



Ralph S. Northam  
Governor

R. Brian Ball  
Secretary of  
Commerce and Trade

# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Erik C. Johnston  
Director

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TO: Members of the Commission on Local Government  
FROM: J. David Conmy, Local Government Policy Administrator  
DATE: June 29, 2020  
SUBJECT: Draft Agenda and Materials and Other Items of Interest

### Please find enclosed the following:

1. Draft agenda for your regular meeting to be held on Thursday, July 9, 2020, at 11:00 (**please note this meeting will be held electronically via Google Meet**);
2. Commission on Local Government Electronic Meeting Information and Rules;
3. Draft minutes for your last regular meeting held on March 12, 2020;
4. Draft Fiscal Stress Report (Report on Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort, and Fiscal Stress on Virginia's Cities and Counties, 2017-2018);
5. Draft Local Vulnerability Analysis Slide Deck;
6. Report on Municipal Boundary Line Changes for FY 2020; and
7. 2020 Commission on Local Government meeting schedule.

### Other Items of Interest:

1. Upcoming events of interest; and
2. Various newspaper articles of interest.

In addition, recent issues of VACo *County Connections* and VML *eNews* can be accessed on the web at:

- <http://www.vaco.org/newsroom/county-connections/>
- <https://www.vml.org/publications/enews/>

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me at (804) 371-8010 (office), (434) 825-0353 (cellular), or [david.conmy@dhcd.virginia.gov](mailto:david.conmy@dhcd.virginia.gov).

I look forward to seeing – digitally - on July 9<sup>th</sup>!

Enclosures

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### AGENDA

#### Regular Meeting

#### Commission on Local Government

10:00 a.m., July 9, 2020

\*This meeting is to be held electronically (via Google Meet), pursuant to [§ 4-0.01 OPERATING POLICIES of Chapter 1289 of the 2020 Acts of Assembly](#).

Please contact Cody Anderson ([cody.anderson@dhcd.virginia.gov](mailto:cody.anderson@dhcd.virginia.gov)) for information on how to connect to the meeting including the ability to pre-register your attendance, if you plan to speak during the Public Comment Period of the agenda, or if you need additional services to accommodate your attendance/participation.

Access to meeting materials for members of the public will be provided via a web link shared on the meeting page of the [Virginia Regulatory Town Hall website](#) and on [Commonwealth Calendar](#).

#### Call to Order

##### I. Administration

- A. Approval of the Draft Agenda (Ms. Mahan)
- B. Approval of Minutes of the Regular Meeting on March 12, 2020 (Ms. Mahan)
- C. Public Comment Period (Ms. Mahan)
- D. Policy Administrator's Report (Mr. Conmy)

##### II. Fiscal Stress Report for 2017/2018

- A. Staff Presentation (Mr. Akbor)
- B. Commission Deliberation and Action (Ms. Mahan)
- C. Supplementary Presentation on Local Vulnerability Analysis (Mr. Akbor)

##### III. Report on Municipal Boundary Line Changes

- A. Staff Presentation (Ms. Dahlman)

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- B. Commission Deliberation and Action (Ms. Mahan)
- IV. 2020 General Assembly Reconvened Session**
- A. Staff Presentation (Ms. Dahlman and Mr. Conmy)
- V. Other** (Ms. Mahan)
- VI. Schedule of Regular Meetings**
- A. Staff Presentation (Mr. Anderson)
- VII. Upcoming Events of Interest**
- A. Staff Presentation (Mr. Anderson)
- VIII. Adjournment** (Ms. Mahan)

DRAFT

**Commission on Local Government**  
**Electronic Meeting Information and Rules**

The July 9, 2020, Commission on Local Government (CLG) meeting will occur via electronic means in accordance with the provisions detailed in the Appropriations Act ([see § 4-0.01 OPERATING POLICIES of Chapter 1289 of the 2020 Acts of Assembly](#)). The meeting is being conducted electronically to conduct business that is, “statutorily required or necessary to continue operations,” of the CLG during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Below are certain points of information and rules for the meeting.

- The meeting will be recorded.
- Votes will be taken by Roll Call.
- In order to avoid noise feedback and other potential disruptions, Commission members, members of the public, and staff are asked to please mute their computers (Mute button on your screen or Alt+D on your keyboard) or phones (\*6 on your dial pad) when not speaking.
- It is requested that Commission members, members of the public, and staff state their name each time prior to speaking.
- The minutes of the meeting will state, “The nature of the emergency, the fact that the meeting was held by electronic communication means, and the type of electronic communication means by which the meeting was held.”

**Commission on Local Government**  
**Electronic Meeting Information and Rules**

The July 9, 2020, Commission on Local Government (CLG) meeting will occur via electronic means in accordance with the provisions detailed in the Appropriations Act ([see § 4-0.01 OPERATING POLICIES of Chapter 1289 of the 2020 Acts of Assembly](#)). The meeting is being conducted electronically to conduct business that is, “statutorily required or necessary to continue operations,” of the CLG during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**MINUTES**  
**Regular Meeting**  
**Commission on Local Government**  
**11:00 a.m., March 12, 2020**  
**Virginia Housing Center**  
**Board Room**  
**4224 Cox Rd.**  
**Glen Allen, Virginia**

**Members Present**

R. Michael Amyx  
Stephanie Davis, Ph.D, Vice Chair  
Diane M. Linderman, PE  
Rosemary M. Mahan, Chair  
Kimble Reynolds, Jr.

**Members Absent**

**Staff Present**

J. David Conmy, Local Government Policy Administrator  
Ali Akbor, Senior Public Finance Analyst  
Cody Anderson, Legislative Affairs and Boards Coordinator  
Kristen Dahlman, Senior Policy Analyst

**Call to Order**

The Commission on Local Government (CLG) Chair, Ms. Rosemary Mahan, called the meeting to order at 11:01 a.m.

**I. Administration**

**a. Approval of the Draft Agenda**

A motion was made by Mr. Reynolds and seconded by Ms. Davis to approve the draft agenda. The motion passed.

**b. Approval of Minutes of the Regular Meeting on November 5, 2019**

A motion was made by Ms. Linderman and seconded by Mr. Reynolds to approve the Regular Meeting

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Minutes from January 7, 2020. The motion passed.

**c. Public Comment Period**

Ms. Mahan opened the floor to receive comments from the public. No one from the public appeared before the Commission. The public comment period was then closed.

**d. Policy Administrator's report**

Mr. David Conmy conveyed to the Commission that the administration and agency were preparing for the incoming COVID-19 virus outbreak. It was discussed that there may be a need to reschedule the May 14<sup>th</sup> meeting to a later date in response to the situation.

Mr. Conmy provided an update on the possible Martinsville reversion case. The case could come before the Commission as early as spring.

Mr. Conmy then provided a brief roundup of news stories of interest to the Commission.

**II. Assessment of State and Federal Mandates on Local Government**

Ms. Dahlman provided the Commission with the proposed schedule of state and federal mandates that are subject to agency assessment pursuant to 2.2-613 of the Code of Virginia and Executive Order 58 (Kaine). Mr. Reynolds made a motion to approve the schedule, which was seconded by Mr. Amyx. The motion passed.

**III. Fiscal Stress Report**

Mr. Akbor gave an update on the Fiscal Stress report, noting that there are currently two locality submissions missing. He noted that Hopewell had notified the public that they intended to have their report ready by March 31<sup>st</sup>. Mr. Akbor relayed that the Fiscal Stress Report would be ready for the Commission to review by the May 14<sup>th</sup> meeting.

**IV. 2020 General Assembly Session Update**

Mr. Akbor provided the Commission with an overview of the Fiscal Impact Statement process and the process of acquiring volunteers. He noted that DHCD had recruited 17 more volunteers than in 2019. There were 39 bills that had qualified fiscal impacts this year.

Ms. Kristen Dahlman provided a brief overview of bills passed through the general assembly that would have major impacts on local governments.

Mr. Conmy provided an overview of the budget. He noted that at the time of the meeting, the General Assembly was still debating its contents. In its current version, the bill contained a \$14,000 increase in Commission on Local Government budget.

V. **Other Business**

There was no other business.

VI. **Schedule of Regular Meetings**

Mr. Cody Anderson described the schedule of future Commission meetings. It was noted that staff was exploring alternative meeting locations for future meetings to accommodate long travel distances for several of the Commission members.

VII. **Upcoming Events of Interest**

Mr. Anderson advised the Board of the upcoming VML annual conference, the upcoming VACO annual conference, and the Governor’s Housing Conference taking place in November.

**Adjournment**

A motion was made by Ms. Davis and seconded by Mr. Amyx for adjournment. The motion passed and the Commission adjourned at 12:17 p.m.

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Rosemary M. Mahan,  
Chair

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J. David Conmy,  
Local Government Policy Administrator



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

**FY 2018**



**Commission on Local Government  
Commonwealth of Virginia**

**July 2020**

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

***Chair***

Rosemary M. Mahan

***Vice Chair***

Dr. Stephanie D. Davis

R. Michael Amyx

Diane M. Linderman

Kimble Reynolds, Jr.

***Director, Department of Housing and Community Development***

Erik Johnston

***Local Government Policy Administrator***

J. David Conmy

***CLG Staff for This Report***

Ali Akbor, Senior Public Finance Analyst

This report is available on the DHCD website at [www.dhcd.virginia.gov](http://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 their capability to generate revenue from their own sources. A lack of revenue-generating capacity will lead to either a shrinking budget or a gap between revenues and expenditures, which is 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 analyses on the comparative revenue capacity, revenue effort, and median household income for Virginia's cities and counties. 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. 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 and City of Petersburg's FY2017 data because they have not sent their FY2018 "Transmittal" to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts at the time this report was produced.

The FY2018 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 FY2018 fiscal stress report include:

- **Fiscal Stress**
  - The average stress value for Virginia's cities (103.11) is significantly greater than the average for its counties (98.95).
  - 72 (54.1%) localities, which is 84.2% of cities and 42.1% of counties are considered to be experiencing above average or high fiscal stress.
  - There are 24 high stressed localities and 22 of them are cities.
  - Since FY2017, only two localities improved their stress category while five localities declined.
- **Revenue Capacity per Capita**
  - Virginia's average annual revenue capacity per capita growth since 2009 is 1.81%.
  - 71 (53.4%) localities' average annual growth is below the statewide average since 2009.
  - 82 (61.7%) localities' average annual growth rate is less than 2% since 2009.
- **Revenue Effort**
  - 23 cities (60.5% of all cities) and 54 counties (56.8% of all counties) show an average annual positive increase since 2009. This equals 57.9% of all localities.
- **Median Household Income**
  - Average median household income growth from the period 2009-2018 is only 2.16%.
  - Since 2009 all Virginia localities have positive growth.
  - 21 cities (55.3% of all cities) and 46 counties (48.4% of all counties) show an annual growth (2009-2018) below the state average.

## Fiscal Stress

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 revenue capacity per capita, revenue effort, and median household income of Virginia's 95 counties and 38 cities. 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. 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.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, a composite fiscal stress score of 100 would equate to average stress relative to the rest of the Commonwealth.<sup>2</sup> 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 2018 index, the standard deviation of fiscal stress scores was 3.72. Therefore, a score above 103.72 would fall into the high stress category, and a score below 96.28 would fall into the low stress category.

In the FY 2018 index, the average stress value for Virginia's cities (103.11) is significantly greater than the average for its counties (98.95). The distribution of index scores ranges from a low of 89.96 in Falls Church City to a high of 107.73 in Emporia City. The highest stress score is computed as 19.75% higher than the lowest score. Of the 133 cities and counties in Virginia, 72 (54.1%) are considered to be experiencing above average or high fiscal stress. Of those 72 jurisdictions, 32 are cities and 40 are counties. Furthermore, the percentage of cities experiencing above average or high stress is 84.2% for FY 2018, while the corresponding percentage for counties is 42.1%. In addition, localities that are experiencing high stress are mostly cities. These statistics indicate that Virginia's cities are experiencing more of a financial burden than its counties.

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<sup>1</sup> The average component score was changed to 100 from 55 in the FY2011 index.

<sup>2</sup> The average fiscal stress score was changed to 100 from 165 in the FY2011 index.

## 2018 Fiscal Stress Scores by Locality

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Accomack County	100.43	65	Above Average
Albemarle County	96.02	116	Low
Alleghany County	102.04	39	Above Average
Amelia County	98.69	90	Below Average
Amherst County	100.65	60	Above Average
Appomattox County	100.59	63	Above Average
Arlington County	91.19	132	Low
Augusta County	98.21	94	Below Average
Bath County	92.01	130	Low
Bedford County	97.37	104	Below Average
Bland County	101.60	46	Above Average
Botetourt County	97.46	103	Below Average
Brunswick County	100.42	66	Above Average
Buchanan County	104.23	21	High
Buckingham County	100.28	70	Above Average
Campbell County	100.64	61	Above Average
Caroline County	99.08	82	Below Average
Carroll County	102.59	30	Above Average
Charles City County	98.87	85	Below Average
Charlotte County	101.71	43	Above Average
Chesterfield County	98.12	97	Below Average
Clarke County	94.45	123	Low
Craig County	99.48	79	Below Average
Culpeper County	98.53	93	Below Average
Cumberland County	101.60	45	Above Average
Dickenson County	103.87	24	High
Dinwiddie County	100.30	69	Above Average
Essex County	99.57	78	Below Average
Fairfax County	92.92	128	Low
Fauquier County	94.00	125	Low
Floyd County	99.44	80	Below Average
Fluvanna County	98.20	96	Below Average
Franklin County	98.82	87	Below Average
Frederick County	97.83	100	Below Average
Giles County	101.74	42	Above Average
Gloucester County	97.88	99	Below Average
Goochland County	92.01	131	Low
Grayson County	101.25	51	Above Average
Greene County	98.71	89	Below Average
Greensville County	103.42	27	Above Average
Halifax County	100.78	58	Above Average
Hanover County	95.21	121	Low
Henrico County	98.77	88	Below Average
Henry County	102.55	32	Above Average
Highland County	96.16	115	Low
Isle of Wight County	98.89	84	Below Average
James City County	96.28	113	Below Average

## 2018 Fiscal Stress Scores by Locality

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
King and Queen County	99.91	73	Below Average
King George County	97.00	108	Below Average
King William County	98.20	95	Below Average
Lancaster County	95.93	118	Low
Lee County	102.54	33	Above Average
Loudoun County	92.56	129	Low
Louisa County	97.07	107	Below Average
Lunenburg County	101.48	48	Above Average
Madison County	97.55	102	Below Average
Mathews County	96.81	111	Below Average
Mecklenburg County	101.77	41	Above Average
Middlesex County	96.87	109	Below Average
Montgomery County	101.21	54	Above Average
Nelson County	97.58	101	Below Average
New Kent County	96.21	114	Low
Northampton County	100.30	68	Above Average
Northumberland County	95.87	119	Low
Nottoway County	100.89	57	Above Average
Orange County	98.66	91	Below Average
Page County	100.31	67	Above Average
Patrick County	100.99	56	Above Average
Pittsylvania County	100.67	59	Above Average
Powhatan County	95.64	120	Low
Prince Edward County	101.61	44	Above Average
Prince George County	99.75	75	Below Average
Prince William County	96.39	112	Below Average
Pulaski County	102.16	37	Above Average
Rappahannock County	93.97	126	Low
Richmond County	99.38	81	Below Average
Roanoke County	99.66	77	Below Average
Rockbridge County	100.05	71	Above Average
Rockingham County	98.86	86	Below Average
Russell County	102.25	36	Above Average
Scott County	102.33	35	Above Average
Shenandoah County	98.98	83	Below Average
Smyth County	103.25	28	Above Average
Southampton County	100.60	62	Above Average
Spotsylvania County	97.18	105	Below Average
Stafford County	95.97	117	Low
Surry County	94.32	124	Low
Sussex County	103.72	25	Above Average
Tazewell County	102.04	38	Above Average
Warren County	97.99	98	Below Average
Washington County	100.44	64	Above Average
Westmoreland County	98.58	92	Below Average
Wise County	101.86	40	Above Average
Wythe County	101.24	52	Above Average

## 2018 Fiscal Stress Scores by Locality

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
York County	97.12	106	Below Average
Alexandria City	94.66	122	Low
Bristol City	106.83	4	High
Buena Vista City	106.17	6	High
Charlottesville City	101.46	49	Above Average
Chesapeake City	99.77	74	Below Average
Colonial Heights City	102.35	34	Above Average
Covington City	105.79	9	High
Danville City	105.31	15	High
Emporia City	107.73	1	High
Fairfax City	93.30	127	Low
Falls Church City	89.96	133	Low
Franklin City	107.14	2	High
Fredericksburg City	101.23	53	Above Average
Galax City	105.59	10	High
Hampton City	105.05	19	High
Harrisonburg City	105.13	16	High
Hopewell City <sup>3</sup>	105.89	8	High
Lexington City	105.10	18	High
Lynchburg City	106.06	7	High
Manassas City	100.04	72	Above Average
Manassas Park City	101.45	50	Above Average
Martinsville City	106.98	3	High
Newport News City	104.99	20	High
Norfolk City	105.33	14	High
Norton City	105.44	13	High
Petersburg City <sup>3</sup>	106.71	5	High
Poquoson City	96.85	110	Below Average
Portsmouth City	105.57	11	High
Radford City	105.53	12	High
Richmond City	104.03	23	High
Roanoke City	105.11	17	High
Salem City	103.16	29	Above Average
Staunton City	103.69	26	Above Average
Suffolk City	101.01	55	Above Average
Virginia Beach City	99.69	76	Below Average
Waynesboro City	104.11	22	High
Williamsburg City	101.57	47	Above Average
Winchester City	102.57	31	Above Average

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

<sup>3</sup> As of 6/18/2020, the City of Hopewell, and City of Petersburg did not submit their FY2018 transmittal to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts. Therefore, Revenue Effort and Revenue Capacity are calculated based on their FY2017 actual revenues. As a result, their Fiscal Stress score does not reflect their true fiscal conditions for FY2018. However, their Median Household Income scores have been calculated based on the data for FY2018. Please note that CLG's internal policy is to produce the July Fiscal Stress report using most recent data available for localities that remain delinquent.



## 2018 Stress Scores by Rank

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Emporia City	107.73	1	High
Franklin City	107.14	2	High
Martinsville City	106.98	3	High
Bristol City	106.83	4	High
Petersburg City <sup>3</sup>	106.71	5	High
Buena Vista City	106.17	6	High
Lynchburg City	106.06	7	High
Hopewell City <sup>3</sup>	105.89	8	High
Covington City	105.79	9	High
Galax City	105.59	10	High
Portsmouth City	105.57	11	High
Radford City	105.53	12	High
Norton City	105.44	13	High
Norfolk City	105.33	14	High
Danville City	105.31	15	High
Harrisonburg City	105.13	16	High
Roanoke City	105.11	17	High
Lexington City	105.10	18	High
Hampton City	105.05	19	High
Newport News City	104.99	20	High
Buchanan County	104.23	21	High
Waynesboro City	104.11	22	High
Richmond City	104.03	23	High
Dickenson County	103.87	24	High
<b>High Stress : 24 localities comprised of 22 cities and 2 counties</b>			
Sussex County	103.72	25	Above Average
Staunton City	103.69	26	Above Average
Greensville County	103.42	27	Above Average
Smyth County	103.25	28	Above Average
Salem City	103.16	29	Above Average
Carroll County	102.59	30	Above Average
Winchester City	102.57	31	Above Average
Henry County	102.55	32	Above Average
Lee County	102.54	33	Above Average
Colonial Heights City	102.35	34	Above Average
Scott County	102.33	35	Above Average
Russell County	102.25	36	Above Average
Pulaski County	102.16	37	Above Average
Tazewell County	102.04	38	Above Average
Alleghany County	102.04	39	Above Average
Wise County	101.86	40	Above Average
Mecklenburg County	101.77	41	Above Average
Giles County	101.74	42	Above Average
Charlotte County	101.71	43	Above Average
Prince Edward County	101.61	44	Above Average
Cumberland County	101.60	45	Above Average
Bland County	101.60	46	Above Average

## 2018 Stress Scores by Rank

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Williamsburg City	101.57	47	Above Average
Lunenburg County	101.48	48	Above Average
Charlottesville City	101.46	49	Above Average
Manassas Park City	101.45	50	Above Average
Grayson County	101.25	51	Above Average
Wythe County	101.24	52	Above Average
Fredericksburg City	101.23	53	Above Average
Montgomery County	101.21	54	Above Average
Suffolk City	101.01	55	Above Average
Patrick County	100.99	56	Above Average
Nottoway County	100.89	57	Above Average
Halifax County	100.78	58	Above Average
Pittsylvania County	100.67	59	Above Average
Amherst County	100.65	60	Above Average
Campbell County	100.64	61	Above Average
Southampton County	100.60	62	Above Average
Appomattox County	100.59	63	Above Average
Washington County	100.44	64	Above Average
Accomack County	100.43	65	Above Average
Brunswick County	100.42	66	Above Average
Page County	100.31	67	Above Average
Northampton County	100.30	68	Above Average
Dinwiddie County	100.30	69	Above Average
Buckingham County	100.28	70	Above Average
Rockbridge County	100.05	71	Above Average
Manassas City	100.04	72	Above Average
<b><i>Above average Stress : 48 localities comprised of 10 cities and 38 counties</i></b>			
King and Queen County	99.91	73	Below Average
Chesapeake City	99.77	74	Below Average
Prince George County	99.75	75	Below Average
Virginia Beach City	99.69	76	Below Average
Roanoke County	99.66	77	Below Average
Essex County	99.57	78	Below Average
Craig County	99.48	79	Below Average
Floyd County	99.44	80	Below Average
Richmond County	99.38	81	Below Average
Caroline County	99.08	82	Below Average
Shenandoah County	98.98	83	Below Average
Isle of Wight County	98.89	84	Below Average
Charles City County	98.87	85	Below Average
Rockingham County	98.86	86	Below Average
Franklin County	98.82	87	Below Average
Henrico County	98.77	88	Below Average
Greene County	98.71	89	Below Average
Amelia County	98.69	90	Below Average
Orange County	98.66	91	Below Average
Westmoreland County	98.58	92	Below Average

## 2018 Stress Scores by Rank

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Culpeper County	98.53	93	Below Average
Augusta County	98.21	94	Below Average
King William County	98.20	95	Below Average
Fluvanna County	98.20	96	Below Average
Chesterfield County	98.12	97	Below Average
Warren County	97.99	98	Below Average
Gloucester County	97.88	99	Below Average
Frederick County	97.83	100	Below Average
Nelson County	97.58	101	Below Average
Madison County	97.55	102	Below Average
Botetourt County	97.46	103	Below Average
Bedford County	97.37	104	Below Average
Spotsylvania County	97.18	105	Below Average
York County	97.12	106	Below Average
Louisa County	97.07	107	Below Average
King George County	97.00	108	Below Average
Middlesex County	96.87	109	Below Average
Poquoson City	96.85	110	Below Average
Mathews County	96.81	111	Below Average
Prince William County	96.39	112	Below Average
James City County	96.28	113	Below Average
<b><i>Below average Stress : 41 localities comprised of 3 cities and 38 counties</i></b>			
New Kent County	96.21	114	Low
Highland County	96.16	115	Low
Albemarle County	96.02	116	Low
Stafford County	95.97	117	Low
Lancaster County	95.93	118	Low
Northumberland County	95.87	119	Low
Powhatan County	95.64	120	Low
Hanover County	95.21	121	Low
Alexandria City	94.66	122	Low
Clarke County	94.45	123	Low
Surry County	94.32	124	Low
Fauquier County	94.00	125	Low
Rappahannock County	93.97	126	Low
Fairfax City	93.30	127	Low
Fairfax County	92.92	128	Low
Loudoun County	92.56	129	Low
Bath County	92.01	130	Low
Goochland County	92.01	131	Low
Arlington County	91.19	132	Low
Falls Church City	89.96	133	Low
<b><i>Low Stress : 20 localities comprised of 3 cities and 17 counties</i></b>			

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

## Change in Stress Category from 2017

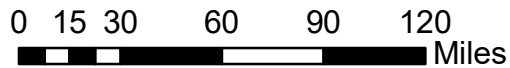
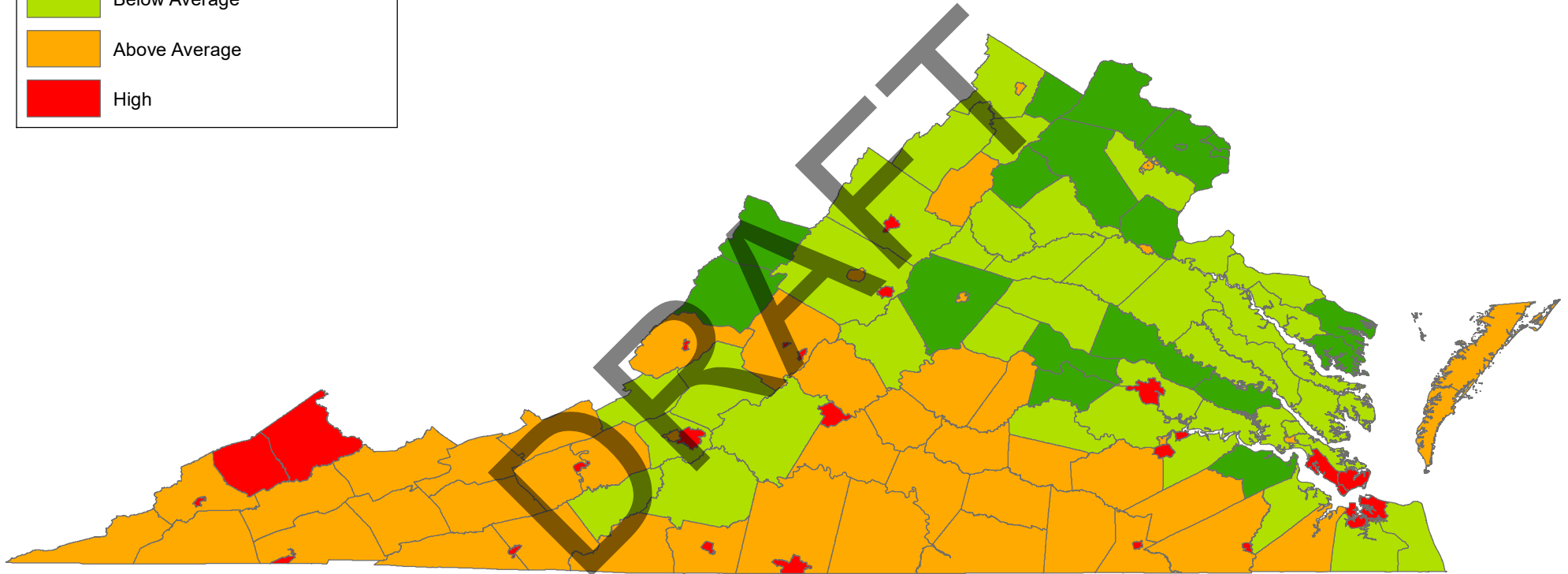
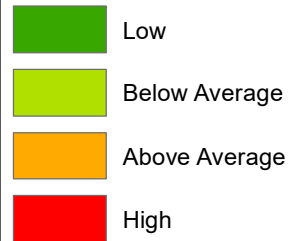
Locality	2018 Class	2017 Class
Dickenson County	High	Above Average
James City County	Below Average	Low
King and Queen County	Below Average	Above Average
Manassas City	Above Average	Below Average
Richmond City	High	Above Average
Salem City	Above Average	High
Washington County	Above Average	Below Average

DRAFT

# Commonwealth of Virginia: Fiscal Stress Classification FY2018

## Cities & Counties

### FY 2018 Fiscal Stress Classification



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government



6/15/2020

## Revenue Capacity per Capita

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 2018 index illustrates a per capita revenue capacity range with a high of \$5,687.49 in Bath County and a low of \$981.31 in Radford City. Appendix A indicates that Bath County is an outlier in the sample, as the rest of the jurisdictions fall below \$5,000 per person. The average revenue capacity per capita in the Commonwealth is \$2,448.37. The average revenue capacity per capita for counties is \$2,640.59, and the average revenue capacity per person for cities is \$2,003.31. This comparison illustrates that county governments are able to generate more tax revenue per citizen than city governments.

When sorted by rank, it is clear that most jurisdictions within the Commonwealth realize a per capita revenue capacity figure below \$2,000. Of the 133 jurisdictions, 64 fall into this category, which represents 48.1% of all Virginia's cities and counties. The median of revenue capacity per capita scores across the Commonwealth is \$2,026.08. These statistics, when compared to the entire range of values, indicate that most localities are closer to the low end of the range than the high end.

The average annual growth in revenue capacity per capita since 2009 throughout the Commonwealth is 1.81%.<sup>4</sup> Of the 133 cities and counties in the Commonwealth, 71 (53.4% of all localities) are experiencing average annual growth below the statewide average. Of the 71 localities that are experiencing below average growth, 61 (45.9% of all jurisdictions) are growing at an average annual rate of less than 1.5% since 2009. On the other hand, three localities are seeing their average annual growth in revenue capacity per capita exceed 5%. Those localities are Brunswick County (7.13%), Greensville County (5.92%), and Covington City (5.40%).

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<sup>4</sup> For more information about average growth for revenue capacity, refer to Appendix H.

## 2018 Revenue Capacity per Capita

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Capacity	Rank
Accomack County	\$2,144.67	78
Albemarle County	\$3,016.20	117
Alleghany County	\$1,764.86	46
Amelia County	\$2,067.29	70
Amherst County	\$1,702.63	42
Appomattox County	\$1,750.06	44
Arlington County	\$4,599.40	130
Augusta County	\$2,124.52	74
Bath County	\$5,687.49	133
Bedford County	\$2,318.97	98
Bland County	\$1,826.73	52
Botetourt County	\$2,296.74	95
Brunswick County	\$2,005.30	65
Buchanan County	\$1,774.80	47
Buckingham County	\$1,832.19	54
Campbell County	\$1,673.78	41
Caroline County	\$2,022.23	66
Carroll County	\$1,588.03	28
Charles City County	\$2,517.20	108
Charlotte County	\$1,643.66	35
Chesterfield County	\$2,136.32	76
Clarke County	\$3,068.31	118
Craig County	\$1,831.85	53
Culpeper County	\$2,118.48	73
Cumberland County	\$1,729.51	43
Dickenson County	\$1,606.14	30
Dinwiddie County	\$1,817.82	51
Essex County	\$2,399.00	105
Fairfax County	\$3,599.70	124
Fauquier County	\$3,397.99	121
Floyd County	\$1,985.88	63
Fluvanna County	\$2,108.26	71
Franklin County	\$2,150.03	79
Frederick County	\$2,298.08	96
Giles County	\$1,620.53	33
Gloucester County	\$2,240.43	87
Goochland County	\$3,922.33	128
Grayson County	\$1,805.32	49
Greene County	\$2,028.81	68
Greensville County	\$1,469.47	18
Halifax County	\$1,847.56	57
Hanover County	\$2,710.58	112
Henrico County	\$2,321.98	99
Henry County	\$1,384.63	10
Highland County	\$3,654.00	125
Isle of Wight County	\$2,247.89	88
James City County	\$2,805.72	113

## 2018 Revenue Capacity per Capita

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Capacity	Rank
King and Queen County	\$2,257.54	92
King George County	\$2,315.86	97
King William County	\$2,110.23	72
Lancaster County	\$3,457.48	122
Lee County	\$1,015.66	2
Loudoun County	\$3,320.93	120
Louisa County	\$2,900.13	115
Lunenburg County	\$1,444.13	15
Madison County	\$2,588.15	110
Mathews County	\$2,884.41	114
Mecklenburg County	\$2,198.64	83
Middlesex County	\$3,108.70	119
Montgomery County	\$1,589.85	29
Nelson County	\$3,006.06	116
New Kent County	\$2,286.90	94
Northampton County	\$2,536.98	109
Northumberland County	\$3,471.91	123
Nottoway County	\$1,443.41	14
Orange County	\$2,171.84	81
Page County	\$1,861.73	58
Patrick County	\$1,661.63	40
Pittsylvania County	\$1,564.42	27
Powhatan County	\$2,511.84	107
Prince Edward County	\$1,375.63	9
Prince George County	\$1,618.36	32
Prince William County	\$2,367.70	103
Pulaski County	\$1,652.20	39
Rappahannock County	\$3,917.17	127
Richmond County	\$2,138.26	77
Roanoke County	\$2,026.08	67
Rockbridge County	\$2,269.43	93
Rockingham County	\$2,126.78	75
Russell County	\$1,469.79	19
Scott County	\$1,336.55	5
Shenandoah County	\$2,151.51	80
Smyth County	\$1,350.27	7
Southampton County	\$1,953.05	61
Spotsylvania County	\$2,252.89	90
Stafford County	\$2,200.68	84
Surry County	\$4,728.76	131
Sussex County	\$1,528.11	26
Tazewell County	\$1,450.51	16
Warren County	\$2,340.76	100
Washington County	\$1,881.84	59
Westmoreland County	\$2,359.02	102
Wise County	\$1,475.26	22
Wythe County	\$1,834.19	55



## 2018 Revenue Capacity per Capita

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Capacity	Rank
York County	\$2,367.77	104
Alexandria City	\$3,834.87	126
Bristol City	\$1,647.96	36
Buena Vista City	\$1,104.53	3
Charlottesville City	\$2,499.40	106
Chesapeake City	\$2,033.70	69
Colonial Heights City	\$2,208.86	85
Covington City	\$1,794.46	48
Danville City	\$1,430.83	13
Emporia City	\$1,501.93	24
Fairfax City	\$4,346.35	129
Falls Church City	\$4,922.93	132
Franklin City	\$1,471.28	20
Fredericksburg City	\$2,611.12	111
Galax City	\$1,757.69	45
Hampton City	\$1,518.33	25
Harrisonburg City	\$1,477.51	23
Hopewell City <sup>3</sup>	\$1,370.15	8
Lexington City	\$1,397.68	11
Lynchburg City	\$1,454.59	17
Manassas City	\$2,254.79	91
Manassas Park City	\$1,846.44	56
Martinsville City	\$1,345.93	6
Newport News City	\$1,608.92	31
Norfolk City	\$1,473.90	21
Norton City	\$1,650.62	37
Petersburg City <sup>3</sup>	\$1,248.17	4
Poquoson City	\$2,347.81	101
Portsmouth City	\$1,410.87	12
Radford City	\$981.31	1
Richmond City	\$1,951.25	60
Roanoke City	\$1,651.54	38
Salem City	\$1,987.12	64
Staunton City	\$1,642.06	34
Suffolk City	\$1,972.94	62
Virginia Beach City	\$2,247.99	89
Waynesboro City	\$1,814.58	50
Williamsburg City	\$2,196.08	82
Winchester City	\$2,231.22	86

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

# Largest & Smallest Changes in Revenue Capacity per Capita Since 2017

Localities	2018	2017	Growth	Rank
Nottoway County	1,443.41	1,299.81	11.05%	1
Galax City	1,757.69	1,588.91	10.62%	2
Charlottesville City	2,499.40	2,269.68	10.12%	3
Southampton County	1,953.05	1,779.58	9.75%	4
Bland County	1,826.73	1,684.71	8.43%	5
Charles City County	2,517.20	2,328.07	8.12%	6
King and Queen County	2,257.54	2,097.37	7.64%	7
Wythe County	1,834.19	1,709.29	7.31%	8
Martinsville City	1,345.93	1,255.91	7.17%	9
Harrisonburg City	1,477.51	1,381.89	6.92%	10

Madison County	2,588.15	2,584.01	0.16%	124
Bath County	5,687.49	5,693.09	-0.10%	125
Highland County	3,654.00	3,698.39	-1.20%	126
Louisa County	2,900.13	2,936.06	-1.22%	127
Richmond City	1,951.25	1,977.05	-1.30%	128
Albemarle County	3,016.20	3,062.34	-1.51%	129
Fauquier County	3,397.99	3,452.80	-1.59%	130
Fredericksburg City	2,611.12	2,703.41	-3.41%	131
Lexington City	1,397.68	1,464.22	-4.54%	132
Goochland County	3,922.33	4,116.50	-4.72%	133

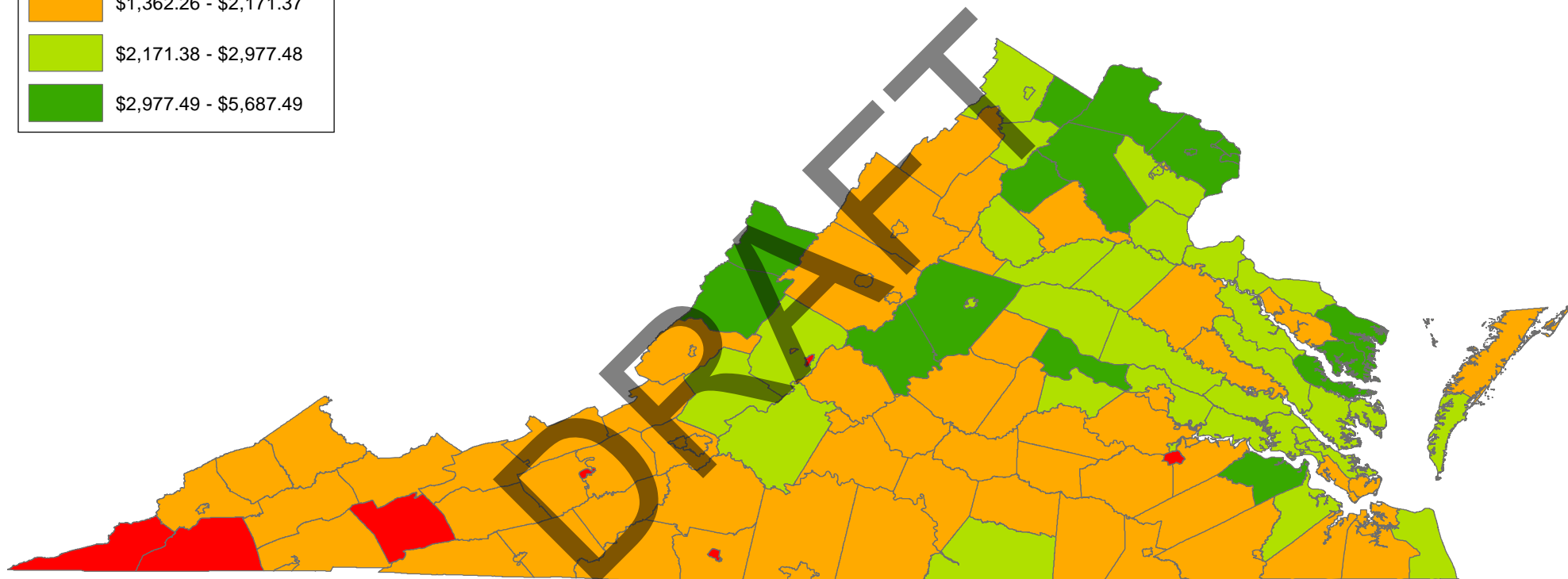
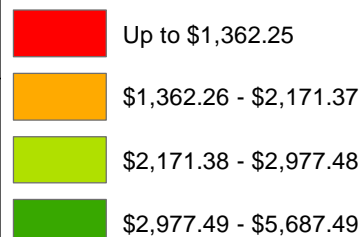
Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Stress, 133 = Lowest Stress

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# Commonwealth of Virginia: Revenue Capacity Per Capita FY2018

## Cities & Counties

### Revenue Capacity Per Capita



0 15 30 60 90 120  
Miles



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

6/15/2020

## 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 2018 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 1.7427 in Emporia City to a low of 0.5095 in Bedford County. The statewide average revenue effort in the 2018 index is 1.0078. In other words, on a statewide basis, Virginia localities are collecting almost \$1.0078 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 0.8815. On the other hand, Virginia cities have an average effort of 1.3003. 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 is above the statewide average.

Annual percentage change in revenue effort since 2009 on average is 0.51% across the 133 jurisdictions.<sup>5</sup> This indicates that localities are collecting 0.51% more of their capacity per year since 2009. In general, lower revenue effort calculations lead to lower fiscal stress. Generally, there are two reasons for a change in revenue effort: a change in tax collections or a change in revenue capacity. 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, 77 (57.9%) show an average annual positive increase in revenue effort in the last 10 years. Those 77 localities are comprised of 23 cities (60.5% of all cities) and 54 counties (56.8% of all counties). It is important to note that all localities (nine) that comprise the GOVA Region 7 (Northern Virginia) are among these 54 localities.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> For more information regarding the change in revenue effort over time, refer to Appendix I.

<sup>6</sup> For information about the localities that fall within the GOVA Region, refer to Appendix C.

## 2018 Revenue Effort

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Effort	Rank
Accomack County	0.7414	88
Albemarle County	0.7980	73
Alleghany County	0.9427	48
Amelia County	0.6007	122
Amherst County	0.7251	92
Appomattox County	0.7394	89
Arlington County	1.0876	41
Augusta County	0.5813	127
Bath County	0.6519	111
Bedford County	0.5095	133
Bland County	0.9027	54
Botetourt County	0.6692	107
Brunswick County	0.6730	106
Buchanan County	1.1429	34
Buckingham County	0.6389	114
Campbell County	0.7255	91
Caroline County	0.7962	74
Carroll County	0.9058	53
Charles City County	0.7953	75
Charlotte County	0.7650	79
Chesterfield County	0.8536	60
Clarke County	0.5834	126
Craig County	0.5652	129
Culpeper County	0.7990	72
Cumberland County	0.8472	62
Dickenson County	1.0549	42
Dinwiddie County	0.7992	71
Essex County	0.7927	76
Fairfax County	1.0419	43
Fauquier County	0.7582	82
Floyd County	0.5798	128
Fluvanna County	0.7542	83
Franklin County	0.6015	121
Frederick County	0.8186	66
Giles County	0.8911	55
Gloucester County	0.7109	94
Goochland County	0.5347	132
Grayson County	0.6876	102
Greene County	0.7335	90
Greensville County	1.0402	44
Halifax County	0.6963	99
Hanover County	0.6862	103
Henrico County	0.8698	58
Henry County	0.7513	84
Highland County	0.5633	130
Isle of Wight County	0.9265	50
James City County	0.8532	61

## 2018 Revenue Effort

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Effort	Rank
King and Queen County	0.8070	69
King George County	0.8010	70
King William County	0.6891	101
Lancaster County	0.5578	131
Lee County	0.5872	125
Loudoun County	1.1309	35
Louisa County	0.7086	96
Lunenburg County	0.6487	112
Madison County	0.6325	115
Mathews County	0.6281	117
Mecklenburg County	1.0341	45
Middlesex County	0.6260	118
Montgomery County	0.8109	67
Nelson County	0.7435	87
New Kent County	0.7059	97
Northampton County	0.8704	57
Northumberland County	0.5896	124
Nottoway County	0.6106	119
Orange County	0.7240	93
Page County	0.7017	98
Patrick County	0.6626	108
Pittsylvania County	0.5937	123
Powhatan County	0.6534	110
Prince Edward County	0.7457	85
Prince George County	0.7772	77
Prince William County	0.9855	46
Pulaski County	0.9837	47
Rappahannock County	0.6322	116
Richmond County	0.6410	113
Roanoke County	0.9228	51
Rockbridge County	0.8677	59
Rockingham County	0.7107	95
Russell County	0.7647	80
Scott County	0.7450	86
Shenandoah County	0.6567	109
Smyth County	0.9297	49
Southampton County	0.8398	63
Spotsylvania County	0.8107	68
Stafford County	0.8775	56
Surry County	0.7696	78
Sussex County	1.1104	38
Tazewell County	0.7620	81
Warren County	0.6936	100
Washington County	0.6820	105
Westmoreland County	0.6073	120
Wise County	0.6824	104
Wythe County	0.8223	65

## 2018 Revenue Effort

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Effort	Rank
York County	0.8369	64
Alexandria City	1.1272	36
Bristol City	1.6346	2
Buena Vista City	1.4008	16
Charlottesville City	1.2621	27
Chesapeake City	1.0883	40
Colonial Heights City	1.3124	22
Covington City	1.5513	4
Danville City	1.2634	26
Emporia City	1.7427	1
Fairfax City	1.1590	33
Falls Church City	1.2205	29
Franklin City	1.6293	3
Fredericksburg City	1.2828	25
Galax City	1.4455	12
Hampton City	1.5135	5
Harrisonburg City	1.3418	21
Hopewell City <sup>3</sup>	1.4390	13
Lexington City	1.3921	17
Lynchburg City	1.5110	6
Manassas City	1.2241	28
Manassas Park City	1.2981	23
Martinsville City	1.5058	7
Newport News City	1.4739	8
Norfolk City	1.4611	11
Norton City	1.3486	19
Petersburg City <sup>3</sup>	1.4646	9
Poquoson City	0.9178	52
Portsmouth City	1.4636	10
Radford City	1.1804	31
Richmond City	1.4059	14
Roanoke City	1.4052	15
Salem City	1.3830	18
Staunton City	1.2084	30
Suffolk City	1.1633	32
Virginia Beach City	1.1210	37
Waynesboro City	1.3472	20
Williamsburg City	1.1087	39
Winchester City	1.2841	24

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

## Largest & Smallest Changes in Revenue Effort Since 2017

Localities	2018	2017	Change	Rank
Henry County	0.7513	0.6684	12.40%	1
Grayson County	0.6876	0.6132	12.13%	2
Richmond City	1.4059	1.2551	12.01%	3
Lunenburg County	0.6487	0.5854	10.81%	4
Bath County	0.6519	0.5986	8.90%	5
Goochland County	0.5347	0.4922	8.63%	6
Appomattox County	0.7394	0.6865	7.71%	7
Sussex County	1.1104	1.0406	6.71%	8
Buena Vista City	1.4008	1.3146	6.56%	9
Isle of Wight County	0.9265	0.8739	6.02%	10

Rockbridge County	0.8677	0.9119	-4.85%	124
King William County	0.6891	0.7255	-5.02%	125
Salem City	1.3830	1.4652	-5.61%	126
Lee County	0.5872	0.6226	-5.69%	127
Radford City	1.1804	1.2566	-6.06%	128
Alleghany County	0.9427	1.0040	-6.11%	129
Prince George County	0.7772	0.8308	-6.45%	130
Charles City County	0.7953	0.8647	-8.03%	131
Southampton County	0.8398	0.9193	-8.65%	132
Amelia County	0.6007	0.7056	-14.87%	133

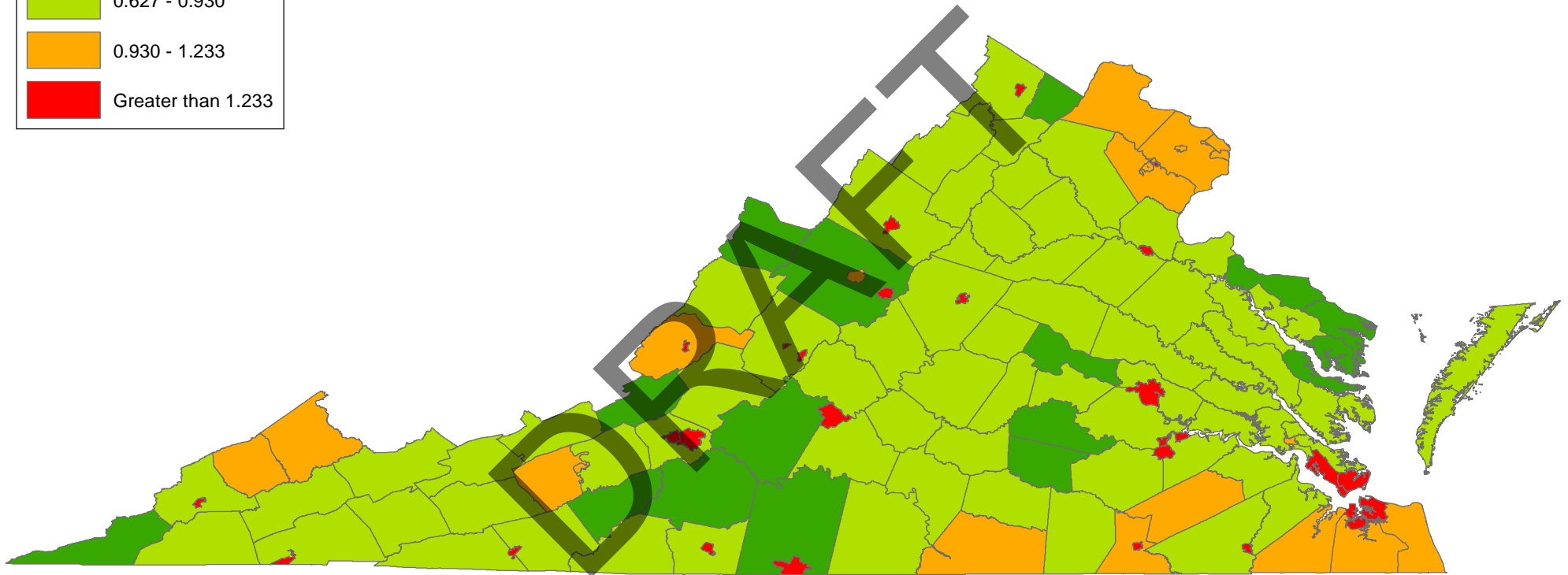
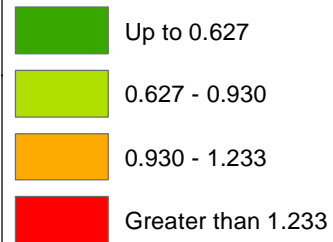
Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Stress, 133 = Lowest Stress



# Commonwealth of Virginia: Revenue Effort FY2018

## Cities & Counties

### Revenue Effort



0 15 30 60 90 120  
Miles



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

6/15/2020

## 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 2018 index, median household income throughout the state ranges from a high of \$140,382 in Loudoun County to a low of \$32,144 in Buchanan County. The average household income in the Commonwealth used in the stress computation is \$59,158.<sup>7</sup> Of the 133 jurisdictions, 86 (64.7%) report a median household income that is lower than the average. Of those 86 localities, 29 are cities and 57 are counties. The 29 cities below the average represent 76.3% of all cities in the Commonwealth. The 57 counties represent 60.0% of all counties in the state. As a point of reference, the average median household income in Virginia in the 2013 index was \$51,759. Cities and Counties that reported a median household income lower than the average in 2013 totaled 84 (63.2%). Cities below the average equaled 29 (76.3%) and counties below the average equaled 55 (57.9%). This comparison illustrates that the number of cities and counties below the average for median household income has been increased only for Virginia Counties from 2013 to 2018. However, the average of median household income since 2013 increased by 14.3%.

Average median household income growth from the period 2009-2018 is 2.16%.<sup>8</sup> Of the 133 jurisdictions, 67 (50.4%) have annual growth below the state average. Of those 67 localities, 21 are cities (55.3% of all cities), and 46 are counties (48.4% of all counties).

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<sup>7</sup> 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 2017 was \$71,518, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

## 2018 Median Household Income

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Median Household Income	Rank
Accomack County	\$42,879	29
Albemarle County	\$80,392	113
Alleghany County	\$46,538	44
Amelia County	\$57,280	85
Amherst County	\$50,580	58
Appomattox County	\$51,131	64
Arlington County	\$120,950	130
Augusta County	\$60,556	88
Bath County	\$50,564	57
Bedford County	\$61,186	89
Bland County	\$47,681	48
Botetourt County	\$71,874	104
Brunswick County	\$41,803	23
Buchanan County	\$32,144	1
Buckingham County	\$45,889	40
Campbell County	\$51,525	67
Caroline County	\$67,335	95
Carroll County	\$41,517	22
Charles City County	\$56,872	81
Charlotte County	\$41,382	20
Chesterfield County	\$80,734	114
Clarke County	\$84,021	115
Craig County	\$50,858	62
Culpeper County	\$72,111	105
Cumberland County	\$46,300	41
Dickenson County	\$35,047	5
Dinwiddie County	\$57,257	83
Essex County	\$50,785	60
Fairfax County	\$122,035	131
Fauquier County	\$93,462	124
Floyd County	\$48,315	49
Fluvanna County	\$73,463	107
Franklin County	\$53,522	73
Frederick County	\$77,684	110
Giles County	\$50,591	59
Gloucester County	\$70,938	102
Goochland County	\$89,331	121
Grayson County	\$37,550	13
Greene County	\$67,498	96
Greensville County	\$43,533	35
Halifax County	\$43,096	31
Hanover County	\$91,028	123
Henrico County	\$68,581	98
Henry County	\$36,471	7
Highland County	\$45,089	38
Isle of Wight County	\$72,993	106
James City County	\$86,541	117

## 2018 Median Household Income

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Median Household Income	Rank
King and Queen County	\$51,124	63
King George County	\$86,619	118
King William County	\$68,724	99
Lancaster County	\$52,814	70
Lee County	\$34,796	4
Loudoun County	\$140,382	133
Louisa County	\$63,714	93
Lunenburg County	\$41,421	21
Madison County	\$60,450	87
Mathews County	\$61,764	91
Mecklenburg County	\$44,832	37
Middlesex County	\$54,871	76
Montgomery County	\$52,538	68
Nelson County	\$56,690	79
New Kent County	\$90,858	122
Northampton County	\$43,157	32
Northumberland County	\$55,418	78
Nottoway County	\$46,368	43
Orange County	\$63,681	92
Page County	\$49,073	54
Patrick County	\$42,862	28
Pittsylvania County	\$44,710	36
Powhatan County	\$88,475	120
Prince Edward County	\$48,450	50
Prince George County	\$68,133	97
Prince William County	\$106,200	128
Pulaski County	\$50,834	61
Rappahannock County	\$71,035	103
Richmond County	\$49,399	55
Roanoke County	\$68,734	100
Rockbridge County	\$53,413	72
Rockingham County	\$61,375	90
Russell County	\$38,966	15
Scott County	\$40,161	17
Shenandoah County	\$55,283	77
Smyth County	\$40,972	19
Southampton County	\$52,741	69
Spotsylvania County	\$86,695	119
Stafford County	\$108,421	129
Surry County	\$54,663	74
Sussex County	\$43,031	30
Tazewell County	\$42,074	24
Warren County	\$65,635	94
Washington County	\$45,510	39
Westmoreland County	\$51,414	65
Wise County	\$38,045	14
Wythe County	\$46,345	42

## 2018 Median Household Income

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Median Household Income	Rank
York County	\$86,317	116
Alexandria City	\$99,425	126
Bristol City	\$36,903	9
Buena Vista City	\$43,390	34
Charlottesville City	\$56,997	82
Chesapeake City	\$78,846	111
Colonial Heights City	\$56,800	80
Covington City	\$40,504	18
Danville City	\$36,015	6
Emporia City	\$36,908	10
Fairfax City	\$105,532	127
Falls Church City	\$137,551	132
Franklin City	\$37,327	12
Fredericksburg City	\$58,448	86
Galax City	\$36,571	8
Hampton City	\$54,763	75
Harrisonburg City	\$42,640	26
Hopewell City <sup>3</sup>	\$42,568	25
Lexington City	\$48,726	52
Lynchburg City	\$43,200	33
Manassas City	\$79,141	112
Manassas Park City	\$77,032	109
Martinsville City	\$33,892	2
Newport News City	\$50,283	56
Norfolk City	\$48,519	51
Norton City	\$34,442	3
Petersburg City <sup>3</sup>	\$37,049	11
Poquoson City	\$96,057	125
Portsmouth City	\$47,343	47
Radford City	\$39,254	16
Richmond City	\$48,747	53
Roanoke City	\$42,715	27
Salem City	\$57,274	84
Staunton City	\$47,319	46
Suffolk City	\$69,753	101
Virginia Beach City	\$76,520	108
Waynesboro City	\$47,117	45
Williamsburg City	\$52,845	71
Winchester City	\$51,456	66

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

## Largest & Smallest Changes in Median Household Income Since 2017

Localities	2018	2017	Growth	Rank
Nottoway County	46,368	40,911	13.34%	1
Lunenburg County	41,421	36,591	13.20%	2
Surry County	54,663	49,064	11.41%	3
Gloucester County	70,938	63,902	11.01%	4
Falls Church City	137,551	123,923	11.00%	5
Prince Edward County	48,450	43,761	10.72%	6
Clarke County	84,021	76,359	10.03%	7
Buckingham County	45,889	41,763	9.88%	8
Galax City	36,571	33,391	9.52%	9
Tazewell County	42,074	38,855	8.28%	10

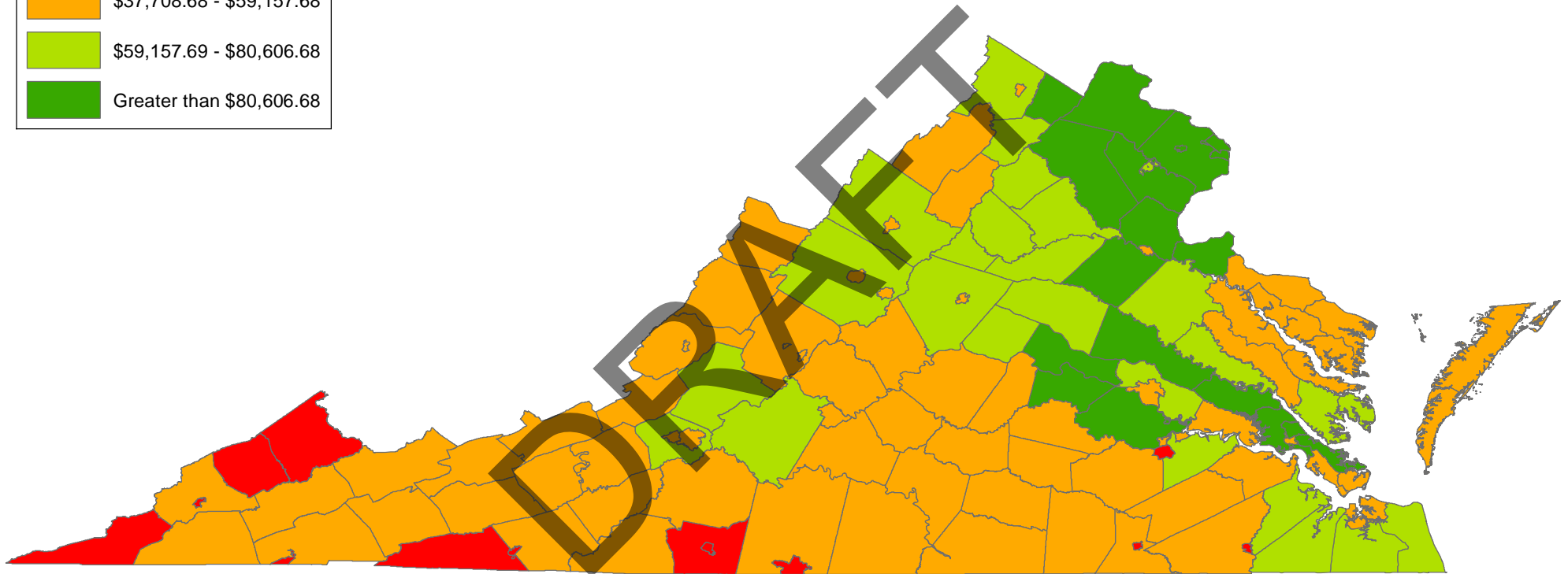
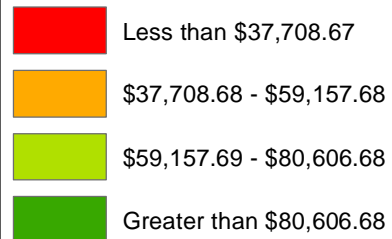
Manassas Park City	77,032	80,482	-4.29%	124
Harrisonburg City	42,640	44,688	-4.58%	125
Pittsylvania County	44,710	47,411	-5.70%	126
Bedford County	61,186	65,172	-6.12%	127
Alleghany County	46,538	49,655	-6.28%	128
Greensville County	43,533	47,097	-7.57%	129
Staunton City	47,319	51,551	-8.21%	130
Washington County	45,510	49,866	-8.74%	131
Goochland County	89,331	100,686	-11.28%	132
Henry County	36,471	41,206	-11.49%	133

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

# Commonwealth of Virginia: Median Household Income 2018

## Cities & Counties

### Median Household Income



0 15 30 60 90 120  
Miles

Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government



6/15/2020

## 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.<sup>9</sup> 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:

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

$\mu$  = statewide average;  $\sigma$  = 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:

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

$\mu$  = statewide average;  $\sigma$  = 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:

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

$\mu$  = statewide average;  $\sigma$  = 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.

## **Computational Exhibits**

The Commission offers computational exhibits of the calculations for each locality within the index. To access that information, please visit the following website:

<https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/fiscal-stress>

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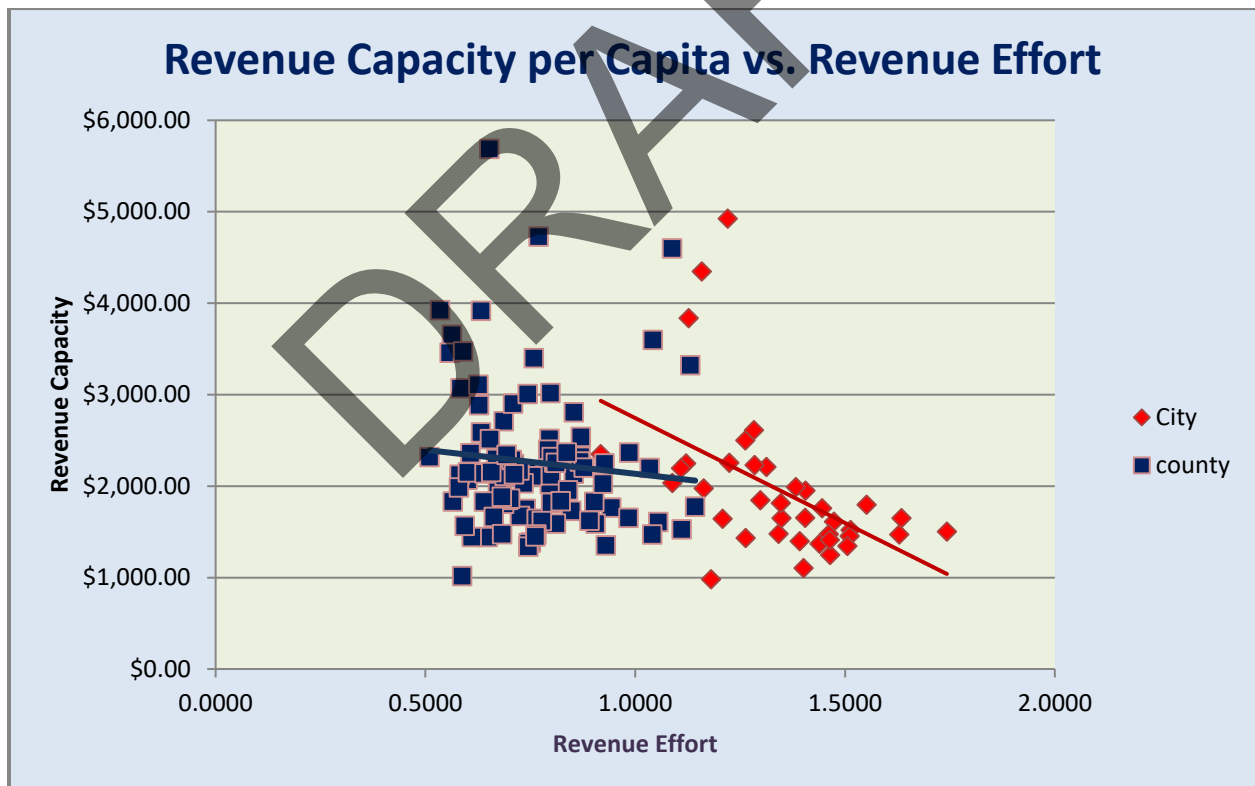
## Appendix A

### Revenue Capacity per Capita vs. Revenue Effort

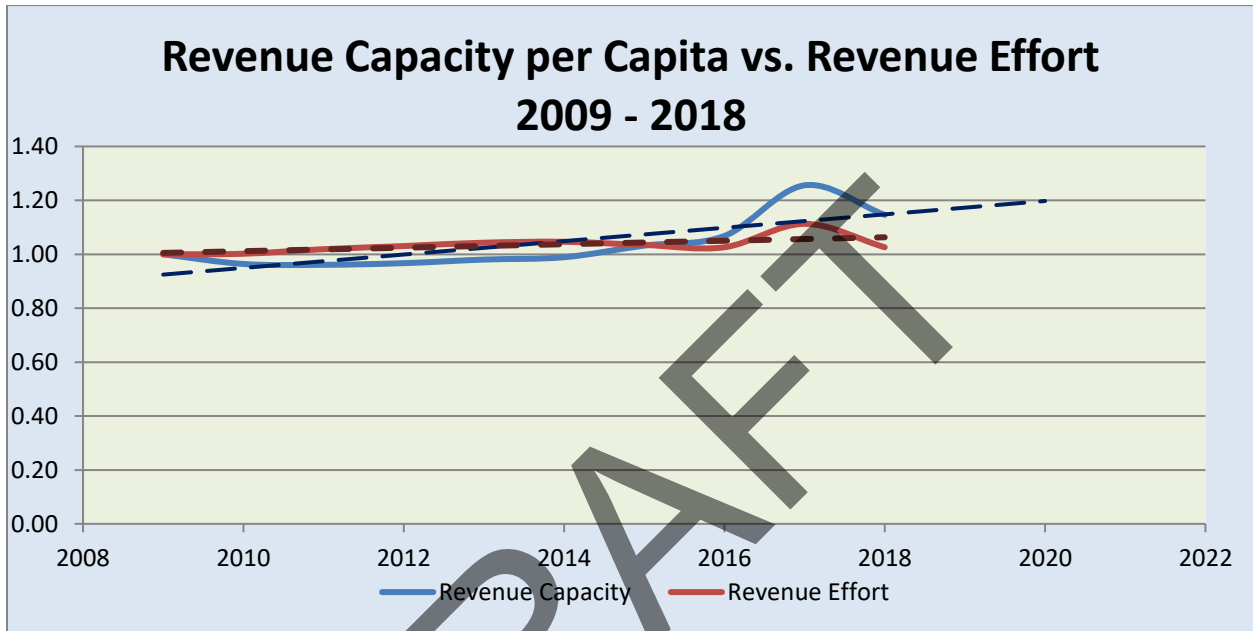
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## Appendix A: Revenue Capacity per Capita vs. Revenue Effort

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 \$2,640.59 and 0.8815, respectively. Whereas, the cities' average revenue capacity per capita and average revenue effort is \$2,003.31 and 1.3003, respectively. The counties' average revenue capacity per capita is 32.7% higher than cities, but the cities' average revenue effort is 46.4% higher than the counties.



The following graph has been presented to show the relationship between the average revenue capacity per capita and the average revenue effort for all localities over the period of FY2009 – FY2018. The revenue capacity per capita has been indexed with 2009 revenue capacity per capita for meaningful graphical presentation of the data. The graph indicates the negative correlation between revenue capacity per capita and revenue effort of localities. This means as revenue capacity per capita increases the revenue effort of the localities decreases, which is also consistent with the graphical presentation on previous page.



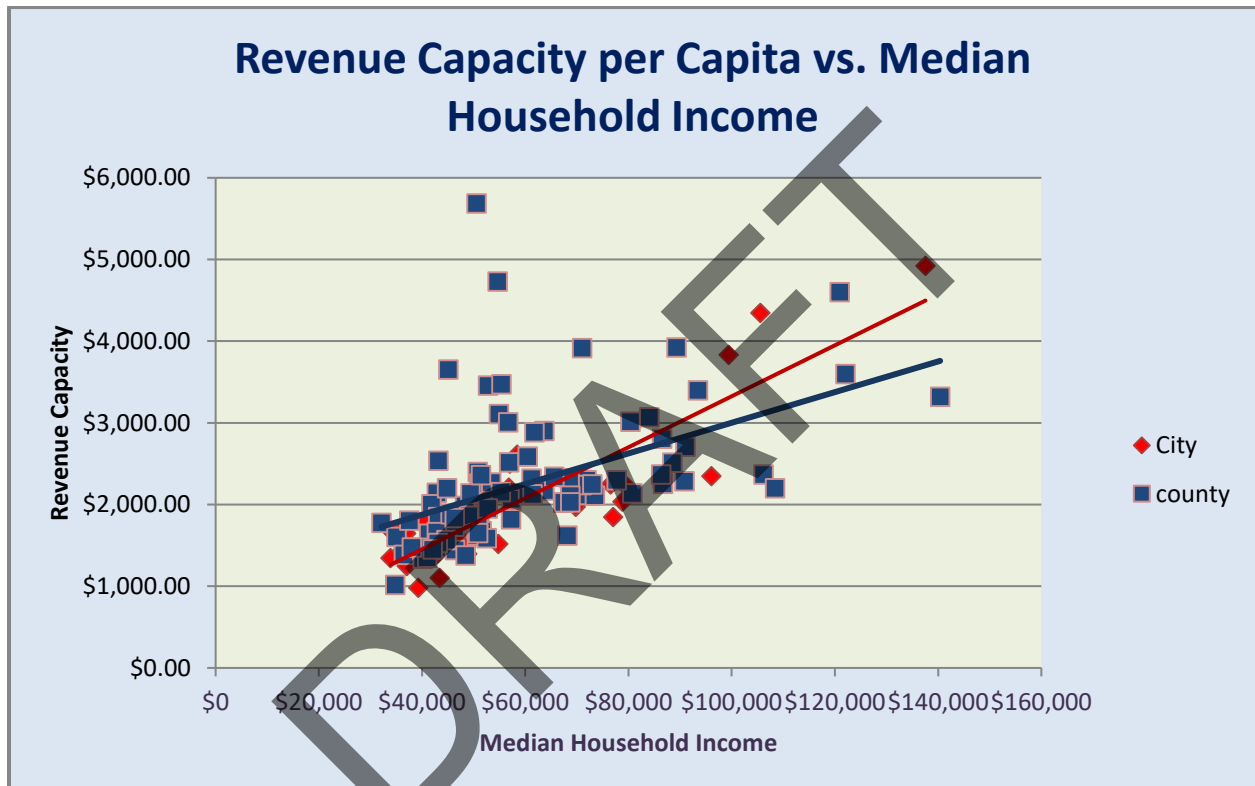
## Appendix B

### Revenue Capacity per Capita vs. Median Household Income

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## 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. For example, Bath County and Falls Church City are outliers mostly because Falls Church City the generates highest amount of real estate taxes on a per capita basis, and Bath County generate the second highest amount of public service corporation taxes on a per capita basis.



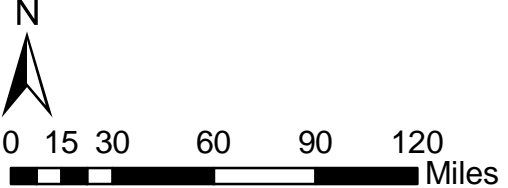
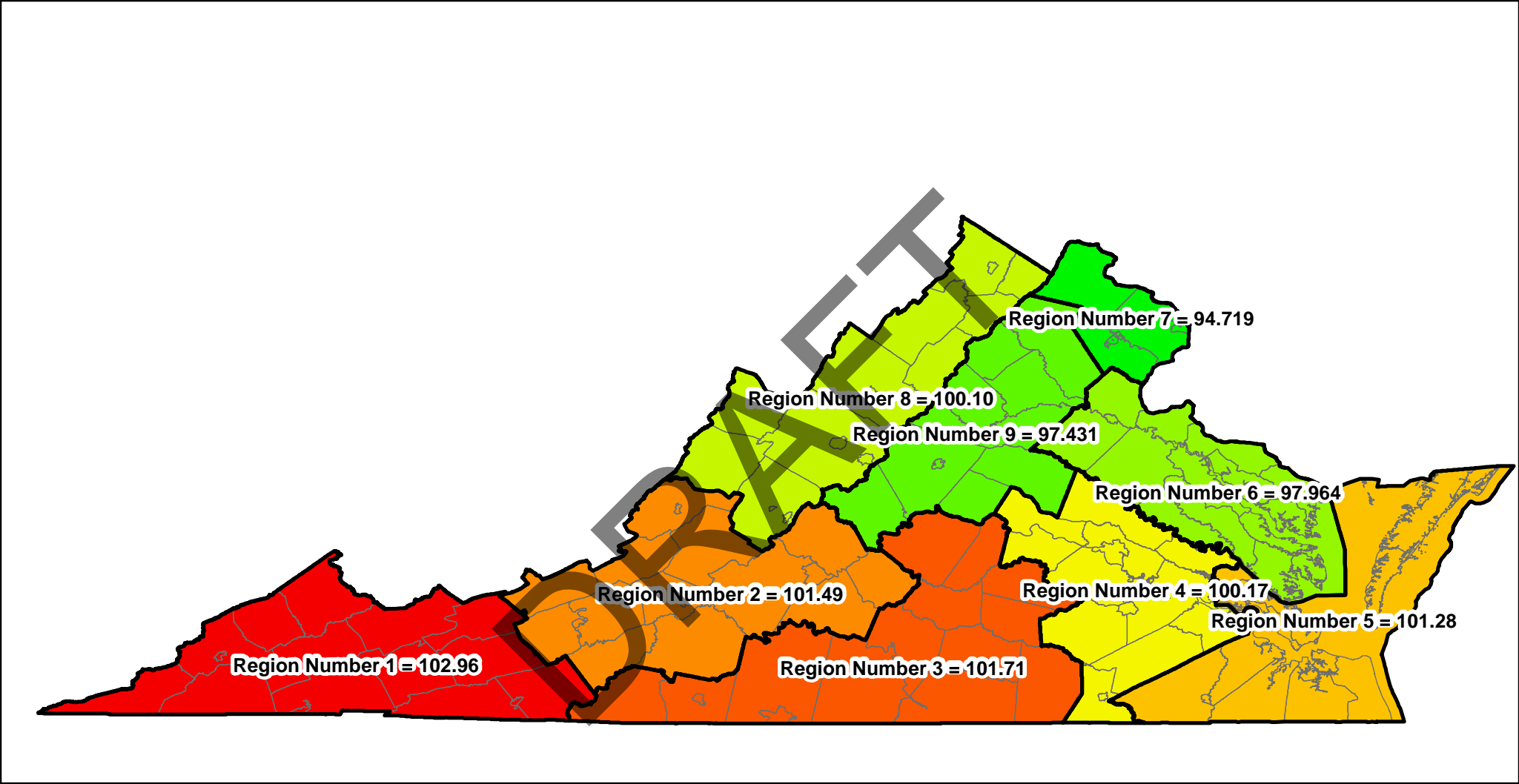
## Appendix C

### Fiscal Stress by GO Virginia Region

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# Commonwealth of Virginia: Average Fiscal Stress by GO Virginia Region FY2018



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

6/15/2020

## GO Virginia Regions

### Region 1

Bland County  
 Bristol City  
 Buchanan County  
 Carroll County  
 Dickenson County  
 Galax City  
 Grayson County  
 Lee County  
 Norton City  
 Russell County  
 Scott County  
 Smyth County  
 Tazewell County  
 Washington County  
 Wise County  
 Wythe County

### Region 2

Alleghany County  
 Amherst County  
 Appomattox County  
 Bedford County  
 Botetourt County  
 Campbell County  
 Covington City  
 Craig County  
 Floyd County  
 Franklin County  
 Giles County  
 Lynchburg City  
 Montgomery County  
 Pulaski County  
 Radford City  
 Roanoke County  
 Roanoke City  
 Salem City

### Region 3

Amelia County  
 Brunswick County  
 Buckingham County  
 Charlotte County  
 Cumberland County  
 Danville City  
 Halifax County  
 Henry County  
 Lunenburg County  
 Martinsville City  
 Mecklenburg County  
 Nottoway County  
 Patrick County  
 Pittsylvania County  
 Prince Edward County

### Region 4

Charles City County  
 Chesterfield County  
 Colonial Heights City  
 Dinwiddie County  
 Emporia City  
 Goochland County  
 Greensville County  
 Hanover County  
 Henrico County  
 Hopewell City  
 New Kent County  
 Petersburg City  
 Powhatan County  
 Prince George County  
 Richmond City  
 Surry County  
 Sussex County

### Region 5

Accomack County  
 Chesapeake City  
 Franklin City  
 Hampton City  
 Isle of Wight County  
 James City County  
 Newport News City  
 Norfolk City  
 Northampton County  
 Poquoson City  
 Portsmouth City  
 Southampton County  
 Suffolk City  
 Virginia Beach City  
 Williamsburg City  
 York County

### Region 6

Caroline County  
 Essex County  
 Fredericksburg City  
 Gloucester County  
 King and Queen County  
 King George County  
 King William County  
 Lancaster County  
 Mathews County  
 Middlesex County  
 Northumberland County  
 Richmond County  
 Spotsylvania County  
 Stafford County  
 Westmoreland County

### Region 7

Alexandria City  
 Arlington County  
 Fairfax County  
 Fairfax City  
 Falls Church City  
 Loudoun County  
 Manassas City  
 Manassas Park City  
 Prince William County

### Region 8

Augusta County  
 Bath County  
 Buena Vista City  
 Clarke County  
 Frederick County  
 Harrisonburg City  
 Highland County  
 Lexington City  
 Page County  
 Rockbridge County  
 Rockingham County  
 Shenandoah County  
 Staunton City  
 Warren County  
 Waynesboro City  
 Winchester City

### Region 9

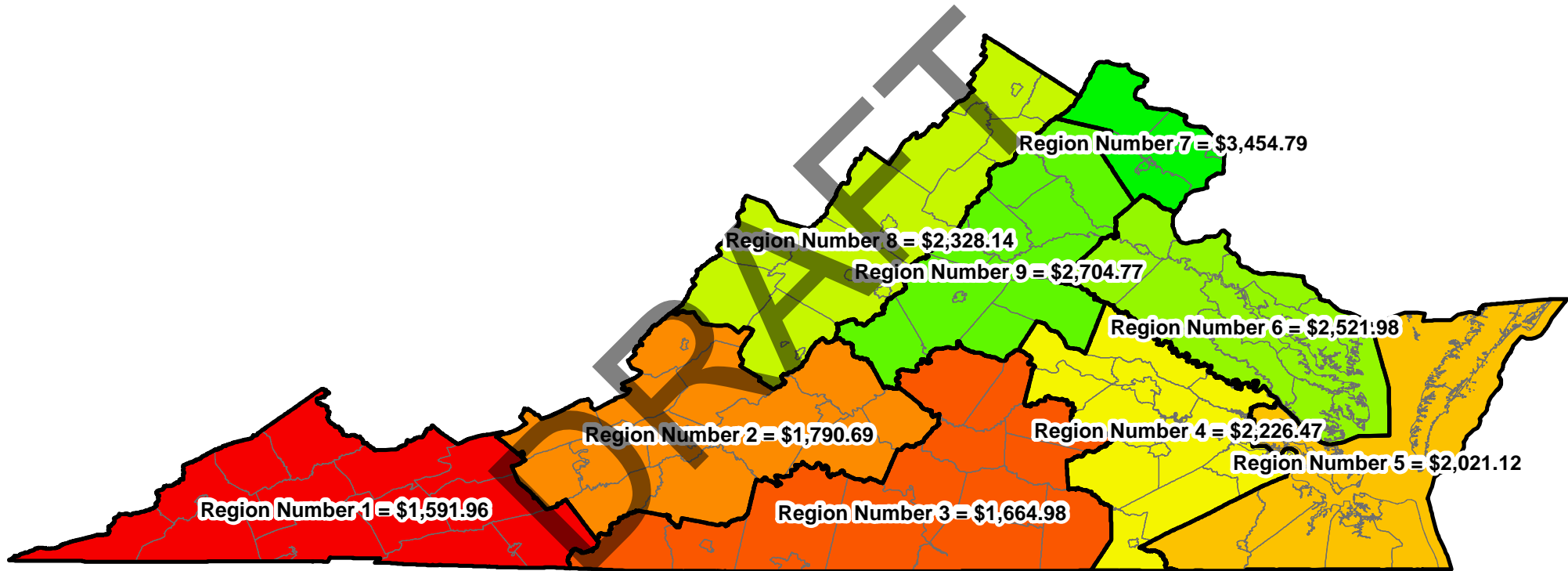
Albemarle County  
 Charlottesville City  
 Culpeper County  
 Fauquier County  
 Fluvanna County  
 Greene County  
 Louisa County  
 Madison County  
 Nelson County  
 Orange County  
 Rappahannock County

## Appendix D

### Revenue Capacity per Capita by GO Virginia Region

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# Commonwealth of Virginia: Average Revenue Capacity by GO Virginia Region FY2018



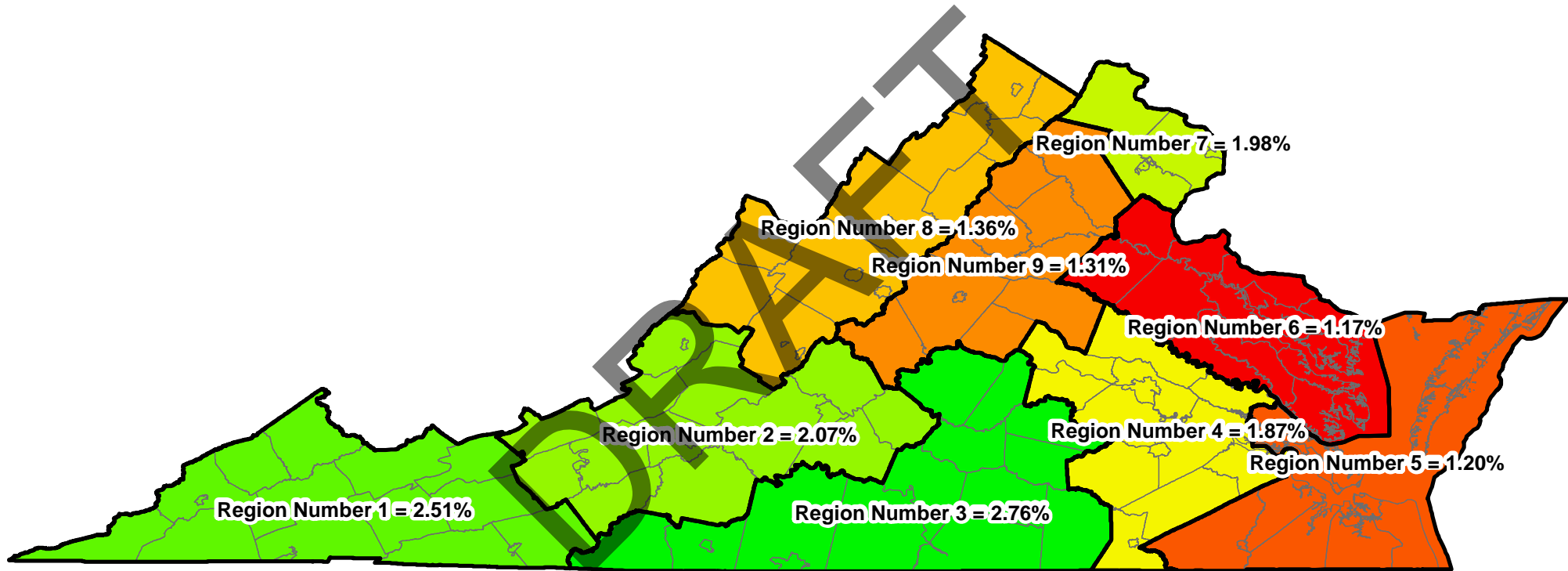
0 15 30 60 90 120  
Miles

Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government



6/15/2020

# Commonwealth of Virginia: Average Annual Change in Revenue Capacity (2009 - 2018) by GO Virginia Region



0 15 30 60 90 120  
Miles

Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government



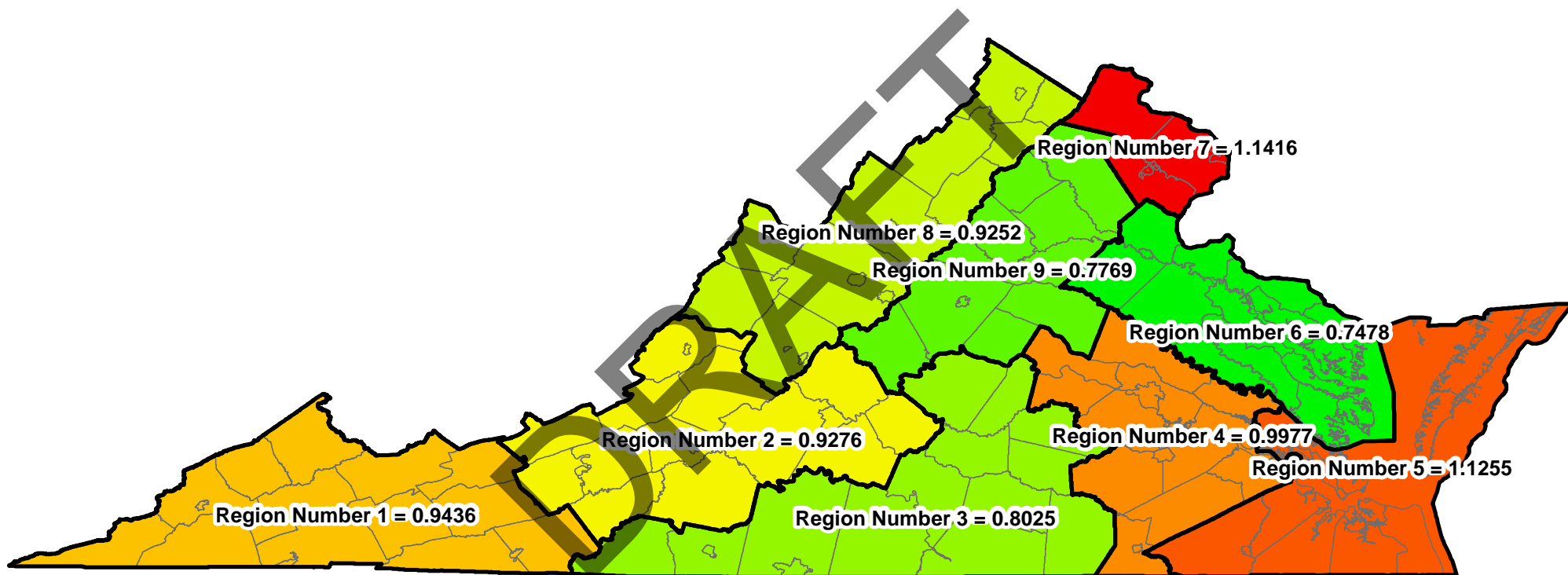
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## Appendix E

### Revenue Effort by GO Virginia Region

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# Commonwealth of Virginia: Average Revenue Effort by GO Virginia Region FY2018



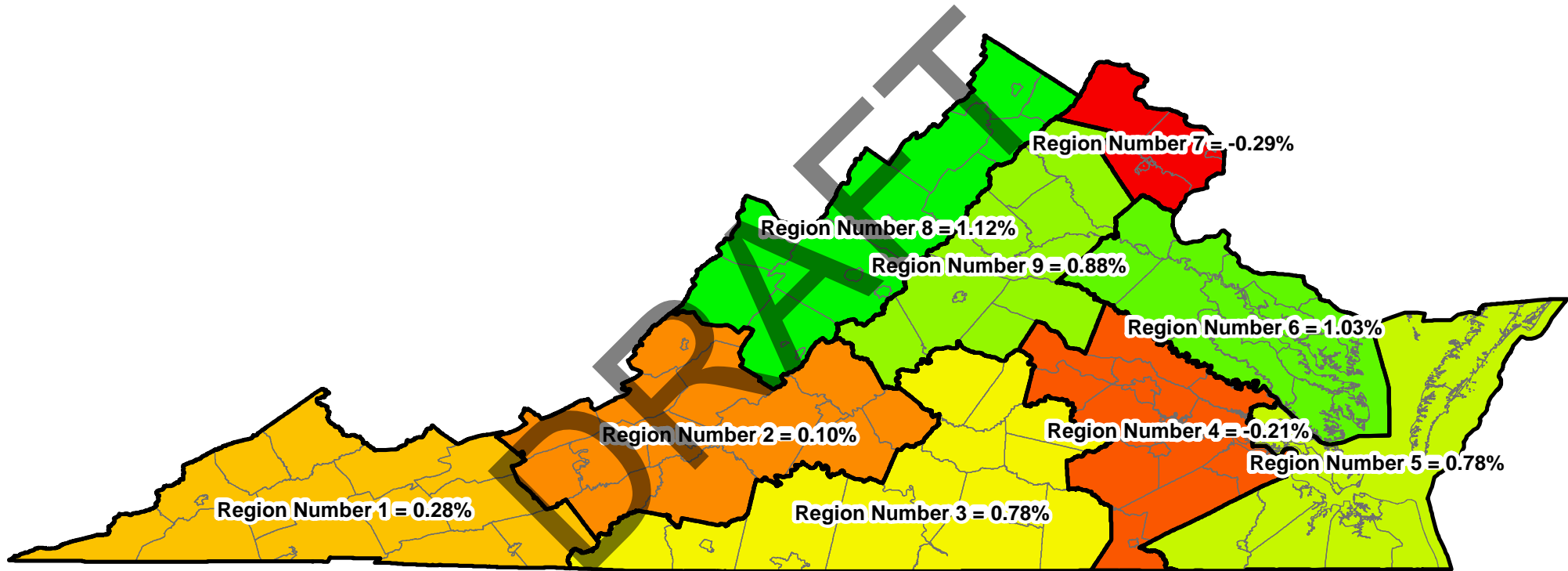
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Miles

Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government



6/15/2020

# Commonwealth of Virginia: Average Annual Change in Revenue Effort (2009 - 2018) by GO Virginia Region



0 15 30 60 90 120  
Miles

Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government



6/15/2020

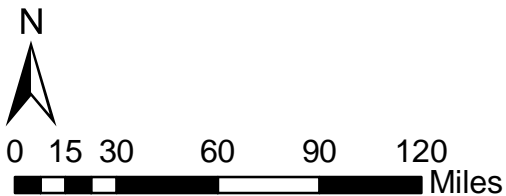
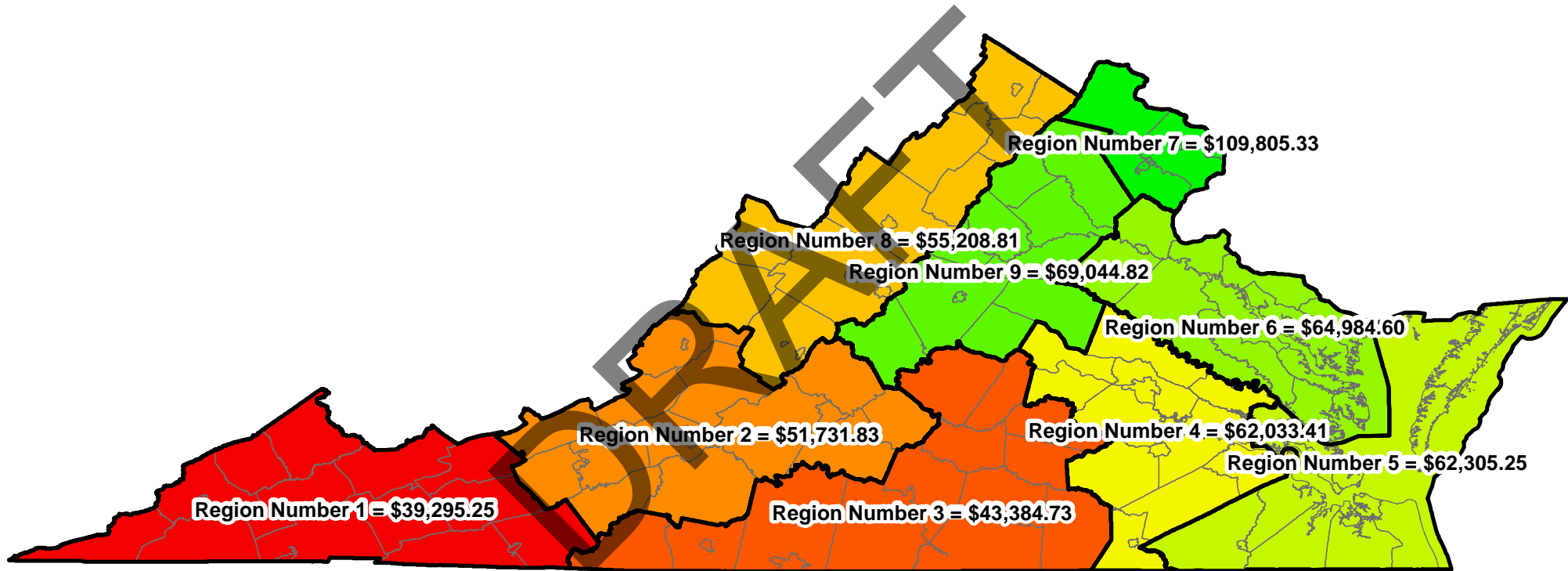


## Appendix F

### Median Household Income by GO Virginia Region

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# Commonwealth of Virginia: Average Median Household Income by GO Virginia Region 2018

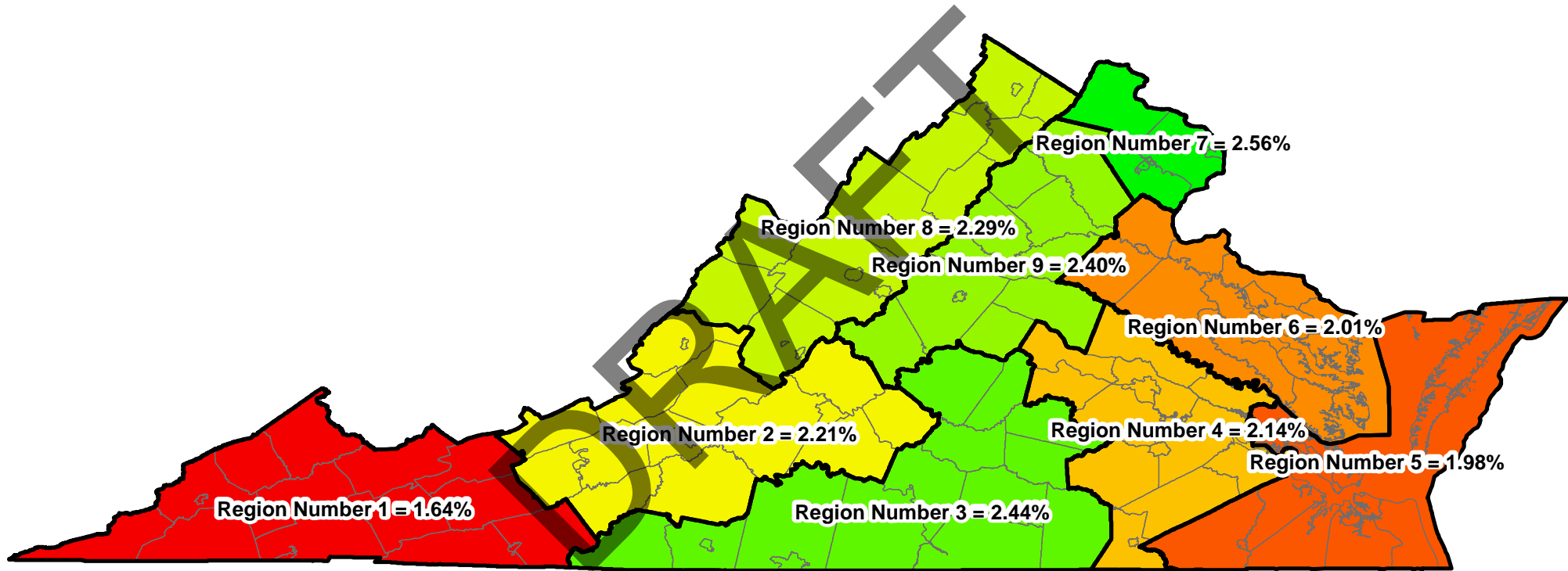


Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government



6/15/2020

# Commonwealth of Virginia: Average Annual Change in Median Household Income (2009 - 2018) by GO Virginia Region



0 15 30 60 90 120  
Miles

Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government



6/15/2020

**Appendix G**

**Fiscal Stress from 2009-2018**

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## Fiscal Stress 2009 – 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	Avg Change	Rank
Pulaski County	102.16	102.10	101.86	102.00	103.45	103.40	103.20	103.59	104.00	103.69	-0.16%	90
Rappahannock County	93.97	94.32	94.34	93.88	88.92	88.11	88.17	87.53	87.58	86.78	0.92%	4
Richmond County	99.38	99.40	99.56	99.32	98.91	99.74	99.10	100.18	98.53	98.96	0.05%	63
Roanoke County	99.66	99.94	99.92	99.47	100.13	99.61	99.58	99.42	99.75	99.50	0.02%	69
Rockbridge County	100.05	100.28	100.33	100.03	99.74	99.27	99.38	100.08	99.05	99.06	0.11%	55
Rockingham County	98.86	99.03	98.87	98.92	97.68	97.34	97.82	97.58	98.11	97.62	0.14%	48
Russell County	102.25	102.19	101.84	101.80	105.04	104.92	105.04	104.95	104.42	105.46	-0.34%	117
Scott County	102.33	102.31	102.85	102.51	104.80	104.81	106.00	104.17	105.08	104.07	-0.19%	93
Shenandoah County	98.98	98.77	98.77	98.44	98.27	98.19	97.89	97.49	97.54	97.30	0.19%	41
Smyth County	103.25	103.03	103.39	103.53	105.91	105.50	106.02	106.21	105.32	104.95	-0.18%	91
Southampton County	100.60	101.43	101.05	101.01	101.10	101.58	100.98	101.19	99.87	100.74	-0.02%	75
Spotsylvania County	97.18	97.20	97.30	97.34	95.08	95.50	95.00	94.98	95.85	94.52	0.31%	26
Stafford County	95.97	95.55	96.27	96.07	92.84	92.79	92.55	93.47	94.19	93.46	0.30%	28
Surry County	94.32	94.97	94.89	95.18	91.44	91.56	90.82	92.58	93.14	93.20	0.13%	51
Sussex County	103.72	103.29	103.36	103.47	106.44	104.76	105.52	106.52	106.34	105.87	-0.23%	101
Tazewell County	102.04	102.24	102.12	101.56	102.89	102.72	103.47	104.67	103.97	104.27	-0.24%	104
Warren County	97.99	98.14	97.72	98.11	96.35	96.89	96.86	98.15	97.23	96.78	0.14%	49
Washington County	100.44	99.99	100.28	99.92	100.02	99.61	99.14	100.05	100.08	100.65	-0.02%	77
Westmoreland County	98.58	98.73	98.43	98.64	97.66	97.24	97.45	97.25	96.54	97.29	0.15%	47
Wise County	101.86	101.71	102.45	101.64	102.94	103.96	105.12	105.63	106.07	107.43	-0.58%	130
Wythe County	101.24	101.20	100.87	101.07	101.68	101.77	102.37	101.87	101.21	101.37	-0.01%	74
York County	97.12	97.10	96.52	96.57	93.92	93.54	94.09	92.97	93.60	94.04	0.36%	22
Alexandria City	94.66	94.51	94.83	94.38	88.76	88.87	89.62	89.58	89.78	89.37	0.66%	7
Bristol City	106.83	106.70	106.91	106.28	110.56	110.88	110.38	110.20	110.12	109.56	-0.28%	105
Buena Vista City	106.17	105.56	106.08	106.37	112.62	111.21	110.53	110.69	109.31	109.42	-0.33%	115
Charlottesville City	101.46	102.16	101.91	101.83	104.67	106.46	104.10	105.24	105.67	104.55	-0.33%	114
Chesapeake City	99.77	99.86	99.98	100.15	99.21	99.07	99.14	99.29	99.59	99.93	-0.02%	76
Colonial Heights City	102.35	102.53	102.87	102.88	104.74	104.11	103.28	104.25	103.44	102.93	-0.06%	79
Covington City	105.79	105.93	105.84	105.18	111.70	112.81	113.82	113.90	114.30	113.57	-0.76%	133
Danville City	105.31	105.14	105.03	105.07	108.82	108.90	110.02	108.36	108.57	110.25	-0.50%	127
Emporia City	107.73	107.71	108.49	107.94	115.17	114.22	113.78	113.15	113.51	114.45	-0.65%	132
Fairfax City	93.30	93.78	93.44	92.37	88.06	87.84	88.47	88.25	89.17	89.06	0.53%	13
Falls Church City	89.96	91.01	91.14	90.32	80.41	81.79	81.40	82.95	83.62	85.12	0.63%	10
Franklin City	107.14	106.94	106.96	107.05	110.47	110.60	110.40	110.87	109.80	109.89	-0.28%	106
Fredericksburg City	101.23	100.54	100.42	100.26	101.54	102.45	102.68	101.73	102.62	101.22	0.00%	72
Galax City	105.59	106.09	106.09	106.34	111.67	110.65	110.64	110.23	109.65	108.32	-0.28%	107
Hampton City	105.05	105.07	105.29	104.89	108.68	108.40	107.42	107.07	107.69	108.18	-0.32%	113
Harrisonburg City	105.13	104.77	104.80	104.08	107.96	108.21	107.95	107.95	107.56	107.03	-0.20%	97
Hopewell City3	105.89	107.07	107.20	106.02	111.41	110.64	109.05	109.33	110.29	108.07	-0.22%	100
Lexington City	105.10	104.51	104.57	104.31	106.96	108.04	105.96	103.23	104.30	103.90	0.13%	53
Lynchburg City	106.06	105.95	105.89	106.11	111.00	110.94	110.67	110.88	109.93	109.59	-0.36%	119
Manassas City	100.04	99.86	100.16	99.45	99.64	99.69	100.26	100.61	100.89	100.89	-0.09%	83
Manassas Park City	101.45	100.95	100.99	100.59	101.27	102.13	102.68	101.31	104.78	104.21	-0.29%	109
Martinsville City	106.98	106.87	106.57	106.58	111.24	110.79	110.91	110.70	111.12	111.38	-0.44%	125
Newport News City	104.99	105.28	105.09	104.91	108.18	108.26	108.05	107.35	108.21	107.93	-0.30%	110
Norfolk City	105.33	105.34	105.35	105.33	109.36	109.54	109.58	109.63	109.11	109.55	-0.43%	124
Norton City	105.44	105.63	105.55	105.01	108.40	107.11	107.95	108.50	108.67	110.05	-0.47%	126
Petersburg City3	106.71	107.07	106.95	106.67	112.79	112.57	111.71	112.55	112.07	111.91	-0.52%	128
Poquoson City	96.85	96.46	96.85	96.69	93.21	92.79	92.63	92.51	91.89	93.69	0.37%	20
Portsmouth City	105.57	105.42	105.39	105.89	109.48	108.93	109.76	109.62	110.05	109.47	-0.40%	122
Radford City	105.53	105.64	105.78	105.74	110.43	111.55	109.47	109.01	109.29	108.51	-0.31%	111
Richmond City	104.03	103.12	103.21	103.09	105.94	107.18	107.03	107.55	107.46	107.24	-0.33%	116
Roanoke City	105.11	104.80	105.05	104.57	108.43	108.37	108.56	108.30	108.63	108.53	-0.35%	118
Salem City	103.16	103.72	103.43	103.72	106.34	106.37	106.06	106.23	105.42	106.19	-0.32%	112
Staunton City	103.69	103.21	103.28	103.41	106.09	106.03	106.10	105.87	105.86	105.90	-0.23%	103
Suffolk City	101.01	100.87	101.04	101.01	101.47	101.12	101.03	99.58	100.67	100.42	0.07%	61
Virginia Beach City	99.69	99.92	99.82	99.82	99.68	99.72	99.35	98.44	98.93	98.01	0.19%	42
Waynesboro City	104.11	104.32	104.49	103.68	105.65	105.50	105.17	104.78	104.75	104.96	-0.09%	82
Williamsburg City	101.57	101.18	101.35	100.88	101.36	101.48	101.34	100.52	101.14	99.98	0.18%	45
Winchester City	102.57	102.62	102.66	102.09	103.74	104.30	104.47	106.47	103.42	103.61	-0.11%	84

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

Scores from 2003-2010 adjusted to conform to new scale.

# Fiscal Stress Rankings 2009 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accomack County	65	64	64	63	65	65	63	70	64	66
Albemarle County	116	119	117	118	120	119	120	115	117	120
Alleghany County	39	39	38	41	35	34	36	30	26	26
Amelia County	90	83	83	85	85	85	84	80	83	78
Amherst County	60	57	63	64	66	64	62	59	61	58
Appomattox County	63	69	73	69	71	73	69	72	68	67
Arlington County	132	131	130	131	132	132	130	129	130	129
Augusta County	94	95	94	94	95	98	94	95	94	87
Bath County	130	130	131	130	131	131	131	133	133	132
Bedford County	104	105	100	103	105	105	105	105	103	102
Bland County	46	45	48	47	56	52	64	56	53	43
Botetourt County	103	101	103	102	100	102	101	101	102	100
Brunswick County	66	70	58	54	46	45	55	53	52	47
Buchanan County	21	23	30	32	20	29	20	10	18	8
Buckingham County	70	62	61	72	64	67	54	51	50	52
Campbell County	61	60	60	58	62	61	57	63	60	53
Caroline County	82	81	74	71	77	77	75	76	79	80
Carroll County	30	33	35	34	30	30	31	37	40	37
Charles City County	85	79	84	82	79	80	77	82	82	79
Charlotte County	43	40	44	45	50	47	50	46	44	44
Chesterfield County	97	100	97	101	93	96	99	97	98	98
Clarke County	123	121	122	123	123	123	117	121	118	118
Craig County	79	80	80	81	82	82	68	77	76	74
Culpeper County	93	94	90	92	94	93	88	88	93	91
Cumberland County	45	44	40	30	37	39	30	28	51	55
Dickenson County	24	24	33	19	23	22	22	21	25	6
Dinwiddie County	69	68	67	66	67	63	71	71	70	69
Essex County	78	75	71	79	76	69	70	84	92	90
Fairfax County	128	128	128	129	130	129	128	128	128	130
Fauquier County	125	127	127	126	126	125	125	125	124	123
Floyd County	80	82	77	87	81	81	83	81	72	81
Fluvanna County	96	97	98	98	99	100	100	100	110	104
Franklin County	87	85	86	83	87	88	86	94	88	92
Frederick County	100	99	92	104	102	99	97	96	87	94
Giles County	42	47	50	49	47	48	51	47	34	40
Gloucester County	99	93	96	96	92	91	93	98	97	96
Goochland County	131	133	133	132	129	130	132	131	132	133
Grayson County	51	59	47	51	45	51	52	45	65	65
Greene County	89	87	89	86	86	90	95	92	90	84
Greensville County	27	29	22	26	21	26	27	32	28	23
Halifax County	58	58	56	62	55	59	61	50	49	49
Hanover County	121	122	121	120	119	117	111	107	113	116
Henrico County	88	88	88	90	91	86	85	85	84	86
Henry County	32	46	36	35	39	40	40	41	45	34
Highland County	115	117	119	121	115	121	123	123	122	117
Isle of Wight County	84	92	91	97	101	103	102	102	101	97
James City County	113	115	118	115	117	116	113	113	114	119
King and Queen County	73	71	82	78	70	68	60	65	55	75
King George County	108	111	110	114	111	112	109	111	104	114
King William County	95	96	95	89	90	87	92	89	96	99
Lancaster County	118	114	113	111	116	118	118	120	121	121
Lee County	33	30	32	33	36	37	37	34	31	27
Loudoun County	129	129	129	128	128	128	129	130	129	128
Louisa County	107	108	104	108	106	107	110	108	108	108
Lunenburg County	48	50	46	48	49	50	44	44	43	45
Madison County	102	103	106	99	96	97	98	99	99	105
Mathews County	111	109	108	110	110	111	115	119	116	113
Mecklenburg County	41	42	54	39	63	66	73	75	74	71
Middlesex County	109	107	107	109	107	108	119	112	119	126
Montgomery County	54	54	51	55	51	54	53	58	54	54
Nelson County	101	102	101	100	103	101	104	104	105	101
New Kent County	114	113	116	113	109	106	107	110	109	110
Northampton County	68	65	70	75	68	76	72	79	81	82
Northumberland County	119	116	120	119	122	122	121	122	126	122
Nottoway County	57	49	45	46	44	43	47	48	46	50
Orange County	91	91	99	93	97	95	91	93	89	93
Page County	67	61	62	59	54	58	66	69	63	64
Patrick County	56	51	57	57	48	53	49	49	58	51
Pittsylvania County	59	66	65	61	61	62	67	60	56	57
Powhatan County	120	118	114	112	112	110	108	106	115	115
Prince Edward County	44	41	39	37	41	42	43	42	47	46
Prince George County	75	76	79	74	83	83	80	66	75	72
Prince William County	112	110	111	117	118	115	112	114	106	103

# Fiscal Stress Rankings 2009 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Pulaski County	37	38	42	38	40	41	42	40	38	41
Rappahannock County	126	125	125	125	124	126	127	127	127	127
Richmond County	81	84	81	80	80	70	82	64	80	77
Roanoke County	77	73	76	76	69	74	74	74	71	73
Rockbridge County	71	67	68	68	73	78	78	67	77	76
Rockingham County	86	86	85	84	88	89	89	87	85	85
Russell County	36	36	43	42	31	31	34	33	36	30
Scott County	35	34	29	31	32	32	26	39	32	38
Shenandoah County	83	89	87	91	84	84	87	90	86	88
Smyth County	28	28	24	24	28	28	25	26	30	32
Southampton County	62	48	52	52	60	56	59	57	69	61
Spotsylvania County	105	104	105	105	104	104	103	103	100	106
Stafford County	117	120	115	116	114	114	116	109	107	111
Surry County	124	123	123	122	121	120	122	117	112	112
Sussex County	25	25	25	25	24	33	29	23	22	29
Tazewell County	38	35	37	44	43	44	39	36	39	35
Warren County	98	98	102	95	98	94	96	86	91	95
Washington County	64	72	69	70	72	75	81	68	67	62
Westmoreland County	92	90	93	88	89	92	90	91	95	89
Wise County	40	43	34	43	42	38	33	29	23	21
Wythe County	52	52	59	50	52	55	48	52	57	56
York County	106	106	112	107	108	109	106	116	111	107
Alexandria City	122	124	124	124	125	124	124	124	123	124
Bristol City	4	6	5	7	9	7	9	9	6	11
Buena Vista City	6	12	8	5	3	5	7	7	11	14
Charlottesville City	49	37	41	40	34	23	38	31	27	33
Chesapeake City	74	77	75	67	78	79	76	78	73	70
Colonial Heights City	34	32	28	29	33	36	41	38	41	48
Covington City	9	9	10	13	4	2	1	1	1	2
Danville City	15	16	18	14	14	14	10	16	16	5
Emporia City	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Fairfax City	127	126	126	127	127	127	126	126	125	125
Falls Church City	133	132	132	133	133	133	133	132	131	131
Franklin City	2	4	3	2	10	11	8	5	9	9
Fredericksburg City	53	63	66	65	53	46	45	54	48	59
Galax City	10	7	7	6	5	9	6	8	10	17
Hampton City	19	17	15	17	15	15	19	22	19	18
Harrisonburg City	16	19	19	21	19	18	17	18	20	24
Hopewell City <sup>3</sup>	8	3	2	9	6	10	14	13	5	19
Lexington City	18	20	20	20	22	19	28	43	37	39
Lynchburg City	7	8	9	8	8	6	5	4	8	10
Manassas City	72	78	72	77	75	72	65	61	62	60
Manassas Park City	50	55	55	60	59	49	46	55	33	36
Martinsville City	3	5	6	4	7	8	4	6	4	4
Newport News City	20	15	16	16	18	17	16	20	17	20
Norfolk City	14	14	14	12	13	12	12	11	13	12
Norton City	13	11	12	15	17	21	18	15	14	7
Petersburg City	5	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Poquoson City	110	112	109	106	113	113	114	118	120	109
Portsmouth City	11	13	13	10	12	13	11	12	7	13
Radford City	12	10	11	11	11	4	13	14	12	16
Richmond City	23	27	27	28	27	20	21	19	21	22
Roanoke City	17	18	17	18	16	16	15	17	15	15
Salem City	29	22	23	22	25	24	24	25	29	25
Staunton City	26	26	26	27	26	25	23	27	24	28
Suffolk City	55	56	53	53	57	60	58	73	66	63
Virginia Beach City	76	74	78	73	74	71	79	83	78	83
Waynesboro City	22	21	21	23	29	27	32	35	35	31
Williamsburg City	47	53	49	56	58	57	56	62	59	68
Winchester City	31	31	31	36	38	35	35	24	42	42

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

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



## Appendix H

### Revenue Capacity per Capita from 2009-2018

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## Revenue Capacity per Capita Rankings 2009 – 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accomack County	78	74	72	73	76	76	76	85	81	62
Albemarle County	117	119	119	117	118	118	118	115	117	119
Alleghany County	46	45	46	49	40	37	33	27	24	24
Amelia County	70	70	64	61	61	60	61	62	66	66
Amherst County	42	42	43	42	45	44	42	41	43	43
Appomattox County	44	49	52	47	49	55	50	50	46	49
Arlington County	130	130	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	129
Augusta County	74	73	71	71	72	74	69	74	72	69
Bath County	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
Bedford County	98	94	90	86	86	99	99	101	104	99
Bland County	52	46	47	45	47	41	53	51	48	37
Botetourt County	95	91	95	85	85	89	87	87	86	79
Brunswick County	65	67	48	34	19	17	27	28	25	17
Buchanan County	47	52	59	78	60	75	73	59	58	38
Buckingham County	54	53	56	58	55	52	43	31	34	30
Campbell County	41	40	37	39	33	33	34	34	31	35
Caroline County	66	64	67	62	62	59	58	61	56	64
Carroll County	28	28	31	31	32	32	36	40	39	31
Charles City County	108	107	99	108	95	96	92	98	94	90
Charlotte County	35	33	34	33	39	38	47	33	30	32
Chesterfield County	76	78	77	77	81	80	81	81	83	85
Clarke County	118	115	116	116	115	114	114	113	112	111
Craig County	53	58	50	53	53	53	54	52	53	53
Culpeper County	73	81	75	82	80	73	64	71	70	70
Cumberland County	43	44	42	40	42	42	35	44	49	58
Dickenson County	30	35	35	38	46	49	48	24	36	14
Dinwiddie County	51	50	53	52	51	50	52	57	55	57
Essex County	105	102	97	107	100	91	90	102	100	105
Fairfax County	124	124	124	124	125	123	123	122	122	121
Fauquier County	121	123	123	122	121	121	119	120	119	118
Floyd County	63	62	63	70	65	62	63	66	63	72
Fluvanna County	71	75	78	75	77	79	83	79	88	76
Franklin County	79	76	76	76	78	84	88	92	90	96
Frederick County	96	97	84	96	92	86	86	83	69	81
Giles County	33	29	33	32	31	30	30	29	27	20
Gloucester County	87	84	85	83	84	82	84	91	91	86
Goochland County	128	128	128	128	128	128	127	126	129	131
Grayson County	49	59	44	46	48	57	60	55	62	61
Greene County	68	65	69	66	64	71	77	73	77	71
Greensville County	18	22	5	8	5	12	5	6	5	3
Halifax County	57	51	54	59	57	58	55	54	50	47
Hanover County	112	111	110	110	110	111	108	109	110	108
Henrico County	99	96	96	91	101	90	85	90	93	98
Henry County	10	10	12	11	11	10	11	9	10	11
Highland County	125	127	125	126	124	127	129	130	130	124
Isle of Wight County	88	93	88	98	99	97	103	104	103	93
James City County	113	113	114	112	113	113	113	114	114	115
King and Queen County	92	80	80	80	88	85	67	88	84	102
King George County	97	100	101	101	96	102	102	100	92	92
King William County	72	72	73	67	69	66	71	75	80	78
Lancaster County	122	121	121	121	122	122	122	123	123	126
Lee County	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Loudoun County	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	121	120	120
Louisa County	115	116	118	118	116	117	117	116	115	117
Lunenburg County	15	21	19	13	13	11	13	12	13	13
Madison County	110	110	111	109	109	107	106	105	105	110
Mathews County	114	114	112	115	114	115	115	118	118	116
Mecklenburg County	83	83	79	72	68	69	80	70	74	68
Middlesex County	119	118	117	119	117	119	121	119	121	127
Montgomery County	29	30	28	27	27	26	28	30	23	26
Nelson County	116	117	115	114	119	116	116	117	116	114
New Kent County	94	104	104	106	105	106	105	106	108	107
Northampton County	109	109	109	111	111	112	112	112	113	112
Northumberland County	123	122	122	123	123	124	124	124	126	125
Nottoway County	14	8	9	6	9	7	14	15	9	16
Orange County	81	87	98	92	83	81	74	84	87	89
Page County	58	57	49	51	50	51	59	64	54	59
Patrick County	40	38	41	41	35	40	41	42	51	33
Pittsylvania County	27	26	27	24	20	23	20	20	17	25
Powhatan County	107	108	108	103	103	101	100	99	102	103
Prince Edward County	9	11	11	10	10	8	8	8	11	22
Prince George County	32	32	32	28	37	34	32	36	37	27
Prince William County	103	105	103	105	106	105	101	95	89	97

## Revenue Capacity per Capita Rankings 2009 – 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Pulaski County	39	41	38	37	38	35	37	37	33	40
Rappahannock County	127	125	127	127	126	125	125	127	127	130
Richmond County	77	79	81	81	82	67	82	65	79	51
Roanoke County	67	66	68	69	66	70	70	69	65	67
Rockbridge County	93	85	87	94	91	100	96	89	96	95
Rockingham County	75	71	74	74	74	78	78	76	78	74
Russell County	19	14	17	19	16	19	16	14	14	12
Scott County	5	7	6	9	7	5	6	5	3	4
Shenandoah County	80	77	82	79	75	77	68	77	73	80
Smyth County	7	6	7	5	6	6	7	7	7	8
Southampton County	61	55	58	55	52	48	51	48	61	52
Spotsylvania County	90	92	94	89	98	92	95	93	68	82
Stafford County	84	90	91	88	90	93	91	86	76	87
Surry County	131	131	130	129	130	130	130	128	124	123
Sussex County	26	27	22	25	22	39	31	25	26	39
Tazewell County	16	16	21	22	26	27	23	17	18	21
Warren County	100	103	102	95	97	88	75	68	71	83
Washington County	59	60	61	60	63	63	62	58	57	50
Westmoreland County	102	98	105	97	93	103	97	103	101	101
Wise County	22	20	23	29	34	21	18	10	6	5
Wythe County	55	48	55	54	58	54	49	53	52	60
York County	104	106	106	104	108	109	109	107	107	100
Alexandria City	126	126	126	125	127	126	126	125	125	128
Bristol City	36	37	30	36	43	45	46	45	40	42
Buena Vista City	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	6
Charlottesville City	106	101	107	90	94	95	110	97	97	106
Chesapeake City	69	68	70	68	73	72	79	80	85	75
Colonial Heights City	85	82	83	87	89	98	98	94	95	91
Covington City	48	47	45	50	25	15	9	13	15	15
Danville City	13	13	13	14	15	14	12	16	16	7
Emporia City	24	24	14	17	14	18	26	26	22	19
Fairfax City	129	129	129	130	129	129	128	129	128	122
Falls Church City	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
Franklin City	20	19	18	23	30	25	25	32	42	45
Fredericksburg City	111	112	113	113	112	110	111	111	111	113
Galax City	45	36	36	30	28	36	29	35	35	46
Hampton City	25	25	25	26	29	29	40	39	38	28
Harrisonburg City	23	15	16	15	17	16	17	19	21	29
Hopewell City <sup>3</sup>	8	9	10	12	12	13	15	18	20	18
Lexington City	11	23	26	20	24	28	24	49	47	55
Lynchburg City	17	18	24	21	23	24	21	21	29	36
Manassas City	91	95	89	93	79	83	89	82	82	84
Manassas Park City	56	56	60	57	54	47	45	47	19	44
Martinsville City	6	5	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	10
Newport News City	31	31	29	35	36	31	38	43	41	41
Norfolk City	21	17	20	18	21	20	22	23	32	34
Norton City	37	43	51	48	59	61	57	56	59	56
Petersburg City <sup>3</sup>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	9
Poquoson City	101	99	100	102	107	108	104	108	106	104
Portsmouth City	12	12	15	16	18	22	19	22	28	23
Radford City	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Richmond City	60	69	66	65	71	64	65	63	67	73
Roanoke City	38	39	40	43	44	46	44	46	45	54
Salem City	64	61	62	64	70	65	66	67	64	65
Staunton City	34	34	39	44	41	43	39	38	44	48
Suffolk City	62	63	65	63	67	68	72	78	75	77
Virginia Beach City	89	86	86	84	87	87	93	96	98	94
Waynesboro City	50	54	57	56	56	56	56	60	60	63
Williamsburg City	82	88	92	100	104	104	107	110	109	109
Winchester City	86	89	93	99	102	94	94	72	99	88

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

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 2009 – 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Pulaski County	104.94	104.80	104.81	103.33	105.72	105.81	105.85	105.79	105.95	105.99
Rappahannock County	90.89	91.83	91.54	89.49	82.28	80.56	80.53	79.06	77.82	76.09
Richmond County	101.92	101.78	101.73	100.02	99.96	101.37	100.34	102.16	100.50	104.35
Roanoke County	102.62	102.69	102.64	100.82	101.83	101.22	101.41	101.55	101.63	101.92
Rockbridge County	101.11	101.39	101.26	99.22	99.09	98.42	98.86	99.38	98.28	97.96
Rockingham County	101.99	102.16	102.02	100.39	101.16	100.63	100.68	100.75	100.61	100.76
Russell County	106.07	106.24	106.08	104.14	107.56	107.54	107.70	108.16	108.27	108.77
Scott County	106.90	106.81	106.92	105.15	109.27	109.50	109.47	109.46	110.53	110.43
Shenandoah County	101.84	101.81	101.63	100.07	100.90	100.86	101.60	100.66	101.05	99.91
Smyth County	106.81	106.84	106.86	105.35	109.27	109.08	109.17	109.33	109.47	109.46
Southampton County	103.07	103.75	103.72	102.17	104.32	104.82	104.08	104.40	102.97	104.34
Spotsylvania County	101.21	101.14	101.07	99.36	98.37	99.03	99.22	99.14	101.36	99.56
Stafford County	101.54	101.26	101.20	99.43	99.13	98.91	99.40	99.78	100.77	98.88
Surry County	85.86	86.54	87.24	86.41	75.89	76.12	75.14	78.13	80.82	82.49
Sussex County	105.71	105.45	105.77	103.90	107.04	105.58	106.18	106.78	106.90	106.01
Tazewell County	106.19	106.15	105.90	103.98	106.61	106.59	106.88	107.65	107.55	107.71
Warren County	100.67	100.64	100.58	99.20	98.60	99.46	101.01	101.64	101.18	99.41
Washington County	103.51	103.41	103.23	101.71	102.69	102.11	102.20	103.35	103.49	104.60
Westmoreland County	100.55	100.80	100.36	99.13	98.85	98.08	98.59	97.37	97.80	97.12
Wise County	106.04	105.96	105.72	103.63	105.84	107.28	107.46	108.55	109.84	109.98
Wythe County	103.81	104.19	103.82	102.18	103.73	103.96	104.15	104.10	104.05	103.34
York County	100.50	100.32	100.21	98.66	97.02	96.47	96.51	96.11	96.75	97.21
Alexandria City	91.40	91.80	91.62	89.93	80.46	80.22	80.11	80.72	80.47	81.26
Bristol City	104.96	104.93	105.16	103.36	105.02	105.27	104.91	105.04	105.58	105.72
Buena Vista City	108.34	108.11	107.71	106.45	111.72	111.12	110.73	111.15	110.23	109.69
Charlottesville City	99.68	100.68	100.17	99.36	98.82	98.62	96.43	98.45	98.23	96.30
Chesapeake City	102.57	102.52	102.52	100.85	101.25	101.09	100.56	100.50	100.12	100.65
Colonial Heights City	101.49	101.58	101.52	99.58	99.22	98.52	98.55	99.08	98.32	98.37
Covington City	104.06	104.23	104.34	102.42	106.79	107.94	108.68	108.19	108.21	108.18
Danville City	106.31	106.34	106.35	104.54	107.74	108.00	108.49	108.06	108.08	109.54
Emporia City	105.87	105.69	106.20	104.32	107.85	107.55	106.78	106.75	107.12	107.81
Fairfax City	88.23	88.64	87.75	85.58	77.12	76.12	77.14	77.05	77.43	82.67
Falls Church City	84.65	85.46	85.75	84.11	68.57	70.78	71.29	73.25	73.78	73.36
Franklin City	106.06	105.98	106.02	103.97	106.35	106.78	106.82	106.19	105.49	105.33
Fredericksburg City	98.99	97.98	97.59	95.85	94.57	95.73	94.79	94.97	94.47	92.44
Galax City	104.28	104.94	104.87	103.49	106.45	105.73	106.32	105.88	105.91	105.33
Hampton City	105.77	105.67	105.56	103.77	106.36	106.43	105.67	105.60	105.84	106.90
Harrisonburg City	106.02	106.23	106.09	104.42	107.53	107.91	107.65	107.55	107.21	106.63
Hopewell City3	106.69	106.72	106.65	104.85	108.41	108.07	107.71	107.58	107.27	107.99
Lexington City	106.52	105.71	105.53	104.09	106.84	106.48	106.86	104.31	104.66	104.29
Lynchburg City	106.16	106.01	105.61	104.00	106.86	107.01	107.07	107.02	106.54	106.12
Manassas City	101.20	100.96	101.24	99.22	100.29	100.15	99.65	100.26	100.38	99.34
Manassas Park City	103.73	103.74	103.68	101.88	104.02	104.89	104.92	104.70	107.49	105.34
Martinsville City	106.84	107.02	106.75	105.32	108.91	108.73	108.66	108.34	108.49	109.20
Newport News City	105.21	105.22	105.24	103.41	105.82	106.07	105.77	105.26	105.49	105.87
Norfolk City	106.04	106.06	105.92	104.24	107.17	107.41	106.96	106.89	106.25	106.37
Norton City	104.95	104.69	104.03	102.46	103.46	102.47	103.31	103.80	103.39	103.93
Petersburg City3	107.44	107.46	107.25	105.43	109.65	109.93	109.66	109.51	109.33	109.42
Poquoson City	100.62	100.77	100.61	98.76	97.15	96.48	96.96	96.02	96.76	96.62
Portsmouth City	106.44	106.36	106.10	104.33	107.38	107.13	107.13	106.98	106.65	107.61
Radford City	109.10	108.82	108.62	107.06	112.10	112.05	112.33	112.12	111.90	111.40
Richmond City	103.08	102.51	102.87	100.99	101.35	102.08	102.03	102.28	101.56	100.78
Roanoke City	104.94	104.92	104.73	103.01	104.99	105.11	105.00	104.72	104.93	104.29
Salem City	102.86	103.02	103.02	101.00	101.49	101.69	101.85	101.72	102.09	102.23
Staunton City	105.00	105.00	104.74	102.96	105.48	105.32	105.69	105.73	105.02	104.84
Suffolk City	102.95	102.87	102.89	101.14	101.79	101.30	101.29	100.61	100.97	100.36
Virginia Beach City	101.24	101.36	101.34	99.73	99.40	99.55	99.27	98.66	98.15	97.99
Waynesboro City	103.93	103.80	103.80	102.00	103.79	103.46	103.74	103.18	103.01	102.94
Williamsburg City	101.56	101.32	101.17	98.79	97.78	97.91	96.67	95.67	96.01	95.02
Winchester City	101.35	101.27	101.09	98.98	98.20	98.89	99.27	101.19	98.06	98.84

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Stress, 133 = Lowest Stress  
Scores from 2003-2010 adjusted to conform to new scale.

## Appendix I

### Revenue Effort from 2009-2018

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## Revenue Effort Rankings 2009 – 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accomack County	88	81	87	92	97	93	93	97	83	118
Albemarle County	73	79	77	79	87	84	83	79	79	76
Alleghany County	48	45	44	49	39	40	39	34	29	35
Amelia County	122	99	104	117	113	112	98	94	105	103
Amherst County	92	88	96	90	92	91	90	93	92	75
Appomattox County	89	101	98	100	112	114	107	115	112	108
Arlington County	41	37	37	39	43	37	34	31	36	34
Augusta County	127	126	125	124	125	125	125	126	125	113
Bath County	111	123	127	121	121	119	122	124	131	129
Bedford County	133	132	132	131	133	129	127	127	126	121
Bland County	54	59	63	58	83	78	96	82	77	58
Botetourt County	107	100	111	108	106	106	111	102	106	106
Brunswick County	106	113	110	107	99	102	121	117	109	95
Buchanan County	34	39	50	44	23	35	19	7	23	20
Buckingham County	114	112	99	116	118	115	109	100	93	98
Campbell County	91	87	81	82	80	81	94	88	91	78
Caroline County	74	75	67	61	66	65	67	69	64	84
Carroll County	53	54	55	51	45	46	51	52	60	60
Charles City County	75	61	74	62	67	70	63	73	76	66
Charlotte County	79	78	83	85	101	103	97	85	80	86
Chesterfield County	60	65	60	59	63	63	59	56	57	53
Clarke County	126	122	121	120	122	116	116	109	108	114
Craig County	129	128	128	129	127	127	123	114	110	116
Culpeper County	72	77	75	74	78	74	71	76	73	69
Cumberland County	62	64	58	42	48	48	44	29	68	77
Dickenson County	42	47	73	29	33	34	30	32	45	24
Dinwiddie County	71	73	69	72	68	64	73	74	74	74
Essex County	76	66	53	75	71	68	72	96	104	112
Fairfax County	43	43	43	46	50	47	46	44	41	42
Fauquier County	82	89	91	83	88	83	79	71	61	64
Floyd County	128	127	124	130	126	124	124	125	123	127
Fluvanna County	83	82	82	91	100	104	102	108	114	117
Franklin County	121	119	118	110	116	118	119	119	121	119
Frederick County	66	69	62	76	77	73	70	68	65	68
Giles County	55	55	66	68	64	71	69	63	47	51
Gloucester County	94	95	95	88	81	79	84	103	98	92
Goochland County	132	133	133	133	132	132	132	132	132	130
Grayson County	102	117	106	102	89	96	88	84	118	128
Greene County	90	84	85	84	73	82	85	81	75	70
Greensville County	44	41	41	43	37	44	47	51	53	45
Halifax County	99	106	105	104	106	108	112	87	78	80
Hanover County	103	103	103	98	95	87	76	70	67	65
Henrico County	58	57	56	55	65	58	56	53	53	49
Henry County	84	107	92	87	82	86	95	98	89	79
Highland County	130	130	131	132	131	133	133	133	133	126
Isle of Wight County	50	58	54	64	94	95	86	92	84	81
James City County	61	62	59	63	60	56	57	57	55	55
King and Queen County	69	70	90	97	62	69	60	59	51	57
King George County	70	74	78	89	86	87	81	83	72	83
King William County	101	92	84	77	74	76	74	77	85	89
Lancaster County	131	131	130	127	129	130	128	129	128	131
Lee County	125	115	123	122	115	122	114	110	103	87
Loudoun County	35	34	35	37	42	38	38	39	37	38
Louisa County	96	97	102	106	109	110	110	105	97	93
Lunenburg County	112	125	114	114	114	117	104	106	101	102
Madison County	115	114	119	109	102	105	103	116	116	124
Mathews County	117	110	109	119	120	121	120	121	122	122
Mecklenburg County	45	46	48	54	90	98	113	122	124	123
Middlesex County	118	121	120	125	124	126	130	128	129	133
Montgomery County	67	72	71	67	69	72	80	91	88	88
Nelson County	87	98	86	86	104	97	106	111	111	109
New Kent County	97	90	94	96	96	90	89	89	82	73
Northampton County	57	60	68	73	59	67	78	80	90	101
Northumberland County	124	128	129	128	130	131	129	131	130	132
Nottoway County	119	120	116	111	117	113	105	112	96	96
Orange County	93	86	89	93	91	85	82	90	86	100
Page County	98	93	88	94	84	92	101	107	99	104
Patrick County	108	105	117	118	103	107	99	99	119	111
Pittsylvania County	123	124	122	123	123	123	126	123	115	120
Powhatan County	110	102	108	99	98	94	92	95	94	91
Prince Edward County	85	90	93	78	85	89	87	86	95	82
Prince George County	77	68	70	71	72	75	65	62	59	62
Prince William County	46	44	42	47	49	45	45	45	38	37

## Revenue Effort Rankings 2009 – 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Pulaski County	47	48	46	48	51	50	55	55	49	52
Rappahannock County	116	116	115	126	128	128	131	130	127	125
Richmond County	113	110	112	113	110	101	108	101	120	94
Roanoke County	51	49	47	50	46	49	50	46	48	48
Rockbridge County	59	53	51	57	58	66	64	64	71	72
Rockingham County	95	94	100	103	93	100	99	104	102	97
Russell County	80	83	97	80	53	53	54	66	70	59
Scott County	86	85	65	70	54	55	49	78	69	99
Shenandoah County	109	109	113	112	111	111	117	120	117	115
Smyth County	49	52	45	45	47	51	48	47	56	71
Southampton County	63	50	57	56	70	62	77	75	100	90
Spotsylvania County	68	67	64	65	61	54	58	58	52	61
Stafford County	56	56	52	53	52	52	52	49	46	50
Surry County	78	76	76	66	57	57	66	61	66	63
Sussex County	38	42	40	38	35	43	42	36	35	39
Tazewell County	81	80	79	81	79	80	75	54	63	67
Warren County	100	96	101	101	105	99	91	72	87	107
Washington County	105	104	107	105	108	109	115	113	107	105
Westmoreland County	120	118	126	115	119	120	118	118	113	110
Wise County	104	108	80	95	76	61	53	48	50	46
Wythe County	65	71	72	69	75	77	68	67	81	85
York County	64	63	61	60	56	60	61	60	58	54
Alexandria City	36	35	39	40	44	42	43	40	44	44
Bristol City	2	2	4	3	8	4	7	11	12	14
Buena Vista City	16	20	16	13	7	15	15	22	19	18
Charlottesville City	27	22	25	19	19	7	24	19	18	17
Chesapeake City	40	38	36	36	41	41	37	38	34	30
Colonial Heights City	22	19	15	17	16	19	21	21	22	22
Covington City	4	5	6	15	5	2	1	1	1	2
Danville City	26	29	27	25	28	28	22	28	30	23
Emporia City	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Fairfax City	33	32	33	34	34	32	35	35	28	32
Falls Church City	29	27	26	26	36	30	31	25	31	31
Franklin City	3	4	3	2	9	8	6	8	8	5
Fredericksburg City	25	28	30	31	29	24	23	23	24	28
Galax City	12	13	9	6	4	9	8	10	15	26
Hampton City	5	9	5	7	13	12	12	12	11	10
Harrisonburg City	21	21	21	30	24	25	27	26	27	29
Hopewell City <sup>3</sup>	13	3	2	10	3	6	14	18	10	21
Lexington City	17	18	20	20	26	21	36	50	43	47
Lynchburg City	6	7	8	5	2	3	3	4	7	9
Manassas City	28	31	28	32	30	29	29	27	21	19
Manassas Park City	23	24	22	23	22	22	18	24	5	6
Martinsville City	7	10	14	11	15	17	16	17	16	12
Newport News City	8	6	7	8	11	11	10	9	4	7
Norfolk City	11	12	13	9	12	10	5	5	9	8
Norton City	19	15	17	18	18	26	20	20	20	11
Petersburg City <sup>3</sup>	9	8	10	12	6	5	9	3	6	3
Poquoson City	52	51	49	52	55	59	62	65	62	56
Portsmouth City	10	11	12	4	10	14	4	6	3	4
Radford City	31	25	24	24	20	16	26	33	32	36
Richmond City	14	26	29	26	21	18	17	13	13	15
Roanoke City	15	16	19	16	17	20	13	15	17	13
Salem City	18	14	11	14	14	13	11	16	14	16
Staunton City	30	30	31	28	31	31	32	30	26	27
Suffolk City	32	33	32	33	32	33	33	42	40	41
Virginia Beach City	37	36	34	35	38	36	41	43	42	43
Waynesboro City	20	17	18	21	27	27	28	37	33	33
Williamsburg City	39	40	38	41	40	39	40	41	39	40
Winchester City	24	23	23	22	25	23	25	14	25	25

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

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



## Revenue Effort Scores 2009 – 2018

(Alphabetic Order)										
Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Pulaski County	99.60	99.30	99.24	101.14	100.50	100.33	99.68	99.34	101.24	99.82
Rappahannock County	93.80	93.54	93.94	94.43	89.11	88.43	87.72	88.04	88.58	89.48
Richmond County	93.95	94.09	94.35	95.29	92.25	93.36	92.23	93.04	90.47	93.49
Roanoke County	98.60	98.85	98.83	100.03	101.52	100.65	101.24	101.80	101.42	101.50
Rockbridge County	97.69	98.41	98.46	99.17	97.69	97.00	97.39	96.99	96.00	96.44
Rockingham County	95.10	95.27	95.13	96.09	93.84	93.38	92.99	92.78	92.99	93.38
Russell County	95.99	95.84	95.23	97.15	99.71	99.42	100.08	96.81	96.48	98.01
Scott County	95.66	95.70	97.30	98.06	98.38	98.24	101.51	95.55	96.55	93.00
Shenandoah County	94.21	94.16	94.24	95.30	91.96	91.79	91.07	90.52	90.74	91.01
Smyth County	98.71	98.43	99.37	101.30	101.30	100.30	101.70	101.59	99.25	96.48
Southampton County	97.23	98.53	97.90	99.32	96.35	97.34	95.45	95.71	93.17	94.02
Spotsylvania County	96.75	97.10	97.31	98.45	97.59	98.25	98.97	98.52	100.07	97.98
Stafford County	97.85	98.14	98.31	99.67	100.10	100.24	100.67	100.96	102.34	100.52
Surry County	96.07	96.23	96.45	98.43	97.84	97.99	97.19	97.71	97.19	97.87
Sussex County	101.69	100.52	100.77	102.81	105.85	102.31	103.52	106.28	105.95	105.12
Tazewell County	95.94	95.99	96.22	97.14	95.31	94.88	95.62	99.45	97.38	96.90
Warren County	94.81	95.16	95.09	96.18	92.71	93.54	93.52	95.91	94.51	92.46
Washington County	94.62	94.58	94.85	95.92	92.59	91.99	91.48	91.91	92.16	92.68
Westmoreland County	93.39	93.46	93.25	95.12	91.21	90.77	90.94	90.81	91.38	91.52
Wise County	94.63	94.23	96.09	96.60	95.83	97.47	100.50	101.33	100.82	103.04
Wythe County	96.94	96.73	96.77	98.12	96.00	96.07	96.94	96.30	95.14	94.64
York County	97.18	97.50	97.57	98.64	98.08	97.56	97.99	97.83	99.02	99.66
Alexandria City	101.97	101.82	101.07	102.40	102.77	103.43	103.47	104.01	103.11	103.44
Bristol City	110.34	110.51	109.98	111.49	118.32	119.08	116.94	115.19	114.92	114.24
Buena Vista City	106.49	105.02	106.29	108.70	118.71	115.09	113.70	112.18	113.19	112.75
Charlottesville City	104.20	104.90	103.61	106.34	111.95	117.57	111.08	113.04	113.33	113.38
Chesapeake City	101.33	101.30	101.59	103.08	103.80	103.58	104.73	105.12	106.14	107.72
Colonial Heights City	105.03	105.05	106.35	106.77	113.96	112.83	111.77	112.68	111.08	110.93
Covington City	108.97	108.85	108.66	108.24	119.34	121.56	125.78	126.30	126.22	124.82
Danville City	104.22	103.29	103.56	104.99	108.28	108.28	111.59	107.62	107.11	110.88
Emporia City	112.13	112.23	113.66	114.23	128.07	125.56	125.40	123.94	124.35	126.79
Fairfax City	102.49	102.72	102.52	103.48	106.01	106.43	106.25	106.31	107.52	107.01
Falls Church City	103.51	103.39	103.57	104.65	105.62	107.66	107.93	109.34	107.03	107.08
Franklin City	110.26	109.92	110.96	112.47	117.30	117.31	117.14	116.61	116.79	117.73
Fredericksburg City	104.54	103.35	103.17	104.06	108.23	109.85	111.57	110.36	110.68	108.65
Galax City	107.22	107.53	108.21	109.99	119.51	117.21	116.91	115.51	114.03	109.46
Hampton City	108.35	108.39	108.97	109.89	116.43	115.57	114.84	114.80	115.58	115.95
Harrisonburg City	105.51	104.95	104.77	104.12	109.24	109.65	108.64	109.34	107.87	108.47
Hopewell City <sup>3</sup>	107.12	108.17	111.00	108.80	119.64	117.71	113.79	113.66	116.45	111.01
Lexington City	106.34	105.42	105.57	106.32	108.91	112.54	105.83	100.27	103.73	101.68
Lynchburg City	108.30	108.59	108.47	110.63	120.18	119.91	118.35	118.80	117.26	116.87
Manassas City	103.57	102.86	103.50	103.98	107.85	108.22	108.37	109.25	111.55	112.67
Manassas Park City	104.79	104.56	104.50	105.49	109.81	111.59	112.19	110.13	118.20	117.41
Martinsville City	108.22	108.03	107.53	108.80	114.41	113.27	113.58	113.71	113.77	114.65
Newport News City	107.69	108.70	108.64	109.78	116.54	116.58	116.45	115.65	118.60	117.02
Norfolk City	107.48	107.68	107.64	109.41	116.48	116.83	117.40	117.97	116.77	116.99
Norton City	105.62	106.39	106.24	106.61	111.98	109.14	111.86	112.84	113.05	114.69
Petersburg City <sup>3</sup>	107.54	108.57	108.16	108.73	119.11	118.22	116.84	119.30	117.69	118.40
Poquoson City	98.51	98.47	98.73	99.70	98.08	97.57	97.54	96.95	97.41	99.30
Portsmouth City	107.52	107.69	107.78	111.33	116.69	115.34	117.68	117.69	119.84	118.06
Radford City	102.85	104.07	103.63	105.25	110.58	114.05	109.51	106.66	106.81	106.30
Richmond City	106.57	104.05	103.37	104.65	110.19	113.23	112.72	114.39	114.36	113.87
Roanoke City	106.56	105.98	106.01	106.93	113.01	112.74	114.28	114.28	113.44	114.27
Salem City	106.19	107.50	107.87	108.48	115.55	115.49	114.86	114.09	114.04	113.79
Staunton City	103.31	103.13	102.71	104.50	106.74	106.77	107.49	107.23	107.99	108.83
Suffolk City	102.57	102.39	102.65	103.76	106.48	105.97	107.30	103.68	104.72	104.53
Virginia Beach City	101.87	101.81	101.94	103.13	105.04	105.08	104.15	103.62	103.84	103.53
Waynesboro City	105.60	105.87	106.03	106.29	108.49	108.42	108.38	106.18	106.23	106.96
Williamsburg City	101.66	101.21	101.25	102.26	104.37	104.63	104.16	103.92	104.78	104.74
Winchester City	104.56	104.64	104.48	105.63	109.11	110.13	109.98	114.36	108.52	109.91

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Stress, 133 = Lowest Stress  
 Scores from 2003-2010 adjusted to conform to new scale.

## Appendix J

### Median Household Income from 2009-2018

DRAFT





## Median Household Income 2009 - 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010*	2009	Avg. Growth	Rank
Prince William County	106,200	100,431	97,549	99,206	93,671	93,671	93,011	93,101	91,290	88,823	2.17%	70
Pulaski County	50,834	48,743	49,554	48,218	43,555	43,555	42,502	39,054	41,184	40,239	2.93%	113
Rappahannock County	71,035	68,166	65,278	62,729	60,945	60,945	58,276	59,277	57,499	56,250	2.92%	112
Richmond County	49,399	48,355	45,403	43,888	42,738	42,738	41,190	39,624	40,596	40,620	2.40%	87
Roanoke County	68,734	65,171	62,306	63,372	57,663	57,663	58,550	60,382	57,720	56,508	2.40%	90
Rockbridge County	53,413	53,606	50,570	47,561	46,882	46,882	46,909	42,567	44,502	43,916	2.40%	88
Rockingham County	61,375	59,492	57,655	52,953	55,636	55,636	51,137	51,826	49,158	47,965	3.11%	117
Russell County	38,966	39,219	39,003	38,386	36,107	36,107	35,912	30,562	34,460	33,221	1.92%	47
Scott County	40,161	39,640	38,612	37,567	38,336	38,336	36,566	35,342	33,797	33,893	2.05%	58
Shenandoah County	55,283	56,733	53,810	54,281	47,874	47,874	48,677	47,669	46,016	47,748	1.75%	37
Smyth County	40,972	42,008	40,140	38,933	37,475	37,475	36,235	34,916	35,437	35,614	1.67%	32
Southampton County	52,741	49,512	49,595	48,119	46,547	46,547	43,846	43,374	43,232	42,751	2.60%	101
Spotsylvania County	86,695	85,743	81,065	76,181	73,112	73,112	77,298	75,627	72,463	75,609	1.63%	29
Stafford County	108,421	111,184	97,607	95,666	93,014	93,014	95,927	90,748	93,185	88,179	2.55%	100
Surry County	54,663	49,064	51,810	51,331	50,554	50,554	50,425	46,486	46,112	46,651	1.91%	46
Sussex County	43,031	41,594	41,790	39,900	38,948	38,948	36,901	37,329	37,019	37,684	1.58%	25
Tazewell County	42,074	38,855	38,992	40,476	38,336	38,336	34,760	36,521	35,485	36,143	1.82%	43
Warren County	65,635	63,785	65,434	58,047	56,291	56,291	58,632	56,450	55,758	56,946	1.70%	34
Washington County	45,510	49,866	44,785	45,864	42,242	42,242	43,155	40,513	39,690	40,638	1.33%	17
Westmoreland County	51,414	50,046	48,983	47,581	45,927	45,927	45,051	43,175	45,291	48,523	0.66%	6
Wise County	38,045	37,460	33,810	36,076	37,490	37,490	35,800	36,286	36,789	35,053	0.95%	11
Wythe County	46,345	46,795	47,676	42,883	41,168	41,168	38,533	39,879	37,624	40,927	1.47%	22
York County	86,317	85,292	87,910	83,007	78,327	78,327	75,316	80,178	77,070	77,662	1.24%	15
Alexandria City	99,425	99,959	87,822	89,177	85,562	85,562	80,942	82,070	78,023	76,293	3.37%	126
Bristol City	36,903	38,232	33,659	38,745	35,167	35,167	31,973	29,612	33,149	30,663	2.26%	77
Buena Vista City	43,390	42,924	38,991	38,962	36,915	36,915	36,289	32,855	37,629	40,802	0.70%	7
Charlottesville City	56,997	54,034	47,977	54,876	45,320	45,320	41,031	41,826	42,686	39,030	5.11%	133
Chesapeake City	78,846	75,529	71,998	67,296	66,516	66,516	64,950	65,699	67,674	63,532	2.68%	103
Colonial Heights City	56,800	53,769	52,673	45,283	49,715	49,715	51,664	48,299	48,883	47,614	2.14%	66
Covington City	40,504	38,000	37,904	35,374	33,904	33,904	36,566	35,921	33,962	33,301	2.40%	89
Danville City	36,015	33,626	35,220	32,369	30,940	30,940	30,588	31,545	31,153	29,466	2.47%	95
Emporia City	36,908	35,770	33,499	33,904	32,676	32,676	32,225	32,801	33,255	32,178	1.63%	30
Fairfax City	105,532	99,662	94,701	99,671	89,507	89,507	86,963	87,307	83,413	82,342	3.13%	119
Falls Church City	137,551	123,923	118,035	122,092	117,452	117,452	121,250	117,481	105,124	106,042	3.30%	125
Franklin City	37,327	37,117	40,247	36,004	36,326	36,326	36,078	30,725	36,454	35,855	0.46%	3
Fredericksburg City	58,448	56,580	53,714	50,710	48,152	48,152	47,297	50,522	43,460	44,211	3.58%	130
Galax City	36,571	33,391	35,221	32,829	33,737	33,737	33,191	31,740	32,061	32,313	1.46%	21
Hampton City	54,763	52,894	50,294	50,191	45,293	45,293	47,206	48,656	50,923	46,175	2.07%	59
Harrisonburg City	42,640	44,688	41,636	39,967	37,588	37,588	35,489	36,370	37,179	34,967	2.44%	93
Hopewell City	42,568	40,209	40,126	37,193	39,440	39,440	39,315	36,792	37,226	35,815	2.10%	63
Lexington City	48,726	47,749	45,331	44,392	41,521	41,521	40,250	40,105	41,298	40,825	2.15%	67
Lynchburg City	43,200	44,122	41,586	39,939	39,918	39,918	37,402	36,657	36,397	38,005	1.52%	23
Manassas City	79,141	75,621	72,396	72,562	70,133	70,133	65,307	65,590	64,274	66,876	2.04%	56
Manassas Park City	77,032	80,482	75,994	75,429	71,742	71,742	68,970	71,976	67,948	70,852	0.97%	12
Martinsville City	33,892	34,463	34,262	32,541	31,046	31,046	29,550	30,227	29,887	28,298	2.20%	73
Newport News City	50,283	49,635	50,149	48,127	47,421	47,421	46,794	47,969	49,228	48,285	0.46%	4
Norfolk City	48,519	48,218	45,809	45,094	42,949	42,949	41,880	42,201	41,015	41,161	1.99%	52
Norton City	34,442	33,442	30,587	31,287	32,303	32,303	33,234	32,624	33,662	31,247	1.14%	14
Petersburg City	37,049	36,038	34,238	31,645	32,623	32,623	33,280	32,615	32,435	31,926	1.78%	38
Poquoson City	96,057	99,089	90,119	86,135	82,815	82,815	84,177	81,040	79,229	84,347	1.54%	24
Portsmouth City	47,343	48,532	46,617	46,308	43,041	43,041	41,699	41,910	42,740	42,404	1.29%	16
Radford City	39,254	40,941	35,655	35,259	34,635	34,635	37,440	33,848	34,009	31,999	2.52%	96
Richmond City	48,747	46,073	42,336	40,161	39,249	39,249	37,933	38,368	39,214	37,115	3.48%	128
Roanoke City	42,715	43,135	38,238	39,587	37,223	37,223	37,800	38,482	37,486	35,088	2.42%	92
Salem City	57,274	54,989	57,897	47,600	47,837	47,837	47,760	44,499	46,636	49,086	1.85%	44
Staunton City	47,319	51,551	46,237	43,401	39,712	39,712	40,379	41,006	40,855	40,717	1.80%	41
Suffolk City	69,753	68,961	65,025	61,171	59,468	59,468	61,778	61,335	62,419	56,300	2.66%	102
Virginia Beach City	76,520	72,126	70,596	67,032	62,509	62,509	61,523	64,107	63,354	59,174	3.26%	123
Waynesboro City	47,117	44,008	41,255	43,500	42,434	42,434	43,883	40,342	40,256	39,846	2.03%	54
Williamsburg City	52,845	53,737	49,231	47,971	47,880	47,880	44,256	46,358	46,285	44,380	2.12%	64
Winchester City	51,456	49,588	46,093	47,679	43,943	43,943	42,305	42,539	41,008	42,399	2.37%	82

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

\* 2010 data was not used in Fiscal Stress Index

^ 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 2009 – 2018

Localities	(Alphabetic Order)									
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010*	2009
Accomack County	29	38	24	23	31	31	32	38	36	37
Albemarle County	113	113	112	111	112	112	116	108	103	110
Alleghany County	44	60	57	53	62	62	69	70	63	65
Amelia County	85	82	87	85	87	87	83	84	83	80
Amherst County	58	55	55	72	72	72	62	67	58	58
Appomattox County	64	64	73	74	59	59	63	66	70	59
Arlington County	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Augusta County	88	87	89	92	89	89	84	87	88	87
Bath County	57	54	58	50	54	54	68	57	56	62
Bedford County	89	97	86	87	94	94	92	98	91	90
Bland County	48	42	45	51	49	49	59	53	46	46
Botetourt County	104	105	105	98	102	102	102	107	108	104
Brunswick County	23	32	26	30	29	29	18	22	31	27
Buchanan County	1	2	2	5	3	3	9	12	1	4
Buckingham County	40	27	40	47	40	40	17	37	38	36
Campbell County	67	67	67	58	78	78	49	78	59	71
Caroline County	95	92	85	89	92	92	90	90	92	100
Carroll County	22	29	31	42	21	21	8	19	19	19
Charles City County	81	81	90	80	81	81	80	73	75	81
Charlotte County	20	21	19	21	17	17	10	25	15	17
Chesterfield County	114	115	114	114	110	110	115	114	116	116
Clarke County	115	112	115	112	117	117	112	119	114	111
Craig County	62	65	61	66	65	65	42	71	72	73
Culpeper County	105	103	103	102	107	107	100	100	96	108
Cumberland County	41	41	42	38	48	48	33	46	44	43
Dickenson County	5	3	4	7	9	9	20	15	9	7
Dinwiddie County	83	86	84	83	86	86	87	85	89	86
Essex County	60	63	68	60	60	60	53	59	64	83
Fairfax County	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
Fauquier County	124	123	126	126	124	124	125	126	126	126
Floyd County	49	50	41	71	47	47	54	45	67	38
Fluvanna County	107	107	107	106	106	106	107	106	109	113
Franklin County	73	68	77	73	79	79	61	83	51	72
Frederick County	110	109	106	110	111	111	108	110	104	107
Giles County	59	72	74	57	56	56	67	61	49	45
Gloucester County	102	95	95	103	96	96	94	99	100	94
Goochland County	121	128	124	124	120	120	124	122	125	123
Grayson County	13	12	13	20	8	8	7	6	5	12
Greene County	96	98	100	96	98	98	101	103	98	101
Greensville County	35	46	35	35	30	30	34	39	42	31
Halifax County	31	31	27	36	16	16	25	21	26	25
Hanover County	123	122	119	121	121	121	118	116	118	120
Henrico County	98	99	101	105	99	99	99	97	101	99
Henry County	7	25	14	15	18	18	16	9	8	29
Highland County	38	36	43	40	32	32	38	35	25	32
Isle of Wight County	106	106	109	109	104	104	109	104	105	105
James City County	117	120	120	117	119	119	122	118	120	118
King and Queen County	63	69	76	61	61	61	71	69	68	57
King George County	118	118	117	120	122	122	120	121	122	115
King William County	99	104	104	104	103	103	105	96	110	106
Lancaster County	70	66	46	59	70	70	79	64	69	66
Lee County	4	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	2
Loudoun County	133	133	133	133	133	133	132	133	133	133
Louisa County	93	91	78	93	88	88	91	91	87	89
Lunenburg County	21	10	17	26	28	28	14	18	21	13
Madison County	87	88	88	86	85	85	86	89	86	88
Mathews County	91	89	93	91	90	90	93	92	93	91
Mecklenburg County	37	30	50	9	35	35	36	29	20	21
Middlesex County	76	70	66	82	73	73	81	75	74	74
Montgomery County	68	80	72	78	68	68	57	65	62	64
Nelson County	79	78	83	75	67	67	76	74	81	70
New Kent County	122	121	121	119	115	115	113	113	115	114
Northampton County	32	24	25	18	20	20	5	24	22	20
Northumberland County	78	74	80	81	82	82	74	72	79	92
Nottoway County	43	22	32	28	14	14	30	33	32	35
Orange County	92	93	96	95	100	100	98	95	94	93
Page County	54	43	51	44	44	44	50	48	41	44
Patrick County	28	20	18	17	13	13	15	17	13	14
Pittsylvania County	36	47	53	41	43	43	55	51	54	47
Powhatan County	120	119	116	118	118	118	117	115	117	119
Prince Edward County	50	35	33	39	37	37	39	30	27	33
Prince George County	97	101	102	100	108	108	106	93	102	103

## Median Household Income Rankings 2009 – 2018

Localities	(Alphabetic Order)									
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010*	2009
Prince William County	128	127	128	128	129	129	128	129	128	129
Pulaski County	61	53	64	70	57	57	58	42	55	49
Rappahannock County	103	100	98	99	101	101	95	101	97	95
Richmond County	55	51	48	48	52	52	48	43	48	50
Roanoke County	100	96	94	101	95	95	96	102	99	97
Rockbridge County	72	75	71	62	71	71	73	60	71	67
Rockingham County	90	90	91	84	91	91	88	88	84	79
Russell County	15	17	23	22	19	19	23	4	18	15
Scott County	17	18	20	19	33	33	28	23	14	18
Shenandoah County	77	85	82	88	76	76	82	79	76	78
Smyth County	19	28	29	25	25	25	26	20	23	26
Southampton County	69	57	65	68	69	69	64	63	65	63
Spotsylvania County	119	117	118	116	116	116	121	120	119	121
Stafford County	129	129	129	127	128	128	129	128	129	128
Surry County	74	56	75	79	84	84	85	77	77	76
Sussex County	30	26	38	31	36	36	31	36	33	40
Tazewell County	24	16	22	37	33	33	19	31	24	34
Warren County	94	94	99	94	93	93	97	94	95	98
Washington County	39	61	44	55	50	50	60	50	45	51
Westmoreland County	65	62	62	63	66	66	70	62	73	84
Wise County	14	13	7	14	26	26	22	27	30	23
Wythe County	42	45	59	43	45	45	43	44	39	55
York County	116	116	123	122	123	123	119	123	121	124
Alexandria City	126	126	122	125	126	126	123	125	123	122
Bristol City	9	15	6	24	15	15	4	1	10	5
Buena Vista City	34	33	21	27	23	23	27	14	40	53
Charlottesville City	82	79	60	90	64	64	47	54	60	42
Chesapeake City	111	110	110	108	109	109	110	112	112	109
Colonial Heights City	80	77	79	54	83	83	89	81	82	77
Covington City	18	14	15	12	11	11	28	26	16	16
Danville City	6	6	10	4	1	1	2	7	4	3
Emporia City	10	8	5	10	7	7	6	13	11	10
Fairfax City	127	125	127	129	127	127	127	127	127	125
Falls Church City	132	132	132	132	132	132	133	132	132	132
Franklin City	12	11	30	13	22	22	24	5	29	30
Fredericksburg City	86	84	81	77	80	80	77	86	66	68
Galax City	8	4	11	8	10	10	11	8	6	11
Hampton City	75	73	70	76	63	63	75	82	90	75
Harrisonburg City	26	40	37	33	27	27	21	28	34	22
Hopewell City	25	19	28	16	39	39	44	34	35	28
Lexington City	52	48	47	49	46	46	45	47	57	54
Lynchburg City	33	39	36	32	42	42	35	32	28	41
Manassas City	112	111	111	113	113	113	111	111	111	112
Manassas Park City	109	114	113	115	114	114	114	117	113	117
Martinsville City	2	7	9	6	2	2	1	2	2	1
Newport News City	56	59	69	69	74	74	72	80	85	82
Norfolk City	51	49	49	52	53	53	52	56	53	56
Norton City	3	5	1	1	5	5	12	11	12	6
Petersburg City	11	9	8	2	6	6	13	10	7	8
Poquoson City	125	124	125	123	125	125	126	124	124	127
Portsmouth City	47	52	56	56	55	55	51	55	61	61
Radford City	16	23	12	11	12	12	37	16	17	9
Richmond City	53	44	39	34	38	38	41	40	43	39
Roanoke City	27	34	16	29	24	24	40	41	37	24
Salem City	84	83	92	64	75	75	78	68	80	85
Staunton City	46	71	54	45	41	41	46	52	50	52
Suffolk City	101	102	97	97	97	97	104	105	106	96
Virginia Beach City	108	108	108	107	105	105	103	109	107	102
Waynesboro City	45	37	34	46	51	51	65	49	47	48
Williamsburg City	71	76	63	67	77	77	66	76	78	69
Winchester City	66	58	52	65	58	58	56	58	52	60

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

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

\* 2010 data was not used in Fiscal Stress Index

^ 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 2009 – 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010*	2009
Accomack County	103.79	103.33	104.22	104.01	106.87	106.84	106.82	106.29	106.51	106.78
Albemarle County	95.05	95.29	95.54	95.49	90.84	90.76	90.02	93.11	93.64	92.44
Alleghany County	102.94	101.99	102.18	102.31	103.40	103.36	103.05	102.58	103.47	103.24
Amelia County	100.44	100.71	99.85	100.25	99.85	99.80	100.49	100.44	100.35	100.73
Amherst County	102.00	102.15	102.32	101.41	102.25	102.20	103.44	102.89	104.02	103.82
Appomattox County	101.87	101.87	101.06	101.20	103.86	103.82	103.42	103.09	102.75	103.69
Arlington County	85.60	86.40	86.49	86.84	75.02	74.93	75.91	76.00	77.16	77.09
Augusta County	99.67	99.90	99.70	99.26	98.46	98.40	100.46	99.61	99.58	99.44
Bath County	102.00	102.20	102.18	102.52	104.42	104.38	103.07	103.93	104.44	103.55
Bedford County	99.53	98.27	99.97	99.97	97.43	97.37	96.92	95.98	98.98	98.07
Bland County	102.68	102.97	102.74	102.43	104.93	104.89	103.90	104.32	105.11	105.19
Botetourt County	97.04	97.02	96.74	97.76	95.36	95.30	94.92	94.00	92.76	94.66
Brunswick County	104.05	103.68	104.12	103.74	107.01	106.97	107.98	107.56	106.78	107.18
Buchanan County	106.30	105.98	106.07	105.65	110.11	110.07	108.86	108.80	110.49	110.22
Buckingham County	103.09	103.88	103.35	102.68	106.13	106.09	108.08	106.44	106.38	106.83
Campbell County	101.78	101.70	101.44	101.86	101.90	101.85	104.72	101.41	103.96	102.30
Caroline County	98.09	98.98	100.05	99.83	97.99	97.94	98.20	98.88	98.40	95.77
Carroll County	104.11	103.76	103.87	102.94	107.80	107.76	108.89	107.72	107.84	107.98
Charles City County	100.53	100.82	99.67	100.62	101.69	101.64	101.43	102.16	102.00	100.66
Charlotte County	104.14	104.09	104.34	104.24	108.05	108.01	108.85	107.32	108.31	108.46
Chesterfield County	94.97	94.58	94.74	94.49	92.12	92.06	90.24	89.55	89.78	89.05
Clarke County	94.20	95.59	94.61	95.36	88.64	88.58	91.46	87.85	90.44	91.39
Craig County	101.93	101.85	101.88	101.62	103.13	103.08	106.17	102.25	102.55	102.23
Culpeper County	96.98	97.28	97.09	97.46	93.92	93.86	95.58	95.82	96.24	93.72
Cumberland County	103.00	103.17	103.29	103.42	105.00	104.96	106.81	105.11	105.42	105.39
Dickenson County	105.62	105.88	105.81	105.60	109.22	109.19	107.72	108.42	108.80	109.23
Dinwiddie County	100.44	100.16	100.20	100.35	99.95	99.90	99.79	100.05	99.58	99.87
Essex County	101.95	101.88	101.42	101.73	103.68	103.64	104.31	103.87	103.45	100.55
Fairfax County	85.34	85.62	84.74	84.62	70.44	70.34	72.22	72.32	72.18	72.00
Fauquier County	92.00	90.69	90.89	90.69	84.47	84.39	84.00	82.51	82.45	82.04
Floyd County	102.53	102.30	103.29	101.46	105.07	105.03	104.21	105.15	102.91	106.70
Fluvanna County	96.67	96.67	96.33	96.90	94.30	94.24	93.75	94.06	92.58	89.87
Franklin County	101.31	101.66	100.81	101.29	101.85	101.80	103.61	100.63	104.62	102.24
Frederick County	95.68	96.60	96.50	95.83	91.77	91.70	93.39	92.85	93.47	93.94
Giles County	102.00	101.23	100.97	101.91	104.14	104.10	103.14	103.58	104.69	105.24
Gloucester County	97.25	98.57	97.79	97.46	96.45	96.40	96.79	95.97	95.18	96.83
Goochland County	92.97	89.76	91.54	91.57	87.41	87.34	84.62	86.68	83.09	85.51
Grayson County	105.04	104.96	104.96	104.28	109.26	109.23	108.98	109.53	109.33	108.73
Greene County	98.06	98.22	97.31	98.33	96.00	95.94	95.53	94.75	95.87	95.36
Greensville County	103.64	102.60	103.58	103.60	106.89	106.85	106.80	106.22	105.78	107.12
Halifax County	103.74	103.69	104.01	103.56	108.13	108.10	107.19	107.58	107.25	107.34
Hanover County	92.57	92.39	92.92	92.71	87.17	87.10	88.11	89.23	88.15	86.63
Henrico County	97.80	97.73	97.22	96.99	95.84	95.78	96.02	96.06	95.07	95.79
Henry County	105.29	104.01	104.81	104.54	107.88	107.84	108.17	108.87	108.95	107.14
Highland County	103.28	103.36	103.25	103.05	106.75	106.71	106.55	106.51	107.31	107.11
Isle of Wight County	96.77	96.91	96.08	96.48	94.61	94.55	93.10	94.65	93.44	94.65
James City County	93.62	92.77	92.76	93.82	87.93	87.86	86.26	88.30	87.13	87.55
King and Queen County	101.87	101.65	100.89	101.71	103.54	103.50	102.79	102.60	102.85	103.87
King George County	93.60	93.07	93.62	92.91	86.74	86.67	87.52	87.11	85.58	89.69
King William County	97.77	97.16	96.83	97.22	95.27	95.21	94.39	96.23	92.40	94.38
Lancaster County	101.48	101.71	102.71	101.81	102.60	102.55	101.46	103.41	102.85	103.12
Lee County	105.68	106.18	105.89	105.73	109.87	109.84	109.97	110.00	109.76	110.55
Loudoun County	81.07	81.26	79.88	81.20	66.91	66.81	66.14	65.23	63.60	65.73
Louisa County	98.94	99.35	100.75	99.22	99.29	99.24	97.95	98.49	99.80	98.39
Lunenburg County	104.13	105.12	104.40	103.95	107.05	107.01	108.48	107.92	107.58	108.67
Madison County	99.70	99.82	99.70	100.10	99.98	99.93	99.81	99.07	100.18	99.35
Mathews County	99.39	99.68	99.02	99.45	98.31	98.26	96.85	98.07	98.05	97.97
Mecklenburg County	103.34	103.75	102.49	105.33	106.69	106.65	106.58	106.97	107.62	107.64
Middlesex County	101.00	101.54	101.47	100.43	102.19	102.14	101.31	102.05	102.11	101.93
Montgomery County	101.54	100.87	101.06	100.75	102.88	102.83	104.17	103.11	103.62	103.46
Nelson County	100.58	100.95	100.36	101.15	102.90	102.85	101.72	102.11	101.24	102.50
New Kent County	92.61	92.40	92.64	93.38	89.77	89.70	90.99	90.15	90.42	89.84
Northampton County	103.73	104.02	104.14	104.32	107.80	107.77	109.21	107.36	107.56	107.84
Northumberland County	100.87	101.09	100.67	100.51	101.36	101.31	101.77	102.19	101.78	97.61
Nottoway County	102.98	104.08	103.84	103.79	108.51	108.47	106.89	106.80	106.69	106.85
Orange County	98.95	98.86	97.69	98.57	95.45	95.39	96.05	96.63	97.84	97.42
Page County	102.35	102.94	102.49	102.80	105.36	105.32	104.67	105.09	106.16	105.31
Patrick County	103.80	104.20	104.35	104.36	108.59	108.55	108.38	107.92	108.42	108.60
Pittsylvania County	103.37	102.52	102.40	103.05	105.60	105.55	104.20	104.82	104.56	105.18
Powhatan County	93.17	92.86	94.28	93.79	88.43	88.36	88.62	89.33	89.35	87.00
Prince Edward County	102.50	103.40	103.70	103.39	106.37	106.32	106.48	106.91	107.15	107.06
Prince George County	97.91	97.38	97.15	97.57	93.04	92.98	94.16	96.93	94.95	94.71
Prince William County	89.03	89.82	89.32	88.18	78.96	78.88	79.01	78.49	78.18	79.14
Pulaski County	101.94	102.20	101.54	101.52	104.12	104.07	104.07	105.63	104.47	104.81

## Median Household Income Scores 2009 – 2018

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010*	2009
Rappahannock County	97.23	97.55	97.54	97.73	95.39	95.33	96.24	95.47	95.93	96.35
Richmond County	102.27	102.30	102.60	102.65	104.53	104.48	104.72	105.34	104.78	104.61
Roanoke County	97.77	98.27	98.29	97.56	97.04	96.98	96.11	94.92	95.80	96.21
Rockbridge County	101.34	101.04	101.28	101.69	102.45	102.40	101.88	103.86	102.75	102.87
Rockingham County	99.48	99.63	99.48	100.28	98.05	98.00	99.78	99.21	100.29	100.73
Russell County	104.71	104.49	104.23	104.09	107.86	107.82	107.34	109.89	108.00	108.52
Scott County	104.43	104.39	104.33	104.31	106.74	106.70	107.01	107.49	108.36	108.16
Shenandoah County	100.90	100.29	100.46	99.94	101.95	101.90	101.01	101.30	101.95	100.84
Smyth County	104.24	103.82	103.94	103.95	107.17	107.13	107.18	107.70	107.49	107.25
Southampton County	101.50	102.02	101.53	101.55	102.62	102.57	103.40	103.46	103.40	103.48
Spotsylvania County	93.58	93.34	93.52	94.21	89.28	89.21	86.80	87.27	88.07	86.12
Stafford County	88.52	87.25	89.30	89.11	79.29	79.21	77.56	79.68	77.20	79.48
Surry County	101.05	102.13	100.97	100.71	100.60	100.55	100.14	101.90	101.89	101.42
Sussex County	103.76	103.92	103.52	103.70	106.43	106.39	106.85	106.49	106.67	106.16
Tazewell County	103.98	104.57	104.23	103.55	106.74	106.70	107.91	106.90	107.47	106.97
Warren County	98.49	98.60	97.50	98.95	97.73	97.67	96.07	96.89	96.84	95.98
Washington County	103.18	101.94	102.75	102.14	104.78	104.73	103.75	104.89	105.27	104.60
Westmoreland County	101.81	101.89	101.69	101.69	102.93	102.88	102.80	103.56	102.33	100.43
Wise County	104.92	104.91	105.55	104.70	107.16	107.12	107.39	107.02	106.78	107.55
Wythe County	102.99	102.67	102.02	102.92	105.32	105.27	106.04	105.21	106.35	104.45
York County	93.67	93.45	91.77	92.42	86.67	86.59	87.79	84.98	85.65	85.04
Alexandria City	90.61	89.94	91.79	90.81	83.03	82.96	85.00	84.03	85.15	85.76
Bristol City	105.19	104.72	105.59	104.00	108.33	108.29	109.29	110.37	108.69	109.87
Buena Vista City	103.68	103.60	104.23	103.94	107.45	107.41	107.15	108.74	106.35	104.51
Charlottesville City	100.50	100.94	101.94	99.78	103.23	103.19	104.80	104.23	103.69	105.45
Chesapeake City	95.41	95.79	95.82	96.53	92.59	92.53	92.93	92.25	90.58	92.50
Colonial Heights City	100.55	101.00	100.75	102.29	101.03	100.98	99.52	100.98	100.44	100.91
Covington City	104.35	104.78	104.51	104.88	108.86	108.93	107.01	107.20	108.27	108.48
Danville City	105.39	105.83	105.19	105.67	110.45	110.42	109.98	109.40	109.75	110.50
Emporia City	105.19	105.31	105.63	105.27	109.58	109.54	109.17	108.77	108.64	109.07
Fairfax City	89.19	90.01	90.04	88.06	81.05	80.97	82.01	81.40	82.33	82.56
Falls Church City	81.73	84.20	84.10	82.20	67.03	66.92	64.99	66.26	70.93	70.04
Franklin City	105.09	104.99	103.91	104.72	107.75	107.71	107.26	109.81	106.96	107.13
Fredericksburg City	100.17	100.33	100.48	100.87	101.81	101.76	101.69	99.87	103.29	102.71
Galax City	105.27	105.88	105.19	105.55	109.05	109.01	108.69	109.30	109.27	109.00
Hampton City	101.02	101.21	101.35	101.00	103.25	103.20	101.74	100.81	99.36	101.67
Harrisonburg City	103.85	103.18	103.56	103.68	107.11	107.07	107.55	106.97	106.58	107.60
Hopewell City	103.87	104.25	103.94	104.41	106.18	106.14	105.65	106.76	106.56	107.15
Lexington City	102.43	102.44	102.62	102.52	105.14	105.10	105.19	105.10	104.42	104.50
Lynchburg City	103.72	103.31	103.57	103.69	105.94	105.90	106.60	106.83	107.00	105.99
Manassas City	95.34	95.77	95.72	95.15	90.78	90.71	92.75	92.30	92.36	90.73
Manassas Park City	95.83	94.60	94.81	94.40	89.97	89.90	90.94	89.10	90.44	88.63
Martinsville City	105.89	105.63	105.43	105.62	110.40	110.36	110.50	110.06	110.40	111.12
Newport News City	102.07	101.99	101.39	101.54	102.18	102.13	101.94	101.15	100.25	100.56
Norfolk City	102.48	102.33	102.49	102.34	104.42	104.38	104.38	104.05	104.56	104.32
Norton City	105.76	105.87	106.37	105.95	109.76	109.73	108.67	108.85	108.42	109.56
Petersburg City	105.15	105.25	105.44	105.86	109.60	109.57	108.65	108.86	109.07	109.20
Poquoson City	91.40	90.15	91.21	91.60	84.41	84.34	83.39	84.55	84.51	81.50
Portsmouth City	102.75	102.26	102.29	102.02	104.38	104.33	104.47	104.19	103.65	103.67
Radford City	104.64	104.07	105.08	104.91	108.59	108.56	106.58	108.24	108.24	109.16
Richmond City	102.43	102.84	103.38	103.63	106.28	106.24	106.34	105.97	105.51	106.46
Roanoke City	103.83	103.55	104.42	103.78	107.30	107.26	106.40	105.91	106.42	107.53
Salem City	100.44	100.71	99.42	101.68	101.97	101.92	101.46	102.89	101.62	100.14
Staunton City	102.76	101.53	102.38	102.78	106.05	106.01	105.12	104.65	104.65	104.56
Suffolk City	97.53	97.36	97.60	98.13	96.13	96.07	94.50	94.44	93.35	96.32
Virginia Beach City	95.95	96.60	96.18	96.60	94.60	94.54	94.63	93.05	92.85	94.80
Waynesboro City	102.81	103.34	103.65	102.76	104.68	104.64	103.38	104.98	104.96	105.02
Williamsburg City	101.47	101.01	101.62	101.59	101.95	101.90	103.20	101.96	101.80	102.62
Winchester City	101.80	102.00	102.42	101.66	103.92	103.88	104.17	103.88	104.56	103.67

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

\* 2010 data was not used in Fiscal Stress Index

^ 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 2018

DRAFT

**Fiscal Stress  
by  
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
<b>Accomack-Northampton</b>				
Counties	2	1.5%	100.37	100.37
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	100.37	100.37
<b>Central Shenandoah</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	97.06	98.21
Cities	5	3.8%	104.84	105.10
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	100.95	101.87
<b>Commonwealth Regional Council</b>				
Counties	7	5.3%	100.89	101.48
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	100.89	101.48
<b>Crater</b>				
Counties	6	4.5%	99.31	100.03
Cities	4	3.0%	105.67	106.30
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	101.85	102.88
<b>Cumberland Plateau</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	103.10	103.06
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	103.10	103.06
<b>George Washington Regional Commission</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	97.31	97.09
Cities	1	0.8%	101.23	101.23
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	98.09	97.18
<b>Hampton Roads</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	98.22	98.00
Cities	10	7.5%	102.70	103.28
Jurisdiction Total	14	10.5%	101.42	100.81
<b>Lenowisco</b>				
Counties	3	2.3%	102.24	102.33
Cities	1	0.8%	105.44	105.44
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	103.04	102.44
<b>Middle Peninsula</b>				
Counties	7	5.3%	98.16	97.88
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	98.16	97.88

**Fiscal Stress  
by  
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
<b>Mount Rogers</b>				
Counties	6	4.5%	101.73	101.42
Cities	2	1.5%	106.21	106.21
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	102.85	102.09
<b>New River Valley</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	101.14	101.47
Cities	1	0.8%	105.53	105.53
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	102.01	101.74
<b>Northern Neck</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	97.44	97.26
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	97.44	97.26
<b>Northern Shenandoah Valley</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	97.91	97.99
Cities	1	0.8%	102.57	102.57
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	98.69	98.49
<b>Northern Virginia</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	93.27	92.74
Cities	5	3.8%	95.88	94.66
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	94.72	93.30
<b>Rappahannock-Rapidan</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	96.54	97.55
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	96.54	97.55
<b>Region 2000</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	99.81	100.62
Cities	1	0.8%	106.06	106.06
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	101.06	100.64
<b>Richmond</b>				
Counties	9	6.8%	96.87	98.12
Cities	1	0.8%	104.03	104.03
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	97.58	98.12
<b>Roanoke Valley-Alleghany</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	99.66	99.57
Cities	3	2.3%	104.69	105.11
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	101.82	102.04



**Fiscal Stress  
by  
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	100.99	100.78
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	100.99	100.78
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	97.52	97.58
Cities	1	0.8%	101.46	101.46
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	98.17	97.89
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	100.37	100.67
Cities	2	1.5%	106.14	106.14
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	102.02	100.99

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

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
<b>Accomack-Northampton</b>				
Counties	2	1.5%	\$2,340.82	\$2,340.82
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	\$2,340.82	\$2,340.82
<b>Central Shenandoah</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$3,172.44	\$2,269.43
Cities	5	3.8%	\$1,487.27	\$1,477.51
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$2,329.86	\$1,969.55
<b>Commonwealth Regional Council</b>				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$1,647.97	\$1,643.66
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$1,647.97	\$1,643.66
<b>Crater</b>				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$2,648.55	\$1,718.09
Cities	4	3.0%	\$1,582.28	\$1,436.04
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$2,222.04	\$1,573.23
<b>Cumberland Plateau</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,575.31	\$1,537.96
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$1,575.31	\$1,537.96
<b>George Washington Regional Commission</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,197.92	\$2,226.79
Cities	1	0.8%	\$2,611.12	\$2,611.12
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$2,280.56	\$2,252.89
<b>Hampton Roads</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,343.61	\$2,307.83
Cities	10	7.5%	\$1,828.18	\$1,790.93
Jurisdiction Total	14	10.5%	\$1,975.45	\$2,003.32
<b>Lenowisco</b>				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$1,275.82	\$1,336.55
Cities	1	0.8%	\$1,650.62	\$1,650.62
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$1,369.52	\$1,405.90
<b>Middle Peninsula</b>				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$2,462.96	\$2,257.54
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$2,462.96	\$2,257.54

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

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
<b>Mount Rogers</b>				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$1,714.40	\$1,816.02
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,702.82	\$1,702.82
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	\$1,711.50	\$1,781.50
<b>New River Valley</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,712.11	\$1,636.36
Cities	1	0.8%	\$981.31	\$981.31
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$1,565.95	\$1,620.53
<b>Northern Neck</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,856.67	\$2,908.25
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$2,856.67	\$2,908.25
<b>Northern Shenandoah Valley</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,344.08	\$2,298.08
Cities	1	0.8%	\$2,231.22	\$2,231.22
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$2,325.27	\$2,264.65
<b>Northern Virginia</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$3,471.93	\$3,460.32
Cities	5	3.8%	\$3,441.08	\$3,834.87
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	\$3,454.79	\$3,599.70
<b>Rappahannock-Rapidan</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,838.73	\$2,588.15
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$2,838.73	\$2,588.15
<b>Region 2000</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,861.36	\$1,726.34
Cities	1	0.8%	\$1,454.59	\$1,454.59
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$1,780.01	\$1,702.63
<b>Richmond</b>				
Counties	9	6.8%	\$2,562.30	\$2,511.84
Cities	1	0.8%	\$1,951.25	\$1,951.25
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$2,501.19	\$2,416.91
<b>Roanoke Valley-Alleghany</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,979.88	\$1,928.97
Cities	3	2.3%	\$1,811.04	\$1,794.46
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$1,907.52	\$1,831.85

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

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$2,017.17	\$2,005.30
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	\$2,017.17	\$2,005.30
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,611.89	\$2,900.13
Cities	1	0.8%	\$2,499.40	\$2,499.40
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$2,593.14	\$2,699.76
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$1,782.15	\$1,661.63
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,388.38	\$1,388.38
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$1,669.64	\$1,564.42

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**Revenue Effort  
by  
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
<b>Accomack-Northampton</b>				
Counties	2	1.5%	0.8059	0.8059
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	0.8059	0.8059
<b>Central Shenandoah</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.6750	0.6519
Cities	5	3.8%	1.3381	1.3472
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	1.0065	1.0381
<b>Commonwealth Regional Council</b>				
Counties	7	5.3%	0.6938	0.6487
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	0.6938	0.6487
<b>Crater</b>				
Counties	6	4.5%	0.8777	0.7882
Cities	4	3.0%	1.4897	1.4518
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	1.1225	1.0753
<b>Cumberland Plateau</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.9311	0.9098
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	0.9311	0.9098
<b>George Washington Regional Commission</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.8214	0.8059
Cities	1	0.8%	1.2828	1.2828
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.9136	0.8107
<b>Hampton Roads</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.8641	0.8465
Cities	10	7.5%	1.2941	1.3122
Jurisdiction Total	14	10.5%	1.1712	1.1149
<b>Lenowisco</b>				
Counties	3	2.3%	0.6715	0.6824
Cities	1	0.8%	1.3486	1.3486
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	0.8408	0.7137
<b>Middle Peninsula</b>				
Counties	7	5.3%	0.7092	0.7109
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	0.7092	0.7109

**Revenue Effort  
by  
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
<b>Mount Rogers</b>				
Counties	6	4.5%	0.8217	0.8625
Cities	2	1.5%	1.5401	1.5401
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	1.0013	0.9043
<b>New River Valley</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.8164	0.8510
Cities	1	0.8%	1.1804	1.1804
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.8892	0.8911
<b>Northern Neck</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.5989	0.5985
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	0.5989	0.5985
<b>Northern Shenandoah Valley</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.6908	0.6936
Cities	1	0.8%	1.2841	1.2841
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	0.7897	0.6977
<b>Northern Virginia</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	1.0615	1.0648
Cities	5	3.8%	1.2058	1.2205
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	1.1416	1.1309
<b>Rappahannock-Rapidan</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.7092	0.7240
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.7092	0.7240
<b>Region 2000</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.6749	0.7253
Cities	1	0.8%	1.5110	1.5110
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.8421	0.7255
<b>Richmond</b>				
Counties	9	6.8%	0.7498	0.7953
Cities	1	0.8%	1.4059	1.4059
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	0.8154	0.7953
<b>Roanoke Valley-Alleghany</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.7750	0.7960
Cities	3	2.3%	1.4465	1.4052
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	1.0628	0.9427

**Revenue Effort  
by  
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	0.8011	0.6963
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	0.8011	0.6963
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.7476	0.7435
Cities	1	0.8%	1.2621	1.2621
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	0.8333	0.7489
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.6421	0.6015
Cities	2	1.5%	1.3846	1.3846
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	0.8543	0.6626

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**Median Household Income  
by  
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
<b>Accomack-Northampton</b>				
Counties	2	1.5%	\$43,018	\$43,018
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	\$43,018	\$43,018
<b>Central Shenandoah</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$54,199	\$53,413
Cities	5	3.8%	\$45,838	\$47,117
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$50,019	\$48,023
<b>Commonwealth Regional Council</b>				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$46,727	\$46,300
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$46,727	\$46,300
<b>Crater</b>				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$53,547	\$54,663
Cities	4	3.0%	\$43,331	\$39,809
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$49,461	\$49,098
<b>Cumberland Plateau</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$37,058	\$37,007
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$37,058	\$37,007
<b>George Washington Regional Commission</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$87,268	\$86,657
Cities	1	0.8%	\$58,448	\$58,448
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$81,504	\$86,619
<b>Hampton Roads</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$74,648	\$79,655
Cities	10	7.5%	\$61,226	\$53,804
Jurisdiction Total	14	10.5%	\$65,061	\$62,258
<b>Lenowisco</b>				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$37,667	\$38,045
Cities	1	0.8%	\$34,442	\$34,442
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$36,861	\$36,421
<b>Middle Peninsula</b>				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$61,306	\$61,764
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$61,306	\$61,764



**Median Household Income  
by  
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
<b>Mount Rogers</b>				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$43,263	\$43,514
Cities	2	1.5%	\$36,737	\$36,737
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	\$41,631	\$41,245
<b>New River Valley</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$50,570	\$50,713
Cities	1	0.8%	\$39,254	\$39,254
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$48,306	\$50,591
<b>Northern Neck</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$52,261	\$52,114
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$52,261	\$52,114
<b>Northern Shenandoah Valley</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$66,339	\$65,635
Cities	1	0.8%	\$51,456	\$51,456
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$63,859	\$60,459
<b>Northern Virginia</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$122,392	\$121,493
Cities	5	3.8%	\$99,736	\$99,425
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	\$109,805	\$106,200
<b>Rappahannock-Rapidan</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$72,148	\$71,035
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$72,148	\$71,035
<b>Region 2000</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$53,606	\$51,328
Cities	1	0.8%	\$43,200	\$43,200
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$51,524	\$51,131
<b>Richmond</b>				
Counties	9	6.8%	\$78,165	\$80,734
Cities	1	0.8%	\$48,747	\$48,747
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$75,223	\$80,734
<b>Roanoke Valley-Alleghany</b>				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$59,501	\$59,796
Cities	3	2.3%	\$46,831	\$42,715
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$54,071	\$50,858

**Median Household Income  
by  
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
<b>Southside</b>				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$43,244	\$43,096
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	\$43,244	\$43,096
<b>Thomas Jefferson</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$68,351	\$67,498
Cities	1	0.8%	\$56,997	\$56,997
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$66,459	\$65,606
<b>West Piedmont</b>				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$46,217	\$44,710
Cities	2	1.5%	\$34,954	\$34,954
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$42,999	\$42,862

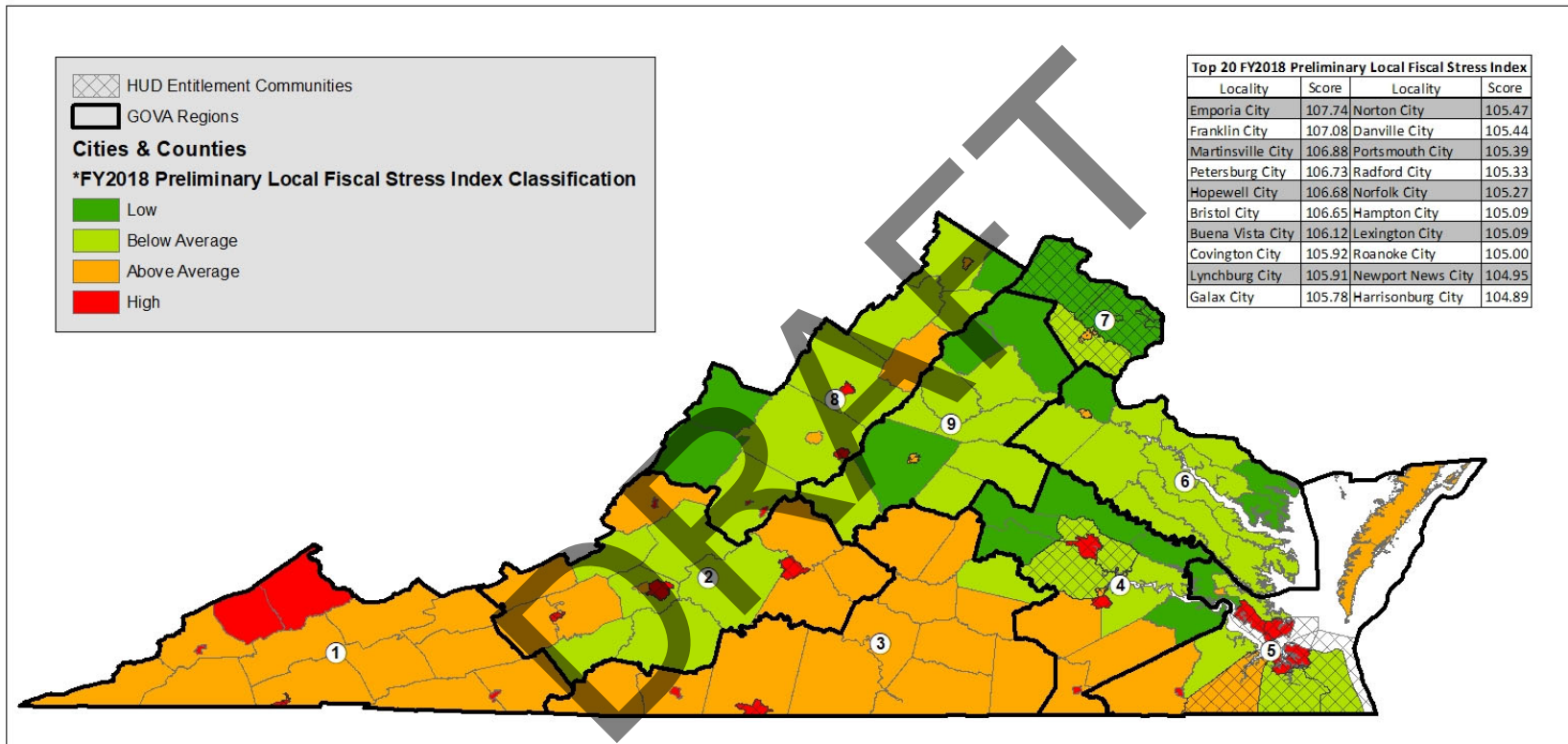
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# Local Vulnerability Analysis

- **Department of Housing and Community Department**

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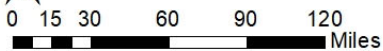
# Map 1: FY2018 Preliminary Local Fiscal Stress Index\*



HUD Entitlement Communities  
 GOVA Regions  
**Cities & Counties**  
**\*FY2018 Preliminary Local Fiscal Stress Index Classification**  
 Low  
 Below Average  
 Above Average  
 High

Locality	Score	Locality	Score
Emporia City	107.74	Norton City	105.47
Franklin City	107.08	Danville City	105.44
Martinsville City	106.88	Portsmouth City	105.39
Petersburg City	106.73	Radford City	105.33
Hopewell City	106.68	Norfolk City	105.27
Bristol City	106.65	Hampton City	105.09
Buena Vista City	106.12	Lexington City	105.09
Covington City	105.92	Roanoke City	105.00
Lynchburg City	105.91	Newport News City	104.95
Galax City	105.78	Harrisonburg City	104.89

\*Preliminary Analysis; the FY2018 Fiscal Stress Report has not been reviewed and approved by the Commission on Local Government at the time of this map's production.  
 Fiscal stress measures ability to generate additional local revenues from tax base relative to state average using three components: revenue capacity per capita, revenue effort and median household income.

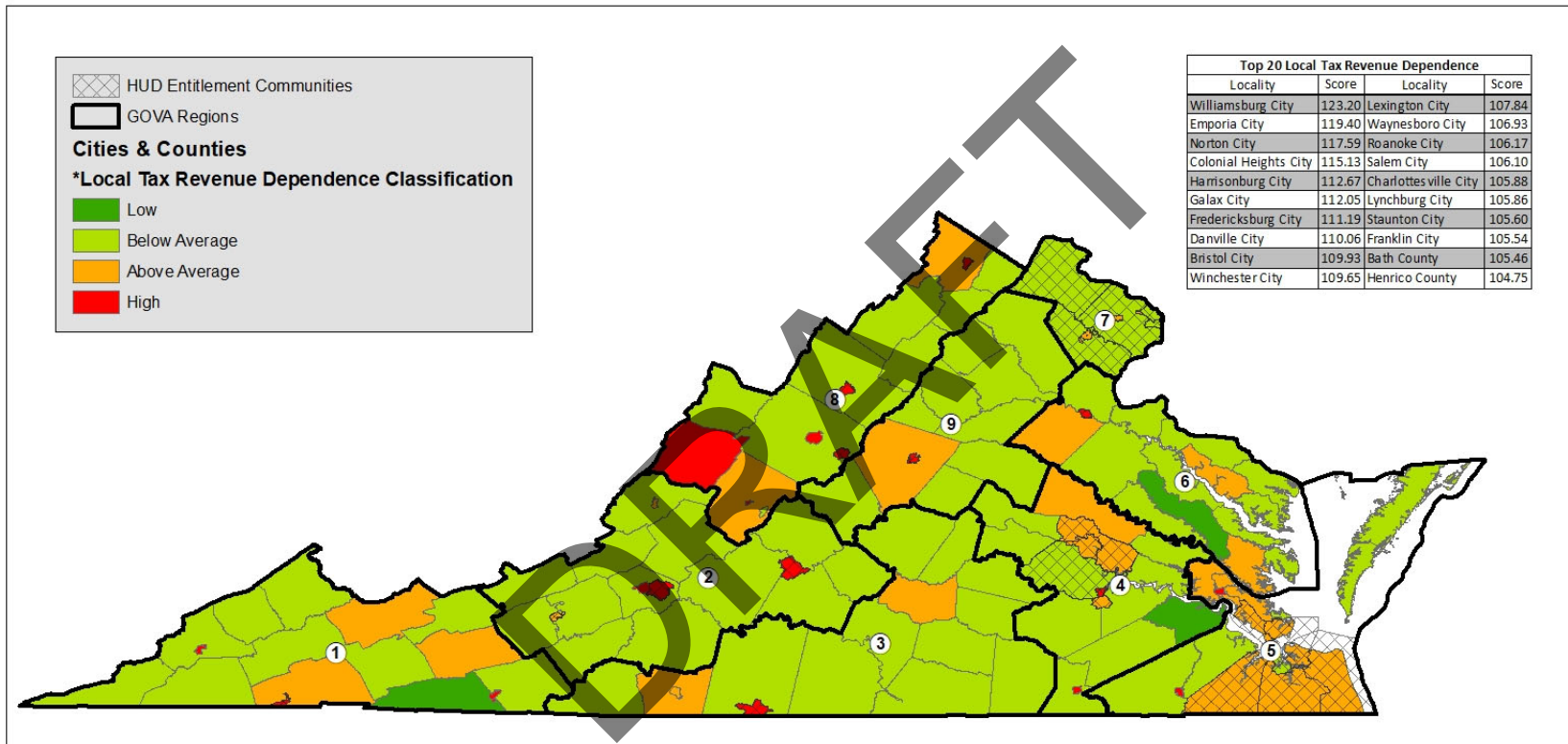


Sources: VA Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government  
 VA Auditor of Public Accounts, FY2018 Local Comparative Report

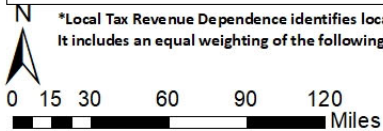


5/28/2020

# Map 2: Local Tax Revenue Dependence\*



\*Local Tax Revenue Dependence identifies localities with a greater dependence on certain local tax revenues. It includes an equal weighting of the following three taxes that are indexed to the statewide average: local option sales and use tax, transient occupancy tax, and meals tax.

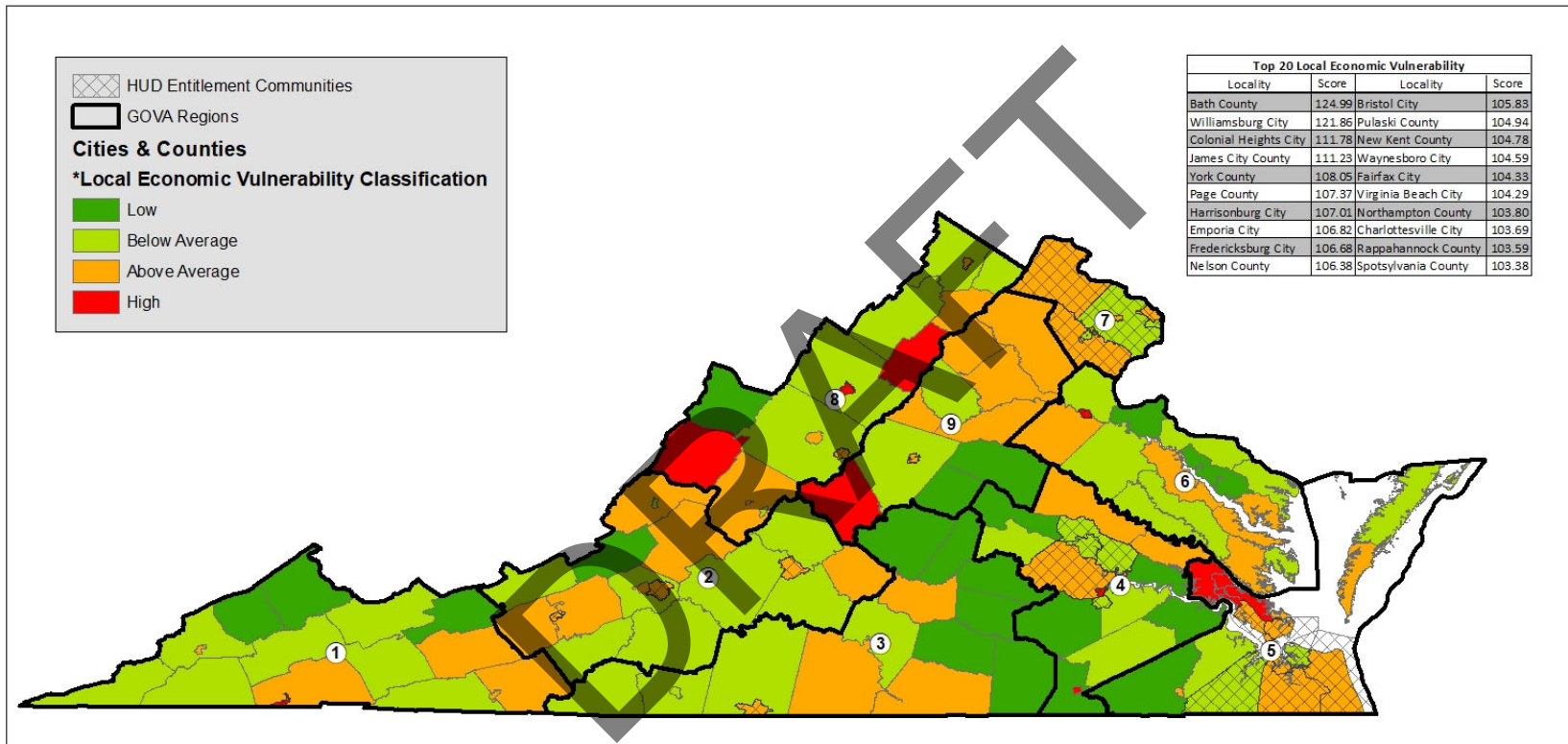


Sources: VA Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government  
VA Auditor of Public Accounts, FY2018 Local Comparative Report

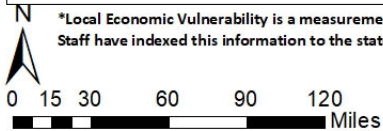


5/28/2020

# Map 3: Local Economic Vulnerability\*



\*Local Economic Vulnerability is a measurement of the negative impact that the coronavirus crisis can have on employment based upon a region's mix of industries. Staff have indexed this information to the statewide average rather than nationwide average.

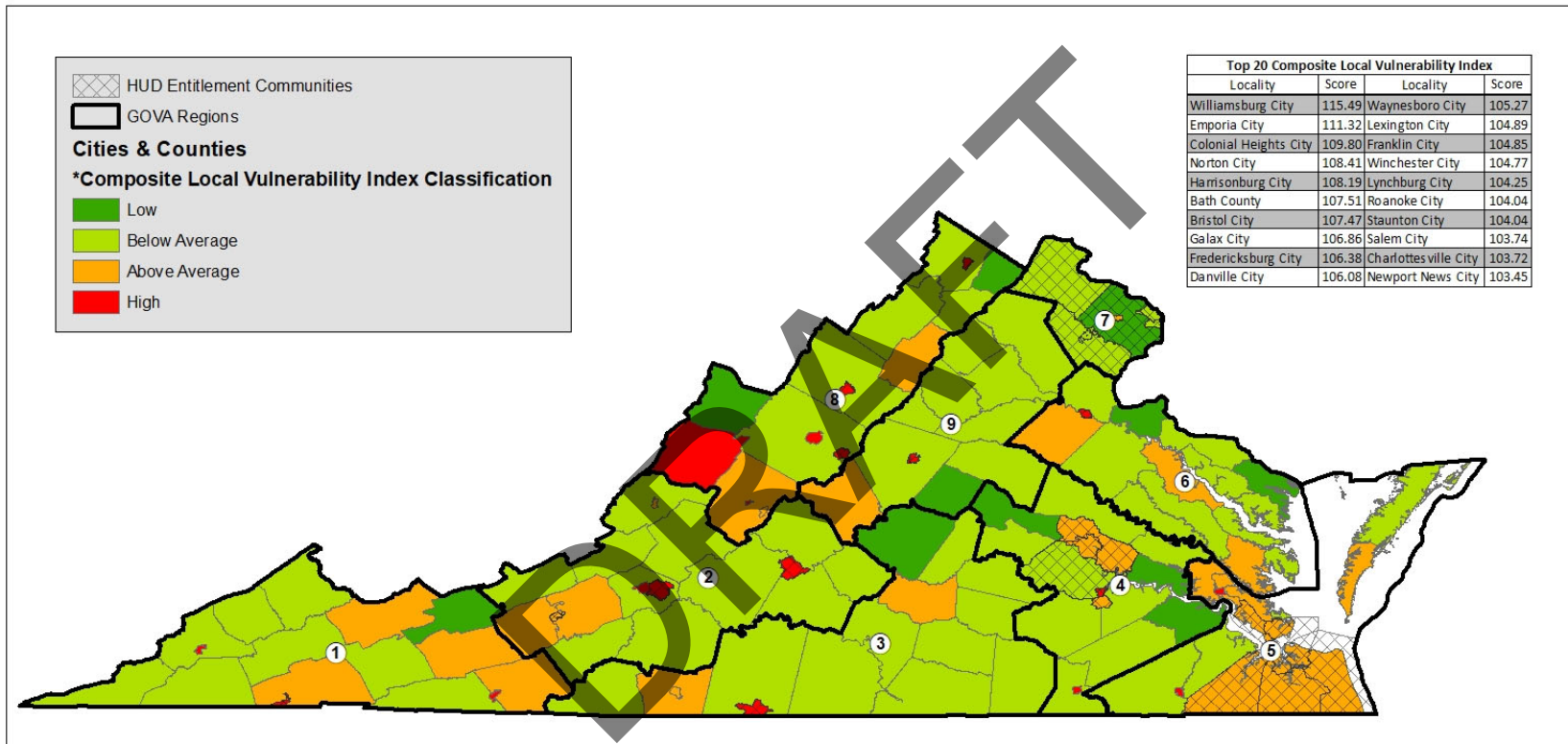


Sources: VA Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government  
Chmura Economics & Analytics, JobsEQ



5/28/2020

# Map 4: Composite Local Vulnerability Index\*



\*Composite Local Vulnerability is a combined, equal weighting of the following three indices: Local Government Fiscal Stress, Local Tax Revenue Dependence, and Economic Vulnerability.  
 Fiscal stress measures ability to generate additional local revenues from tax base relative to state average using three components: revenue capacity per capita, revenue effort, and median household income.  
 Local Tax Revenue Dependence identifies localities with greater dependence on local option sales and use tax, transient occupancy tax, and meals tax relative to the statewide average.  
 Economic Vulnerability is a measurement of the negative impact that the coronavirus crisis can have on employment based upon a region's mix of industries.

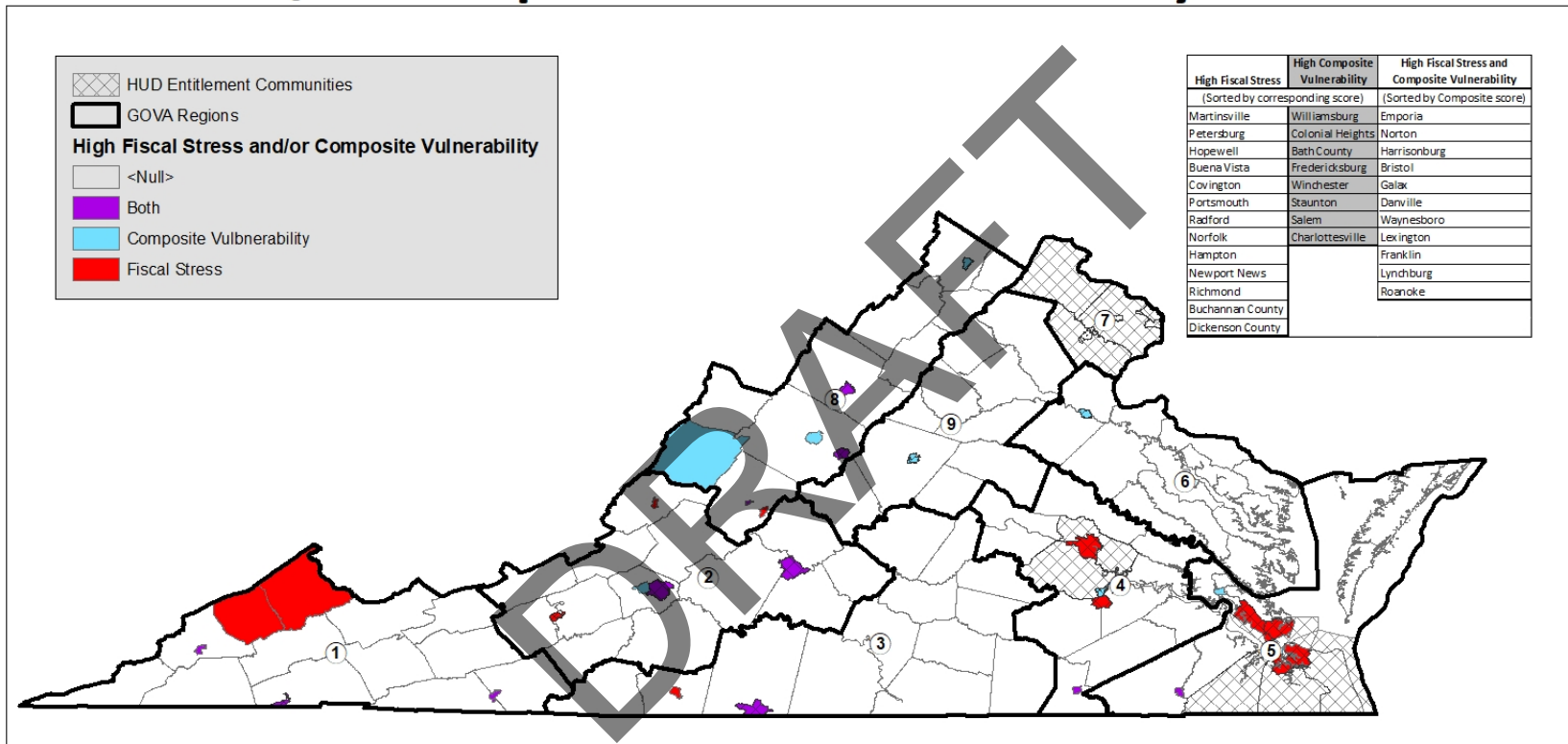
0 15 30 60 90 120 Miles

Sources: VA Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government; Chmura Economics & Analytics, JobsEQ; VA Auditor of Public Accounts, FY2018 Local Comparative Report

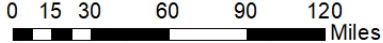


5/28/2020

# Map 5: High Local Fiscal Stress Index and/or Composite Local Vulnerability Index\*



\*Composite Local Vulnerability is a combined, equal weighting of the following three indices: Local Government Fiscal Stress, Local Tax Revenue Dependence, and Economic Vulnerability.  
 Fiscal stress measures ability to generate additional local revenues from tax base relative to state average using three components: revenue capacity per capita, revenue effort, and median household income.  
 Local Tax Revenue Dependence identifies localities with greater dependence on local option sales and use tax, transient occupancy tax, and meals tax relative to the statewide average.  
 Economic Vulnerability is a measurement of the negative impact that the coronavirus crisis can have on employment based upon a region's mix of industries.



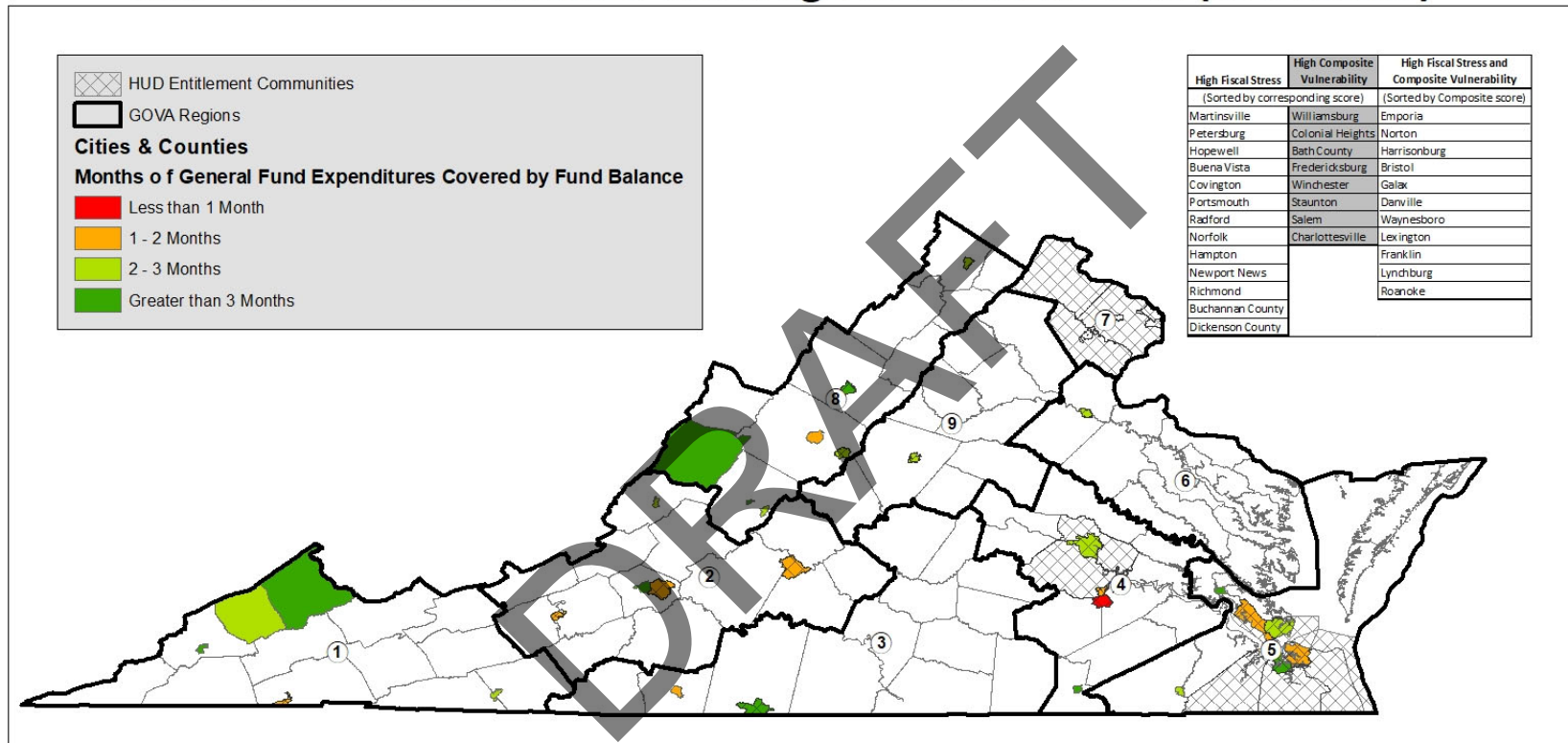
Sources: VA Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government; Chmura Economics & Analytics, JobsEQ; VA Auditor of Public Accounts, FY2018 Local Comparative Report



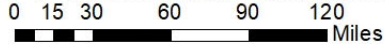
5/28/2020



# Map 6: High Local Fiscal Stress Index and/or Composite Local Vulnerability Index and FY2018 Fund Balance Coverage of General Fund (in Months)\*



\*Composite Local Vulnerability is a combined, equal weighting of the following three indices: Local Government Fiscal Stress, Local Tax Revenue Dependence, and Economic Vulnerability.  
 Fiscal stress measures ability to generate additional local revenues from tax base relative to state average using three components: revenue capacity per capita, revenue effort, and median household income.  
 Local Tax Revenue Dependence identifies localities with greater dependence on local option sales and use tax, transient occupancy tax, and meals tax relative to the statewide average.  
 Economic Vulnerability is a measurement of the negative impact that the coronavirus crisis can have on employment based upon a region's mix of industries.



Sources: VA Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government; Chmura Economics & Analytics, JobsEQ; VA Auditor of Public Accounts, FY2018 Local Comparative Report



5/28/2020

## Municipal Boundary Change Actions in Virginia: 2020

Municipality	Affected Jurisdiction	Date of Court Order	Effective Date of Boundary Change	Acres	Square Miles	Population Annexed	Comments
Caroline County	Essex County	7/25/2019	7/25/2019	2.4	0.00375	26	Boundary Line Adjustment
Essex County	Caroline County	7/25/2019	7/25/2019	167.64	0.2619	26	Boundary Line Adjustment
Christiansburg Town	Montgomery County	7/15/2019	7/31/2019	0.36	0.0005625	0	Voluntary Boundary Line Adjustment
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	7/2/2019	8/1/2019	315.7126	0.4933	0	Boundary Line Adjustment

\* M = Midnight, if specified in the Court Order. Area and population have been provided by the local circuit courts or by the administration of the affected local governments.



Ralph S. Northam  
Governor

R. Brian Ball  
Secretary of  
Commerce and Trade

# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Erik C. Johnston  
Director

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### Commission on Local Government

#### 2020 Meeting Schedule

- ~~Tuesday, January 7, 2020~~
- ~~Thursday, March 12, 2020~~
- ~~Thursday, May 14, 2020~~
- Thursday, July 9, 2020
- Thursday, September 17, 2020
- Thursday, November 12, 2020

All meetings to be held at 11:00 a.m. unless otherwise noted

\*All meetings to be held at Virginia Housing Center in Glen Allen unless otherwise noted

\*For the duration of the Governor's declared state of emergency in accordance with § 44-146.17 of the Code of Virginia, Commission on Local Government meetings may be held electronically.



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Secretary of  
Commerce and Trade

# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Erik C. Johnston  
Director

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### Commission on Local Government

#### Upcoming Events of Interest

- VAPDC Summer Series  
Online meetings in lieu of Summer Conference  
July 9, 16, 23, and 30, 2020  
<https://www.vapdc.org/2020summerseries>
- VML's 115th Annual Conference  
October 9 – 14, 2020  
Norfolk, VA
- VACo's 86th Annual Conference  
November 8 – 10, 2020  
Norfolk Hilton – The Main
- VA Governor's Housing Conference  
November 18 – 20, 2020  
The Hotel Roanoke and Conference Center

[https://www.roanoke.com/news/local/local-government-as-usual-now-impacted-by-coronavirus/article\\_97a61417-abd2-546a-96e0-dcf543c6af12.html](https://www.roanoke.com/news/local/local-government-as-usual-now-impacted-by-coronavirus/article_97a61417-abd2-546a-96e0-dcf543c6af12.html)

## Local government as usual now impacted by coronavirus

By Yann Ranaivo [yann.ranaivo@roanoke.com](mailto:yann.ranaivo@roanoke.com) 381-1661  
Mar 16, 2020



A screen shot from the Facebook Live broadcast of Monday's Roanoke City Council meeting showing the members sitting farther apart than usual to maintain social distance.

The Roanoke Times

Government as usual is now being affected by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Several governing bodies in the New River and Roanoke valleys either canceled their regularly scheduled meetings this week or they will happen under special conditions.

Montgomery County has decided to cancel both of its board of supervisor meetings scheduled for Monday and Tuesday nights this week. Monday night's meeting was going to be a special work session to go over the proposed budget, while Tuesday's was set to be the annual joint meeting with the school board.

Meanwhile, the Blacksburg Town Council is going ahead with its meeting — but is asking the public not to attend.

And in Roanoke on Monday, the city council held its regular 2 p.m. meeting, but, in adherence to social distancing recommendations, changed its seating arrangement. Instead of all seven members sitting elbow to elbow on the dais, they left every other chair open, and two members sat at a table on the floor in front of the dais.

Councilwoman Anita Price, whose husband has some health issues, was absent. City manager Bob Cowell sat in the front row of the gallery seating.

The council also approved an ordinance allowing electronic meetings in limited circumstances. However, Cowell and City Attorney Dan Callaghan said they're still trying to learn how the body might proceed when it's unsafe for the council to gather in person, especially with the need to approve a budget on the horizon.

How can the council not only meet, they wondered, but also conduct a required public hearing on the budget when large gatherings are dangerous for spreading COVID-19?

The Montgomery County supervisors, like other governing bodies in Southwest Virginia, typically spend this time of the year mulling over the next fiscal year's budget and discussing key items such as real estate tax rates and school funding.

While Montgomery supervisors can probably get away with canceling special meetings such as Monday's session, the governing body can't avoid one another for the remainder of the budgeting season, board of supervisors Chairman Steve Fijalkowski said.

Supervisors are required to discuss items as a group, and those meetings can't be done in private, Fijalkowski said.

"We have certain steps we have to take to make the budget official," he said. "That's why we have to have some kind of meeting. I don't know any way around that."

Another issue, Fijalkowski said, is the setting of the county's tax rate, which has to be advertised for a period of time and subject to a public hearing before supervisors take a vote.

The responses from local governing bodies come as Gov. Ralph Northam has announced a statewide ban on all events of over 100 people and as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommended on Sunday that gatherings be limited to no more than 50 people over the next eight weeks.

Christiansburg canceled a town council work session that was scheduled for 6 p.m. Tuesday.

“We’re continuing to reassess and will determine how best to move forward next week and in the coming weeks,” Christiansburg spokeswoman Melissa Demmitt wrote in an email.



TOP ARTICLES 4/5

Lime scooters back on Roanoke streets

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Pulaski County canceled a Monday board of supervisors meeting. County Administrator Jonathan Sweet, however, said that cancellation was due to “other extenuating circumstances,” not the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak.



As far as supervisors meetings are concerned, Pulaski County is moving forward with those events as planned, Sweet said.

“The only change is the spacing of our audience chairs for social spacing and the increase in sanitation efforts,” he said.

The town of Pulaski is following suit with its council meetings.

“At this point, we are continuing with our meeting, but the meeting space will be modified to continue the recommended social distancing — 3 feet between chairs for instance,” Pulaski Town Manager Shawn Utt wrote in an email. “Things continue to be fluid, but as of right now, as I type, we are planning to continue with the meeting.”

In Roanoke County, the board of supervisors is moving forward with a 3 p.m. emergency session Tuesday. Roanoke County supervisors are convening the emergency meeting to hear a briefing on the locality’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The locality, however, is urging residents to watch the meeting online instead of attending in person.

Following the briefing, supervisors will go into a closed session to discuss certain plans to protect public safety. The discussion is occurring in private out of concerns that an open session would jeopardize the safety of persons or government facilities, among other things.

Roanoke County supervisors also will host no public hearings Tuesday night.

The Blacksburg Town Council will go on with its regularly scheduled 11 a.m. work session Tuesday, but is moving the event to the more spacious council chambers inside the Blacksburg Municipal Building at 300 S. Main St.

And town officials are also requesting that the public not to attend.

“It will be broadcast, so we will be retaining the public nature of the meeting without risking people’s health,” Blacksburg Mayor Leslie Hager-Smith said.

Two other governing bodies that plan to convene as scheduled this week are Franklin County Board of Supervisors, who meet Tuesday, and the Giles County Board of Supervisors, meeting Thursday.

The Radford City Council will likely hold virtual meetings for at least the next few weeks, said Mayor David Horton.

Also Monday, Roanoke, Salem, Vinton and Roanoke and Botetourt counties each declared local emergencies, with officials in each locality saying the move would give them the authority and flexibility to mobilize resources needed to respond to the COVID-19 emergency.

The step would allow them to request state and federal resources, should those be needed.

Staff writers Mike Allen, Matt Chittum, Alison Graham and Sam Wall contributed to this report.

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## Yann Ranaivo

Yann Ranaivo covers local government and politics in the New River Valley, including Christiansburg, Blacksburg, Radford and Montgomery County.

[https://www.godanriver.com/business/danville-goodyear-s-temporary-closure-will-create-ripple-effect-in/article\\_b46c8713-2709-5f5f-bbeb-26670bb74015.html](https://www.godanriver.com/business/danville-goodyear-s-temporary-closure-will-create-ripple-effect-in/article_b46c8713-2709-5f5f-bbeb-26670bb74015.html)

FEATURED

## Danville Goodyear's temporary closure will create 'ripple effect' in local economy, leaders say

By John R. Crane [jcrane@registerbee.com](mailto:jcrane@registerbee.com)

Mar 19, 2020

Goodyear's temporary shutdown is another unneeded blow to the area following an already large slump in retail sales, temporary closures and reductions in store hours at businesses in the region, officials acknowledged Thursday.

"I just can't imagine worse than having Goodyear joining our business shutdowns," Danville City Councilman Fred Shanks said Thursday.

The plant's announced halt in operations for the next few weeks, he said, will have a considerable effect on retailers and restaurants.

Councilman Gary Miller agreed.

“It’s a big blow, especially if they’re not paying their employees [during the shutdown],” he said. “These people aren’t getting paid; they’re not spending money. It’s a ripple effect throughout the whole economy.”

The Goodyear facility in Danville, which makes commercial truck and aviation tires, draws workers from across Southside Virginia and from over the border in North Carolina. It has about 1,900 workers and is the city’s largest private employer.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., based in Akron, Ohio, announced Wednesday that it was suspending manufacturing across its tire, retread and chemical plants in the United States, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia and Mexico during the coming days through at least April 3 or until further notice.

The company closed its facility in Peru earlier this week.

The temporary closure is “in response to the sudden decline in market demand resulting from the rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic,” according to a news release the company issued Wednesday night.

Following guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the company also would limit visitor access and business travel, implement remote working and social distancing and increase disinfection, according to the news release.

Goodyear spokeswoman Barbara Hatala said the phased shutdown will take place over a week at all of its plants.



Danville Goodyear's temporary closure will create 'ripple effect' in local economy, leaders say

[READ MORE >>](#)

“Time required to complete shutdown varies by plant and depends on a number of factors including size, equipment used and associated manufacturing processes,” Hatala said.

Danville’s interim economic development director Corrie Teague Bobe said it is uncertain what the closure’s effect will be on the region.

“It is too early to determine what the potential impact will be, but [we] hope that they can reestablish operations as quickly as possible,” Bobe said via email Thursday.

The city’s economic development office will provide information about available resources for local businesses and their employees through its website and social media pages, she said.

“Temporarily shutting down operations must have been a difficult decision by the leadership of Goodyear,” Bobe said. “This is a challenging time for all of our local businesses who are responsible for the safety of employees and customers while trying to maintain production and revenue goals.”

Said City Manager Ken Larking: “We’re hopeful they’ll be able to get back up and running as soon as possible.”

The paid leave benefits in the federal Families First Coronavirus Response Act — signed by President Donald Trump on Wednesday — could provide some help for Goodyear employees, Larking added.

The new law also provides boosted unemployment benefits and free diagnostic testing for the virus.

The temporary shutdown will have adverse effects on the region, but looking out for everyone’s safety is paramount, said Alexis Ehrhardt, president of the Danville Pittsylvania County Chamber of Commerce.

“Any closure, even temporary, will provide direct and indirect economic challenges for our region,” she said. “It’s imperative, however, that right now we put the health and safety of our colleagues and neighbors first. Our region is resilient and has demonstrated

time and again that even in our darkest times, we come back stronger.”

Crane reports for the Register & Bee. He can be reached at (434) 791-7987.

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John Crane

# Arlington Officials Scramble to Rethink Budget, Urge Additional Action from State

[arlnow.com/2020/03/19/arlington-officials-scramble-to-rethink-budget-urge-additional-action-from-state/](https://arlnow.com/2020/03/19/arlington-officials-scramble-to-rethink-budget-urge-additional-action-from-state/)

ARLnow.com

March 19,  
2020



While reducing the human toll of the coronavirus outbreak is a top priority, Arlington officials are also trying to determine its impact on the upcoming county budget.

Given that the length and depth of the economic fallout from the outbreak is unknown at this point, county leaders are not sure how exactly it will affect the budget, which has to be approved before the start of the new fiscal year on July 1.

“Right now I don’t know,” said Arlington County Board Chair Libby Garvey, when asked what changes would be made to County Manager Mark Schwartz’s recommended budget. “I’d tell you something but it probably will change... I haven’t had a day go the way I thought it would go for weeks now.”

Garvey said three things about the budget thus far are true:

1. “We need a budget by July 1.”
2. “We don’t know what our revenues will be.”



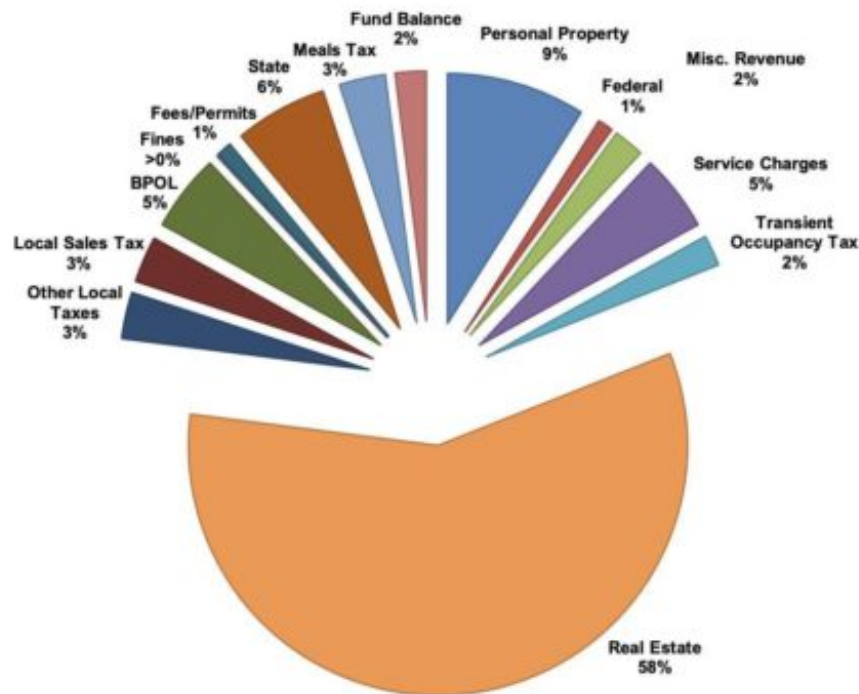
3. "We don't know what our expenses will be."

"Somehow we need a budget by then," she said. "Clearly the process of getting there will change... it's very difficult to create a budget when you don't know what your revenues will be and what your expenses will be."

Changes to the process include changes to work sessions and public hearings — one work session was cancelled earlier this week — and perhaps a later adoption date while details are worked out.

On the revenue side, the coronavirus outbreak will likely reduce what the county receives from meals, business and sales taxes, while hardship from the outbreak could prompt County Board members to lower the property tax rate. (Under its advertised tax rate, the rate cannot be raised.)

The county is, however, hoping for additional state and federal aid.



On the expense side, the budget will likely prompt more social safety net spending, among other urgent needs.

Ironically, this year's budget was originally touted as a "good news budget," with strong expected tax revenue allowing the county to painlessly tackle a number of priorities, from increases in employee compensation to elimination of library fines.

Now, such decisions will get more difficult.

Garvey said Schwartz has tasked departments with finding areas where current full time positions could be re-tasked and shifted to more urgent needs in the post-outbreak world. Another possibility: delayed openings for the under-construction Lubber Run Community Center and Long Bridge Park Aquatics Center, to save on the expense of staffing and programming both facilities.

“The world has changed, and it’s about to be very clear how it changed,” Garvey said.

In a phone interview with ARLnow Thursday morning, Garvey urged residents to continue practicing social distancing.

“Stay home as much as you can,” wash your hands frequently, and “if you go out, don’t go near people,” she said. She noted, however, that “having people go out for a walk, a bike ride, is great... being outside and getting exercise is good for you.”

Garvey was critical of Virginia Gov. Ralph Northam only setting a 10-person capacity at public gatherings and establishments like restaurants and gyms, rather than — as the county would prefer — closing them to completely to everything but food takeout and delivery. Not only does it not go far enough, she said, but it’s difficult to enforce.

According to Garvey, it takes local governments three consecutive visits of both a police officer and a public health official to be able to shut a non-compliant restaurant down — and police officers and public health personnel are currently needed for higher priorities.

Also, Garvey said, it’s impossible for Arlington County Board meetings to be held in compliance with all laws. There are 10 people, including Board members, county employees and security, needed at County Board meetings, thus reaching the limit for public gatherings. But public access laws require Board meeting to also be open to the public.

“We need good leadership from Richmond and we need it now,” Garvey said. “Can we please, please use common sense. We need the rule of law, yes, but we also need common sense.”

The Board Chair thanked local businesses that have followed the County Board’s lead and closed up shop or gone takeout- and delivery-only.

“I do want to give a heartfelt expression of gratitude to those who have done the responsible thing,” she said. “It’s not easy for them and we very much appreciate it.”

# Observer

CHESTERFIELD

## County government to furlough 450 employees

MARCH 31, 2020

BY JIM MCCONNELL SENIOR WRITER



The coronavirus outbreak forced the Board of Supervisors to limit the number of people allowed in the Public Meeting Room during last week's budget meeting. Photo by Ash Daniel

The Chesterfield County government announced Monday evening that it is furloughing about 450 full- and part-time employees beginning April 4 due to the COVID-19 outbreak's impact on local operations and the economy.

Affected employees were notified last week that they'll be placed on leave without pay until the pandemic lifts and economic conditions improve.

The furloughed employees will be eligible for unemployment benefits, as well as six months of health and dental insurance paid for by the county. They also can be re-hired without going through the county's extensive application process.

"This wasn't an easy decision and one that was not taken lightly," said County Administrator Joe Casey in a statement Monday. "We hope this pandemic will soon end and that our economy can make a quicker than expected comeback."

Many economic sectors, such as restaurants and retail stores, have been crippled over the past three weeks as a result of federal and state "social distancing" directives that aim to limit the spread of the novel coronavirus.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, 3.28 million Americans filed initial jobless claims for the week that ended March 21. That easily eclipsed the country's previous weekly record (695,000 in October 1982) since the federal government began tracking unemployment data in 1967.

As of last week, approximately 7,000 small businesses across the Richmond area had begun the process of applying for financial relief through the U.S. Small Business Administration's disaster assistance program.

In anticipation of significant local revenue reductions in the final quarter of fiscal year 2020, which ends June 30, the county government implemented what Deputy County Administrator Matt

Harris called “proactive spending constraints” – immediately halting all discretionary expenditures and freezing departmental budgets.

“We’ll continue to do so to put ourselves in a better position for the next quarter and the upcoming fiscal year,” Harris told the Board of Supervisors at its monthly business meeting last Wednesday.

Even so, the county expects to take a heavy blow in the fiscal year 2021 budget, which originally was scheduled to be approved by the board April 8.

Harris currently projects the budget at \$720.4 million – \$13 million less than the current fiscal year and a \$53 million reduction from Casey’s original spending plan that was presented earlier this month.

“We have to be mindful of every dollar we spend going forward that it’s purposeful in serving a citizen or a business,” Casey said at the March 25 board meeting.

Chesterfield residents will be able to view Casey’s amended fiscal year 2021 budget proposal April 3 at [blueprint.chesterfield.gov](https://blueprint.chesterfield.gov). To give citizens an opportunity to ask questions, the county also is hosting Facebook Live budget presentations April 6 and 7 at 7 p.m.

The Board of Supervisors will meet electronically April 8 to vote on local tax rates for calendar year 2020 and facilitate printing and distribution of tax bills; personal property and first-half real estate taxes are due June 5.

The board has opted to defer a vote on the budget and utility rates until April 22. Staff and board members have acknowledged that they likely will need to further amend the budget in the coming weeks as more information about state and federal funding becomes available.

In a telephone interview Monday evening, Board of Supervisors Chairwoman Leslie Haley said county leaders remain mindful of their role as stewards of taxpayer dollars and called on the Chesterfield school system to “take the same approach in looking at how they’re spending the citizens’ money.”

“We value every one of our employees, but we cannot continue to expect the taxpayers to pay people who don’t have the ability to do their jobs [as a result of the pandemic],” she added.

Virginia Gov. Ralph Northam has ordered all schools across the commonwealth to remain closed through at least the end of the 2019-20 school year.

Tim Bullis, a spokesman for Chesterfield County Public Schools, noted via email Tuesday morning that the school system has eliminated approximately 1,000 temporary work assignments over the past month.

“In addition, we are realizing daily savings associated with the cost of not operating on a daily schedule [such as fuel, utilities, overtime, etc.],” he wrote.

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## **Martinsville-area leaders fighting the COVID-19 - Martinsville Bulletin (VA) - April 1, 2020**

April 1, 2020 | Martinsville Bulletin (VA) | Bill Wyatt bill.wyatt@martinsvillebulletin.com

The security guard checked everyone's temperature and had them answer a series of health questions before being allowed to enter the Martinsville Municipal Building.

Henry County Administrator Tim Hall apologized for keeping his hands in his pockets, but it was a self-imposed means to prevent himself from touching anything. In City Council chambers most of the seats had been removed, and the ones that remained were 6 feet apart.

City Manager Leon Towarnicki on Wednesday afternoon staged the first major media briefing in Martinsville and Henry County since the COVID-19 pandemic began, and this was a briefing in the new world order.

All of the officials and important players in the community were invited to talk and answer questions — the health department, Sovah-Martinsville Hospital, government and service officials — but the speakers waited outside the room so they could maintain self-distancing until it was their turn to speak.

Towarnicki invited only a handful of the media in order to maintain social distancing and billed the event as a way to "provide some assurance to the community."

"These are interesting and trying times," he said. "This is the first of this type and may evolve into a weekly or regular event."

The speakers did outline the enormous task facing the community for testing and service and providing information to the public, about the need for supplies and the enduring issues to be handled.

West Piedmont Population Health Manager Nancy Bell of the Virginia Department of Health was the first to speak and explained how information flows about the pandemic and plans for the new drive-through testing site at the Martinsville Speedway.

"We do not do the testing," Bell said. "We receive the report and trace the person and make recommendations about quarantine and self-isolation. We do not give the person's identity — only age, sex and county — but rest assured if people come in contact, we follow up and check in daily."

Bell said her department was working with The Harvest Foundation in Martinsville to help create and open a COVID-19 testing site at the Speedway.

"We hoped to be open Monday, but we don't have the supplies," Bell said. "There will be both paid staff and trained volunteers. You will be tested in your car and in three to five days have the

results."

Bell said the physician orders the test, not the health department, and the testing will not be available to everyone.

"If you are not a member of the Harvest footprint [service area], and you don't have a doctor's order by phone or in person," you will not be tested, said Bell, whose district covers Franklin and Patrick counties, too. "The hours and days [for the testing] will be determined according to demand.

Bell said there were "200 test kits on the way."

Sovah-Martinsville CEO Dale Alward said he had been in his profession for "36 going on 37 years," and that this was the first time he has experienced anything like COVID-19.

"I have a military background — I'm used to a lot of uncertainty from a hospital perspective," Alward said. "We have taken every measure possible.

"We have a full complement of PPE [personal protective equipment], and visitation has gone to zero. We protect our patients, and we protect our staff."

Alward said the hospital worked on a "tiered approach" based on "surge plans" and that his hospital was equipped with enough supplies "for today and the foreseeable future."

If the need becomes greater than the supplies on hand, Alward said, LifePoint Health, the parent company of Sovah-Martinsville and a national health provider, could deliver supplies to where the demand is greatest.

Alward said Sovah-Martinsville has 16 ICU (intensive care unit)-equipped beds but would not say how many N95 face masks were on hand or how many ventilators were immediately available.

"We always have the capability of calling the mothership and getting them to pull us out if we need to," Alward said. "We can reach back."

Childcare and businesses

Cheryl Agee is the Impact Manager at The Harvest Foundation, an organization formed from the proceeds of the sale of the Martinsville Hospital.

"Our purpose right now is to meet the short-term child care needs for healthcare providers and first responders," Agee said. "COVID[-19] is fluid, and we are evaluating it daily to make sure childcare services are available as needed."

India Brown serves as a program officer for Harvest and is working with local businesses to help them wade through the expected availability of federal and state funds to help them survive.

"It's a moving target" Brown said. "Please know we are working diligently — working on a plan with



our partners for small businesses and non-profits to keep them afloat."

The United Way has been appointed the fiscal agent for Harvest to determine who gets what.

"The infrastructure has been disrupted," UW Executive Director Philip Wenkstern said. "Businesses have been forced to close their doors to protect workers and visitors.

"Our programs have been disrupted... the VITA program [Volunteer Income Tax Assistance] has been canceled, and tax refunds are a lifeline for many people.

"We are working with our community partners for food distribution and looking at different options for the city and county for the potential of limited delivery options."

Wenkstern said anyone who is behind on rent and under threat of eviction cannot be evicted without a court order, and courts are not issuing new eviction notices.

"If anyone has any questions about this they can call our Legal Aid Society at 434-799-3550, ext. 312" he said.

#### Public safety focus

Matt Tatum is the director of public safety and emergency management coordinator for Henry County.

"We are reviewing information and trying to stay abreast about this disease," Tatum said. "It's new to us all."

Tatum said the only thing he could compare COVID-19 to was AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome).

"It was new, and people were dying of it," Tatum said. "It was serious.

"Ultimately we will get there with COVID-19, but just like AIDS, it won't happen overnight."

John Turner, who serves as the emergency management coordinator for the city, said it is possible "we could lose a third of our force" because of the possibility of first responders contracting coronavirus. "We are operating on a Tier Two."

Turner said the Martinsville Fire and EMS operates on a three-tier system based on "call volume and severity."

#### Financial impact

Hall said since Henry County began waiving the online fees for payments, the online payment system has become a "huge success" with "high traffic."

Hall will be presenting a revised budget to the Board of Supervisors next week, and it will not be

what originally was proposed.

"It won't make anybody happy," Hall said. "We don't know where we'll be or how much impact this [COVID-19] will have, but it is having an impact — sales tax — meals tax. ... It may be six months before we see the true bottom."

Towarnicki echoed the budget woes explained by Hall and indicated the process of Martinsville reverting to a town even could be delayed.

"We think there will be some issues and challenges," he said. "This slowdown is impacting our scheduling and impacting us getting together to meet, so this may push it [reversion] back a little bit."

"These issues are being discussed. We're not just sitting by," Towarnicki said. "There is an awful lot of work going on by us and in the background, and that should be reassuring."

Hall managed to keep his hands in his pockets for the entire duration of his presentation, calling the coronavirus pandemic a "tough situation" that requires vigilance.

"Stay home," he said. "Stay calm and stay engaged go a long way toward catching up on this thing."

Bill Wyatt is a reporter for the Martinsville Bulletin. He can be reached at 276-638-8801, Ext. 236. Follow him @billdwytatt

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## Henry County Administrator lays out "bare bones" - Martinsville Bulletin (VA) - April 8, 2020

April 8, 2020 | Martinsville Bulletin (VA) | Kim Barto Meeks [kim.meeks@martinsvillebulletin.com](mailto:kim.meeks@martinsvillebulletin.com)

It took Henry County Administrator Tim Hall a little less than 27 minutes to break down the bad news about the budget.

That's how long the Board of Supervisors met Tuesday night for the presentation of an initial county budget for fiscal year 2021 that "none of us likes," Hall said, "but this is the situation that we find ourselves in."

The bare-bones, \$157,204,902 spending plan presented Tuesday bears little resemblance to the one county staff had prepared just a few weeks ago, which originally included money for new hires, across-the-board raises, a 5% increase in fire department funding and the long-delayed purchase of a new ladder truck.

That was before the coronavirus struck.

"We had a budget March 20. We threw it out and started over," Hall told the board. "We are down to the bone with what I'm going to present to you. If it gets worse, we will be into the bone."

The pandemic means the county will see less income from taxes on meals, lodging and sales. Economic fallout from COVID-19 likely means big changes for the state budget, as well. Roughly a little more than half of the county's revenue comes from the state, according to Hall.

The General Assembly is scheduled to reconvene in Richmond on April 22 for what is usually a veto session, but this time it will be "chock full of budget adjustments," he said.

Because of the uncertainty of state funding, Hall asked the board to postpone some upcoming budget activities until after April 22. Supervisors unanimously approved delaying their budget work session planned for Thursday evening and the public hearings on the school and county budgets originally scheduled for April 20. No new dates were set during the meeting.

Because of COVID-19, "we are facing things we have never before faced in our lifetime. It's an ongoing and ever-changing landscape," Hall said.

The board will likely adopt the county budget in May and appropriate it in June, which is a month later than usual, but still meets the legally obligated deadline.

"What today's budget does is it buys us time until we can get past the meeting on the 22nd and see where we are," Hall said. Even after it goes into effect for the new fiscal year starting July 1, "this budget will require tweaking virtually every month of the fiscal year."

The \$157.2 million plan is an increase of 4.2% over the current fiscal year budget of \$150,808,768. Most of that is because of additional state funding that is projected for Henry County Schools, at least "as the state budget stands now," Hall said. There are also additional costs for foster care services and a 12% increase in health insurance premiums.

County staff are recommending level funding in almost every area, including a local contribution of \$18,925,432 to the school system. This is the same as the current year but roughly \$1.1 million less than what the schools requested March 5, budget documents show.

"We are not in a position with this bare bones approach to enhance that local number," Hall said.

Other expenses include the Children's Services Act program for at-risk youth and foster care, which is expected to double in cost from \$1 million to \$2 million.

"Those costs are going up because more kids are in foster care, and more service providers are charging us more money to provide those services to the kids," Hall said. "We have to pay it. We have no choice."

The budget provides continued coverage of 100% of health insurance costs for single employees, plus a small supplement to help staff pay for additional coverage for spouses and children.

#### Small raise in Public Service

The only pay raise included is "a small increase for our hourly Public Safety employees. They are on the front line, working extremely diligently right now," Hall said. "We feel confident that we can cover that fairly small increase for that group through increased revenue from call volume."

As for other county employees, Hall said he would look for ways to increase their pay, such as a stipend, once the budget situation stabilizes.

"We need to pay our people more, and it broke my heart to take that out" of the budget," Hall said. "We've had people working their hearts out, especially this past month. I would really like to address this going forward, but I think it's going to take till mid-year until we get our footing."

One bright spot is sales tax revenue, which is projected to increase 6.9% over the previous year.

"Don't get giddy about this," Hall warned. "It was a one-time jump because the state began to collect online sales tax. We think that'll level off."

#### Potential new revenue

The General Assembly granted Henry County and several other localities the authority to put a 1% sales tax increase on the ballot in November. If voters approve it, the funds would go to school construction. However, Hall said he did not know if this measure would be "on the chopping block for April 22."

The state legislature also approved equal taxing authority, giving the county the option to impose

increases on meals, lodging, and other tax streams. However, these increases are "not on the table for the next 12 months. There's no way we could ask people to pay more under the circumstances," Hall said.

### New expenses

On the expense side, the county's legal fees are "up significantly" because of the city of Martinsville's reversion proceedings. Costs for the registrar's office are anticipated to rise 7.7% because of several new voting initiatives passed by the state legislature that he called "unfunded mandates." There will also be new costs after Gateway Streetscape dissolves effective June 30 and the county takes on these duties under the new Community Beautification line item.

Henry County contributes funding to 29 outside agencies. Of these, 14 requested increases for the coming year. Only two agencies are recommended for additional funding, and these are conditional upon the city of Martinsville also approving a proportional increase, Hall said. They are ANCHOR Commission, which would receive an extra \$15,000 to expand its coverage from 5 to 7 days a week, and the Smith River Sports Complex, which would receive a one-time payment of \$16,000 to help with a funding shortfall they will face in their Harvest Foundation grant.

### Not all bad

Hall noted the news has not been all bad for Henry County. He cited economic development announcements from Eastman, Teal Jones Pine Products, DRP Performance, and Advanced Revert, which brought new jobs and millions of dollars of new investment to the area. Press Glass has produced its first product from the new plant in Ridgeway. Construction of the new Adult Detention Facility is "rolling" and still on target to open in January 2022, he said. In addition, before the pandemic, Henry County had its lowest unemployment rate in 20 years.

He reminded the board that the Appalachian Power substation at Commonwealth Crossing Business Centre came at the end of last year's budget process, which meant "a huge savings that we did not have to take on."

"I don't want anyone to forget: That legislation saved this community about \$27 million that APCO was able to front that cost through its footprint as opposed to our local partners having to come up with that," Hall said.

"We have had some highlights, and I think it's important that we don't lose sight of that. It's just in the last month that we've had our worlds turned upside down, but in the months prior to that, we were having a really successful year," he said.

### Preparing for worse

Hall closed out his presentation with a graphic of a person standing with a giant question mark.

"What's coming? I wish I could tell you. Yesterday, the governor said our peak [for the outbreak] has been rolled back from May 20 to April 20. The medical issue is by far the worst, but the

economic fallout is going to last a lot longer. We'd better be prepared to stand down on any significant expenditures that are not in the budget," he said. Once the county announces a new date for the budget public hearing, Hall said there will be multiple ways for the public to share their opinions without showing up in person. A email account and phone hotline will be set up for public feedback, and any comments will be read into the record during the meeting.

Kim Barto Meeks is a reporter for the Martinsville Bulletin. She can be reached at 276-638-8801.

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## Work continuing on Clarke/Warren boundary - Winchester Star, The (VA) - April 9, 2020 - page 05

April 9, 2020 | Winchester Star, The (VA) | MICKEY POWELL The Winchester Star | article | Page 05

BERRYVILLE — Work is continuing on a small revision to the boundary between Clarke and Warren counties.

According to Clarke officials, the boundary is being redrawn so nine homes and a fire department in the Shenandoah Farms Sanitary District will be in Warren, as was originally believed.

Homeowners apparently have been paying taxes to Warren, and they have voted in that county and their children have gone to schools there since at least the 1970s. Global Information System (GIS) technology has revealed, though, that the properties actually are in Clarke.

Those affected have indicated they would like to be in Warren, and Clarke officials have said that is fine with them.

In 2018, licensed land surveyor Stuart Dunn stated in a letter to Warren County Administrator Doug Stanley and David Ash, Clarke's former county administrator, that the boundary line between the counties was drawn in 1836 and a description relied on trees and other natural features instead of any landmarks.

Officials are waiting for the final tasks associated with the **boundary adjustment** to be finished by a surveyor, said Chris Boies, Clarke's current county administrator. He said that having worked for the county only since December, he does not yet know full details of the project.

"I've got to get up to speed on it," Boies said. However, matters pertaining to budgeting for the new fiscal year that will start July 1 and controlling the spread of the coronavirus in Clarke County are taking precedence, he indicated.

After the survey work is completed, final details of the project will be shared with affected property owners. Both the Clarke County and Warren County boards of supervisors will need to hold public hearings. Boies said it might be possible for the boards to hold a joint hearing.

"Certainly anyone who's impacted will receive notification" about things they need to know before the hearings, he said.

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A 12-cent increase to Buena Vista's real estate tax rate is being advertised in today's newspaper. If approved when City Council adopts its budget next month, the city's real estate tax rate would be raised from \$1.21 to \$1.33 per \$100 assessed value.

*'We chop, chop, chop. I don't want the budget to take away the good that we have. ... We don't want to reduce funding for public education and public safety.'*

- Lisa Clark

It's far from certain that Council will enact this sharp of a rate increase. Reassessments are underway that are expected to slightly raise property values, thus lessening the need for such a high rate. Also, Council members continue to debate making additional cuts in spending.

At last Thursday's Council meeting – the first held virtually because of the COVID-19 pandemic – members wrangled over how much of a tax hike residents could afford and over whether to reduce funding for the schools. No consensus was reached on either issue, though members opted to advertise the 12-cent tax hike.

The proposed \$14,699,556 general fund budget presented by Jay Scudder, city manager, and Charles Clemmer, finance director, would represent a 6.1 percent increase in spending over the current year. The budget document calls for an 8-cent increase to the real estate tax rate, which would take it to \$1.29, in addition to proposed \$1 increases to water and sewer rates, to \$8.48 and \$8.44, respectively, per 1,000 gallons, and a \$2 monthly increase to the garbage collection fee, to \$21.

Local funding for the schools would be unchanged at \$2,583,803, under the budget document unveiled last week. This number has been the same the past several years, though, as Scudder has pointed out, certain school expenditures have disappeared, such as debt payments (\$184,000 annually) on a loan that funded athletic field improvements. This loan was paid off four years ago.

At city finance committee meetings earlier in the year, a proposed cut of \$200,000 to the schools was mentioned. Without alluding to a specific amount last week, Council member Cheryl Hickman raised the prospect of reducing funding to the schools. "Sounds like we need more cuts," Hickman commented. "I know it's a sensitive subject but we need to talk about the schools."

Lisa Clark responded that the schools are getting \$300,000 less from the state than was expected, prior to the pandemic. Scudder elaborated that figures released by the state only hours before the meeting indicated Buena Vista would be getting \$297,397 less than what had been projected earlier, although it's still slated to get \$69,000 more than what was received this year.

To this, Hickman said, "We're still paying money [to the schools] for a loan that was paid off years ago. We don't have any choice [but to cut funding for the schools]. We're still on a sinking ship. I don't like to do this anymore than anyone else; I have a child in school."

Clark took issue with the "sinking ship" reference, saying, "We chop, chop, chop. I don't want the budget to take away the good that we have. ... We don't want to reduce funding for public education and public safety."

"There's nowhere else to cut," said Hickman. "This is a hard conversation that we're going to have to have."

Clark suggested cutting funding for the Rockbridge Regional Library. She said parents and children who spoke against cutting funding to the library several weeks ago were from home-schooling families. "Let them use the four libraries in our schools," she said.

The budget document presented last week includes a \$35,000 cut to the Rockbridge Regional Library's request of \$174,225, reducing this funding to \$139,225.

Because deficit spending the past several years has diminished the city's fund balance, Hickman pointed out, "We're holding back bills we can't pay each month [due to cash flow issues]."

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The News-Gazette



**What's Next For City Schools?**  
Budget, Calendar Among Unknowns In Lexington

**With Safety Critical, Nursing Homes, Families Face New Day**



PHOTOGRAPHERS AND their other friends who took the photos. They're through the door at Heritage Hall about the coronavirus from the facility, the various rooms and another building across the country. To the person who says, "We got every one in our seats, and I'm with our staff," said the friends of their work with the parents, Greg and Deborah Lynn. (Photo by Chris Bennett with Heritage Hall)

**Trying To Keep Their Spirits Up**

They are the ones that Council will mean this step of a rate increase. Reassessments are underway that are expected to slightly raise property values, thus lessening the need for such a high rate. Also, Council members continue to debate making additional cuts in spending.

**County Schools Revise Budget Request**

Following the small increase and it will affect our budget decisions about the county. The previous budget was approved in the last month. The budget for 2020-2021 had been approved in the last month. The budget for 2020-2021 had been approved in the last month. The budget for 2020-2021 had been approved in the last month.

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WHAT DO YOU THINK?



"The only other option is reversion [to town status]," remarked Stanley Coffey. "Could we keep the schools if we did this?"

Hickman said she'd researched this option and found that it was a three-year process and would come with \$50,000 to \$100,000 in upfront costs.

"We need to define our priorities," said Clark. "We can't just continue to chop, chop, chop."

*'Maybe those of us who are middle class can afford to pay the increase. But what about the burden this places on lower income people, those who may not be able to afford to pay more?'*

- Cheryl Hickman

"We need to decide what to do based on what makes the most sense – what's based on facts," replied Hickman. She suggested cutting \$35,000 from the police department's allocation by eliminating one position through attrition.

Scudder emphasized the need to replenish the city's fund balance. He pointed out that when the last reassessments were held and property values dropped, Council declined to equalize the tax rate. The rate should have been set 3 cents higher to bring in the same amount of revenue as before, the city manager contended.

Tyson Cooper said staff's proposed 8-cent tax increase for next year is insufficient. "We need to look for more than just equalized tax rates. Nothing I pay is what it was three or six years ago. Twelve cents is just as painful as 8 cents."

"Maybe those of us who are middle class can afford to pay the increase," said Hickman. "But what about the burden this places on lower income people, those who may not be able to afford to pay more?"

"Can we continue to sustain the schools?" asked Cooper. "Can we afford to operate four schools for just 900 students? I think we can be creative. I don't think we can do anything too dramatic in just three months."

Clark said enrollment increased at Parry McCluer High School this year. Sherrie Wheeler, director of administration and secondary education, said there has been an increase of 38 students at the high school this year, with most coming from the county. She said the division has provided 20,000 free meals to students this year, with some of the meals going to students who are homeschooled. "The only thing positive in Buena Vista in recent years is the schools," asserted Wheeler.

"I disagree," responded Cooper. "There are good things going on in the schools but we've had good news elsewhere. New businesses are opening. Enrollment is up at SVU. ... If enrollment is up in the [city] schools, this breaks an eight-year decline. That's fantastic. If it continues to grow, it will cost more. Can we be creative? We don't know what COVID-19 is going to do."

Alluding to what she perceives as waste elsewhere in the city, Wheeler remarked, "I don't see why we have eight people for two trucks picking up leaves."

Cooper cautioned her against "stone throwing. I don't know what it takes to operate leaves removal. ... We can't find another \$100,000 to cut. Do we really want to [just] equalize the tax rate?"

Coffey observed that Southern Virginia University is "growing by leaps and bounds. With more growth, we need [more capacity] for the wastewater treatment plant."

Council bears the blame for infrastructure not keeping up with capacity, said Cooper. "Our rates aren't sufficient. We set the rates and we are not managing growth well. We can't blame businesses and households for growing. The city's job is to provide infrastructure."

Hickman said SVU pays \$8,800 to the city in lieu of taxes. "That's not enough. I'm paying \$2,300 to \$3,000 in taxes myself."

"We need to go back and negotiate with nonprofits," said Cooper. "We need to talk to everybody, to do what we can to raise more money across the board." Turning to Hickman, he continued, "I admire all that you've done, all of the stones that you've looked under, Cheryl. That's a lesson that we all [could follow]."

Coffey pointed out that the proposed budget calls for city employees to get 2 percent pay raises. That could be cut out, saving the city \$88,000. "We can't afford to give a raise this year," he said.

"We'll have the finance committee look at this," said Mayor Bill Fitzgerald.

Cooper said he felt comfortable advertising a 12-cent tax increase. Voicing agreement were Danny Staton, Clark and Coffey. "We'll have to educate the public [about the need for a tax hike]," said Melvin Henson.

Even though Council is scheduled to approve the budget and adopt a tax rate May 21, Mar Vita Flint, commissioner of revenue, noted that the final reassessment figures won't be out until summer, following hearings by the Board of Equalization. Then, the tax rate can be adjusted accordingly, she advised. The tax books aren't printed until mid-to-late August, she said.

The consensus was to advertise a \$1.33 tax rate, with the extra 4 cents being designated for the fund balance. A public hearing on the proposed budget is to be held Thursday, May 7.

News

#### Do you think that people are overreacting to the outbreak of COVID-19?

- Most definitely. People need to calm down.
- In the long run we will benefit from using extreme caution.
- I'm trying not to panic

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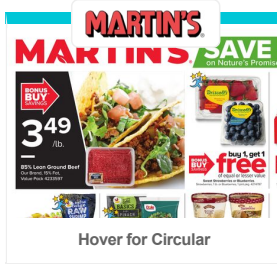
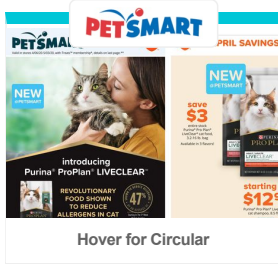
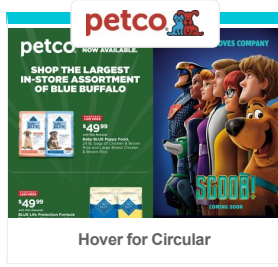
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## **Hit on state revenues could be \$400 million lower than projected, but Virginia localities hurt by sales tax losses**

By MICHAEL MARTZ Richmond Times-Dispatch  
Jun 15, 2020



Gov. Ralph Northam (right) listens as Virginia Secretary of Finance Aubrey Layne speaks during Northam's COVID-19 press briefing inside the Patrick Henry Building last month.

BOB BROWN

The economic damage the coronavirus shutdown has done to the state budget could be significantly less than the \$1 billion revenue loss previously estimated for the fiscal year that ends June 30.

However, Virginia's top finance official warned that local governments dependent on sales and meals tax revenues could face a bigger fiscal challenge.

Secretary of Finance Aubrey Layne told legislators on Monday the revenue loss could be closer to \$600 million, which also would reduce the damage to the next two-year budget adopted on March 12 — the same day that Gov. Ralph Northam declared a public health emergency — with \$2 billion in new spending the General Assembly froze after the economy sputtered.

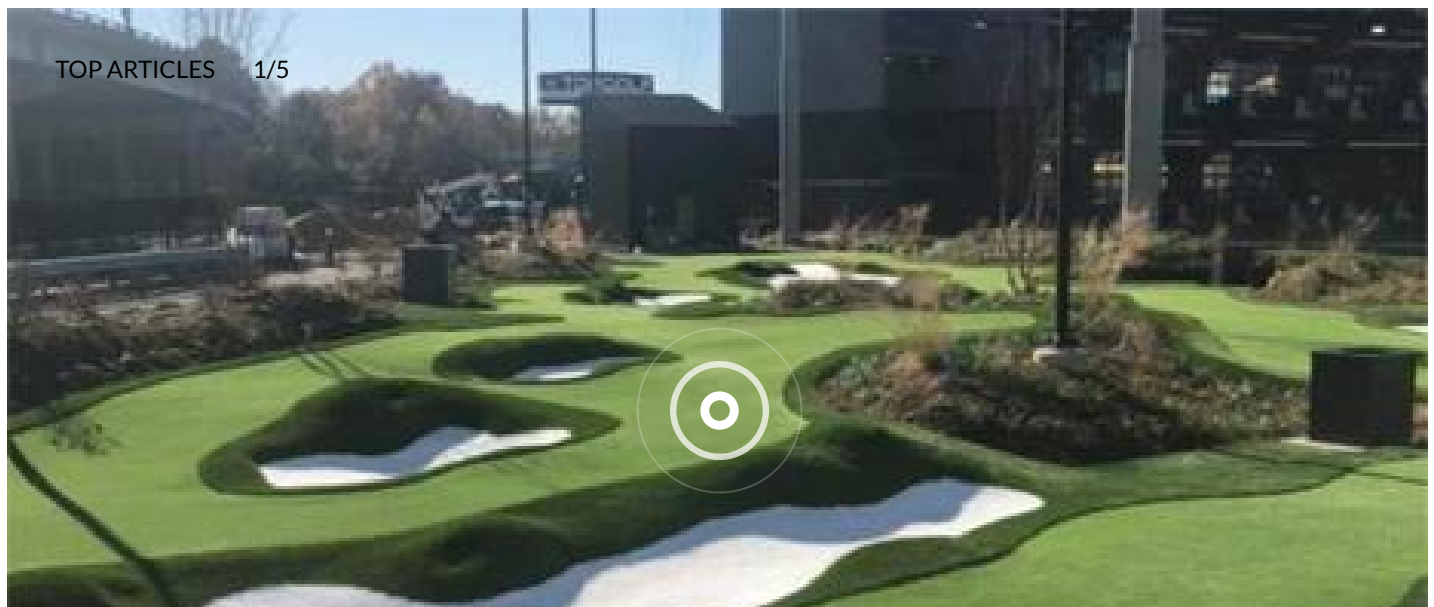
“I believe we’re going to be well below the \$1 billion [predicted] shortfall as we move into the next biennium,” Layne told the House Appropriations Committee in an online meeting.

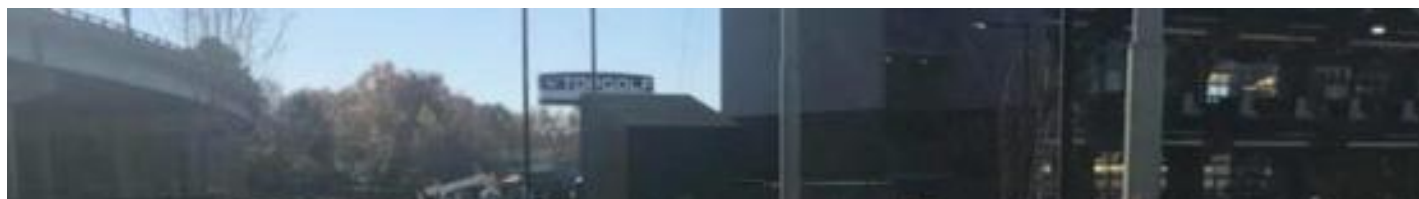
The loss of sales and use taxes is likely to hurt most in local government budgets, which also are losing meals, lodging and admission tax revenues they rely on to pay for public services. State sales tax revenues fell 12.5% in May compared to the same month a year ago but still have grown by 5.4% for the first 11 months of the fiscal year because of internet sales.

“I would hazard to say our localities are taking a little more significant hit than we are,” Layne said.

Virginia has received more than \$28 billion in federal emergency aid, primarily in loans to small businesses and municipalities, as well as \$6.5 billion in grants and a higher federal share of Medicaid expenses that will save the state about \$319 million in this fiscal year.

The state has distributed \$645 million to local governments from the \$2.2 trillion CARES Act passed by Congress and signed by President Donald Trump in late March. That’s almost half of the \$1.5 billion that localities are expected to receive to use strictly for expenses related to COVID-19 through the end of the year. That amount doesn’t include \$200 million that Fairfax County, the state’s most populous locality, received directly from the federal government under the law.





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Virginia has committed about \$247 million of the \$1.8 billion it received under the CARES Act.

The state has spent \$97 million on personal protective equipment, primarily for hospitals and other health care providers; \$42.4 million on testing for COVID-19; \$59.2 million to trace the contacts of people who test positive; \$6 million in laboratory costs; \$5.5 million for emergency housing; and \$3.3 million to replace health department funds used in the crisis.

However, the federal aid has tight legal restrictions on its use, subject to future audits and repayment with penalties. State and local governments can't use their share of the relief funds to replace tax revenues they're losing.

They also are limited in how much they can use for essential investments such as broadband telecommunications, the lack of which has put rural areas at severe disadvantage in working and studying from home during the public health crisis.

"It really hinders us from doing much of anything," said Del. Rob Bloxom, R-Accomack, who represents the rural Eastern Shore.

Layne said the money can pay to connect people to existing broadband networks or expand networks before the end of the year, but long-term investments in broadband "probably are not eligible."

Much of the economic damage from the pandemic is being borne by small businesses, including brick-and-mortar retailers, many of whom he said may not reopen because of damage from the shutdown and competition with online companies that have benefited from stay-at-home sales during the pandemic.

“It has basically hit the small businesses and lower-paying jobs,” he said. “The economy was pretty strong going into this, but the social fabric underpinning it was pretty thin.”

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mmartz@timesdispatch.com

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Michael Martz

NEWS →

## How 'Defunding The Police' Is Translating Into Policy In Richmond



Presented by



*From a June 13 march, protester holding a sign calling for demilitarizing the police. (Photo: Crixell Matthews/VPM News)*

Written by  
Roberto Roldan

Over the past weeks, thousands of protesters of different races, ages and backgrounds have taken to the streets of Richmond to protest police brutality.

June 22, 2020

An often repeated chant is the call to “Defund the police.” That demand has led to a nationwide conversation about the role of policing in communities, and has even drawn the attention of two Richmond City Council members.

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Council members Stephanie Lynch and Michael Jones issued statements earlier this month supporting the movement.

“I am calling for a deep dive into the Richmond Police Department’s budget with the intention of defunding the police,” Jones wrote.

But what exactly would defunding the police look like in Richmond?

Some advocates for defunding the police would like to see the institution abolished entirely. Others like Jones are quick to point out that, for them, “defunding does not mean dissolving.” Instead, they are asking the public to reimagine public safety with a reduced role for armed police officers. Advocates also say reinvesting the money into communities of color must go hand-in-hand with disinvestment in traditional policing.

Kalia Harris has been a prominent organizer in the recent protests in Richmond. While she supports abolishing prison and police, she said protesters right now are asking the public to put their eyes on the budget.

“The first step is getting rid of the militarization that we’re seeing every night in Richmond,” Harris said. “We want to target the funding for this war gear and militarization, and start putting that toward schools and public housing.”

In Richmond, plans are underway to create a process for the public and elected officials to review the Richmond Police Department budget and make suggestions on how those dollars could be diverted to other social services. Mayor Levar Stoney is backing that process.

Jones said it's important that the community - not police or government officials - be in charge of re-imagining policing, and making suggestions for reinvestment.

"If we're going to move forward and rebuild the trust, we can't call the shots," he said. "We're the ones that lost the trust, because we haven't listened."

Jones said the recent protests in Richmond have further broken the trust between the community and police, as videos of [Richmond Police officers firing tear gas at peaceful protesters](#) circulate widely.

### **Richmond's Police Budget Continues To Grow, Despite Crime Remaining Flat**

In 2019, Richmond allocated more than \$96 million toward policing. The Richmond Police Department's general fund budget has grown by more than \$17.5 million in the last decade. According to Virginia State Police's annual crime report, incidents of serious crimes against people and property (defined as "Group A offenses") have remained mostly flat. Richmond's homicide rate has also held steady during this time period, with spikes in 2016 and 2017.

Richmond also spends more money on its police department as a percentage of its total general fund budget than Chesterfield and Henrico Counties. The money Richmond spends on policing makes up roughly 13 percent of all general fund expenditures, the largest budget item outside of schools.

Before the coronavirus pandemic hit and budget cuts were made, Mayor Stoney proposed increasing the police budget by more than \$3 million in 2021.

Asked about the increasing size of the Richmond Police Department budget over the last decade, Jones said: "You want to see where a government's focus is, look and see how they budget."

The Richmond Police Department declined to answer questions for this story.

“We need a transformative rebalancing of the institutions in our public safety and criminal justice system,” Lynch wrote. “There is decades-worth of research that proves society’s answer to ‘reducing crime’ has done nothing more than traumatize communities, perpetuate health disparities, increase recidivism rates, create an oppressed population of low-income workers, and disenfranchise Black lives.”

Lynch also called for creating a plan to transition police officers out of schools and replace them with trained counselors and social workers.

Mayor Levar Stoney has also signaled a commitment to reimagining public safety and taking a closer look at the police budget. During a press conference where he announced the forced resignation of Police Chief William Smith, Stoney said he would work with City Council to create a 20-member task force on public safety. The group will be asked to produce a report with actionable steps within 90 days of its first meeting.

“I’m committed to reimagining public safety, and I’m committed to take a holistic approach that takes into account, accountability, transparency, funding, policies, practices and, above all, community engagement,” Stoney said.

Stoney also said he is committed to creating a civilian review board.

All of these proposals would likely come with a price tag. For activists, that represents an opportunity to defund the police.

Community organizer Chelsea Higgs Wise said funding for establishing the review board and one-to-one replacement of school resource officers with social workers could come directly from the police budget.

“For so long politicians have instilled fear for us asking for the things that we need in our community by saying, ‘Well, we’ll have to raise taxes,’” Higgs Wise said. “That’s not actually our reality. We can reallocate money from an inflated public safety budget and invest that into our school system.”

### **Advocates Also Take Aim At State Policing Budget**

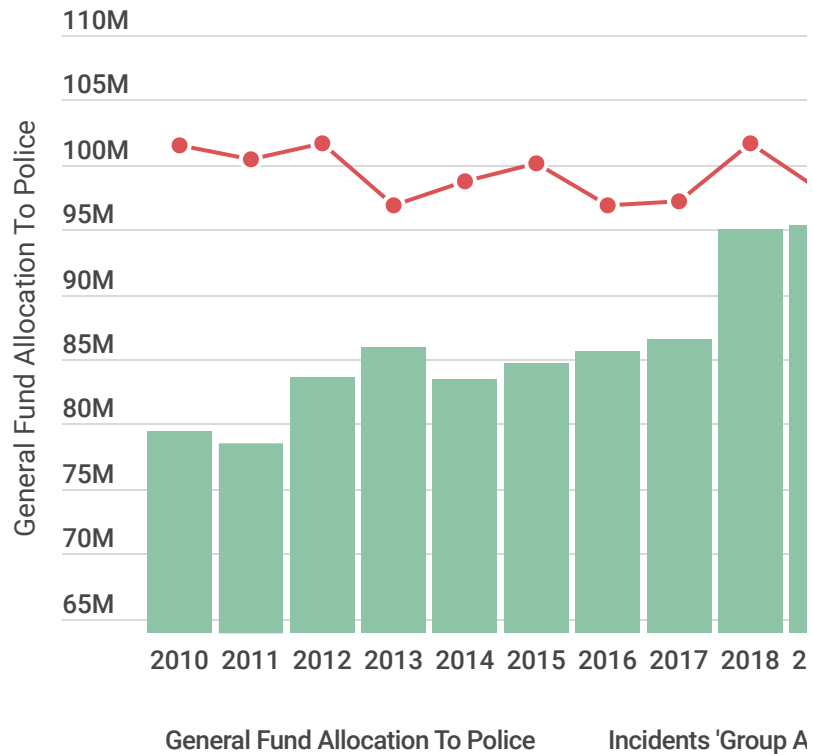
State-level advocacy groups are also demanding disinvestment in policing. The ACLU of Virginia was recently joined by 26 other organizations in calling for cuts to the state police budget. With the state General Assembly planning to hold a special budget session later this summer, advocates for defunding the police see an opening.

Claire Gastañaga, the executive director of the ACLU of Virginia, said if cuts are necessary due to the coronavirus pandemic and resulting recession, they’re urging lawmakers to put state funding for police on the chopping block.

“The governor is going to have to make some hard choices about what to recommend,” Gastañaga said. “What we’re saying is: Start with the \$400 million [state] law enforcement budget.”

The ACLU and other statewide advocacy groups have also sent Virginia’s top legislators a number of reform

# Richmond's Police Budget and



Source: Richmond Adopted Fiscal Plans, 2010-2020; Virginia State Police "Crime Report, 2010-2019

\*Note: Virginia State Police define Group A crimes as crimes against person or property, ranging from murder to arson and drug offenses.

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Councilwoman Lynch has also offered some local policy proposals that she says aligns with protesters' demands to “defund the police.”

In an open letter released June 10, Lynch said she wants immediate action to create a civilian review board for police misconduct with subpoena power. She also said she would co-sponsor local legislation to ensure mental health professionals are part of the response to people in crisis.



proposals, including creating alternatives to prosecution for “low-level, non-serious” offenses.

## **Police Back Reform, Not Defunding**

Whether the “defund the police” movement leads to policy changes will depend first on the responsiveness of politicians, but also on the response of police departments.

The Virginia Chiefs of Police Association recently produced a report for Governor Ralph Northam outlining their policy proposals. In it, the association backs reforms that would make it easier to decertify officers who grossly violate ethics standards, and get rid of police unions. But many of their proposals include more training, which would inevitably direct more tax dollars to police departments.

When asked about the movement to defund the police, association head Dana Schrad indicated police might be willing to give up what they see as non-policing responsibilities.

“If the schools want to hire their own security officers, or just rely on school officials to protect the schools, then fine,” Schrad said. “When we shift those responsibilities to other public servants, funding will be diverted to them, and the burden is lifted from law enforcement agencies.”

Schrad said, at this point, the Virginia Chiefs of Police Association believes it’s unclear what calls for defunding the police really means.

Communities outside of Virginia are also reimagining the role of policing. In Minneapolis - the heart of recent protests - a majority of city council members said they supported dismantling the police department and developing a new model of public safety.

School boards and city councils across the country are also reevaluating their partnerships with police departments. Local bodies in Minneapolis, Portland and Denver voted to terminate contracts with police.

*VPM Intern Alex Broening contributed fact-checking to this story.*

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## Clarke supervisors set hearings on fee hike, boundary adjustment

By MICKEY POWELL The Winchester Star

Jun 19, 2020

**BERRYVILLE** — A proposal to double a fee applied to criminal and traffic cases in Clarke County courts will be the focus of a public hearing next month.

The hearing will be held during a Clarke County Board of Supervisors meeting at 6:30 p.m. July 21.

Under the proposal, the fee would increase from \$10 to \$20 to generate more revenue to pay courtroom security expenses, such as providing bailiffs during trials.

In turn, other funds currently used toward security costs could be put toward other expenses, according to officials.

The county averages collecting more than \$48,000 per year from the court security fee. County Administrator Chris Boies estimates that by doubling the fee, an extra \$45,000 to \$50,000 could be collected annually, depending on the actual number of cases heard by the courts.

To implement the fee hike, the supervisors will have to adopt an amendment the county code.

The supervisors scheduled the hearing during their meeting Tuesday afternoon. They also set a hearing for the same date and time on a proposal to make a small adjustment to the boundary line of Clarke and Warren counties.

The adjustment would place nine homes and a fire department in the Shenandoah Farms Sanitary District in Warren, where officials from both counties originally believed the properties were.

Homeowners apparently have paid taxes to Warren, and they have voted in that county and their children have gone to schools there since at least the 1970s. Mapping technology has shown, however, that the properties actually are in Clarke.

The supervisors also voted to proceed with plans to have an actuarial study done. The study, expected to cost about \$1,500, will analyze risks to show when, in the future, the county can best afford to provide high-risk insurance for paid firefighters/medics.

According to Emergency Services Director Brian Lichty, the county has had trouble recruiting paid emergency personnel because it currently doesn't offer the insurance.

High-risk insurance would enable older firefighters/medics — those more likely to suffer health problems — to retire a few years earlier than they otherwise might because they would feel more comfortable financially. It would help help them get through the period between retirement and when they are eligible for Social Security, Lichty has said.

The supervisors directed Boies to send the Virginia Retirement System a letter necessary to get the study started.

After the study is finished, the county will have a year to decide whether to begin offering the insurance, Boies said.

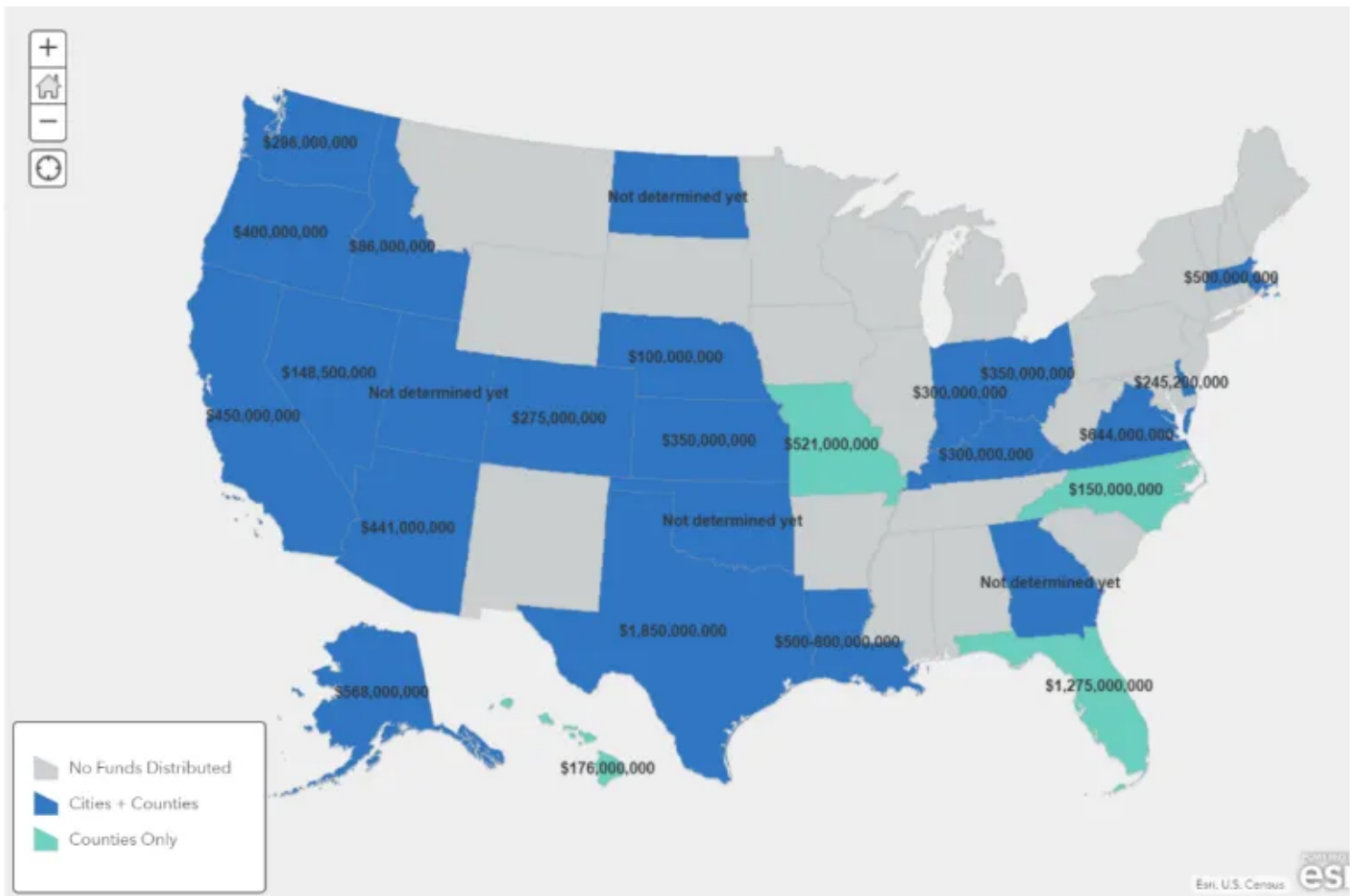
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— Contact Mickey Powell at [mpowell@winchesterstar.com](mailto:mpowell@winchesterstar.com)

# CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund Not Enough to Support Local Government Reopening and Recovery

NLC Staff

9 hours ago



esri new survey data map

The CARES Act was signed into law on March 27, creating the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF), a \$150 billion relief fund for states, territories, tribes, and local governments. Of the 19,000 cities, towns, and villages in the United

States, [only 36 municipalities](#), each with more than 500,000 residents, were provided direct assistance under the CRF. Those 36 municipalities with populations over 500,000 received about \$7.9 billion of the \$150 billion. For these cities, towns and villages, the Coronavirus Relief Fund has been a lifeline for maintaining the uninterrupted operation of services in extremely challenging circumstances. The majority of the 19,000 municipalities below the 500,000 population threshold [were excluded](#) from a guaranteed minimum level of assistance.

The National League of Cities (NLC) recently acknowledged the work of the U.S. Department of the Treasury to provide stronger direction to the states to share funds received under the CRF with cities, towns and villages. The Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) issued on May 28, encourages states to pass through payments to America's communities with a population below 500,000. While this is an important step forward, it is not enough. Without direct appropriations to cities, we fear that funds for these municipalities will never reach their intended targets. According to the CDC there had been 3,038 deaths due to COVID-19 from the start of February to the week the CARES Act was passed . As of June 13, 2020, there have been 101,291 total deaths as a result of COVID-19, equivalent to the population of Davenport, IA. More than two months after the passage of the CARES Act, 24 states have still not issued plans to pass any money through to thousands of local governments, and four states have authorized or plan to transfer the money to counties and have excluded any direct funding to municipal governments.

***NLC recognizes the Treasury's efforts on sharing funds in the CARES Act, but additional direct funding to communities is an absolute necessity if we wish to maintain the millions of jobs and***

***livelihoods in America's cities, towns, and villages; support essential services at a local level in every state during the nation's ongoing health crisis; and facilitate reopening and economic recovery.***

NLC is continuing to monitor how federal grant dollars, including CRF, are being awarded to municipalities, and how this funding is helping cities respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **State Transfers of Coronavirus Relief Funds as of June 12, 2020**

There is little consistency in how local governments with populations under 500,000 may access the Coronavirus Relief Funding from the states. There is also concern that some states may not make any of the funding available to local governments. Twenty-two states have authorized or are working on legislation to transfer some of the CRF funding to local governments. As of June 16, the total amount of local governments (municipal and county) with populations under 500,000 may receive from state allocations of the CRF is estimated to be about \$8.15 billion. Four states have authorized or planning to authorize the transfer of \$2.4 billion to county governments BUT have excluded any direct funding to municipal governments: FL, HI, NC, and MO.

The interactive map below shows states that are working to allocate funds to local governments.

[View larger map](#)

Twenty-four states have yet to announce if they plan to authorize the allocation of a portion of the Federal CRF they received to local government.

## **Local Governments Need A New Lifeline**

Local governments across the nation are in urgent need of a new lifeline to prevent the interruption of essential operations and services; and to keep emergency responders, sanitation workers, building and repair crews, and others on the job.



Unfortunately, the Coronavirus Relief Fund is insufficient to meet to the growing need for support at the local level, and additional federal intervention is warranted. As a result of the challenging fiscal conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the unanticipated costs of shuttering and reopening communities and small businesses, NLC estimates local budget shortfalls of **over \$360 billion between 2020 and 2022**, with \$134 billion in revenue losses for 2020 alone.

Local governments know the federal government cannot make up for every loss of revenue. Instead, they are seeking a critical lifeline to avoid last resort options, such as indefinite cuts to services at a time when communities need them most, permanent layoffs of municipal employees who comprise a large share of America's middle class and canceling capital projects that will further impact local employment, business contracts and overall investment in the economy. There is a real possibility that the very cities, towns, and villages that have helped ensure stability throughout this crisis, will go from being an essential part of America's recovery to becoming a serious drag on it.

We stand ready to work together on bicameral, bipartisan legislation that provides fair and appropriate levels of assistance to all cities, towns, and villages, while including the kinds of guardrails members of Congress will need to be confident that taxpayer funds are appropriately spent. Right now, the funding that communities are seeing is simply not enough to for local economic recovery.

### ***About the Authors:***

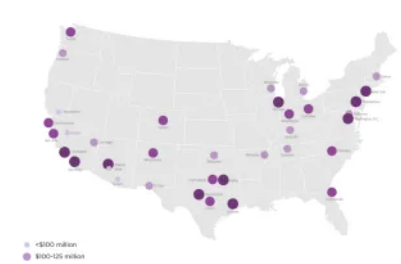
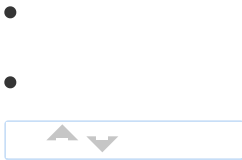


*David Park is Program Director of NLC’s Center for Municipal Data & Analytics.*



*Yucel (“u-jel”) Ors is the Legislative Director for Public Safety and Crime Prevention at the National League of Cities. Follow Yucel on Twitter at [@nlcpscp](#).*

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