed on localities siphon local governments' limited resources thereby contributing to fiscal stress and hardship and detracting from other needs and priorities. Thus, the purpose of the mandate assessment process is to determine which mandates, if any, may be altered or eliminated without interruption of local service delivery and without undue threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of Virginia.

A. Mandates Defined

1. For purposes of implementing Section 15.2-2903(6) of the *Code of Virginia*, a mandate shall be defined as a constitutional, statutory, or administrative measure or action that places a requirement on local governments.
2. Mandates placing requirements on local governments shall be classified as compulsory orders, non-discretionary conditions of aid, regulation of optional activities, or state fiscal preemption. These classifications shall be defined as follows:

- (a) Compulsory Orders are measures or actions that impose requirements with which localities must comply in the performance of their prescribed responsibilities.
- (b) Non-Discretionary Conditions of Aid are requirements which are imposed as a condition of receiving state and/or federal financial aid for which localities are obligated or encouraged to apply.
- (c) Regulation of Optional Activities are measures imposing state and/or federal government requirements relative to the performance of activities that are not mandated but are subject to such regulation if performed.
- (d) State fiscal preemption is a measure or action that results in a net reduction of revenues collected by a locality or restricts a locality's authority to collect such revenues.

B. Requirements

1. Assessment of Current Mandates

The executive agencies of the Commonwealth shall assess all local government mandates, which they currently administer, as determined by the Commission on Local Government and specified in the most recent edition of the Catalog of State and Federal Mandates on Local Governments, as follows:

- (a) All assessments performed by agencies pursuant to Section 2.2-613 and Section 15.2-2903(6) of the *Code of Virginia* shall be conducted consistent with the standardized assessment form adopted by the Commission on Local Government.
- (b) During the mandate assessment process, agencies should solicit fiscal impact data and evaluative comment from affected local governments and indicate on the assessment form the localities providing the data or that no data was provided.
- (c) Agencies shall initiate, conduct and complete the assessment of all mandates within the scheduled assessment periods established by the Commission on Local Government pursuant to the provisions of this Executive Order.

- (d) Agencies shall submit their assessments, including any recommendations regarding the alteration or elimination of mandates, to the appropriate Cabinet Secretary for endorsement or amendment.
- (f) Completed assessments, signed by the Agency Head and approved by the Cabinet Secretary, shall be submitted by the agency to the Commission on Local Government no later than five business days after the conclusion of the scheduled assessment period.
- (g) The Commission on Local Government shall distribute copies of all completed assessments received from state agencies to the Governor, the Secretary of Commerce and Trade, the Clerks of the House of Delegates and Senate, the Virginia Association of Counties (VACo) and the Virginia Municipal League (VML) and to other interested parties upon request.

2. Annual Specification of Scheduled Assessment Periods

- (a) Each year at such time as the Commission on Local Government shall designate, agencies shall submit to the Commission a proposed schedule establishing specific dates for the assessment periods for new or newly identified mandates, as specified in Section 4 of this Executive Order, or for the reassessment of existing mandates as may be appropriate pursuant to Section 5 of this Executive Order.
- (b) The Commission on Local Government shall adopt the schedule for assessment periods proposed by the agencies, unless, in its judgment, substantial reason exists for modification.
- (c) The Commission on Local Government shall submit the adopted schedule for assessment periods to the Secretary of Commerce and Trade and the Governor for their review and approval.
- (d) Subsequent to approval by the Secretary of Commerce and Trade and the Governor, the Commission on Local Government shall forward copies of the schedule for assessment periods to the affected agencies.

- (e) Subsequent to approval by the Secretary of Commerce and Trade and the Governor, the Commission on Local Government shall file copies of the schedule for assessment periods and any modifications thereof with the Clerks of the House of Delegates and the Senate. The Commission shall also file copies of the schedule and any modifications with VACo and VML and with the Registrar of Regulations for appropriate publication in The Virginia Register.

3. Modification of Scheduled Assessment Periods

- (a) With due notice and sufficient cause, approved agency assessment periods may be subsequently modified by the Commission on Local Government upon its own initiative or upon the request of the administering agency, affected local governments, VACo or VML.
- (b) All modifications to agency assessment periods approved by the Commission on Local Government shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Trade.

4. New and Newly Identified Mandates

- (a) The Commission on Local Government shall endeavor to identify for inclusion in the next annual catalog of state and federal mandates, as prescribed by Section 15.2-2903(7) of the *Code of Virginia*, all mandates on local government not previously cataloged.
- (b) Executive agencies are directed to assist the Commission on Local Government in identifying new mandates which they will administer as well as mandates not previously identified which they are currently administering.
- (c) Executive agencies administering such mandates shall be responsible for their assessment consistent with the relevant sections of this Executive Order.
- (d) No mandate shall be subject to assessment by any agency until it has been in effect for a minimum of two years.

5. Reassessment of Mandates

- (a) No mandate that has been assessed or reassessed by any agency through the assessment period concluding in April 2007 shall again be subject to reassessment unless such

reassessment is requested by the Commission on Local Government after the Commission has duly considered input from local governments, state agencies, interest groups and the public.

- (b) No mandate shall be subject to reassessment more than once every four years unless such mandate has been so substantially modified as to create a new mandate. Any mandate so modified shall not be subject to assessment by any agency until it has been in effect in its modified form for a minimum of two years.
- (c) All reassessments of mandates shall be scheduled and conducted consistent with the relevant sections of this Executive Order.

This Executive Order rescinds Executive Memorandum 1-98 issued on October 29, 1998.

This Executive Order shall be effective upon its signing and shall remain in full force and effect until amended or rescinded by further Executive Order.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia this 11th day of October, 2007.

Timothy M. Kaine, Governor

Attest:

Secretary of the Commonwealth