

1860 - CID510169_TownofAbingdon_CFPF

Application Details

Funding Opportunity: 1446-Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund - Capacity Building/Planning Grants - CY23 Round 4
Funding Opportunity Due Date: Nov 12, 2023 11:59 PM
Program Area: Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund
Status: Under Review
Stage: Final Application

Initial Submit Date: Nov 9, 2023 1:22 PM
Initially Submitted By: Laura Dowell
Last Submit Date:
Last Submitted By:

Contact Information

Primary Contact Information

Active User*: Yes
Type: External User
Name*: Mrs. Laura Dowell
Salutation First Name Middle Name Last Name
Title:
Email*: ldowell@abingdon-va.gov
Address*: 133 West Main Street

Abingdon Virginia 24210
City State/Province Postal Code/Zip

Phone*: 276-492-2140 Ext.
Phone #####
Fax: #####
Comments:

Organization Information

Status*: Approved
Name*: Town of Abingdon, VA
Organization Type*: Local Government
Tax ID*: 54-6001096
Unique Entity Identifier (UEI)*: VAVHUL1GNHH1

Organization Website: <https://abingdon-va.gov/>

Address*: 133 West Main Street

Abingdon Virginia 24210-
City State/Province Postal Code/Zip

Phone*: 276-492-2140 Ext.

######

Fax: #### #### ######

Benefactor:

Vendor ID:

Comments:

VCFPF Applicant Information

Project Description

Name of Local Government*: Town of Abingdon, VA

Your locality's CID number can be found at the following link: [Community Status Book Report](#)

NFIP/DCR Community Identification Number (CID)*: 510169

If a state or federally recognized Indian tribe,

Name of Tribe:

Authorized Individual*: Mike Cochran
First Name Last Name

Mailing Address*: PO Box 789
Address Line 1
Address Line 2

Abingdon Virginia 24212
City State Zip Code

Telephone Number*: 276-492-2140

Cell Phone Number*: 276-492-2140

Email*: mcochran@abingdon-va.gov

Is the contact person different than the authorized individual?

Contact Person*: Yes

Contact: Laura Dowell
First Name Last Name
PO Box 789
Address Line 1
Address Line 2

Abingdon Virginia 24212
City State Zip Code

Telephone Number: 276-492-2140

Cell Phone Number: 276-492-2140

Email Address: ldowell@abingdon-va.gov

Enter a description of the project for which you are applying to this funding opportunity

Project Description*:

The Town of Abingdon has prepared application to request funding through the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF). The Town's application is for the Capacity Building and Planning category to develop a Town Resilience Plan. The Town is classified as moderately to highly socially vulnerable based on the ADAPT VA Social Vulnerability Index and qualifies as a low-income geographic region, as defined in the 2023 Funding Manual for the CFPF.

Low-income geographic area means any locality, or community within a locality, that has a median household income that is not greater than 80 percent of the local median household income, or any area in the Commonwealth designated as a qualified opportunity zone by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury via his delegation of authority to the Internal Revenue Service. A project of any size within a low-income geographic area will be considered.

Is the proposal in this application intended to benefit a low-income geographic area as defined above?

Benefit a low-income geographic area*: Yes

Information regarding your census block(s) can be found at census.gov

Census Block(s) Where Project will Occur*: DC20BLK_C51191

Is Project Located in an NFIP Participating Community?*: Yes

Is Project Located in a Special Flood Hazard Area?*: No

Flood Zone(s) (if applicable): A, AE

Flood Insurance Rate Map Number(s) (if applicable): 51191CIND0A (Index), 51191C0260C, 51191C0280C, 51191C0285C, 51191C0290C

Eligibility - Round 4

Eligibility

Is the applicant a local government (including counties, cities, towns, municipal corporations, authorities, districts, commissions, or political subdivisions created by the General Assembly or pursuant to the Constitution or laws of the Commonwealth, or any combination of these)?

Local Government*: Yes

Yes - Eligible for consideration
No - Not eligible for consideration

If the applicant is not a town, city, or county, are letters of support from all affected local governments included in this application?

Letters of Support*: N/A

Yes - Eligible for consideration
No - Not eligible for consideration

Has this or any portion of this project been included in any application or program previously funded by the Department?

Previously Funded*: No

Yes - Not eligible for consideration
No - Eligible for consideration

Has the applicant provided evidence of an ability to provide the required matching funds?

Evidence of Match Funds*: Yes

Yes - Eligible for consideration
No - Not eligible for consideration
N/A- Match not required

Scoring Criteria for Capacity Building & Planning - Round 4

Scoring

Eligible Capacity Building and Planning Activities (Select all that apply) ? Maximum 100 points. To make multiple selections, Hold CTRL and click the desired items.

Capacity Building and Planning*:

Development of a new resilience plan., Goal planning, implementation and evaluation, Long term maintenance strategy, Policy management and/or development, Resource assessments, planning, strategies and development, Stakeholder engagement and strategies.

Is the project area socially vulnerable? (based on [ADAPT Virginia's Social Vulnerability Index Score](#))

The Town of Abingdon is applying for funding to assist in establishing a Resilience Plan. The plan will help the Town identify future projects and prioritize areas of need. The Town will contract a consultant following the procurement process to establish a plan that will help identify future flood control projects, studies, assessments, and program adjustments needed to meet resiliency goals. The Town currently lacks the capacity or in-house expertise to undertake this effort singularly and thus outside resources are required for the completion of this task.

Describe the plan for developing, increasing, or strengthening knowledge, skills and abilities of existing or new staff. This may include training of existing staff, hiring personnel, contracting consultants or advisors

Development of Existing or New Staff*:

Currently the Town of Abingdon is providing staff training for an Engineering Technician to become the Certified Floodplain Manager. When the plan is complete the goal will be to assign the CFM to manage the plan and push the community forward towards greater resiliency.

The Town of Abingdon will develop a comprehensive resilience plan by hiring a qualified consultant with expertise in resilience planning. The goal in development of the Town Resilience Plan is to provide a Town-wide approach to address the increased flooding within the community through nature-based solutions. This planning level document will provide the Town with the ability to complete vulnerability assessments and develop an action-oriented approach to flood preparedness and resiliency.

Where capacity is limited by funding, what strategies will be developed to increase resources in the local government? (This may include work with non-governmental organization, or applying for grants, loans, or other funding sources)

Resource Development Strategies*:

We are actively seeking out grants and funding opportunities from various sources, including government agencies, non-profit organizations, and private foundations.

We are currently investing in training and development for local government staff can enhance their skills and efficiency, leading to better utilization of existing resources.

We can actively advocate for increased funding from management by building a strong case for the importance of specific projects or services. This Resilience Plan would allow us the first step in advocating for future funds. Along with anticipating future funding needs and allocating resources strategically.

We can work with neighboring local governments for joint projects or services can lead to cost savings and increased overall capacity.

Describe policy management and/or development plans

Policy management and/or development*:

Upon notice of award the Town will begin the procurement process. The consultant will work closely with the Town to develop a Resilience Plan to act as a framework document for future efforts related to repetitive flooding, flood preparedness, and resilience. The Town anticipates this process from publishing the Request for Proposal (RFP) to completion of the Resilience Plan will take one year.

- Notification of the Award
- RFP to acquire consultant
- Staff member continues training for CFM certification
- Public outreach meetings
- Draft document created
- Draft document presented to both the Planning Commission and Town Council
- Final document completed and approved by Town Council
- Addition of the document into the current Town Comprehensive Plan
- Updated to ordinances to reflect plan goals
- Update to development protocols
- Utilize the goals, objectives and projects from plan for budget planning and grant acquisition

The final product will be a comprehensive Resilience Plan that assists in identifying future projects, flood preparedness, and strategies to help protect properties Town-wide. It will also aid in additional measures to help the Town meet its MS4 permit requirements.

The Town of Abingdon will maintain and update the resiliency plan as needed. Either through Town staff or by a consultant. The plan can be updated as new information becomes available, as well as other variables that necessitate changes.

Describe plans for stakeholder identification, outreach, and education strategies

Stakeholder identification, outreach, and education strategies*:

The Town of Abingdon Public Works will be the primary stakeholder initially, however, as projects and other items are identified through the Resilience Plan, this will assist in recognizing other stakeholders including citizens, businesses, and ultimately the overarching Town of Abingdon community. Public outreach meetings will occur.

Budget

Budget Summary

Grant Matching Requirement*:

LOW INCOME - Planning and Capacity Building - Fund 90%/Match 10%

*Match requirements for Planning and Capacity Building in low-income geographic areas will not require match for applications requesting less than \$3,000.

I certify that my project is in a low-income geographic area: Yes

Total Project Amount*: \$67,769.00

REQUIRED Match Percentage Amount: \$6,776.90

BUDGET TOTALS

Before submitting your application be sure that you meet the match requirements for your project type.

Match Percentage: 10.00% Verify that your match percentage matches your required match percentage amount above.
Total Requested Fund Amount: \$60,992.10
Total Match Amount: \$6,776.90
TOTAL: \$67,769.00

Personnel

Description	Requested Fund Amount	Match Amount	Match Source
No Data for Table			

Fringe Benefits

Description	Requested Fund Amount	Match Amount	Match Source
No Data for Table			

Travel

Description	Requested Fund Amount	Match Amount	Match Source
No Data for Table			

Equipment

Description	Requested Fund Amount	Match Amount	Match Source
No Data for Table			

Supplies

Description	Requested Fund Amount	Match Amount	Match Source
No Data for Table			

Construction

Description	Requested Fund Amount	Match Amount	Match Source
No Data for Table			

Contracts

Description	Requested Fund Amount	Match Amount	Match Source
Consultant Fees	\$60,992.10	\$6,776.90	General Fund
	\$60,992.10	\$6,776.90	

Pre-Award and Startup Costs

Description	Requested Fund Amount	Match Amount	Match Source
No Data for Table			

Other Direct Costs

Description	Requested Fund Amount	Match Amount	Match Source
No Data for Table			

Supporting Documentation - General

Supporting Documentation

Named Attachment	Required Description	File Name	Type	Size	Upload Date
Detailed map of the project area(s) (Projects/Studies)					
FIRMette of the project area(s) (Projects/Studies)					
Historic flood damage data and/or images (Projects/Studies)					
Alink to or a copy of the current floodplain ordinance	Town of Abingdon's Floodplain Ordinance	Attachment C - Town of Abingdons Floodplain Ordinance.pdf	pdf	119 KB	11/09/2023 12:01 PM
Maintenance and management plan for project					
Alink to or a copy of the current hazard mitigation plan	Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan	Attachment B - Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.pdf	pdf	2 MB	11/09/2023 12:02 PM
Alink to or a copy of the current comprehensive plan	Town of Abingdon's Comprehensive Plan	Attachment A- Town of Abingdons Comprehensive Plan.pdf	pdf	17 MB	11/09/2023 12:02 PM
Social vulnerability index score(s) for the project area	Town of Abingdon's Social Vulnerability Map	Attachment E - Town of Abingdons Social Vulnerability Map.pdf	pdf	1 MB	11/09/2023 12:02 PM
Authorization to request funding from the Fund from governing body or chief executive of the local government	Town of Abingdon's Authorization to Request Funding	Attachment I - Town of Abingdons Authorization to Request Funding.pdf	pdf	224 KB	11/09/2023 12:03 PM
Signed pledge agreement from each contributing organization					
Maintenance Plan					
<i>Benefit-cost analysis must be submitted with project applications over \$2,000,000. in lieu of using the FEMA benefit-cost analysis tool, applicants may submit a narrative to describe in detail the cost benefits and value. The narrative must explicitly indicate the risk reduction benefits of a flood mitigation project and compares those benefits to its cost-effectiveness.</i>					
Benefit Cost Analysis					
Other Relevant Attachments					

Letters of Support

Description	File Name	Type	Size	Upload Date
Letters of Support	Attachment L - Letters of Support.pdf	pdf	1 MB	11/09/2023 12:03 PM

DIVISION 7
Flood Hazard Overlay District

Section 5-7-1. Authority and purpose. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

This division is adopted pursuant to the authority granted to localities by the Code of Virginia, § 15.2-2280, and may be referred to as the "Town of Abingdon Floodplain Overlay District," "Floodplain Overlay," or "Flood Hazard Overlay."

Section 5-7-2. Applicability. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

This chapter shall apply to all lands within the jurisdiction of the Town of Abingdon and identified as special flood hazard areas (SFHAs) identified by the Town or shown on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM) or included in the flood insurance study (FIS) that are provided to the Town by FEMA.

Section 5-7-3. Compliance and liability. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) No land shall hereafter be developed and no structure shall be located, relocated, constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, or structurally altered, except in full compliance with the terms and provisions of this division and any other applicable ordinances and regulations which apply to uses within the jurisdiction of this division.
- (b) The degree of flood protection sought by the provisions of this division is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on acceptable engineering methods of study but does not imply total flood protection.
- (c) This division shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Abingdon or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this division or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Section 5-7-4. Abrogation and greater restrictions. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) This division supersedes any locally adopted flooding regulations currently in effect in flood-prone districts. Any regulations, however, shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that its provisions are more restrictive.
- (b) These regulations are not intended to repeal or abrogate any existing ordinances including subdivision, zoning ordinances, or building codes. In the event of a conflict between these regulations and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern.

Section 5-7-5. Severability. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this division shall be declared invalid for any reason whatever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this division. The remaining portions shall remain in full force and effect and

for this purpose, the provisions of this division are hereby declared to be severable.

Section 5-7-6. Violations and penalties. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) Any person who fails to comply with any of the requirements or provisions of this division, or directions of the Administrator, or any other authorized employee of the Town of Abingdon, shall be subject to the penalties pursuant to the Code of Virginia, and as outlined in the VA Uniform Statewide Building Code (USBC)¹ for building code violations and Chapter 44, Land Use, of the Town of Abingdon for violations and associated penalties.
- (b) In addition to the above penalties, all other actions are hereby reserved, including an action in equity for the proper enforcement of this division. The imposition of a fine or penalty for any violation of or noncompliance with this division shall not excuse the violation or noncompliance or permit it to continue, and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations within a reasonable time. Any structure constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, altered, or relocated in noncompliance with this division may be declared by the Town to be a public nuisance and abatable as such. Flood insurance may be withheld from structures constructed in violation of this division.

Section 5-7-7. Designation of the Administrator. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

The Town shall appoint a designee to administer and implement the regulations of this division, referred to herein as the Administrator. The Administrator may:

- (1) Administer the duties and responsibilities herein.
- (2) Delegate duties and responsibilities set forth in these regulations to qualified technical personnel, plan examiners, inspectors, and other employees.
- (3) Enter into a written agreement or written contract with another community or private sector entity to administer specific provisions of these regulations. Administration of any part of these regulations by another entity shall not relieve the community of its responsibilities pursuant to the participation requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR 59.22.

Section 5-7-8. Duties and responsibilities of the Administrator. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) The duties and responsibilities of the Administrator shall include but are not limited to:
 - (1) Interpret floodplain boundaries and provide available base flood elevation and flood hazard information.
 - (2) Review applications to determine whether the activities will be reasonably safe

1. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

from flooding and all necessary permits have been obtained from the federal, state or local agencies from which prior or concurrent approval is required; in particular, permits from state agencies for any construction, reconstruction, repair, or alteration of a dam, reservoir, or waterway obstruction (including bridges, culverts, structures), any alteration of a watercourse, or any change of the course, current, or cross section of a stream or body of water, including any change to the 100-year frequency floodplain of free flowing nontidal waters of the state.

- (3) Verify that an applicant proposing to alter a watercourse has notified adjacent local governments, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) and has submitted copies of such notifications to FEMA.
- (4) Approve applications and issue permits to develop in SFHA if the provisions of this division have been met or disapprove applications if the provisions of this division have not been met.
- (5) Inspect, or cause to be inspected, prospective buildings, structures and other prospective development for which permits have been issued to determine compliance with this division or to determine if noncompliance has occurred or violations have been committed.
- (6) Review elevation certificates and require incomplete or deficient certificates to be corrected.
- (7) Submit to FEMA, or require to be submitted to FEMA, at the applicant's expense, data, and information necessary to maintain FIRMs, including hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses prepared by or for the Town of Abingdon, within six months after such data and information becomes available if the analysis indicates changes in base flood elevations.
- (8) Enforce the provisions of these regulations, investigate violations, issue notices of violations or stop-work orders, and require permit holders to take corrective action.
- (9) Advise the Board of Zoning Appeals regarding the intent of these regulations and, for each application for a variance, prepare a staff report and recommendation.
- (10) Administer the requirements related to proposed work on existing buildings that are located in SFHA that are damaged and identify needed repairs.
- (11) Undertake, as determined appropriate by the Administrator due to the circumstances, other actions, which may include but are not limited to, public information materials related to permit requests and repair of damaged structures; coordinating with other federal, state, and local agencies to assist with substantial damage determinations; providing owners of damaged structures information related to the proper repair of damaged structures in

SFHAs and assisting property owners with documentation necessary to file claims for increased cost of compliance coverage under National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) flood insurance policies.

- (12) Notify FEMA when the corporate boundaries of the Town of Abingdon have been modified.
- (13) Upon the request of FEMA, complete and submit a report concerning participation in the NFIP, which may request information regarding the number of buildings in the SFHA, number of permits issued for development in the SFHA, and number of variances issued for development in the SFHA.
- (14) The Town of Abingdon's base flood elevations may increase or decrease resulting from physical changes affecting flooding conditions. As soon as practicable, but not later than six months after the date such information becomes available, the Administrator shall notify FEMA of the changes by submitting technical or scientific data. The Administrator may submit data via a LOMR. Such a submission is necessary so that upon confirmation of those physical changes affecting flooding conditions, risk premium rates and floodplain management requirements will be based upon current data.

Section 5-7-9. Records. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

Records of actions associated with administering this division shall be kept on file and maintained by the Administrator or his/her designee.

Section 5-7-10. Use and interpretation of FIRMs. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) The following shall apply to the use and interpretation of FIRMs and data:
 - (1) Where field surveyed topography indicates that adjacent ground elevations:
 - a. Are below the base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a SFHA on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as a SFHA and subject to the requirements of these regulations;
 - b. Are above the base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated as a SFHA unless the applicant obtains a LOMC that removes the area from the SFHA.
 - (2) In FEMA-identified SFHAs where base flood elevation and floodway data have not been identified and in areas where FEMA has not identified SFHAs, any other flood hazard data available from a federal, state, or other source shall be reviewed and reasonably used.
 - (3) Base flood elevations and designated floodway boundaries on FIRMs and in FISs shall take precedence over base flood elevations and floodway boundaries by any other sources if such sources show reduced floodway widths and/or lower base flood elevations.

- (4) Other sources of data shall be reasonably used if such sources show increased base flood elevations and/or larger floodway areas than are shown on FIRMs and in FISs.
- (5) If a preliminary FIRM and/or a preliminary FIS has been provided by FEMA:
 - a. Upon the issuance of a Letter of Final Determination (LOFD) by FEMA, the preliminary flood hazard data shall be used and shall replace the flood hazard data previously provided from FEMA for the purposes of administering these regulations.
 - b. Prior to the issuance of a LOFD by FEMA, the use of preliminary flood hazard data shall be deemed the best available data pursuant to Section 5-7-16(a)(2) as defined by this division and used where no base flood elevations and/or floodway areas are provided on the effective FIRM.
 - c. Prior to issuance of a LOFD by FEMA, the use of preliminary flood hazard data is permitted where the preliminary base flood elevations or floodway areas exceed the base flood elevations and/or designated floodway widths in existing flood hazard data provided by FEMA. Such preliminary data may be subject to change and/or appeal to FEMA.

Section 5-7-11. Jurisdictional boundary changes. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44 Subpart (B) Section 59.22(a)(9)(v), all NFIP participating communities must notify the Federal Insurance Administration and optionally the state coordinating office in writing whenever the boundaries of the community have been modified by annexation or the community has otherwise assumed or no longer has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area.

Section 5-7-12. District boundary changes. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

The delineation of any of the Flood Hazard Overlay may be revised by the governing body where natural or man-made changes have occurred and/or where more detailed studies have been conducted or undertaken by the United States Army Corps of Engineers or other qualified agency or an individual documents the need for a change. However, prior to any such change, approval must be obtained from FEMA. An approved Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) serves as record of this change.

Section 5-7-13. Interpretation of district boundaries. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

Initial interpretations of the boundaries of the Flood Hazard Overlay shall be made by the Administrator or designee. Should a dispute arise concerning the boundaries of any of the districts, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall make the necessary determination in accordance with Article II, Administration. The person questioning or contesting the location of the district boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present his

case to the Board of Zoning Appeals and to submit his own technical evidence if he so desires

Section 5-7-14. Letters of map revision. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

When development in the floodplain will cause or causes a change in the base flood elevation, the applicant, including state agencies, must notify FEMA by applying for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) or a LOMR. Examples include:

- (1) Any development that causes a rise in the base flood elevations within the floodway.
- (2) Any development occurring in Zone AE without a designated floodway, which will cause a rise of more than one foot in the base flood elevation.
- (3) Alteration or relocation of a stream (including but not limited to installing culverts and bridges), 44 CFR 65.3 and 65.6(a)(12).

Section 5-7-15. Establishment of flood hazard zones. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

(a) Basis of flood hazard zones. The various flood hazard zones shall include special flood hazard areas (SFHA). The basis for the delineation of these zones shall be the FIS and the FIRM for Washington County, Virginia, and incorporated areas prepared by FEMA, Federal Insurance Administration, dated September 29, 2010, and any subsequent revisions or amendments thereto. The Town of Abingdon may identify and regulate local flood hazard or ponding areas that are not delineated on the FIRM. These areas may be delineated on a "Local Flood Hazard Map" using best available topographic data and locally derived information such as flood of record, historic high water marks, or approximated study methodologies. The boundaries of the SFHA and flood hazard zones are established as shown on the FIRM which is declared to be a part of this division and which shall be kept on file at the Abingdon Planning Department offices. The flood hazard zones described below shall constitute the Flood Hazard Overlay District. It shall be an overlay to the existing underlying zoning districts as shown on the Official Zoning Ordinance Map, and as such, the provisions for the Flood Hazard Overlay District shall serve as a supplement to the underlying district provisions.

(1) The AE Zone shall have two categories, defined below:

- a. Category 1 areas on the FIRM accompanying the FIS are delineated for purposes of this division using the criteria that certain areas within the floodplain must be capable of carrying the water of the base flood without increasing the water surface elevation of that flood more than one foot at any point. These areas included in this district are specifically defined in Table 3 of the above-referenced FIS and shown on the accompanying FIRM on file with the Abingdon Planning Department. Category 1 areas shall be those areas for which 1% annual chance flood elevations have been provided and the floodway has been delineated.

- b. Category 2 areas on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas for which 1% annual chance flood elevations have been provided and the floodway has not been delineated.
- (2) The AH Zone shall be those areas on the FIRM accompanying the FIS with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from one foot to three feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a thirty-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones; for the purposes of elevation and construction standards of Section 5-7-15, the AH Zone shall be considered a Category 2 area.
- (3) The A Zone on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas for which no detailed flood profiles or elevations are provided, but the 1% annual chance floodplain boundary has been approximated. For these areas, the base flood elevations and floodway information from federal, state, and other acceptable sources shall be used when available [44 CFR 60.3(b)].
- a. Base flood elevation data shall be obtained from other sources or developed using detailed methodologies comparable to those contained in a FIS for subdivision proposals and other proposed development proposals (including manufactured home parks) that exceed 15 lots or five acres, whichever is the lesser.
- (4) The AO Zone on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas of shallow flooding identified as AO on the FIRM.
- (5) Other flood districts shall be those areas identified as Zone X on the maps accompanying the flood insurance study. This zone includes areas of 0.2% annual chance flood or areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile.
- (b) The applicant for the proposed use, development and/or activity shall determine this elevation in accordance with hydrologic and hydraulic engineering techniques. Hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by professional engineers or others of demonstrated qualifications, who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough review by the Town of Abingdon.

Section 5-7-16. District provisions. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) Permit requirement. All uses, activities and development occurring within the Flood Hazard Overlay shall be undertaken only upon the issuance of a special use permit. Such development shall be undertaken only in strict compliance with the provisions of this division and with all other applicable codes and ordinances, as amended, such as the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code (VA USBC is available online, public libraries and at the office of the building official at the Abingdon Town Hall) and Article X, Subdivision, of this chapter of the Town Code of

Abingdon.² Under no circumstances shall any use, activity and/or development adversely affect the capacity of the channels or floodways or any watercourse, drainage ditch or any other drainage facility or system.

- (b) Site plans and permit applications. All applications for development within any flood hazard district and all permits issued for the flood hazard districts shall incorporate the following information:
 - (1) The elevation of the base flood at the site;
 - (2) The elevation of the lowest floor (in relation to mean sea level), including the basement, of all new and substantially improved structures;
 - (3) For structures to be floodproofed (nonresidential only), the elevation to which the structure will be floodproofed;
 - (4) Topographic information showing existing and proposed ground elevations.
- (c) General standards. The following shall apply to all permits:
 - (1) New construction and substantial improvements shall be built according to this chapter and the VA USBC, and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
 - (2) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
 - (3) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
 - (4) New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
 - (5) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air-conditioning equipment, and other service facilities, including duct work, shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
 - (6) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
 - (7) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters.
 - (8) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid

2. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

- (9) In addition to Subsection (c)(1) through (8) above, in all SFHAs, the additional provisions shall apply:

- a. Prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of any channels or of any watercourse, stream, etc., within this jurisdiction a permit shall be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (a joint permit application is available from any of these organizations). Furthermore, in riverine areas, notification of the proposal shall be given by the applicant to all affected adjacent jurisdictions, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management), other required agencies, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- b. The flood-carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any watercourse shall be maintained.

- (d) Table 5.7.16 defines the permissible uses in the Flood Hazard Overlay, provided that they are in compliance with the provisions of the underlying district and provided that the development will not increase base flood elevations:

Table 5.7.16 Flood Hazard Zones and Permitted Uses

Flood Hazard Zone	Description	Permitted Uses (All structures must apply for an obtain approval of a special use permit in all Flood Hazard Zones)
AE and AH	Category 1: areas for which 1% annual chance flood have been provided and the floodway has been delineated. Category 2: areas for which 1% annual chance flood elevations have been provided and the floodway has not been delineated.	Agricultural uses, such as general farming, pasture, grazing, outdoor plant nurseries, horticulture, truck farming, forestry, sod farming, and wild crop harvesting; public and private recreational uses and activities; open accessory residential uses such as yard areas, gardens, play areas and previous loading areas, but not storage or other accessory structures
A	Areas for which no detailed flood profiles or elevations are provided, but the 1% annual chance floodplain boundary has been approximated.	All uses permitted in the AE District as well as accessory structures, except for manufactured homes, accessory to the uses and activities permitted in the AE District; utilities and public facilities and improvements such as railroads, streets, bridges, transmission lines, pipelines, water and sewage treatment plants, and other similar, related uses Temporary uses such as circuses, carnivals, and similar activities Other similar uses and activities, provided that they cause no increase in flood heights or velocities, subject to the regulations found in all other applicable codes and ordinances
AO	Areas of shallow flooding as determined by the FIRM.	All uses permitted in the underlying zoning district as listed in Article VI, Use Permissions, subject to all other applicable codes and ordinances

Table 5.7.16 Flood Hazard Zones and Permitted Uses

Flood Hazard Zone	Description	Permitted Uses (All structures must apply for an obtain approval of a special use permit in all Flood Hazard Zones)
X	Areas of 0.2% annual flood and areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile.	All uses permitted in the underlying zoning district as listed in Article VI, Use Permissions, subject to all other applicable codes and ordinances

Section 5-7-17. Elevation and construction standards. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

In all identified flood hazard areas where base flood elevations have been provided in the FIS or generated by a certified professional in accordance with Section 5-7-15(b), the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) In general:
 - a. Within any Category 1 area, no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development shall be permitted unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment will not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. Hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by professional engineers or others of demonstrated qualifications, who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough review by the Floodplain Administrator.
 - 1. Development activities which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood may be allowed, provided that the applicant first applies (with the Town of Abingdon's endorsement) for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR), and receives the approval of FEMA.
 - 2. If Subsection (1)a1 above is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply will all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 5-7-17.
 - b. Within any Category 2 area, until a regulatory floodway is designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within the areas of special flood hazard, designated as Zones AE or AH on the FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the

base flood more than one foot at any point within the Town.

- c. Development activities in Zones AE or AH on the Town of Abingdon's FIRM which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot may be allowed, provided that the applicant first applies (with the Town's endorsement) for a CLOMR, and receives the approval of FEMA.

(2) Residential construction:

- a. New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) in Zones AE, AH, and A with detailed base flood elevations shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood level plus 12 inches.
- b. The placement of any manufactured home (mobile home) within any Flood Hazard Zone is specifically prohibited, except as a replacement for a manufactured home on an individual lot or parcel or in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision. A replacement manufactured home may be placed provided all the requirements specified below are met:
 1. In Zones A, AE, AH, and AO, all manufactured homes placed, or substantially improved, on individual lots or parcels, must meet all the requirements for new construction, including:
 - i. The elevation and anchoring requirements of the VA USBC;³
 - ii. Shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces; and
 - iii. Shall have the lowest floor elevated to one foot above the base flood elevation.

(3) Nonresidential construction:

- a. New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or nonresidential building shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood level plus 12 inches.
- b. Nonresidential buildings located in all AE and AH Zones may be floodproofed in lieu of being elevated, provided that all areas of the building components below the elevation corresponding to the BFE plus one foot are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and use structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such

3. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

certification, including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed, shall be maintained by the Administrator.

(4) Space below the lowest floor:

- a. In Zones A, AE, AH, and AO, fully enclosed areas, of new construction or substantially improved structures, which are below the regulatory flood protection elevation shall:
 1. Not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator).
 2. Be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials below the regulatory flood protection elevation;
 3. Include measures to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum design criteria:
 - i. Provide a minimum of two openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding.
 - ii. The total net area of all openings must be at least one square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding.
 - iii. If a building has more than one enclosed area, each area must have openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit.
 - iv. The bottom of all required openings shall be no higher than one foot above the adjacent grade.
 - v. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other opening coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.
 - vi. Foundation enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes and, therefore, do not require openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires openings as outlined above.

(5) Accessory structures.

- a. Accessory structures in the SFHA shall comply with the elevation requirements and other requirements of Section 5-7-17(3) or, if not elevated or

dry floodproofed, shall:

1. Not be used for human habitation;
2. Be limited to no more than 600 square feet in total floor area;
3. Be usable only for parking of vehicles or limited storage;
4. Be constructed with flood-damage-resistant materials below the base flood elevation;
5. Be constructed and placed to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwater;
6. Be anchored to prevent flotation;
7. Have electrical service and mechanical equipment elevated to or above the base flood elevation;
8. Shall be provided with flood openings which shall meet the following criteria:
 - i. There shall be a minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area; if a building has more than one enclosure below the lowest floor, each such enclosure shall have flood openings on exterior walls.
 - ii. The total net area of all flood openings shall be at least one square inch for each square foot of enclosed area (non-engineered flood openings), or the flood openings shall be engineered flood openings that are designed and certified by a licensed professional engineer to automatically allow entry and exit of floodwaters; the certification requirement may be satisfied by an individual certification or an Evaluation Report issued by the ICC Evaluation Service, Inc.
 - iii. The bottom of each flood opening shall be one foot or less above the higher of the interior floor or grade, or the exterior grade, immediately below the opening.
 - iv. Any louvers, screens or other covers for the flood openings shall allow the automatic flow of floodwaters into and out of the enclosed area.

(6) Recreational vehicles.

- a. All recreational vehicles place on sites must either:

1. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days and be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions); or

2. Meet all the requirements of Section 5-7-17(2)(b).

Section 5-7-18. Existing structures in the floodplain. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

A structure or use of a structure or premises which lawfully existed before the enactment of this chapter, but which is not in conformity with this chapter may be continued subject to the following conditions:

- (1) Existing structures and/or uses in the floodway district shall not be expanded or enlarged unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practices that the proposed expansion would not result in any increase in the base flood elevation.
- (2) Any modification, alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement of any kind to a structure and/or use located in any flood hazard district to an extent or amount of less than 50% of its market value (determined by an independent licensed appraiser and as based upon percentage determination of a registered design professional, at the burden of the applicant) shall conform to the VA USBC.⁴
- (3) The modification, alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement of any kind to a structure and/or use, regardless of its location in a flood hazard district to an extent or amount of 50% or more of its market value (determined by an independent licensed appraiser and as based upon percentage determination of a registered design professional, at the burden of the applicant) shall be undertaken only in full compliance with this division and shall require the entire structure to conform to the VA USBC.

Section 5-7-19. Procedures for Considering Variances in the Flood Hazard Districts. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) Variances shall be issued only upon:
 - (1) A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (2) After the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that failure to grant the variances would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (3) After the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that the granting of such variance will not result in any of the following:
 - a. Unacceptable or prohibited increases in flood height;
 - b. Additional threats to public safety, or otherwise strictly against public policy;
 - c. Extraordinary public expense;
 - d. The authorization of said variance shall not:

4. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

1. Create nuisances;
 2. Cause fraud or victimization of the public; nor
 3. Conflict with local laws or ordinances.
- (b) All actions by any agent, commission or board of the Town, including but not limited to variances, shall consider all pertinent facts found in other sections of this chapter, and especially:
- (1) The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments. No variance shall be granted for any proposed use, development, or activity within the Flood Hazard Overlay Zones that will cause any increase in the base flood elevation.
 - (2) The danger that materials may be swept on to other lands or downstream or the injury of others.
 - (3) The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination, and unsanitary conditions.
 - (4) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owners.
 - (5) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.
 - (6) The requirements of the facility for a waterfront location.
 - (7) The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
 - (8) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
 - (9) The relationship of the proposed use to the Comprehensive Plan and floodplain management program for the Town and surrounding area.
 - (10) The safety of access by ordinary and emergency vehicles to the property in time of flood.
 - (11) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters expected at the site.
 - (12) The historic nature of a structure. Variances for repair or rehabilitation of historic structures may be granted upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
 - (13) Such other factors which are relevant to the purposes of this division.

- (c) When considering variances, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall ensure that the granting of same will comply with the requirements of the VA USBC.⁵
- (d) The Board of Zoning Appeals may refer any application and accompanying documentation pertaining to any request for a variance to an engineer or other qualified person or agency for technical assistance in evaluating the proposed project in relation to flood heights and velocities, and the adequacy of the plans for flood protection and other related matters.
- (e) Variances shall be issued only after the Board of Zoning Appeals has made its determination in accordance with Section 5-7-19(a) through (b) above, and as set forth in Article III, Division 10, Appeals, of this chapter of the Town Code of Abingdon, Virginia.
- (f) Variances shall be issued only after the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that the variance will be the minimum required to provide relief.
- (g) The Board of Zoning Appeals shall notify the applicant for a variance, in writing and signed by the Administrator with regard to the applicant's petition. If the requested variance is authorized and the applicant is thereby allowed to construct a structure below the base flood elevation, said Board of Zoning Appeals shall include in such written communication official notification that such construction below the base flood elevation:
 - (1) Increases the risks to life and property; and
 - (2) Will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance.
- (h) Should the decision of the Board of Zoning Appeals uphold the prior decision of the Administrator, an additional appeal is available, subject to the requirements of the Code of Virginia.
- (i) A record shall be maintained of the above-referenced notification as well as all variance actions, including justification for the issuance of the variances. Any variances that are issued shall be noted in the annual or biennial report submitted to the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration.

5. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.



Mount Rogers PLANNING DISTRICT'S
Pre-Disaster Hazard
Mitigation Plan



Prepared by the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission for the Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe, the Cities of Bristol and Galax, and the Towns of Abingdon, Chilhowie, Damascus, Fries, Glade Spring, Hillsville, Independence, Marion, Rural Retreat, Saltville, Troutdale, and Wytheville.

Funding through the Virginia Department of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.



A different side of Virginia

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INTRODUCTION

The Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan 2017 update is a revision to the region's original plan, adopted and approved by FEMA in December 2005. In this updated plan, new data and analysis has improved the hazard identification and risk assessment used to determine mitigation strategies. All sections of this plan have been updated to include the newest information and data available. In the past five years, the participating local governments (Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe Counties, the Cities of Bristol and Galax, and the Towns of Abingdon, Chilhowie, Damascus, Fries, Glade Spring, Hillsville, Independence, Marion, Rural Retreat, Saltville, Troutdale, and Wytheville), have participated in a yearly overview and update of the strategies and goals set forth in the original plan.



The Pre- Disaster Hazard Mitigation Update is meant to describe natural hazards and their impacts to people and property; recommend mitigations to reduce or eliminate those hazards; and outline the strategy for maintaining and updating the Plan.

This Plan addresses natural hazards of importance to the Mount Rogers Planning District region of southwest Virginia. This is a rural, mountainous region covering 2,777 square miles that stands within both the Ridge & Valley and Blue Ridge geologic provinces. This plan will focus primarily on natural hazards: dam safety, drought, earthquakes, flooding, karst & sinkholes, landslides, severe winter storms/ice, thunderstorms/lightning, tornadoes/hurricanes, wildfires and windstorms.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

The purpose of this plan is to meet the requirements set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act 2000 (DMA 2000). The DMA 2000 requires state and local government to identify hazards, assess their risks and community vulnerability, and to describe actions to mitigate those risks and vulnerabilities. The plan is meant to be a framework for decreasing needs for post disaster funds for recovery and reconstruction through pre-disaster actions.

Adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and approval from FEMA is required for localities to remain eligible to apply for the five Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs. They include the four annual grant programs; Pre- Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC), and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and the post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Three of these programs (FMA, RFC, and SRL) are directly linked to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). HMGP and PDM can also be used to fund tornado safe rooms, wildfire mitigation, etc. Adoption of this plan is also required to receive a declaration of a federal major disaster or emergency from FEMA.

There are four basic phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Preparedness and mitigation measures occur prior to a disaster event.

Preparedness refers to plans and strategies for efficiently handling disasters as they occur. Response and recovery occur during and after a disaster event, respectively, to return the community to normal operations as quickly as possible. Mitigation includes the long-term strategies determined to reduce risk to life and property from a disaster event.

The benefits of planning to mitigate for natural hazards include a systematic approach for identifying hazards, their risks, and strategies for minimizing those risks. In planning prior to a disaster, the high emotions and rushed environment are absent allowing a diverse group of stakeholders to collaborate to develop strategies from which the community derives the most benefits. The opportunities offered by approaching mitigation planning proactively allow local communities to shape not only post-disaster recovery, but also achieve additional community objectives, such as recreation and housing and economic development.

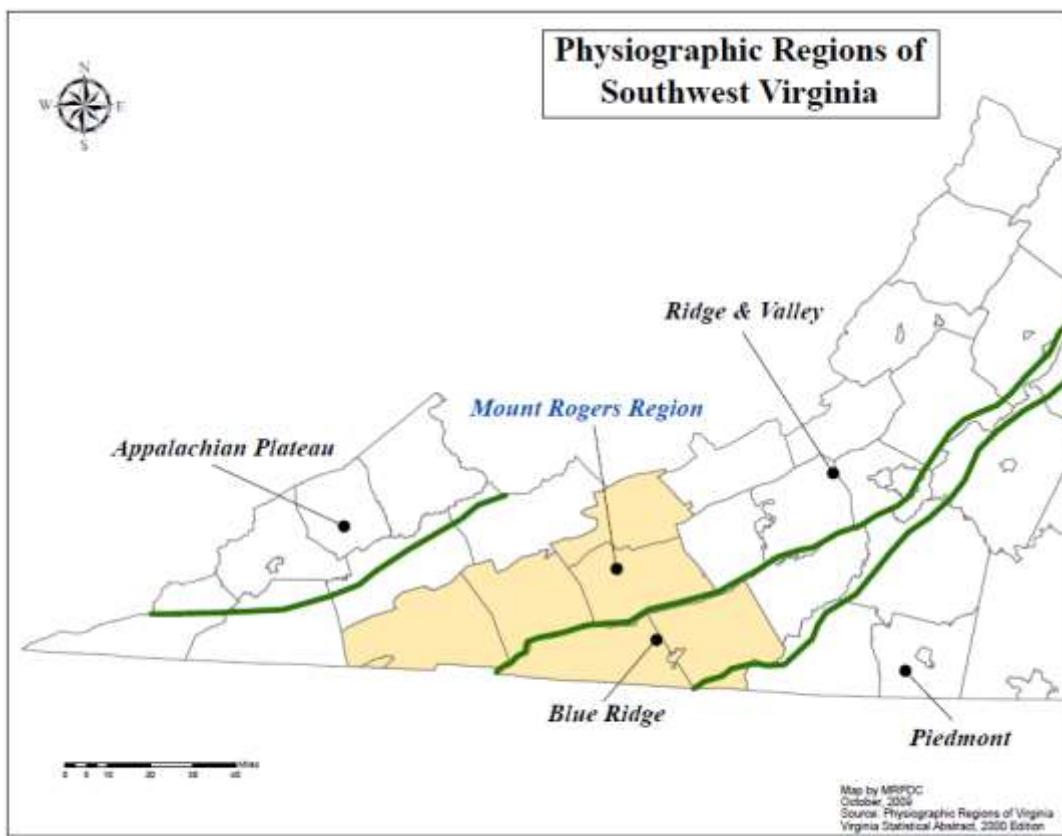
Implementation of mitigation strategies is the final step of these planning efforts. Mitigation strategies can take many forms, most commonly directed towards flooding, hurricanes, and

earthquakes, three historically catastrophic events. The true community benefits of mitigation planning are not realized until the construction or installation of these projects is completed.

Community Profile

Natural Features

The region covers 2,777 square miles and stands within both the Ridge & Valley and the Blue Ridge geologic provinces of Virginia. An image (Physiographic Regions of Southwest Virginia) is shown below.

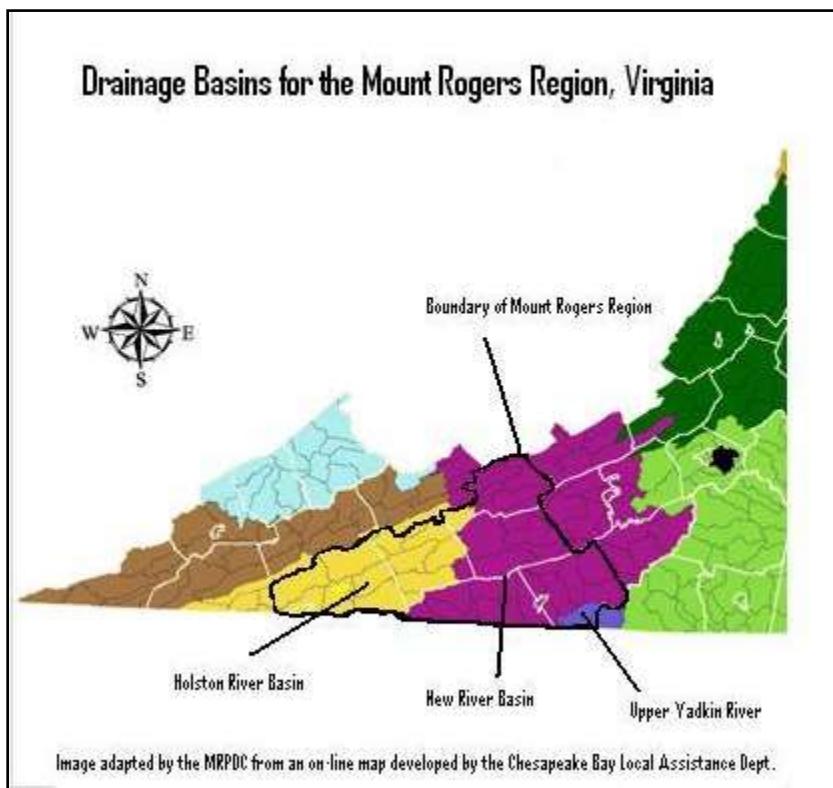


In the Ridge & Valley section, the land is characterized by valleys with low to moderate slopes underlain by carbonate rocks; this area starts in Bristol and runs in a northeasterly direction through Washington, Smyth and Wythe counties in a track toward Roanoke. Elevations generally range between 1,200 and 2,300 feet. The Blue Ridge portion generally includes Grayson and Carroll counties. The land appears as a broad upland plateau with moderate slopes. The elevations are higher, generally ranging from 2,400 to 3,000 feet, and sometimes

much higher. Mount Rogers itself, located near the junction of Grayson, Smyth and Washington counties, stands at more than 5,729 feet.

Natural Resources

The principal watersheds that drain the region include the Holston River system (including the North, South and Middle Forks), the New River, and a small portion of the Upper Yadkin River drainage as shown on the map below.



The Holston River Basin flows in a southwesterly direction to join with the Tennessee River system. The New River flows in a northerly direction into West Virginia, while the Upper Yadkin flows south into North Carolina. Much of the Mount Rogers region contains state and national forest, including the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area. The mountainous terrain generally precludes intensive development other than in the limited valley regions of the district.

Mineral resources of the region include limestone, sandstone, granite, gravel, sand, shale, iron oxide, quartzite and salt. All are actively mined, according to the state Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy. Historically important minerals in the region included coal, iron, lead, zinc,

salt, gold, and gypsum. The richer mineral resources of the west have long since replaced much of the local mining activity in the Mount Rogers region.

Temperatures and Climate

The local region stands within a temperate climate zone influenced by the mountainous nature of southwest Virginia. Temperatures range from average lows of 15° F-25° F (in January) to average highs of 80° F-90° F (in July). The differing elevations and lay of the land account for the range of differences in local weather. The MRPDC ranges in elevation from 5,729 feet at its highest point on Mount Rogers in western Grayson County, to 1,110 feet along Lovills Creek on the Carroll Surry County line. Local annual precipitation also is highly variable. It ranges from 62" annually in the highest mountains (Mount Rogers and surrounding area in the Blue Ridge) to 46" annually in other parts of the district. Weather patterns and climate are influenced by the Appalachian and Blue Ridge mountain ranges, the direction of airflow and the effects of the major river valleys. Weather systems typically move from west to east. Cloud systems may pass up and over the mountains. As clouds rise, their moisture content condenses and falls as rain or snow; that often results in heavy precipitation on the western slopes of the mountains and little or no precipitation on the eastern (or rain shadowed) slopes of the mountains. Weather systems and storms also may follow the river valleys, running parallel to the mountain ranges.

Political Boundaries

The Mount Rogers region, as designated by the Virginia General Assembly, includes six counties Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe, two cities Bristol and Galax, twelve towns Abingdon, Chilhowie, Damascus, Fries, Glade Spring, Hillsville, Independence, Marion, Rural Retreat, Saltville, Troutdale, and Wytheville.

Key transportation systems within the region include the interstate highways (I-81 and I-77), U.S. Route 58 and U.S. Route 11, several local airports, some limited public transit service, and service from local taxicabs and Greyhound Bus Lines. The Norfolk Southern Railway is an important private hauler of freight. Passenger rail service presently is lacking in the region.

The region is variable in nature. It ranges from the very rural character of Bland County, with a population of 6,511 (a decrease of 4.6%since the last plan update) to the rapidly urbanizing character of the largest county, Washington, with a growing population of 53,789 (a decrease of 2.0%since the last plan update). Grayson and Carroll counties are known as places for

second home development, especially in areas with views of the New River. The two mid-size counties, Smyth and Wythe, with populations of roughly 30,000 each, serve as centers of commerce and manufacturing. The three largest towns, each with populations greater than 5,000, are Abingdon, Marion and Wytheville.

Population

As of 2017 the region-wide population numbered 188,498, according to the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia. The population of the Mount Rogers Region was 193,595 as of the 2010 Census, up approximately 2.4% from the 2000 level of 188,984. Currently the region wide population has decreased 2.6% since the last census in

Locality	2017	2012	%Population Change
Bland	6,511	6,824	-4.6%
Carroll County	29,212	30,042	-2.8%
Grayson County	15,669	15,533	0.9%
Smyth County	30,686	32,208	-4.7%
Washington County	53,789	54,876	-2.0%
Wythe County	28,723	29,235	-1.8%
City of Bristol	17,160	17,835	-3.8%
City of Galax	6,748	7,042	-4.2%
Mount Rogers Planning District	188,498	193,595	-2.6%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, 2012 and 2017 Population Estimates

2010. The decline is distributed unevenly within the region. Only one locality saw a slight increase in population. This occurred in Grayson County. Bland County, Carroll County, Smyth County, Washington County, Wythe County, and the Cities of Bristol and Galax saw a slight decrease in population in the past five years since the last update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Median family income for the region as of 2016 came to \$39,655¹, which lags behind the statewide level of \$66,149¹, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. This number reflects a 3% decrease in median household income for the Mount Rogers region over the past ten years. Incomes in the Mount Rogers region have traditionally lagged behind statewide averages, along with the region's rate of new job creation. At the same time, unemployment generally runs higher than the statewide average, reflecting disparities between the high job growth rates in northern Virginia compared against job growth rates in southwest Virginia.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Ethnically, the Mount Rogers region is dominated by whites (95.4%)². Of a total population of 193,595 in the region the largest significant minority populations are African American totaling 2.2% and Hispanics totaling 2.1%

Economy

Manufacturing stands as one of the key employment sectors for the Mount Rogers region, though foreign competition is undermining the sector. From 2000 through 2011, the region lost 10,000 manufacturing jobs, with the total going from 24,274, to 14,106 a decrease of 41%. By end of the third quarter of 2017, the number of manufacturing jobs had stabilized at 13,477², a decrease of only 4.5% over the 6-year period. The sector includes production of refrigeration and heating equipment, clothing, truck trailers and motor vehicle parts, glass products, furniture, wood products, hardware, sporting and athletic goods, and mining equipment.

The next largest employment sector falls in the government category, with 13,405² jobs in third quarter 2017, 8,944 in local government, 3,963 in state government, and 498 in federal government. The next highest employment by category is retail trade (10,103) and health care and social assistance (8,495).

Agriculture and forestry offer relatively few jobs but remain an important industry to the Mount Rogers region. Chief products include livestock, poultry, with a growing sector raising produce. Christmas trees, raised in the higher elevations, also are important to the region.

Planning Process

Planning Team

Since 2017 the Mount Rogers Planning District staff has been working with its localities to update the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan that was approved by FEMA in 2012. Between the years of 2005-2012 each year VDEM provided us with a spreadsheet outlining the recommended mitigations for each locality. The staff at Mount Rogers facilitated a yearly update of the mitigation strategies. VDEM did not provide/require this after the last plan update in 2012. This process is scheduled to start again after the 2018 adoption of the plan on a biennial basis. The hazard mitigation steering committee was composed of county

² Virginia Employment Commission Community Profile, 2018

administrators, town managers, emergency management personnel, local and state personnel, regional governmental employees, members of the business and public utility community, and any interested stakeholders from the public. The steering committee oversaw the plan update process as well as coordinated with local fire, rescue, and police personnel.

Planning Process

The Mount Rogers Planning District Commission initiated the plan update process in the spring of 2017. A regional kick-off meeting was held at the offices of the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission in Marion, Virginia on May 25th, 2017. At this meeting, the MRPDC and the stakeholders from the various localities reviewed the process for updating the plan, as well as outlining how the old plan would be improved upon.

The Mount Rogers staff met with the steering committee members weekly or monthly in small groups or on a one on one basis throughout the rest of the year. All members were also contacted through telephone conversations or emails. A second meeting at the Mount Rogers PDC was called on November 30th, 2017. After that meeting with representatives from VDEM and FEMA some new input was requested to be added into the plan update. Another round of meetings with each locality was conducted in December of 2017 and January of 2018, in addition with meeting with other members of the community outside of local government.

Please see the table below for a listing of meetings and conversations with stakeholders.

Meetings/ Conversations with Stakeholders	
Month	Stakeholder (Day of Month)
May 2017	Kickoff Meeting (25), All localities (31)
June 2017	Town of Chilhowie (1), Smyth County (2), Town of Abingdon (7), Bland County (21)
July 2017	Bland County (5), Town of Damascus (20), Bland County (24)
August 2017	Town of Damascus (10), City of Galax (24), All localities (29), Town of Marion (30)
September 2017	Grayson County (1), Town of Chilhowie (1), Town of Marion (1), Smyth County (1), Washington County (11), Smyth County (18)
October 2017	Wythe County (24), Town of Wytheville (24), Bland County (24)
November 2017	VDEM (1, 2), FEMA (2), All localities (8), FEMA (16), Washington County (27), Town of Chilhowie (27), Grayson County (28), Meeting at MRPDC (30)
December 2017	Town of Saltville (1), FEMA (4), Washington County (6), All localities (6), FEMA (11), NOAA (14, 15)
January 2018	VDEM (3), Appalachian Power (4), DCR (9, 10), City of Bristol (23), Town of Glade Spring (24)
February 2018	Emory & Henry College (7)
March 2018	VDEM (8), All localities (28), Town of Abingdon (30)

April 2018	Wythe County (2), Town of Wytheville (2), Town of Rural Retreat (2), Washington County (3), Grayson County (12)
August 2018	All localities (6)

Sign-In Sheet

Hazard Mitigation Kick-Off Meeting

May 25, 2017

Print Name	Locality	Title	Email
BRIAN MARTIN	GCAPE SPRINGS FRIES, TROUTON	Town Mgr	BMARTIN@MRPDC.ORG
Brian Reed	RR	"	breed
Jenna Dunn	Blind County	All Emerg. Sp. Coord.	j.dunn@blind.org
Everett Lineberry	Carroll Co.	EM Coordinator	elineberry@carrollcountyna.org
Retta Jackson	Hillsville	Town Manager	hillsville@townofhillsville.com
Jason Busick	Wythe Co	EM Coordinator	jbusick@wytheva.org
Tim Estes, Sr	WASH. Co.	EM Coordinator	timestes@washcova.com
Mike Ayers	Galax	A&R Coordinator	mayers@galaxva.com
Gavin N. Blevins	Pamacus	Town Manager	gblevins@purple.org
Aaron T. Smith	Chilhowie	Lieutenant PD	achilhowie.Smith@chilhowie.org
Brandon Moore	Bristol, VA	Lieutenant	brandon.moore@bristolva.org
Mille Armstrong	Bristol, VA	Fire Chief - EM	mille.armstrong@bristolva.org
Aaron Sizemore	MR PDC	Director	a.sizemore@MRPDC.org
Rocky Warren	MRPDC	Planner	R.WARREN@mrpdc.org
Scott McCoy	MRPDC	Intern	smccoy14@vt.edu
Jimmy Moss	Grayson Co.	EM Coordinator	j.moss@graysoncora.gov
James Dillon	MRPDC	GIS Dir	j.dillon@mrpdc.org

Sign-In Sheet

Hazard Mitigation Meeting

November 30, 2017

Print Name	Locality	Title	Email
Charles Harrington	Smyth County	EM Coordinator	CHarrington@SmythCounty.org
TYLER VENCILL	ABINGDON	TOWN ENGINEER	tvencill@abingdon-va.gov
DAVE HAYNES	CHILHOWIE	FIRE CHIEF	cdhaynes 2201 @ comcast.net
Jason Basick	Wythe County	EM Coordinator ES Director	jbasick @wythecco.org
Justin Haga	UDEM	DRRU	justin.haga@udem.virginia.gov
Sara Harrington	UDEM	Nh Hazards Planner	sara.harrington@udem.virginia.gov
John Clark	Chilhowie	Town Manager	chilhowie.town.mgr@chilhowie.org
Aaron Sizemore	MRPDC	Executive Dir.	asizemore@MRPDC.org
Rocky Warren	MRPDC	PLANNER	RWARREN@MRPDC.org
Mari Radford	Floyd	Emergency Planning	mari.radford@floydva.org

The committee members first reviewed the existing data that was included in the last Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Throughout the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process the materials from each section of the original plan as well as any new changes were looked over. For the most part in the past five years there were few changes the committee felt needed to be added to the updated plan due to the fact that little has changed in our region in the past five years. Focus and discussion was placed on each hazard identified to be a potential threat to the district. The committee brought in their own knowledge of any disasters that had happened in their districts within the past five years since the plan's original adoption. The committee took these ideas back to their localities and met with their local representatives in the emergency services field and gathered any additional information they could find concerning how natural disasters are dealt with, as well as any areas where the localities had vulnerabilities or difficulties in responding to disasters. All meetings were open to the public.

Following any reviews of the data gathered, the group then brainstormed mitigation objectives and strategies to include in the plan update. The final component of the committee meetings

was a capabilities and vulnerability assessment. Each member of the committee was encouraged to discuss with any person or group, or with an agency or the public that may have valuable input to add to the plan update. This cast a wider net enabling the steering committee members to consult with many people outside of local government.

Plan Participation

Below are two tables, the first outlining the localities and agencies that had input in developing the Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Some participated on the steering committee that met at the Mount Rogers PDCoffices. Others participated by personal visits, phone calls, or through email. The second outlines the localities that participated in the plan update as well as the original drafting of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Planning Committee Member	Representing	Title/ Department
Tyler Vencill	Abingdon	Civil Engineer Public Works
Jenna Dunn	Bland County	911 Emergency Services Coordinator
Mike Armstrong Brandon Moore	Bristol	Fire Chief Lieutenant
Everett Lineberry	Carroll County	Emergency Services Coordinator
John Clark Dave Haynes	Chilhowie	Town Manager Fire Chief
Gavin Blevins	Damascus	Town Manager, Planner
Scott McCoy	Fries	Town Manager
Mike Ayers	Galax	R&R Director Fire Department
Aaron Sizemore	Glade Spring	Town Manager
Jmmy Moss	Grayson County	Emergency Services Coordinator
Retta Jackson	Hillsville	Town Manager
Jmmy Moss	Independence	Emergency Services Coordinator
Bill Rush	Marion	Town Manager
Jason Childers	Rural Retreat	Town Manager
Brian Martin	Saltville	Town Manager, Planner
Charles Harrington	Smyth County	Housing Authority
Brian Martin	Troutdale	Town Manager, Planner
Tim Estes	Washington County	Emergency Management Coordinator
Jason Busick	Wythe County	Emergency Management Coordinator
Al Newberry	Wytheville	Director of Public Safety
Sara Harrington	VDEM	All Hazards Planner
Justin Haga	VDEM	DRRO
Brian Reed	MRPDC	Planner

James Dillon	MRPDC	GIS Director
Rocky Warren	MRPDC	Planner
Phil Hysell	NOAA	Warning Coordination Meteorologist
Donny Necessary	VDOT	Bristol District Planner
Tony Miller	APCO	Distribution Systems Supervisor
Steve Gibson	LENWISCOO PDC	GIS Analyst
Tom Roberts	DCR	Regional Dam Safety Engineer
Angela Beavers	Cumberland Plateau PDC	GIS Internet Technology
Patrick Wilson	NOAA	Meteorologist Intern

Locality Participation 2005, 2011, & 2017

Locality	2005 Participation	2011 Participation	2017 Participation
Abingdon	X	X	X
Bland County	X	X	X
Bristol	X	X	X
Carroll County	X	X	X
Chilhowie	X	X	X
Damascus	X	X	X
Fries	X	X	X
Galax	X	X	X
Glade Spring	X	X	X
Grayson County	X	X	X
Hillsville	X	X	X
Independence	X	X	X
Marion	X	X	X
Rural Retreat	X	X	X
Saltville	X	X	X
Smyth County	X	X	X
Troutdale	X	X	X
Washington County	X	X	X
Wythe County	X	X	X
Wytheville	X	X	X

Plan Update

For the five-year update for the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan, the planning team and steering committee reviewed and updated each chapter of the plan. Each of the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) sections were revised based on current information and the updated analysis conducted by the Mount Rogers Staff. The committee discussed both historical information focused on each hazard as well as brainstorming new mitigation objectives and strategies. These new strategies are included in each hazard section and in the

mitigation strategy chapter. The Community Summaries chapter was updated through discussions with each community's representative to the steering committee. Information was also gathered by the staff from emergency management personnel as well as interest individuals in the public. Through these discussions, new information was added where necessary and specific mitigation projects identified by the localities were included. The planning team reviewed numerous local documents to include in various sections of the updated plan, including but not limited to local comprehensive plans, emergency operations plans, and capital improvement plans. In some cases, the 2005 original Hazard Mitigation plan was included in discussions and updates of these plans. For example, in the 2011 update process for the Town of Marion comprehensive plan, the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan was referred to specifically in reference to the developed floodplain along the Middle Fork of the Holston River. The 2017 Plan was referenced in the updates of the comprehensive plans of Town of Saltville, Grayson, County, and the Town of Chilhowie. The information gathered from these sources was included as data in the HIRA chapter, as well as providing some of the basis of the capabilities assessment section.

Public Involvement

Public input was solicited throughout the planning process. All committee members were asked to go to their localities and solicit input from their citizens. All meeting at the Mount Rogers PDC were open to the public as well. A project website was created so the public could review the original Hazard Mitigation plan and provide input toward sections of the plan update they were interested in. The website allowed the public to view the plan and share input if they could not attend the called meetings. The plan was also advertised on social media to make it easier for the public to be involved. Also at least one public meeting will be held during the adoption process to give anyone an opportunity to comment on the entire plan before its official adoption by each locality.

Other Involvement

Mount Rogers also discussed update ideas with our neighboring regional government offices Cumberland Plateau, and the LENWISCO Planning District Commissions. Emory and Henry College, Appalachian Power, the Department of Conservation and Recreation, the National Weather Service, and the Virginia Department of Transportation, and the Mount Rogers Health District were also invited to give their input into the plan update. In our meetings with our local officials we stressed to not limit data gathering and input to local governments, fire and rescue.

We asked them to talk to anyone in their community as well as local business owners and land owners to make the fact-finding process as thorough as possible.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT (HIRA)

Introduction

The Mount Rogers Region is susceptible to a wide range of natural hazards. Fortunately, the inland and mountainous setting of the Mount Rogers region protects it from most coastal phenomena such as hurricanes and tropical storms. This also shelters us from the brunt of most tornados. However, the parts of the region suffered severe damage in the spring of 2011 from an F3 tornado. We also suffered minor damage from an F1 tornado in fall of 2017. The mountains, steep slopes, forests, and other geographic factors subject the region to many kinds of other natural hazards. These include:

- Dam Safety
- Karst & Sinkholes
- Tornadoes/Hurricanes
- Drought
- Landslides
- Wildfires
- Earthquakes
- Severe Winter Storms/Ice
- Flooding
- Windstorms
- Thunderstorms/Lightning
- Hazardous Material Spills (HAZMAT)

This section discusses each of the natural hazards possible in the region, including history, risk assessment and vulnerability, and past or existing mitigation. The hazard risk assessment and vulnerability looks specifically at two criteria: locations where the hazard is most likely to have negative impacts and the probability and severity of the hazard should it occur. When information is available, the specific impacts of a hazard is discussed, sometimes based on the

usual impact in the region. These sections haven been completely revised since the 2005 plan to include additional, more helpful information.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

Risk assessment seeks to define the probability of events and the likely consequences of events. In the past five years, the Mount Rogers Planning District has experienced a population declines, which will also decrease our risk of potential disaster. Also, as our population declines the probability of loss of life and injuries will decrease.

The risk assessment and vulnerability presented herein is a result of an extensive analysis of historic event data, scholarly research and field work.

Mitigation

Many times, mitigation seeks to prevent the impacts of hazards on life and property. The primary goal of mitigation is to learn to live within the natural environment. This plan reviews past mitigation efforts in the Mount Rogers Region and identifies both strategies and specific projects that could further mitigate these impacts.

Mitigation options fall generally into six categories: prevention, property protection, natural resource protection, emergency services, structural projects and public information. Prevention projects are those activities that keep hazard areas from getting worse through effective regulatory planning efforts, such as comprehensive planning, building code update and enforcement, burying utility lines and water source planning. Property protection activities are usually undertaken on individual properties or parcels with coordination of the property owner, such as elevation, relocation and acquisition of frequently flooded or damaged structures, eliminating fuel sources surrounding the property, installing rain catchment systems and purchasing additional insurance. Natural resource protection activities seek to preserve or restore natural areas or natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas. They are often implemented by parks, recreation, or conservation agencies or organizations. Emergency services measures are taken during a hazard event to minimize its impact. These measures can include response planning, regional coordination and collaboration and critical facilities protection. Structural projects include activities associated with building new or additional infrastructure or features to minimize impacts from a hazard. The final category of public information is possibly the most important, empowering residents to take action to protect

themselves and their property in the event of a hazard event. This category can include additional information available to the public, such as maps, brochures, and workshops.

Overview of Assessments

The following section describes each of these hazards, their history, severity and impact, and likelihood of causing damage. Describing the hazards separately is problematic because natural hazards often combine. Flooding often follows severe winter storms. Thunderstorms contain lightning, high winds, and, rarely, tornadoes. Heavy rain can cause flooding and landslides. These descriptions, however, will provide detailed information and a basis for further analysis.

Dam Safety

Description

Dams exist to serve various functions within the Mount Rogers region. These include farm use, recreation, hydroelectric power generation, flood and stormwater control, navigation, water supply, fish or wildlife ponds, debris control, and tailings (from mining operations). In some cases, a single dam structure can serve multiple functions, such as generating hydroelectric power and providing recreational opportunities to boaters and fishermen.

State and federal governments regulate dam construction, maintenance and repair. On the state level, the Virginia Dam Safety Act of 1982 serves as the guiding legislation. With certain exceptions, dams that must abide by this statute fall under one of two categories:

- Dams 25 feet tall or higher, with a maximum storage capacity of 15 acre-feet or more.
- Dams 6 feet tall or higher, with a maximum storage capacity of 50 acre-feet or more.

Dams not regulated by the state include those with an agricultural exemption (95 statewide), a federal license (114 statewide), a mining exemption (20 statewide), or a size exemption (879 in the state). Spillways are channels designed to keep water from overflowing the top of the dam and to prevent erosion at the bottom, or toe, of the dam. State law regulates spillway construction based on the dam's hazard classification and site classification. The federal government maintains an inventory of dams through the National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 and, more recently, the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the inventory has been available on-line since January 1999. It is called the National Inventory of Dams, and its database covers roughly 77,000 dams, including

several in the Mount Rogers region. A map showing the location of all dams in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

Dam Hazard Classification

The state and federal governments have adopted slightly different methods of classifying dam hazard potential. For the federal national inventory, dams are grouped into one of three categories, based on two criteria: the potential for loss of human life and the potential to cause economic, environmental and lifeline losses, in the event of a dam failure.

Virginia's dam classification system varies in that it classifies the state-regulated dams into one of four categories. 1.) Loss of human life probable with excessive economic impact, 2.) loss of human life possible with appreciable economic impact, 3.) no loss of human life expected with minimal economic impact, and 4.) no loss of human life expected with no economic impact.

Under the state system, dam operation and maintenance plans, as well as inventory reports, must be completed every six years. Re-inspection reports, performed by professional engineers, must be made at 2-year intervals for Class I dams and 3-year intervals for Class II dams. In addition, dam owners must inspect their own dams and submit annual reports in years when professional inspections are not required.

Dam Hazard History

In the Mount Rogers region there has been some history of dam failures over the years, although obtaining a complete record has proven difficult for the purposes of this Hazard Mitigation report. Regulatory agencies at the state and federal governments are reluctant to release full information on dams, inspection histories, and known hazards. Hazard classifications, in and of themselves, serve as a bureaucratic indicator of potential hazard in the event of dam failure, but the classification does not reflect the present physical condition or status of any given dam.

In Bland County, a failure in the Crab Orchard Creek Dam at about noon on January 29, 1957 flooded the community of Bland as a result of three days and nights of continuous rains. The water went through a crack that opened when a slate hillside on one side gave way. While no one was hurt, the flooding destroyed or severely damaged many homes and also swept away outbuildings, cars, fences, machinery, livestock, and household equipment. The flooding also

damaged several downtown businesses. One house floated a mile downstream and came to rest against a bridge and other wreckage. One home was tilted on edge and carried 200 yards downstream to come to rest against a concrete bridge in the community. Estimated damages came to \$500,000. The local unit of the American Red Cross provided \$30,363 in emergency aid, with nearly \$22,395 going for structural repairs. This photo shows the tilted home (see far right of image) that was swept 200 yards downstream during the Crab Orchard dam failure and flood of 1957.



Some now believe that Interstate 77, which passes between the dam and the community, will protect Bland from a similar occurrence in the event the dam should fail again. However, the state's hazard rating on the dam was upgraded in 2004 from significant hazard (Class II) to high-hazard status (Class I). The dam owner hired an engineer as part of an effort to show why the Crab Orchard Creek Dam does not deserve a Class I rating. Another locally known dam failure occurred on Christmas Eve in 1924, when the muck dam at Saltville broke and flooded the community of Palmertown, killing 19 people and dislodging several homes from their foundations. According to at least one news account at the time, the dam failure occurred due to human intervention; police accused a 27-year-old man named Roy Patrick of using dynamite to blow up the dam.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

For the purposes of hazard mitigation, this report takes note of dams classified with a potential for high or significant hazard in the event of failure, as defined under the National Inventory of Dams. Those dams classified with a low hazard potential were not considered.

High-hazard and significant-hazard dams (14 total) in the Mount Rogers region primarily consist of earthen structures built for recreational use. Four of the dams are used to generate hydroelectric power, although three of those also offer recreational uses. Several of the dams combine recreational uses with flood or stormwater control. Clear Creek Dam in Washington County, near the City of Bristol, serves multiple uses. These include flood and stormwater control, recreation, water supply, and other uses.

Of the 14 previously mentioned dams, six come under federal regulations. These include the Byllesby Dam and Buck Dam on the New River in Carroll County, Hale Lake Dam in Grayson County, and Beaver Creek Dam, Clear Creek Dam and Edmondson Dam (which has been breached), all located in Washington County. These dams mainly serve to provide hydroelectric power or flood control.

Due to recent changes in state dam safety regulations, two more of the region's dams – Laurel Creek Dam and Fields Dam, both in Grayson County – will be required to prepare Emergency Action Plans. EAPs, contained in county emergency operations plans to govern emergency response for natural and man-made disasters, define roles by dam owners and emergency services personnel for monitoring of dams' physical condition and notification of downstream communities in the event of flooding or potential dam failure. For more details on all the region's dams classified as High Hazard and Significant Hazard, please see the table found at the end of this section.

There is no way to predict the likelihood of a dam failure, since failures relate to the structure, condition, age, maintenance, and natural forces (and storm events) that can affect the integrity of the dam. A well-maintained dam classified as a High Hazard structure may in fact pose little risk to downstream community.

Dam regulation first began in this country due to failures of poorly built dams in the early part of the 20th century. More regulations came following a series of dam failures in the 1970s. Legally, dam owners hold the responsibility for the safety, upkeep, and maintenance of dam structures. Of the 75,000 dams listed by the National Inventory of Dams, 95% fall to the regulation of state governments.

The possibility of failure generally increases with age, with many dams designed for an effective life of 50 years. Six of the 14 high-hazard and significant-hazard dams in the Mount

Rogers region are at least 50 years old. Dams with known structural problems can be given conditional operating permits, which point to the need to make improvements. There are 30 such dams in Virginia, with none located in the Mount Rogers region.

Property Exposure Data for Downstream Communities

Legally dam owners must properly monitor and maintain their dams, while state and federal regulators act as overseers and enforcers. But the Association of State Dam Safety Officials and others point out that the effectiveness of regulation vary among states and dam owners often lack the financial resources necessary to undertake costly repairs.

Events that can lead to dam failures include the following: overtopping, structural failure, loss of stability in the dam's foundation, cracking in the dam structure from natural settling, poor upkeep, and piping (resulting from improper filtration in the dam structure, allowing seepage and passing of soil particles to gradually create sinkholes in the dam). The vulnerability of structures and homes at risk of dam failure has not changed since the drafting of the original Hazard Mitigation Plan, and no dam failures have occurred in that time.

High-Hazard and Significant-Hazard Dams
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia

Dam and Location	Nearest Downstream Community	Dam Height and Max. Capacity*	Drainage Area (Sq. Miles)	Year Done	Hazard Potential**	Emergency Action Plan in Place***	Owner Type	Main Use	Structures at Risk	Notes
Crab Orchard Creek Dam (Bland County)	Bland	51 ft high 550 acre-ft	4.98	1953	High (recent upgrade)	Yes	Private	Recreation	19 occupied homes, 18 businesses	Based on 1995 Emergency Operations Plan for Bland County. The state now regulates this as a Class I dam.
Byllesby Dam (New River, Carroll County)	Ivanhoe Austinville	63 ft. high 2034 acre-ft	1,310	1912	High	Federal Regs	Public Utility (AEP)	Hydroelectric	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated hydroelectric dam.
Buck Dam (New River, Carroll County)	Ivanhoe Austinville	45 ft. high 708 acre-ft	1,320	1912	High	Federal Regs	Public Utility (AEP)	Hydroelectric	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated hydroelectric dam.
Stewarts Ck-Lovills Ck Dam #9 (Carroll County)	Mt. Airy, NC	88 ft. high 7415 acre-ft	20.92	1990	High	Yes	Local Govt (Carroll County)	Recreation	N/A	
Hidden Valley Estates Dam (Grayson County)	Not given	29.4 ft. high 77 acre-ft	0.2	1989	Significant	Yes	Private	Recreation	N/A	
Laurel Creek Dam (Laurel Creek, Grayson County)	Fox Creek	24 ft. high 60 acre-ft	0	1974	Significant	Not Yet (formerly size exempt)	Private	Recreation	N/A	Downstream risks have not yet been assessed due to prior size exemption for this dam. The state will require an EAP under new rules adopted in 2002.

Dam and Location	Nearest Downstream Community	Dam Height and Max. Capacity*	Drainage Area (Sq. Miles)	Year Done	Hazard Potential**	Emergency Action Plan in Place***	Owner Type	Main Use	Structures at Risk	Notes
Fields Dam (New River, Grayson County)	Fries	14 ft. high 2000 acre-ft	0	1930	Significant	Not Yet (formerly size exempt)	Private	Hydroelectric	N/A	Downstream risks have not yet been assessed due to prior size exemption for this dam. The state will require an EAP under new rules adopted in 2002.
Hale Lake Dam (Wolf Pen Branch, Grayson County)	Comers Rock	30 ft. high 53 acre-ft	0	1965	Significant	Federal Regs	Federal (U.S. Forest Service)	Fish & wildlife	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated fish & wildlife dam.
Hungry Mother Dam (Smyth County)	Marion	45 ft. high 2500 acre-ft	12.9	1934	High	Yes	State (DCR)	Recreation	Campground A few houses	
Beaver Creek Dam (Washington County)	Bristol	85 ft. high 5020 acre-ft	13.7	1965	High	Federal Regs	Federal (TVA)	Flood control	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated flood control dam owned by TVA.
Clear Creek Dam (Washington County)	Bristol	51 ft. high 2825 acre-ft	5.75	1965	High	Federal Regs	Federal (TVA)	Flood control	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated flood control dam owned by TVA.
Edmondson Dam (Middle Fork Holston River, Washington County)	Mock Mill	47 ft. high 2620 acre-ft	0	1921	Significant	Federal Regs	AEPSOO	Hydroelectric	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated hydroelectric dam.

Dam and Location	Nearest Downstream Community	Dam Height and Max. Capacity*	Drainage Area (Sq. Miles)	Year Done	Hazard Potential**	Emergency Action Plan in Place***	Owner Type	Main Use	Structures at Risk	Notes
Hidden Valley Lake Dam (Brumley Creek, Washington County)	Duncanville	40 ft. high 1975 acre-ft	1.67	1964	Significant	Yes	State (VDGIF)	Recreation	N/A	
Rural Retreat Dam (S. Fork Reed Creek, Wythe County)	State Rt. 749	41 ft. high 2266 acre-ft	3.34	1967	High	Yes	State (VDGIF)	Recreation	N/A	

Sources: National Inventory of Dams maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; consultations with local emergency services coordinators; consultations with Virginia state dam safety officials.

Mount Rogers PDC

High-risk and Significant Hazard Dams



0 10 20 30 40 Miles



List of All Known Dams in Mount Rogers Region

County	Name Dam
Bland County	Hunting Camp Dam
Bland County	Crab Orchard Creek Dam
Bland County	Bland County Farm Dam
Carroll County	Russell Dam
Carroll County	Byllesby Dam
Carroll County	Buck Dam
Carroll County	Olde Mill Golf Club Dam
Carroll County	Patch Inc. Dam
Carroll County	West Dam
Carroll County	Stewarts Creek - Lovills Creek Dam #9
Carroll County	Ernest Golding Dam
Carroll County	Carol Cox Dam
Carroll County	Richard Webb Dam
Carroll County	Lakeside POA Dam
Carroll County	Grassy Creek Farm LLC Dam
Carroll County	Caviness Dam
Carroll County	Vannoy Family Farms LLC Dan
Carroll County	Bruce Bryant Dam
Grayson County	Parker Dam
Grayson County	Hale Dam
Grayson County	Fries Mill Dam
Grayson County	Fields Dam
Grayson County	Hidden Valley Estates Dam
Grayson County	Laurel Creek Dam
Grayson County	Roberts Dam
Grayson County	JbAnn Arey Dam
Grayson County	Cassell Dam
Grayson County	Bolt Dam
Grayson County	Chicago Heritage Farms LLC Dam
Grayson County	Bottomley Evergreen & Farms Inc. Dam
Grayson County	Jhohn Hart Dam
Grayson County	Henry Jbnes Dam
Grayson County	Highlander Dam
Grayson County	Shateley Dam
Smyth County	Glade Mtn Washer Site 3 Dam
Smyth County	Umberger No. 1 Dam
Smyth County	Brushy Mtn No 2 Dam
Smyth County	Glade Mtn Washer Site No. 1 Dam

County	Name Dam
Smyth County	Billings Dam
Smyth County	Johnson Dam
Smyth County	Waddle Dam
Smyth County	Hungry Mother Dam
Smyth County	Smyth County Dam #1
Smyth County	Smyth County Dam #2
Smyth County	Smyth County Dam #3
Washington County	Clear Creek Dam
Washington County	Straight Branch Dam
Washington County	Hidden Valley Lake Dam
Washington County	Beaver Creek Dam
Washington County	Thomas Nichols Dam
Washington County	Kenneth Nicewonder Dam
Washington County	Olde Farm Dam
Washington County	Glenrochie Dam
Washington County	Texas Brine Dam
Wythe County	No. 1 Tailings Pond Dam
Wythe County	Impoundment 173 Dam
Wythe County	Rural Retreat Dam
Wythe County	Butt Dam #1
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Dam
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Horseshoe Pond
Wythe County	Reed Creek Dam
Wythe County	Paul Rieferenberg Dam
Wythe County	Talley Farms Dam
Wythe County	ALC Acquisition Dam
Wythe County	Crowder Dam
Wythe County	Wythe County Dam #1
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Dam #1
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Dam #2
Wythe County	Kenneth Tibbs Dam
Wythe County	Butt Dam #2
Wythe County	Sharon Ball Dam
Wythe County	Windy Acres Dam

Drought

Description

In simple terms, drought can be defined as "a condition of moisture deficit sufficient to have an adverse effect on vegetation, animals, and man over a sizeable area." Drought can also be defined in terms of its effects and divided into categories, as suggested by FEMA:

- Meteorological drought: Defined solely on the degree of dryness, expressed as departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
- Hydrologic drought: Related to the effects of precipitation shortfalls on streamflows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.
- Agricultural drought: Defined mainly in terms of soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually crops.
- Socioeconomic drought: This occurs when the demand for water exceeds the supply as a result of a weather-related supply shortfall.

Drought occurs as part of the regular climatic regime in virtually all climates, and can occur throughout the entire Mount Rogers Region. Its causes are complex, and not readily predictable, especially in variable climates. Compared to storm events such as hurricanes and floods, drought has a slow onset and can last for months, years or even decades. Estimated dollar losses caused by drought can far exceed those of major storm events.

Some measures of drought, also known as drought indices, include:

- Percent of Normal: Calculated by dividing actual precipitation by normal precipitation (usually defined as the 30-year average) and multiplying by 100% Effective for a single region or a single season. A disadvantage is the average precipitation is often not the same as the median precipitation.
- Standardized Precipitation Index: Index based on the probability of precipitation for any time scale. This is used by the National Drought Mitigation Center. It can provide early warning of drought, can assess drought severity and is less complex than some indices.
- Palmer Drought Severity Index: This is a measure of soil moisture and was the first comprehensive drought index created in the country, in 1965. It works best in areas of

even topography but is less suitable for mountainous areas or places with frequent climatic extremes. Palmer values may lag emerging droughts by several months.

- Crop Moisture Index: A derivative of the Palmer Index. It reflects moisture supply across major crop-producing regions. It is not intended to assess long-term droughts.
- Deciles: This approach groups monthly precipitation events into deciles so that, by definition, "much lower than normal" weather cannot occur more than 20% of the time. This provides an accurate statistical measurement of precipitation, but its accuracy relies on a long climatic data record.

History

The U.S. Geological Survey has noted four major droughts statewide since the early 1900s. These occurred in 1930-1932 (one of the most severe droughts on record for the state), 1938-1942, 1962-1971 and 1980-1982 (the least severe). Other sources suggest the record is somewhat different for the Mount Rogers region. The table below gives a brief review of the some of the major droughts that have affected southwest Virginia.

Droughts in Southwest Virginia

Date	Location	Details	Impact
September 2007	Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, and Wythe Counties	Primary disaster for Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, and Wythe Counties	\$8.0 million in crop damage
2-12-03	Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, large parts of SW VA	USDA disaster declaration due to severe drought for 46 counties. Primary disaster for Carroll, Grayson, Smyth Counties. Contiguous declaration for Galax and Washington County.	Low-interest emergency loans for farmers.
July and August 2002	Statewide	State emergency drought declaration for July and August. USDA disaster declarations for Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe Counties.	Significant crop damage. Reduced streamflow and groundwater levels.
9-1-99 (NCDC)	Bland, Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, large parts of SWVA	Dry conditions began in July 1998, subsided for several months, then returned in June 1999 and through early Sept. Drought largely ended due to heavy rain from remnants of Hurricane Dennis on Sept. 4-5, 1999.	\$8.25 million in crop damage. Very low water levels in creeks, streams and rivers.

Date	Location	Details	Impact
July to October 1998 (NCDC)	Bland, Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, large parts of SW VA	Dryness began in July, subsided in August, resumed in September. Low water levels in creeks, streams, rivers, lakes and some shallow wells.	Water levels low. \$7.7 million crop damage.
9-1-95 (NCDC)	Bland, Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, large parts of SW VA.	A drought that started earlier in the summer peaked in many sections of the state during the first two weeks of Sept. State of emergency declared. Widespread rainfall on Sept. 17 helped to alleviate the dryness.	Crops damaged. Many lakes and rivers with well-below normal water levels.
1988	Mount Rogers region	Drought based on the Palmer Drought Severity Index, with the region in severe drought up to nearly 50% of the time. One of the worst droughts on record for the nation (1988- 1989).	
1954- 1956	Mount Rogers region	Drought based on the Palmer Drought Severity Index. Region in severe drought up to nearly 40% of the time.	
1928- 1934	Mount Rogers region	Drought based on the Palmer Drought Severity Index. Region in severe drought up to nearly 20% of the time.	

For the Mount Rogers region, the worst period came in 1988, with the region in severe drought 40% 49.99% of the time. Over the long-term severe drought conditions in the Mount Rogers region occurred only up to 10% of the time.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

In recent years, major agricultural droughts have occurred five times from 1995 through 2003. The historical record is not as well developed for the years prior to 1995, though major droughts are known to have occurred in 1928- 1934, 1954- 1956 and in 1988.

For the 100- year period from 1895 to 1995, the region has been estimated to experience drought less than 10% of the time. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to drought has not changed.

History shows drought conditions reaching disaster proportions can affect the entire Mount Rogers region. For some parts of the region, especially in Carroll County, well development is difficult and often produces a dry hole.

The impacts appear to have the greatest impact for the farming community. In these cases, the U.S. Department of Agriculture makes damage assessments and provides financial aid to qualifying farmers through the local farm service agencies.

Water issues also are a concern for the general public, local governments, business and industry. Several engineering studies from the mid- to late- 1990s, as well as a 1996 health department survey, identified issues regarding water quantity, water quality and reliability of supply. In the unincorporated areas, most parts of the region depend upon groundwater supplies. The reported problems include low quantity, poor quality (due to mineral or bacterial content), turbidity, petroleum contamination and dry holes. Limited quantities restrict fire-fighting capabilities. Inadequate or limited water supplies also restrict future growth potential for business and industry. The table on the following page describes in more detail water related problems in the Mount Rogers District.

Water Problems Reported to the Mount Rogers Health District	
Bland County Little Creek area Hollybrook Seddon Waddletown Laurel Creek/Dry Fork Ceres	Complaints Bacteria in recently drilled wells. Mineral quality/iron bacteria. Cisterns used for some supplies. Appearance of dry wells. Cisterns used for some supplies. Mineral quality. Poor quality with some wells and springs. Cisterns used for some supplies. Poor quality in some springs and wells. Poor quality in springs and iron bacteria in wells.
Bastian/Hicksville Crandon/Mechanicsburg }	Mineral quality/iron bacteria concerns.
Carroll County Paul's Creek (Cana area) Dugspur (Rt. 753) Star (Rt. 1105) Woodlawn Piper's Gap Fancy Gap (Rt. 683) Chestnut Yard Rt. 645 (below Laurel Fork) Short Creek (Rt. 640/I-77)	Complaints Iron, turbidity, low- yield wells.
Grayson County Old Town – Fries Hill Flatwood Community Helton/Cabin Creek Area Fairview Community Nuckols Curve Area Other Comments:	Complaints High iron levels. Many wells are drilled deep. Many dry holes found. Well construction difficult due to rock formations. Many springs used as private water supplies, especially in western areas of the county. Many springs have bacteria contamination.
Smyth County Walker Mountain area	Complaints High iron/sulphur content.
Washington County Mendota (Rt. 802 area) Rt. 91 (S.F. Holston to Rhea Valley)	Complaints High iron/sulphur content in private water supplies. Low- yield wells and bacteria contamination.
Wythe County Poplar Camp, Crockett, Gateway Trailer Park (Grahams Forge), Rosenbaum Chapel area Sand Mountain area Stony Fork area }	Complaints Petroleum contamination. Dry holes and low- yield wells. High iron/sulphur levels.

Earthquakes

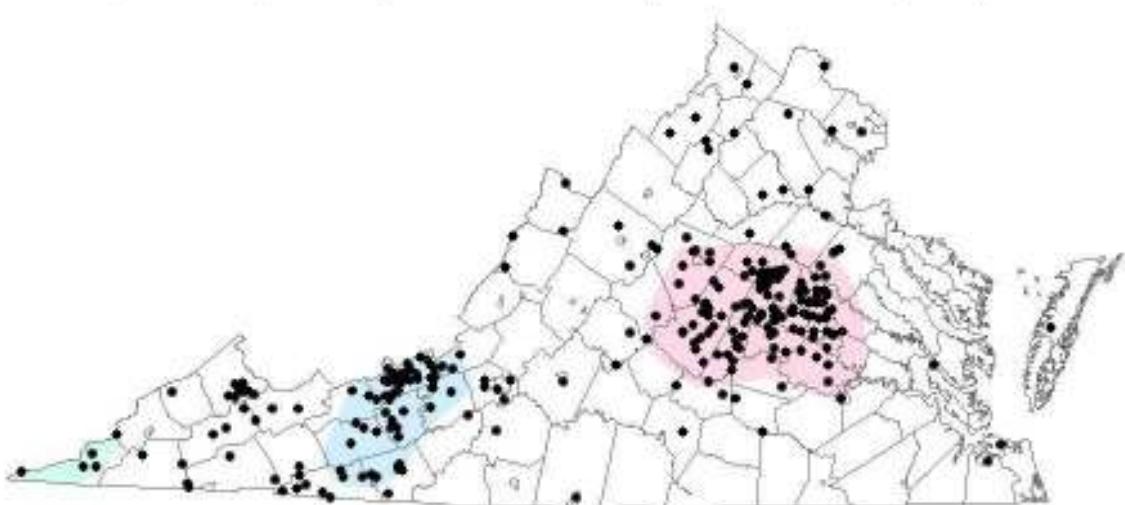
Description

An earthquake can be defined as a sudden motion or trembling caused by an abrupt release of accumulated strain on the tectonic plates that comprise the earth's crust. The theory of plate tectonics has been described since 1967 and is based on the idea the earth's crust is composed of several major plates that move slowly and continuously, at times bumping and grinding against each other and at other times creating separations.

The tectonic plates are thought to bump, slide, catch or hold as they move together. An earthquake happens when faults located near plate boundaries slip when the stress against the rock formations becomes too great. This sudden movement results in surface faulting, ground failure and tsunamis.

Surface faults are thought to occur in various forms, including strike-slip faults, normal faults (with strong vertical movement), and reverse (thrust) faults (mainly horizontal movement). Ground failure is expressed through liquefaction, when coarse soils lose their strength and act like fluids flowing over the landscape. Ground failure created by liquefaction includes lateral spreads, flow failures (the most catastrophic form), and loss of bearing strength (causing buildings to settle and tip). Tsunamis are phenomena associated with the west coast and are not considered further in this report.

Earthquakes are described in various fashions, including by intensity and magnitude. Intensity is defined as a measure of earthquake effects at a particular place on humans, structures or the land. Magnitude is a measure of the strength of an earthquake or the strain energy released by it (originally defined by Charles Richter in 1935).



This map shows the locations of known earthquake epicenters in Virginia. The Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone is shown in green, the Giles County seismic zone is shown in blue and the Central Virginia seismic zone is shown in pink.

History

Sources such as the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy describe the statewide risk of earthquakes as moderate, in keeping with most other states in the eastern seaboard of the United States.

Earthquake activity in Virginia has generally been, with a few exceptions, low-magnitude but persistent. The first documented earthquake in Virginia took place in 1774 near Petersburg, and many others have occurred since then, including an estimated magnitude 5.5 (VII) event in 1897 centered near Pearisburg in Giles County. A Roanoke attorney who was in Pearisburg said that for nearly fifty miles from that place he "saw hardly a sound chimney standing." In his opinion, "If the buildings throughout Giles had been largely of brick, the damage would have been very great, and serious loss of life would have occurred." The largest recorded earthquake in Virginia occurred in Louisa County on August 23, 2011 and had a magnitude of 5.8 (VII). It was felt all along the eastern seaboard by millions of people, causing light to moderate damage in central Virginia, Washington, D.C. and into southern Maryland. Since 1977, more than 195 quakes have been detected as originating beneath Virginia. Of these, at least twenty-nine were large enough to be felt at the Earth's surface. This averages out to about six earthquakes per year, of which one is felt.

Much of Virginia's earthquake activity has been in the southwest and eastern parts of the state. Counties and cities that have experienced earthquakes of intensity VI and higher include Smyth, Washington and Wythe in the local region. Local earthquake history is described by Stover and Coffman and also by the U.S. Geological Survey, through its Earthquake Hazards Program. The table below describes in more detail major recorded earthquakes in the Mount Rogers Region.

Modified Mercalli Scale

PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<17	.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.1	0.1-1.1	1.1-3.4	3.4-8.1	8.1-16	16-31	31-60	60-116	>116
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Earthquakes in The Mount Rogers Region by Date/ Location, Intensity, and Description

Date/ Location	Intensity	Description
March 9, 1828 Southwest VA	V (MM)	Felt over 218,000 sq. miles, from Pennsylvania to South Carolina and the Atlantic coastal plain to Ohio. Doors and windows rattled.
April 29, 1852 Wytheville	VI (MM)	Severe earthquake shook down a chimney near Wytheville and shook down tops of chimneys at Buckingham Courthouse. Homes shook in Staunton. A brick fell from a chimney in Davie County, N.C.
Aug. 31, 1861 Southwest VA	VI (MM)	Epicenter in extreme southwest Virginia or western North Carolina. Bricks fell from chimneys at Wilkesboro, NC. Felt from Washington, D.C. to the Midwest and south to Columbus, GA.
Sept. 1, 1886 South Carolina	V (MM)	Epicenter in Charleston, S.C., with estimated intensity of X. Caused minor structural damages in various parts of Virginia (fallen plaster and chimneys, cracked walls, broken windows).
May 3, 1897 Giles County	VII (MM)	Greatest severity at Radford, where some chimneys were destroyed and plaster fell from walls. Felt in most of southwest Virginia and in a region of 89,500 sq. miles.
May 31, 1897 Giles County	VIII (MM)	Largest known earthquake originating in Virginia in history. Felt over 280,000 sq. miles. Largest effects felt from Lynchburg to Bluefield, W. Va. and from Giles County south to Bristol, Tenn. Many downed chimneys, changes in flow springs and appearance of some earth fissures.
Feb. 5, 1898 Wytheville or Pulaski	VI (MM)	Earthquake felt over 34,000 sq. miles. Bricks fell from chimneys and furniture shifted in a few houses. Effect felt throughout southwest Virginia and south to Raleigh, N.C.

Date/ Location	Intensity	Description
April 23, 1959 Giles County	VI (MM)	Several chimneys were damaged, plaster cracked and pictures fell from walls in Eggleston and Pembroke. Felt over 2,900 sq. miles in Southwest Virginia.
Nov. 11, 1975 Giles County	VI (MM)	Windows were broken in Blacksburg and plaster cracked at Poplar Hill (south of Pearisburg, Giles County). Also felt in Pulaski County.
Sept. 13, 1976 Carroll County	VI (MM)	One of the most persistent areas of activity in recent years, with five small earthquakes felt near Hillsdale. Effects felt in the Carolinas and West Virginia.
Aug. 23, 2011 Mineral, VA	VIII (MM)	The earthquake was felt in some of the eastern parts of the Mount Rogers Region, but no damage was reported.

One notable earthquake occurred in May 1897 and was based in Giles County. It was the largest Virginia-based earthquake in recorded history. Chimneys were shaken down throughout southwest Virginia, including in Wytheville and as far west as Knoxville, Tenn. Effects of the earthquake were felt from Georgia to Pennsylvania and from the Atlantic Coast to Indiana and Kentucky. The effects were strong at Pearisburg, where brick walls cracked and some earth fissures appeared. The magnitude of this quake has been estimated at VII and VIII on the Modified Mercalli intensity scale. This event, felt over 11 states, is described as the third largest earthquake in the eastern part of the country in the past 200 years.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

For the Mount Rogers region, the likelihood of earthquakes appears to be moderate, based on measurements related to maximum ground acceleration and as described by FEMA. This data is incorporated into probabilistic ground motion maps published in the 2015 edition of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program's *NEHRP Recommended Provisions*.

The southwest Virginia region faces a moderate chance of experiencing earthquakes. While recent history shows some part of the region experiences earthquakes roughly once every 18 years, the resulting damage has been relatively minor.

The entire Mount Rogers region is subject to the effects of an earthquake, as shown by the historical record from larger events such as the Giles quake from May 1897.

The Mount Rogers region in total covers 2,786 square miles, with over 68,000 households and a population of 188,498. The region includes 71,000 buildings with an estimated structural replacement value of \$7.3 billion. An estimated 98% of the buildings and 78% of the building value is in residential housing.

While earthquakes can create widespread destruction and death, the damages experienced in southwest Virginia are more moderate, based on the historical record. It should be noted that earthquake analysis is tricky, given that the historical record covers a period of less than 175 years. A much better record for earthquakes would cover hundreds, even thousands, of years. The risk assessment in this report is based upon this limited range of data. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to earthquakes have not changed.

For the Mount Rogers region, the worst of the earthquakes experienced historically appear to correspond to an intensity of VI on the Modified Mercalli Scale. For purposes of analysis, we assumed an intensity of 6.3 and applied the HAZUS 99-SR2 computer model to reflect the characteristics of the Giles earthquake of May 1897.

At the 6.3 level magnitude, HAZUS predicted moderate damage to 3,902 buildings and slight damage to 7,423 buildings. Only 65 buildings would be completely destroyed. Other estimates by HAZUS were as follows:

- \$6.8 million damage to bridges, railways and airports.
- Minor injuries to 47 people, with 9 hospitalized and 1 dead.
- Economic losses of \$118 million (or 1% of the total replacement value of the region's buildings).
- \$3 million in damages to communication facilities.
- Significant loss of function in several schools, especially in Bland, Carroll and Wythe counties.

Flooding

Description

Flooding is regarded as the most damaging natural hazard in Virginia. Average annual flood damages statewide amount to \$100 million. Nationwide, between 1983 and 1997, Virginia ranked 14th with flood damages of \$1,507 million.

In the Mount Rogers region, flood damages can cost millions of dollars. In November 1977, flood damages to business and industry in Smyth County was estimated at up to \$8.6 million.

Flood-Related Definitions

Base Flood: Flood with a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Base Flood is the standard used by the National Flood Insurance Program.

Base Flood Elevation: The elevation of the water surface resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year.

Floodplains: Lowlands, adjacent to rivers, lakes and oceans, subject to recurring floods.

Floodway: The stream channel and that part of the adjacent floodplain that must remain open to permit passage of the Base Flood without raising the water surface elevation by more than one foot. Flooding is the most intense and poses the greatest risk in the floodway area.

In the previous flood of April 1977, damages were estimated at \$7.8 million for 16 jurisdictions.

More recently, in March 2002, Smyth County alone sustained an estimated \$2 million in flood damages, compared to \$100,000 in Wythe County and \$360,000 in Washington County. Preliminary estimates from the November 2003 flooding came to \$485,000 for Bland County, \$251,000 for Carroll County and \$878,000 for Smyth County.

Flood hazards in the local region include *riverine flooding* and the *flash floods* that result from sudden, violent storms that produce large amounts of rainfall in short amounts of time. *Riverine flooding* involves overflows from rivers and streams. The form of flooding is often more gradual in nature and may allow more time for advance warning. *Flash flooding* – such as occurred in November 2003, resulting in federal disaster declarations for several localities may occur with little warning and yet cause significant damage.

History

The Mount Rogers region of Virginia has a long history of flooding. The floods typically result from heavy rains or from melting following a severe winter storm. Heavy rains during thunderstorms can cause flash flooding in localized areas. The data in the chart below only

relates to major flood events through spring of 2018 and does not reflect the full range of flood events that have affected the region over the years.

Major Flooding Events in Mount Rogers Planning District		
Date	Affected Localities	Description
5-24-17	Carroll County	This flood caused \$75,000 in damage
5-24-17	Grayson County	This flood caused \$150,000 in damage
4-23-17	Smyth County	This flood caused \$75,000 in damage
6-27-16	Bland County	This flash flood caused \$75,000 in damage
4-19-15	Wythe County	This flood caused \$50,000 in damage
6-29-14	Smyth County	This flash flood caused \$250,000 in damage
6-9-11	Bland County	This flood cause \$250,000 in damage
5-13-11	Grayson County	This flash flood caused \$85,000 in damage
2-28-11	Bristol	Severe storms and flooding caused \$40,000 in damage
3-4-08	Smyth County	Severe storms and flooding caused \$500,000 in damage
6-12-04	Washington County	This flood caused \$250,000 in damage
11-18-03	Bland, Smyth, Galax; 12 counties and two cities in SW VA and NE TN	Heavy rains of 1.88" to more than 5" caused heavy flooding Nov. 18-19. Federal disaster declaration for Bland, Smyth, Galax in local region. \$12 million damage across entire 12-county region.
2-15-03	Southwest Virginia (Wythe County declared a disaster)	State of emergency declared on 2-17-03 due to snow & ice in northwest VA and more than 4" of rain in southwest VA that caused flooding and mudslides. Federal disaster declared 4-28-03.
2-14-03	Washington, Bristol	Flooding from 4-day rainfall of 2-6" across southwest VA. See state of emergency declaration above.
4-17-02	Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe storms and flooding
3-17-02	All counties in Mount Rogers Planning District	State of emergency declared on 3-18-02 due to heavy rainfall and flash flooding.
8-20-01	Washington	Severe storms and flooding
8-9-01	Smyth	Severe storms and flooding
7-26-01	Smyth, Washington	State of emergency declared on 7-29-01 and \$4.4 million in state and federal aid. This was part of the same weather pattern causing flooding on 7-8-01.
2-2-96	Bland, Grayson, Washington, Wythe	Flooding (resulting from Blizzard of 1996)

Major Flooding Events in Mount Rogers Planning District		
Date	Affected Localities	Description
5-17-94	Galax	Severe ice storms and flooding
3-28-94	Bristol	Severe ice storms and flooding
3-10-94	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe ice storms and flooding
5-19-92	Carroll	Severe storms and flooding
5-29-84	Washington	Severe storms and flooding
5-07-84	Town of Damascus	Flooding on Beaverdam Creek. Town declared a federal disaster area for damage to sewer system, Virginia Creeper Trail and private homes.
11-17-77	Carroll	Severe storms and flooding
11-12-77	Grayson, Smyth, Washington	Severe storms and flooding
10-02-77	Bristol	This 20-year flood caused \$3 million in damage in 1977 dollars.
4-21-77	Carroll	Severe storms and flooding
4-7-77	Bland, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe storms and flooding
9-8-72	Smyth, Galax	Tropical Storm Agnes (flooding)
March 1867	Bristol	Flood of record for Beaver Creek in Bristol, TN and Bristol, VA. This was a 250-year flood.

For Bristol the flood of record occurred in March 1867. This 250-year flood on Beaver Creek and its tributaries caused \$1 million worth of damages (in 1867 dollars). More recently, in October 1977, a 20-year flood caused \$3 million worth of damages (in 1977 dollars) on the Bristol, Virginia side alone. The worst and most costly of flood damages on an annual basis occurs along the main stem of Beaver Creek.

For the Mount Rogers region as a whole, the worst flooding within the past 50 years occurred in April and November of 1977. The floods of 1977 later led to engineering reports that encouraged people to move out of the floodplain.

Engineering Studies

Town of Chilhowie

An engineering study in 1978 on flooding in Smyth County eventually led to a special project in Chilhowie that relocated 67 families and created the Chilhowie Recreation Park.

The Middle Fork Holston River Flood Control Improvements Study, completed in March 1978, studied flooding issues in Smyth County, with special focus on the Town of Chilhowie/ Seven Mile Ford community and the Town of Marion/ Atkins community.

Initial recommendations from that 1978 study carried a total implementation cost of \$18 million. Later the study was reduced to three sub- projects, but the price tag still proved very high. The recommendations included channelizing parts of the Middle Fork Holston River, with rip rap or concrete reinforcement, flood- proofing for selected businesses and industries, rebuilding several bridges to accommodate the widened river channel, relocations out of the floodplain, and installing some levees and pump stations. Of all the proposals discussed in the 1978 study, channelizing the river was deemed as a top priority with the potential for making the greatest impact on future flood levels.

The recommendations also included removing obstructions from the Middle Fork (including the breached dam at the old Marion Ice Plant), development of six flood storage reservoirs along six tributaries, and implementation of floodplain ordinances to limit future development in the floodplain area.

Although the 1977 floods had serious impacts for several industries located in the Middle Fork Holston floodplain, the industries declined to implement the recommendations due to the high cost. The local communities felt equally intimidated by the proposed mitigation costs, and there was little hope of major help from among a range of federal agencies to provide the 100% grant funding needed to carry out any of the proposed projects. The Planning District Commission finally decided to try to get the most for the funds available by demolishing the most flood- prone structures in Chilhowie and relocating families out of the floodplain.

The project that eventually emerged was a \$2.8 million multi- part proposal to relocate families out of the Middle Fork Holston floodplain in Chilhowie, build replacement housing in a new subdivision created for the relocation, and to provide water treatment improvements for the town of Chilhowie. The project area included 72 homes, three churches, three businesses and one lodge. To succeed at all, the effort had to overcome numerous complications created by the funding agencies, the attitudes of local residents, and the feelings of the town council, which observers felt cared more about the water treatment project than the flood mitigation project.

In the end, 67 families moved out of the floodplain. Of those, 53 families had help from the Tennessee Valley Authority and 14 had help through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Due to the time it took to form the Chilhowie Redevelopment and Housing Authority (created in July 1979) and the new subdivision, most families relocated elsewhere. Only six families opted to relocate to the subdivision as planned. The town had the abandoned property demolished and built a community recreation park in the floodplain area (between Holston Street and Railroad Avenue). The project took seven years to complete.

Town of Damascus

Building on flood study work begun by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the late 1950s, the Town of Damascus also undertook projects to relocate 34 homes (88 residents) and three businesses out of the floodplain following the 1977 flooding. Historically a flood-prone community due to development along Beaverdam and Laurel Creeks, along with obstructions in the creeks, Damascus suffered three major floods in 1977 (in April, October, and November). Twice in 1977 the community qualified as a federal disaster area. The 1977 flood events 1977 led to a comprehensive flood mitigation study completed in 1979. An initial cost estimate of more than \$3.2 million would have built a levee emergency access route, relocated flood-prone homes out of the floodplain, flood-proofed some homes and businesses, removed two abandoned dams from Laurel Creek, installed storm drainage collection systems, and required more control of floodplain development by the town. In 1981, a follow-up flood mitigation program proposed by the town was estimated at \$4.3 million.

Successful efforts by Damascus to mitigate its flooding problems over the years have included the following:

- A \$559,000 grant from the HUD in 1981 to install storm sewers along Mock, Surber, and Haney Hollows (finished in 1983).
- State and federal disaster assistance following another major flood in May 1984 helped make repairs to nearly \$86,000 worth of damage to the community.



Image 1: 2003 Flooding in Damascus



Image 2: Flooding in Marion, VA
View of flooding at Baughman Street Bridge in Marion. The bridge itself becomes a barrier during times of high water

- Grant funding in 1984 (\$700,000 from the state CDBG program and \$190,000 from the Tennessee Valley Authority) to relocate 34 families (88 people) and three local businesses out of the floodplain (1985 through 1988).

- The town also converted the old Damascus Elementary School for housing under a project funded by the state CDBG program.

Recent Flood Events

The more recent flood events from 2001-2011 were less drastic in extent and damages compared to the floods of 1977. Nonetheless the floods disrupted the lives of those who had to endure them, including the first major flood in several decades for the City of Galax.

The events of 2001 occurred in late July and early August. Heavy rainstorms caused flooding that forced more than 100 Smyth County residents from their homes, according to news accounts. Smyth and Washington counties became federal disaster areas. In all the flooding affected nine counties in southwest Virginia and led to at least \$4.4 million in state and federal aid.

The next round of disaster-level flooding occurred March 17-20, 2002. Three to six inches of rain fell in a 36-hour period and led to federal disaster declarations for Smyth, Washington and Wythe counties.

The event affected numerous homes and businesses, with residential evacuations along the North Fork Holston River in Smyth County near the Town of Saltville and in remote parts of eastern Washington County near the Smyth County line. The floods also created overflows for water and sewer plants in the Towns of Saltville, Chilhowie, and Rural Retreat and in Washington County. Additionally, floods ruined some businesses and temporarily stranded some communities, such as Downtown Chilhowie. FEMA disaster aid came to more than \$500,000 in the local region as of June 2002, with an estimated \$2.5 million total in damages.

For the entire southwest Virginia region, state and federal disaster assistance had reached \$8 million.

The 2002 flooding led Chilhowie to undergo a preliminary \$100,000 study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on causes of the flooding and potential solutions, including river dredging and use of levees. In March 2004, the Chilhowie Town Manager recommended buy-outs of the 15 properties that flood most often and the decision was made to buy out six homeowners located on River Bottom Circle along the North Fork Holston River.

The flood disasters continued into 2003, with a federal declaration resulting from two back-to-back snowstorms February 15-28, affecting all localities in the Mount Rogers Planning District. In total, the storm cost \$37 million in snow removal costs and \$71 million in damages to homes, businesses, public facilities, roads and other property. In the local region, Bland and Wythe counties sought federal aid for flood damages to public and private property.

On November 18-19, 2003, heavy rains caused severe flooding across 10 counties in northeast Tennessee and southwest Virginia. In Bland County damages were estimated at \$485,000, with \$878,000 in damage in Smyth County and \$251,000 in damage in Carroll County. This included major damage or destruction of numerous homes, flooded roadways, damage to public and private property, some evacuations and temporary closure of area schools.

The City of Galax suffered its first major flooding since 1940; initial reports to FEMA included damage to 10 businesses and 70 homes in an area that included the city's main business district along Chestnut Creek. Some sinkholes appeared, and there was flooding in several nearby residential communities. Total damages amounted to \$100,000, with about half consumed by the cost of cleanup by the city, according to city officials. Because Galax does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, the designated floodplain area was not eligible for federal disaster assistance. The city so far has resisted suggestions it consider rejoining the flood insurance program. Damaged properties located out of the designated floodplain were eligible for disaster assistance. City officials have said many flooding problems are caused by undersized and deteriorated stormwater drainage systems.

In the past five years only one flood event in the Town of Fries was recorded. In May of 2011 a flash flood caused minor flooding at the elementary school, damaged approximately 20

vehicles, and caused some minor damage at an RV park. This flood also caused a manure spill that caused some localized water contamination. The town residents were asked by officials at the water treatment plant to conserve water. The town had enough water in reserve until the spill was cleaned.

National Flood Insurance Program

Most communities with flooding issues in the local region participate in the National Flood Insurance program (NFIP). Participation in NFIP allows homeowners and commercial businesses to obtain flood damage protection. For single-family homes, the insurance provides up to \$250,000 for structural damages and up to \$100,000 for contents damages. Commercial businesses can be covered for up to \$500,000 in structural damages and up to \$500,000 in contents damages.

Flood insurance helps cover flood damages during minor and major flood events. Insurance coverage through NFIP also covers a larger amount for losses than typically would be available during a federal disaster. Emergency aid that is available following declaration of a federal disaster most often comes in the form of a low-interest loan. FEMA promotes participation in NFIP for all qualifying communities.

Community Participation in NFIP
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia

Jurisdiction	NFIP Status			
	Y	N	N/A	CRS Class
Bland County	X			N/A
Carroll County	X			N/A
Grayson County	X			N/A
Smyth County	X			N/A
Washington County	X			N/A
Wythe County	X			N/A
City of Bristol	X			N/A
City of Galax		X		N/A
Town of Abingdon	X			N/A
Town of Chilhowie	X			N/A
Town of Damascus	X			N/A
Town of Fries	X			N/A
Town of Glade Spring	X			N/A
Town of Hillsdale	X			N/A
Town of Independence	X			N/A
Town of Marion	X			N/A
Town of Rural Retreat	X			N/A
Town of Saltville	X			N/A
Town of Troutdale		X		N/A
Town of Wytheville	X			N/A

As shown in table above, most of the localities participate in floodplain management and make NFIP coverage available to property owners. The City of Galax, with Chestnut Creek flowing through the city's downtown industrial district, participated in NFIP for a few years before dropping out. As a result of the November 2003 flood disaster, the city met with state and federal flood program officials. The city has opted to remain a non-participant. Galax recently submitted a request to the US Army Corps of Engineers to look at possible projects upstream of Chestnut Creek through the Flood Damage Reduction Program (Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act). The end result would be a project that would reduce the 100-year flood plain to the Chestnut Creek channel. The Town of Troutdale due to its small size and the fact that relatively little water runs through the town does not find it feasible to participate in the NFIP.

The FEMA floodplain maps available for communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) depict 100- year floodplains for flood-prone areas. That means, in any given year, the floodplain area faces a 1% chance of having a flood.

One major drawback for the floodplain maps in effect for the Mount Rogers region, as well as for many communities nationwide, is the age and relative inaccuracy of the maps. Although a fine effort has been made by FEMA to update the existing maps digitally, there are still existing accuracy issues, however, FEMA is in the process of rectifying these errors. We expect new data for much of the Mount Rogers Region in the next two years.

In addition, most local floodplains have not been subject to hydrological studies to determine the Base Flood Elevations; the floodplain extent in such cases has been estimated based on the local topography.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region has experienced 18 presidential disaster declarations or state-level emergencies related to flooding over 30 years. That does not account for the more minor flooding that may occur from time-to-time due to a brief but severe rainstorm or thunderstorm causing small stream flooding in localized areas.

As shown in the table below, Smyth County has received a relatively large share of payments under the National Flood Insurance Program, due to the frequency and severity of flooding in that county.

NFIP Claims Data as of October 31, 2018			
Community Name	Losses	Total Payments	Average Payments
Bland County	19	177,105	9,321.32
Carroll County	19	136,910	7,205.79
Grayson County	6	14,563	2,427.17
Smyth County	89	841,130	9,450.90
Town of Chilhowie	40	222,697	5,567.43
Town of Marion	32	192,960	6,030.00
Town of Saltville	1	1,271	1,271.00
Washington County	44	499,023	11,341.40
Town of Abingdon	11	158,112	14,373.80
Town of Damascus	10	6,311	631.10
Town of Glade Spring	1	4,347	4,347.00

Wythe County	15	66,077	4,405.13
Town of Wytheville	1	35,472	35,472.00
City of Bristol	19	71,753	3,776.47
City of Galax	2	3,227.00	1,613.50

The NFIP defines Repetitive Loss Properties as those with 2 or more claims of at least \$1,000 over a 10-year rolling period. There are 21 such properties in the Mount Rogers Region. The breakdown by locality follows in the table on the next page:

Repetitive Loss Properties for Mount Rogers Planning District, as of 2018	
Locality	Number of Properties
Town of Abingdon	2
Bland County	6
City of Bristol	2
Town of Chilhowie	3
Town of Hillsville	1
Town of Marion	1
Town of Saltville	3
Washington County	1
Wythe County	1
Town of Wytheville	1

The Hazard Mitigation Assistance program defines Repetitive Loss as having incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and, at the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.

Flooding causes damages ranging from blocked roadways and flooded basements to severe damage and destruction of homes and businesses. People sometimes die when they attempt to cross flood-swollen creeks that under normal circumstances appear fairly harmless. Severe flooding can take out bridges and sections of roadway. Flooding can also force people out of their homes into emergency shelters as a way to save lives and prevent people in flood-prone areas from becoming stranded. Fortunately, despite the constant threat of flooding for much of the Mount Rogers region, few people have died. Many more have sustained property damage, and some have been relocated out of the floodplain through government-sponsored programs.

A map showing the 100-year floodplain for all localities in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

The localities in the Mount Rogers Region do not allow construction inside the floodplain unless the structure is elevated above the 100-year floodplain elevation. For this reason, the vulnerability of structures inside the floodplain have either not changed or become less vulnerable since the original writing of the 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

At-risk Structures in the 100-year Flood Plain				
Locality	Number of Structures	%of Total Structures	Total \$ Value of Structures*	Estimated Potential Damage (25%of Total Structure \$ Value)
Bland County	237	6.25%	\$11,376,000	\$2,844,000
Carroll County	31	0.16%	\$1,488,000	\$372,000
Grayson County	48	0.44%	\$2,304,000	\$576,000
Smyth County	425	2.44%	\$20,400,000	\$5,100,000
Washington County	216	0.76%	\$10,368,000	\$2,592,000
Wythe County	226	1.42%	\$10,848,000	\$2,712,000
City of Bristol	146	1.77%	\$7,008,000	\$1,752,000
City of Galax	53	1.54%	\$2,544,000	\$636,000

* Average value of structure in flood plain is \$48,000

Hazardous Material Spills

Description

Hazardous materials can be found in many forms and quantities that can potentially cause death; serious injury; long-lasting health effects; and damage to buildings, homes, and other property in varying degrees. Such materials are routinely used and stored in many homes and businesses and are also shipped daily on the nation's highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. This subsection on the hazardous material hazard is intended to provide a general overview of the hazard, and the threshold for identifying fixed and mobile sources of hazardous materials is limited to general information on rail, highway, and FEMA-identified fixed HAZMAT sites determined to be of greatest significance as appropriate for the purposes of this plan.

Hazardous material (HAZMAT) incidents can apply to fixed facilities as well as mobile, transportation-related accidents in the air, by rail, on the nation's highways, and on the water. Approximately 6,774 HAZMAT events occur each year, 5,517 of which are highway incidents, 991 are railroad incidents, and 266 are due to other causes. In essence, HAZMAT incidents consist of solid, liquid, and/or gaseous contaminants that are released from fixed or mobile containers, whether by accident or by design as with an intentional terrorist attack. A HAZMAT incident can last hours to days, while some chemicals can be corrosive or otherwise damaging over longer periods of time. In addition to the primary release, explosions and/or fires can result from a release, and contaminants can be extended beyond the initial area by persons, vehicles, water, wind, and possibly wildlife as well.

HAZMAT incidents can also occur as a result of, or in tandem with, natural hazard events, such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes, which in addition to causing incidents can

also hinder response efforts. In the case of Hurricane Floyd in September 1999, communities along the Eastern United States were faced with flooded junkyards, disturbed cemeteries, deceased livestock, floating propane tanks, uncontrolled fertilizer spills, and a variety of other environmental pollutants that caused widespread toxicological concern.

Hazardous material incidents can include the spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of a hazardous material, but exclude:

- 1) any release which results in exposure to poisons solely within the workplace with respect to claims which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons;
- 2) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel or pipeline pumping station engine;
- 3) release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident; and
- 4) the normal application of fertilizer.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The majority of Hazardous events in the Mount Rogers Region are due to fuel/oil releases from motor vehicle crashes. Typically range from a few ounces up to over one hundred gallons of diesel and oil from overturned tractor trailers.

The easiest way to mitigate against these events is early notification and have the appropriate agency (typically the fire department) to perform Hazardous Materials Operations level job functions such as, damming, diking, plugging, placing absorbent pads and/or booms down. Of course, this is for the small fuel spills. If the region has a larger event, then a large-scale HAZMAT team response would be necessary.

Karst and Sinkholes

Description

Sinkholes are bowl-shaped, funnel-shaped, or vertical-sided depressions in the land surface that form over underground voids. These depressions, which can range in size from a few feet to several hundred feet in diameter, usually result from the natural collapse of the roofs of caves eroded in soluble bedrock, but they can also result from man-made activity such as mining, groundwater pumping, or the failure of sewer and storm water drains. Subsidence of the ground is usually gradual, but on occasions it can be sudden and dramatic.

In regions of carbonate bedrock such as limestone or dolomite, slightly acidic rainwater percolating through organic soil dissolves the carbonate minerals as it comes into contact with the bedrock. Over time, this persistent process can create extensive systems of underground fissures and caves. The surface of such a region is often pocked with depressions. This type of topography is called karst terrain. In well-developed karst terrain, chains of sinkholes form what are known as solution valleys and streams frequently disappear underground.

Sinkhole collapse, either slow or dramatic, regularly causes considerable damage to buildings, highways, rails, bridges, pipelines, storm drains, and sewers. In addition, sinkholes provide a pathway for surface water to directly enter groundwater aquifers. The increasing potential for pollution is particularly high due to the minimal filtering of surface water.

A poor understanding of Karst terrain has led to land-use practices that pose significant economic and environmental impacts to households and communities. Sinkhole formation is closely related to local hydrological conditions, and human-induced changes to the local hydrology commonly accelerate the process. Diverting surface water, pumping groundwater, and constructing reservoirs all contribute to sinkhole collapse. An extreme example occurred in Florida on February 25, 1998, when, during the flushing of a newly drilled irrigation well, hundreds of sinkholes up to a hundred and fifty feet across formed over a twenty-acre area within a few hours. Runaway urbanization and development dramatically increases water usage, alters drainage pathways, and overloads the ground surface. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the number of human-induced sinkholes has doubled since 1930, while insurance claims for related damages has increased 1,200 % from 1987 to 1991, costing nearly \$100 million. Subsidence is not covered by standard homeowners insurance.

In Virginia, the principal area affected by sinkholes is the Valley and Ridge province, an extensive karst terrain underlain by limestone and dolomite, but the narrow marble belts in the Piedmont and some shelly beds in the Coastal Plain are also pocked with sinkholes. Dramatic collapses that swallow homes or persons have happened in Virginia, but are rare. The most notable incidents occurred in the City of Staunton: on August 11, 1910, parts of several homes and the firehouse were lost in a series of sinkholes on Baldwin Street and Central Avenue, and on October 28, 2001, a 45-feet deep chasm opened up on Lewis Street. In April of 2000, thirty-two sinkholes were reported in the upper Shenandoah Valley after seven inches of rain fell after a long dry spell.

Sinkholes regularly cause problems for transportation infrastructure in the Commonwealth. During the past thirty years, VDOT has recorded approximately 500 sinkholes that have damaged roads throughout the state. In March 2001, a nine-mile stretch of Interstate 81 in Augusta County was closed after the sudden appearance of three sinkholes, the largest measuring 20 feet long, 11 feet wide and 22 feet deep. On October 5, 2004, the right southbound lane of I-81 just north of the Exit 118 Cramp in Montgomery County collapsed. Due to the potential for damage to infrastructure and danger to the travelling public, VDOT maintains an emergency contract for sinkhole repair. In general, sinkhole occurrence is unpredictable and the size of a sinkhole cannot be estimated from the surface collapse, so repair costs range from the tens of thousands to the hundreds of thousands of dollars per sinkhole. Research into sinkhole distribution and early prediction is ongoing; however, a true method of early prediction remains elusive.

Groundwater contamination is a common problem in populated areas overlying karst terrain. Karst aquifer contaminants in Virginia have included petroleum products, herbicides, solvents, fertilizers, sheep and cattle dip, sewage, dead livestock, and household garbage. In the late 1800s, a Shenandoah County community was subjected to a cholera outbreak due to the pollution of the local karst aquifer. A significant concern is the vulnerability of karst aquifers to contamination along the I-81 corridor, where hazardous materials are regularly transported and accidents can occur. For some chemicals that do not readily mix with water, contamination can be widespread and remain in the groundwater for many years. Most of Virginia's karst region follows Interstate 81, and twenty-seven of Virginia's counties lie in this zone, where hundreds of thousands of people get their drinking water from wells and springs.

State law prohibits the dumping of waste into sinkholes, and some Virginia counties have implemented ordinances about sinkhole dumping and outfalls. Meanwhile, the Virginia Health Department discourages the use of karst springs as public water supplies and requires periodic testing of those karst springs that are used. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's Natural Heritage Karst Program is responsible for groundwater and habitat protection in karst areas, supported by EPA Section 319 Clean Water Act Program. The USGS, working with various state agencies, has developed a National Karst Map.

Areas over underground mine workings are also susceptible to subsidence. Mine collapses have resulted in losses of homes, roadways, utilities and other infrastructure. Subsidence is often exacerbated by the extensive pumping of groundwater associated with underground

mining. Abandoned coal mines occur in Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Scott, Russell, Tazewell, Wise, Montgomery, and Pulaski counties in southwest Virginia; and Henrico, Chesterfield and Goochland counties in the Richmond coal basin. Other abandoned underground mines occur throughout the state. Information of past mining activity can be obtained from the Virginia Division of Mineral Mining and Division of Mined Land Reclamation.



Virginia counties containing significant Karst terrain. Modified from Virginia Natural Heritage Karst Program.
Source: Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy

History

In the local region, sinkholes suddenly appear from time to time on Interstate 81, which passes through the karst region of Virginia. One recent incident occurred in October 2003, when a sinkhole appeared on I-81 about one mile past the junction with I-77 in Wythe County. Both the Virginia Department of Transportation and Duke Energy said the sinkhole appeared in connection with drilling under the highway in connection with installation of a 24-inch natural gas pipeline. The incident blocked a northbound lane of I-81 for a few days before VDOT completed the needed repairs and the reopened the lane to regular use.

Subsidence also has been a problem for Saltville due to mining for salt and gypsum. Salt mining first began in 1782 and continued until 1972 with the shutdown of Olin Industries, once a major employer in Saltville. Commercial production of salt resumed in 2000 with completion of an evaporator plant by Virginia Gas Company, which was removing brine from the underground caverns to make room for natural gas storage.

Gypsum mining began in 1815 and continued under the U.S. Gypsum Company, starting in the early 1900s. U.S. Gypsum, which has since moved to production of artificial gypsum, closed its Saltville area facilities in 2000.

In 1960 a major collapse occurred in a section of the high-pressure brine field located just southwest of Saltville. The collapse involved four wells spaced closely together and considered shallow, ranging from 450 to 800 feet deep, according to expert testimony. Over time the bottom cavities of the wells appeared to have merged together. The underground collapse moved upwards through the relatively thin rock "roof" layers (themselves 200-316 feet thick) to the surface. This resulted in a crater 400 feet wide and 250 feet deep.

More recently, a section of State Rt. 91 collapsed into a 50-foot wide sinkhole in front of the offices of U.S. Gypsum. In the past gypsum mining had occurred under the collapse site and may have been a contributing factor. Blame was also placed on a leaking water line that had apparently dissolved the underlying limestone, thereby weakening the underground support structure and leading to the collapse. It should be noted these incidents have resulted from human-induced activities, while the focus of this study has been on hazards created by nature.

In the Wythe County community of Ivanhoe an underlying sinkhole eventually caused the floor of the local post office to fall through. A new post office has since been established for Ivanhoe. Karst terrain also is a factor in the Town of Chilhowie, which is investigating why the town water system loses 16 million gallons a month; some is thought to leak into the underlying terrain. Construction workers for Duke Energy Gas Transmission also encountered karst terrain during the recent installation of the Patriot Extension natural gas pipeline near New River Trail State Park (near Foster Falls in Wythe County).

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

There is no known way to predict when sinkholes might open up or when subsidence might occur. There is only limited data available on karst terrain, its extent, and its importance from an ecological standpoint and as a natural hazard.

The ecological importance of this landform is only beginning to be understood through the efforts of various state and federal agencies and by groups such as the Karst Waters Institute, Cave Conservancy of the Virginias, The Nature Conservancy, and others.

As noted in the section on landslides, detailed basic geology maps are still under development in the state and local region. It is not possible to make any risk assessment other than in a generalized fashion. This task may become possible in the future under a new program on karst and subsidence hazards proposed for the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping

Program. The NOGMP is a digitized mapping effort by the U.S. Geological Survey in coordination with the Association of American State Geologists. The Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 mandated creation of a national geologic database.

The Karst and Subsidence Hazards program has been planned to develop better understanding of groundwater contamination, sinkhole formation, new techniques for karst analysis through remote sensing and geophysics, regional karst issues in the Appalachians, and understanding of karst issues on a national scale through development of a new National Atlas karst map.

Karst terrain is a special concern for Bland, Wythe, Smyth and Washington counties as a feature of the Valley and Ridge geological province. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to karst and sinkholes have not changed.

Karst as a natural hazard can be a costly matter for the community. There are the long-term costs associated with environmental pollution and contamination of the groundwater supply. There also are costs associated with damage created by subsidence, such as the collapse of State Rt. 91 into a sinkhole near Saltville in 1977. In 2004 VDOT was nearing completion on relocating 0.5 miles of Rt. 91 at an estimated cost of \$2 million.

Due to the lack of mapping of significant karst terrain, incidents involving the sudden appearance of sinkholes and leakage often come as a surprise to local governments. No historical events have occurred since 2005.

Landslides

Description

Landslides can be defined as the downward and outward movement of soils and slope-forming materials reacting under the force of gravity. These movements can be triggered by floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and excessive rain. The three important natural factors include topography, geology and precipitation. Human- caused factors include cut- and-fill highway construction, mining and construction of buildings and railroads.

Types of landslides include slides, flows, falls and topples (which occur rapidly), and lateral spreads (which occur much more slowly).

The Appalachian Highlands, along with other mountainous regions of the United States, are known to be highly susceptible to landslides. These come in the form of earth flows, debris flows and debris avalanches, mainly in areas of weathered bedrock and colluvium. Debris avalanches can occur during period of continual steady rainfall followed by a sudden heavy downpour. Areas prone to landslides include the plateau of the western Appalachian Highlands (especially in Tennessee and Kentucky) and southeast of the Appalachian Plateau, in the flanks of the Appalachian Ridge and the Blue Ridge (which includes the Mount Rogers region). For the most part these movements are comprised of slowly moving debris slides.

On a generalized scale, hazard-prone areas have been mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey. However, this information needs to be evaluated at ground level to more clearly identify the landslide-prone areas of the Mount Rogers region. A map showing landslide incidence and susceptibility in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Information is limited regarding landslides and debris flows for the Mount Rogers region. While generalized statewide geology maps have been published, detailed maps for the local region are still in development. These will become the basic geology maps that in the future can be used in landslide risk assessment. Geologists with the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy were in the process in 2003 of creating basic geology maps in Washington County and were planning to move into Smyth County and other parts of the Interstate 81 corridor. In the past most geologic mapping related to resources of economic value, such as coal.

The record is scant concerning landslide incidents in the Mount Rogers region. A staff review of a comprehensive, nationwide database giving locations of debris flows, debris avalanches, and mud flows revealed no information pertaining to the local region.

Small-scale landslides are known to occur on steep slopes and can sometimes block roadways. The Virginia Department of Transportation makes emergency repairs as needed. On occasion, a major landslide can block a roadway. Heavy rains and the annual freeze-thaw cycle can trigger these landslides.

More recently in March of 2011 a rockslide occurred in Carroll County. The event happened on Interstate 77 at mile marker 3.8 in the left northbound lane. A boulder roughly the size of a car

fell onto the highway. A man struck the boulder with his car killing him instantly. VDOT officials surveyed the cliff above and determined that no other rocks were in danger of falling.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region is mountainous in nature, and its steep slopes make parts of the region susceptible to landslides. The hazard-prone areas have been generally mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey, as shown below.

The USGS divides landslide risk into six categories. These six categories were grouped into three, broader categories to be used for the risk analysis and ranking; geographic extent is based off of these groupings. These categories include:

High Risk

1. High susceptibility to landsliding and moderate incidence.
2. High susceptibility to landsliding and low incidence.
3. High landslide incidence (more than 15% of the area is involved in landsliding).

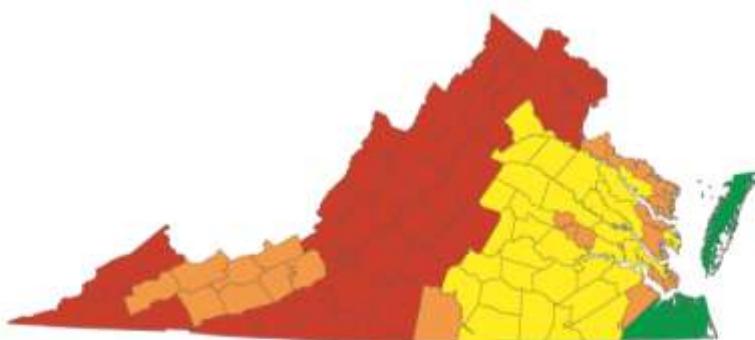
Moderate Risk

4. Moderate susceptibility to landsliding and low incidence.
5. Moderate landslide incidence (1.5 - 15% of the area is involved in landsliding).

Low Risk

6. Low landslide incidence (less than 1.5 % of the area is involved in landsliding).

The six categories were grouped into High (categories 1-3), Medium (categories 4 –5), and Low (category 6) to assess the risk to state facilities, critical facilities and jurisdictions.



Counties in Virginia that are susceptible to landslides.

Red = high potential; orange = moderate potential; yellow = moderate to low potential; green = low potential.

Source: Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy

Certain types of rocks and geologic conditions, when they occur on slopes, make an area prone to landsliding. These types include fine- grained clastic rocks (those consisting mainly of silt and clay- sized particles), highly sheared rocks and loose slope accumulations of fine- grained surface debris, which give way during times of intense or sustained rainfall. Steep slopes also can add to the likelihood of landslides. Debris flows, for instance, are known to occur mainly on slopes steeper than 25°.

There is no accepted method for determining the likelihood of a landslide in the Mount Rogers region. Given the relative lack of historical data on catastrophic landslides affecting the region, our best guess is a major landslide incident appears to be unlikely.

Landslides are not well understood in the Mount Rogers region. Most geologic studies have been focused on mineral resources (especially coal) of economic importance. Basic geologic mapping is only beginning to get underway in the region. More information will be needed before any detailed risk assessment can be made for localities in the Mount Rogers region.

Please see the image above ([Generalized Landslide Image of Southwest Virginia](#)) for a visual depiction of potential landslide risk areas in the local region.

Generally speaking, the areas posing the greatest landslide risk include the pink and red regions. The pink regions include parts of Washington, Smyth and Grayson counties and a corner of Carroll County. The red regions include much of Carroll County and the border area between Washington, Smyth and Grayson counties.

Landslides can damage or destroy roads, railroads, pipelines, utilities and infrastructure, forests, fisheries, parks and farms. Damages can include economic losses to local, state and federal agencies – because of the impacts to public infrastructure – and to the private sector for impacts to land and buildings. When located near communities, sudden landslides also can cause death. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to Landslides have not changed.

Severe Winter Storms and Ice

Description

Blizzards represent the worst of the winter season, combining heavy snowfall, high winds, extreme cold and ice storms. Severe winter storms can be characterized by heavy snowfall but

lacking the severity usually associated with blizzards. They often begin as mid-latitude depressions or cyclonic weather systems and sometimes follow the jet stream.

For the Mount Rogers region storm systems travel in from the Midwest and Tennessee Valley, from the Gulf Coast region and sometimes as a result of a major coastal storm that passes inland. On the northern side, extreme cold weather and Arctic cold fronts move in from Canada and are known to sweep into the Mid-Atlantic region. The severity of these storms may result from high snowfall accumulations that lead to major snowdrifts and blizzard conditions or that later melt and cause flooding. Wetter storms may have only limited amounts of snow but are severe due to accumulations of ice. A light covering of ice can easily create numerous traffic accidents. Both ice and heavy snow can tear down tree limbs, trees, power lines and telephone lines, creating major disruptions that sometimes cannot be cleared up for weeks. A map showing the heaviest average snow accumulations in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

The historical record for snowstorms and blizzards in the Mount Rogers regions gives numerous examples of how bad these storms can get. Major winter events in the region resulted in seven federal disaster declarations and at least four state emergency declarations. The chart below contains inconsistencies in monetary values and locations of damage due to poor recordkeeping within localities.

Major Winter Storms, Cold and Ice
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia 1993-2017

Date	Localities	Description
01-17-13	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	The region was hit by a winter storm that brought heavy snow fall ranging from 12 inches in Rocky Gap (Bland County) to 6.0 inches in Ceres (Bland County). This winter storm brought the interstate to a standstill with accidents and heavy snow fall.
4-28-03	Wythe County	Severe winter storm, near record snowfall, heavy rain, flooding, and mudslide. 39 jurisdictions had disaster declarations. Wythe qualified in April for public assistance as result of the March storm.
3-30-03	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Winter storm with heavy snow that began during the predawn hours of the 30 th and continued through the early afternoon. Snow accumulated 6- 12", brought down numerous tree limbs and power lines, resulting in more than 50,000 power outages.
2-15-03	Bland, Grayson, Wythe	State emergency declaration due to severe winter storm, impassable roads and flooding. SW Virginia got more than 4" of rain. Evacuations from homes in Bland and Wythe counties.
12-11-02	Carroll, Galax	State emergency declaration due to icy conditions creating massive power outages. Accretions of $\frac{1}{4}$ " of ice. An icy winter storm followed on Dec. 13.
12-04-02	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Galax.	Winter storm affected a wide area of SW Virginia. Snowfall amounted to 5- 10" and ice of 1" or more in Carroll and Floyd counties. Numerous traffic accidents.
5-22-02	Bland, Carroll, Wythe, Bristol, Galax	Freeze damage affected Christmas tree growers.
2-28-00	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe winter storm. 107 jurisdictions had disaster declarations for winter storm from Jan. 25-30, 2000.
1-25-00	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Wythe, Galax	State emergency declaration due to winter storm with high winds that dumped up to 18" of snow across much of the state, with drifting and blizzard conditions. Local storm occurred on Jan. 29. Snow mixed with sleet amounting to 4-8" inches, 11" in higher elevations.
3-15-99	Bland, Carroll, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Winter storm developed with rain and sleet changed to a wet snow early in the morning. Snow amounts of 4-8", with up to 10" in the higher elevations. The snow downed power lines and small trees, resulting in power outages.

Date	Localities	Description
3-03-99	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Winter storm resulted from rain changing to sleet and then snow, with accumulations of 6-12". Numerous motor vehicle accidents. Motorists stranded for 5-6 hours on I-77.
12-23-98	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Ice storm created ice accretions of $\frac{1}{2}$ " and sometimes as much as 1". Ice downed tree limbs and power lines and created numerous power outages. Many traffic accidents and some injuries due to ice-covered roads and bridges.
1-28-98	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	State emergency declaration for severe winter storm with heavy snowfall in the western part of the state causing riverine flooding. Snowfall of 15-32" closed schools, businesses & church services & stranded people in vehicles & homes. Numerous traffic accidents. A charter bus overturned on I-81 near Marion, injuring 20 people. I-81 was closed for several hours during the height of the storm. Power lines, tree limbs and trees were knocked down.
12-29-97	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Heavy winter snowstorm produced accumulations of 5-10", with 4-7" in Bland County. Bad road conditions resulted in numerous traffic accidents.
3-28-96	Bland, Carroll, Wythe, Galax (Bath County hardest hit)	Ice storm with freezing rain all day created significant ice cover above 1900 feet. Ice downed tree limbs, power lines, telephone lines. Numerous power outages and some traffic accidents.
2-02-96	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Bristol, Galax	State emergency declaration for a winter storm with heavy snow, followed by extreme cold Feb. 3 rd - 6 th . Burkes Garden in Bland County recorded 22° below zero. Most locations had morning lows on the 5 th of zero to 12° below zero. Emergency declaration based on an Arctic air mass moving across state Feb. 1-4, with potential to cause widespread power outages.
1-06-96	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Blizzard of 1996. State emergency declaration for a predicted winter storm with blizzard conditions and snowfall of 12-24" expected. Statewide disaster declaration. Occurred Jan. 6-13.
Winter of 1995-96	VDEM "Virginia Winters" account	Unusually heavy snowfall for the winter. Burkes Garden had 97", while Bland had 62". Some schools lost up to 15 days due to snow.
3-28-94	Bristol	Severe ice storms, flooding
3-10-94	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe ice storms, flooding. May be related to the state emergency declaration of March 2, 1994.

Date	Localities	Description
3-12-93 to 3-13-93	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax (affected a region from Florida to New England)	Blizzard of 1993. 43 jurisdictions received disaster declarations statewide. Extreme cold and heavy snowfall, along with high winds, sleet and freezing rain left many motorists stranded. \$5 million property damage. It was the biggest storm in a decade in Virginia. SW VA got 24-42" of snow. Interstate highways were closed and emergency shelters were opened to house up to 4,000 motorists.
12-18 2009	Grayson, Carroll, Smyth, Washington.	Grayson County received federal assistance. A total of \$600,000 of damage was reported

Source: Virginia Department of Emergency Management and National Climatic Data Center.

Note: Items with dates appearing in boldface and shading resulted in presidential disaster declarations.

Major storms such as the Blizzard of 1993 closed down interstate highways, stranded motorists in their vehicles and trapped people in their homes. The event also brought high winds, sleet and freezing rain, adding to the disruptions created by the snowfall. In southwest Virginia, snowfall ranged from 24 to 42 inches in what was the largest snowstorm in a decade for the state. The Blizzard of 1996 (January 6-13) began in the southeastern states and moved into the northeastern states to cover the entire eastern seaboard. Snowfall amounted to one to four feet, with the greatest impacts for Virginia and West Virginia. On a statewide level, Virginia had 48 inches of snow, followed by West Virginia with 43 inches of snow. Much of the same region experienced two more snowstorms that dumped up to 12 inches more within the next 10 days. The National Climatic Data Center listed the storm of December 2009 as the only winter storm since the writing of the original plan that caused major monetary damage.

Below is the Northeast Snowfall Impact Scale (NESIS) that characterizes and ranks high impact winter storms.

Category	NESIS Value	Description
1	1—2.499	Notable
2	2.5—3.99	Significant
3	4—5.99	Major
4	6—9.99	Crippling
5	10.0+	Extreme

Locality	Avg. Annual Total Snowfall
Abingdon	16.3"
Bland	25.5"
Burkes Garden	46.3"
Byllesby	11.4"
Chilhowie	19.2"
Damascus	22.0"
Galax Radio	19.1"
Hillsville	18.9"
Independence	20.2"
Mendota	15.6"
Saltville	13.4"
Troutdale	20.2"
Wytheville	19.9"

Snowstorms pose a threat not only because of dangerous driving conditions and downed power lines, but also due to the melting that can lead to flooding. During the 2002-2003 winter season, severe winter storms later created flooding problems in Bland, Grayson and Wythe counties, with Wythe declared eligible for federal disaster assistance.

Due to variable topography and other factors, average annual snowfall amounts vary greatly throughout the Mount Rogers region, based on available weather records shown in the accompanying table shown at left. The data covers time periods as long as 81 years.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

Winter storms are a regular part of the weather regime for the Mount Rogers region. The severity of the season varies from year-to-year and can be highly variable among the localities for any given storm event. The variability can be due to differences in elevation, differences in temperature and the track of given storm systems.

In recent years there have been at least seven federal disaster declarations and four state emergency declarations due to severe winter storms over a 10-year period, as shown in the table on Major Winter Storms, Cold and Ice. Based on this brief time period, it is likely localities in the Mount Rogers region will experience at least one major snow and/or ice storm per year with the potential to become a federal disaster. The winter season typically runs from November to April of each year.

The average winter season in the Mount Rogers region can create annual snowfall amounts ranging from 8 to 46 inches. The average snow season in Roanoke produces 23 inches per year. The average winter season in the Mount Rogers region can create annual snowfall amounts ranging from 8 to 46 inches. The average snow season in Roanoke produces 23 inches per year (over 49 years) and in the Bristol- Johnson City- Kingsport, Tenn. area produces 15.6 inches per year (over 59 years).

Any major winter storm or blizzard is likely to affect the entire Mount Rogers region, with the most direct impacts affecting highways and power lines. Most snow-related deaths result from traffic accidents, overexertion, and exposure. Sometimes also there is damage to buildings from collapsed roofs and other structural damage. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to winter storms have not changed. There is no way that we know of to calculate the likely costs of a major winter snow or ice storm. The available data, through the National Climatic Data Center, reports damages by storm event, but this is not broken down by locality.

Severe winter storms and ice can cause death and injury on the highways and trap people in their motor vehicles or in their homes due to impassable roads. Snowstorms also regularly result in the closing of schools; in some years, the local schools have been closed as much as 15 days due to winter conditions. Forecasts of impending snowstorms also regularly result in early school closings to reduce risk from bus and traffic accidents. Likewise, winter conditions can result in temporary disruptions of business activity, with workers advised to remain home until driving conditions improve.

The Virginia Department of Transportation deals directly with the effects of snowstorms. On average in the past five years, VDOT has spent \$83 million annually on snow removal. As a general rule, the first priority is to plow interstate highways, major primary roads and secondary roads. Plowing in subdivision and residential areas are the second priority during winter storms. VDOT seeks to get ahead of snow conditions on the roadways through pre-treatments with liquid chloride and close monitoring of storm conditions and incoming storms.

For American Electric Power the main concern is icing, which can tear down overhead power lines. AEP is sometimes hampered in its efforts to restore power during major snowstorms due to the poor condition of the roads. The state's system of highway maintenance, carried out by several private contractors, at times creates uneven results during snow clearing.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

Description

Thunderstorms arise from atmospheric turbulence caused by unstable warm air rising rapidly into the atmosphere, enough moisture to form clouds and rain and an upward lift of air currents caused by colliding warm and cold weather fronts, sea breezes or mountains.

Thunderstorms are always accompanied by lightning, but they may also be associated with heavy rains, hail and violent thunderstorm winds.

Thunderstorms occur most often during the spring and summer months and can occur throughout the entire Mount Rogers Region. Nationwide the average storm is 15 miles wide and generally last less than 30 minutes at any given location. Some storm systems have been known to travel more than 600 miles. A map showing the favored high wind areas in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Storm events reported to the National Climatic Data Center reflect the kind of activity and damages resulting from high winds and thunderstorm winds. Describing the data can be problematic, since storms often travel over wide regions. The reported damages represent those for the entire storm event and are not usually limited to a given locality. The data given in the table below offers a guide to thunderstorm history in the Mount Rogers region.

Storm Event History for Thunderstorm Winds, as of April 2018					
Location	Time Period	No. Of Years	No. Of Events	Avg. Per Year	Reported Damages
Bland County	May 1989- April 2018	28	38	1.4	\$334,000
Carroll County	June 1960- April 2018	57	81	1.4	\$1,430,000
Grayson County	May 1962- April 2018	55	62	1.1	\$672,000
Smyth County	April 1972- April 2018	45	62	1.4	\$828,000
Washington County	June 1995- April 2018	22	119	6	\$1,570,000
Wythe County	July 1962- April 2018	55	55	1	\$705,000
City of Bristol	July 1980- April 2018	37	46	1.3	\$252,000
City of Galax	Jan. 1998- April 2018	19	14	0.7	\$29,000

Another event, on July 4, 1997, captured in the NCDCdata involved a supercell thunderstorm and associated severe thunderstorms affecting a region stretching from Tazewell to Pittsylvania counties. Thunderstorm winds estimated at 60-80 mph and hail the size of golf

balls damaged at least 29 homes, 16 mobile homes, five outbuildings, four businesses and a church in a two-mile path near Wytheville. There was also widespread damage to vehicles, roofs, sidings, satellite dishes, trees and a large sign knocked down by the winds. Wytheville Community College sustained 100 broken windows. Hail drifts amounted to six to eight inches deep in several locations. The event caused an estimated \$300,000 in property damage.

A supercell thunderstorm, while rare, is often the most violent known form of thunderstorm and is associated with tornadoes, damaging straight-line winds and large hail. These events are defined as long-lived thunderstorms with a persistent rotating updraft. They often contain a mesocyclone, or storm-scale regions of rotation typically two to six miles in diameter that may produce tornadoes.

Lightning

Thunderstorms are always accompanied by lightning, which can cause fires, injury and death. Florida is known for having the greatest number of thunderstorms and the highest density lightning strikes in the contiguous United States.

Lightning becomes a problem when the discharge of a lightning bolt connects with an object or surface on the ground. Lightning will be considered together with thunderstorms in judging the importance of this hazard for the Mount Rogers region.

Risk Assessment and vulnerability

Southwest Virginia experiences 60-80 thunderstorms on average per year. Most of these occur during the summer months, extending from May through September, with July the peak month for thunderstorms statewide, according to the state climatology office. This is moderate compared to other parts of the country with more than 130 thunderstorms annually. During the peak of the thunderstorm season in the local region, storms may roll through at the rate of three or four per week, which is relatively frequent.

People and property throughout the Mount Rogers region are subject to damages and injuries created by lightning and thunderstorms. But any individual storm is likely to affect only a very limited area. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to thunderstorms and lightning has not changed.

Virginia experiences a moderate number of thunderstorms and lightning strikes compared to other parts of the country, according to research cited by FEMA. Thunderstorms in the Mount

Rogers region typically last 70- 80 minutes in any given location, which falls in the mid- range for storm duration nationwide. In some areas thunderstorms last 130 minutes or more, based on findings by the National Weather Service for the years 1949- 1977.

These storms can cause serious structural damage to buildings, start forest fires and wildfires, blow down trees and power lines, and cause death. On rare occasions, events such as the supercell thunderstorm from July 1997 can cause widespread damage, as previously discussed on the history section.

Nationally, Virginia falls in the mid- range for lightning fatalities, based on the cited research through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. States such as Florida, North Carolina, New York and Tennessee rank far ahead of Virginia. The lightning that accompanies thunderstorms in the Mount Rogers region averages 4- 6 strikes per square kilometer, which is relatively low.

It is not possible based on available data to quantify the impacts of thunderstorms and lightning for localities in the Mount Rogers region. Available data from the National Climatic Data Center, which tracks incidents of thunderstorms and thunderstorm wind damage, is reported on a regionalized basis often covering numerous localities as a storm system moves through. Data resources will have to improve in the future to be able to make these calculations on the local level.

Tornadoes and Hurricanes

Description

A tornado appears as a rapidly spinning vortex or funnel of air extending to the ground from an overhead storm system (usually a thunderstorm). Tornadoes come in many sizes, ranging from several yards to more than a mile wide. The severest tornadoes can achieve wind speeds of more than 300 mph, though most are 100 mph or less. The weakest tornadoes may last only about a minute, while the stronger ones may continue for 30 minutes at a time and travel miles before dissipating. Virginia is said to have an average of seven reported tornadoes per year (1950 through 2006), though the actual number of tornadoes may be higher.

Statistically the peak month for tornadoes in Virginia is July, though the tornado season goes from spring through fall. Tornadoes spring from an estimated 1 %of all thunderstorms; of the group that produces tornadoes, only about 2%are considered violent with winds over 200 mph

(categories F3, F4 and F5 on the Fujita scale). Tornadoes also can be associated with hurricanes, though hurricanes are not a significant factor in southwest Virginia.

FUJITA SCALE			DERIVED EF SCALE		OPERATIONAL EF SCALE	
F Number	Fastest 1/4-mile (mph)	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	40-72	45-78	0	65-85	0	65-85
1	73-112	79-117	1	86-109	1	86-110
2	113-157	118-161	2	110-137	2	111-135
3	158-207	162-209	3	138-167	3	136-165
4	208-260	210-261	4	168-199	4	166-200
5	261-318	262-317	5	200-234	5	Over 200

As seen in table shown above, tornadoes are measured on the Enhanced Fujita Scale, with categories ranging from F0 to F5. The categories are defined according to wind speed and the types and severity of damage caused. Parts of southwest Virginia show some tendency toward tornadoes in an area that extends from Tennessee into Bristol and Washington County due to the lay of the land and its influence on storm systems. Maps showing tropical cyclone tracks and tornado hazard frequency in the Mount Rogers Region are located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Between 1950 and 2005, Virginia experienced six tornadoes per year or 1.6 tornadoes annually per 10,000 square miles. Two storms per year on average were rated as strong or violent (F2-F5), with 0.5 such storms per 10,000 square miles per year.

Tornado History: Mount Rogers Region 1950 through 2017

Locality	Date	Time	Dead	Hurt	F Scale
Bland Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Carroll Co.	Aug. 1, 1965	0230	0	5	F1
	Aug. 21, 1977	1700	0	0	F2
	July 4, 1979	1620	0	0	F1
	May, 6 2009	2126	0	0	F0
Grayson Co.	July 10, 1959	1500	0	0	F1
	May, 6 2009	2125	0	0	F0
	October 23, 2017	1747	0	0	F1

Locality	Date	Time	Dead	Hurt	F Scale
Smyth Co.	April 4, 1974	0405	0	3	F3
	Jan. 25, 1975	2335	0	2	F2
	June 5, 1975	1815	0	0	F0
	July 13, 1975	1900	0	0	F1
	April 28, 2011	0200	0	1	F2
	April 28, 2011	0015	0	0	F2
Washington Co.	April 30, 1953	1845	0	0	F0
	June 10, 1953	1500	0	0	F1
	June 3, 1962	1600	0	0	F2
	April 4, 1974	0400	1	1	F3
	Jan. 25, 1975	2330	0	0	F2
	April 30, 1990	1725	0	0	F0
	April 28, 2011	0100	4	50	F3
Wythe Co.	-	-	-	-	-
City of Bristol	April 4, 1974	0300	0	0	F0
City of Galax	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	20 events		5	61	

For the Mount Rogers region there have been 20 reported tornadoes from 1950 through April 2011, with 5 people killed and 61 people injured. The highest intensity ever recorded for these storms was F3. See the table above for more details.

On the Fujita scale, an F3 category tornado is considered severe, with winds up to 206 mph. This fits with the FEMA Wind Zone III designation for the region. By definition, Zone III communities are known to experience winds of 160-200 mph.

The tornadoes of April 4, 1974 were part of what is known as the "Super Outbreak," when severe thunderstorms at the leading edge of a cold front moved into southwest Virginia. Eight tornadoes struck statewide, killing one person and hurting 15. The destruction affected more than 200 homes and barns and more than 40 mobile homes and trailers. The storm event in total spawned 148 tornadoes killed 315 people and injured 5,484. "Super Outbreak" created the most tornadoes ever recorded in a 24-hour period and the worst tornado outbreak since Feb. 19, 1884. This was true until the tornado outbreak of April 25-28 of 2011. This outbreak produced at least 336 tornados in 21 states from Texas to New York and even created isolated tornadoes in Canada. The storms caused \$10 billion worth of damage and tragically resulted in

346 deaths. In the Mount Rogers Planning District, the storms resulted in 4 fatalities and caused \$38.5 million in damages.

One of the tornadoes, rated at F0 to F1, struck near Bristol, demolishing several mobile homes and hurting four people. A stronger F3 tornado hit the Saltville area, traveling up the valley of the North Fork Holston River from Washington County, then following Tumbling Creek into Poor Valley and traveling up the Poor Valley to Cardwell Town. The storms resulted in one dead, one injured and destruction of two houses, two mobile homes, a church and three barns. There was also damage to 42 homes, two mobile homes and the roof of a high school. Wind damage was reported in Bland and Wythe counties.

Hurricanes

Generally speaking, the Mount Rogers region does not have hurricanes and is not considered hurricane-susceptible like communities all along the east coast. Hurricanes become a factor on those rare occasions when the storm systems take an inland route as they pass over the Mid-Atlantic region. Two of the most significant hurricanes in recent decades affecting the Mount Rogers region were *Hurricane Agnes* (June 1972) and *Hurricane Hugo* (September 1989).

Hurricane Agnes, originating off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, became a tropical storm on June 16, 1972 and then a hurricane in June 19, 1972. It crossed the Florida panhandle on June 19 and passed through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina before returning to the Atlantic Ocean to regain strength. The storm made landfall a second time on June 22, 1972 in southeastern New York and moved west across the southern tier of New York and into north-central Pennsylvania, where the \$3.1 billion hurricane made its greatest impact.

Though the local record is scanty for this storm, 106 jurisdictions in Virginia qualified for a presidential disaster declaration due to widespread flooding. Those included Smyth County and the City of Galax. Most notable for damage caused by flooding, Agnes dropped an average of 6-10 inches of rain over the Mid-Atlantic region from June 20-25, 1972. The storm in Virginia created an estimated \$126 million in damages and resulted in 13 deaths.

Hurricane Hugo began as a cluster of thunderstorms moving west off the coast of Africa. As the storm system passed over the Atlantic Ocean, it gained strength to become a tropical depression and then a hurricane, on Sept. 13, 1989. Once classified as a Category 5 storm

(highest intensity hurricane) on the Saffir-Simpson Scale, Hugo did great damage in the Caribbean and Puerto Rico. By Sept. 19 the storm had weakened and moved back over the Atlantic, where Hugo regained strength and became a Category 4 hurricane with winds up to 135 mph when it made landfall near Charleston, S.C. on Sept. 22, 1989. By the time Hugo passed west of Charlotte, N.C., it had weakened to a tropical storm with peak winds of 87 mph. The storm continued tracking north over southwest Virginia and West Virginia; the Appalachian Mountains helped weaken the storm further as it continued into western New York and passed out of the country. In the end, six Virginians died as a result of Hugo. As the storm passed over the Appalachians, orographic effects were thought to cause locally heavy rainfalls of more than six inches over western North Carolina and southwest Virginia, causing small stream flooding. Orographic effects are defined as those caused by the presence of mountains; most commonly, this occurs when air rises over the mountains and then cools, creating condensation and rainfall. In total Hugo was estimated as a \$9 billion storm in damages and economic losses, with \$7 billion of that total occurring on the mainland, particularly in the Carolinas.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region appears to face a low risk of tornadoes and hurricanes. FEMA classifies the region under Wind Zone III, meaning winds can reach speeds ranging from 160 mph to 200 mph. The region also, based on historical information, experiences less than one tornado per 1,000 square miles. Tornadoes are rare for the Mount Rogers region.

FEMA High Wind Matrix
Tornado and Hurricane Risk

		Wind Zone			
		I	II	III	IV
No. of Tornadoes per 1,000 sq. miles	< 1	Low Risk	Low Risk *	Low Risk *	Moderate Risk
	1-5	Low Risk	Moderate Risk *	High Risk	High Risk
	6-10	Low Risk	Moderate Risk *	High Risk	High Risk
	11-15	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk
	> 15	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk

Saffir-Simpson Scale

Category	Winds	Effects
One	74-95 mph	No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage
Two	96-110 mph	Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.
Three	111-130 mph	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet ASL may be flooded inland 8 miles or more.
Four	131-155 mph	More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain continuously lower than 10 feet ASL may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as 6 miles.
Five	greater than 155 mph	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 feet ASL and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5 to 10 miles of the shoreline may be required.

A tool to judge damage potential from tornadoes and hurricanes can be found in a FEMA publication called *Taking Shelter from the Storm: Building a Safe Room Inside Your House*. The tool appears in the table above.

The matrix and the wind zone assignments are based on 40 years of tornado history and more than 100 years of hurricane history in the United States, as well as research by the Wind Engineering Research Center at Texas Tech University. This serves as the basis for a low risk rating for the Mount Rogers region.

Tornadoes, though rare for the Mount Rogers region, have been known to achieve an F3 intensity rating, based on the Fujita scale. These most severe known tornado incidents have occurred in Smyth and Washington counties. An F3 intensity tornado contains sufficient power to tear roofs and walls from well-built homes, uproot most trees, and lift objects such as

automobiles off the ground and send them flying through the air. These storms can generate wind speeds of 158-206 mph.

As for hurricanes, the Mount Rogers region stands far inland and is not part of the coastal zone region where hurricanes cause most of their damage. Generally speaking, the local region experiences the outer effects of hurricanes; this can include high winds and heavy rainfall. Since heavy rainfall mainly results in flooding, hurricane impacts in this plan are covered in the section on flooding. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to tornadoes and hurricanes has not changed.

Wildfires

Description

Wildfires occur as a regular part of the natural environment and are fueled by trees, brush and grasses. The three primary factors that influence these fires are topography, fuel and weather. Nationwide, the most frequent and worst of the wildfires occur in the western states, due to the dry climate and the prevalence of conifer and brush fuel types.

Wildfires also occur as a result of human actions, with increasing numbers of people choosing to live in wooded and wildland settings (described as the wildland urban interface), a factor that is also an issue for the eastern states, including the Mount Rogers region.

It is possible to group wildfires into four categories, as follows:

- Wildland fires occur in national forests and parks and are fueled by natural vegetation. Federal agencies typically hold the lead role for fire management and suppression for this group of fires.
- Interface or intermix fires happen at or near the junction between natural vegetation and the built environment.
- Firestorms are high- intensity fire events that are impossible to control or suppress until conditions change or the available fuel is gone. Firestorms have been a particular problem in the western states.

Prescribed fires and prescribed natural fires include those that are intentionally set and those that are allowed to burn as part of a fire management program to help clear out excessive accumulations of vegetative fuels.

A map showing wildfire risk in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Wildfires in the Mount Rogers region are not as prevalent or as damaging as the massive fire events that occur every year in the western states. But the risks still exist due to the amount of forested land in the region, presence of contributing factors (steep slopes, pine woods, wildfire history), and residential development in remote, wooded areas throughout the region.

From 1995 through 2011 the Mount Rogers region had roughly 505 fires causing an estimated \$730,000 in damages as shown in the table below. Total property saved from destruction was estimated at more than \$23 million, according to data by the Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF). The greatest number of fires occurred in Carroll County. Though it had fewer fires during the seven- year period, Washington County sustained fire damage to the largest total land mass.

VDOF data also points to debris burning and incendiary (arson) sources as the most common cause of fires in the Mount Rogers region. Those two sources accounted for 370, or 73% of the 505 fires occurring between 1995 and 2011. Less frequent fire causes included equipment use, miscellaneous, smoking and children.

On the federal level, catastrophic fire losses in the western states have led to the development of the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forests Initiative.

The National Fire Plan has resulted in more spending by state and federal agencies for improved prevention of wildfires. In the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, which include the Mount Rogers region, the added funding supported efforts to reduce levels of fire-prone fuels and to establish a Type I firefighting crew. The National Fire Plan aims to provide sufficient resources for firefighting, rehabilitate fire-damaged ecosystems, reduce levels of fire-prone fuels found in the forests, and reduce fire risk faced by woodland property owners.

The Healthy Forests Initiative is a long-term plan promoted by federal agencies to improve management of federal lands and expedite forest and rangeland restoration projects. This effort is focused on communities near the wildland urban interface, in high-risk municipal watersheds, in watersheds containing habitat for threatened and endangered species, and where ecosystems are being destroyed by insect and disease epidemics and face increased threat of catastrophic wildfire. The wildland urban interface, particularly where rural housing development intermingles with the forest, is a concern for the Mount Rogers region.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region covers an estimated 1.77 million acres of land. Of that total, an estimated 1 million acres of land (roughly 58%) is classified as forestland, with nearly all used as timberland. Areas subject to fire risk include the forestlands and places where people are building homes and residential subdivisions in wooded settings.

Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF) criteria for determining areas of highest risk take into account factors such as density of historical wildfires, nature of the land cover (pines are more flammable than hardwoods), steepness and orientation of slope, population density, distance to roads, road density and developed areas, and presence of railroads. VDOF is incorporating its data into a GIS-based mapping system called ForestRIM to help make wildfire risk assessments and to identify woodlands home communities.

VDOF statistics for the state show most fires occur during the spring fire season (February-May) and on a lesser level during the fall fire season (October-December). More fires occur during these periods due to drier weather conditions, higher winds and the presence of cured fuels that can easily ignite. Causes of fires statewide include: open burning (30%), arson (20%), smokers (14%), miscellaneous (11%), children (9%), equipment use (7%), railroads (5%), lightning (3%), and campfires (1%).

In any given year on average, the Mount Rogers region may experience 70 wildfires, based on the state forestry data over the past 15 years.

Information on wildfire risk was being developed through VDOF and its GIS-based ForestRIM program, which mapped areas of risk into categories of low, moderate and high, based on criteria described above. The VDOF data did not include information on wildfires occurring on

federal lands (which would include the national forests and the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area).

The VDOF wildfire risk data as available in early 2004 showed:

- Carroll and Washington counties contained the largest amount of land subject to high risk of wildfire (more than 100,000 acres for each county).
- Washington County appeared to have the highest number of woodland homes subject to high risk of wildfire, followed by Carroll County.
- Substantial regions of high wildfire risk were also apparent for Smyth County (in its midsection and far northwestern corner, roughly 70,000 acres) and Grayson County (all along its eastern border and generally along the U.S. Rt. 58 corridor, roughly 60,000 acres).
- Areas with lesser acreages subject to high risk of wildfire included Bland (approximately 27,000 acres) and Wythe counties (roughly 20,000 acres).

Loss estimates have been based on the preliminary data available through the Forest RIM program (for housing counts) and estimates (for housing values) as applied by the MRPDC.

The values shown in the table below reflect the estimated value of all woodland homes in the region. In any given wildfire, only a portion of this housing stock would be at risk of destruction. However, any given woodland home that catches on fire faces a high risk of substantial or total destruction in some of the more remote parts of the local region. We have no way of estimating the potential loss for any given wildfire event.

LOSS ESTIMATES FOR WOODLAND HOMES, as of 2018

Locality	Est. Number Homes at Risk	Total Value of Homes at Risk	Est. Total Land Mass at Risk
Bland County	265	\$34,430,390	27,000 acres
Carroll County	712	\$92,507,312	> 100,000 acres
Grayson County (incl. Galax)	258	\$33,520,908	60,000 acres
Smyth County	475	\$56,895,500	70,000 acres
Washington County	804	\$96,303,120	> 100,000 acres
Wythe County	No data avail.		20,000 acres
City of Bristol	No data avail.		
City of Galax	67	\$8,705,042	

People with homes in woodland communities can face a substantial risk of wildfire and catastrophic loss. These homes generally cannot be insured against loss, which places the

entire financial burden on the homeowners. In some cases, private housing developments in wooded settings contain narrow, poorly designed roads that cannot accommodate fire-fighting equipment. Other potentially serious issues include lack of access to a water supply, remote location, unidentified roads, and presence of vegetation (pines, broom sage) that is more prone to catch on fire. Wildfire can result in loss of property, injury and loss of life. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to wildfires has not changed. This is due to a lack of development in this short time span, and or lack of historical events.

The table on the following page shows a detailed breakdown the land cover in the Counties of the Mount Rogers Region.

Land Cover Information: Mount Rogers Region

County	All Land	Forest Land				Non-forest Land
		Total	Timberland	Woodland	Reserved	
Bland	229,545	172,214	166,519	na	5,695	57,331
Carroll	308,115	162,291	160,499	na	1,792	144,141
Grayson	285,304	173,873	161,883	na	11,991	111,431
Smyth	289,337	183,428	178,103	na	5,325	105,909
Washington	368,481	192,734	191,190	na	1,544	174,119
Wythe	296,480	153,942	153,610	na	332	142,538
Total	1,777,262	1,038,482	1,011,804	na	26,679	735,469

Windstorms

Description

Wind can be defined as the motion of air relative to the earth's surface. Extreme wind events may come in the form of cyclones, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, downbursts and microbursts.

Wind speeds may vary from 0 at ground level to 200 mph in the upper atmosphere.

Nationwide the mean annual wind speed falls in the 8- 12 mph range. Frequently, wind speeds reach 50 mph and sometimes exceed 70 mph. Coastal areas from Texas to Maine may experience tropical cyclone winds with speeds of greater than 100 mph. The Mount Rogers region is located in Wind Zone III, with winds reaching up to 200 mph. A *special wind region* is known to occur in an area reaching from northeast Tennessee into southwest Virginia.

History

High winds in the Mount Rogers region blow down trees and power lines and cause varying amounts of property damage. A wind tunnel effect observed in a *special wind region* reaching from northeast Tennessee into southwest Virginia sometimes blows tractor trailers off I- 77 in Carroll County. Some winds have lifted trucks off the highway and deposited them some distance away, like the effects of tornadoes. The image below is of such a storm that occurred in January 2003.



Since the writing of the original Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2005, Virginia Department of Transportation has installed a highway warning system, (overhead signs) designed to alert truck drivers to wind and fog incidents in the Fancy Gap area as well as other areas along the interstate system. The system is intended to help drivers avoid these hazards to the extent possible. In the Mount Rogers region, high winds have been known to tear down trees and power lines, blow in parts of buildings, and cause other kinds of property damage. An accounting of several recent high-wind incidents in the region is shown in the table below.

High Wind Incidents as of 2018

Date	Location	Description	Damages
10-5-95	Entire Mount Rogers region, plus much of SW VA	No description available.	\$20,000 property
11-11-95	Bland, Carroll, Galax	Two windstorms occurred on same day.	\$8,000 property
1-19-96	Carroll, Galax	No description available.	None reported
9-6-96	Carroll, Galax, Floyd, Franklin, Patrick	No description available.	\$175,000 property, \$200,000 crops
4-1-97	Carroll, Galax	Tractor-trailer blown over on I-77.	\$7,000 property

Date	Location	Description	Damages
2-4-98	Carroll, Galax, Patrick	Winds downed trees and damaged some mobile homes.	\$15,000 property
3-3-99	Bland, along with Floyd, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski	Winds downed trees and power lines.	\$11,000 property
4-12-99	Carroll, Galax, Franklin, Patrick	High winds blew over a tractor-trailer on Rte. 58 and a mobile home (Patrick County). Winds blew over two tractor-trailers 5 miles south of Fancy Gap on I-77.	\$14,000 property
1-13-00	Entire Mount Rogers region, plus much of SW VA	Winds downed large trees and power lines, caused minor property damage in all counties. Winds at 68 knots in Bland County.	\$180,000 property
3-20-00	Smyth, Wythe	Winds downed trees and power lines.	\$6,000 property
1-10-01	Carroll, Galax, Bedford	Winds of 65 knots blew over 3 tractor-trailers on I-77. Much damage in Bedford County with shingles and siding stripped off more than 90 homes. Winds also downed power lines, power poles and numerous trees.	\$410,000 property
3-6-01	Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Patrick	Winds associated with a snowstorm downed trees and power lines. Winds blew in a wall and partly collapsed a roof on an auto repair shop in Carroll County.	\$80,000 property
3-10-02	Carroll, Galax, Grayson	High winds downed trees across Grayson and Carroll counties.	None reported
12-25-02	All of Mount Rogers region, plus wide area of SW VA	Winds downed numerous trees and power lines. A tree fell on a house in Roanoke, damaging the roof and crushing the front porch.	\$20,000 property
1-8-03	Carroll, Galax, Grayson, other parts of SW VA	Winds of 50 knots downed trees and power lines. Many downed trees in Grayson County damaged several homes.	\$80,000 property
1-9-03	Carroll, Galax, Wythe, plus 6 other SW VA counties	Winds of 60 knots downed trees and power lines.	None reported
1-23-03	Carroll, Galax, Wythe, other parts of SW VA	Winds of 100 knots blew over 6 tractor-trailers on I-77, near Fancy Gap. Trees and power lines downed throughout region.	\$50,000 property
2-22-03	All of Mount Rogers region, plus wide reaches of SW VA	Winds of 80 knots downed numerous trees and power lines. Many people lost power across the region. Roof blown off an outbuilding in Tazewell County.	\$3,000 property

Date	Location	Description	Damages
5-11-03	Bland County	Winds of 70 knots downed several trees and power lines.	None reported
7-15-05	Grayson County	A small microburst causing winds of 70 knots blew the roof off a vacant hotel, and damaged 10 trees.	None reported
3-06-11	Carroll County	High winds overturned 2 tractor trailers on Interstate 77 at the 2.8 mile marker.	\$200,000 property
4-17-14	Carroll County	High winds overturned 2 tractor trailers on Interstate 77 at the between the 2.7 and 2.8 mile marker.	\$300,000 property

The details for these high wind events were drawn from the National Climatic Data Center's database, as well as from news reports and emergency management personnel. For some incidents, even when damages are reported, an accompanying description of the event is not always available.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

Of the high wind events reported to the National Climatic Data Center, some part of the Mount Rogers region experienced damaging winds at least 15 times in eight years. That amounts to an average of roughly twice a year when winds are known to cause at least some damage.

Though the entire region is subject to high winds, Carroll County and the City of Galax appear to be hit the most often. Given the regionalized nature of the available data, it is not possible to quantify what a typical wind incident might consist of and how much cost it may create for the community or to private individuals.

Damage estimates through the National Climatic Data Center are reported by incident rather than by locality, unless the damages are confined to a small geographic area. Based on the reported incidents, damages may range from zero to up to more than \$400,000.

The reported damages include downed trees, tree limbs and power lines; shingles, siding and roofs torn away from homes; damage and uprooting of mobile homes; tractor-trailers blown over and sometimes lifted off the highway, particularly near the Fancy Gap area of Interstate 77; and loss of electrical power. High wind events, while they occur frequently, appear to cause only scattered property damage. This hazard does not appear to pose a disaster-level hazard to the Mount Rogers region as a whole, although some localities regularly sustain high winds.

In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to windstorms has not changed.

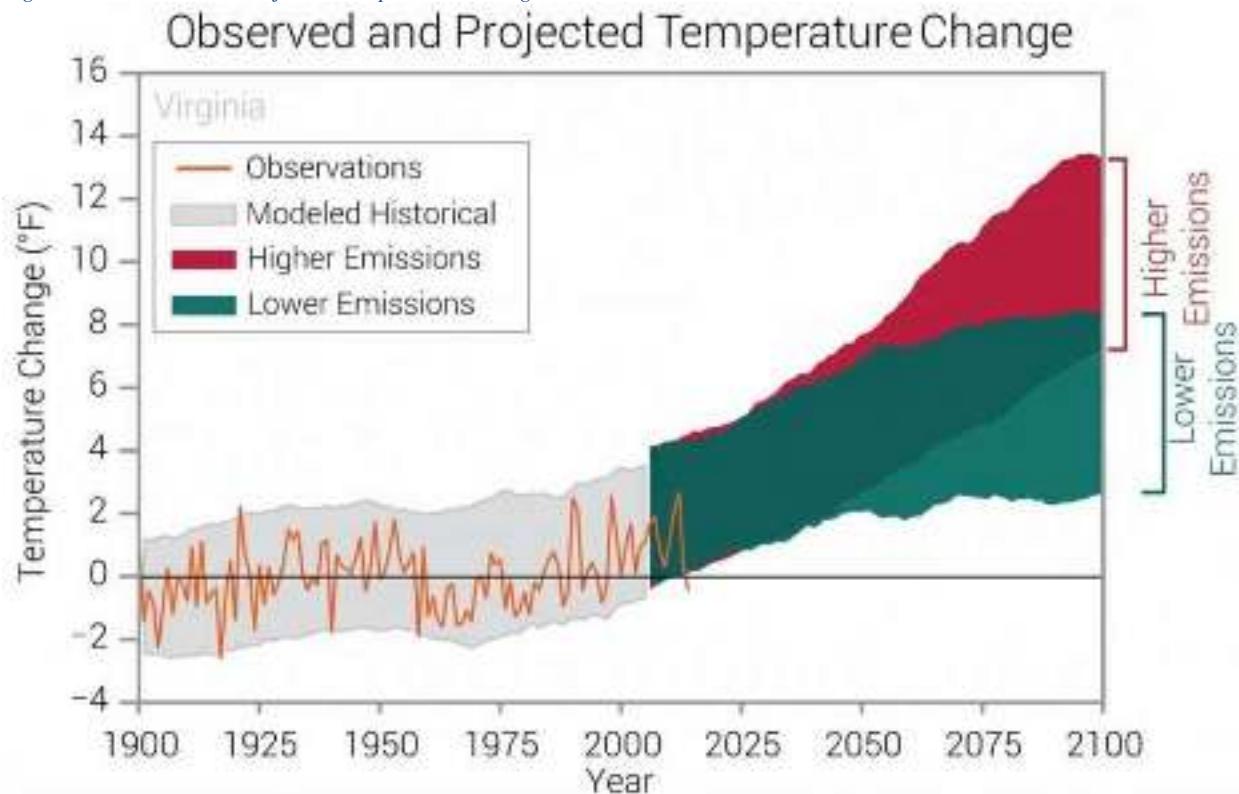
Climate Change

2017 NOAA Technical Report NESDIS³

Virginia has a humid climate with very warm summers and moderately cold winters. The climate exhibits substantial regional variation due to the state's diverse geographic elements, which include the Appalachian Mountains and Blue Ridge Mountains in the west and the Atlantic coastal region in the east. Temperature and precipitation patterns are highly influenced by these geographic features with the west and north being cooler and drier than the eastern coastal region. Statewide average temperatures range from 35° F in January to 75° F in July. The amount of rainfall generally decreases toward the west. For example, total annual precipitation is less than 40 inches in parts of the central mountain region of the state compared to around 50 inches along the tidewater coastal region.

³ Runkle, J. K. Kunkel, L. Stevens, S. Champion, B. Stewart, R. Frankson, and W. Sweet, 2017: Virginia State Summary. *NOAA Technical Report NESDIS*

Figure 1: Observed and Projected Temperature Change



Observed and projected changes (compared to the 1901-1960 average) in near-surface air temperature for Virginia. Observed data are for 1900-2014. Projected changes for 2006-2100 are from global climate models for two possible futures: one in which greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase (higher emissions) and another in which greenhouse gas emissions increase at a slower rate (lower emissions). Temperatures in Virginia (orange line) have risen about 1.5°F since the beginning of the 20th century. Shading indicates the range of annual temperatures from the set of models. Observed temperatures are generally within the envelope of model simulations of the historical period (gray shading). Historically unprecedented warming is projected during the 21st century. Less warming is expected under a lower emissions future (the coldest years being about as warm as the hottest year in the historical record; green shading) and more warming under a high emissions future (the hottest years being about 1°F warmer than the hottest year in the historical record; red shading). Source: CICS-NC and NOAA NCEI.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, temperatures have risen approximately 1.5° F. The 1930s and 1950s were very warm, followed by a period of generally below average temperatures during the 1960s through early 1980s (Figure 1). Although the 5-year average highest number of very hot days (maximum temperature above 95° F) and corresponding number of very warm nights (minimum temperature above 75° F) occurred in the early 1930s (Figures 2a and 2b), gradual warming has occurred since the early 1990s.

Figure 2: Observed Number of Very Hot Days and Very Warm Nights



There is no overall trend in average annual precipitation in Virginia (Figure 2c), although over the past two decades (1995–2014), annual precipitation has been generally above the long-term average. The driest multi-year periods were in the early 1930s and late 1960s; the wettest period was in the 1970s. The driest 5-year period was 1963–1967 and the wettest was 1971–1975 (Figure 2c). The year 2003 was the wettest on record (statewide average of 62 inches) while 1930 was the driest (25 inches). There is an upward trend in the annual number

of extreme precipitation events (precipitation greater than 2 inches) over the past two decades (1995–2014), with the number of such events in 1995–1999 surpassing record levels of the early 1940s. Average annual summer precipitation (Figure 2d) has been below or near the long-term average during the most recent decade (2005–2014).

Figure 3: Observed Number of Very Cold Nights

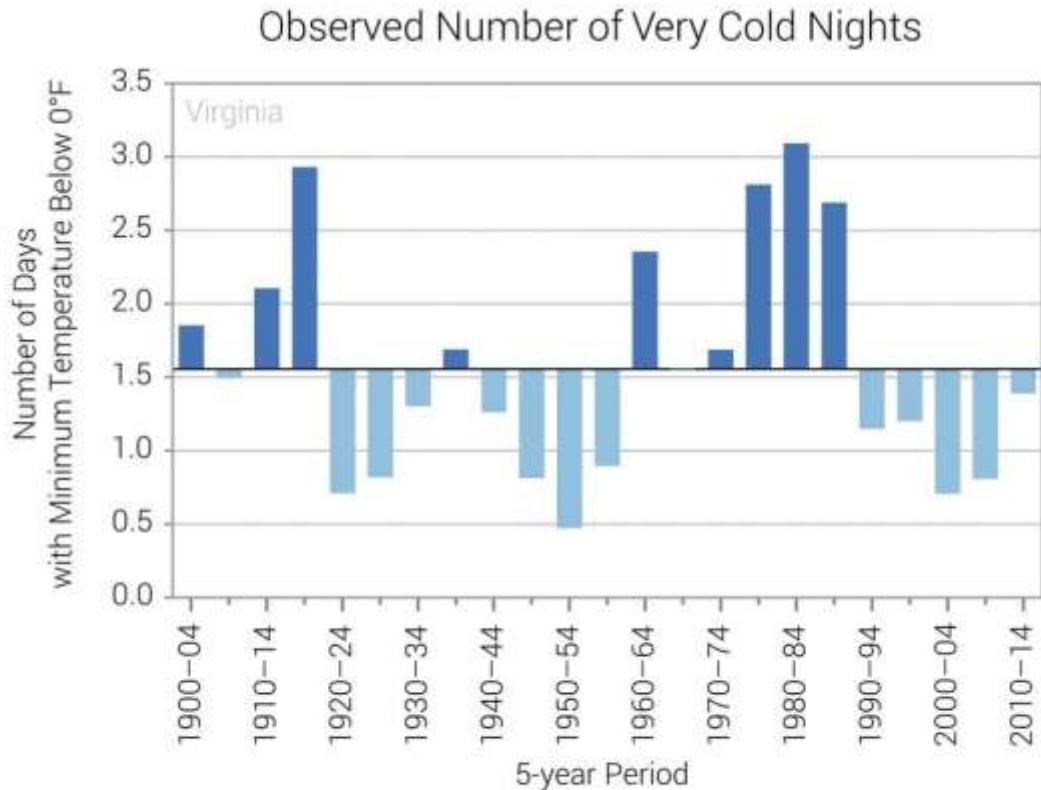


Figure 3: The observed number of very cold nights (minimum temperature below 0°F) for 1900–2014, averaged over 5-year periods. These values are averages from nine long-term reporting stations. The number of very cold nights dropped below the long-term average between the 1920s and 1960s, followed by an above average number of such events until the early 1990s. The number of very cold nights has remained below average for the past two decades (1990–2014). The dark horizontal line is the long-term average (1900–2014) of 1.6 days per year. Source: OCS-NCE and NOAA NCEI.

Average annual temperatures during the 21st century (2000–2014) have exceeded the previous highs of the 1930s. A winter warming trend is reflected in the below average number of very cold nights (minimum temperature below 0° F) since 1990 (Figure 3). Average summer temperatures in the most recent decade (2005–2014) exceeded those in the early 1930s (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Observed Summer Temperature

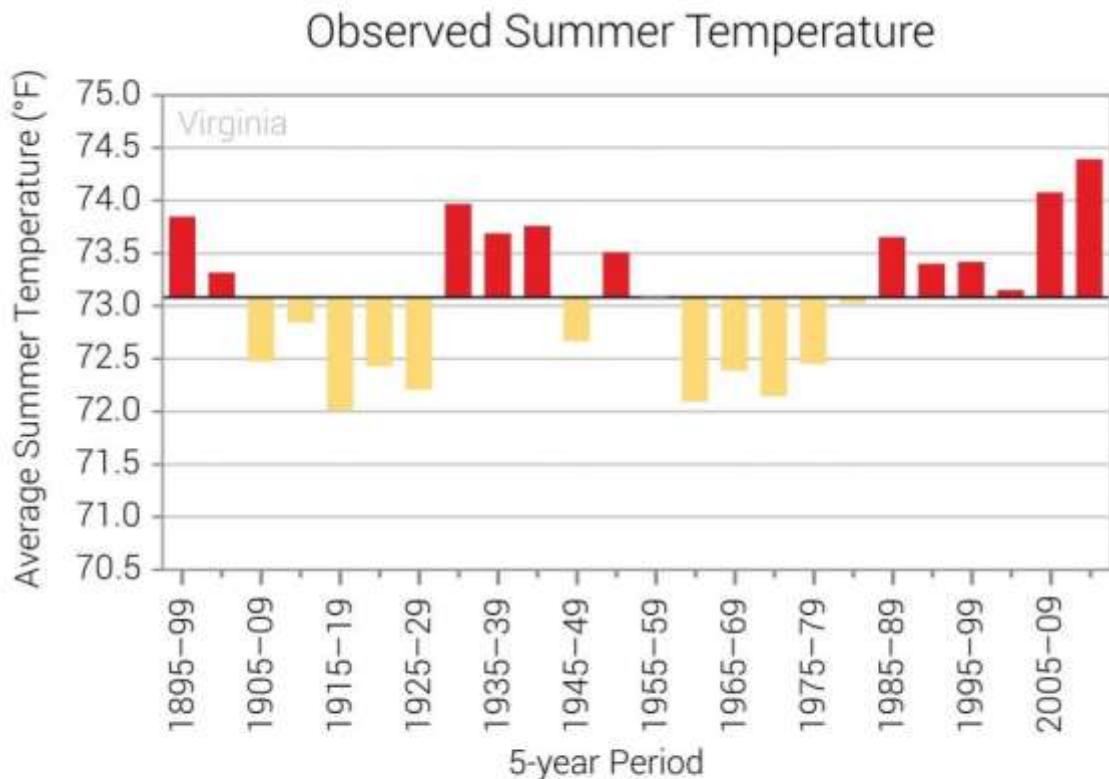


Figure 4: The observed annual summer temperature for 1900–2014, averaged over 5-year periods; these values are averages from NCEI's version 2 climate division dataset. Average annual summer temperature has been the warmest on record over the last decade (2005–2014). The dark horizontal line is the long-term average (1900–2014) of 73.1°F. Source: CICS-NC and NOAA NCEI.

Weather hazards in the state include severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, tropical storms, hurricanes, droughts, and heat waves. Virginia was affected by 35 of the 144 U.S. billion-dollar disaster events that occurred between 1980 and 2012. The costliest event to ever affect the state was Superstorm Sandy (a post-tropical storm) in 2012, which caused severe coastal flooding from storm surges. The 2012 North American Derecho, an intense, long-lasting series of thunderstorms characterized by hurricane-force winds, was also very costly to the state, causing \$3 billion in total damages. This historic summer derecho event interrupted power for more than 1 million residents in Virginia, Washington D.C., and Maryland. Winds of up to 70 mph were recorded at Reagan National Airport, causing portions of Northern Virginia to be without emergency 911 services. Tropical Storm Lee in 2011 also resulted in total damages of \$3 billion, with Washington Dulles International Airport receiving a total of 8.74 inches of rainfall from the storm.

Under a higher emissions pathway, historically unprecedented warming is projected by the end of the 21st century (Figure 1). Even under a pathway of lower greenhouse gas emissions,

average annual temperatures are projected to most likely exceed historical record levels by the middle of the 21st century. However, there is a large range of temperature increases under both pathways, and under the lower pathway, a few projections are only slightly warmer than historical records. If the warming trend continues, future heat waves are likely to be more intense. This will pose human health risks, particularly in the large metropolitan areas. While heat waves are projected to become more intense, cold waves are projected to become less intense.

Figure 5: Projected Change in Annual Precipitation

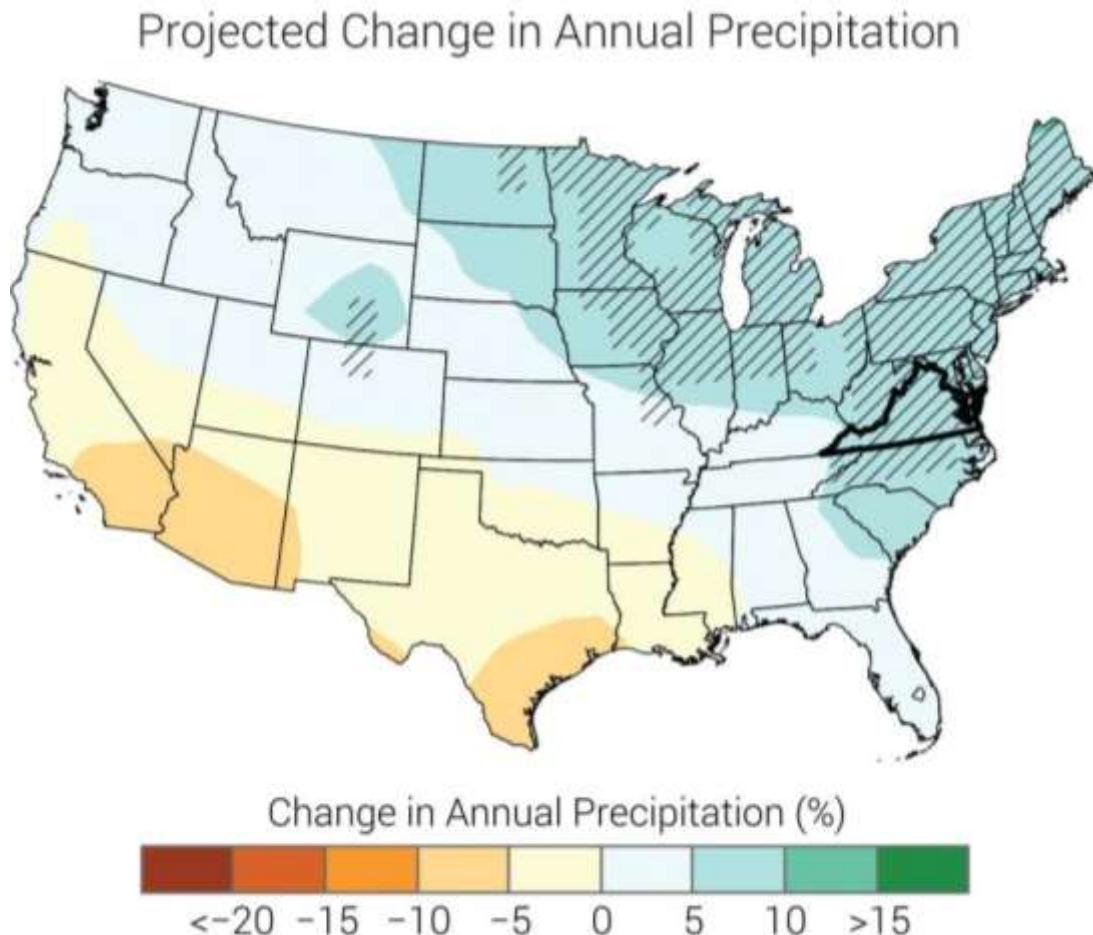


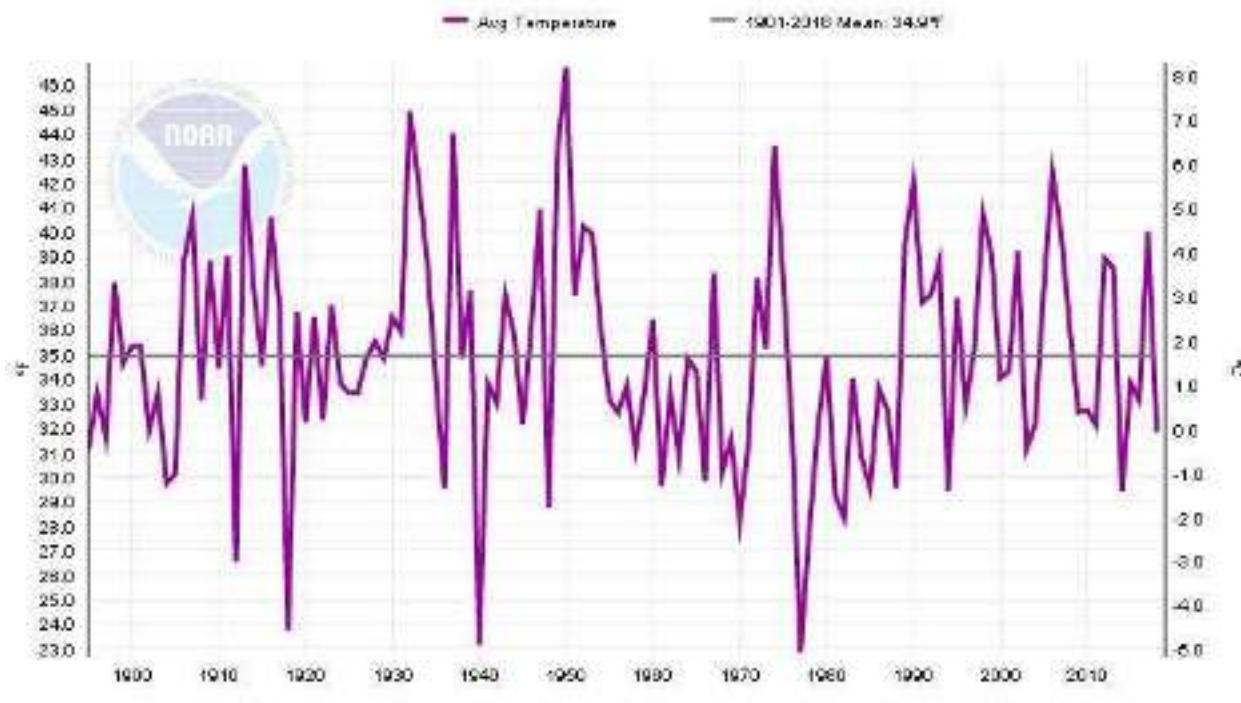
Figure 6: Projected change in annual precipitation (%) for the middle of the 21st century compared to the late 20th century under a higher emissions pathway. Hatching represents areas where the majority of climate models indicate a statistically significant change. Virginia is part of a large area of projected increases that includes all of the northeastern United States. Source: CICS-NC, NOAA NCEI, and NEMAC.

Annual precipitation is projected to increase in Virginia (Figure 5). The state is part of a large area of projected increases in precipitation across the northern and central United States by the middle of the 21st century. The number and intensity of heavy precipitation events is also projected to increase, continuing recent trends. Drought is a periodically- occurring natural

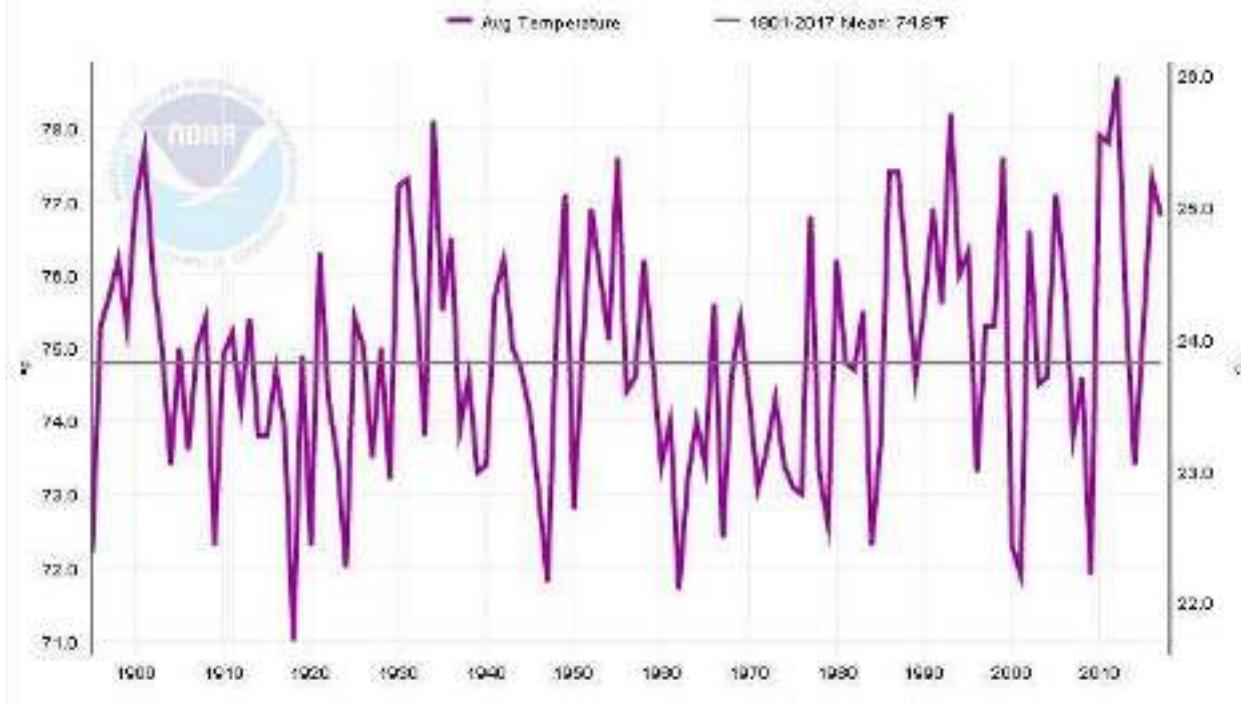
phenomenon within the state. Even if overall precipitation increases, naturally occurring droughts are projected to be more intense because higher temperatures will increase the rate of loss of soil moisture during dry spells. During such periods, decreased water availability will likely have important implications for the state's agricultural economy.

Increasing temperatures raise concerns for sea level rise in coastal areas. Since 1880, global sea level has risen by about 8 inches. It has risen even more along the Virginia coast with a rise of 14.5 inches between 1930 and 2010 at Sewell Point, Global sea level is projected to rise another 1 to 4 feet by 2100 as a result of both past and future emissions due to human activities with greater rises possible along the Virginia coast following historical trends. Sea level rise has caused an increase in tidal floods associated with nuisance-level impacts. Nuisance floods are events in which water levels exceed the local threshold (set by NOAA's National Weather Service) for minor impacts. These events can damage infrastructure, cause road closures, and overwhelm storm drains. As sea level has risen along the Virginia coastline, the number of tidal flood days (all days exceeding the nuisance level threshold) has also increased, with the greatest number occurring in 2007.

Virginia, Average Temperature, January



Virginia, Average Temperature, July





Other Hazards

Animal-related Damage

Appalachian Power have had a problem in the past 5 years with bears scratching power poles rendering them structurally weakened to the point they need to be replaced. Bears have also been known to climb the poles and electrocute themselves to death causing a localized power outage. This problem has been reported in Washington and Grayson counties in the Mount Rogers District.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment: Conclusions

Hazard Risk Matrix

The risk assessment analysis has been used to create the Hazard Risk Matrix shown below to provide a guideline on the relative importance of natural hazards across the entire Mount Rogers region. The rankings for individual localities will differ from the regional matrix due to differences in terrain, impacts from flooding, potential for wildfire, and so on. This plan rates natural disasters as an average over time. It was the view of the steering committee that our risk to various natural hazards in the Mount Rogers Region had changed little since the plan update five years ago. The risk ratings went down slightly for dams and earthquakes. Our rankings do not necessarily reflect the rankings shown the Hazard Rankings Maps in the Appendix, however, we feel confident that these rankings are consistent with the priorities of our region.

Hazard Risk Matrix

Hazard	Frequency	Geographic Extent	Impact	Hazard Risk Index Rating
Dam Safety	2	1	3	6
Drought	2	4	1	7
Earthquakes	1	2	1	4
Flooding	4	2	3	9

Hazard	Frequency	Geographic Extent	Impact	Hazard Risk Index Rating
Karst and Sinkholes	2	1	1	4
Landslides	1	1	2	4
Snow/ Ice	4	4	1	9
Thunderstorms/ Lightning	4	1	1	6
Tornadoes/ Hurricanes	4	1	1	6
Wildfires	4	1	2	7
Winds	4	2	1	7

Note: Highest numbers mean highest risk or impact.

The frequency column is based on likelihood of occurrence: 4=More than once in 10 years 3=More than once in 10- 100 years 2=More than once in 100- 1,000 years 1=Less than once in 1,000 years	The geographic extent column relates to the extent any given hazard affects the jurisdiction: 4=More than 50%of jurisdiction affected 3=Estimated 25-50%of jurisdiction affected 2=Estimated 10-25%of jurisdiction affected 1=Less than 10%of jurisdiction affected
The impact column relates to the amount of death, injury, destruction and inconvenience created for the affected area, as shown below: 4=Many deaths and injuries possible. More than 50%of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more. 3=Multiple injuries possible. More than 25%of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one week. 2=Minor injuries only. More than 10%of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one day. 1=Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	

Natural hazards on a regional basis can then be ranked as shown in the table below. As already noted, there will be some variances for some localities.

Hazard Risk Categories

High Risk Hazards (score 8 or higher) ➡	Flooding Severe Winter Storms/Ice
Moderate Risk Hazards (score of 7) ➡	Drought Wildfires Winds
Low Risk Hazards (score of 6 or less) ➡	Dam Safety Earthquakes Karst and Sinkholes Landslides Thunderstorms/Lightning Tornadoes/Hurricanes

Hazard Risk Assessment By Jurisdiction

The main natural hazards faced by the 20 local jurisdictions in the Mount Rogers region are displayed in the matrix shown below. This data has been drawn from the descriptions given in the preceding pages of this section. The table below was reviewed and updated by the steering committee in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Identified Natural Hazards, By Locality
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia (6 counties, 2 cities, and 12 towns)

Hazard Type	Hazards Identified	Individual Localities																		
		Bland County	Carroll County	Grayson County	Smyth County	Wash. County	Wythe County	City Bristol	City Galax	Abingdon	Chilhowie	Damascus	Fries	Glade Spring	Hillsville	Independence	Marion	Rural Retreat	Saltville	Troutdale
Avalanche																				
Coastal Erosion																				
Coastal Storm																				
Dam Safety	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Drought	X	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Earthquake	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Expansive Soils																				
Extreme Heat																				
Flood	X	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	H	L	H	M
Hailstorm																				
Hazardous Material Spills	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Hurricane (see Tornadoes)																				
Karst and Sinkholes	X	X	na	na	X	X	X	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Landslide	X	L	H	H	H	H	L	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe Winter Storm/Ice	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Tornadoes/Hurricanes	X	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Tsunami																				
Volcano																				
Wildfire	X	M	H	M	H	H	H	na	M	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Windstorm	X	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M
Thunderstorms/Lightning	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

Notes:

The term "na" means the hazard data is not available.

The H, M, and L symbols refer to the relative likelihood and/or relative severity of given hazards, comparing one locality to another. H = highest likelihood, M = moderate likelihood, and L = low likelihood. X indicates the hazard was identified, but further hazard assessment data was lacking.

MITIGATION STRATEGY

Defining Hazard Mitigation

FEMA defines hazard mitigation as "sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards and their effects."

These sustained actions can come in the form of physical projects (enlargement of drainage culverts, streambank stabilization and restoration, vegetation removal, installation of advance warning systems, etc.) or educational programs designed to help local officials and property owners understand and reduce hazard risk (media campaigns, special mailings, special events, self-help guides, etc.).

For some hazards, these actions could involve simply getting out of the way – such as not building in the floodplain or removing structures from the floodplain, when feasible. For other hazards, such as major weather events that cover large areas of landscape, the mitigations could involve more indirect methods, such as improved building codes to strengthen structures and reduce damages from violent windstorms or major blizzards. Some hazards – such as an F4 or F5 tornado – carry such force that a direct hit means destruction is assured, although properly built “safe rooms” can reduce loss of life.

In the previous section of this study, we have identified and ranked the main natural hazards that can afflict communities in the Mount Rogers region of southwest Virginia. We are now moving on in this next section to describe the following:

- Planning process used to develop the hazard mitigation strategy.
- Goals and objectives for the overall hazard mitigation strategy for the region.
- Recommended hazard mitigations on a locality-by-locality basis.

Process Used to Develop Mitigation Strategy

MRPDC staff, the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team, and representatives from the local jurisdictions worked together to develop the Hazard Mitigation Strategy for the Mount Rogers region.

Following the guidance found in the FEMA Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance, MRPDC staff identified the at-risk hazards that affect the region and its 20 local jurisdictions.

This was done based on available data. With the basic data assembled, the MRPDC organized a Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee to review and make comments on the hazard vulnerability assessments. Some of the recommended mitigations emerged from those discussions, such as a suggestion by a representative from Appalachian Power to work to improve coordination among emergency response organizations to improve snow-removal and accelerate restoration of electric power following major snow and ice storms. In addition, the MRPDC mailed out draft copies of the hazard vulnerability assessments to the 20 local jurisdictions and invited comments from local planners, emergency services personnel, and the public.

MRPDC staff moved on to develop the specifics for both the Hazard Mitigation Strategy and proposed mitigations. In some cases, we have followed the advice of experts, such as the applications of Firewise methods to reduce wildfire risks. In other cases, we have proposed mitigation strategies based on limitations of the available data and on long-understood shortcomings, such as the lack of accurate floodplain mapping (as determined by hydrological engineering studies) and the lack of floodplain mapping in some areas known to be flood-prone but passed over by previous mapping efforts.

For flood hazards, which affect much of the population of the Mount Rogers region, MRPDC staff applied the principles of FRED (i.e., Fix and Repair, Elevate, Relocate or Demolish). Staff developed generalized cost estimates based on the experience of the staff and others in the region that had past experience in such matters.

All participants in the process have always recognized that any major undertakings will only be possible with outside funding support (i.e., state and federal grants), since most localities in the Mount Rogers region are sparsely populated, sparsely staffed, and lack the financial means to provide little other than basic government programs and services.

Regional Hazard Mitigation Strategy

The following outline consists of goals and objections for the natural hazard mitigation strategy to be applied in the Mount Rogers region of Virginia. These goals were reviewed by the members of the steering committee as well as other stakeholders during the update process. They were reviewed in our meetings throughout the summer months of 2011, as well as reviewed by participants on an individual basis.

Goal: Addition of a Nexedge System or the RIOS-Comlinc system (radio communications system) for each locality in the Mount Rogers District

Objective: Make communications better across different localities.

Strategy:

- Link counties together for a better coverage of communications and reduce response time in times of natural disasters.

Cost Benefit: Better communications will help reduce the loss of live and property

Responsible Office: Police; Fire; and Rescue.

Goal: Protect Lives and Property from Flooding

Objective: Increase Public Awareness

Strategy:

- Promote and make the public aware of the need for mitigation
- Promote planning as well as membership in the National Flood Insurance Program

Objective: Improve data resources to improve the regional Hazard Mitigation opportunities.

Strategy:

- Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.
- Update FEMA flood plain maps throughout the Mount Rogers region. (FEMA/DCR responsible for updating floodplain maps).
- Develop new FEMA floodplain maps for areas not previously mapped.

Objective: Provide opportunities for property owners of flood prone and/ or repetitive loss properties to acquire and relocate from the flood plain, elevate structures, acquire and demolish, flood proof their property, or apply for funds to construct minor localized flood control projects.

Strategy:

- Pursue funding for such projects from federal and state agencies such as FEMA, VDEM, as well community development block grants.

Cost Benefit: The benefits of flood protection are ongoing. Money should be invested wisely to protect existing structures, as well as to prevent future losses to new structures. This will be a savings to the localities, as well as to the property owners in the form of repair and insurance cost. \$100,000 spent today, could save millions of dollars in damage over long periods of time, as well as save lives.

Responsible Office: MRPDC; local Board of Supervisors; Local Emergency Management

Goal: Encourage Public Safety in the Event of Snowstorms, Ice and High Winds, Earthquakes, Landslides, Tornadoes, Hurricanes, and/ or Drought

Objective: Increase public awareness of actions before, during, and after such events.

Strategy:

- Educate public on the methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for these events.
- Inform motorist of high wind potential along selected highways.

Cost Benefit: Public awareness is crucial to prevent losses due to natural hazards. Not only prevention, but a large savings of time and money could be seen during and after such adverse weather. \$100,000- \$500,000 spent on increased road advisories will save money on working traffic accidents, as well as work hours lost in Traffic.

Responsible Office: VDOT; Local Board of Supervisors; Red Cross; VDEM

Goal: Increase Dam Safety for the Mount Rogers Region

Strategy:

- Improve the availability of data resources for dam safety to save lives and property coordinated through agencies such as FEMA and the Department of Conservation and Recreation.

Cost Benefit: Knowledge and being aware of potential hazards plays a key role in their prevention. Due to many recent events, information on dams in the region is hard to come by. Property owners in a high-risk area could benefit from greater knowledge of possible dangers. For a minimal cost, this could save property as well as lives.

Responsible Office: Department of Conservation and Recreation; Corps of Engineers

Goal: Minimize the Impact of Wildfires on Woodland Communities.

Objective: Increase public awareness.

Strategy:

- Educate homeowners on Firewise and Department of Forestry programs on methods to cope with drought.
- Support and encourage the existing education efforts of the American Red Cross in ways homeowners can reduce the risk of wildfires by property maintenance and cleanup.
- Projects creating perimeters around homes, structures, and critical facilities through the removal or reduction of flammable vegetation.
- Projects that apply ignition resistant techniques and/or non-combustible materials on new and existing homes, structures, and critical facilities.
- Projects that remove vegetative fuels proximate to the at-risk structure that, if ignited, pose significant threat to human life and property, especially critical facilities.

Cost Benefit: Education is invaluable to prevent Wildfires. For a minimal cost, educational programs for homeowners in woodland communities will help minimize fire damage to property, and natural resources.

Responsible Office: USDA; VA Dept. of Forestry; American Red Cross; FireWise; Local Fire and Rescue

Goal: Encourage Citizens to Prepare for Possible Damage from Sinkholes and Karst

Objective: Increase public awareness

Strategy:

- Make sure local building codes and zoning ordinances address placement of structures in such areas.
- Educate the public on karst safety through educational efforts such as agencies like the Virginia Cave Board.
- Map areas that are in danger of karst and sinkholes with the state division of mineral resources, and the Virginia Cave Board.

Cost Benefit: Having and making available good data where land is susceptible to karst and sinkholes can pay dividends in the future. Accurate mapping of such areas made available to local officials can greatly reduce the risk of structures and roads being damaged by these hazards.

Responsible Office: Local Building inspector; VDOT, Department of Conservation and Recreation

Goal: Minimize Damage due to Thunderstorms as well as Tornadoes/ Hurricanes

Strategy:

- Support and encourage existing efforts by the American Red Cross to educate homeowners on retrofitting and mitigation.
- Educate citizens on tornado and severe storm safety.

Cost Benefit: Public awareness is crucial to prevent losses due to natural hazards. Not only prevention, but a large savings of time and money could be seen during and after such adverse weather.

Responsible Office: Local emergency management departments

Goal: Reduce the risk of hazards on new buildings and infrastructure

Objective: Encourage continued practice of proper building site construction.

Strategy:

- Incorporate the hazard mitigation plan into comprehensive planning.
- Use the hazard mitigation plan in the permit process for new construction in floodplain or high hazard areas.

Cost Benefit: Proper planning in new construction will result in a large savings after natural disasters.

Responsible Office: Local building inspectors.

Regional Strategic Priorities

This section outlines the top regional priorities for Pre- Disaster Hazard Mitigation in the Mount Rogers region. These have been determined through discussions among MRPDC staff and the members of the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. The priorities presented in this section correspond to the objectives listed under the six goal statements given for the regional strategic plan described above. MRPDC staff initially developed the goals- and- objectives outline, and then presented it to the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team for comment.

The Steering Committee ranked individual objectives as follows, high priority, mid- level priority, and lowest priorities. More than one objective could be assigned to any given priority level. Each marker carried a value of one point, with the highest point scores indicating the objectives of highest importance. The Steering Committee reviewed the table below from the original 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan and determined that it was still applicable.

Prioritized Listing of Hazard Mitigation Objectives

Objective	Points
Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	12
Promote need for pre-disaster mitigation to prevent future losses.	12
Update FEMA floodplain maps as applicable throughout the Mount Rogers Region.	12
Promote prevention methods homeowners can undertake.	12
Implement in-the-ground projects to reduce natural hazard risks.	9
Provide copies of the Pre- Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan to the 20 local jurisdictions in the Mount Rogers region.	8
Support projects offering the best benefit/cost ratio.	6
Publicize successful mitigation projects.	5
Support guidelines for flood mitigation:	5
A property is a candidate for relocation if the first-floor floods twice (or more) in 50 years.	5
A property is a candidate for elevation or flood-proofing if flooding occurs below the first floor twice (or more) in 50 years.	5
Meet requirements of the Uniform Relocation Act.	5
The top priorities for federal relocation assistance should be based on need, frequency of flooding, and a favorable benefit/cost ratio.	5
Create project serving multiple objectives (social, community, economic, mitigation).	4
Support educational efforts of existing organizations, such as the American Red Cross.	4
Develop new FEMA floodplain maps for flood-prone areas not previously mapped.	3
Promote useful programs, such as the National Flood Insurance Program.	1

Support state/federal efforts to improve data resources for dam safety, drought, karst and sinkholes, landslides, thunderstorms, and windstorms.	1
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Capabilities Assessment

Most localities in the Mount Rogers region are for the most part limited by financial issues and staff size. The capabilities of the localities are largely defined through staff and organizational capacity, technical capacity, and fiscal capacity. Most of our localities, especially the towns, require assistance due to the size of budgets, and number of personal. Many of the strategies from the 2012 plan have not been completed due to the lack of existing resources.

Existing Locality Staffing, as of 2018	
Locality	Number of Staff
Bland	1
Carroll County	1
Grayson County	1
Smyth County	2
Washington County	2
Wythe County	1
City of Galax	1
City of Bristol	1
Hillsville	1
Independence	0
Fries	0
Troutdale	0
Marion	1
Chilhowie	1
Saltville	0
Abingdon	6
Damascus	0
Glade Spring	0
Wytheville	1
Rural Retreat	1

All localities in the Mount Rogers Planning District have little to no staff dedicated to work on natural hazards and mitigation planning. For the counties, cities and larger towns, other departments are available to assist on special projects and in times of emergency. For the six smallest towns, there is no staff dedicated to all hazards planning; in fact, for five of the six smallest towns, MRPDC staff provides town management, due to small populations and lack of funding for full-time staff. The Mount Rogers PDC is the agency that fills this role in almost

100% capacity. The PDC also assists all 20 localities in hazard mitigation planning. Contact information for these departments is listed in the multi-jurisdiction summary sheet in the appendix.

Community Summaries & Recommended Mitigations

The following section provides descriptions, by jurisdiction, of high- and moderate-risk natural hazards, past or ongoing mitigations (if any), and recommended mitigations resulting from this study. For the hazards of floods, wildfire, dam safety, snowstorms/ice, high winds, landslides, sinkholes/karst, drought, hurricanes/tornados, and earthquake mitigation strategies for each locality are included in the recommended mitigations section. The hazard of thunderstorm/lightening did not warrant a local mitigation action due to its low risk. The section is organized in alphabetical order by county and the towns contained within that county, followed by the cities. This includes:

- Bland County
- Carroll County and the Town of Hillsville
- Grayson County and the towns of Fries, Independence, and Troutdale
- Smyth County and the towns of Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville
- Washington County and the towns of Abingdon, Damascus, and Glade Spring
- Wythe County and the towns of Rural Retreat and Wytheville
- The City of Bristol
- The City of Galax

Regionwide Weather Events in the Past Five Years, As Reported by Localities

Below is a listing of major weather events within the region, for a more detailed list of all weather events see the community hazard profile for each locality. Within the community hazards profiles, there may or may not be more weather events officially recorded, some were omitted due to redundancy in geographic distance or the weather event being too insignificant to list.

7-27-12 Regionwide

The Mount Rogers Region was affected by a Derecho that knocked down road signs, disrupted power, and brought down several trees and limbs. As a result, several power outages were reported.

1-17-13 Bland County

Bland County was hit by a winter storm that brought heavy snow fall ranging from 12 inches in Rocky Gap to 6.0 inches in Ceres. This winter storm brought the interstate to a standstill with accidents and heavy snow fall. A local emergency was declared and a shelter was opened at the Bland County Rescue Squad. The shelter received approximately 40 individuals.

3-31-13 Carroll County

"Excessive fog" in the Fancy Gap Mountain area, near the North Carolina border, caused at least 75 vehicles to crash in the southbound lanes of the I- 77. Three people were killed and at least 25 were taken to the hospital after the pile- up.

5-19-13 Saltville, Smyth County

A torrential downpour caused a flood through the streets of Saltville. Drains and ditches overflowed sending rushing water into several businesses and rocks the size of baseballs hurtling down Palmer Avenue. Saltville fire, police, and rescue responded in minutes to the danger. Town employees and VDOT helped clear the town roads. The National Weather Service said that over five inches of rain fell in about an hour.

7-12-13 Galax

July of 2013 saw 600% of the average expected rainfall for the month. On the 12th the streets of downtown Galax were flooded causing damage to cars and businesses. The flooding was due to storm drains not being able to handle the amount of water from the massive downpour.

4-17-14 Carroll County

Estimated Wind gust of 100 miles per hour caused 2 tractor trailers to overturn on I- 77 north. Both tractor trailers overturned between the 2.7 and 2.8- mile marker. As the trailers were being overturned the wind blew one 30 feet and fell against the side of a state trooper car and a VDOT truck.

3-5-15 Chilhowie, Smyth County

Heavy rain and melting snow caused the Holston River to overflow its banks. Rt. 604 (Dry Fork Rd) was closed in Chilhowie. A small mud slide on B.F. Buchanan Hwy caused an interruption in one lane of traffic which was cleared by VDOT.

4-19-15 Bland County

Wolf Creek flooded into the road at Shady Branch Circle. The rain left several roads flooded with debris due to clogged culverts. Also, Several Houses had flooded basements. This caused the county roads of West Bluegrass Trail, Suiter Road, Waddletown Road, and White Pine Drive to be closed and schools were also closed for one day.

4-19-15 Wythe County

Between 2.5 and 3.5 inches of Rain fell in one day. The Schools as well as 20 roads were closed in the county due to washouts, flooding, and downed Trees. The hardest hit areas were Max Meadows, the Stony Fork area off of Highway 52, and Ivanhoe along the New River. The trash convenience center in Max Meadows was flooded. A man had to be rescued from a truck in Ivanhoe. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, Reed Creek at Graham's Forge crested at 9.14 feet. That's the highest reading since a level of 10 feet on April 5, 1977.

4-26-17 Marion, Smyth County

The Bridge to the Holston Hills Community Golf Course was critically damaged by flood waters.

4-26-17 Smyth County

A 14-inch sewer line was damaged in Seven Mile Ford. Houses were flooded in the McCreedy and North Holston communities outside of Saltville.

4-26-17 Chilhowie, Smyth County

Berry Metals along the Holston River received flood damage. A Section of 107 was closed near McDonalds due to high water. Springs serving the town were out of commission for about a week and water had to be purchased from Washington County.

5-22-17 Hillsboro, Carroll County

Members of the Carroll County Fire/EMS are reporting several roads are flooded to excessive rain that fell over the county Thursday evening.

Flooding was also reported along Pilgrims Trail, depositing debris along 221. Several mudslides have been reported along Buck Horn Road. Additional reports of flooding in the vicinity of Hillsboro and Dugspur.

Water is flowing onto many roadways along creeks and poor drainage areas. A flash flood warning was issued for Carroll County until 8:30 p.m.

10-23-17 Fries, Grayson County

An F-1 Tornado Touched down at 5:47 in the evening of October 23. The tornado traveled about a third of a mile and caused damage about 150 yards wide. The storm caused trees to be uprooted and barns to be damaged. There was also localized flooding in the area.

Recommended Mitigations

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Addition of a NEXEDGE System or the RIOS-Comlinc system for each locality in the Mount Rogers District.	All hazards	All Localities, MRPDC, VITA	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDC total) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	All localities, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Provide public outreach and start an educational campaign to inform citizens of actions to take before, during, and after an earthquake strikes.	Earthquake	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Make sure local building codes and zoning ordinances address placement of structures in areas susceptible to karst and sinkholes, and map areas that are in danger of such hazards.	Karst/Sink holes	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Make sure local building codes and zoning ordinances address placement of structures in areas susceptible to landslides, and map areas that are in danger of such hazards.	Landslides	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Provide public outreach and start an educational campaign to inform citizens of actions to take before, during, and after a tornado or hurricane event strikes.	Tornadoes/ Hurricanes	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Provide public outreach and start an educational campaign to inform citizens of actions to take during a severe drought if water supplies are depleted.	Drought	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA

Bland County

Community Hazard Profile

Bland County is a rural, lightly populated community of nearly 6,511 (which is a decrease of 4.6% since the last plan update) with Interstate 77 bisecting the county as the highway travels in a north-south direction. There are no incorporated towns, though county administrative functions are centered in the community of Bland, located at the junction of I-77 and State Rt. 42. The Appalachian Trail crosses through parts of the county.

The main natural hazards faced in Bland County are flooding, severe snow and ice storms, wildfire, and potential dam failure. Due to its mountainous terrain, communities are subject to flash flooding caused by heavy rainfalls and snowmelt; this is especially true for Rocky Gap, a small, unincorporated community located almost entirely in the floodplain. Bland County also experiences its share of high-wind conditions, though these have not been known to create natural disasters.

In January 1957, the community of Bland sustained substantial damage from a failure in the Crab Orchard Creek Dam, which had been under development as a privately-owned recreation attraction. The dam break occurred following three days and nights of continuous rain, and the resulting flood caused \$500,000 worth of damage to the small community. There is now some thought that, with construction of I-77 (which passes between the dam and the community), a similar event would not happen again, since I-77 and its drainage systems would redirect the flood flows.⁴

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Bland County centralizes its emergency response system through its E-911 and emergency services coordinator (one individual). Emergency responders include a system of local volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, as well as the sheriff's department and state police. The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Bland County has not engaged in pre-disaster mitigation efforts in the past.

For flood hazards, Bland County contains six repetitive loss properties, including four in the community of Rocky Gap.

⁴ This information was given to us by an engineer at a hazard mitigation meeting in the early 2000s.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
Stowersville	5/19/13	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
Point Pleasant	5/22/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Ceres	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	Trained Spotter
	12/8/13	Ice Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Bland	6/10/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/21/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/25/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Long Spur	4/19/15	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Holly Brook	4/20/15	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Broadcast Media
	4/3/16	Avalanche	0	0	\$1,000	0	Law Enforcement
Bastian	6/27/16	Flash Flood	0	0	\$75,000	0	Broadcast Media
Rocky Gap	4/23/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Public
			0	0	\$81,000	0	

Flood Loss Statics, as of 3/31/2017

Total Losses- 56

Closed losses- 42

Open losses- 0

CWOP (Closed without Payment losses- 14

Total Payments \$726,016.36

Recommended Mitigations

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/engineering studies to properly determine Base Flood Elevations in those watersheds with estimated floodplains.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Conduct detailed studies to determine the most cost-effective mitigations for communities with flooding issues, which include Bland, Bastian, and Rocky Gap.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Mitigate against future flood losses, with highest priority given to repetitive loss properties.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with NFIP
Medium	Promote the Firewise program for people who live in woodland	Wildfire	Bland County, MRPDC,	3-5 Years/	Funding needed from

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
	communities. An estimated 265 homes fall into this category in various parts of Bland County.		RC&D, DOF	Not Started	VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Work with the New River-Highlands RC&D Council a wildfire strategic plan for Bland County.	Wildfire	Bland County, MRPDC, RC&D, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Continue inspection and enforcement as necessary on the Crab Orchard Creek Dam, rated Class I for hazard potential.	Dam Safety	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing/	Done through Federal State and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will start next year

Carroll County and Hillsdale

Community Hazard Profile

Carroll County abuts the northern border of North Carolina and includes a section of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the New River Trail State Park. A community of 29,212 (decrease of 2.8% since 2012), the county includes the incorporated Town of Hillsdale, which serves as the county seat, and abuts the City of Galax to the west. Elevations vary from 3,570 feet above sea level at Fisher Peak to 1,110 feet above sea level at Cana. The county also is notable for the Blue Ridge Escarpment (steep slope) that separates the piedmont of North Carolina from the Blue Ridge Plateau. More than half of the land area has slopes greater than 20% which precludes most development.

Carroll County is bisected by Interstate 77 in a north-south direction and by U.S. Rt. 58 in an east-west direction. The county is known for high wind conditions at Fancy Gap, where tractor trailers sometimes get blown over or even lifted away from the highway altogether and dumped into a field some distance away. Carroll County is part of a Special Wind Region, with potential wind speeds up to 200 mph.

Other natural hazards experienced in Carroll County include severe winter storms and ice, wildfires, drought, and undefined risk potential for landslides and impacts from karst terrain. Flood hazards are limited (one repetitive loss property in or near Hillsdale). There are two federally regulated hydroelectric dams and one state-regulated dam in Carroll County.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

A special project by the New River-Highlands RC&D Council has produced a draft strategic plan for wildfire hazard reduction in Carroll County. For emergency response, the area is served by the Twin County E-911 system, volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, a paid EMS, and the sheriff's department and state police.

VDOT has installed a warning system to help truckers get off I-77 and find alternate routes during high-wind conditions and other potentially dangerous conditions, such as fog, another ongoing problem in the Fancy Gap area. Members of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team have said the warning system has limited usefulness since there are few exits from the highway.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Severe Weather Events

Multicar Pileup Due to Dense Fog

On March 31, 2013, at least three people were killed and at least 25 were taken to the hospital after a pile-up involving dozens of cars today on a Virginia interstate.

Virginia State Police said "excessive fog" in the Fancy Gap Mountain area, near the North Carolina border, caused at least 75 vehicles to crash in the southbound lanes of the I- 77.

The first emergency calls began coming in at 1:15 p.m. ET, authorities said. The northbound lanes were closed to allow emergency vehicles to quickly reach people needing assistance at the scene, according to a statement from the Virginia State Police.

While the cause of the initial crash remains under investigation, Virginia State Police spokeswoman Corinne Geller said it was a classic pile up.

"[There were] 17 separate traffic crashes, but they all occurred as a chain reaction in that one-mile stretch of Interstate 77," Geller said. "The initial crash, the very first one, we're still investigating obviously what caused that one exactly, that's still under investigation."

After the first crash, she said, other vehicles on the highway were traveling too fast to stop by the time they saw the accidents ahead of them in the thick fog.

"People were traveling too fast for the road conditions and you had the initial crash and then you had a chain reaction, a series of crashes because the fog was so thick, people could not see what was up ahead," she said.

Traffic was re-directed in both directions as authorities worked to clear the scene and investigate the crashes, the Virginia State Police said.

The highway was expected to reopen at around 9 p.m. ET.

Authorities advised travelers, many of whom may be traveling for the Easter holiday, to make alternate travel plans or to expect significant delays.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	3/31/13	Dense Fog	3	25	\$500,000 ⁵	0	Newspaper
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Eona	6/7/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Pipers Gap	6/7/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Giffview	6/7/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Gladeville	6/25/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Dugspur	6/25/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Hillsville	7/5/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Fries Jct	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
	12/8/13	Ice Storm	0	0	\$-	0	COOP Observer
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	3/6/14	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Hillsville	5/15/14	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Fries Jct	6/16/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Hilltown	6/16/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	CoCoRaHS
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/ Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/25/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Amateur Radio
Cana	4/19/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
Hillsville	6/18/15	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	4/5/16	Frost/Freeze	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Dugspur	5/18/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Dugspur	5/18/17	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Dugspur	5/18/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	911 Call Center
Cana	5/19/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Hilltown	5/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$75,000	0	Broadcast Media
Gladeville	7/18/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
TOTAL			3	25	\$580,000		

⁵ The total amount of damage included the 75 damaged vehicles

Recommended Mitigations: Carroll County and Hillsville

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Upgrade public safety communication infrastructure from analog to digital, for Twin County Region (counties of Carroll and Grayson and the City of Galax).	All hazards	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1 Year/ In Progress	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Promote the Firewise program for people who live in woodland communities. An estimated 712 homes fall into this category in various parts of Carroll County. This represents one of the worst natural hazard threats in the region.	Wildfire	Carroll County RC&D, Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/Ice High Winds	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with NFIP
Low	Consider flood-proofing or relocation/demolition for the repetitive loss property near Hillsdale.	Floods	Town of Hillsdale, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams.	Dam Safety	Carroll County, MRPDC, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through Federal, State, and Local codes

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will be looked at next year

Grayson County and Fries, Independence and Troutdale

Community Hazard Profile

Grayson County is a remote, rural area with a population of 15,669 (increase of 0.9% since 2012). The county is traversed east-west by U.S. Rt. 58, north-south by State Rt. 16 (passing through the Town of Troutdale), and north-south by U.S. Rt. 21 (passing through the Town of Independence). The three incorporated towns include Fries, Independence, and Troutdale. Parts of the county border the independent City of Galax at the county's eastern border. Grayson's mountainous terrain includes Grayson Highlands State Park in the western end and parts of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area running roughly along the county's northern border.

Chief natural hazards occurring in Grayson County include flooding, severe snow and ice storms, high winds, and risk of wildfire. Flooding affects relatively few properties, and there is no FEMA record of repetitive loss properties. Substantial parts of Grayson, encompassing roughly 60,000 acres, are subject to wildfire risk. Grayson also contains four dams rated for significant hazard potential and has a risk of potential for landslides, especially in the northern part of the county.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

A special project by the New River-Highlands RC&D Council has produced a draft strategic plan for wildfire hazard reduction in Grayson County. The emergency services system includes the Twin County E-911 center, several volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, the sheriff's department and the state police.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Grayson County has not participated in the pre-disaster hazard mitigation projects in the past, other than what has already been noted. Like the other localities in the Mount Rogers region, most hazard mitigation efforts are not possible without substantial outside support from state and federal grants.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Reavistown	7/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000 ⁶	0	Trained Spotter
Reavistown	7/19/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	12/8/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Independence	5/10/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	11/26/14	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Park/Forest Service
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/15/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/25/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Reavistown	4/19/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
Benington Mills	5/11/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Carsonville	5/11/15	Debris Flow	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained

⁶ Property Damage Totals resulted from septic system damage

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
							Spotter
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Stevens Creek	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
Rugby	5/9/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Park/Forest Service
Rugby	5/20/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Oak Hill	5/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$150,000 ⁷	0	Broadcast Media
Carsonville	6/15/17	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Carsonville	6/15/17	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Independence	6/15/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$2,000	0	911 Call Center
Riverside	7/12/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
TOTAL			0	0	\$157,000	\$ -	

Recommended Mitigations: Grayson County and Fries, Independence, and Troutdale

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Upgrade public safety communication infrastructure from analog to digital, for Twin County Region (counties of Carroll and Grayson and the City of Galax).	All hazards	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1 Year/ In Progress	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Make improvements to drainage and runoff issues caused by flash flooding at the Fries School.	Floods	Grayson County, Town of Fries	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

⁷ Property Damage Totals resulted from campers and camper covers that sustained flood damage along the New River

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Pursue federal certification of the Base Flood Elevation of the Grayson Highlands Combined School floodwall, as well as funds for possible repairs or additions, as needed, to the floodwall	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support implementation of the strategic plan for wildfire hazard reduction in Grayson County.	Wildfire	Grayson County RC&D MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 258 homes are part of woodland communities in Grayson County.	Wildfire	Grayson County RC&D Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/Ice High Winds	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to properly determine Base Flood Elevations in those watersheds with estimated floodplains.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations within the Town of Troutdale, which presently lacks a recognized floodplain.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	Project Complete	Flood mapping has been provided

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Medium	Identify flood prone properties for potential acquisition/ demolition, elevation, flood proofing, and minor localized flood control projects.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations within the Towns of Fries and Independence.	Floods	Town of Independence, Town of Fries, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams.	Dam Safety	Grayson County, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done though local and state codes

Smyth County and Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville

Community Hazard Profile

Smyth County, with a population of 30,686 (decrease of 4.7% since 2012), stands along the east-west path of I-81 and also is part of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area.

Population growth is stagnant, due in part to loss of the traditional industrial base and limited housing development. Despite those drawbacks, the county is traversed by the Appalachian Trail, offers appealing country vistas, and stands within easy reach of many natural resource attractions.

The main natural hazards affecting Smyth County include flooding along the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Holston River, as well as several tributaries; severe winter storms and ice; some potential for dam failure; drought; and undetermined risk from landslides and karst terrain, which appears in an estimated 30% of the county's territory. The county is also part of a Special Wind Region (with wind speed potential of 200 mph), but this problem rarely causes enough damage to be considered a major hazard. Smyth County contains seven repetitive loss properties. The county has the most flood-prone properties in the Mount Rogers Region (see At-risk Structures in the 100-year Flood Plain table in the Flood Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Section). While not a frequent event as defined by our hazard matrix, Smyth and Washington Counties suffered a severe tornado in April of 2011 that resulted in 4 deaths (all in Washington County), and over 50 injuries throughout the two counties.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Due to its long history with disaster-level flooding, Smyth County and its communities have participated in special flood mitigation projects. Record-level disasters resulting from the floods of 1977 led to a flood mitigation engineering study for the towns of Chilhowie and Marion, as well as the nearby communities of Atkins and Seven Mile Ford. In Chilhowie, the work resulted in the eventual relocation of 67 families and the creation of the Chilhowie Recreation Park. Other recommended flood mitigations have not been pursued due to lack of funding.

Also, as a result of flooding in 2001 and 2002, Smyth County obtained federal disaster relief funds and relocated five homes out of the floodplain in River Bottom Circle, located near the Broadford community along the North Fork of the Holston River.

More recently the Town of Chilhowie participated in a preliminary flood reduction study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. About 12-15 properties continue to sustain flood damage within town borders. The town has opted against pursuing a more detailed study due to the high cost and instead is advocating for mitigating the most flood-prone structures in the town.

Emergency response is coordinated through Smyth County's centralized E-911 system. The county also creating a modernized countywide communications system for emergency response and direct radio communications among police, fire departments, and rescue squad organizations.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Severe Weather Events

In April of 2017, the Holston Hills Country Club bridge was critically damaged in a massive flood event, rendering the bridge impassable. Since that time the bridge has been rebuilt and reopened to through traffic.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Marion	5/10/13	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Saltville	5/19/13	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Saltville	5/19/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	State Official
Groseclose	6/13/13	Lightning	0	0	\$5,000	0	State Official
Adwolf	7/10/13	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Emergency Manager
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$ -	0	AWOS
	1/25/14	Winter Weather	0	1	\$50,000	0	911 Call Center
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
Chilhowie	6/29/14	Flash Flood	0	0	\$250,000 ⁸	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/15/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$ -	0	AWOS
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$ -	0	AWOS
	2/21/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/25/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Sugar Grove	4/19/15	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Department of Highways
Thomas Bridge	4/20/15	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	State Official
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Saltville	8/16/16	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Mt Carmel	4/23/17	Flood	0	0	\$75,000 ⁹	0	Newspaper
McMullin	4/23/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	County Official
Marion	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Furnace Hill	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
Chilhowie	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained

⁸ Total Property Damage includes homes damaged in northern parts of the county and in the Town of Saltville.

⁹ Property Damage Totals includes flooding in downtown Town of Chilhowie, which caused damage to buildings and vehicles.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
							Spotter
Saltville	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
Saltville	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
McOrady	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Broadford	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
Adwolf	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Sevenmile Ford	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
McMullin	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Amateur Radio
Thomas Bridge	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Sugar Grove	10/23/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Emergency Manager
TOTAL			0	1	\$380,000	0	

Recommended Mitigations: Smyth County and Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Install a natural gas-powered backup generator for the Prater pump station, which is critical to the hydraulics of the water system.	All	Marion	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Mitigate against future flood losses, with highest priority given to the repetitive loss properties.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Conduct hydrological/engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations in watersheds containing estimated floodplains.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3 - 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with NFIP
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	When this issue arises, flood analysis is used
High	Identify flood prone properties for potential acquisition/demolition, elevation, flood proofing, and minor localized flood control projects.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support the continued development of the improved countywide radio communications system to improve emergency response and coordination during major disasters and other emergencies.	All	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Worked on when possible
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 475 homes are located in wooded settings and subject to risk of wildfire.	Wildfire	Smyth County RC&D Firewise MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/Ice High Winds	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. Presently Hungry Mother Dam is regulated as a high- risk potential dam in the county.	Dam Safety	Smyth County, MRPDC, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through federal, state, and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Will be looked at next year

Washington County and Abingdon, Damascus, and Glade Spring

Community Hazard Profile

Washington County is a rapidly developing area located on the west end of the Mount Rogers region and is bisected by Interstate 81 in an east-west direction. Within the past decade the most change and growth has been occurring along the I-81 corridor between the Town of Abingdon and the City of Bristol, with much housing development, as well as burgeoning commercial development at the Exit 7 area. Former communities consisting largely of open space and farming are being converted into residential subdivisions to accommodate the population of 53,789 (decrease of 2.0% since 2012).

The chief natural hazards of concern to Washington County and its localities include flooding, wildfires, severe winter storms and ice, drought, undetermined risk for impacts from landslides and karst terrain (which occurs in 50% of the county's territory), and high winds. While not a frequent event as defined by our hazard matrix, Smyth and Washington Counties suffered a severe tornado in April of 2011 that resulted in 4 deaths (all in Washington County), and over 50 injuries throughout the two counties.

The flooding results from sustained heavy rainfalls, violent thunderstorms, or as the aftermath of a major snowstorm. FEMA records show three repetitive loss properties with an average claim of \$10,063.89. Wildfire risks derive from being located in a rural, forested region and development of woodland home communities (encompassing more than 100,000 acres in the county). Severe winter storms and/or ice have been known to lead to disaster declarations, while drought is only an occasional hazard with impacts mainly for the farming community.

Washington County also contains four dams rated for high- or significant-hazard in the event of failure. Two are flood control structures owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority and one is a hydroelectric dam that has been breached and is no longer active. A fourth dam, owned by the state Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, is a recreational area regulated by the state.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Washington County operates its own E-911 system for emergency response from among an array of volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, the sheriff's department and the state police.

A long history of disaster-level flooding led to a comprehensive flood mitigation study for the Town of Damascus completed in 1979. In time, with support from outside grant funding, the town relocated 34 families (88 people) and three local businesses out of the floodplain. The town also was able to install storm drainage systems along flood-prone areas in Mock, Surber, and Haney Hollows. Damascus continues to face a serious flood threat due to its location at the confluence of Beaverdam and Laurel creeks and the lack of developable land outside of the floodplain.

As with the flood mitigation studies done for Smyth County, Damascus could not afford the high cost of the comprehensive approach. In addition, some mitigations considered in the 1970s and 1980s – including stream channelization and installation of levees – would not be allowed under modern state and federal regulations.

The Town of Glade Spring obtained funding to install a culvert underneath Grace Street and the Town Square intersection as part of a downtown revitalization effort.

The Town of Abingdon has recently updated some of its floodplain maps but has not been involved in mitigation efforts such as elevations or relocations and demolitions. Currently Abingdon is pursuing funding from FEMA to mitigate against losses associated with flooding in the Country Club Estates and surrounding areas. This area is in the southern portion of the town. Over the past 25 years there have been several rainfall events that have caused localized flooding to several homes in the drainage swale that conveys stormwater from east to west, crossing Fairway Drive, Bogey Drive, and Birdie Drive. After a flooding event in 1992, the Town Council commissioned the "Preliminary Engineering Report, Country Club Estates, Storm Drainage Improvements, Abingdon, Virginia." This study resulted in solution alternatives with associated cost estimates. Very few, if any, of the recommendations in that report were implemented. There have been other flood events in this area, most recently in July of 2009. During that storm, stormwater encroached nearby and even into several of the residences along the drainage path. Another Preliminary Engineering Report has since been commissioned by the Town Council to update the previous study discussed above.

The Town of Abingdon identifies as an ongoing need for the immediate future the review of all streams and creeks within the Town's corporate limits, which includes the Town Creek and Wolf Creek drainage basins and their tributaries and a drainage swale paralleling Hillman Highway that contributes floodwaters to Fifteen Mile Creek.

Flooding issues affecting private and public property specifically identified within the Town Creek Basin are:

- 1) Tributary #1 to Town Creek – This tributary is in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A from Hillside Drive downstream to Railroad Street
- 2) Tributary #2 to Town Creek- This tributary is in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A from Thompson Drive downstream to Tanner Street
- 3) Tributary #3 to Town Creek – This tributary is in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A from Washington County along Whites Mill Road downstream to Town Creek and
- 4) Town Creek – In FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zones AE and X and experiences localized flooding from Branch Street to Interstate 81.

Flooding issues specifically identified within the Wolf Creek Basin occur within Tributary #2 to Wolf Creek. Portions of this tributary are in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A and flooding affects private and public property along the drainage path from Hill Street to Wolf Creek.

Although not specifically identified on the Town of Abingdon Flood Insurance Rate Map, private properties located within the drainage swale paralleling Hillman Highway experience damage from floodwaters of the drainage basin. The headwaters of this swale begin near East Main Street and discharge into Fifteen Mile Creek. Continued development within the watershed areas, which includes portions of Washington County, has created additional impervious surfaces, such as roofs and pavements that increase storm water runoff. Portions of all of the aforementioned sections within the Town are prone to flooding, property damage, loss and possible harm to residents.

In order to mitigate the conditions as described briefly above, the Town must perform hydrologic and hydraulic analyses of the watershed areas that specifically identify the problem areas and develop solutions and plans that address the problems. The aforementioned practices including analysis, planning, establishing priorities and application for available funds will help enable project work to progress so that all concerned can be protected from flooding.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Severe Weather Events

The Town recently had to intercede and perform emergency repairs on a property at 341 East Main Street, Abingdon, VA (Tax # 013-1-79) to allow Town Creek to flow properly and eliminate a blockage that was ponding water in East Main Street and became a potential flood hazard for neighboring properties. The Town would like to purchase the property to perform improvements to help alleviate the potential for high water at the intersection of East Main Street and Town Creek and the potential flooding of adjacent properties. The building on the property dates from the 1930s and it would not be cost effective to attempt to renovate or flood proof. Our intent will be to demolish the existing building and pavement, reestablish the stream bank on both sides of Town Creek, and to create a floodplain on the rest of the property for future storm events. This will be a precursor to a larger project to improve the existing drainage under East Main Street and improve pedestrian movement.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	3/5/13	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Law Enforcement
Damascus	5/22/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	911 Call Center
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Amateur Radio
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Shakesville	9/4/14	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
	11/1/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
	2/16/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/16/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/17/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Emergency Manager
	2/21/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/26/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	COOP Observer
Saltville	3/5/15	Flood	0	0	\$1,000	0	Emergency Manager
Saltville	4/25/15	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Saltville	4/25/15	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Damascus	8/14/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
	1/22/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	1/22/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
	2/8/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center

	2/14/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Watauga	3/14/16	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Abingdon	6/22/16	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Post Office
	1/6/17	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	1/6/17	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
			0	0	\$6,000	0	

Recommended Mitigations: Washington County and Abingdon, Damascus, and Glade Spring

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Make flood improvements at the intersection of E. Main St. and Town Creek; reestablish the stream bank and create a floodplain.	Floods	Town of Abingdon, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations in watersheds containing estimated floodplains.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Encourage more property owners to insure their homes through the National Flood Insurance Program.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Residents are encouraged to do so
High	Consider appropriate mitigation projects for the three repetitive loss properties identified by FEMA data.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations and create new floodplain map for Cedar Creek in the Meadowview community.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	When this issue arises flood analysis is used
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 804 homes are located in wooded settings and subject to risk of wildfire.	Wildfire	Washington County, RC&D, Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Medium	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. There are four such dams in Washington County, one of which has been breached.	Dam Safety	Washington County, MRPDC, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through federal, state, and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses, and making inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Will be looked at next year

Wythe County and Rural Retreat and Wytheville

Community Hazard Profile

Wythe County is a community of 28,723 that is traversed north-south by Interstate 77 and east-west by Interstate 81, as well as routes 21, 52, and 94. The county includes the incorporated towns of Rural Retreat and Wytheville, which serves as the county seat. The county caters to the trucking industry and also facilitated the construction of a major new Pepsi bottling plant along the I-81 corridor. More than 50% of the county contains slopes of more than 20% which hinders development in those steep areas.

Chief natural hazards experienced in Wythe County and its localities include flooding, severe winter storms and ice, high winds, drought, and undetermined hazards from karst terrain (which appears in roughly 30% of the county's landscape). There is one high-hazard potential dam (Rural Retreat Dam) owned as a recreational attraction by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries.

The flooding results from sustained heavy rainfalls, violent thunderstorms, and melting as the aftermath of a major snowstorm. Flood hazards have been identified for the Town of Wytheville and the community of Max Meadows east of Wytheville. There are two repetitive loss properties in Wythe County.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Emergency response is based around the county's E-911 system, the sheriff's department, the state police, and several fire departments and rescue squads, including both paid and volunteer units.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009. These modern codes help protect against hazard damages, such as those from high winds.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Catron	7/10/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	911 Call Center
Lots Gap	7/11/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$16,000	0	Emergency Manager
Blacklick	7/17/13	Lightning	0	0	\$1,500	0	911 Call Center
Fort Chiswell	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
	12/8/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	1/10/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$50,000	0	911 Call Center
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	COOP Observer
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/25/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Cedar Springs	4/19/15	Flood	0	0	\$50,000	0	Newspaper
Simmerman	4/19/15	Flood	1	0	\$-	0	Broadcast Media
Max Meadows	4/20/15	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Wytheville	4/20/15	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Max	4/20/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
Meadows							
Fort Chiswell	4/20/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Porters Crossroads	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Department of Highways
Favonia	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Newspaper
Max Meadows	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Department of Highways
Rural Retreat	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Broadcast Media
Haven	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Rural Retreat	4/29/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$1,000	0	Public
Gunton Park	5/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Emergency Manager
TOTAL		1	0		\$123,500	0	

Recommended Mitigations: Wythe County and Rural Retreat and Wytheville

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Mitigate against repetitive flooding of main transportation infrastructure in Max Meadows along Reed Creek and Millers Creek. Mitigate against erosion and damage to homes and transportation infrastructure caused by repetitive flooding in Speedwell along Cripple Creek and Dry Run Creek.	Flooding	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Apply for funding to purchase and install generators at Wythe County's main pumping station.	All hazards	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age, and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDC total) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations in watersheds containing estimated floodplains.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Used when these projects are looked at

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Medium	Support development of strategic wildfire risk reduction plans such as being promoted by the New River-Highlands RC&D Council.	Wildfire	Wythe County, RC&D, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 20,000 acres of land (unknown number of woodland homes) are subject to wildfire risk in Wythe County.	Wildfire	Wythe County, RC&D, Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. Rural Retreat Dam falls into the high-hazard potential category in Wythe County.	Dam Safety	Wythe County, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through Federal, State, and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will start next year

City of Bristol

Community Hazard Profile

The City of Bristol, Virginia is a community of 17,160 (decrease of 3.8% since 2012) located along Interstate 81 and abutting the far southwestern reach of Washington County. The city has experienced some transition in some traditional residential areas being converted to commercial uses and some shift toward high-tech industry. Bristol stands in the lowlands of the Valley and Ridge physiographic province, and this area is characterized by karst terrain.

Chief natural hazards experienced in the City of Bristol include flooding, which in the past has caused damages in the millions of dollars according to a study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Other natural hazards faced in Bristol include severe winter storms and ice, high winds, and undetermined hazard risks from karst terrain and landslides. Two high-hazard potential dams affecting Bristol include Clear Creek Dam and Beaver Creek Dam, both located upstream in Washington County. The City of Bristol contains two repetitive loss properties.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Emergency response is based around the city's E-911 system, the Washington County Sheriff's Department, the City of Bristol Police Department, the state police, and fire department and rescue squads.

In the spring of 2015, the City of Bristol installed a new water management device at Sugar Hollow Dam. The 1.1 million Dollar phase was part of a larger \$6.9 million project by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The project addresses flood events along Beaver Creek by replacing a water control structure on the upstream side of the dam.

The City of Bristol, Virginia teamed up with the City of Bristol, Tennessee to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct the "Flood Damage Reduction Feasibility Study" of 2003 to identify ways to reduce continuing flood damage, especially along the main stem of Beaver Creek, which passes through the center of the adjacent cities. The Corps of Engineers recommended the following flood mitigations in July 2003:

- Widening the Beaver Creek channel near 6th Street (in Bristol, Tennessee)
- Replacing a pedestrian bridge and removing the 8th Street Bridge (in Bristol, Tennessee)
- Removing the old Sears commercial building near State Street (in Bristol, Tennessee)

- Replacing the existing outlet structure (a 48-inch diameter pipe) on Beaver Creek Dam with a larger reinforced concrete structure to more effectively hold back flood flows.

The Corps of Engineers estimated the proposed mitigations will reduce total average annual flood damages by 20% and reduce flood levels by nearly one foot in the central business districts of both Bristol, Virginia and Bristol, Tennessee.

The city's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009. These modern building codes help offset damages caused by natural hazards, such as high winds, for new construction.

Severe Weather Events

The City of Bristol, VA experienced flooding conditions due to a heavy rainfall event on August 18, 2018. A small un-named stream that flows from the north side of Interstate 81 through the Briarwood Subdivision (located just south of the interstate) overflowed and flooded basements of several homes specifically along Brookdale Circle, in addition to the parking lot of a neighboring business located on Lee Highway (Rt. 11). The FIRM panel map (510022-0008 D) shows no Special Flood Hazard Area for this area. The City would like to do a flood risk analysis of this area and a mitigation plan for measures that could be done to address future flood events. In addition, Mumpower Creek which is a small tributary to Beaver Creek overflowed its banks with the same event on the 18th, affecting several homes located in the floodplain. If resources are available, the City would like to also do a flood study of this area between Valley Drive and Beaver Creek to address mitigation.

The anticipated cost of the study would be \$60,000. The City would provide the required 25% match with in-kind staff time (valued at \$15,000 – salary and fringes) from our Engineering staff.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	3/5/13	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Law Enforcement
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Trained Spotter
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
Bristol	7/27/14	Hail	0	\$-	0	0	Trained Spotter
	11/1/14	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	911 Call Center
	2/16/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Trained Spotter
	2/17/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Emergency Manager
	2/21/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
	2/26/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	COOP Observer
	1/22/16	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Broadcast Media
	2/8/16	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	911 Call Center
	2/14/16	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
	1/6/17	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
TOTAL			0	\$0	0	0	

Recommended Mitigations: City of Bristol

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Perform flood studies at Briarwood Subdivision along Brookdale Circle and along Lee Hwy; also at Mumpower Creek between Valley Drive and Beaver Creek.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Funded by Bristol, TN/VA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support implementation of the remedies outlined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the cities of Bristol in Virginia and Tennessee.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Ongoing	Funded by Bristol, TN/VA
High	Identify flood prone properties for potential acquisition/demolition, elevation, flood proofing, and minor localized flood control projects.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods, as appropriate to residents of woodland communities. More specific data for the city was not available at the time this report was written.	Wildfire	City of Bristol, Firewise, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. These include Clear Creek Dam and Beaver Creek Dam.	Dam Safety	City of Bristol, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through Federal, State, and Local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will start next year

City of Galax

Community Hazard Profile

The City of Galax, a community of 6,748 (decrease of 4.2%since 2012), is located in a hilly area with above- sea elevations ranging from 2,340 feet to 2,980 feet at Ward Knob.

While the City of Galax contains a defined floodplain along Chestnut Creek, which flows north-south through the city core, Galax does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and has resisted suggestions it rejoin the program, despite disaster- level flooding in November 2003 and repeat flooding problems in 2004. For communities that refuse to participate in NFIP, disaster help from FEMA is not available in the defined floodplains. Flooding problems also have been evident recently along the tributary of Mill Creek, which is not part of a recognized FEMA floodplain. Flooding on the tributaries occurs because the city's storm drainage system is aging (50 years old), with parts of the piping collapsing; these problems block storm water drainage and worsen flooding problems in some residential neighborhoods.

Other natural hazards faced by the City of Galax include wildfires and high winds. The city, along with much of the Mount Rogers region, is part of a Special Wind Zone (winds up to 200 mph), although the problems created do not appear to be of disaster level and the city does enforce current building codes.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

The City of Galax grew up around its industrial district along Chestnut Creek in the core of the city. Due to disastrous flooding problems along Chestnut Creek (especially in 1940), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1950 channelized the creek through the downtown area and flood- proofed the industrial buildings located there. Following the flood disaster from November 2003, Galax city officials said they had developed a P.E.R. to improve the drainage system to help alleviate flooding problems. The City has completed Bottom Area Project Phase I and is currently underway with the next phase of projects. A new P.E.R. was done after 3 events in 2018. The city is considering methods of grants, financing, or fees to address those identified problems that affect the downtown area. In 2018, the City submitted a request to the US Army Corps of Engineers to look at possible projects upstream of Chestnut Creek through the Flood Damage Reduction Program (Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act). The end result would be a project that would reduce the 100- year flood plain to the Chestnut

Greek channel. It is their understanding that Galax is under consideration for this study, and it may be approved in 2019.

The city's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2015. These modern codes help to offset the impacts of natural hazards such as winds for new construction. For emergency response, the City of Galax participates in the Twin County E-911 system, which covers the entire city, along with the adjoining counties of Carroll and Grayson. Responders include fire departments and rescue squads, local police and sheriff's departments, and the state police.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	6/18/13	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
Galax	7/3/13	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	7/11/13	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	7/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	7/27/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$20,000	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	12/8/13	Ice Storm	0	0	\$-	0	COOP Observer
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	3/6/14	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Galax	7/3/14	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	CoCoRaHS
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/25/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Amateur Radio
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	4/5/16	Frost/Freeze	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
			0	0	\$20,000	0	

Recommended Mitigations: City of Galax

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Upgrade public safety communication infrastructure from analog to digital, for Twin County Region (counties of Carroll and Grayson and the City of Galax).	All hazards	City of Galax, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1 Year/ In Progress	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for all types of natural disaster.	All hazards	City of Galax, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	City of Galax, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Support development of strategic wildfire risk reduction plans such as being promoted by the New River- Highlands RC&D Council.	Wildfire	City of Galax, RC&D, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 67 homes in Galax are in wooded settings and at risk of wildfire.	Wildfire	City of Galax Firewise, RC&D, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

PLAN MAINTENANCE

Plan Adoption

It is anticipated that the 2018 revision of the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan will be adopted in the summer of 2018. All resolutions for adoption of the plan by participating localities will be included in the final document. The plan was available for public comment throughout the update process. The Public will also have an opportunity to view the plan during the final adoption phase by the localities. The MRPDC will assist any locality in guiding the plan through the adoption process with all necessary public hearings and provide the adoption resolutions.

Plan Implementation

The Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan will be implemented as follows:

- 1) policy changes that avoid development in hazard areas or that protect buildings from future impacts, and
- 2) implementation projects that physically change the environment to reduce impacts or educate landowners and residents on how to protect themselves and their property in the case of an event.

The goal of implementing the identified strategies is to reduce the loss of life and/or property due to natural hazard events. Policy changes are an ongoing way to implement the hazard mitigation plan. As local plans are updated, such as comprehensive plans, zoning and subdivision ordinances, or capital improvement plans, strategies for mitigating hazard impacts can be included. Changes to these plans do require some foresight and public involvement but can be a way for localities to make significant progress with little capital investment. The MRPDC works regularly with its member localities as they update these plans and is willing to provide technical assistance for including hazard mitigation specific strategies and language when requested.

Implementing projects require more work and investment from the locality or lead agency. Many of the identified projects are contingent on finding grant funding and partnering with other agencies and organizations to complete the project. Grant funding is especially critical in the current economic situation.

Plan Maintenance

The Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan will be reviewed annually by the staff of the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission with local government staffs to ensure that the project list stays up-to-date (and completed projects are noted). If necessary, the plan will be reviewed and revised after significant hazard events impacting the region. Cost-effective projects may be added to the locality project list each year, with that local government's approval. This review and potential update may be conducted electronically or through an annual meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. The PDC will ensure that each locality section of the mitigation plan is integrated into the comprehensive plans as updates occur. The method of review will depend on the events of the previous year and the extent of potential revisions to be made. An annual report of the status of mitigation actions will be reviewed and sent to VDEM to reduce the burden of evaluating strategies for the required five-year revision.

In five years, the Mount Rogers PDC will work to find funding from VDEM and/or FEMA to update the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any update of the plan will include a public input session or strategy to engage the community in this planning effort. At the time of the next update, the effectiveness of the mitigation strategies will be evaluated by determining any reduction in vulnerability to a particular hazard. New vulnerabilities will be identified by looking at event history in the past five years, as well as development that may have occurred in hazard areas. During the interceding five years, the Mount Rogers PDC will maintain the hazard mitigation website and will update it periodically with grant funding availability and project updates from localities, if available. This will also allow for continued public input throughout the plan implementation phase.

Strengthen public participation by providing more avenues for the public to comment on and ask questions about the Hazard Mitigation Plan and its development. The PDC recommends holding at least two regional public input sessions, one to be held in Wytheville for the Bland, Wythe, Carroll, Galax, areas, and one to be held in Marion for the Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Bristol areas. The PDC will also stress to the localities the importance of educating the public on the Mitigation Plan and the need for community support. This outreach can be done via websites and social media.

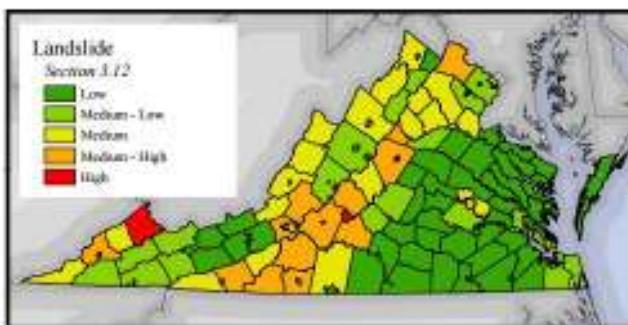
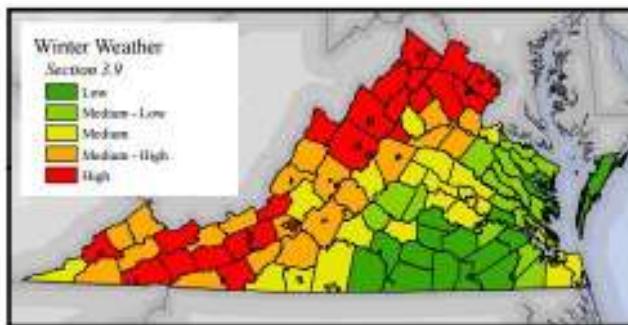
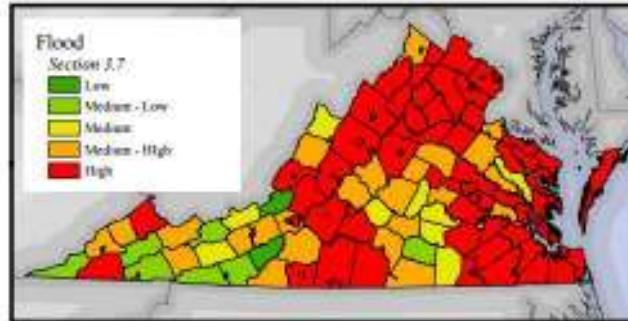
APPENDIX I

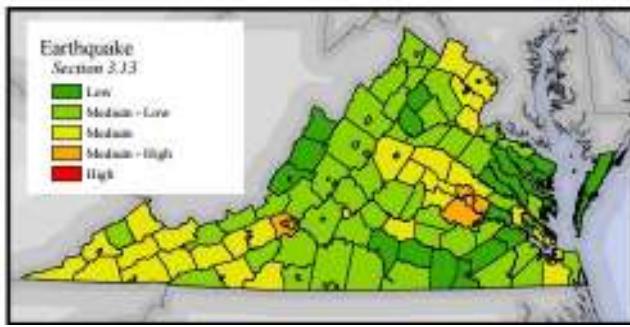
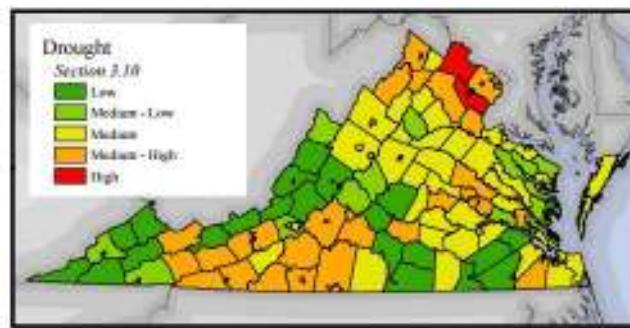
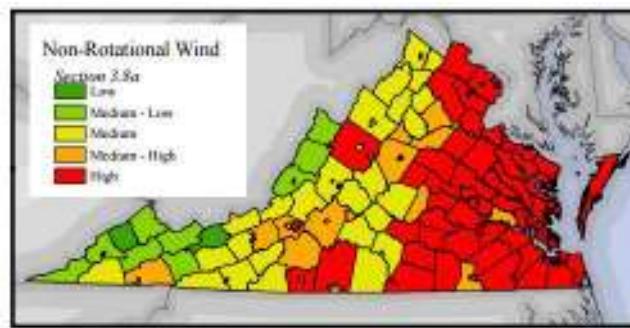
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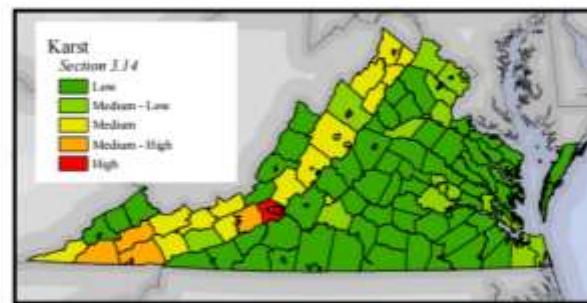
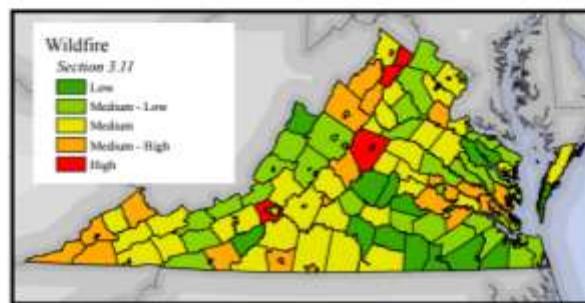
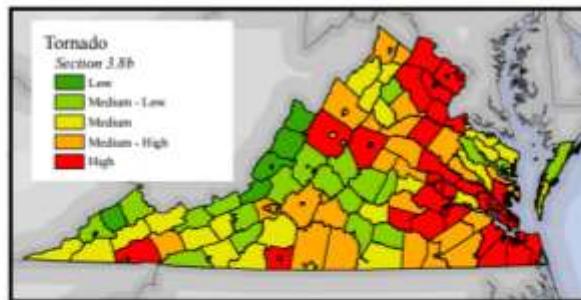
Emergency Management Personnel Contact Information

Jurisdiction Name	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone
Bland County	Jenna Dunn	612 Main St. Bland VA24315	jdunn@bland.org	276-688-4641
Carroll County	Everett Lineberry	605-2 Pine St, Hillsville, VA 24343	elineberry@carrollcountyVAorg	276-730-3012
Grayson County	Jmmy Moss	129 Davis St. Independence VA 24348	jmooss@graysoncountyVAgov	276-773-3673
Smyth County	Charles Harrington	121 Bagley Circle Suite 100. Marion VA 24354	cph@marionrha.com	276-783-3381
Washington County	Theresa Kingsley	20281 Rustic Ln, Abingdon VA 24210	tkingsley@washcoVAcum	276-525-1330
Wythe County	Curtis Crawford	340 6 th Street, Wytheville VA 24382	ccrawford@wytheco.org	276-724-6000
City of Galax	Mike Ayers	300 West Grayson St., Galax VA, 24333	mayers@galaxVAcum	276-235-9580
City of Bristol	Mike Armstrong	211 Lee St. Bristol VA 24201	Mike.armstrong@bristolVAorg	276-645-7303
Town of Hillsdale	Retta Jackson	410 N. Main St., P.O. Box 545, Hillsdale, VA 24343	hillsville@townofhillsville.com	276-728-2128
Town of Independence	Jmmy Moss	129 Davis St. Independence VA 24348	jmooss@graysoncountyVAgov	276-773-3673
Town of Fries	Scott McCoy	1021 Terrace Drive, Marion, VA 24354	smccoy@mrpdc.org	276-783-5103
Town of Troutdale	Scott McCoy	1021 Terrace Drive, Marion, VA 24354	smccoy@mrpdc.org	276-783-5103
Town of Marion	Bill Rush	138 W. Main Street, Marion VA 24354	brush@marionVAorg	276-783-4113
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Hazard Ranking Risk Maps







HAZARD RANKING

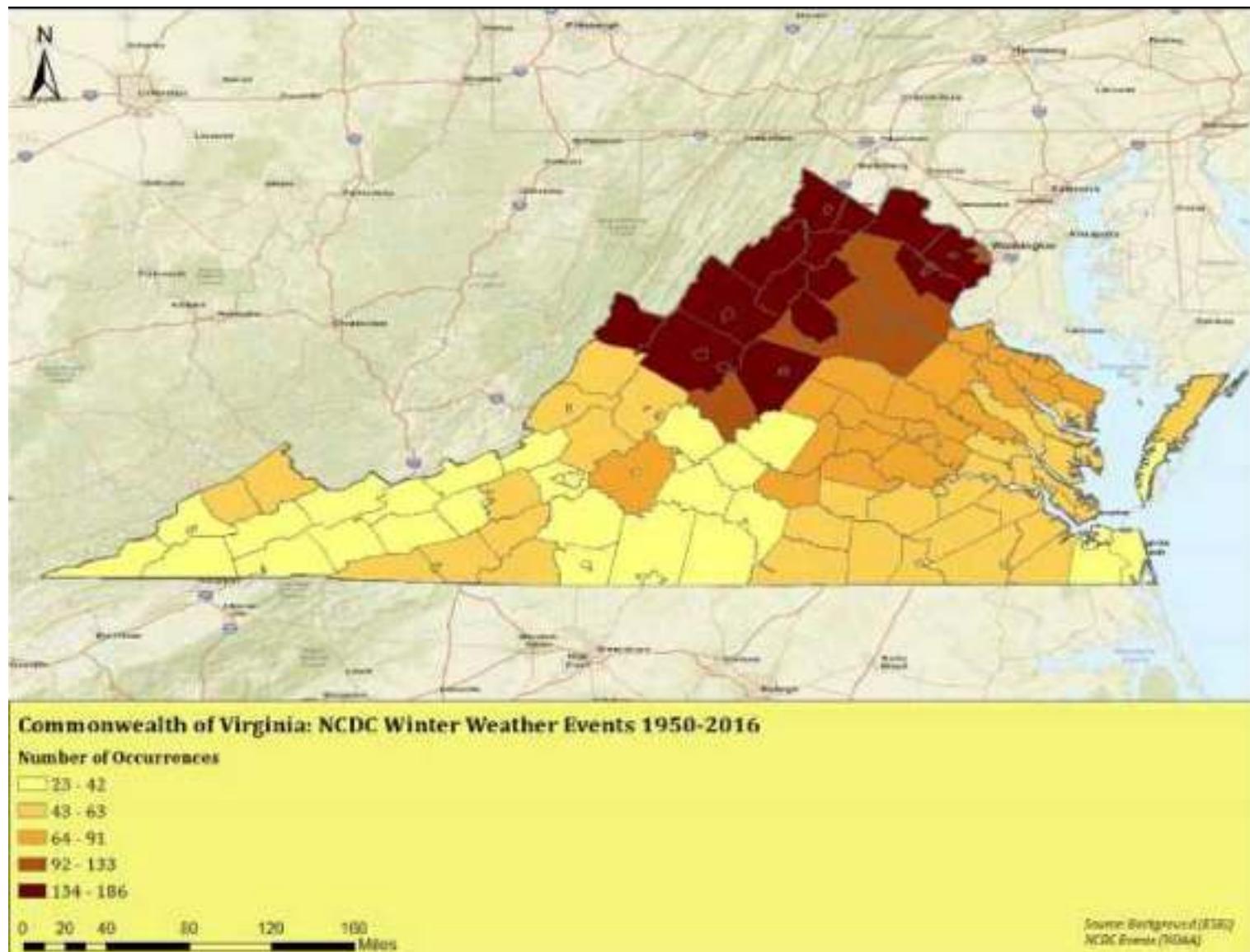
This is a summary of the individual hazard risk maps found in Section 3.7 through CGIT Ranking Methodology Section 3.14. The parameters used to create the Hazard Ranking Parameters and Risk Maps are explained in Section 3.5.

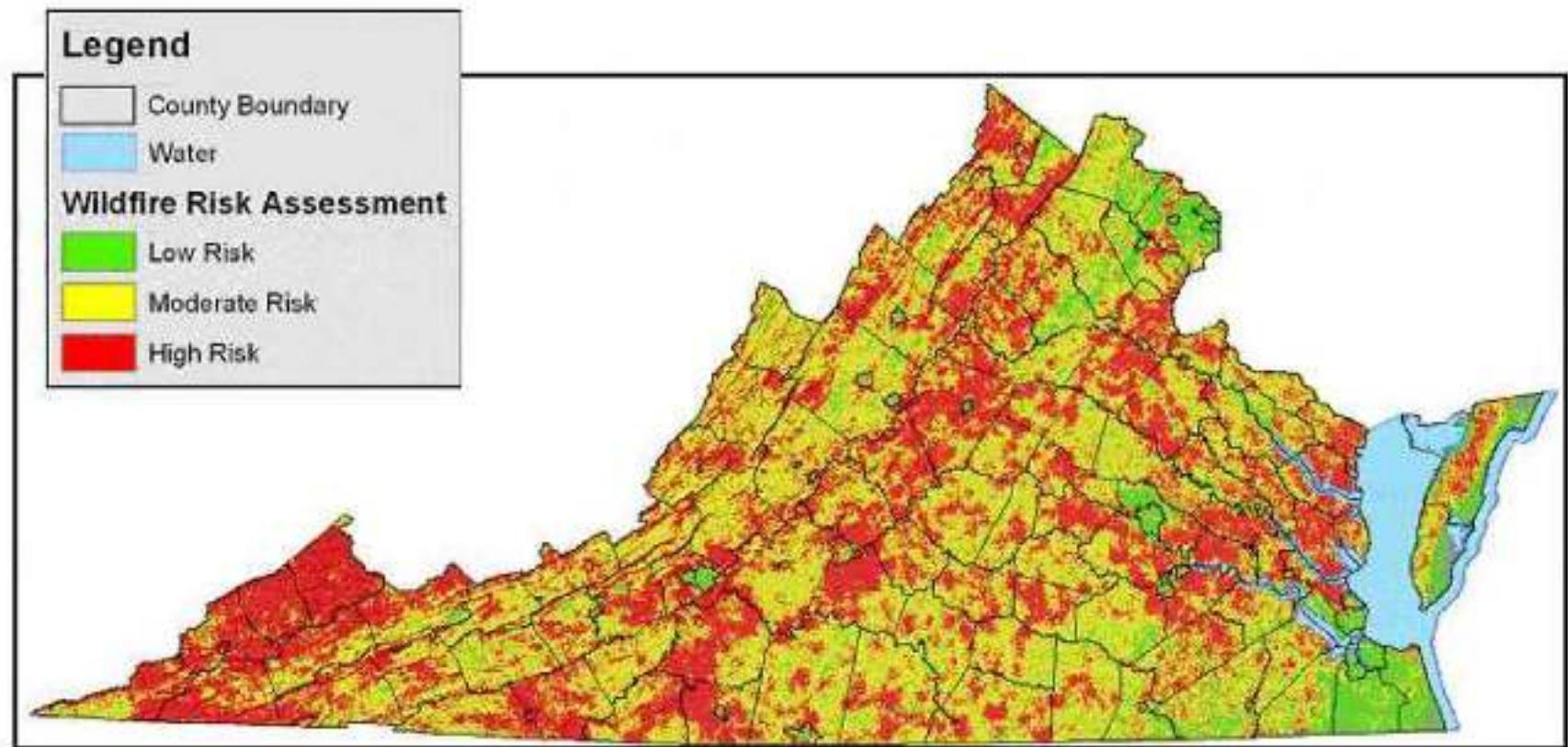
DATA SOURCES

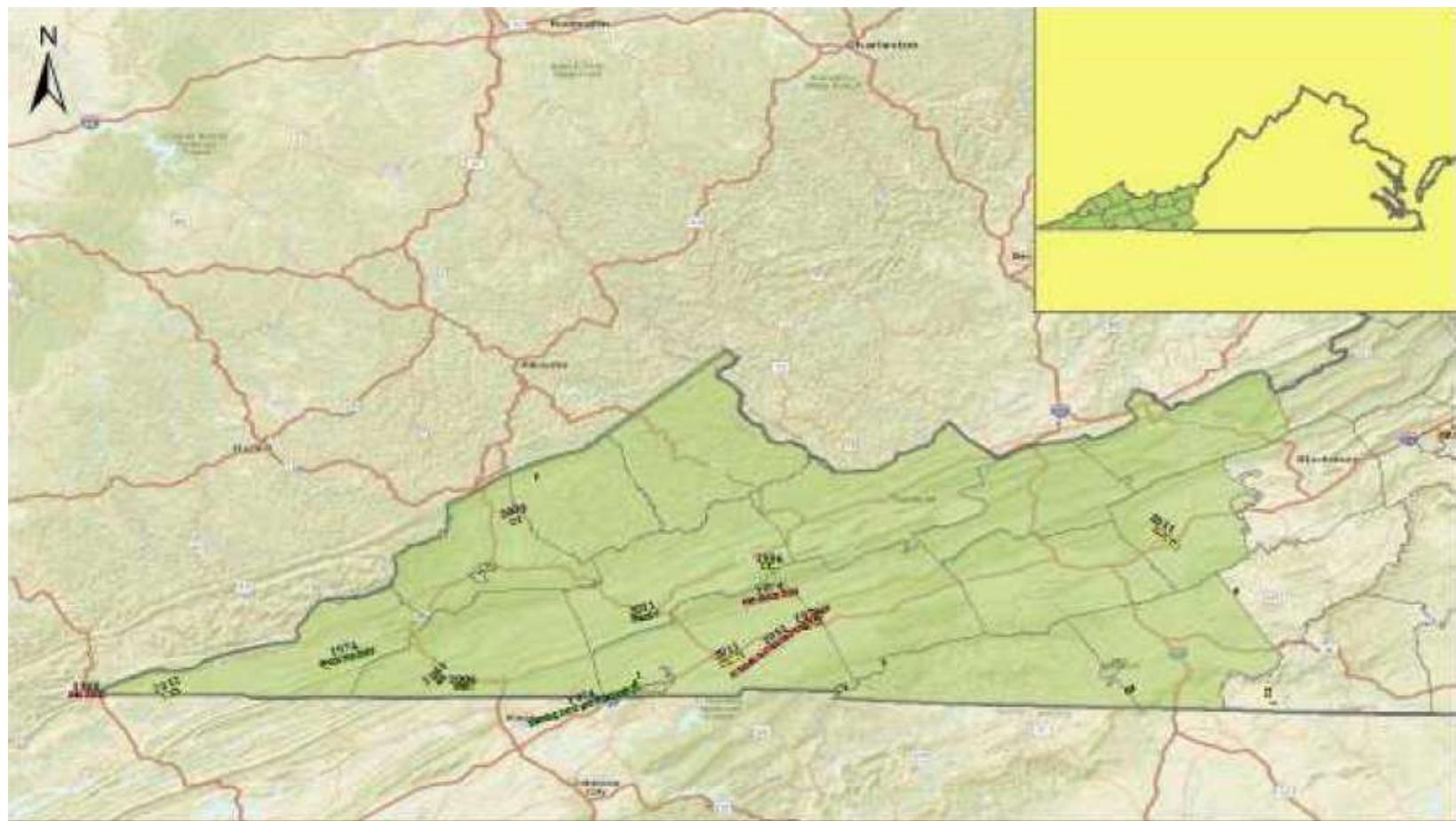
CGIT Ranking Methodology
VGIN Jurisdictional Boundaries
ESRI State Boundaries

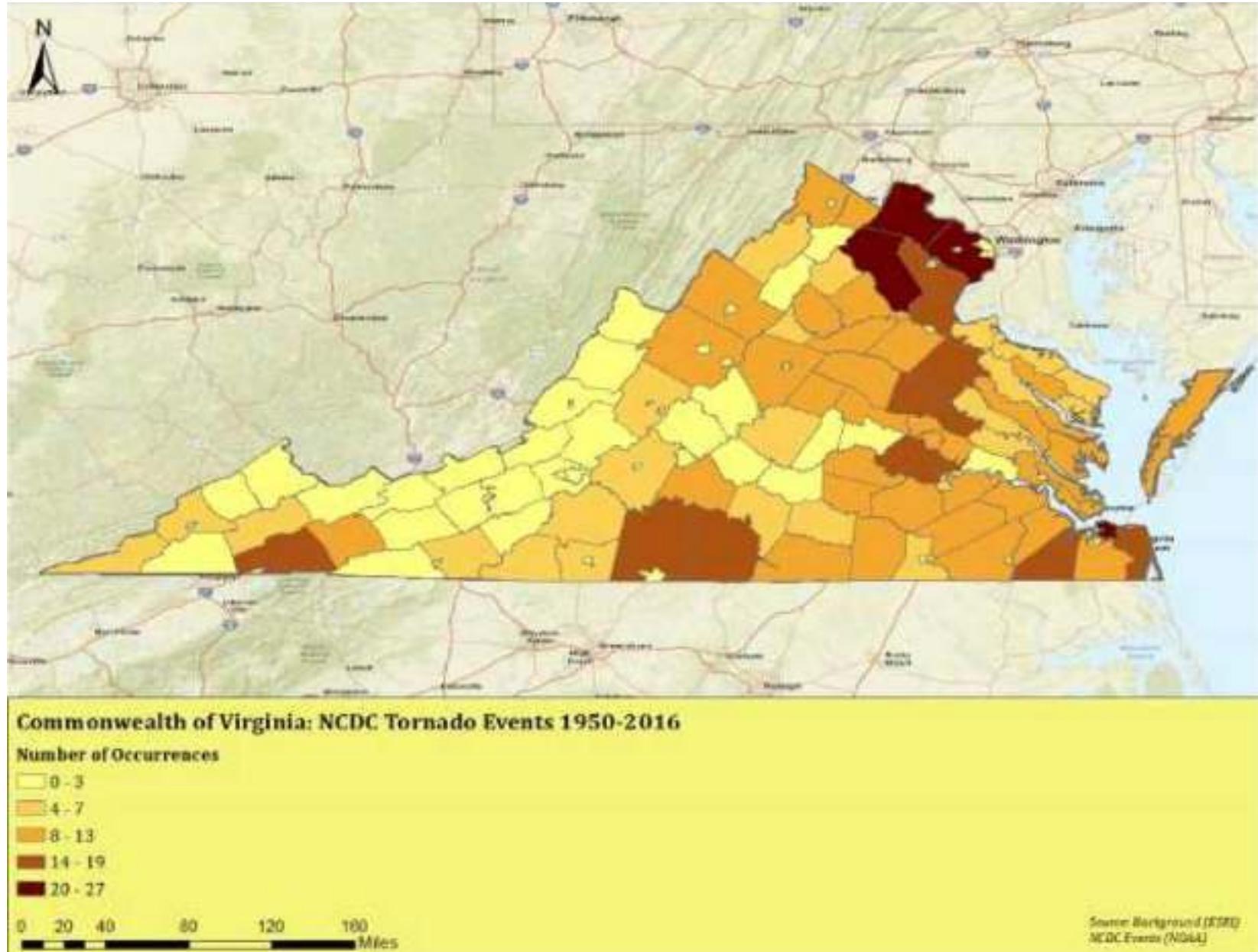
Hazard Identification Maps

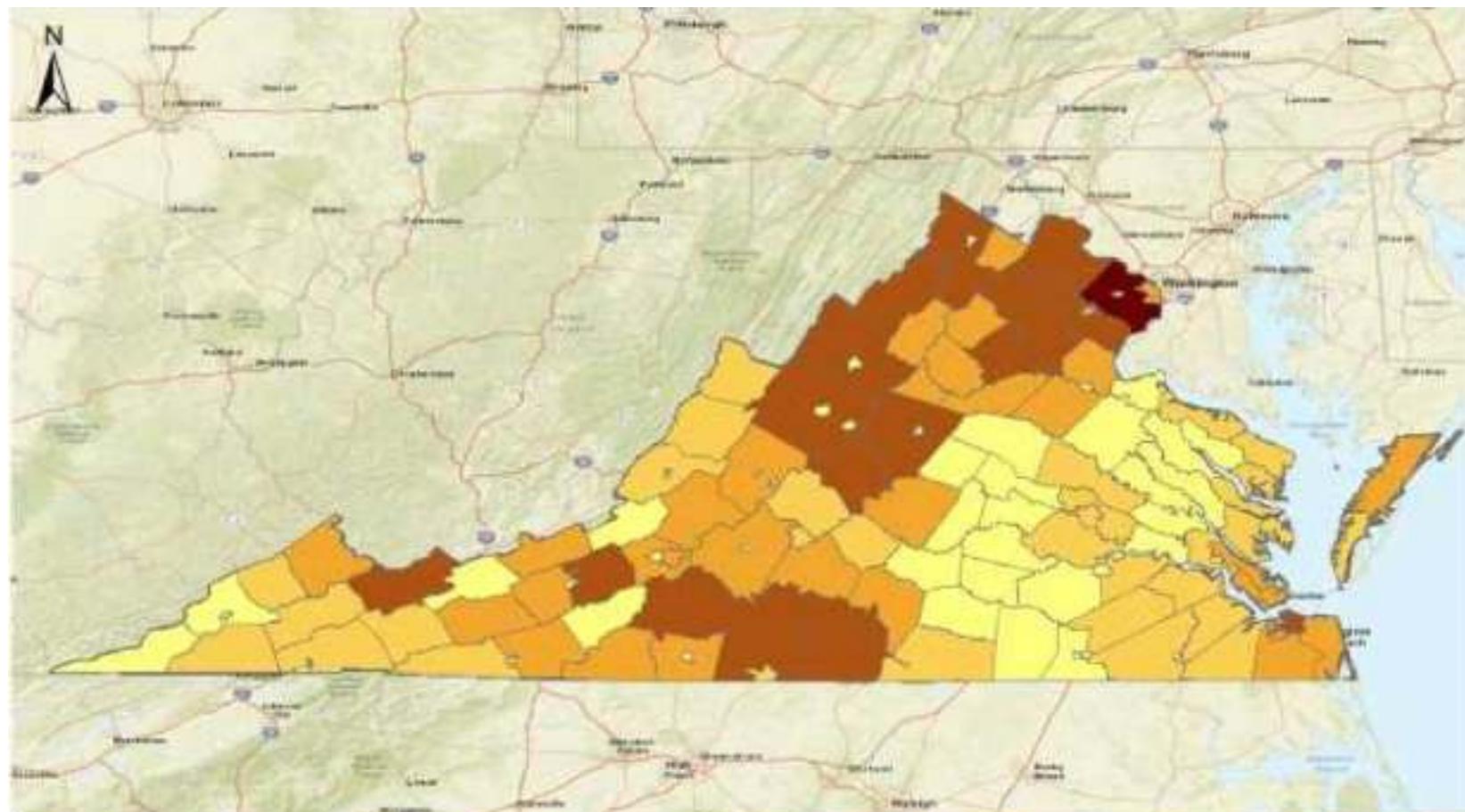
The following maps are sourced from the Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan.











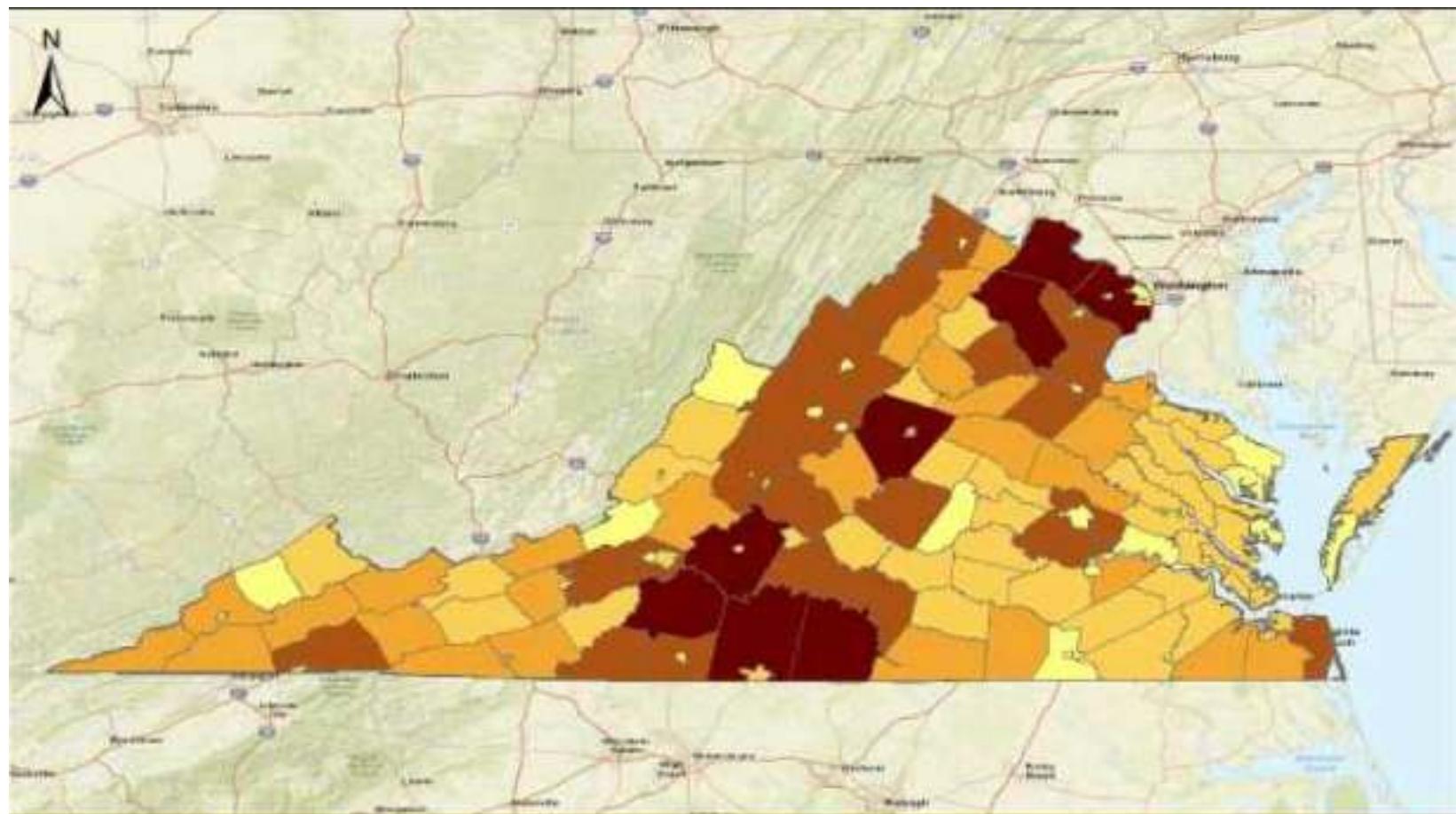
Commonwealth of Virginia: NCDC Flood Events 1950-2016

Number of Occurrences

- 5 - 24
- 25 - 41
- 42 - 67
- 68 - 131
- 132 - 214

0 20 40 60 120 160 Miles

Source: Background (ESRI)
NCDC Events (NOAA)



Commonwealth of Virginia: NCDC Wind Events 1950-2016

Number of Occurrences

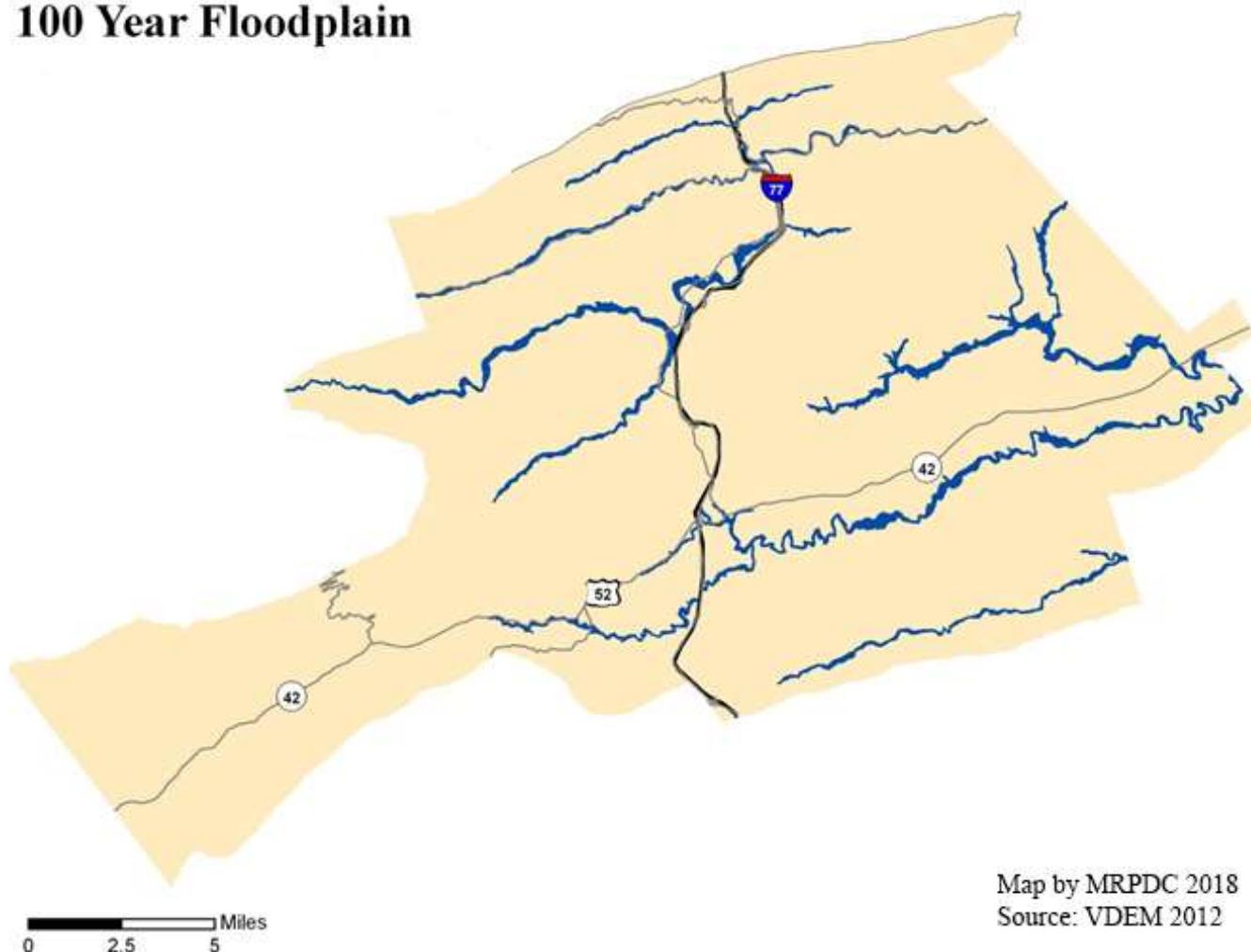
- 15 - 62
- 63 - 104
- 105 - 153
- 154 - 229
- 230 - 464

0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

Source: Background (ESRI)
NCDC Events (NOAA)

Bland County

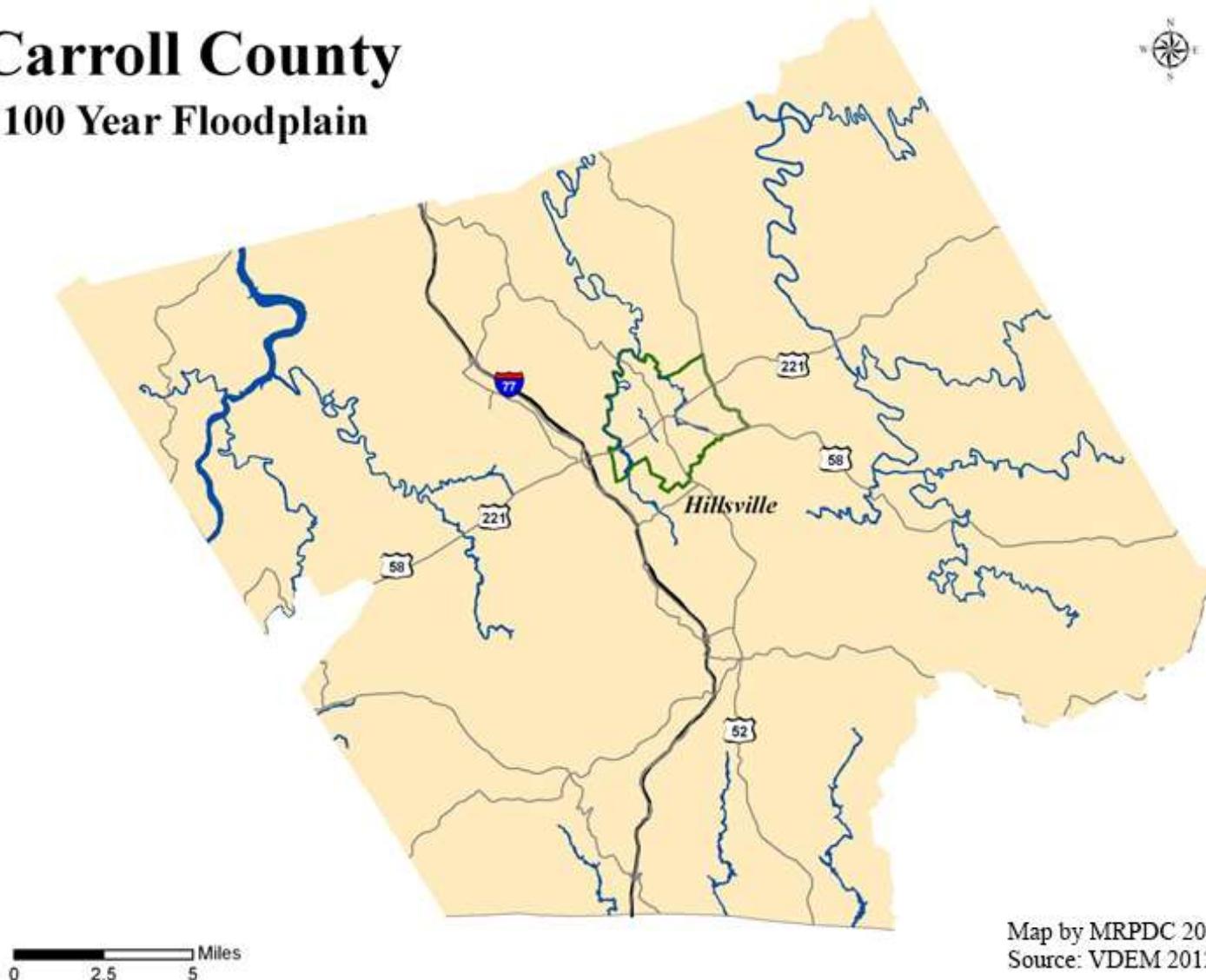
100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

Carroll County

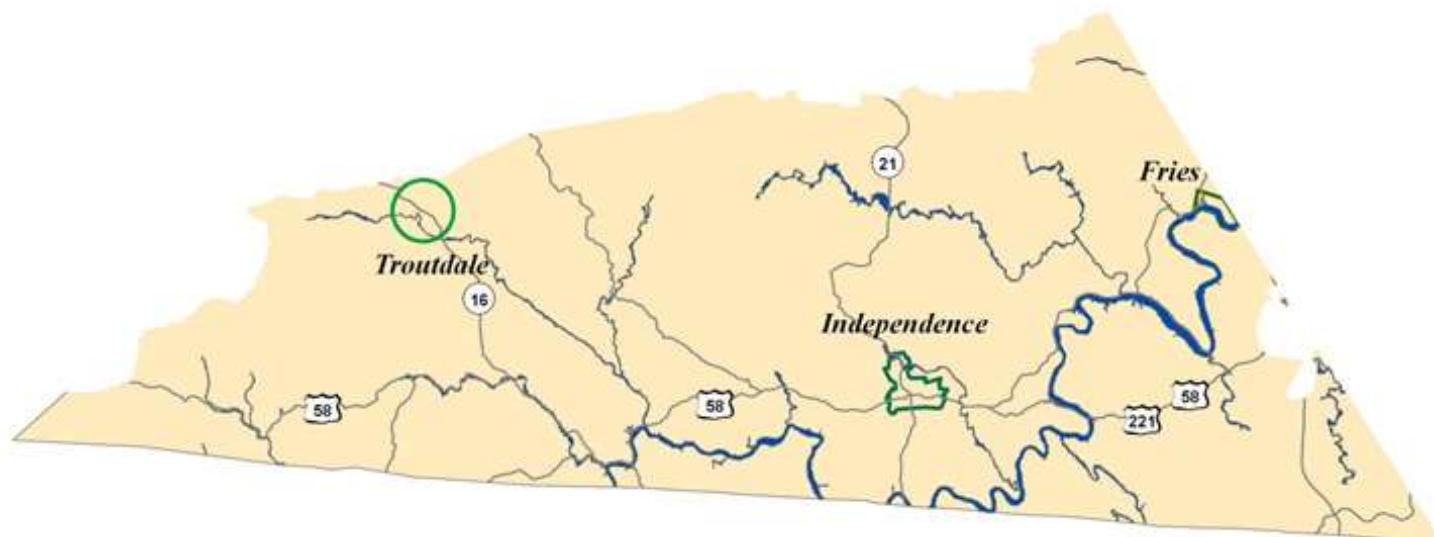
100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

Grayson County

100 Year Floodplain

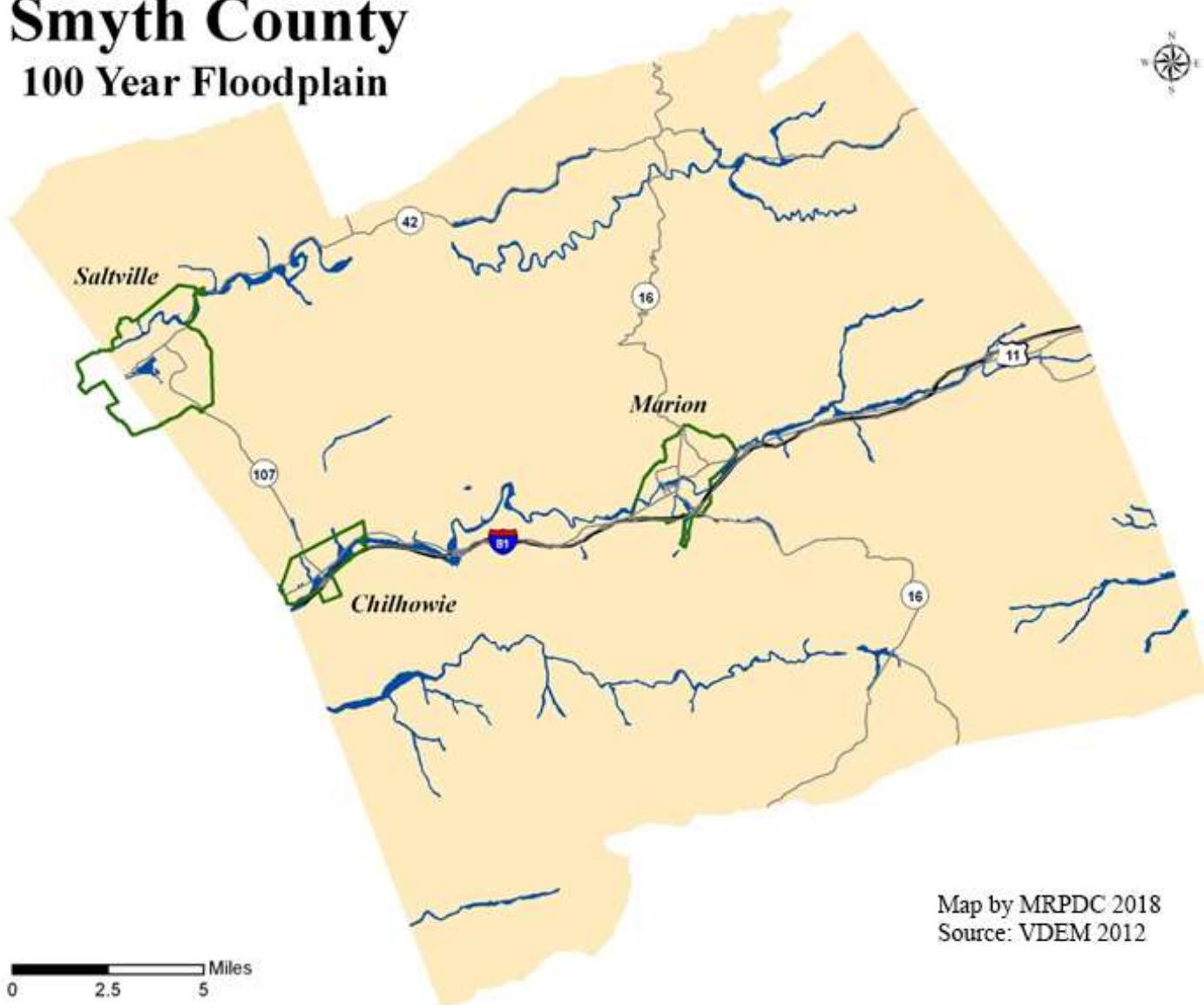


Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

Smyth County

100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

Washington County

100 Year Floodplain

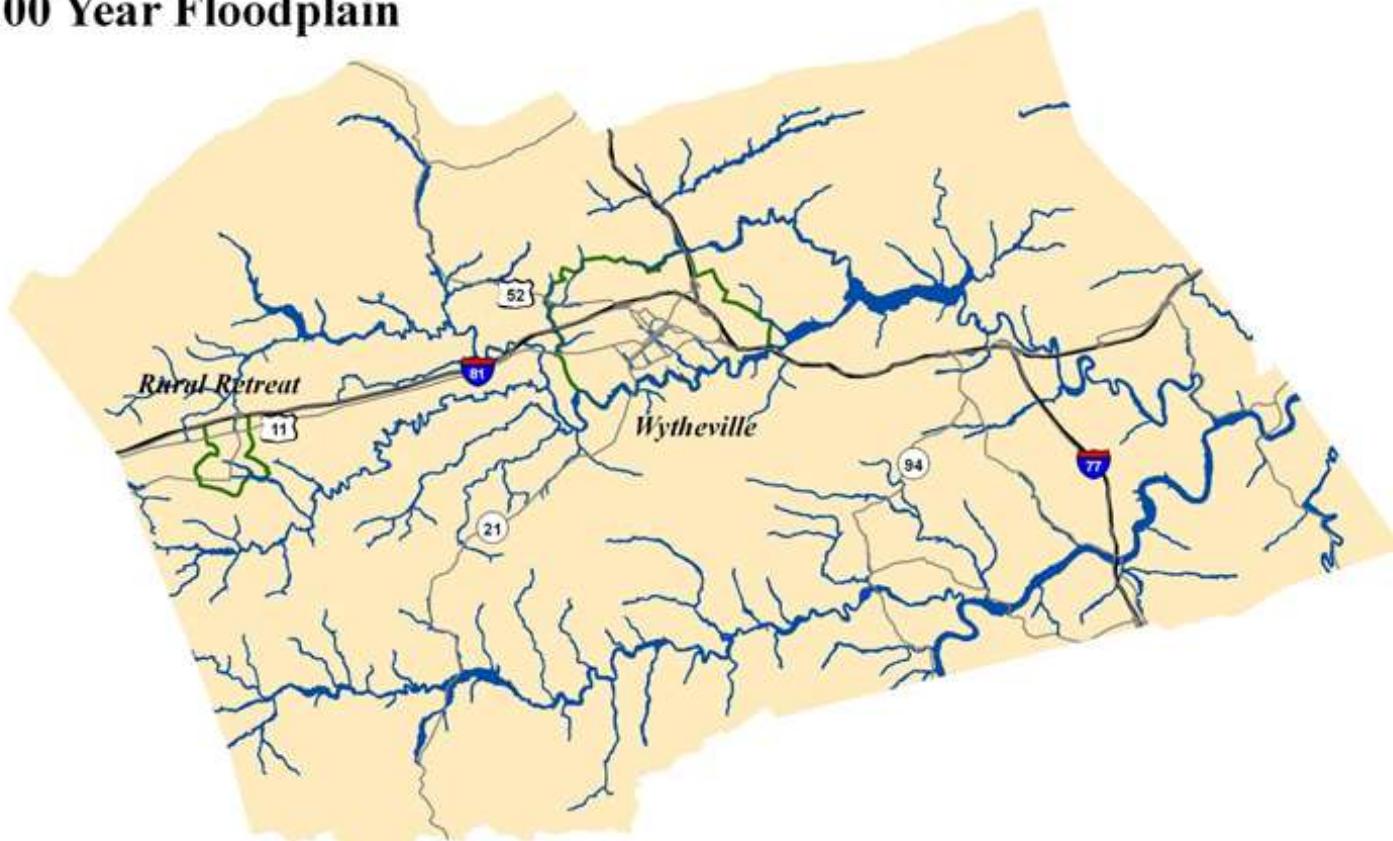


Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

Wythe County

100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

City of Bristol

100 Year Floodplain

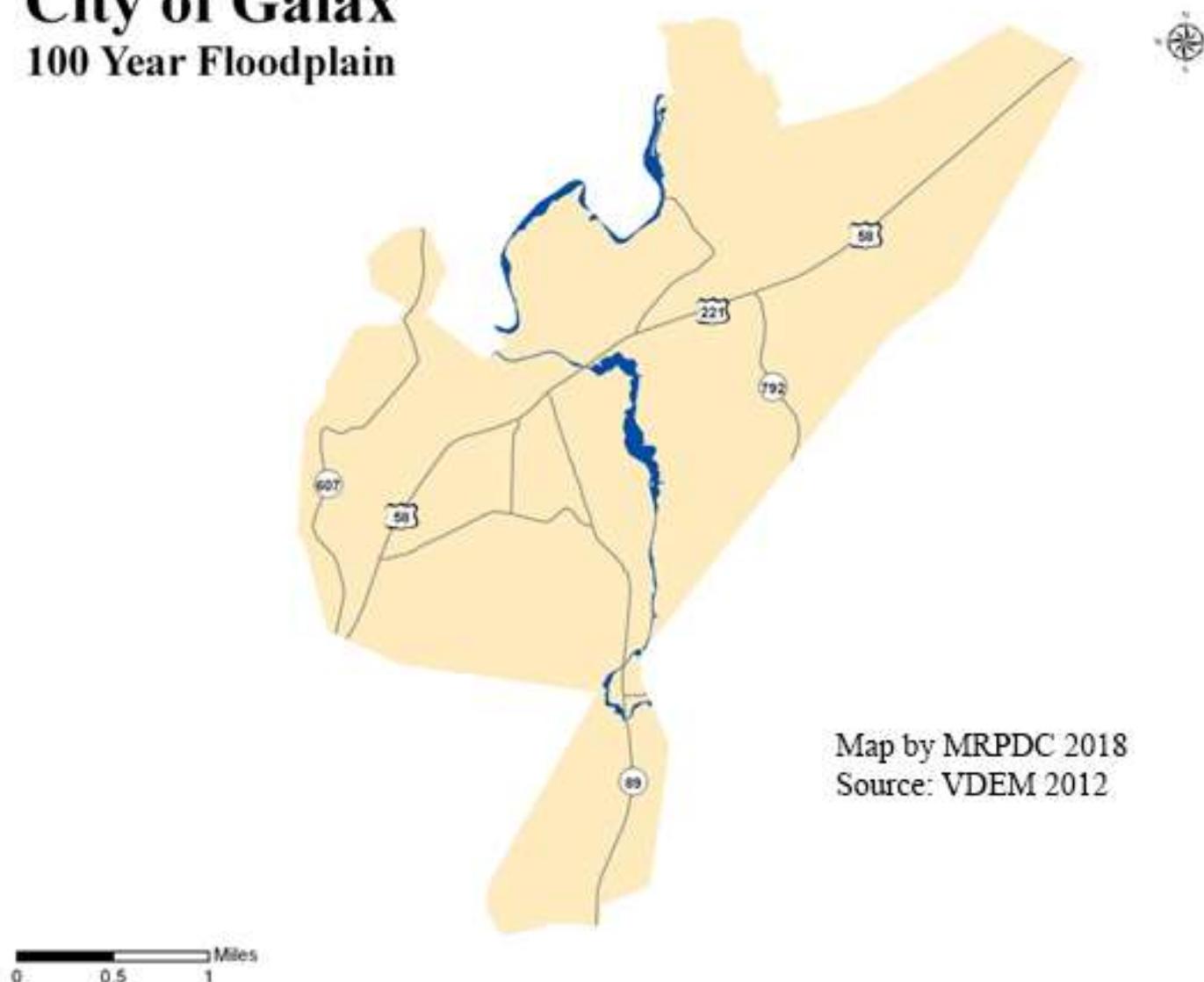


Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012



City of Galax

100 Year Floodplain





Comprehensive Plan 2020

Adopted: October 5, 2020

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Mrs. Amanda Pillion, Council Member
Mr. James Anderson, Council Member
Mr. Mike Owens, Council Member

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

- Purpose
- Planning Process
- Vision 2040
- Community Goals

With a unique place in the history and culture of Southwest Virginia, the Town of Abingdon has a duty to plan for a prosperous future that protects local assets and respects the needs and desires of its residents. One of Abingdon's primary tools in this long-range planning is the Town's Comprehensive Plan. Begun in 2019 and completed in 2020, this document is an update to a previous Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2013.

PURPOSE

In Virginia, every governing body with zoning must adopt a comprehensive plan to provide direction for the physical development of land within its jurisdiction. The plan is used as a guide for public investment and decisions, as well as to provide the legal foundation for important land-management tools like zoning and subdivision ordinances. The plan also lays the foundation for future public facilities like roads, utilities, and parks. Legally, the plan controls the general location, character and extent of various features, including streets, parks, public buildings, utilities, etc.; new features must be approved by the local planning commission as being substantially in accordance with the adopted comprehensive plan. The Abingdon Planning Commission is responsible for developing the comprehensive plan and reviewing it every five years for any necessary amendments. Once endorsed by the Planning Commission, the plan is recommended to Abingdon Town Council for adoption as a guiding public document.

This comprehensive plan is an update to the Town's 2013 Comprehensive Plan. It updates and builds on that plan to provide guiding policies for various planning elements and to recommend specific implementation measures for achieving the vision and goals developed through community participation and the diligent work of Town staff and community leaders.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

PLANNING PROCESS

This comprehensive plan was developed using citizen input obtained through a public survey, public workshops and a series of design work sessions, all under the guidance of the Abingdon Planning Commission. To be successful, the plan will require partnership efforts that involve a diversity of stakeholders, including elected leaders, local government administrators, citizens, business owners, community organizations, and state agencies.

A kickoff meeting was held on January 28, 2019 and had 9 community stakeholders present. Town staff, Elected Officials, and the consultant team went on a community tour that included stops at several key sites including the Abingdon Muster Grounds, the Stone Mill Technology Park, downtown and Plumb Alley, the Creeper Trail trailhead, the Coomes Recreation Center and school district campus, and the highway commercial development around exits 14, 17, and 19. Following the tour, the consulting team facilitated a discussion with community stakeholders to talk about opportunities and challenges for the area.

The Town administered a citizen survey from February to March of 2019, giving the community an opportunity to participate in the Comprehensive Plan process. With 450 survey responses, participants answered questions about the Town's priorities, shortcomings, and what they believed growth should look like in the future. Respondents expressed both pro-growth and anti-growth attitudes, but agreed that small-town charm, history, and beauty are essential characteristics of Abingdon that must not be lost.

On May 7, 2019, the Town held a community meeting to share information with residents' about the comprehensive plan purpose and update process, and to listen to resident's values and concerns about the future. Over 20 residents attended the meeting. The attendees discussed what they like about Abingdon and what they would change about Abingdon. Many people in the area have a high quality of life and pride in the Town. The things that they would change about Abingdon included creating a more vibrant downtown, more green space in town, and support more affordable housing.

The second steering committee meeting was held on May 8, 2019, and was used to consider public input via the citizen survey that was administered by the consultant team and recommend changes and additions to the current Comprehensive Plan vision statement and goals. They also discussed what changes it would like to see to the structure of the Plan. The existing plan has eight elements. The Committee agreed to generally keep the structure intact



CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

with two important changes. First, the land use element would be combined with the People & Neighborhoods Element. Second, the Committee recommended a new element on tourism. The committee then ranked the element of the plan that need the most attention, and economic development got the most votes, followed by people, neighborhoods, and land use, and transportation.

In September, the consulting team facilitated another Steering Committee Meeting and Public meeting. The Steering Committee gathered around a large map of the town and discussed areas of the town that should change, be enhanced, or stay the same. Most of the committee had a preservation-centered mindset in order to keep the historic values of the town and also most of the comments that were made had to do with the revitalization of downtown within reason, improvements to exit ramps to make Abingdon more attractive from the highway, make the downtown easier to access with improved walkability, and improve connection to other areas surrounding Abingdon. The public forum had several stations set up with different maps asking residents where Abingdon should grow, what the growth should look like, and how to connect Abingdon to the surrounding areas. There was a visual preference survey provided to give residents a tangible look at how the growth in Abingdon should be in the future. The issue of connectivity was noted as a consistent theme. The desire for beautification and preservation of existing infrastructure was also shared.

As the Comprehensive Plan document was drafted in the spring of 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic dramatically impacted life in Abingdon and globally. The effects of this public health crisis immediately impacted the creation of the plan, changing plans for a public open house to introduce the plan and collect community feedback into online presentation and plan feedback prior to official plan adoption. More critically, the pandemic has had, and will have, dramatic consequences for a wide variety of businesses and activities that are important to the people and economy of the town. At the time of this writing these impacts on restaurants, lodging, festivals, and tourism, among others, cannot be fully known or quantified. As a result, this Comprehensive Plan focuses on existing data and descriptions of Abingdon as a place where tourism, community events, and other local forces will return in the future.

Throughout the Comprehensive Plan process, Town staff, consultants and Planning Commissioners participated in meetings with local committees, stakeholders, and the public to gather information and opinions that contribute to the vision and strategies of Abingdon's Comprehensive Plan.

VISION 2040

The Comprehensive Plan helps Town officials make decisions today with an eye towards the future. A compelling vision that represents the desires of our community is a critical component of the Comprehensive Plan. The community vision below represents how we together envision Abingdon 20 years on from the creation of this plan, in the year 2040, and from it flow the goals and strategies laid out in this plan.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

Abingdon in 2040

Abingdon will be a community where residents want to stay and visitors want to return. Through the cooperative efforts of citizens, businesses, and government, the Town in 2040 will be:

- ➊ **A Small Town with Big Quality of Life:** Abingdon will have a diverse population and economy with plenty of jobs that can support a family because we have focused on creating a high quality of life, which attracts talented people and prosperous businesses.
- ➋ **Southwest Virginia's Intersection of Arts and Nature:** Abingdon will continue to support its arts and cultural institutions, while growing and promoting outdoor recreation, to attract more tourists and enrich the lives of residents young and old.
- ➌ **A Town that Helps Businesses Start Up and Soar:** The Town will support businesses through its regulations, operations, and marketing, becoming a magnet for entrepreneurs and a place where they prosper for the long-term.
- ➍ **A Place that Embraces Preservation and Progress:** Abingdon will be both historic and renewed. The Town will encourage well-planned development to provide spaces for new business and activities, as well as resources needed to maintain historic sites.
- ➎ **A Connected, Walkable and Bikeable Small Town:** Abingdon's streets will be well-connected, well-served by public transit and safe and inviting for pedestrians and bicyclists of all ages, and everyone will have easy access to nature via an extensive trail network connected to the Creeper Trail.
- ➏ **Providing Housing for Every Stage of Life:** The Town will have a wide range of housing types and most growth will be accommodated through infill development close to shops and everyday needs, which reduces traffic.
- ➐ **A Town of Complete Neighborhoods:** Abingdon will have a thriving downtown and will be known for more than Main Street. We will have distinct neighborhoods with a mix of land uses, allowing people to learn, play, and work near their homes.
- ➑ **A Place where Everyone Feels Welcome and Included:** People will feel connected to their neighbors, have ample opportunities to participate in the Town's governance, and feel confident that nearly anything is possible in Abingdon.

COMMUNITY GOALS

The Town's goals, summarized in this section, build on Abingdon's vision for 2040 and expand the vision into a series of ideal end states that the Town aims to achieve by 2040. The goals and vision together are critical lenses for evaluating policies the Town may adopt and actions it may take to ensure that they are all heading in the same direction and building towards the long-term desired future.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

The goals and vision are closely related, although the latter is more general and aspirational in spirit. The goals describe what Abingdon wants to accomplish; the vision describes why Abingdon wants to take steps to accomplish these goals. Finally, the vision and goals also shape the strategies, policies, and actions that are listed throughout this plan. Strategies are specific tasks and actions to be carried out by town staff, community organizations, and others, and represent how the Town will accomplish its goals and realize its vision.

WHY	WHAT	HOW
Vision – An aspirational and big picture statement of what the Town wants to be in the long-term.	Goals – General descriptions of what the Town aims to accomplish by 2040 in various topic areas.	Strategies – Steps the Town will take to achieve its goals, and ultimately its vision for the future.

The Town developed the vision and goals described in this chapter based on the values and concerns expressed by citizens through a citizen survey in early 2019 and during a community meeting on May 7, 2019. A project steering committee developed the vision statement and goals using this public input and recommended the draft versions of each to the Planning Commission and Town Council for adoption.

The Town has established goals for each element of the Comprehensive Plan. The subsequent chapters for each Comprehensive Plan element lay out more specific policies and actions for achieving the goals. It is important to emphasize the role of partnerships in achieving these goals. The Town will rely on public-private partnerships; a committed citizenry; and civic, business, and government leaders to help accomplish these goals.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

PLAN ELEMENT	GOALS
People, Neighborhoods, and Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will achieve well-planned, orderly growth by building on our assets, increasing walkability, and maintaining an exceptionally high quality of life.• Abingdon's neighborhoods will be attractive, safe, and offer a range of housing types that meet the needs of people across the income spectrum.• New infill development will be designed to fit the context of existing buildings while other new developments should follow best practices in town design that meet the current needs of the town.• Abingdon will accommodate most new growth through infill development of vacant or underutilized parcels, and reuse of existing buildings.• The Town's significant historic structures will be preserved and occupied by new uses that have helped to make their preservation economically viable while contributing to a vibrant downtown.• The Town will make clear its preferred form of development and use of land in all areas of the Town and look to its Comprehensive Plan to guide development-related decisions.• The Town's zoning and development standards will reflect the policies of the Comprehensive Plan.
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It will be safe and easy for anyone to pedal, roll, stroll, or drive on Abingdon's streets through tamed traffic and expanded bicycle and pedestrian facilities.• Abingdon's street network will provide more route options for people to travel within and through the Town, to alleviate traffic congestion on major streets by aligning street design, law enforcement, and education to reduce speeding and truck traffic in the Town's historic district and on Main Street.• Public transportation will be a viable option for traveling to work and enable people to access daily needs and fully participate in society regardless of income or abilities.
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will grow its economy by helping a wide range of local and regional entrepreneurs and businesses prosper.• The Town will attract larger established businesses looking to grow in Southwest Virginia in appropriate locations as planned and designated in the Comprehensive Plan.• Abingdon will continue improving its downtown and quality of life in order to make the Town a top destination for talented people and firms.
Parks, Recreation, and Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon's residents will have exceptional parks and recreational facilities in walking distance of their homes.• The Town's scenic open spaces and regional recreational facilities are important economic and social amenities that will be protected.

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PLAN ELEMENT	GOALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will be known as a hub of outdoor recreation and regional trails, with a diverse array of opportunities available within and near the Town.
Arts, Culture, and History	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will maintain its reputation for talented artisans, diverse cultural opportunities, and architectural and archaeological history.• Artists will be able to find affordable housing and studio space in Abingdon.• Abingdon will welcome both new and traditional forms of artistic expression.• The Town's standards for preservation will maintain the look and feel of its historic districts while allowing for economically viable reuse of the structures.
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will have a thriving tourism economy built upon three main pillars – the arts, history, and outdoor recreation.• The Town will have a wide variety of options, such as lodging, restaurants, experiences, retail, tours, and culinary events to meet the needs of visitors of all ages and interests.• Abingdon will invest in activities, amenities, and experiences to meet the changing needs for repeat and new travelers.
Environment and Quality of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will be a clean and healthy community that protects natural features through high environmental standards for public and private activities and the built environment.• New development will not detract from the authentic experience of enjoying Abingdon's most treasured assets, such as the historic Main Street and the Creeper Trail.• The protection of natural features and the use of "green" technologies, low-impact development methods and an active bicycle and pedestrian network will establish the town as a development and conservation model for other communities.
Public Utilities, Facilities, and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will provide quality, effective, and efficient public facilities and services to residents.• Public buildings will be exemplary in architecture and reflect best practices for site development while complementing the region's natural features and cultural heritage.• The Town government will provide outstanding customer service to citizens and businesses.• Abingdon will continue to be a safe community with high quality public safety services.

Chapter 2

PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

- Facts and Figures
 - Population Abingdon
 - Population Projections
 - Demographic Profile
 - Housing
 - Housing Affordability
- Existing Land Use
- Land Use Policy Areas
- Future Land Use
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Elm Street
 - Norfolk Street
 - Design Guidelines
 - Affordability
 - Zoning and Subdivision
 - Conservation Subdivisions
- Goals
- Strategies

The Town of Abingdon is the sum of its people and places. This chapter explores the demographics of Abingdon and the needs of the town's relatively small land area to provide for the needs of these people.

FACTS AND FIGURES

POPULATION

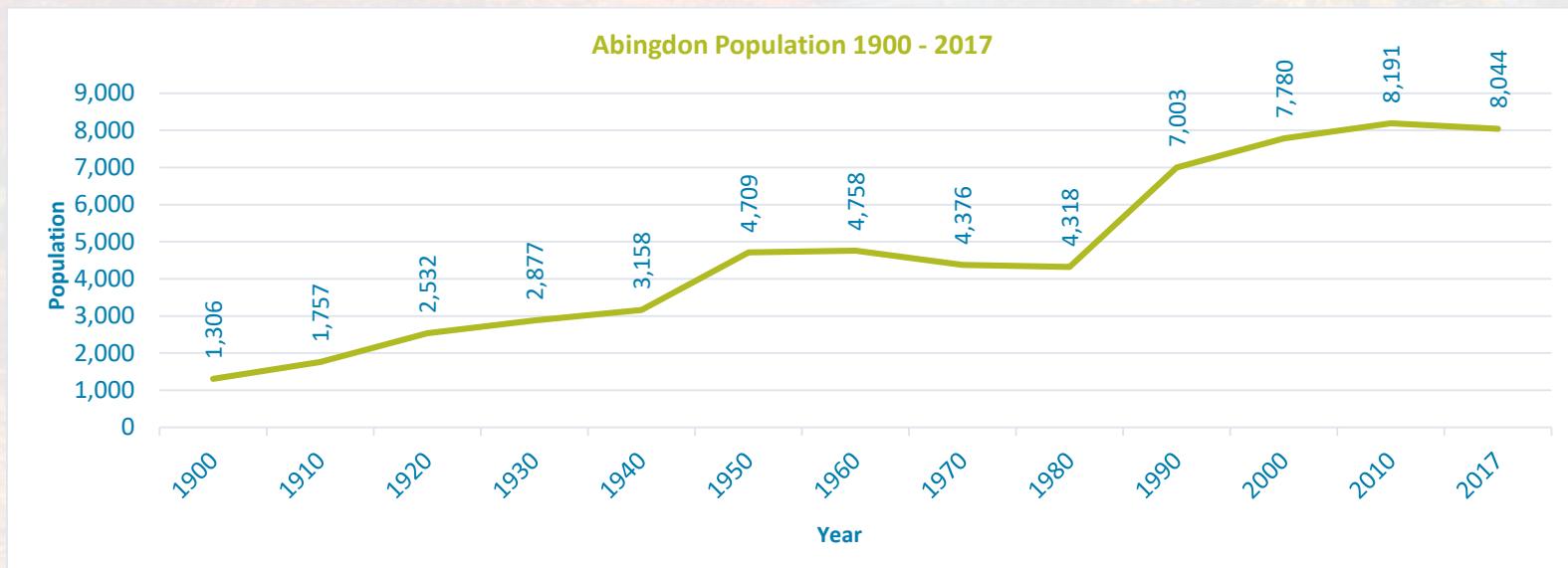
As the county seat of Washington County, Abingdon is the primary urban and cultural center, the regional center for health care, government and professional services, and a tourism destination for southwestern Virginia. Historic population trends for Abingdon from 1900 to 2017 are shown

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

in the following table. Abingdon experienced considerable growth between 1900 and 1950. After 1950, growth of the town slowed and decreased in the following decades. In 1988, the town's population jumped by 2,700 people as a result of annexation. Abingdon's population then grew modestly during the 1990s and 2000s before declining slightly to a total population of 8,044 by 2017.

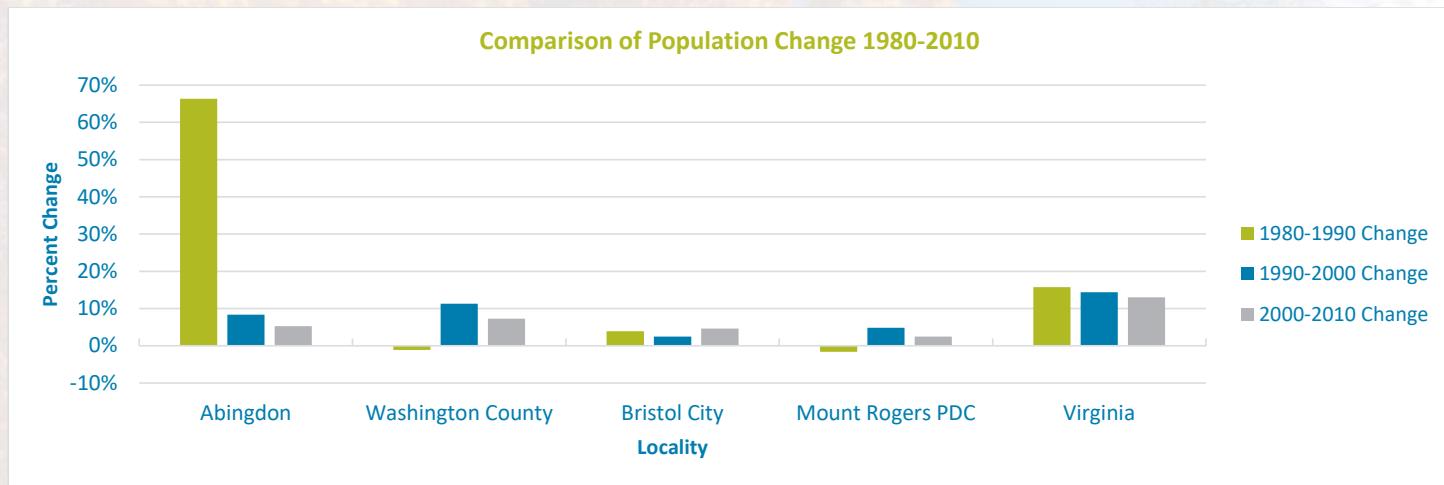
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

While accurately predicting future population change is far from reliable, projections maintained by the State of Virginia can help us to understand general trends and the effects of regional changes. Population projections prepared by the Virginia Employment Commission for 2020, 2030, and 2040 predict modest declines in overall town and regional populations as shown in the following table, while Washington County is expected to grow slightly. While actual population growth will be determined by a broad range of input inside and outside of the control of town government, these projections show a town and region that are not facing substantial growth pressure.



Sources: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates
2010 Decennial Census

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE



Sources: Decennial Census
Virginia Employment Commission

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The following demographic profile gives some insight into the population of Abingdon, and how the town compares to the county that surrounds it. This information shows that Abingdon is slightly older population on average, with more residents over 65 and fewer residents under 19 than Washington County, a factor that can be due to housing preferences, recreation needs, consumer spending, among other measures. Increases in future employment may also affect the overall age of residents, with more working age and family households drawing down the average. Residents of Abingdon are slightly more racially diverse than residents of the county overall, and have higher overall levels of education, pointing to the town's roll as a center of health care, government, and business for its region.

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The affordability of housing is a major concern for many. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development policy sets a benchmark for housing affordability at 30% of income spent on housing. By this measure approximately 30% of Abingdon renters and over 25% of mortgage-paying homeowners pay an unaffordable proportion of their income for housing. While these numbers are in line with other localities in the region and are lower than those in Virginia overall, they may not reflect those who did not settle in Abingdon because they could not find housing to meet their needs. In particular, the Barter Theatre reports that actors and others who make this unique and popular Abingdon attraction possible struggle to find adequate and affordable local housing.

Locality	2017	2020	2030	2040
Abingdon	8,044	7,977	7,751	7,525
Washington County	54,457	53,365	54,997	55,838
Mount Rogers Planning District	190,667	188,401	187,740	184,512
Virginia	8,365,952	8,744,273	9,546,958	10,201,530

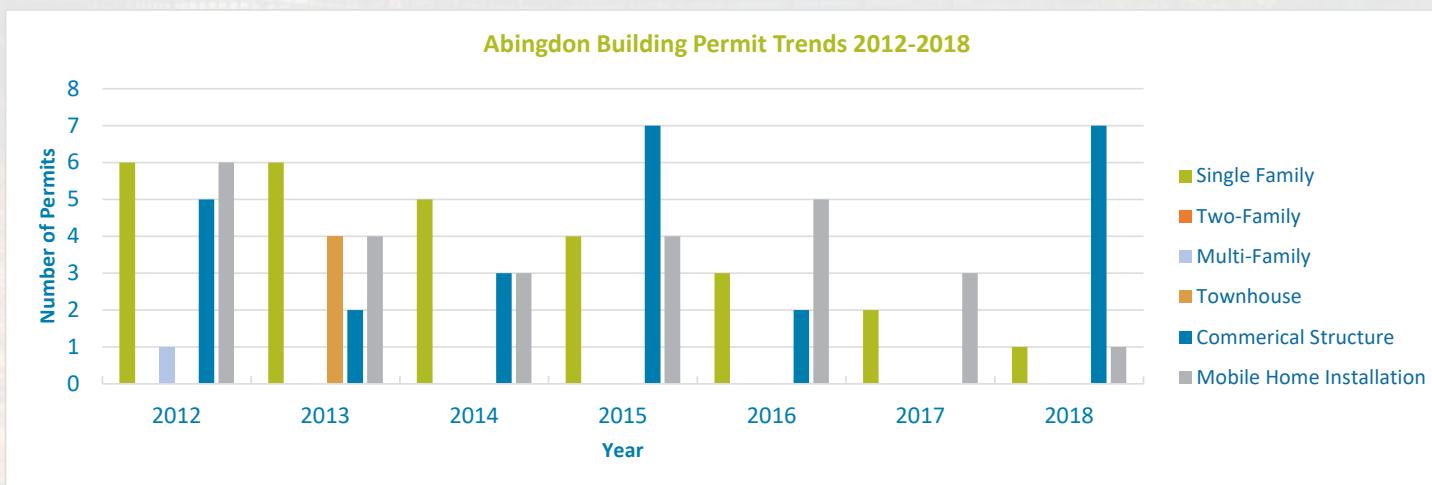
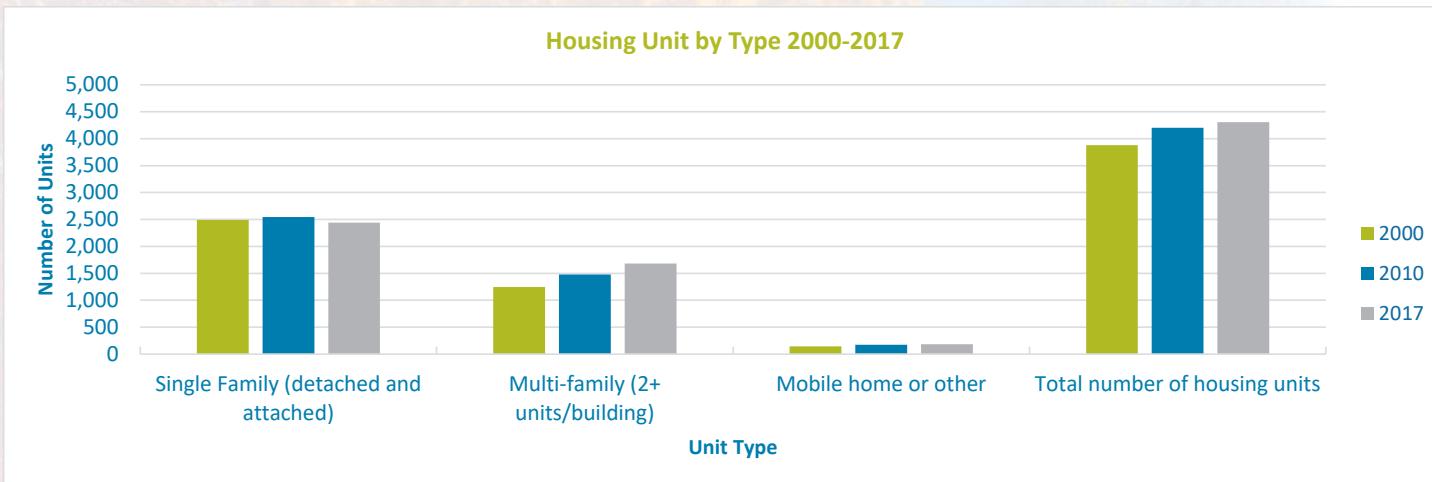
Sources: Weldon Cooper Center
*Virginia Employment Commission Population Projections
 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates*

	Abingdon	%	Washington County	%
Population	8,044		54,457	
Male	3,909	48.6%	26,857	49.3%
Female	4,135	51.4%	27,600	50.7%
Age				
Under 20	1,430	17.8%	11,591	21.3%
20-64	4,871	60.6%	31,458	57.8%
65 and Over	1,743	21.7%	11,471	21.1%
Median Age	45.7		45.5	
Race & Ethnicity				
White	7,523	93.5%	52,420	96.3%
Black	279	3.5%	774	1.4%
Other	242	3.0%	1263	2.3%
Total Households	3,883		22,388	
Family-Households	1,893	48.8%	15,019	67.1%
Non-Family Households	1,990	51.2%	7,369	32.0%
Average Household Size	2.01		2.63	
Median Household Income	38,338		44,844	
Families Below Poverty Level	164.7	8.70%	1,501.9	10%
Residence in Past Year				
Same House	6380	84.2%	47,021	91%
Different House, Washington County	757	10.0%	2,925	5.7%
Different House, U.S.	378	5.0%	1,618	3.1%
Elsewhere	62	0.82%	163	0.32%
Educational Attainment 25 Years and Over	6,300		39,882	
Less than 9th Grade	328	5.20%	2,658	6.7%
9th-12th Grade No Diploma	379	6.00%	3,495	8.8%
High School Graduate	1,566	24.90%	12,914	32.4%
Some College	1,360	21.60%	7,875	19.7%
Associates Degree	622	9.90%	3,593	9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,189	18.90%	5,780	14.5%
Graduate or Professional Degree	856	13.60%	3,567	8.9%

Sources: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

HOUSING



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

EXISTING LAND USE

A majority of the existing land in the town is in residential or agricultural/forest/open space use. A reasonable amount of land is in business use, which is beneficial to maintaining cost-effective public services and a diversified economy. In general, the commercial land uses follow the existing transportation systems and the historical development pattern of the town. The following table provides more detailed information on the acreages by existing land use category.

	Abingdon	%	Washington County	%	Virginia	%
Homeowner Households with a Mortgage	1,095	--	8,585	--	1,424,741	--
Paying < 30% of income toward mortgage	811	74.1%	6,437	75.0%	106,545	72.1%
Paying > 30% of income toward mortgage	284	25.9%	2,148	25.0%	290,481	27.9%
Rented Housing Units	1,944	--	5,462	--	976,036	--
Paying < 30% of income toward rent	1,349	69.4%	3,514	64.3%	91,506	51.1%
Paying > 30% of income toward rent	595	30.6%	1,948	35.7%	385,876	48.9%

Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

LAND USE POLICY AREAS

Land Use Policy Areas are used to assess the character and stability of the many neighborhoods and areas of Abingdon. Stable areas with attractive architecture, well-maintained buildings, and already fitting the general goals of this Comprehensive Plan should be preserved as they are and infilled where possible with compatible buildings and land uses. Areas in need of improvement, or areas having undesirable

Land Use Category	Acreage	%
Agricultural/ Forest/ Open Space/ Undeveloped/ Recreation	824	16%
Low-Density Residential	906	18%
Medium-Density Residential	1,449	29%
High-Density Residential	101	2%
Office/ Commercial/ I-81 ROW	848	17%
Business/ Technology/ Industrial	321	6%
Public/ Institutional	516	10%
Cemetery	87	2%
Town of Abingdon	5,052	100%

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

land uses, should be welcoming to revitalization or redevelopment projects that bring these areas closer to the town's expressed vision.

The Land Use Policy Area map is a precursor and companion to the Future Land Use map where specific uses and densities for future land use are established.

Downtown Preservation and Infill

Maintain the dense, walkable core that does so much to define Abingdon's character, and to attract visitors to enjoy that character. Capitalize on any opportunities to expand this vital area by remaking adjacent automobile-oriented commercial areas into walkable mixed-use areas that support the downtown.

- New land uses: Add residential uses to the downtown, such as apartments above shops, to promote vitality and keep the area active throughout daytime and evening hours.
- Infill development: Fill any empty lots or other available spaces with buildings that match the scale, design, and character of the downtown.
- Design Guidelines: Guidelines can help to maintain a unique Abingdon look and feel even as buildings are built or redeveloped.

Neighborhood Preservation and Infill

Stable, healthy neighborhoods are an asset to the community and are prized in many instances for their design, landscaping, and character. Maintain the use, scale, and character of these existing healthy neighborhoods. Fill any available lots with homes that match the scale and character of surrounding homes, while using design regulations or guidelines to support neighborhood character.

- Infill development: Fill any available lots with homes that match the scale and character of surrounding homes.
- Design Guidelines: Use design guidelines or regulations to support neighborhood character.

Neighborhood Revitalization

Some neighborhoods require improvements to meet the character and quality of life goals of Abingdon. Issues including vacancy, value, property maintenance, and connection to the downtown should be improved as these areas change and grow. Use density bonuses or other provisions to promote the development of affordable housing in these places, favoring designs that include walkability and green space.

- New land uses: Introduce a variety of new residential uses in these select areas, including new town homes and multi-family dwellings.
- Redevelopment: Support the redevelopment of parcels in these select neighborhoods to create new neighborhoods that meet overall town goals.
- Design Guidelines: Guidelines can promote best practices in new developments including appropriate access, green space, walkability, and other factors while not necessarily enforcing replication of existing Abingdon architecture.

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Commercial Area Stabilization and Infill

Support healthy commercial areas away from Abingdon's downtown and having low vacancy rates with landscaping, signage, and other improvements to increase their viability. Focus on highway services and daily needs of Abingdon-region residents.

- Infill development: Promote strategic infill of existing healthy commercial areas where possible to increase the density of these areas and promote the full use of appropriate lands.
- Design Guidelines: Use design guidelines or regulations to improve the look of key entrance corridors and mitigate undesirable commercial area features such as blank side and rear walls and unadorned parking lots.

Commercial Area Redevelopment

Aging, poorly maintained, or underutilized commercial development, including disused shopping centers or industrial sites, can become zones of new commercial investment that contributes to the town's employment and economic goals.

- Redevelopment: Promote the redevelopment of vacant, aging, or underutilized commercial space to include greater density.
- New land uses: New commercial development may include a broader range of uses including a mix of residential and commercial, and businesses that provide quality local employment.
- Design Guidelines: Guidelines can help to create commercial areas that make the best use of limited town land and offer attractive architecture, especially in Abingdon's key entrance corridors.

Rural Conservation

Support the preservation of farmland and traditional agricultural activities that add to the rural character of Abingdon and its region, as well as other open spaces that are an asset to the town's people and environment, focusing especially on parcels visible from Interstate 81 and adjacent to the Virginia Creeper Trail. Promote programs and alternative uses that allow owners of rural lands to make valuable use of their land without developing typical subdivisions. Establish other guidelines that protect the architecture and site design that is unique to rural and agricultural spaces.

Civic and Institutional

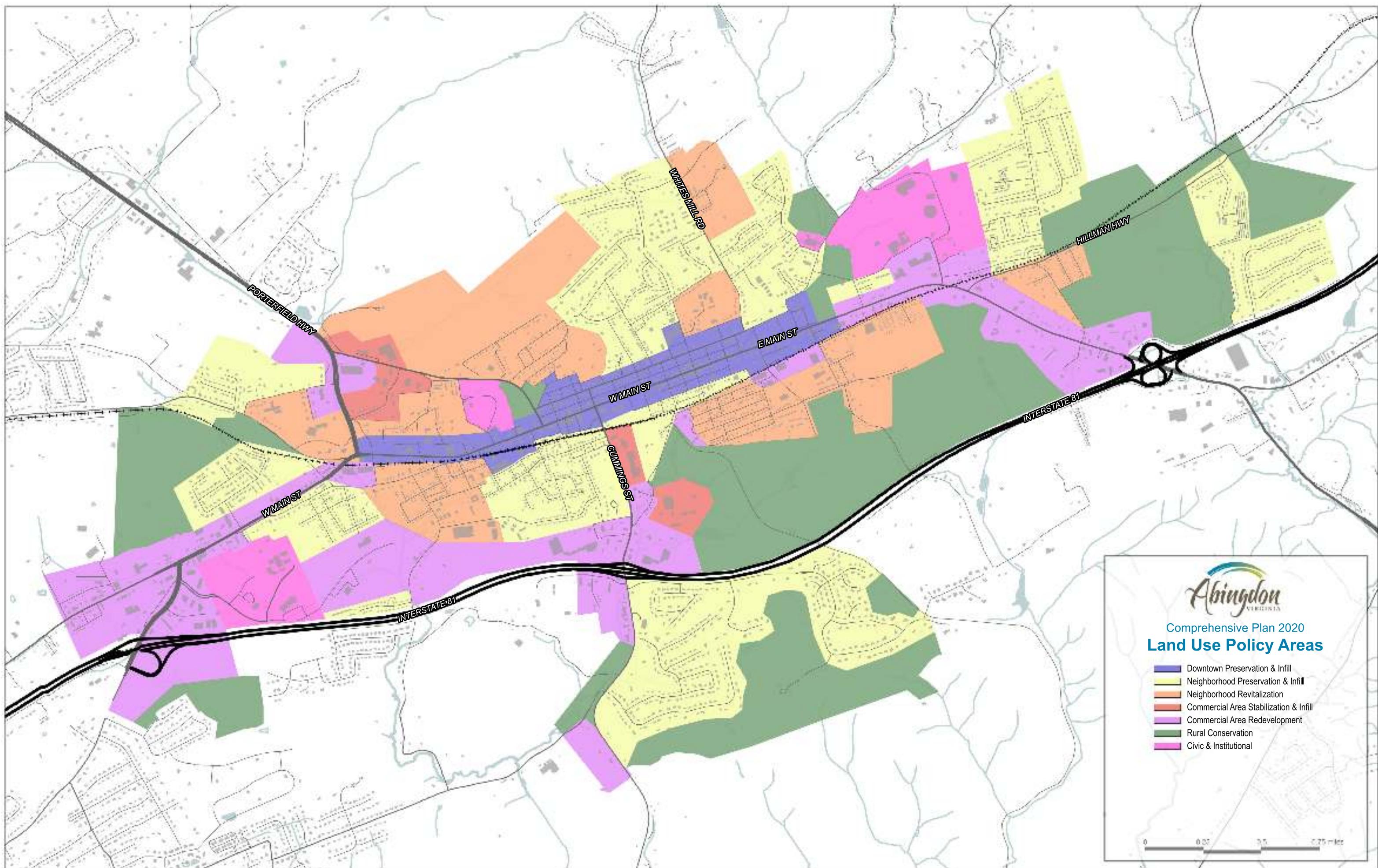
Provide for the maintenance and expansion of government facilities, schools, churches, and other public and civic spaces, connecting them with pedestrian and other accommodations to be more accessible and useful to residents and visitors, and to contribute to the unique look and character of Abingdon.

SUMMARY OF LAND USE POLICY AREAS

Land Use Policy Areas are used to assess the character and stability of the many neighborhoods and areas of Abingdon. Stable areas with attractive architecture, well-maintained buildings, and already fitting the general goals of this Comprehensive Plan should be preserved as they are and infilled where possible with compatible buildings and land uses. Areas in need of improvement, or areas having undesirable land uses, should be welcoming to revitalization or redevelopment projects that bring these areas closer to the town's expressed vision.

The Land Use Policy Area map is a precursor and companion to the Future Land Use map where specific uses and densities for future land use are established.

	Introduce New Land Uses or Densities	Promote Infill Development Where Appropriate	Redevelop Existing Buildings with Appropriate Uses	Establish Design Guidelines
Downtown Preservation-Infill	●	●		●
Neighborhood Preservation-Infill		●		●
Neighborhood Revitalization	●		●	●
Commercial Stabilization-Infill		●		●
Commercial Redevelopment	●		●	●
Open Space				●
Civic-Institutional				●



Comprehensive Plan 2020
Land Use Policy Areas

- Downtown Preservation & Infill
- Neighborhood Preservation & Infill
- Neighborhood Revitalization
- Commercial Area Stabilization & Infill
- Commercial Area Redevelopment
- Rural Conservation
- Civic & Institutional

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 miles

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

FUTURE LAND USE

A future land use map for Abingdon is included in this plan. This map was developed through analysis and evaluation of the elements of this comprehensive plan, including existing land use, development opportunities, and planned improvements to transportation and infrastructure. The future land use reflects the policies and initiatives discussed in this plan and should be used to guide future land use and zoning decisions.

It will also provide guidance for extending public facilities such as utilities, roads and other public improvements. The following table provides more detailed information on the recommended future land use. As can be seen in comparing the existing and the future land use tables, the future land use is reflective in general of the existing land use and development patterns in Abingdon. Greater attention is given to encouraging higher density residential development and infill within the center of town and to encouraging conservation methods for residential development in the town's perimeter as a way to strengthen the character, appearance, and usability of Abingdon and improve its economic future.

The land use categories shown on the map are described in the following paragraphs. These descriptions provide guidance for amending land use regulations in the future and for encouraging the type of land development desired for Abingdon in 2040.

Agricultural and Conservation

Select areas, mostly around Abingdon's perimeter, remain in farm, forest, and open space uses. These lands are important environmental assets to Abingdon and, in large measure, help to define the look, feel, and character of the town while tying Abingdon to the rural and agricultural tradition of the region. Land in the Agriculture and Conservation category may also contain sensitive topographic areas that contribute to local viewsheds and overall environmental health that should be protected. The future use of these areas should include open space, farms, estate homes, or clustered residential development that permanently conserves open space as a part of its overall development design.

Low-Density Residential

Low-density residential areas include most of Abingdon's existing residential neighborhoods and include single family homes on lots of varying size. This pattern of development will be appropriate in the future as infill development within existing neighborhoods like Taylor's Hill and Kings Mountain neighborhoods, and in select areas where location, access, topography, or adjacent land uses would make higher density development inappropriate. The density of new residential development in this land use category should range from 2-4 dwelling units per acre.

Medium-Density Residential

Medium-Density Residential includes existing townhouse and small multi-family residential developments, as well as areas where future development of these uses is appropriate due to the property's access to public water and sewer facilities, transportation access, or proximity to Abingdon's downtown and other areas of activity. Land uses in these areas may include single family homes, townhouses, apartments, or condos and should be of high design quality, including appropriate architecture, landscaping, transportation connectivity, and community spaces. Residential densities for this land use category should range from 6-12 dwelling units per acre.

High-Density Residential

High-Density Residential includes densely developed multi-family properties, whether developed as apartments for rent or condos for sale. Future development of this type will be appropriate in select areas of redevelopment near Abingdon's downtown or in outlying areas near major employers and having excellent transportation access and access to public water and sewer systems. In addition to multi-family residential these areas may also include townhouses or live/work units as a part of a master planned development. Because these areas would be densely developed, it is essential that they be well designed, provide sufficient green/open spaces, and be complementary to the architecture and context of adjacent land uses. Residential densities for this land use category should range from 6-16 dwelling units per acre.

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Mixed-Use Residential/Commercial

Mixed-Use Residential/Commercial applies to areas adjacent to Abingdon's downtown where land uses have historically included both residential and light commercial or office uses. Future development in these areas will include infill and small redevelopment projects and should meet strict architectural standards for both the building and site layout with an aim to maintain the unique character and residential look of these areas. Land uses should be compatible with one another and should not require large parking areas or large signs. Land uses in these areas should include homes, small offices, and live/work units.

Central Business District/Downtown

This land use category applies to Abingdon's unique and historic downtown and aims to preserve and revitalize this area through building rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, and infill development that fits the scale, design, and character of the area. Downtown land uses should include retail, office, service, entertainment, and food service, and hotel uses as well as introduce and expand upper-story residential uses that contribute to the activity and vitality of the area.

Gateway Office/Commercial

Abingdon's gateways are found along major roadways and at Interstate exits as travelers enter the town. In many cases these important areas form the first impression of tourists and potential contributors to Abingdon's town life and economy. In many cases though these areas are defined by aging commercial strips and national chain businesses that do not reflect the character and traditions of Abingdon. New development and redevelopment in these areas should continue the retail, restaurant, office, service, and planned shopping center uses currently found here, and may add new residential, institutional, or cultural uses, but should be improved to contribute to a unique first impression that suits the character of Abingdon. New development should include substantial landscaping, coordinated access points, minimal signage and lighting, and be complimentary to adjacent development in keeping with adopted design guidelines established by the town.

Corridor Office/Commercial

Applying primarily to East and West Main Street outside of Abingdon's downtown core, this area includes smaller scale retail, office, restaurant, and business/personal service land uses than are typically found in Gateway areas, but includes site designs that are more automobile-oriented than the downtown commercial area. The Corridor Office/Commercial area works as a transition between downtown business and highway business. These areas continue the need to provide quality design and attractive landscaping along paths leading to the downtown. Rehabilitations and infill development should be architecturally appropriate, include landscaping, and be designed to enhance the appearance of the corridor.

Business, Technology, and Industrial

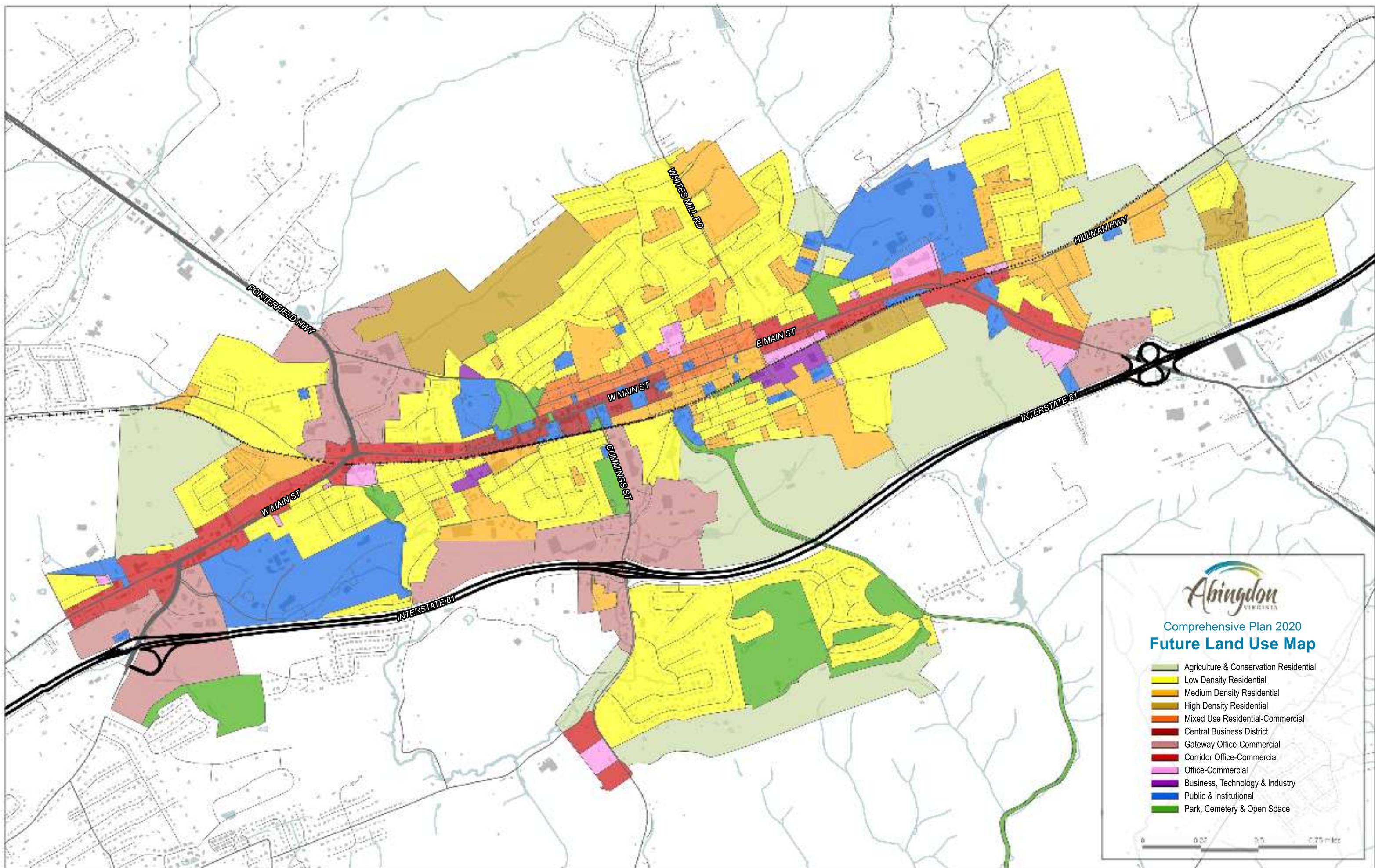
The Business, Technology, and Industrial zone is used to define planned business developments like the Stone Mill Business Park and should include a range of light manufacturing, office, and technology businesses that contribute to the economy and employment landscape of Abingdon and surrounding areas while not contributing pollution or other adverse effects that might harm the health and character that defines the town. New development in these areas should be in accordance with adopted design guidelines.

Public and Institutional

Abingdon is an important hub of government, civic, and institutional uses for its region and space should be allocated to allow the continued operation and eventual expansion of these uses to prevent their relocation outside of the town. Existing and future land uses in these areas should include schools, recreation facilities, government offices, health care facilities, places of worship, and the homes of other civic organizations. Large facilities should be developed in keeping with adopted master plans and design guidelines proposed by the town to ensure the coordination of landscaping, lighting, site design, architecture, and other elements with the character of Abingdon.

Recreation and Open Space

This land use category applies to existing and proposed public parks and dedicated public trails. Such spaces are an essential ingredient in the quality of life of residents of Abingdon and of the larger region. Recreation and Open Space land uses should be located in proximity to the town's neighborhoods and ensure that these uses have the space they need to operate comfortably and efficiently, as well as allow room to expand as needs grow.



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

ELM STREET

As Abingdon looks to infill development in or near the downtown to meet the majority of future development needs, individual sites such as the industrial area near Depot Square between Fuller and Preston Streets, north of Elm Street may be targets for redevelopment. The Elm Street redevelopment area could include both residential and commercial development to complement the future revitalization efforts in Depot Square and downtown. The conceptual sketch shown below proposes single-family houses on a tree-lined street with sidewalk on Elm and two buildings with live-work spaces offering retail or galleries along with upper-story apartments.

NORFOLK STREET

Existing mobile home sites in Abingdon are aging and may provide opportunities to redevelop such parcels into high-density residential communities or a mix of other residential types. In particular, the industrial development and mobile home park along Norfolk Street and south of the railroad presents an opportunity for residential development of significant size with proximity to schools, shopping, downtown, and other important attractors. While mobile homes do provide needed affordable housing, they do not provide equity to residents and do not meet the character of the town. Instead, Abingdon may look to redevelopment that incorporates owned or rented affordable housing units via partnerships with community organizations such as Habitat for Humanity, or through incentives including density bonuses for affordable housing.



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

DESIGN GUIDELINES

Abingdon's attraction as a place to live, work, and visit is due in large part to the appearance and character of the town, from the architecture of its buildings to the walkability of its streets. For this reason, it is of paramount importance that large new developments, infill projects, and redevelopment efforts all fit with the image of Abingdon. While this does not mean that every new building should imitate the traditional architecture of the downtown, it does mean that the look and scale of any development should be carefully designed to meet the needs and character of the town. To accomplish this Abingdon should work to develop new, or improve existing, advisory design guidelines that are specific to key areas of the town including entrance corridors, the downtown, key neighborhoods, and other zones.



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The Abingdon Redevelopment and Housing Authority was formed in 1970 to assist low-income town residents with affordable housing options. The Housing Authority offers rental assistance to approximately 120 low-income families and owns and manages 28 public housing units in the Town. The Town should increase its coordination with the Redevelopment and Housing Authority, and the promoting of subsidized housing, but must also address housing affordability broadly. Abingdon should look for infill development sites where smaller units and higher housing densities can reduce land cost, offering more variety to meet the needs of more consumers in both rental and ownership markets. Ideal sites should be in walkable areas of the Town, reducing transportation costs for renters and homeowners along with housing costs, and may be combined with other housing types, styles, and prices in mixed-income developments.



REVISE ZONING/SUBDIVISION

In defining a vision and goals through the process of revising this Comprehensive Plan, the Town of Abingdon should continue to look for avenues to reinforce and realize its

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

vision and goals in day-to-day town actions and decision making. Perhaps the most important way that the guidance of the Comprehensive Plan will meet day-to-day application is in the town's zoning and subdivision ordinances. While the Comprehensive Plan offers non-regulatory guidance on future growth, these ordinances are the legal regulation that will shape future development. Following the guidance of the Comprehensive Plan Abingdon should work to revise its zoning and subdivision regulations, examining each district and provision to ensure that desirable development characteristics are legally supported and easiest to accomplish.

CONSERVATION SUBDIVISIONS

Despite the enormous environmental, cultural, and aesthetic value of remaining rural and agricultural lands within the town, Abingdon's agricultural zoning district continues to allow residential development on lots as small as one acre in these areas. While downzoning property to decrease this density may not be desirable, the town can introduce regulations that provide more attractive alternatives to conventional subdivisions. Conservation subdivisions allow similar residential density overall but cluster smaller lots on portions of large open space tracts and permanently preserve other areas of the parcel as common open space or as active farmland to preserve green space and rural character.



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

<p>1. Abingdon will achieve well-planned, orderly growth by building on our assets, increasing walkability, and maintaining an exceptionally high quality of life.</p> <p>1.1. Follow the publicly generated guidance of this Comprehensive Plan, and other strategic documents, in considering approval of any development or redevelopment proposal.</p> <p>1.2. Locate any new civic uses, including parks, libraries, and schools, in locations easily accessed from residential areas, and using existing buildings before creating new ones.</p>	<p>6. The Town will make clear its preferred form of development and use of land in all areas of the Town and look to its Comprehensive Plan to guide development-related decisions.</p> <p>6.1. Plan and develop new neighborhoods using best practices in town when located in densely developed areas and conservation and clustered development principles in more rural areas of Abingdon.</p> <p>6.2. Continue to protect key viewsheds from development, including discouraging development of rural parcels directly visible from Interstate 81.</p>
<p>2. Abingdon's neighborhoods will be attractive, safe, and offer a range of housing types that meet the needs of people across the income spectrum.</p> <p>2.1. Encourage well designed, diversified, affordable housing in Abingdon through public-private partnerships, and close coordination with housing agencies.</p> <p>2.2. Create development regulations that match the goals for neighborhood preservation and neighborhood revitalization areas found in this plan.</p>	<p>7. The Town's zoning and development standards will reflect the policies of the Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p>7.1. Amend the subdivision ordinance to provide provisions for clustered residential development to conserve open space and natural features. Ensure that the provisions include appropriate guidelines for development patterns, environmental protection, community open spaces/facilities, and other appropriate measures.</p> <p>7.2. Amend the town's zoning ordinance and zoning map to reflect the goals and development recommendations set forth in this comprehensive plan, including the promotion of mixed use infill development, protection of historic districts, and promotion of high-quality new development that matches the character of Abingdon.</p>
<p>3. New infill development will be designed to fit the context of existing buildings while other new developments should follow best practices in town design that meet the current needs of the town.</p> <p>3.1. Adopt development regulations that help to minimize impacts on environmental features and viewsheds and encourage sensitive land development and best management practices.</p> <p>3.2. Create design guidelines for all major areas of Abingdon that provide clear input on best practices to owners and investors.</p>	
<p>4. Abingdon will accommodate most new growth through infill development on vacant or underutilized parcels, and reuse of existing buildings.</p> <p>4.1. Develop marketing materials for specific infill development and redevelopment opportunities, making them available to interested businesses and economic development agencies.</p>	
<p>5. The Town's significant historic structures will be preserved and occupied by new uses that have helped to make their preservation economically viable while contributing to a vibrant downtown.</p> <p>5.1. Consider financial incentives such as façade improvement assistance, special housing loans, or other programs to facilitate investment in downtown buildings for mixed use.</p>	

Chapter 3

TRANSPORTATION



CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION

- Facts and Figures (Existing System)
 - Street Classification and Traffic
 - Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation
 - Other Transportation
- Future System
 - Street Policies
 - Projects
 - Six-Year Improvement Plan
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Street Extensions
 - Truck Traffic
 - Pedestrian and Bicycle Connectivity
 - Road Beautification
 - Public Transit
- Goals
- Strategies

Abingdon has a rich history as a major transportation crossroads. In its beginnings, the community was located on the Wilderness Road, an early trail for pioneers and western settlers. Later, U.S. Route 11 (East and West Main Street) accommodated vehicular traffic, following the alignment of the Wilderness Road. Today, I-81 passes to the south of Abingdon, providing easy access for residents and visitors to much of Southwest Virginia. Porterfield Highway serves as a major north transportation corridor to adjacent counties.

In 2003, Abingdon adopted a Historic District Entrance Corridor Overlay District to achieve an enhanced land development pattern and retain the town's historic character. New development within entrance corridors leading to the historic district must meet design standards for landscaping, signage, architecture, lighting, and site planning and be approved by the Planning Commission. This district has been very successful in protecting existing development patterns and regulating new development in entrance corridors; however, additional design guidance and illustrations are needed to assist applicants in understanding and meeting requirements, and to ensure consistency in the review of projects.

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Additional street improvements should enhance the function and beauty of Abingdon's streets using the design palette of street furnishings developed by the Town. In the downtown, streets should be pedestrian friendly with well-coordinated streetlights, benches, planters trash receptacles, and brick sidewalks. For gateway entry corridors more oriented to vehicles, the streetscape palette includes concrete sidewalks, cobra-style streetlights, and matching trash receptacles and benches. Landscaping of the corridors is recommended in accordance with the gateway corridor plans.

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

STREET CLASSIFICATION AND TRAFFIC

Abingdon is served by a system of streets, roads, and highways from major interstates to narrow local streets. All streets are classified according to the Virginia Department of Transportation Functional Classification system according to their significance to the larger transportation system. These routes are noted in the included table by their classification and with traffic counts noted.

CORRIDORS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE

Virginia designates certain critical routes as Corridors of Statewide Significance (CoSS). CoSS connect regions, states, or major activity centers, accommodate high traffic volume, and address major statewide goals. Abingdon includes two CoSS; Interstate 81 and US 58 (Porterfield Highway). Investments in projects that improve these routes are among Virginia's highest transportation priorities.

Interstate
Interstates are the highest route classification. Interstates are limited access, divided highways with the highest level of mobility.
Interstate 81
SCL Abingdon to SR 75 - 45,000 trips per day
Other Principal Arterials
In rural areas, Other Principal Arterials serve corridor movements of substantial statewide or interstate travel and provides an integrated network without stub connections (dead ends).
Main Street
SR 140 Jonesboro to Colonial Road - 22,000 trips per day
Porterfield Highway
Lee Hwy to Alt US 58 - 15,000 trips per day
Jonesboro Road
SCL Abingdon to US 11 Main St - 16,000 trips per day
Minor Arterials
Minor Arterials link cities and large towns, along with other major traffic generators, and form an integrated network providing interstate and inter-county service. In urban areas, Minor Arterials interconnect with principal arterials, augment the urban principal arterial system, and provide service to trips of moderate length at a lower level of travel mobility than principal arterials.
Main Street
US ALT 58, Russell Road to Cummings St - 10,000 trips per day
Russel Road
US 19 Porterfield Highway to Valley St - 8,100 trips per day
Cummings Street
US 11 to I-81-16,000 trips per day

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Major Collector
Major Collector routes are longer in length; have lower connecting driveway densities; have higher speed limits; are spaced at greater intervals; have higher annual average traffic volumes; and may have more travel lanes than minor collectors may. Major Collectors in Urban Areas provide land access and traffic circulation within residential neighborhoods, commercial, and industrial areas. These collectors distribute trips from the arterials through the aforementioned areas to their ultimate destination, collect traffic from local streets, and channel it to the arterial system.
Cummings Street
SCL Abingdon Country Club to 1-81 Commerce Drive - 7400 trips per day
W Main St to Valley St - 6,500 trips per day
VHCC Drive
SR 140 Jonesboro Road to VHCC Parking Lot - 1800 trips per day
Thompson Drive
S 11 Main St to Stanley St - 4,100 trips per day
Valley Street
Russel Road to Court St - 8,400 trips per day
Court St to White Mills Rd - 6,000 trips per day
Tanner Street
Main St to Valley St - 1,300 trips per day
White Mills Road
Valley St to New NCL Abingdon - 1,900 trips per day
Hillman Hwy
Lee Hwy NCL to Abingdon - 4,000 trips per day
Old Saltworks Road
Hillman Hwy to NCL Abingdon - 1,400 trips per day
Vances Mill Road
SCL Abingdon to Cummings Street
Stanley Street
Thompson Drive to Walden Road
Minor Collector
In urban areas, Minor Collectors serve both land access and traffic circulation in lower density residential and commercial/industrial areas. Typical operating characteristics of Minor Collectors include lower speeds and fewer signalized intersections. Minor Collectors penetrate residential neighborhoods, but only for a short distance.
Wyndale Road
WCL Abingdon to US 11 Main St - 3,500 trips per day
Local Road
All other streets and roads in Abingdon are classified as Local Roads. In urban areas, Local Roads serve primarily as direct access to abutting land. Local Roads provide access to higher order systems and all facilities not on one of the higher systems. Through traffic movement is deliberately discouraged for Local Roads in urban areas.

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION

As an alternative to traditional vehicular transportation, other modes of transportation are also important to the future success and sustainability of Abingdon. Trails, bicycle routes, and sidewalks offer opportunities for alternative transportation. In downtown and the historic district, safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle facilities add to the economic and social success of Abingdon. Residents and tourists are able to access a variety of establishments and facilities without using a car. Additionally, local residents working in downtown can walk to work. The ability to work, live, and play in a community is truly something to celebrate and market to potential residents and businesses.

An existing Pedestrian Safety and Movement Study was prepared in an effort to improve pedestrian continuity, control vehicular patterns, decrease the conflicts between pedestrians and motorists, and provide alternate routes for pedestrians and vehicular traffic. The study identified a need for pedestrian safety improvements at: the Barter Theatre, Cummings Street and Main Street, the Courthouse area, and the entire length of Valley Street. Crosswalk improvements have been completed in front on the Barter Theatre with the aim of improving pedestrian safety, while improvements to other areas continue to be planned, including sidewalk projects on both East and West Main Street and additions to the town's Urban Pathway, among others listed in this comprehensive plan.

Abingdon is also home to major and minor trails that serve as transportation, recreation, and tourism amenities. Among these, the Virginia Creeper Trail is a wonderful amenity that is used by both residents and visitors. The trail begins in Abingdon and stretches for 35 miles. The existing Creeper Trail is ideally located for a greenway on an off-road, dedicated right-of-way and can serve as a model for any

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

new greenway expansions and corridors. The Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail, located west of the downtown also offers educational information regarding the march of the Overmountain Men and their victory at the Battle of Kings Mountain, a turning point of the Revolutionary War. Abingdon's Urban Pathway is another important trail, providing a link west to east across the town from the Abingdon Muster Grounds along a series of paths and sidewalks that will eventually reach the Harry L. Coomes Recreation Center.

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

Mountain Lynx Transit serves as Abingdon's public bus system. It is operated by the District Three Governmental Cooperative which covers the Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe. The local transit system includes modern handicapped accessible vans and two refurbished trolley cars. The main users of the transit system are senior citizens, students, and tourist groups.

Although Abingdon initially had passenger rail service there is no longer active passenger rail service in town, nor do passenger trains pass through or near the town. However, there is a railroad depot and several rail spurs that serve industrial properties, and Norfolk Southern freight trains continue to pass through the center of Abingdon.

The Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation conducted a feasibility study in 1997 for providing passenger rail service between Bristol, Richmond, and Washington D.C.. This study included a proposed rail station in Abingdon. Despite the fact that no major initiatives have been undertaken to implement this regional passenger rail service, Town of Abingdon remains supportive of potential future passenger rail service in the town.

The Virginia Highlands Airport is a general aviation airport located approximately one mile west of Abingdon on U.S. Route 11. The Airport is governed by an Airport Authority consisting of members appointed by the Washington County Board of Supervisors to represent each of the county's seven magisterial districts. Airport facilities include corporate, commercial, and private hangers and tie-downs and also supports facilities for the U.S. Forest Service and Virginia State Police. Charter passenger service and flight instruction are available. The airport was expanded in 2005 to include a terminal addition, a new corporate hangar, improved commercial hangar, and an improved corridor approach. The airport's Layout Plan serves as a long-range planning document for the airport. The document has been approved by the Federal Aviation Administration and calls for extending the airport's runway to better accommodate small business jets. Commercial air passenger service is not available at Virginia Highlands Airport, but is available at Tri-Cities Regional Airport near Blountville, Tennessee, about 25 miles southwest of Abingdon.



CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION POLICY AREAS

In planning for improvements, upgrades, and extensions of Town streets, individual transportation corridors should be treated as unique elements of the Town's fabric with the ability to shape the experience of residents and visitors just as much as zones or policies governing land use. A map of Transportation Policy Areas is included in this plan and should give general guidance to decisions involving street and trail improvements in the Town. The six street policy areas and two trail policy areas include recommendations for:

- Lanes – major corridors will necessarily include more lanes to handle high traffic volumes, but lanes must match the traffic, use, and character of the roadway.
- Speed – while entrance corridors and peripheral roadways may allow faster travel, the predominant speed for town streets should be 25 miles per hour to preserve the historic character and safe pedestrian environment of Abingdon.
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodations – sidewalks and bicycle lanes are important street features in some areas but may not be necessary or appropriate in outlying areas.
- Landscape – street trees and trail buffers provide shade to pedestrians and visual appeal for all. Street trees should ideally be planted along most streets, while a landscape strip between the sidewalk and road edge, planted with grass and trees, provides additional comfort and safety for pedestrians along the busiest streets.
- Frontage – along some Abingdon streets an urban frontage is desirable, with buildings set right at, or very close to, the edge of the street right-of-way, while in peripheral areas and some neighborhoods a suburban frontage with buildings set well back from the street is more desirable.

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

Historic Street

Historic Streets make up the foundation on Abingdon's prized historic core. These streets are the backbone of the vital downtown business district and welcome pedestrians as readily as they welcome automobile traffic. Sidewalks on Historic Streets should be wide; in many cases filling the entire space between the street and buildings. Crosswalks should be frequent and well-marked, while trees should be planted in tree grates or in planters to provide shade and to enhance the beauty of the area.

Transition Street

Transition streets mix the features of historic streets, where slow speed traffic shares space with pedestrians, with the features of corridors, where moving cars from place to place is paramount. These streets will work to slow traffic to town-appropriate speeds while contributing to the quality and character of Abingdon streetscapes.

Entrance Corridor

Entrance Corridors connect each of Abingdon's three Interstate exits to the Town's major interior streets. For many, these streets are a first impression of Abingdon. Abingdon's entrance corridors should be improved to provide a fitting welcome to the town, with four total lanes, a landscaped median, and generous landscaped edges. Street trees should provide shade to pedestrians and enhance the beauty of these corridors. Entrance corridors serve automobile traffic primarily but also include sidewalks used to access important commercial areas. New developments and redevelopment along Entrance Corridors should feature buildings set close to the street edge with appropriately landscaped parking lots located beside or behind buildings.

Minor Corridor

Minor Corridors serve major automobile routes away from the historic core. Those streets require efficient movement of automobiles and see lower levels of pedestrian traffic. Vehicles on these corridors may move at slightly higher speeds so sidewalks are separated from the street by landscape strips for the comfort and safety of pedestrians. Streets trees enhance the look of minor corridors, and buildings may be set farther back from the street than in Abingdon's core areas.

Core Residential

Core Residential Streets serve neighborhoods close to Abingdon's historic downtown core. These streets form an essential part of the history and character of some of the town's best residential areas. Core Residential Streets are narrow two-lane streets with street trees and homes set at or near the street edge. Vehicle traffic and pedestrian traffic are both accommodated in these neighborhoods, with sidewalks provided and street trees offering shade for pedestrians.

Neighborhood Residential

Neighborhood Residential streets are found away from the historic core, serving suburban residential areas where safe, attractive streets are desired, but where pedestrian activity is very low. Sidewalks may not be needed on neighborhood residential streets, but slow speeds still make neighborhood strolls possible. Areas with Neighborhood Residential streets will include suburban-style single family homes set well back from the street on larger lots.

Major Trail

Major Trails are bicycle and pedestrian paths that not only connect Abingdon Neighborhoods, but attract visitors to the town. Major Trails include the Virginia Creeper Trail, Overmountain Victory Trail, and Abingdon's Urban Pathway. Major Trails should be wide multi-use paths away from major roadways and heavily buffered from buildings, parking lots, and other built features, giving the experience of walking or bicycling in a park. Major Trails make the most important pedestrian connections within Abingdon and connect Abingdon to other places within the region.

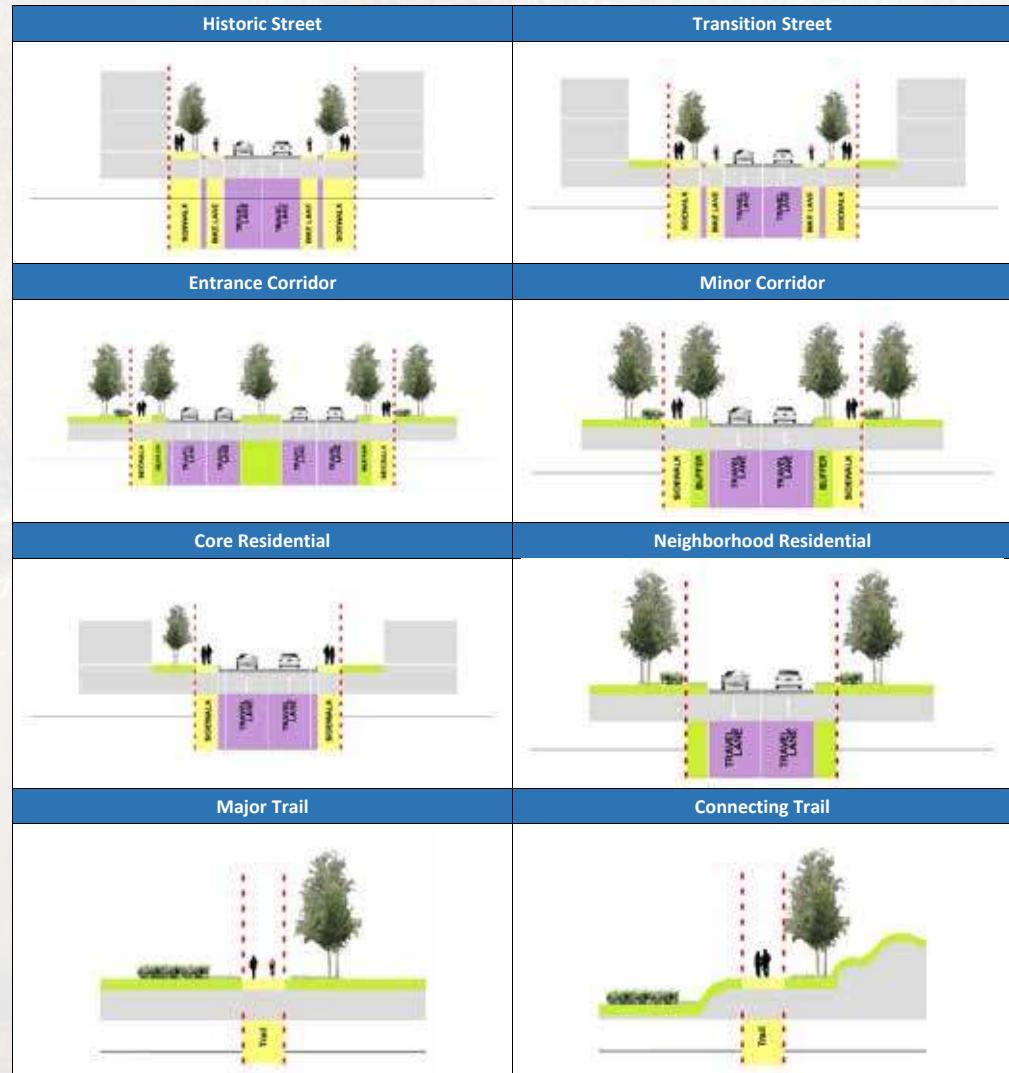
Connecting Trail

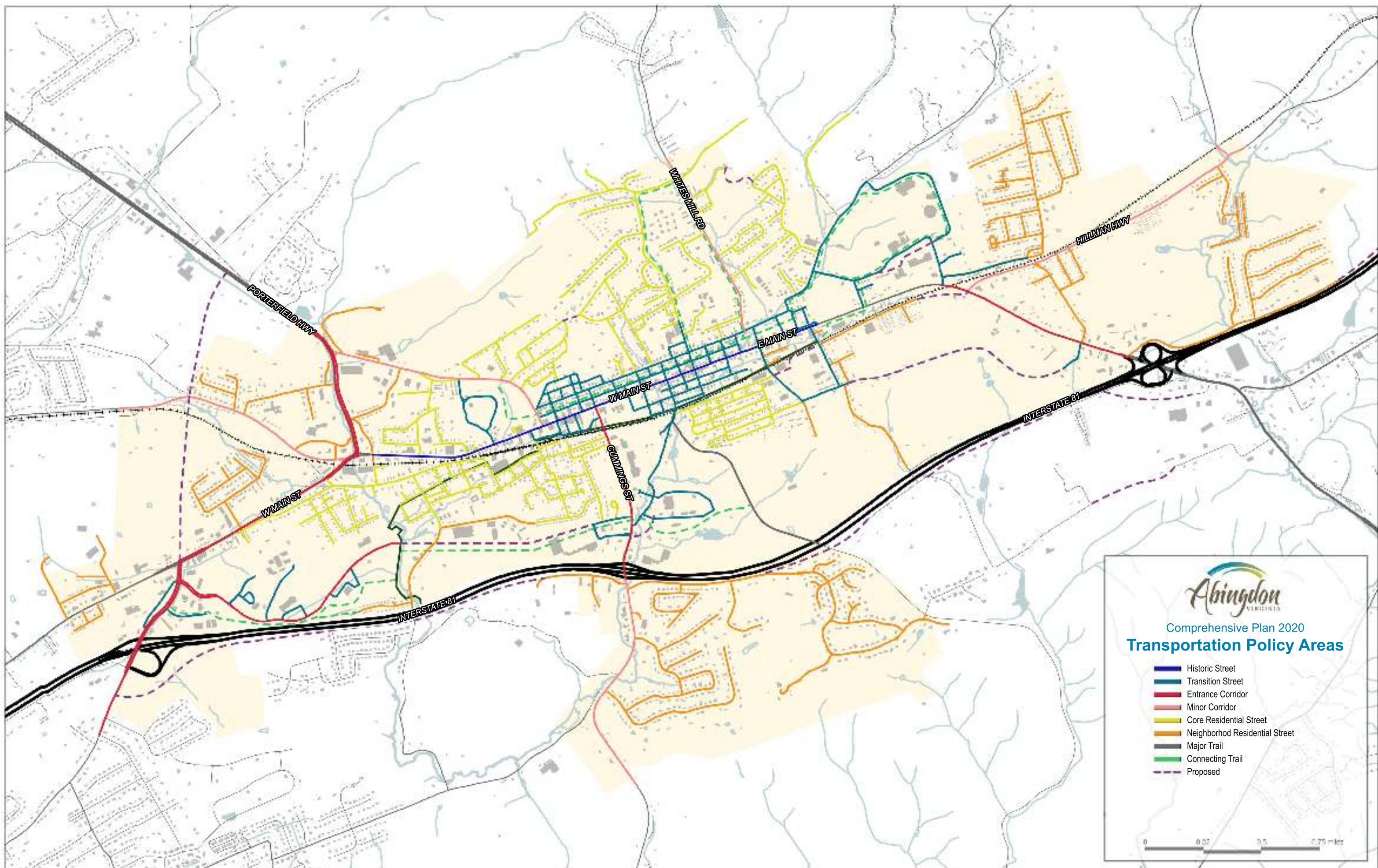
Connecting Trails are smaller bicycle and pedestrian trails making connections to important neighborhoods, schools, parks, and other features in Abingdon, as well as connecting to Major Trails. Connecting Trails are buffered by trees and other green space, but not to the same extent as Major Trails, and may simply be a sidewalk in some places.

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORTATION POLICY AREAS

Transportation Profile	Lanes	Speed	Bike-Ped	Landscape	Frontage
Historic Street	2	25	Sidewalk/Bike Lane	Street Trees	Urban
Transition Street	2	25	Sidewalk/Bike Lane	Street Trees	Suburban
Entrance Corridor	4	35	Sidewalk	Landscape Strip + Street Trees	Urban
Minor Corridor	2	35	Sidewalk	Landscape Strip + Street Trees	Suburban
Core Residential	2	25	Sidewalk	Street Trees	Urban
Neighborhood Residential	2	25	None	None	Suburban
Major Trail	n/a	n/a	10-foot Path	100-foot Buffer	None
Connecting Trail	n/a	n/a	6-foot Path	20-foot Buffer	None





Comprehensive Plan 2020
Transportation Policy Areas

- Historic Street
- Transition Street
- Entrance Corridor
- Minor Corridor
- Core Residential Street
- Neighborhood Residential Street
- Major Trail
- Connecting Trail
- Proposed

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 miles

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

As Abingdon grows, the Town's system of streets and roads will continue to change to meet the needs of residents, visitors, and others. The Town has identified street and pedestrian transportation projects to support these needs, and to increase capacity, safety, and convenience. The transportation projects list included here identifies a wide range of projects from simple and inexpensive improvements to major new roadways that will require lengthy coordination and significant investment. Many listed projects will require close coordination with VDOT and will help to meet the transportation needs identified through the state's VTrans Needs Assessment. No effort has been made to prioritize this list of projects, each being important to the overall success of the Abingdon transportation network in its own way.

STREET AND ROAD PROJECTS

Project	Cost Estimate	VTRANS Needs Addressed
1. French Moore Jr. Boulevard	\$16,800,000	VHCC Dr. bicycle access, pedestrian access W. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
2. Cook Street Extension	\$13,600,000	VHCC Dr. bicycle access, pedestrian access W. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
3. East Main Street Culvert	\$3,000,000	E. Main St. safety improvement
4. Green Spring Road Connector	\$450,000	Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
5. Interstate 81 Frontage Road	\$63,800,000	Interstate 81 safety improvement
6. West Main Street Access Management	\$2,500,000	W. Main St. safety improvement, bicycle access, pedestrian access
7. East Main Street Access Management	\$1,750,000	E. Main St. safety improvement, bicycle access, pedestrian access

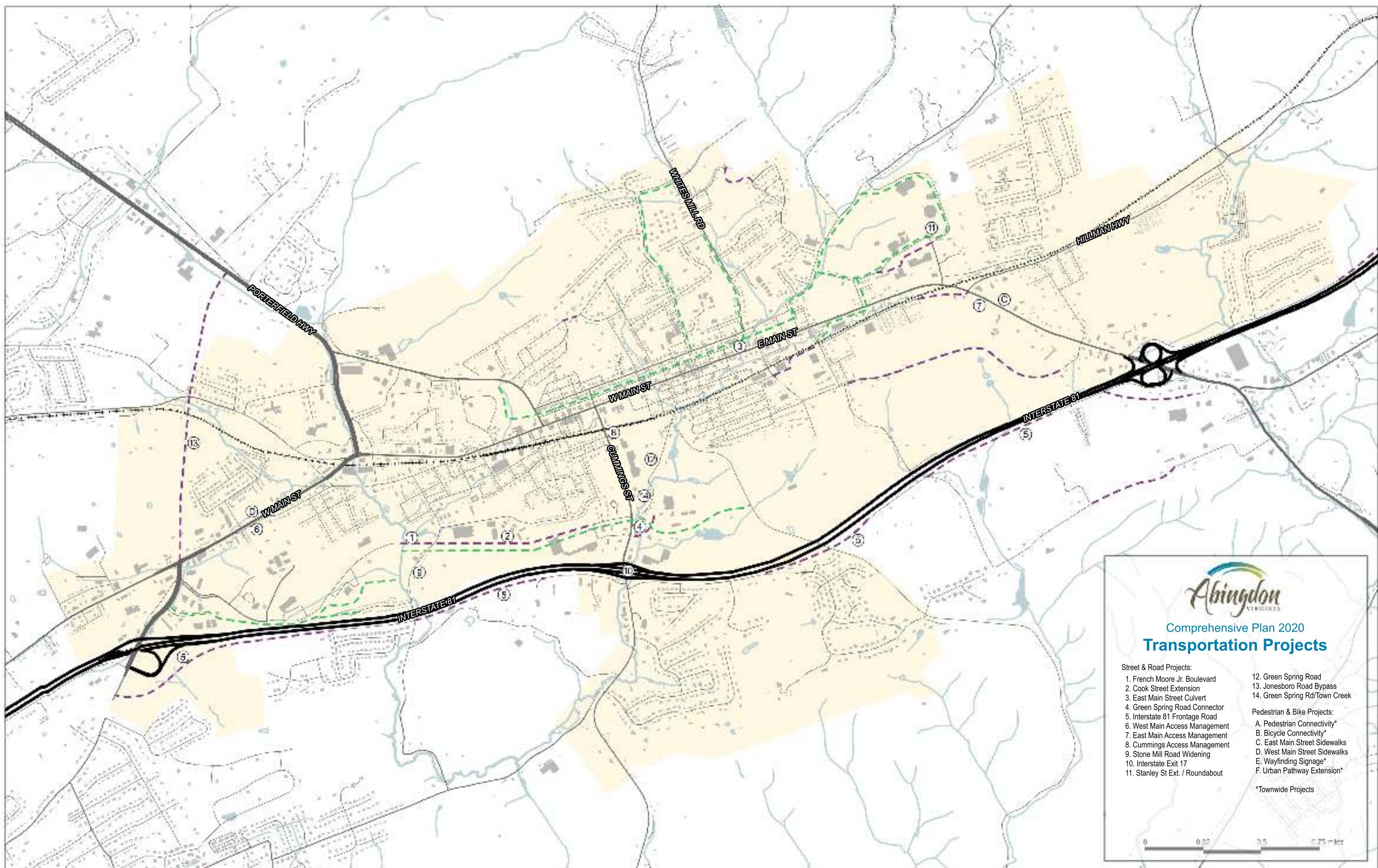
Project	Cost Estimate	VTRANS Needs Addressed
8. Cummings Street Access Management	\$2,500,000	Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation, bicycle access, pedestrian access
9. Stone Mill Road Widening	\$2,000,000	Cummings St. congestion mitigation
10. Interstate Exit 17	\$40,000,000	Cummings St. congestion mitigation
11. Stanley Street Extension / Roundabout	\$5,200,000	Thompson Dr. safety improvement
12. Green Spring Rd	\$3,500,000	E. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
13. Jonesboro Road Bypass	\$65,000,000	W. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
14. Green Spring Rd Realign. at Town Creek Crossing	\$1,250,000	Green Springs Rd. safety improvement

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE PROJECTS

Project	Cost Estimate	VTRANS Needs Addressed
A. Pedestrian Connectivity Program	\$120,000	E./W. Main St. pedestrian access, transportation demand management <u>Cummings St.</u> pedestrian access, transportation demand management <u>Valley St.</u> pedestrian access, transportation demand management
B. Bicycle Connectivity Program	\$100,000	E./W. Main St. bicycle access, transportation demand management <u>Cummings St.</u> bicycle access, transportation demand management <u>Valley St.</u> bicycle access, transportation demand management
C. East Main Street Sidewalk Improvements	\$500,000	E. Main St. pedestrian access, safety improvement
D. West Main Street Sidewalk Improvements	\$350,000	W. Main St. pedestrian access, safety improvement
E. Wayfinding Signage	\$100,000	E./W. Main St. congestion mitigation, safety improvement <u>Cummings St.</u> congestion mitigation, safety improvement <u>Jonesboro Rd.</u> congestion mitigation, safety improvement
F. Urban Pathway Extension	\$250,000	E./W. Main St. bicycle access, pedestrian access, transportation demand management, safety improvement





Comprehensive Plan 2020 Transportation Projects

Street & Road Projects:

- French Moore Jr. Boulevard
- Cook Street Extension
- East Main Street Culvert
- Green Spring Road Connector
- Interstate 81 Frontage Road
- West Main Access Management
- East Main Access Management
- Cummings Access Management
- Stone Mill Road Widening
- Interstate Exit 17
- Stanley St Ext. / Roundabout
- Green Spring Road
- Jonesboro Road Bypass
- Green Spring Rd/Town Creek

Pedestrian & Bike Projects:

- Pedestrian Connectivity*
- Bicycle Connectivity*
- East Main Street Sidewalks
- West Main Street Sidewalks
- Wayfinding Signage*
- Urban Pathway Extension*

*Townwide Projects

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

SIX-YEAR IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Virginia Department of Transportation plans six years in advance for future transportation projects and their funding. Public funds are allocated by the Commonwealth Transportation Board to transportation projects over six-fiscal years, comprising the Six-Year Improvement Program. Projects include improvements to the interstate, primary, secondary, and urban road systems, public transit, and other programs. The table below identifies currently listed Six-Year Improvement Program initiatives in Abingdon at the time of this writing in 2020.

UPC	Description	Project Cost
113768	RTE.11 SIDEWALK EAST SIDE OF EAST MAIN ST. ABINGDON	\$52,000
105675	PARK/TANNER ST.- PEDESTRIAN, ROAD, STORM DRAIN. IMPROVEMENTS	\$1,707,000
107752	RECONSTRUCT INTERSECTION CUMMINGS ST. & GREEN SPRINGS RD.	\$7,100,000
114652	RUSSELL ROAD-INSTALL SIGNALIZED CROSSWALK	\$113,000
113763	#SGR PORTERFIELD HIGHWAY PRIMARY EXTENSION PAVING	\$233,000
113884	CUMMINGS STREET PRIMARY EXTENSION PAVING	\$231,000
111503	#SGR SR 140 JONESBORO ROAD PRIMARY EXTENSION	\$142,000
115481	#SMART20-HILLMAN HWY & OLD ELEVEN DRIVE INT IMP (APP ID#4029	\$668,000
115484	#SMART20-RUSSELL RD & POPLAR ST INT IMP (APP ID# 4031)	\$765,000
116171	#I81CIP SB MM 16.6 EXTEND ACCEL LANE (ID #26)	\$1,620,000

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

STREET EXTENSIONS

Abingdon will continue to look for opportunities to add to the town's street grid to improve access for residents and visitors. The street projects included in this plan involve upgrades to existing streets as well as new streets that can provide new paths east and west across Abingdon to reduce local traffic on the interstate highway system and to better organize truck traffic. While many of the large construction projects included here are long-term efforts, the town can continue to advance these connections and utilize grant and other funding efforts where available to improve the local street network.

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRUCK TRAFFIC

With its proximity to Interstate 81, truck traffic near Abingdon is a major issue. In particular, some trucks pass through the town's downtown, via Cummings Street, to reach U.S. 19 north and west of Abingdon. Narrow downtown streets are not well suited for large trucks, and the noise of these trucks is not compatible with the enjoyment of downtown visitors and diners. The town would prefer that trucks use the Jonesboro Road exist rather than Cummings street, and an extension of Jonesboro to Route 19 is a long-term goal. However, the town is also legally prevented from limiting truck traffic on Cummings Street as this route is a part of the official state highway network.

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CONNECTIVITY

The town will continue to advance pedestrian and bicycle transportation projects along with those that benefit cars and trucks. These projects can include complete studies of pedestrian and Bicycle needs on East and West Main Street, continued work on Abingdon's Urban Pathway, and other efforts that make walking and biking in Abingdon safe and convenient.

ROAD BEAUTIFICATION

In addition to the movement of people and goods, Abingdon's street network contributes to the character and beauty of the town. Constrained street widths, the presence of sidewalks, and street trees all help to create comfortable and safe spaces for all street users and contribute to the quality of downtown Abingdon streets.

PUBLIC TRANSIT

There may be opportunities for expansion of the local transit system in the future, especially given the desire to increase tourism efforts. A local trolley system, small guided bus tours, or other group transportation activities may be beneficial. In addition, the service needs of residents may need further evaluation, especially since there are substantial governmental and medical services in Abingdon. A complete survey of transportation needs may be helpful to determine where there are deficiencies in public transportation.



CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

- | |
|---|
| 1. It will be safe and easy for anyone to pedal, roll, stroll, or drive on Abingdon's streets through tamed traffic and expanded bicycle and pedestrian facilities. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Implement the streetscape recommendations found in this plan's Transportation Policy Areas, and other applicable plans.1.2. Conduct a sidewalk and ADA ramps inventory and pedestrian network completion plan to guide and prioritize investments in pedestrian improvements.1.3. Continue to expand the town's Urban Pathway as a pedestrian spine connecting the many trails and neighborhoods of Abingdon.1.4. Develop an attractive wayfinding system and signage plan that is in context with the historic context of the town and pursue implementation. |
| 2. Abingdon's street network will provide more route options for people to travel within and through the Town, to alleviate traffic congestion on major streets by aligning street design, law enforcement, and education to reduce speeding and truck traffic in the Town's historic district and on Main Street. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1. Continue to pursue new in-Town street connections as outlined in this plan to increase access and reduce traffic pressure on major streets.2.2. Conduct access management studies and improvements along Cummings Street and East and West Main Streets to organize entrances and traffic while increasing vehicular and pedestrian safety.2.3. Promote transportation projects inside and outside of Abingdon that improve the regional transportation network, including the Northwest Bypass Connector, I-81 frontage roads, and design improvements along County roads that enter Abingdon such as Porterfield Highway, Jonesboro Road, Cummings Street, and East and West Main Streets. |
| 3. Public transportation will be a viable option for traveling to work and enable people to access daily needs and fully participate in society regardless of income or abilities. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1. Work with tourism agencies to determine the public transportation needs of visitors and to pursue such facilities through partnership efforts and grant solicitation.3.2. Continue to expand the Mountain Lynx Transit service to meet the needs of future Town growth.3.3. Support long-term planning efforts to bring viable passenger rail service to Southwest Virginia, and to include Abingdon as a station stop. |

Chapter 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Existing Assets
- Facts and Figures
 - Employment by Industry
 - Employment Projections
 - Occupation Projections
 - Unemployment Trends
 - Top County Employers
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Tourism
 - Regional Center
 - Stone Mill Business and Technology Park
 - Belmont Hotel Site
 - West Main Corridor Improvements
 - Telecommunications Network
- Goals
- Strategies

The future sustainability of Abingdon requires a stable and diversified economy that celebrates and reflects the special community heritage and fulfills the market needs of residents and visitors. The town is the recognized regional center for health care, law, and headquarters operations for professional businesses. In addition, the arts and culture of Abingdon has historically provided a stable foundation for economic development. Future economic prosperity should build on the regional emphasis and expand the arts/culture foundation to take advantage of the community's potential for new economic development initiatives to complement the existing heritage and take advantage of new niche markets.

EXISTING ASSETS

Abingdon's existing business and economic development efforts focus on promoting tourism and revitalizing the town's commercial corridors and historic downtown. Both public and private interests work as partners to enhance tourism opportunities and improve the historic Main Street and entrance corridors.

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abingdon was named first place national winner of the “American Dream Town” competition in 2006. The designation was bestowed on the town by the American Dream Town, USA which is dedicated to inspiring Americans to celebrate their heritage, take pride in neighborhoods, and promote tourism. This designation is very prestigious and provides outstanding marketing opportunities for the town to attract visitors from all over the world. Additionally, Abingdon was voted one of America’s Coolest Small Towns in 2016 and among USA Today’s 10 Best Small Town Food Scenes in 2019.

In 1798, the County Court of Washington County directed that a market house be built on the courthouse lot. Tuesdays and Saturdays were the regular market days, as they are now. In 2005, the town, with financial assistance from Washington County and the Virginia Tobacco Indemnification Program, began planning a new market facility, to be located on Remsburg Drive. The new Farmers Market is a key structure in increasing the level of activity in the core downtown area. The market and Abingdon’s locally owned restaurants offer an opportunity to attract visitors and create a new experience for Abingdon. The facility allows for more flexible market hours and, therefore, more access to farm fresh products, creating a more health conscious community.

Abingdon offers a number of small to medium-sized conference and meeting facilities. The newest, state-of-the-art facilities are located at the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center; they include a 13,000-square foot hall for tradeshows and an executive conference room that seats 100 persons. The Dickenson Conference Center, located at the Southwest Virginia 4-H Educational Center northeast of Abingdon, offers modern, spacious meeting rooms and flex-space facilities for up to 220 people. The Virginia Highlands Small Business Incubator, located in the Stone Mill Business and Technology Park, provides meeting space in a high-tech atmosphere. A variety of other meeting, banquet and entertainment facilities are found at the Martha Washington Inn, Coomes Recreation Center, and area motels.

Abingdon exhibits several distinct business districts: East and West Main Streets, Courthouse Hill and historic Downtown Abingdon. Additional business areas are located at the town’s gateway entrance corridors at Porterfield Highway, and I-81 Exits 19, 17 and 14. The town prides itself on its unique, niche businesses and its orientation to arts and entertainment.

Courthouse Hill and Downtown Abingdon contain much of the town’s impressive architecture and historic buildings. Courthouse Hill contains the historic Washington County Courthouse and most of the oldest structures and early office buildings. Government functions, offices, retail stores, and other attractions all contribute to the vitality of this district.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The central business district, or historic Downtown Abingdon, extends generally from Pecan Street (east) to Palmer Street (west). Downtown Abingdon was designated as an official Virginia Main Street community in 2007. This designation provides technical expertise and programs for businesses in the areas of economic restructuring, marketing/promotion, organization management, and architectural design assistance. A key element of successful revitalization to create a vibrant downtown will be expanded mixed-use development of both commercial and residential uses in buildings. Improving the land use mixture will enhance activities and hours of operation. A 2014 Downtown Abingdon Market Assessment found business gaps and opportunities in clothing, restaurants, and other specialty retail markets.

The commercial corridors leading into town offer a variety of business services for residents and visitors; however, the corridors also are challenges in terms of visual attractiveness, signage, and coordinated development. East and West Main Street reflect early development patterns of U.S. Route 11, which once served as the major transportation corridor for east-west traffic prior to the development of I-81. Exits 19, 17, and 14 reflect different business services and patterns of development, mostly those oriented to the interstate traveler. All of these entrance corridors need improvement to better coordinate access and enhance signage. These areas serve as a first impression for visitors; it is essential that they are welcoming, distinctive, and representative of the community's identity.

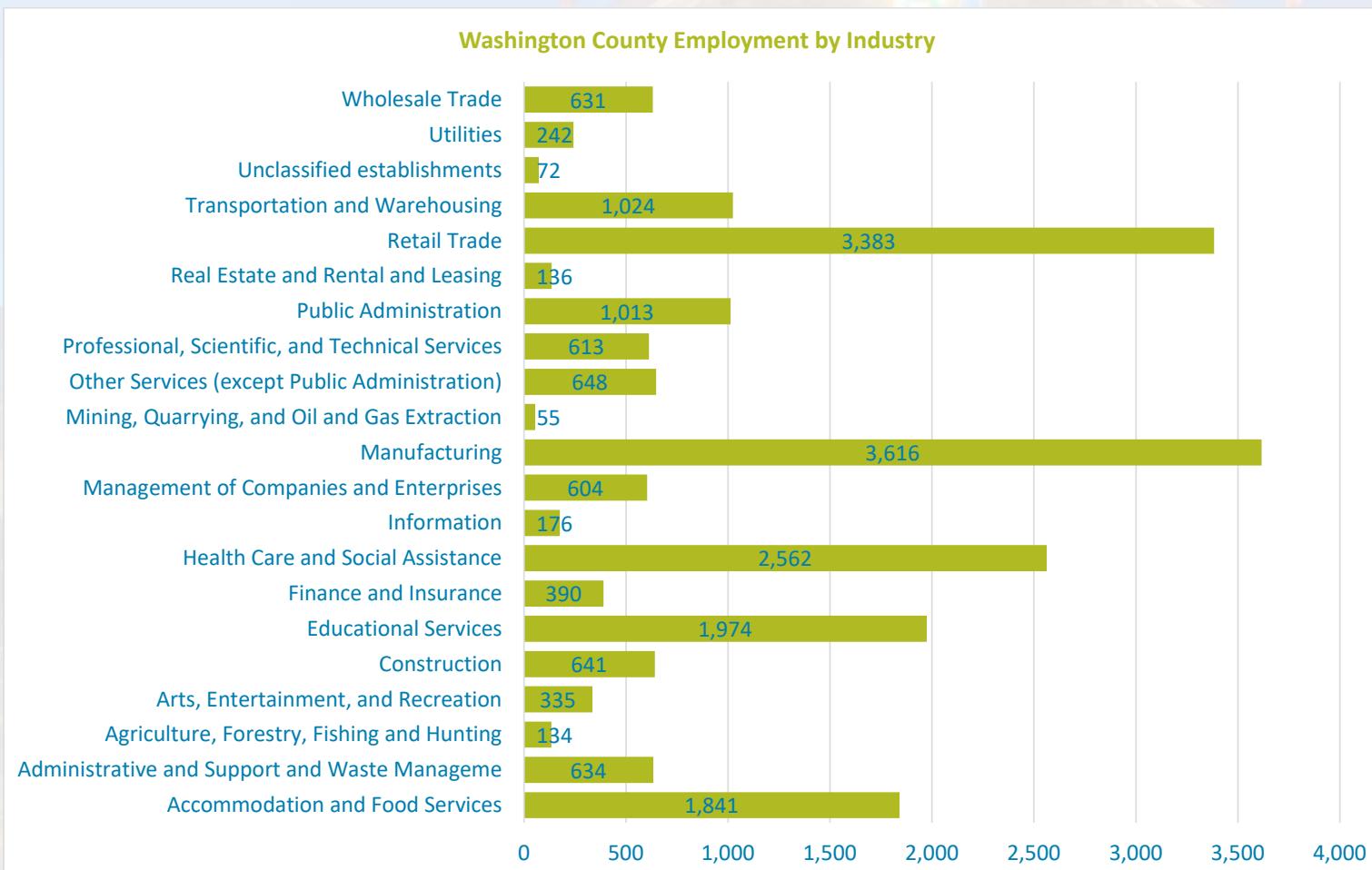
The Stone Mill Business and Technology Park is located west of downtown in close proximity to the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center near I-81, Exit 14. The park consists of approximately 75 acres and is established as a planned business and technology park with design covenants and common amenities, including a boulevard entrance and a trail system. The Virginia Highlands Small Business Incubator was constructed in Stone Mill in 2003.

Other industrial areas are located adjacent to the railroad, south of Main Street. These areas are scattered through town and may be opportunities for improvement and/or redevelopment to better serve the town with mixed-use development.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FACTS AND FIGURES



Source: Virginia Employment Commission (VEC), Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) (July, August, September) 2018

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FACTS AND FIGURES

Industry	Employment			Percent	
	2016 Estimated Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Change	Total	Total Annual
Total, All Industries	146,832	158,439	11,607	7.91%	0.76%
Accommodation and Food Services	14,015	15,478	1,463	10.44%	1.00%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	6,130	7,073	943	15.38%	1.44%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	369	480	111	30.08%	2.66%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,123	1,283	160	14.25%	1.34%
Construction	3,990	4,149	159	3.99%	0.39%
Educational Services	21,194	23,555	2,361	11.14%	1.06%
Finance and Insurance	2,356	2,485	129	5.48%	0.53%
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,222	20,335	4,113	25.35%	2.29%
Information	1,206	1,152	-54	-4.48%	-0.46%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,070	1,123	53	4.95%	0.48%
Manufacturing	25,797	24,401	-1,396	-5.41%	-0.55%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	308	308	0	0.00%	0.00%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,220	3,502	282	8.76%	0.84%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,413	5,138	725	16.43%	1.53%
Public Administration	3,328	3,319	-9	-0.27%	-0.03%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,575	1,670	95	6.03%	0.59%
Retail Trade	18,486	19,203	717	3.88%	0.38%
Transportation and Warehousing	3,131	3,535	404	12.90%	1.22%
Utilities	211	209	-2	-0.95%	-0.10%
Wholesale Trade	2,666	2,693	27	1.01%	0.10%

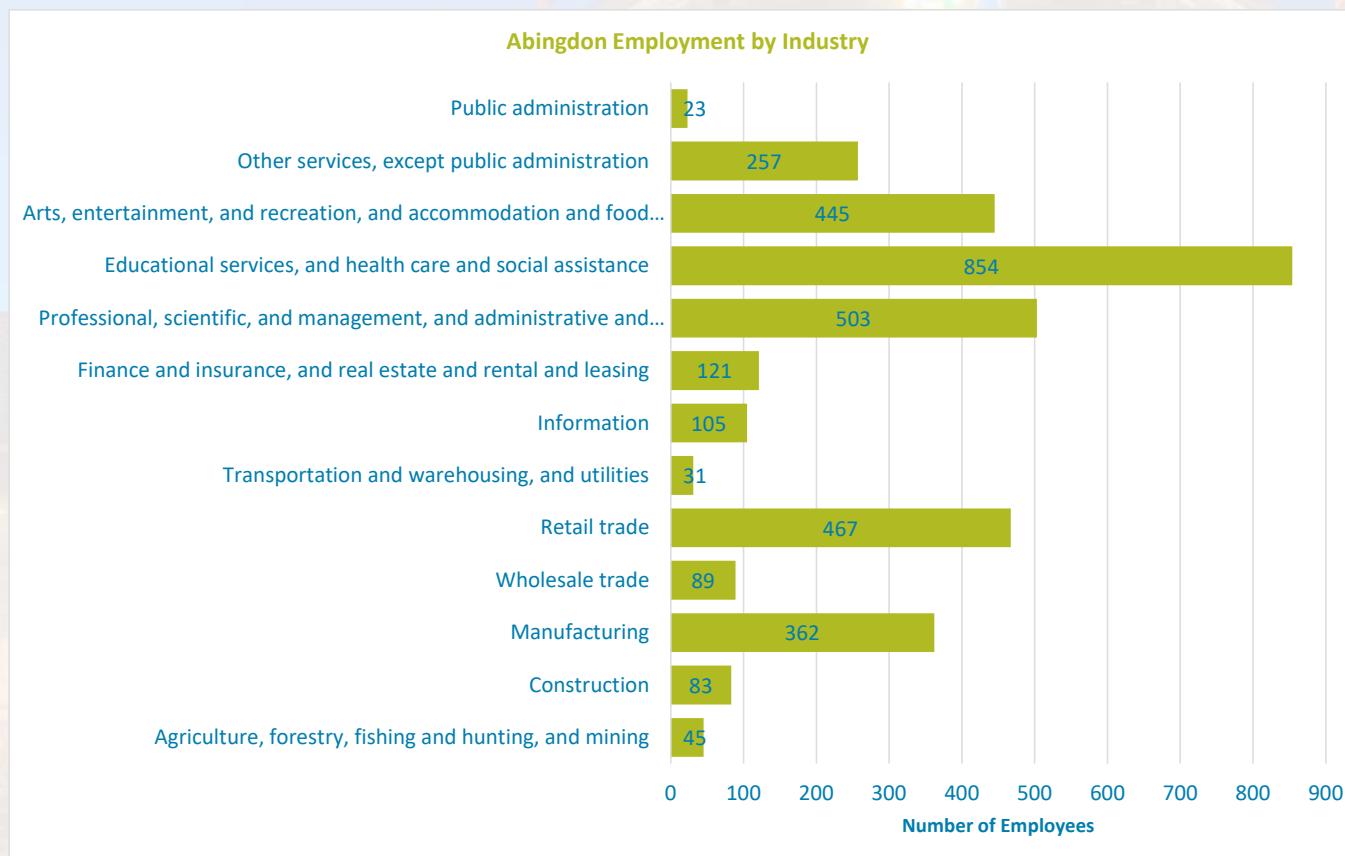
Source: VEC Industry Projections (Long Term) In New River/Mount Rogers (LWIA II) in 2016-2026

Occupation	Employment			Percent	
	2016 Estimated Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Change	Total	Total Annual
Total, All Industries	146,832	158,439	11,607	7.91%	0.76%
Architecture and Engineering	2,114	2,235	121	5.72%	0.56%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1,556	1,741	185	11.89%	1.13%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	4,666	5,134	468	10.03%	0.96%
Business and Financial Operations	4,784	5,323	539	11.27%	1.07%
Community and Social Services	2,663	3,220	557	20.92%	1.92%
Computer and Mathematical	2,227	2,553	326	14.64%	1.38%
Construction and Extraction	4,955	5,162	207	4.18%	0.41%
Education, Training, and Library	12,840	14,571	1,731	13.48%	1.27%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	507	578	71	14.00%	1.32%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	13,516	15,064	1,548	11.45%	1.09%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	7,898	9,144	1,246	15.78%	1.48%
Healthcare Support	3,497	4,228	731	20.90%	1.92%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	6,132	6,504	372	6.07%	0.59%
Legal	741	794	53	7.15%	0.69%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1,419	1,569	150	10.57%	1.01%
Management	4,870	5,346	476	9.77%	0.94%
Office and Administrative Support	20,101	21,058	957	4.76%	0.47%
Personal Care and Service	5,196	7,062	1,866	35.91%	3.12%
Production	18,261	16,952	-1,309	-7.17%	-0.74%
Protective Service	3,823	3,986	163	4.26%	0.42%
Sales and Related	15,773	16,360	587	3.72%	0.37%
Transportation and Material Moving	9,293	9,855	562	6.05%	0.59%

Source: VEC Occupational Projections (Long Term) In New River/Mount Rogers (LWIAII) in 2016-2026

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

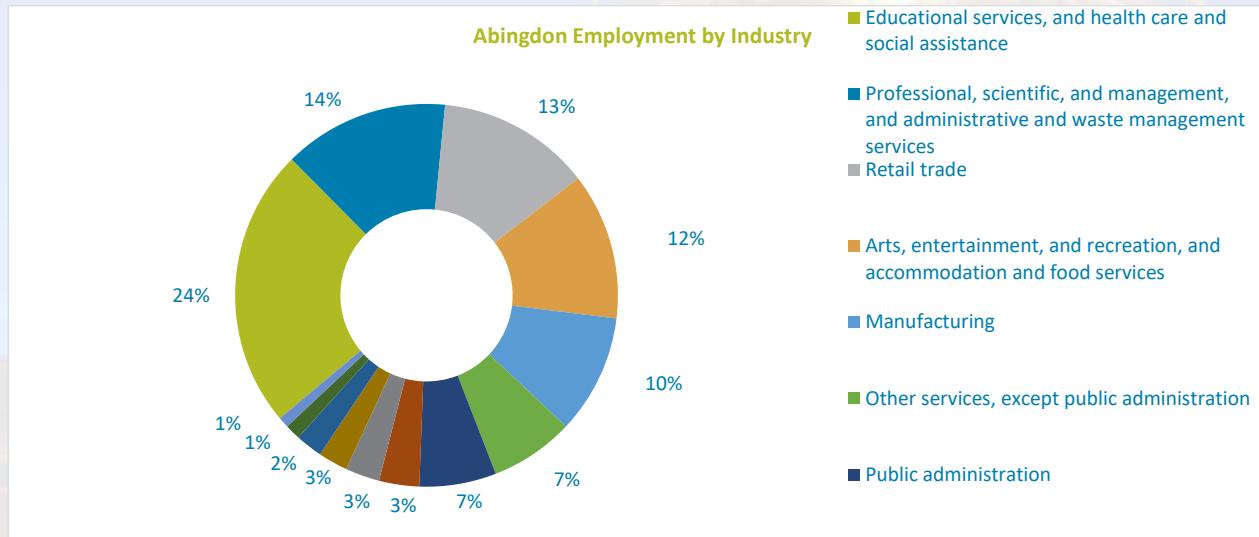
FACTS AND FIGURES



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FACTS AND FIGURES



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Unemployment Trend		
Year	Washington County	Virginia
2009	8.5%	6.7%
2010	7.9%	7.1%
2011	7.1%	6.6%
2012	6.7%	6.1%
2013	6.4%	5.7%
2014	5.8%	5.2%
2015	4.8%	4.5%
2016	4.6%	4.1%
2017	4.1%	3.7%
2018	3.4%	3.0%
2019	3.3%	2.8%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

LARGEST LOCAL EMPLOYERS

Top 20 Abingdon / Washington County Employers
1. Food City
2. Washington County Schools
3. Ballad Health
4. Utility Trailer Manufacturing
5. Wal Mart
6. Paramount Manufacturing
7. Camac Corporation
8. Washington County
9. Emory and Henry College
10. Cabela's
11. Virginia Highlands Community College
12. Kearney National, Inc.
13. Town of Abingdon
14. Columbus McKinnon Corporation
15. Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
16. People, Inc.
17. Lux Enterprises Inc.
18. Lowes Home Improvement Centers, Inc.
19. McDonald's
20. Barter Foundation, Inc.

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

TOURISM

Visitation and tourism have been, and continue to be, hallmarks of the Abingdon economy. Visitors come to Abingdon for a variety of reasons and activities, including the quaint and historic downtown, major festivals and events, the Barter Theatre, the Martha Washington Inn and Spa, and as a starting point to explore the Virginia Creeper Trail, among others. Tourism benefits the local economy as visitors support local businesses and contribute to the local tax base through lodging and other taxes. Visitors also require comparatively little as they do not require schools for their children or take advantage of many other local government services or programs. While tourism will remain a large part of the Town's future, Abingdon must also work to diversify the local economy to include a broader spectrum of quality employment and enterprises that attract and retain residents.

REGIONAL CENTER

A 2014 Downtown Abingdon Market Assessment found that 61% of Abingdon business customers came from within Washington County. Abingdon is, and will strive to continue to be, a center for government services, healthcare, professional services, and retail spending in the region. The town must continue to market itself, using its prime location and high quality of life, to attract and retain major businesses that desire a presence in southwest Virginia. Abingdon will continue to look beyond its own border.

STONE MILL BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY PARK

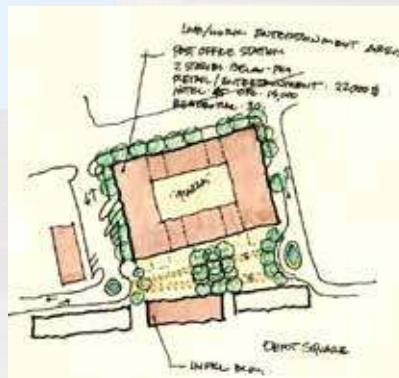
The Stone Mill Business and Technology Park is located west of downtown and adjacent to the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center, Virginia Highlands Community College, and the Southwest Virginia Cultural Center and Marketplace. The Park is near I-81, Exit 14 and consists of approximately 75 acres established as a planned business and technology park with design covenants and common amenities, including a boulevard entrance and a trail system. The Park is now home to the Washington County Government Center and Virginia Highlands Small Business Incubator and features up to eight available sites for other major businesses. The Park is Abingdon's primary site for potential large-business location, adding to the town's economy, tax base, and employment.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BELMONT HOTEL SITE

Many Abingdon residents have fond memories of the historic Belmont Hotel in downtown and the businesses and services available there. Presently, the area contains a large surface parking lot and Abingdon's post office. To complement nearby Depot Square and Main Street in the future, a new building on Main Street may be developed at this site. In-fill development in this area can provide optimal use of valuable land in downtown and add commercial space for retail, entertainment, a hotel, residential, downtown branch post office, and a parking garage. Pedestrian space and additional infill development between the depot buildings on the south edge of this site can also provide space for expanded outdoor activities and festivals. While retaining a branch post office in downtown Abingdon will create an important civic anchor, distribution facilities could be moved to another location.



WEST MAIN CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS

To improve the experience of visiting downtown Abingdon, and to incrementally expand the downtown district, West Main Street offers opportunities for revitalization through corridor improvements and new in-fill development. Improvements that include landscaping, coordinated entrances and parking areas, building façade improvements, new infill development and coordinated signage can elevate the look and feel of the corridor while also opening up this area as a zone of economic improvement in its own right.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Today, Abingdon is well-served with cellular telephone and high-speed internet networks that cover businesses and residences throughout the community. The Town's electronic engagement is due, in part, to early adoption of internet technology. In 1996, the Town of Abingdon established a fiber optic network, known as the Electronic Village of Abingdon, with major fiber optic lines connecting major town employers and institutions including police and fire stations, KVAT/Food City Headquarters, and the Abingdon Convention and Visitor's Bureau. Today, the Town is now served by two major broadband companies, Point Broadband and Comcast, allowing consumer choice in internet service.

Abingdon is fortunate to possess a high level of broadband connectivity. Quality, high-speed data service is increasingly seen as an essential utility rather than a luxury. Quality internet connectivity can be used as a factor in selling new and expanding businesses on locations on Abingdon, including high technology industries that support the Town's desire for well-paying jobs and economic diversification. Quality broadband service can also be a factor in the location decisions of residents, with the availability of service allowing work from home and home-based business opportunities that can draw residents of larger metropolitan areas to smaller towns like Abingdon and reduce the need for Abingdon residents to commute for work.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. Abingdon will grow its economy by helping a wide range of local and regional entrepreneurs and businesses prosper
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Actively promote Abingdon as the regional center for health care, professional services, and government services, working with county, regional, state, and federal agencies to retain and expand employers and service providers.1.2. Market and leverage the Town's high-quality broadband access, interstate highway access, and other assets as a part of economic development and business recruitment activities.1.3. Continue to promote and support tourism-related businesses, while creating targets for the recruitment of technology and other businesses and industries that provide higher wage jobs.1.4. Utilize the Infill and Mixed-use Development Feasibility Survey (ASRL-ETSU Report) and the subsequent Hill Studio and Arnett Muldrow Reports to apply for Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development Community Block Grants.
2. The Town will attract businesses looking to grow in Southwest Virginia in appropriate locations as planned and designated in the Comprehensive Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1. Continue to market business location opportunities in the Stone Mill Business and Technology Park and completed planned transportation projects that improve vehicle and pedestrian access to the Park.2.2. Continue to embrace the business potential of the Town's interstate interchanges, while establishing clear boundaries and design guidelines for these areas.2.3. Work with Washington County and the Virginia Highlands Airport Authority to market the airport as a quality general aviation facility for business.
3. Abingdon will continue improving its downtown and quality of life in order to make the Town a top destination for talented people and firms.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1. Continue to support, and coordinate regularly with, the Abingdon Main Street organization and its efforts to attract and retain businesses and events that elevate the vitality of the downtown.3.2. Initiate projects to improve pedestrian amenities, slow traffic, and increase landscaping along West Main Street west of Russell Road to incorporate this area into the pedestrian and activity zone of downtown Abingdon.3.3. Identify and promote key infill and redevelopment sites in the downtown, including the Belmont Hotel site, with emphasis on projects that add residents and business vitality to this area.3.4. Work with appropriate organizations to steadily increase farmers market days, market events, and variety market vendors.

Chapter 5

PARKS, RECREATION, AND

OPEN SPACE



CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

- Facts and Figures
 - Abingdon Parks and Facilities
 - New Sports Complex
 - Regional Parks and Recreation
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Creeper Trail
- Goals
- Strategies

Abingdon's parks, natural areas, and recreational facilities are a powerful asset to the town, helping to attract visitation and tourism while also contributing to a high quality of life that attracts and retains residents and businesses. The town's facilities range from small neighborhood parks and trails to a major indoor recreation center and trails that attract visitors from around the state and country. Abingdon has made a strong commitment to achieving a high level of parks and recreation access for its residents, including funding parks and recreation at a higher level than most towns of its size.

FACTS AND FIGURES

ABINGDON PARKS AND FACILITIES

The Town of Abingdon maintains small neighborhood parks including Munchkin Park, Highlands Street Park, Main Street Park, Park Street Park, and Church Street Park, as well as larger community parks including Lattice Field, Veterans Memorial Park, and Foster-DeBose Field. These town parks include a variety of features and amenities as summarized in the included table. In addition to these parks, Abingdon's Coomes Recreation Center is the town's only indoor recreation facility

Most park and recreation facilities in the Abingdon area are owned and maintained by the town, while the Virginia Creeper Trail is jointly owned and maintained by the Town of Abingdon, the Town of Damascus, and the US Forest Service.

CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Park/Facility	Type	Park Acreage	Playground	Picnic	Restrooms	Trails	Baseball/Softball	Basketball	Tennis	Pickleball	Soccer	Football	Rugby	Volleyball	Skating	Swimming	Other
Harry L. Coomes Recreation Center	Community Center	19	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	Shelters, Outdoor Exercise Stations
Alvarado Park	Community Park	2		*	*	*											Shelters
Dog Park on Walden Road	Community Park	1															Water Fountain, Training Amenities
Lattice Field	Community Park	4.70		*	*		*				*	*	*				Concession Stand, Special Community Events
Little League Fields (Ray Petty & Foster-DeBose)	Community Park	4.78	*	*	*		*										Batting Cages, Concession Stand
Lois Humphreys Park on Main Street	Community Park	0.43	*	*													Gazebo
Veterans Memorial Park	Community Park	12.72	*	*	*	*											War Monuments, Bronze Ribbon, Memorial Sculpture, Missing Man Chair, Ceremonial Flags, Shelters
Eberhardt Park	Neighborhood Park	1.05	*	*	*	*		*									Shelter
Kings Mountain School Park on Highlands Street	Neighborhood Park	0.39	*	*		*											Shelter
Labyrinth Park on Valley Street	Neighborhood Park	0.25		*													
Landon Boyd Park on A Street	Neighborhood Park	2.00	*	*													Shelter, Stage
Munchkin Park	Neighborhood Park	4.15	*	*	*	*											Shelter, Water Fountain
Muster Grounds	Neighborhood Park	8.85		*	*	*											Shelters, Walking Trail
N. Church Street Tennis Courts	Neighborhood Park			*		*				*	*						Water Fountain

CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

NEW SPORTS COMPLEX

The Town of Abingdon is pursuing a major new sports complex at the time of this writing. Adjacent to the recently constructed Meadows commercial development near exit 17 and the Virginia Creeper Trail, the planned facility is to include multiple lighted baseball, softball, soccer, and football fields, as well as concessions buildings and other amenities. The park is envisioned to attract major regional sports tournaments, helping to contribute to local lodging and restaurant businesses. The Town has worked extensively with a design firm on plans for this facility and construction is planned to begin in 2021.



REGIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION

As the hub of a larger region, Abingdon parks and facilities are used not only by town residents, but by residents of Washington County and other nearby areas.

Additional parks, facilities, and attractions are also available outside of the town and enjoyed by Abingdon residents. The Virginia Outdoors Plan, developed by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, documents a wide range of recreational opportunities available outside of the town in the greater Mount Rogers Planning District (incorporating the Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington and Wythe, and the Cities of Bristol and Galax). Residents have access to regional recreation areas including South Holston Lake, the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, Hidden Valley Wildlife Management Area, and Clinch Mountain Wildlife Recreation Area, among others. In particular, South Holston Lake, a reservoir owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority, provides opportunities for water access and recreation in the region. Recreational trails are prominent in the area and in addition to the Virginia Creeper Trail include the Appalachian Trail, Overmountain Victory Trail, and Iron Mountain Trail. Scenic highways and byways, as well as various thematic trails also play a role, including the Virginia Civil War Trail, Wilderness Road Trail, Virginia Birding and Wildlife Trails. The 2018 Virginia Outdoors Plan identifies natural areas, parks, water access, historic areas, trails, scenic drives, and playing fields and sports facilities as the most needed outdoor recreation opportunities in the Mount Rogers Planning District.



Washington County has identified the objective of enhancing and increasing recreational opportunities for citizens and visitors of the County while preserving open space. In particular, the county hopes to provide additional safe public access to recreational waters and participate in studies of trail opportunities in the county.

CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Opportunities and Issues

Virginia Creeper Trail

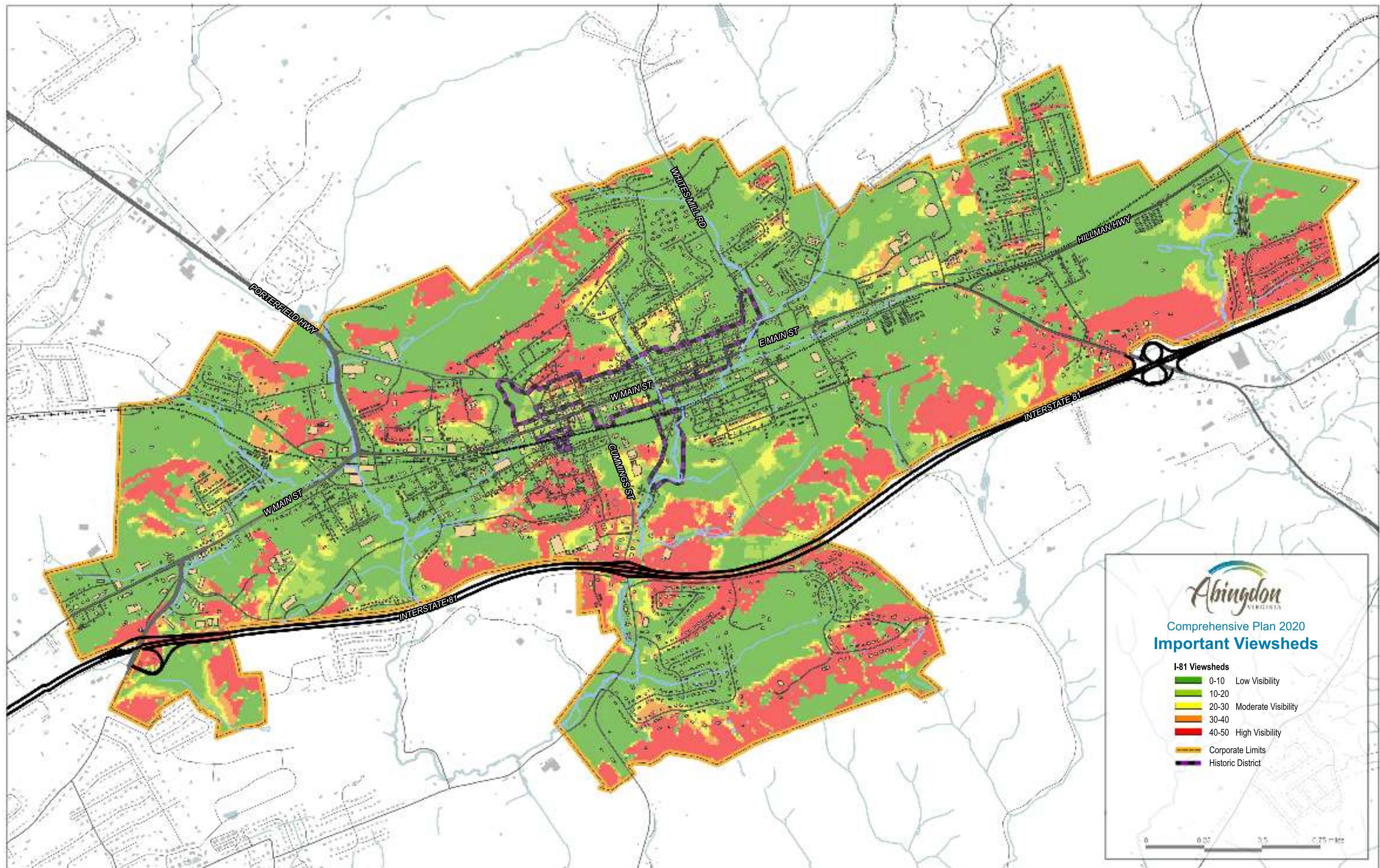
The Virginia Creeper Trail is the primary greenway connection used by most citizens and visitors. Other than this primary facility, there are few non-motorized connections in town. Specific connections recommended for future consideration include:

- Connection to the Barter Campus,
- Connection from the Farmers Market to Veterans Memorial Park,
- Connection linking William King Regional Arts Center and Dubose-Foster Fields by Academy Drive,
- Connection to William King Regional Arts Center from downtown and Depot Square,
- Connection to Main Street Park and William King Regional Arts Center, and
- Sidewalks/trails connections that are designated as “safe routes to schools” for the middle and high school campus.

Note that the specific design for these greenway and pedestrian connections will vary based on location and type of trail needs. Since the Virginia Creeper Trail is located as an off-road greenway with dedicated right-of-way, this design should be utilized where possible on all new connecting greenways. Pedestrian connections along streets should utilize existing and new sidewalks.

In addition to the need for more greenway connections, citizens have expressed their concerns for increasing visual and physical encroachments on the Virginia Creeper Trail from adjacent development along the corridor. This special recreational amenity is important to the overall social and economic health of the community, and therefore, should be protected. Encroachment issues that should be addressed include access to and across the trail, increased buffers for adjacent development, and architectural standards for structures visible from the corridor. At the present time, the town requires new structures to be set back 35 feet from the Creeper Trail right-of-way but should consider larger setbacks to preserve the trail experience for users.





CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

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| 1. Abingdon's residents will have exceptional parks and recreational facilities in walking distance of their homes. |
| 1.1. In planning for new and upgraded pedestrian amenities, prioritize projects that make connections to parks and recreational facilities.
1.2. Revise development regulations to require the provision of high-quality active and passive open space in any new residential development.
1.3. Pursue parks and recreation funding through all available Virginia Department of Transportation, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, and other applicable state and federal granting agencies, as well as through private donation or corporate sponsorship. |
| 2. The Town's scenic open spaces and regional recreational facilities are important economic and social amenities that will be protected. |
| 2.1. Continue to discourage development in areas of Abingdon that are highly visible to vehicles traveling on Interstate 81.
2.2. Pursue conservation easements for key open space properties within the Town. |
| 3. Abingdon will be known as a hub of outdoor recreation and regional trails, with a diverse array of opportunities available within and near the Town. |
| 3.1. Aggressively promote Abingdon's trails and recreation opportunities to state-wide and nation-wide audiences as a crucial part of the town's economic development activities.
3.2. Complete construction of the planned Town sports complex as an amenity for town residents and as a regional attraction that supports Abingdon's economy.
3.3. Study the potential designation of a Creeper Trail overlay zone to provide additional protection from adjacent development.
3.4. Work with Washington County and other regional authorities on new regional trails and extensions, including the proposed state-crossing Beaches-to-Bluegrass Trail and trail connections between Emory, Glade Spring, Bristol, and other destinations. |

Chapter 6

ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY



CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

- Brief History of Abingdon
- Arts, Culture and Historic Assets
- Preservation Regulations
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Downtown
 - Public Art
- Goals
- Strategies

The arts, culture and history of Abingdon have been the traditional foundation for the growth and development of the community. These special attributes contribute greatly to the town's quality of life and to its social and economic fabric. It comes as no surprise that these elements are consistently rated by residents and visitors as among the most important assets to be protected and enhanced for the future well-being of the town and the region. Consequently, this comprehensive plan focuses on building on the arts and culture of Abingdon in order to achieve a creative and sustainable future.

Abingdon is considered the cultural and historic center of southwest Virginia. Since the early 1900s, the town has placed a tremendous emphasis on education, the arts, and historic preservation. With the establishment of the Barter Theatre and the Martha Washington Inn in the 1930s, Abingdon became widely appreciated destination for its history, architecture, and art. In the 1970s, the town was one of the first communities in Virginia to establish an architectural review board and adopt an historic preservation ordinance.

HISTORY OF ABINGDON

The Town of Abingdon is rich in history and tradition. Because of its location on the Great Valley Road leading from the Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley to the Cumberland Gap, it was an area of early interest and settlement. It is recognized as the oldest English-speaking settlement west of the Alleghenies/Blue Ridge Mountains. Early surveyors explored the area in the mid-1700s. These included Dr. Thomas Walker, a physician and early explorer/surveyor of southwestern Virginia who discovered the Cumberland Gap in 1750; and later Daniel Boone,

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

noted pioneer and explorer of the American frontier who blazed the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap in 1775.

Abingdon was part of a 6,780-acre tract of land granted by King George II to Dr. Thomas Walker in 1752. The town was initially known as Wolf Hills, after an encounter by Daniel Boone with wolves while in the area. Later, the community was known as Black's Fort (1774) in recognition of a fort constructed by Joseph Black for Indian protection. In 1776, the town was recognized as the county seat of Washington County when the first court met at Black's Fort. In 1778, the town was incorporated as Abingdon.

There are several versions of how the name, Abingdon, was derived. Tradition holds that Abingdon is named in honor of Martha Washington in recognition of her home parish where she worshiped as a girl near Mount Vernon; however, other historical theories indicate that the town was named in honor of Lord Abingdon, a young English nobleman who was a close acquaintance of General William Campbell, a commander of the King's Mountain Men during the important Battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary War. Still another version is that Abingdon's name is associated with Daniel Boone's first residence in America - Abington, Pennsylvania, whose founders hailed from Berkshire, England, specifically the market town of Abingdon. Regardless of the origin of its name, the town is associated with early, well known persons who have contributed immensely to the region and the nation.



Abingdon prospered in the 1800s because of its location on the Great Valley Road, and its location on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad (later operated by the Norfolk & Western Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad). According to the National Register of Historic Places nomination form submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Abingdon was described in 1845 as a town of more than 1,000 persons built on an elevation with many brick buildings and a macadamized principal street, surrounded by a fertile, settled, agricultural county. Although parts of the town were burned during the Civil War, Abingdon retains a historic charm that is cherished by residents and visitors alike.

Abingdon also has traditionally been recognized for its emphasis on education. Originally the home of the Abingdon Male Academy (1803), Martha Washington College (1860), and Stonewall Jackson Female Institute/Stonewall Jackson College (1869), the town now includes the Virginia Highlands Community College, Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center, and has close ties to nearby Emory and Henry College.

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORIC ASSETS

Today, Abingdon is noted for its wealth of arts, cultural, and historic assets and attractions, including museums, schools, theaters, and historic buildings. The town is proud of its 18th, 19th and early 20th century dwellings, churches, and commercial buildings which include such architectural styles as Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Tudor Revival. Today, Abingdon is a certified local government recognized by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

The Abingdon Historic District lies in the heart of town. The district was initially placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 and expanded in 1986. The district is noteworthy because of its architectural character and its role in the growth and development of the community. The district contains over 250 frame and brick buildings that date from the 19th and early 20th centuries that include a diversity of architectural styles. The oldest building in Abingdon is the Tavern (222 East Main Street) circa 1779, which was an early tavern and inn for stagecoach travelers.

In addition to the Abingdon Historic District, there are two additional properties that are listed on the National Register and the Virginia Landmarks Register. These properties are the Abingdon Bank and Dr. William H. Pitts House, both on East Main Street, and Mont Calm near Green Spring Road. Other significant historic properties, including Sinking Spring Cemetery (1776), General Francis Preston Home/Martha Washington Inn (1832) William King School (1913), and the Washington County Courthouse (1869).

In 1998, a survey and inventory of historic properties and areas was conducted. Approximately 325 properties in Abingdon were surveyed and documented as contributing properties at that time. Other historic properties still remain to be surveyed, including mid-century buildings that are now considered contributing historic structures. Areas that may be eligible as National Register Historic Districts include: Depot Square, Stonewall Heights, and Stonewall Jackson College. Properties that may be individually eligible include: Retirement (Craig, 1808), Grafton (White, 1874), Oakland (Branch/Cosby, 1835), Ackland (Greenway, 1859), Clapp House (1828), and Lustron House (1950).



CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

The William King Museum of Art is located on 25 acres west of downtown Abingdon. The museum is located in the historic 1913 William King High School which has been adapted for the facility. The museum receives broad funding support at the federal, state, and local levels and is nationally accredited by the American Association of Museums. The museum is a partner of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and a member of the American Association of Museums, the Virginia Association of Museums, and the Southeastern Museums Conference. The facility houses exhibitions of world cultures, regional historic heritage and contemporary art, and a niche program called the “Cultural Heritage Project” that documents over 2,000 records of material culture and crafts made in Southwest Virginia and Northeast Tennessee from 1780-1940. In addition, the center provides arts programming for school audiences in fourteen school districts as an alternative, innovative method of teaching art in the public schools.

In 2004, the Virginia Tobacco Indemnification and Community Revitalization Commission funded a facility master plan and schematic design to expand the center, with additional funds contributed by the Appalachian Regional Commission, Washington County, and Town of Abingdon. The master plan would ultimately provide for two new buildings, improved parking, realigned roads, an enhanced museum entrance, an amphitheater, and an outdoor sculpture garden.

A companion facility of the arts center is the Fields-Penn House (1860), located on West Main Street at Cummings Street. A property of the Town of Abingdon, the house museum features regional furnishings from the permanent collection of the William King Museum of Art.

The Barter Theatre was founded in 1932 by Robert Porterfield, a young actor who returned to Southwest Virginia during the Depression. He opened the theatre in 1933, furnishing it with salvaged items from New York's Empire Theatre (1875), including a lighting system designed by Thomas Edison. The theatre got its name from the “barter system” used to pay for entertainment; actors performed in exchange for fruit, vegetables, livestock, and other agricultural products. The Barter Theatre was designated the State Theatre of Virginia in 1946. It has a long list of awards, celebrated accomplishments, and recognition by famous persons.

The building was constructed in 1831 for the Sinking Springs Presbyterian Church. The Town of Abingdon owns the building and used it as a town hall, jail, and fire hall before it was used for the theatre.



CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

The Barter Campus extends across Main Street to the former grounds of the former Jackson Female Institute / Stonewall Jackson College. The Barter Green, or Stonewall Jackson Square, is used for outdoor exhibitions. A second venue located here, Barter Stage II, was renovated in 1961 and contains approximately 140 seats. The original building was built in 1831 as a Methodist Protestant Church; it was also used at one point by Martha Washington College.

The Martha Washington Inn was built in 1832 as the private residence of General Francis Preston and Sarah Buchanan Preston. In 1860, the house was converted to a school for young women, Martha Washington College, which operated until 1926. It was during this period that the local residents lovingly referred to the building as “the Martha”. In 1935, the building was opened as a hotel. It is said that many famous guests have stayed there, including Eleanor Roosevelt, President Harry Truman, Lady Bird Johnson, Jimmy Carter, and Elizabeth Taylor. Today, the inn is operated as a four-diamond hotel consisting of 62 guestrooms, banquet and meeting rooms, restaurant, pool, and spa.



PRESERVATION REGULATIONS

In order to preserve the unique historic character of the town’s downtown core, promote historic resources for economic development, and promote quality of life and a sense of place for residents and visitors, Abingdon has established the Old and Historic District within the town’s Zoning Ordinance. Like many zoning districts, the Old and Historic zone regulates land uses, setbacks, building heights, and other aspects of land development in a way that is compatible with existing buildings within the district. Unlike other zoning districts, the Old and Historic zone also regulates the architectural appearance of new or renovated buildings to maintain the unique and historic appearance of this important area. Applying to the general area of Main and Valley Streets between Russell Road and Mill Road, no building in this zone may be built, demolished, or substantially altered without obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness attesting to the compatibility of the proposed work with the historic character of the area. Certificates of Appropriateness are granted by an appointed Board of Architectural Review according to design guidelines established for the district.

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

Arts, culture, and history will continue to be major themes in the future development and economic success of Abingdon. As an attraction to visitors, the town’s historic downtown, cultural institutions, and arts venues help to provide a steady stream of business, employment, and

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

income to the town and its residents. These same features also serve as amenities that help to attract and retain residents who appreciate arts, culture, and history for their contributions to the town's overall quality of life and property values.

DOWNTOWN

As the major hub of Abingdon's arts and culture community, the downtown Main Street core will continue to be the focus of cultural opportunities in the town. The Town should continue to seek not just individual venues in the downtown, but to create a complete arts and culture district that benefits all venues, businesses, and stakeholders together. Designation of downtown Abingdon as a Main Street America Affiliate Community and the leadership of Abingdon Main Street Inc. can help to boost the revitalization of downtown and improve its economy and physical appearance. This will require a committed partnership effort between Main Street merchants, the Main Street coordinator, and other stakeholders, as well as the ongoing support and financial assistance of town government. Increased tourism and business investment will require extended hours of operation, expanded services, and additional opportunities for downtown living to create a vibrant, active district.

PUBLIC ART

In addition to the impressive architecture, performing arts, and cultural heritage, Abingdon offers outstanding examples of public art. There are numerous statues and sculptures located throughout town, in well-landscaped plazas and courtyards. These include the Yellow Ribbon Sculpture in Veterans Memorial Park, and other sculptures on the Barter Green and at the William King Regional Arts Center sculpture garden. There are also historic interiors that display significant works of art. Some of most spectacular ones are the Tiffany stained-glass window in the historic Washington County Courthouse, the interior of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, which was modeled after a 14th Century monastery, the altar rail at St. John's Lutheran Church, forged by a local blacksmith and gravestones at Sinking Springs Cemetery to name a few.



Public art is a relatively simple and inexpensive way to support the uniqueness and community character of Abingdon. The town should support the continued provision of public art through flexible regulations, as well as through small financial grants or other program assistance, favor local artists and art that exemplifies the history and themes of Abingdon and its region.

The future success of additional arts, culture and historical initiatives will require continued protection of assets, public education regarding their value, and excellent communication with various organizations.

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. Abingdon will maintain its reputation for talented artisans, diverse cultural opportunities, and architectural and archaeological history.
1.1. Support local organizations working to expand town venues and schedule year-round events and activities for residents and visitors. 1.2. Set aside a small portion of the Town's budget to be used exclusively for public art and cultural enhancements.
2. Artists will be able to find affordable housing and studio space in Abingdon.
2.1. Investigate zoning ordinance changes that can improve the availability of affordable housing by diversifying the type and density of available housing and lower barriers to housing investment.
3. Abingdon will welcome both new and traditional forms of artistic expression.
3.1. Develop an arts master plan that inventories arts and culture venues, agencies, programs, and offerings, and establishes ongoing coordination between the town and arts stakeholders. 3.2. Develop the Depot Square area as an arts and entertainment district.
4. The Town's standards for preservation will maintain the look and feel of its historic districts while allowing for economically viable reuse of the structures.
4.1. Work with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to undertake additional historic surveys of Abingdon and recognize historic assets through local or National Register listings. 4.2. Continually update the historic district's Design Review Guidelines to present clear, high-quality guidance that protects the town's historic fabric while not unduly burdening homeowners and investors. 4.3. Provide financial incentives and/or technical assistance to encourage appropriate rehabilitation of historic properties in targeted revitalization areas. Consider such methods as façade grants, tax abatement programs, and others. 4.4. Study potential expansion of the town's historic district to include additional areas of town. 4.5. Revise the zoning ordinance to include a conservation overlay district that is less stringent than the historic district, yet address new construction, additions, and demolitions to protect important neighborhoods or areas that contribute to Abingdon's historic and architectural qualities.

Chapter 7

TOURISM



CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

TOURISM

- Facts and Figures
 - Tourism Features
 - Tourism Revenue
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Tourism Workforce
 - Events
 - Partnerships
- Goals
- Strategies

Tourism continues to be a cornerstone of the life and economy of Abingdon. The town draws visitors who appreciate the town's quaint and historic downtown, attend major festivals and events, enjoy the Barter Theatre, patronize the Martha Washington Inn and Spa, and use the town as a starting point to explore the Virginia Creeper Trail. Tourism has a long history in Abingdon but has been an especially important part of the local economy since the founding of the Barter Theatre and Martha Washington Inn in the 1930s. Tourism benefits the local economy as visitors support local businesses and contribute to the local tax base through lodging and other taxes. Visitors also require comparatively few local services. While Abingdon desires and continues to work toward a more diverse local economy, tourism will remain an important piece of the town's future.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Historical and cultural attractions make Abingdon an important tourist destination. In addition to traditional historic downtown and theater-driven tourism, Abingdon is using partnerships and regional resources to attract new visitors.

Abingdon is located on "The Crooked Road", Virginia's heritage music trail. With music, a great opportunity for further cultural tourism and economic contribution, Abingdon will continue to pursue a goal of supporting local music venues and events, including using public venues such as the Farmers Market and Community Pavilion and the pavilion at Main Street Park to provide venues for musical events. The Town will work

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

closely with The Crooked Road, whose offices are located in Abingdon, to support forms of traditional music in the community.

Abingdon is also home to the newly opened Southwest Virginia Cultural Center & Marketplace, a 29,000 square foot facility designed to introduce Southwest Virginia to the world. This facility is home to the offices of The Crooked Road, and serves as a visitor center, retail center for local and regional crafts, music venue, and community gathering space. The Center is located near a major entrance corridor to the town and Interstate interchange and is a major asset in serving tourists and capturing pass-by highway traffic.

Abingdon's tourism market is also heavily influenced by major festivals and community events that attract visitors and provide a cultural outlet for locals. The town hosts several major festivals throughout the year. The largest of these is the Virginia Highlands Festival, which began more than 70 years ago. Other popular festivals held in and around Abingdon include the Overmountain Victory Trail Celebration, Garden Tour of Homes, Downtown Christmas Celebration, Summer Concert Series, Plumb Alley Day, the Washington County Fair, Abingdon Music Experience events, and numerous other holiday and seasonal celebrations.

The Virginia Highlands Festival was first organized by Robert Porterfield, founder of the Barter Theatre, to showcase the area's cultural heritage. The festival has grown to a regional festival for all of Southwest Virginia, celebrating the arts, crafts, and performing arts of the region. Today, the Highlands Festival attracts more than 200,000 people during its 9-day celebration in early August. The festival is now billed as one of the top 100 tourist events in North America and one of the top 20 in the Southeast. Activities and displays during the festival include arts, crafts, musical performances, an antique flea market and car show, tours of historic homes, theatre productions and more. Most activities are staged in the historic district including the Juried Craft Show at Barter Green. Other festival activities are held at Virginia Highlands Community College. In 2004, the economic impact of the festival to Abingdon and the region was estimated to be \$75 million.

Overmountain Victory Trail Celebration is held annually in September to recreate the area soldiers' march to Kings Mountain to fight in the Revolutionary War, over two hundred years ago. There are four days of re-enactments, including exhibitions on soldier life and how to make salt, wheels, and pottery.



CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

The Downtown Christmas Celebration is conducted annually by the Hometown Merchants Association to celebrate the Christmas season.

Plumb Alley Day is another increasingly popular celebration centered in downtown Abingdon. Founded in 1982, this community event stretches along the quaint alley between Main and Valley Street. Activities vary from year to year, but generally include a parade, musical entertainment, food and craft vendors, and activities geared specially to children. The festival is a major fundraiser for the Kiwanis Club of Abingdon, with proceeds supporting local charities and non-profit organizations. Plumb Alley Day is traditionally held on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend.

The Washington County Fair is held every September at the county fairgrounds just west of Abingdon. The festival features daily exhibits of farm equipment, tobacco, livestock, and other agricultural commodities. Live entertainment is scheduled throughout the week, including concerts, talent shows, beauty pageants and a parade.

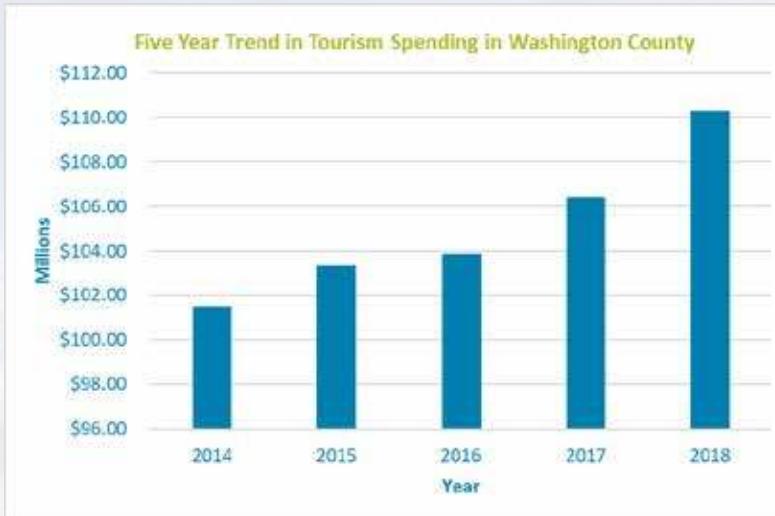
Abingdon Music Experience events are hosted by the Abingdon Convention and Visitors Bureau and include a variety of musical events including January Jams at the Barter Theatre, Thursday Jams, a free weekly concert series during the summer, Creeperfest, focused on outdoor recreation and Abingdon's most famous trail, and Buskerfest, a Main Street event featuring unusual performers such as sword swallowers and fire jugglers.

The Abingdon Convention and Visitors Bureau was first established in 1989 to organize and promote tourism in the town. Its mission is to encourage travel and tourism development and provide the technical assistance and services needed to expand the industry.

The bureau operates a Visitors Center in the historic Hassinger House at 335 Cummings Street. The Convention and Visitors Bureau employs a full-time staff and the visitors center, staffed with part-time employees, welcomes over 13,000 patrons annually. In addition to operation of the Visitors Center, the bureau is responsible for marketing Abingdon as a visitor destination through its strategic marketing plan. The bureau designs and creates brochures, promotional items, videos, and activities, and provides information to the public. The Convention and Visitors Bureau's work in group sales promotes Abingdon as a group destination and has positively influenced hotel occupancy over the past three years by hosting leisure travel, professional groups, family reunions, and others.

Tourism contributes to the local economy mainly through lodging and meals taxes, a contribution of between \$3.8 and \$4.0 million dollars annually, rising slightly over the past several years. In addition, employment in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service industries represent approximately 12% of all jobs in Abingdon. For the larger Washington County area tourism spending makes an even larger contribution, accounting for more than \$110 million in revenue for the year 2018, a figure rising rapidly.

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM



Yearly 2018 Tourism Spending in Washington County

Generated **\$110.3M** in direct tourism spending.

Produced **\$24.3M** in worker paychecks.

Created **\$2.6M** in county tax revenue.

Sustained over **1,200** jobs.

2018 tourism spending increased **3.6%** from 2017.

On an Average Day Tourism Spending Generates

\$7,081 daily in county revenues.

\$13,299 daily in state revenues.

\$64,723 daily in paychecks.

Tax Relief on County Households

Each of the 22,512 households in Washington County pay **\$330 LESS** in state and county taxes. If tourism spending did not exist in Washington County each household would pay \$300 more in county and state taxes to replace tourism spending.

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

TOURISM WORKFORCE

Even as Abingdon works to expand and diversify the local economy, tourism will remain a major industry and contributor to local revenues and employment. In its efforts to promote tourism and encourage new venues and partnerships, the Town should strive to elevate tourism industry jobs to stable, well-paid professions by encouraging sustainable and high-quality tourism venues.

EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS

The Town's tourism profile and revenues are supported by the area's many festivals and events. The town and its tourism partners should continue to expand event offerings to provide a steady, year-round supply of tourism attractions. A steady and varied calendar of events can help to provide reliable and sustainable income to local businesses and further enhance local tax revenues, while providing steady employment to accommodations, food service, and other tourism-industry workers.

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

As Abingdon continues to establish itself as the hub of a larger Southwest Virginia region, it should continue to take advantage of regional partnerships and linkages to enhance tourism and tourism spending. Just as The Crooked Road provides a means to tie together individual sites and venues to be collectively marketed as a larger experience, many Virginia localities and regions participate in historical, agricultural, arts, brewing, and other trails and partnerships that help smaller points of interest, venues, and businesses achieve larger exposure and returns through collective marketing.

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. Abingdon will have a thriving tourism economy built upon three main pillars – the arts, history, and outdoor recreation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Use maps, signage, walking tours, and other means to promote tourist sites and amenities in all areas of the town.1.2. Continue to actively promote Abingdon as a tourist destination, promoting events, sites, venues, opportunities, and attractions to a nation-wide audience.1.3. Coordinate tourism promotion with Bristol and other nearby destinations to enhance the overall marketing of Southwest Virginia.1.4. Work with Virginia Highlands Community College and other applicable organizations to improve training and retention among the tourism workforce.
2. The Town will have a wide variety of options, such as lodging, restaurants, experiences, retail, tours, and culinary events to meet the needs of visitors of all ages and interests.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1. Use the Town's significant web and media presence to coordinate events and experiences that connect tourists to multiple Abingdon businesses or venues to improve visitor experience and extend stays.2.2. Provide an active and accessible Convention and Visitors Bureau to connect tourists with local businesses and attractions.
3. Abingdon will invest in activities, amenities, and experiences to meet the changing needs for repeat and new travelers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1. Develop a walking tour and map to showcase significant public art in Abingdon.3.2. Encourage and promote sustainable business opportunities in Abingdon. Promote heritage tourism and eco-tourism, small-scale businesses offering specialty products/services, and artisan crafts of Southwest Virginia.

Chapter 8

ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE



CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

- Facts and Figures
 - Geography
 - Urban Forestry
 - Geology and Soils
 - Watersheds
 - Wildlife
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Urban Tree Plan
- Goals
- Strategies

The environmental and natural features of Abingdon influence the health of the community and the quality of life for residents. Consequently, community plans should encourage protection and responsible stewardship of these amenities. Important environmental features to consider in long-term planning include such resources as mountains, trees, soils, wildlife, and streams. All of these natural features are affected by development and should be considered in public and private undertakings to sustain the high environmental quality found in Abingdon.

FACTS AND FIGURES

GEOGRAPHY

Abingdon is located in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province of Virginia, an area characterized by linear ridges and fertile valleys. Elevations in Abingdon range from 1,934 to 2,316 feet above sea level, while the Town enjoys scenic vistas of higher elevations to the east and west. The Blue Ridge Mountains form the ridgelines to the east, while the Cumberland Mountains form the ridge lines to the west. A slope analysis of Abingdon shows approximately two-thirds of the town's land has a slope of 20% or less, making this land relatively accessible for potential development or agriculture, while approximately one-third of the town exhibits slopes greater than 25%. Disturbance of slopes over 25%

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

for development or agriculture should generally be avoided to minimize erosion and other environmental harm.

Abingdon has long been known as a community that cherishes its trees. The town is recognized as a Tree City USA. Trees play a vital role in contributing to Abingdon's character and quality of life by adding visual interest and value to the landscape. The town is surrounded by forested lands in the George Washington & Jefferson National Forest. Beyond the visual appeal, the trees reduce home energy costs, influence property values, provide safety and shade to pedestrians, manage storm water runoff quantity and quality, and calm traffic. Trees provide town residents with green surroundings that provide a quality environment for social activities, a sense of place, and attractive natural settings.

URBAN FORESTRY

In 2001, town council established the Abingdon Tree Commission. Appointed by council, the commission consists of five members. An arborist is employed by the town and is assigned to the commission to guide conservation activities and provide technical assistance. The purpose of the commission and corresponding ordinance (officially known as the Vegetation Ordinance) is to establish and maintain maximum tree cover, promote conservation of tree resources, promote the health and development of Abingdon's urban forest, and foster community support for an urban forestry program. The ordinance applies to all trees and shrubs planted in public areas. Both the arborist and the commission are active in developing guidance on tree planting, advising the creation and modification of development regulations, and promoting trees as a community asset.

In 2007, a tree inventory was initiated using a matching grant from the Virginia Department of Forestry. This initiative provided technical information on the location of trees and produced a comprehensive tree management plan, which evaluated tree coverage, tree species utilization, and made recommendations for improvements and changes.

In addition to the inventory, the commission and arborist are active in providing training to town crews and others regarding the proper pruning, planting, and maintenance of trees. Education is a primary goal to increase public awareness of the trees and best management practices for tree conservation and growth.



CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Complementing the urban forest initiatives, Abingdon has three official arboreums within its town limits:

1. The campus at Virginia Highlands Community College specializes in non-native species research. The campus arboretum is managed by the college's horticulturist. Also, the campus contains an orchard of heritage apple trees.
2. Valley Street, Russell Road, and "A" Street are designated as "utility line arboreums" by the Virginia Department of Forestry. These streets have extensive plantings of power line compatible trees and are part of the Virginia Municipal Tree Restoration Project that received international attention.
3. Veterans Memorial Park is designated as an arboretum by Abingdon Town Council. It is noted as one of the Best Tree Places in Virginia by the Remarkable Trees of Virginia Project. Individuals and families may purchase trees for planting in honor of a veteran. Currently, trees are being planted on the south side of the park behind the main sign and flags. The middle section of the park holds large, stately trees adjacent to a children's playground. The northern section of the park contains two major tree research plots. The first plot is managed by the Hampton Roads Agricultural Research Experiment Station, a satellite post of Virginia Tech; utility-friendly trees are being grown in several locations throughout the state to test their ability to prosper in the various climates and soils of Virginia. The second plot is managed by the American Chestnut Foundation and contains the new species of American Chestnut. Ultimately, these trees will be inoculated with chestnut blight to determine blight resistance and to provide seeds for further research.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Abingdon is located in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province of Virginia. A map of the provinces in Virginia is shown below. As illustrated in the map, the Valley and Ridge province runs the north-south length of Virginia from Tennessee north to West Virginia and Maryland and lies between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Allegheny Plateau. Linear ridges characterize the Valley and Ridge and valleys with carbonate, limestone rocks in the valleys (erosive) and sandstone and quartzite rocks in the ridges (erosion resistant). Abingdon is located in the Great Valley Sub-province, which contains mostly valleys with higher elevations on the perimeter. Elevations in Abingdon range from 1,934 to 2,316 feet mean sea level (msl).



CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Abingdon exhibits scenic vistas of the neighboring mountains to the east and west. The Blue Ridge Mountains form the ridgelines to the east, while the Cumberland Mountains form the ridge lines to the west. Significant mountains visible from Abingdon include Holston Mountain and Iron Mountains (south), and Mount Rogers/White Top (southeast), and Clinch and Walker Mountain (north and east). A slope analysis conducted for the previous Comprehensive Plan found that approximately two-thirds of the town's land has a slope of 20 percent or less; approximately one-third of the town exhibits slopes greater than 25 percent.

Mapping from the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation shows that Washington County lies in a region that exhibits karst topography (areas with caves, sinkholes). Carbonate rocks that underlay the region (limestone, dolomite and others) are water soluble, creating opportunities for ground and surface waters to intrude, leaving fractures and holes. Consequently, major development projects should investigate the potential for karst features.

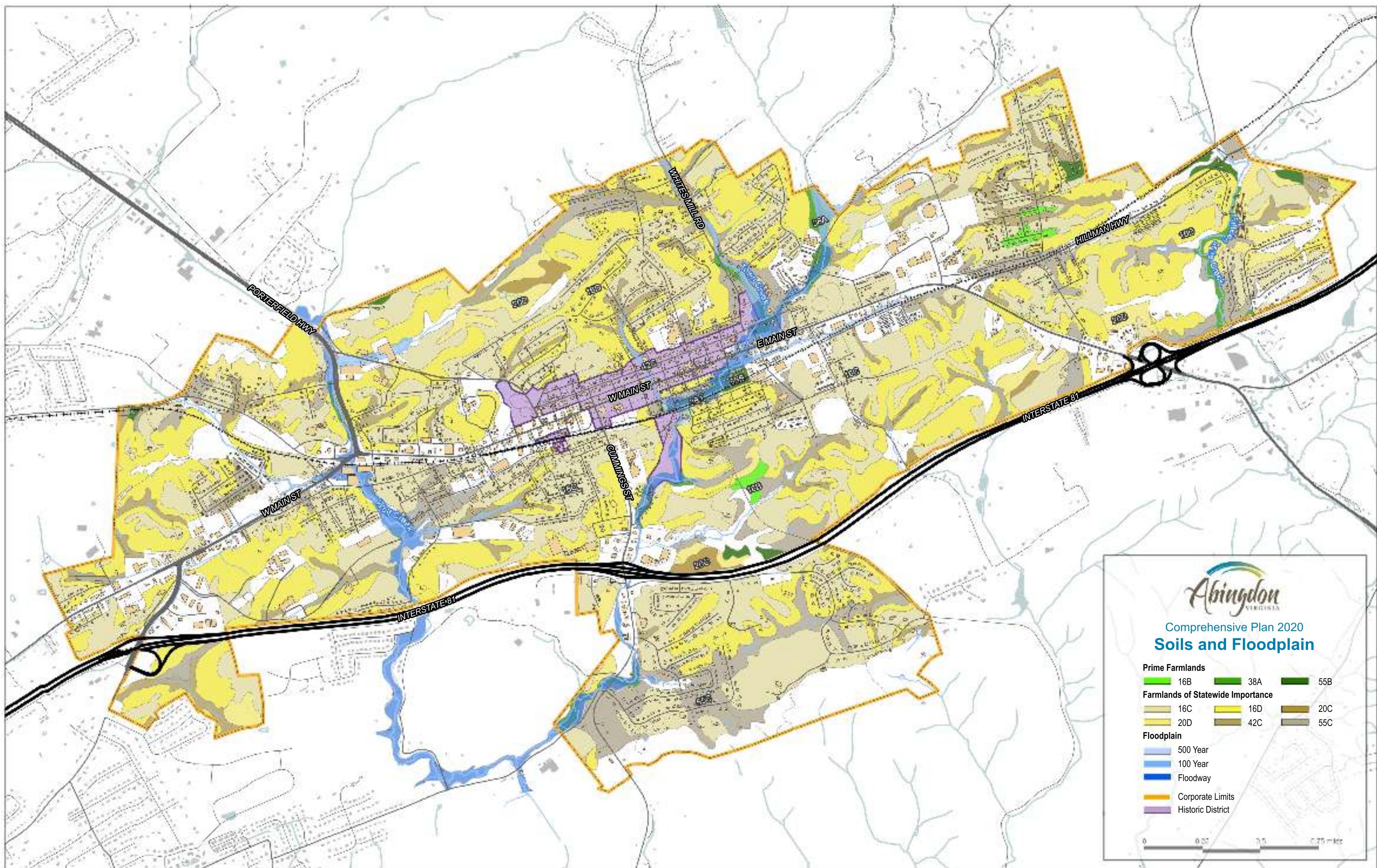
The U.S.D.A. Natural Resource Conservation Service published a soil survey of Washington County and the City of Bristol in 2006. Based on web soil survey information, the Town of Abingdon contains Frederick silt loams (approximately 50 percent), Weikert silt loams (approximately 15 percent), Udorthents/urban land (9 percent), Hagerstown silt loams (approximately 8 percent), Wyrick-Marbie complex (approximately 7 percent), as well as other soil classifications. The Frederick silt loams are particularly suited for croplands and pastures; typically, they are well-drained and deep. The Weikert and Hagerstown silt loams are upland soils that are shallow to bedrock and exhibit rock outcroppings; they are well-suited for forests. The Udorthents soils are those disturbed by development. The Wyrick-Marbie complex soils are lowland soils; they are subject to flooding and particularly suited for pastures.

According to the soil survey, many of the soils in Abingdon are especially important for agriculture. These soils are particularly important to consider when conducting environmental reviews of projects, especially those involving state and federal funds. Also, they are important in enhancing and preserving the agricultural heritage and productivity of the region.

WATERSHEDS

Abingdon is located within the watersheds of the North and Middle Forks of the Holston River, part of the Tennessee and Big Sandy River Basins. South Holston Lake (7,850 acres) is located southwest of town, and extends from Washington County, Virginia to Sullivan County, Tennessee. The lake is owned and operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority and provides hydroelectric





Comprehensive Plan 2020
Soils and Floodplain

Prime Farmlands	16B	38A	55B
Farmlands of Statewide Importance	16C	16D	20C
	20D	42C	55C
Floodplain	500 Year		
	100 Year		
	Floodway		
	Corporate Limits		
	Historic District		

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 miles

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

power for the region. The major streams located in the town are: Wolf Creek, Town Creek, Berry Creek, and Fifteen Mile Creek. The floodplains of these streams are shown on the following map.

According to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality's 2018 Water Quality Assessment, segments of Wolf Creek and Town Creek within Abingdon are listed as impaired with high levels of E. coli bacteria. This contamination is caused by the unrestricted access of livestock to these streams, a problem that may originate in rural areas outside of the Town itself. Consequently, improvement to water quality and further study are recommended to determine appropriate actions. To address the quality of surface waters in town and reduce non-point sources of pollution, Abingdon should continue to work with Washington County to address regional water quality issues that affect the Town.

The public water system for the Town of Abingdon draws water from several sources including the Middle Fork of the Holston River, the South Fork of the Holston River, and several springs. All of these sources are filtered to remove particulate matter, chlorinated for disinfection, and fluoridated for the promotion of dental health. According to the 2018 Water Quality Report published by the Washington County Service Authority, Abingdon's public drinking water meets all established water quality requirements as well as all reporting and monitoring requirements of the Virginia Department of Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

WILDLIFE

In 2005, the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries prepared a Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy which identified approximately 1,000 species in Virginia in need of conservation. Threats for these species included habitat destruction, deterioration in water quality from pollution and sedimentation. Based on the data collected, Washington County is included as an important ecological region that contains species identified for conservation. Abingdon is described as being located in the Ridge and Valley Holston Ecological Region. The list includes 62 species consisting of 32 fish, 17 mussels, 3 snails, 2 insects, and 4 crawfish.

Those species of most concern (Tier 1) in the region include: spotfin chub*, sharphead darter, yellowfin madtom*, Tennessee dace, tan riffleshell*, shiny pigtoe*, little-wing pearlymussel*, bottle hornsnail, and rough rabbitsfoot*. Those species noted with an * are listed as Federal Endangered or Threatened Species.

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

Abingdon's environment and natural beauty are assets to residents and visitors. Open spaces, agriculture, scenic vistas, trees, and nearby National Forests contribute to the social and economic well-being of Abingdon and form a part of the town's unique character. As development and change continues over time special efforts will be needed to protect the community's environmental quality and natural features. This will require coordination with developers, Washington County, and with applicable state and federal agencies and organizations. Enhancing and preserving the green infrastructure of Abingdon will help the community achieve its vision for the future. Public education and increased awareness of the town's environmental features will be critical in assisting and supporting town officials in land development decisions. Maintaining and enhancing the ecology and the natural landscape of Abingdon and the surrounding county should be a priority for the community's long-term health and well-being.



STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS

Stormwater management is an important factor in both protecting the natural environment from erosion and pollution, and in protecting Abingdon residents and properties from the potential for flood-related property damage. The Town should continue to update regulations to ensure that new developments include stormwater management best practices, and should also take on stormwater retrofit projects in priority areas to reduce flood and erosion hazards. Priority stormwater projects include proposed Clark St/Valley View Drive stormwater management improvements that involve upgraded road crossings and channel improvements in the vicinity of Clark Street, Valley View Drive, and Court Street, to reduce flooding and erosion within the right-of-way, and property damage within the drainage area and stormwater management system.

URBAN TREE PLAN

Trees make an important contribution to Abingdon's natural environment, including both stands of forest and individual plantings on both public and private lands, and should be planned and promoted for the future. The Town's 2007 tree inventory, funded using a matching grant from the Virginia Department of Forestry, should be updated for current conditions. While existing tree plans and regulations apply mainly to trees on public lands, the plan may also use the expertise of the tree commission and town arborist to provide useful information to private property owners on promote the benefits of tree planting, to recommend appropriate or native tree species, or provide other guidance. The tree plan should also address the provision of street trees for Abingdon's streets, providing guidance on location, spacing, species, and other parameters to improve shade and enhance the appeal of the town's pedestrian network.

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

- | |
|--|
| 1. Abingdon will be a clean and healthy community that protects natural features through high environmental standards for public and private activities and the built environment. |
| 1.1. Revise the town's zoning and stormwater management regulations to incorporate low impact development techniques, stream buffers, and other features in new developments that protect environmental health.
1.2. Undertake a watershed study in partnership with Washington County to locate actual and potential sources of water pollution and identify options for water quality improvement. |
| 2. New development will not detract from the authentic experience of enjoying Abingdon's most treasured assets, such as the historic Main Street and the Creeper Trail. |
| 2.1. Revise the zoning and subdivision ordinances to strongly promote planned, clustered development that integrates conservation principles into the design of residential and commercial development.
2.2. Amend town ordinances to establish appropriate setbacks and buffers from the Creeper Trail, and other Town trails, that maintain a naturalistic experience for trail users. |
| 3. The protection of natural features and the use of “green” technologies, low-impact development methods and an active bicycle and pedestrian network will establish the town as a development and conservation model for other communities. |
| 3.1. Pursue the installation and maintenance of street trees along the majority of streets to improve aesthetics and provide for the safety and comfort of pedestrians and cyclists.
3.2. Encourage the Town Arborist and the Tree Commission to provide updated lists of preferred tree species, public education materials on the value and proper care of trees, and other information on best urban forestry practices to be provided on the Town's website.
3.3. Study the potential for renewable energy, increased tree planting, and other implementation of green technologies on town-owned building and sites as a community example. |

Chapter 9

PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES



CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

- Facts and Figures
 - Sewer
 - Water
 - Public Safety
 - Libraries
 - Schools
 - Health and Social Services
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Public Building Design
- Goals
- Strategies

The public infrastructure, facilities, and services available to residents and businesses are fundamental elements in maintaining and sustaining any community. Public utilities (water, sewer, solid waste management, etc.) are driving factors for community development. Public facilities (schools, parks, libraries, etc.) are important in retaining and attracting residents and businesses. Finally, public services (police, fire and rescue, social services, etc.) are responsible for ensuring safety and providing essential services for living. Abingdon's public utilities, facilities, and services are provided by the town, the county, and by many other service organizations.

SEWER

Sewer service and treatment of wastewater is provided by the Town of Abingdon. Most of the town's residential areas are served by sewer, with only a few properties remaining on septic systems in the areas of Nicholas and Trigg Streets. The Town's wastewater system includes a variety of sewer lines, as well as six pump stations and one wastewater treatment facility. In 2006, the town completed expansion of its wastewater treatment facility to 4.95 million gallons per day. This facility serves not only the town, but also designated areas of Washington County subject to a joint agreement. The expanded plant should meet the area's needs until approximately 2027. Another plant expansion to update the equipment and processes is proposed for planning in 2024-2025. The overall capacity of the plant should meet the area's needs until 2042 pending any significant developments or industrial users.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

As with many older towns, infiltration and inflow issues can lead to inefficiency in the wastewater system. The Town's west interceptor line was replaced in 2012 to address these issues, and the east interceptor is actively being monitored and inspected for infiltration and inflow. An updated study of Abingdon's sewer collection system was completed in 2019, with critical inflow and infiltration issues in various watersheds identified and planned for repair.

WATER

Abingdon's public water service is provided by the Washington County Service Authority (WSA). Water is supplied by a 4.6 MGD surface water treatment plant on the Middle Fork of the Holston River (the primary water supply), a 1.1 MGD plant on Mill Creek near Chilhowie (the secondary source), and a spring on Route 58 in Taylor's Valley (supplemental supply source). Based on a 2002 study for the region, the WSA plans to expand the 4.6 MGD plant to 12 MGD by adding a new raw water intake point on the South Fork of the Holston River and pumping it to the Middle Fork water treatment plant.

Water service is available to most streets and populated areas in town. Many of the town's water lines consist of 2-inch, galvanized lines that are prone to corrosion and maintenance issues. In addition, these lines may yield low water pressure and affect the aesthetic quality of the water.
(Note: this section has not been updated by the service authority)

PUBLIC SAFETY

The Town of Abingdon operates a police department housed in the Abingdon public safety building on West Main Street. The department employs 25 sworn police officers, as well as 3 full-time and 1 part-time civilian employees.

Fire protection is provided by the Abingdon Fire Department, located in a fire station at 316 Park Street. The department also serves portions of Washington County. The department employs a full-time fire chief and 32 fire fighters

Rescue service is provided by the Washington County Lifesaving Crew, an organization providing emergency services to Abingdon and Washington County. Rescue services are also provided by the Abingdon Ambulance organization.

LIBRARIES

The Town's library, located at the corner of Valley Street and Oak Hill Road, is the main library for the Washington County Public Library system and supports the mission of the Washington County libraries to provide the community with current resources for life-long learning, social exchange, pleasure, and entertainment. The library building was constructed in the 1970s and is in need of expansion to meet the changing needs of library patrons in the town and county.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

SCHOOLS

Abingdon is served by 5 public schools, two vocational centers, and two higher education facilities. Washington County operates the school programs for grades K-12. The mission of Washington County schools is “to provide a safe, supportive and engaging learning environment which challenges all students to achieve their own maximum potential. In partnership with the family and the community, the school system will ensure that each student acquires basic academic skills and received a diverse array of education opportunities that promote health social, physical and intellectual growth.”

Enrollment information on these schools is shown in the table below.

The Neff Center for Science and Technology (1975) offers expanded career and technical training and provides programs in advertising, cosmetology, culinary arts, criminal justice, electronics, nursing, welding, and others. Many of the programs are dual credit programs that are conducted in partnership with participating local colleges.

School	Enrollment 2018-2019, Including PK
Abingdon Elementary	531
Greendale Elementary	330
Watauga Elementary	638
E.B. Stanley Middle School	647
Abingdon High School	869
Washington County Career and Technical Education Center (Neff Center)	605
Virginia Highlands Community College	
Southwest VA Higher Education Center	>1,000

The Virginia Highlands Community College was established in 1967 and is one of 23 community colleges operating in the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is located on a campus of approximately 100 acres housing six buildings (totaling about 84,000 square feet) and offers programs in nursing and applied health, science and engineering technology, and business, humanities, and social sciences. The Center for Business and Industry provides a niche job-training program for the region as a tool to promote economic development. Buildings are equipped with state-of-the-art technology that enables both on-campus and off-campus learning.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

The Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center was established in 1991 to strengthen the economy of the region through workforce training and development. The center offers over sixty graduate and undergraduate degree programs through nine participating colleges and universities. The hi-tech learning center includes a 13,000 square-foot conference facility, 110-person auditorium, and approximately 25 classrooms. The facility is used by both academic institutions and by businesses.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Abingdon has traditionally been a region center for healthcare. Johnston Memorial Hospital, founded in 1905, was located in downtown Abingdon, just north of East Main Street. Lacking room to expand, a new hospital was built approximately three mile east of downtown in Washington County. The new 116-bed Johnston Memorial Hospital opened in 2011. In 2013 K-VA-T Food Stores, parent company of Food City grocery stores, relocated its corporate operations to the former hospital site.

Social services to regional residents are provided by Washington County Department of Social Services. The department provides a diversity of programs oriented to family investment, child support, employment training, and human services. The agency has adopted a Strategic Plan for 2007-2011 which guides work efforts and programs. Goals are established for fostering employee development, developing community partners, continuously improving the quality of services, improving public relations, and providing needed customer/client services.

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

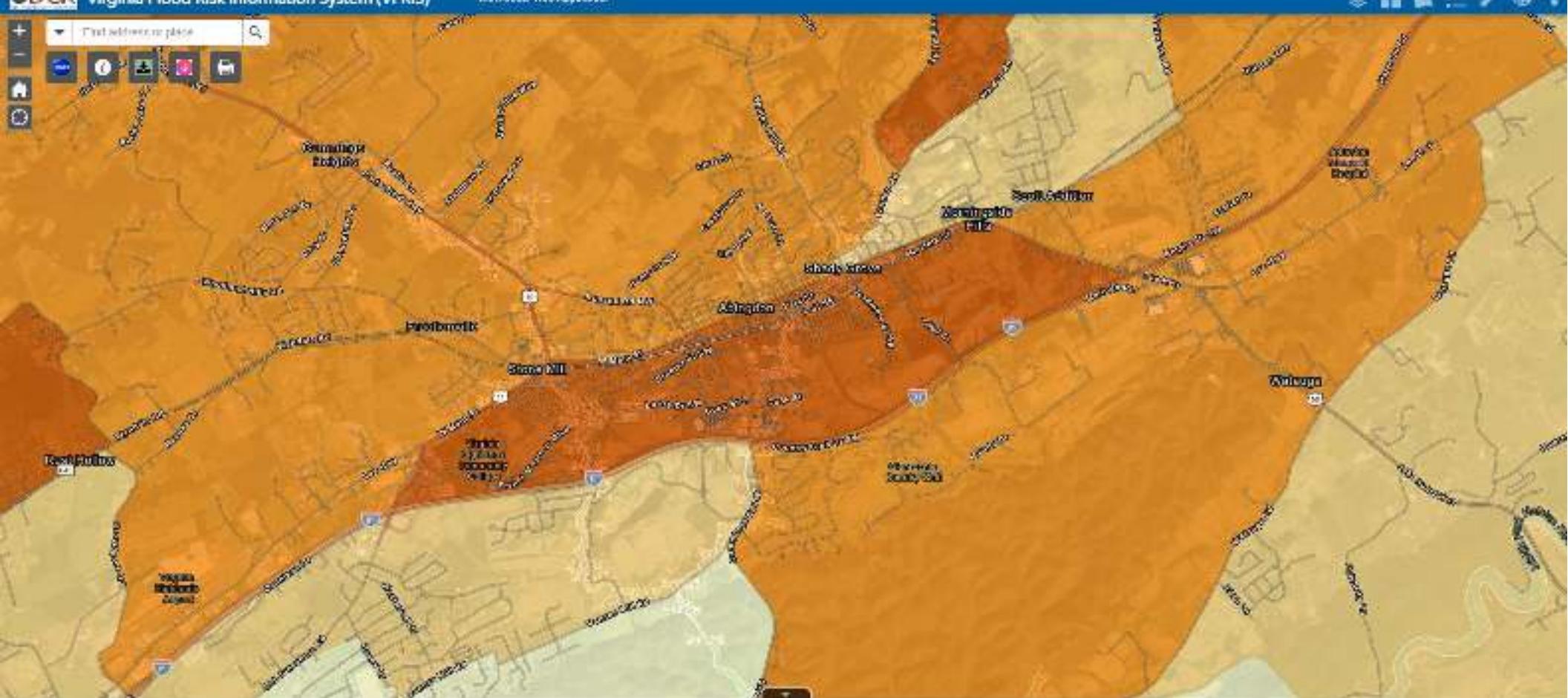
PUBLIC BUILDING DESIGN

The Town of Abingdon has a strong interest in preserving the look the Town, as the appearance and character of the town work to attract residents, businesses and tourists in search of a place that differs from typical suburban places found elsewhere, from the architecture of its buildings to the walkability of its streets. For this reason, it is of paramount importance that large new developments, infill projects, and redevelopment efforts all fit with the image of Abingdon. While this does not mean that every new building should imitate the traditional architecture of the downtown, it does mean that the look and scale of any development should be carefully designed to meet the needs and character of the town. To accomplish this, Abingdon should work to develop new, or improve existing, advisory design guidelines that are specific to key areas of the town including entrance corridors, the downtown, key neighborhoods, and other zones.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

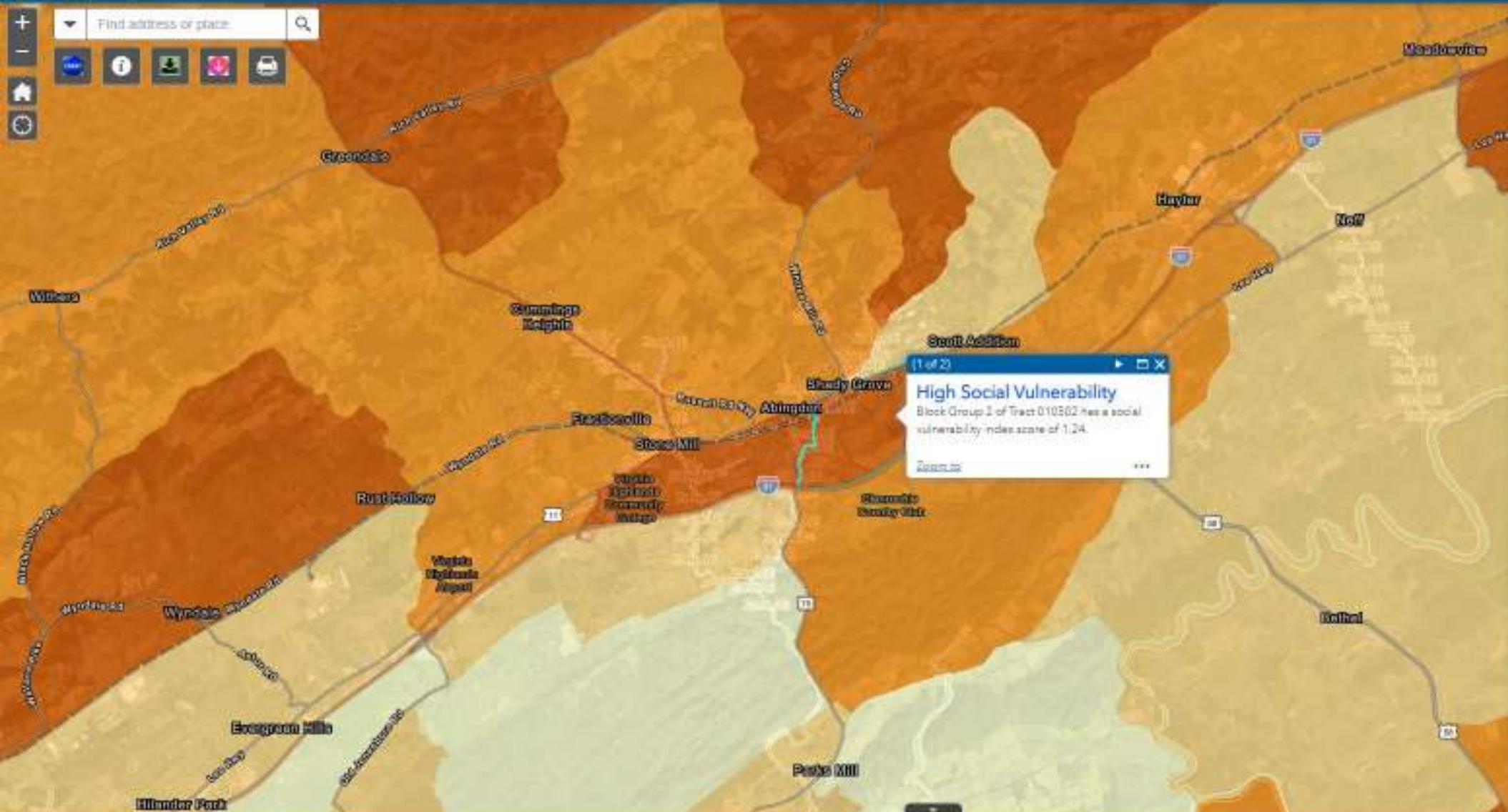
GOALS AND STRATEGIES

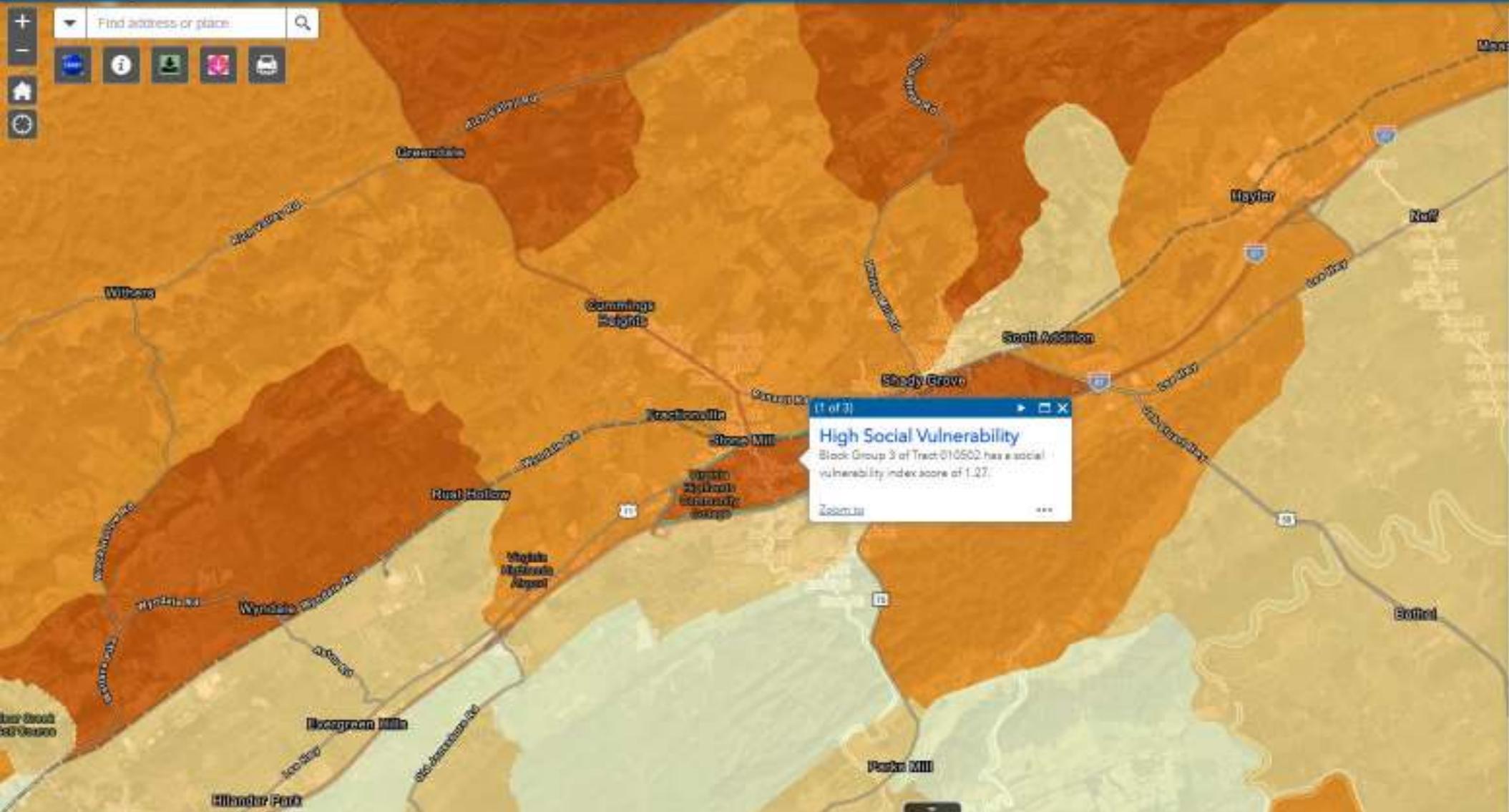
- | |
|--|
| 1. Abingdon will provide quality, effective, and efficient public facilities, and services to residents. |
| 1.1. Pursue an updated Public Utilities Master Plan to establish the maintenance needs and growth capacity of the Town's water system, and in coordination with the Washington County Service Authority, the Town's sanitary sewer system.
1.2. Continually plan for necessary expansions of public works, administration, and other public services to meet the needs of future Town growth. |
| 2. Public buildings will be exemplary in architecture and reflect best practices for site development while complementing the region's natural features and cultural heritage. |
| 2.1. Require the input of the Town's Board of Architectural Review in the planning and design of any new public building or facility, regardless of the project's location within the Town. |
| 3. The Town government will provide outstanding customer service to citizens and businesses. |
| 3.1. Continue to use social media, among other forms of direct communication, to proactively inform and engage residents in Town government and development issues. |
| 4. Abingdon will continue to be a safe community with high quality public safety services. |
| 4.1. Consider the adequacy and capacity of public safety services when reviewing rezoning, subdivision, site plan, or other development proposals.
4.2. Continue to support the needs of local volunteer fire and rescue agencies to ensure appropriate emergency response times, facilities, and personnel. |

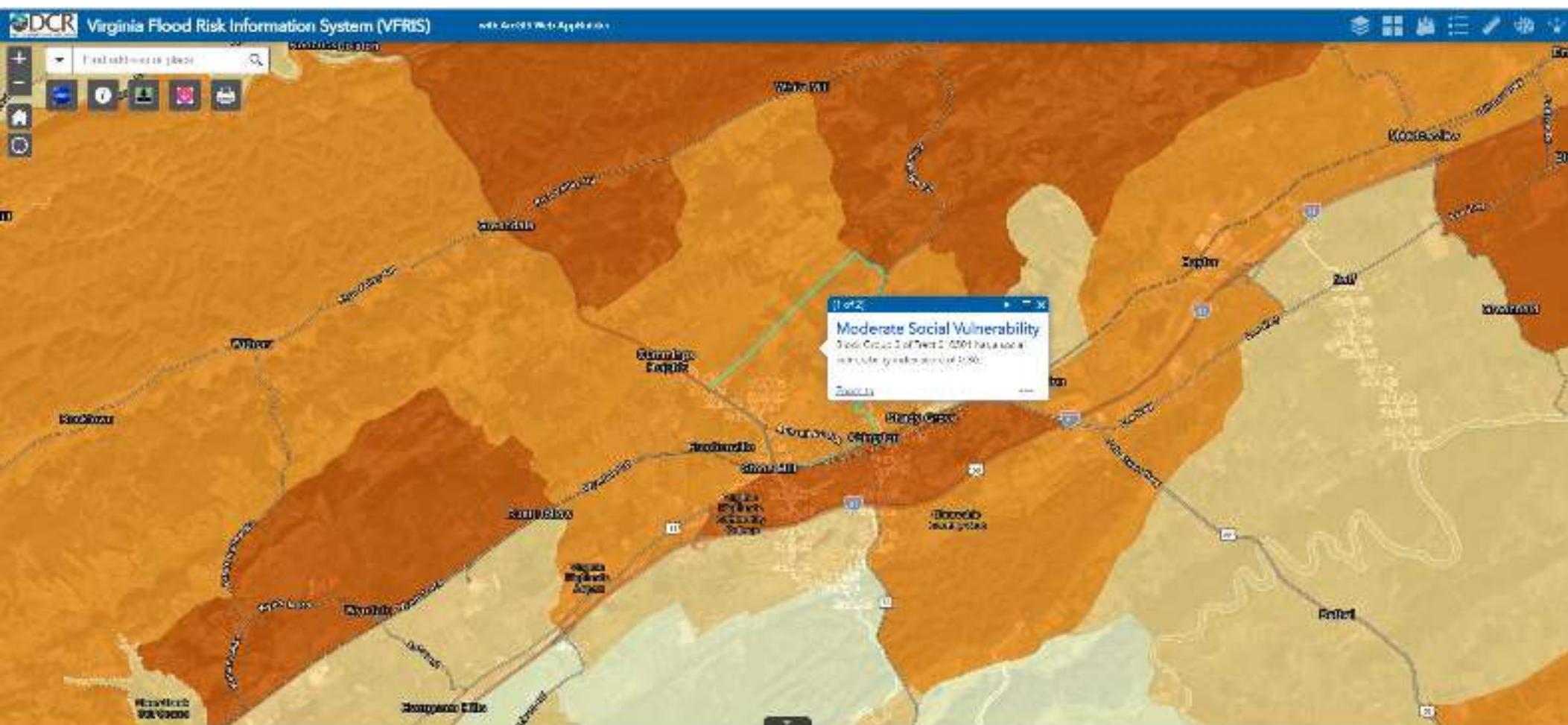


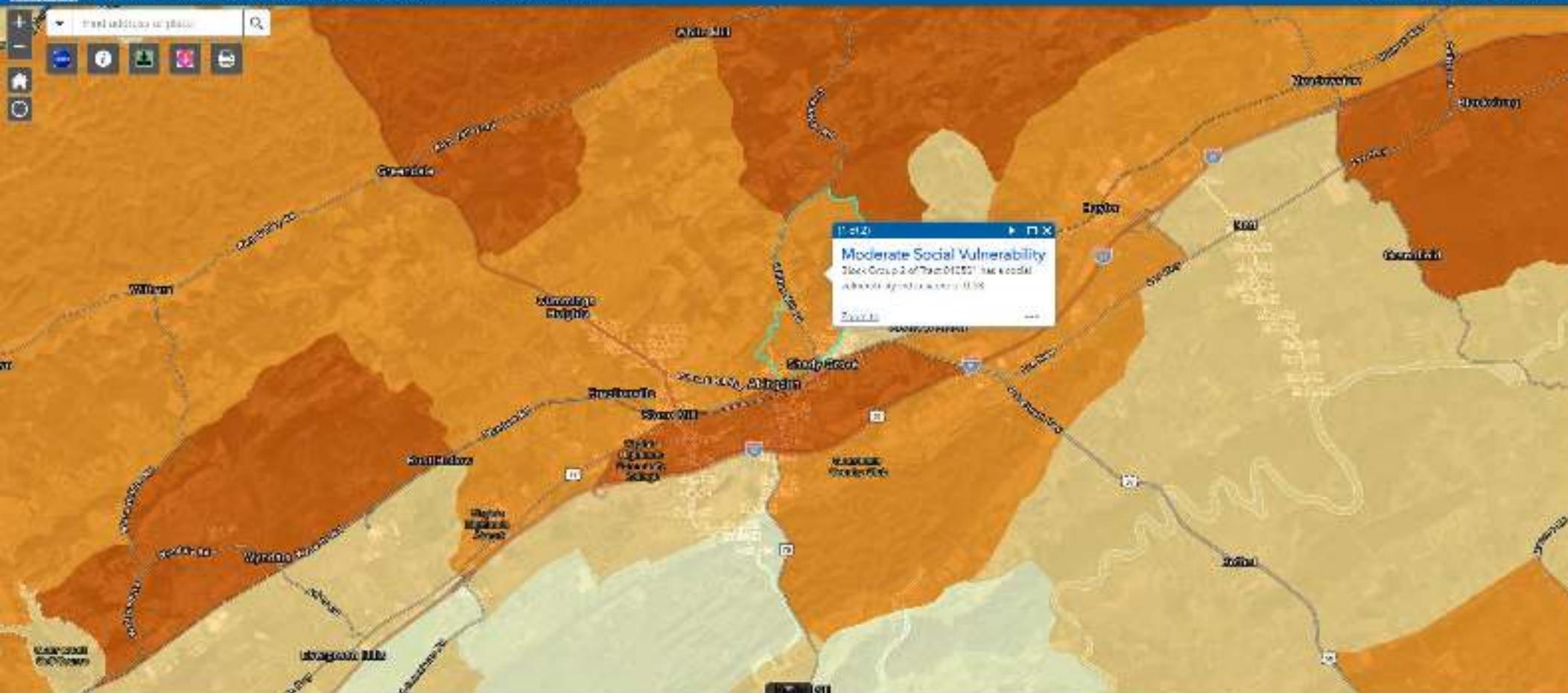
- ✓ Virginia Socio-Vulnerability Block Groups 2020 -

- A vertical legend consisting of five colored squares with corresponding labels: 'Very Low Flood Vulnerability' (light yellow), 'Low Flood Vulnerability' (orange), 'Moderate Flood Vulnerability' (dark orange), 'High Flood Vulnerability' (brown), and 'Very High Flood Vulnerability' (dark brown).











TOWN OF ABINGDON

November 9, 2023

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
ATTN: Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF)
600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219

RE: 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund

Dear DCR Review Committee:

Please accept this written correspondence as signed documentation authorizing the Town of Abingdon's request for funding from the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF).

The Town of Abingdon has prepared this application packet to request funding through the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF). The Town's application is for the Capacity Building and Planning category to develop a Town Resilience Plan.

The Town of Abingdon is requesting funds of \$67,769. Per the 2023 CFPF Manual, the Resilience Plan development is categorized as a Planning and Capacity Building activity with a match for low-income geographic areas to be Fund 90% and Match 10%. The Town of Abingdon is requesting funds of \$60,992.10, a 90% CFPF share, and the Town of Abingdon will appropriate a 10% share of \$6,776.90 in matching from the Town's General Fund.

Thank you for your consideration of this grant proposal. If you have any questions about this proposal, please contact Laura Dowell, Grant Coordinator for the Town of Abingdon, at ldowell@abingdon-va.gov or 276-492-2140.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Cochran".

Mike Cochran
Town Manager



316 Park Street, SE
Abingdon, Virginia 24210
Phone: (276) 628-5563

Tim Estes, Sr.
Fire Chief

Town of Abingdon Virginia
Fire Department

November 6, 2023

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
ATTN: Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF)
600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219

RE: Letter of Support for the Town of Abingdon's Grant Application for the 2023 CFPF

Dear DCR Review Committee:

I am writing this letter to support the grant application submitted by the Town of Abingdon for the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF). The Town's request for funding in the Capacity Building and Planning category, specifically for the development of a Town Resilience Plan, is a critical initiative that aligns perfectly with the principles and objectives outlined in the CFPF.

The Town of Abingdon faces recurrent challenges associated with flooding that significantly impact the community. Unfortunately, the Town currently lacks the resources to proactively address these flooding issues and plan for a more resilient future. The CFPF grant opportunity provides a ray of hope for Abingdon to plan effectively for resilience, ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents. Abingdon's goal is to develop a Resilience Plan that addresses the escalating flooding within the community through nature-based solutions. The Town Resilience Plan will serve as a vital framework for future efforts to combat repetitive flooding, enhance flood preparedness, and promote community resilience.

The Town of Abingdon's grant application for the development of a Town Resilience Plan represents a vital and responsible approach to addressing the imminent threats posed by flooding and climate change. By approving this grant, the committee will be supporting a community that is proactive, equitable, and dedicated to the well-being of its residents. I wholeheartedly recommend the approval of the Town of Abingdon's grant application for the Capacity Building and Planning category, and I firmly believe that this funding will make a significant difference in safeguarding the future of the community.

Sincerely,

Tim Estes, Sr.
Fire Chief



TELEPHONE 276 · 628 · 5563
EMAIL: timestr@abingdon.virginia.gov
www.abingdonfire.org





November 9, 2023

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
ATTN: Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF)
600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219

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Dear DCR Review Committee:

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Sincerely,
The Lane Group, Inc.

Matthew R. Lane, P.E.
President

2023 CFPF GRANT REQUEST



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Scope of Work Narrative for Capacity Building and Planning

TOWN OF ABINGDON VIRGINIA

The Town of Abingdon has prepared this application packet to request funding through the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF). The Town's application is for the Capacity Building and Planning category to develop a Town Resilience Plan. The Town is classified as moderately to highly socially vulnerable based on the ADAPT VA Social Vulnerability Index and qualifies as a low-income geographic region, as defined in the 2023 Funding Manual for the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund.

“Resiliency Over Adversity”



Figure 1: Main Street



Figure 1: Valley Street



Figure 3: Park Street



Figure 4: Deadmore Street



Figure 3: Waldon Road

The Town acknowledges that the CFPF funds are to be used under the following principles:

- 1) Acknowledge the consequences of climate change, and base decision making on the best available science.
- 2) Identify and address socioeconomic inequities and work to enhance equity through adaptation and protection efforts for low-income and underserved communities.
- 3) Utilize community and regional scale planning to the maximum extent possible, seeking region-specific approaches tailored to the needs of individual communities.
- 4) Understand fiscal realities and focus on the most cost-effective solutions for the protection and adaptation of our communities, businesses, and public infrastructure. The solutions will, to the extent possible, prioritize effective natural solutions.
- 5) Recognize the importance of protecting and enhancing nature-based solutions in all regions, natural coastal barriers, and fish and wildlife habitat by prioritizing nature-based solutions.

Per the definition in the 2023 Funding Manual for the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund the Town's Resiliency Plan will include:

- 1) It is project-based with projects focused on flood control and resilience.
- 2) It incorporates nature-based infrastructure to the maximum extent possible.
- 3) It includes considerations of all parts of a locality regardless of socioeconomics or race, and addresses flood resilience needs of underserved populations within the community.
- 4) It identifies and includes all flooding occurring in all areas of the community, not just within the SFHAs, and provides the number and location of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties. Repetitive loss and/or severe repetitive loss often occurs outside of the SFHA and to properties not captured in NFIP reporting. All flooding should be tracked and addressed by the community.
- 5) If property acquisition and/or relocation guidelines are included, the guidelines include equitable relocation strategies for all affected and where land is acquired. Property acquisitions must remain undeveloped, as permanent open space and under ownership or easement by the locality in perpetuity, except that flood control structures may be built on the property.
- 6) It includes a strategy for debris management.
- 7) It includes administrative procedures for substantial development/substantial improvement of structures within the SFHA.
- 8) It includes coordination with other local and inter-jurisdictional projects, plans, and activities and has a clearly articulated timeline or phasing for plan implementation.
- 9) Is based on the best available science, and incorporates climate change, sea level rise, and storm surge (where appropriate), and current flood maps.

Needs and Problems

The Town of Abingdon regularly experiences repetitive flooding that impacts the public infrastructure, private homes and businesses. These floods often infiltrate the current sewer capacity with repeat infiltration problems. The inadequate stormwater infrastructure reaches capacity and overflows impeding both our VDOT road right of ways as well as the local streets. Private residential neighborhoods are inundated with water which can cause continued insurance claims.

Most of the problems stem from the topographic features of rolling hills, increased development that has created greater impervious surface runoff, undersized and historic stormwater infrastructure and the lack of regulations that require additional stormwater requirements beyond the basic DEQ parameters. Currently the Town's engineering services are provided by a contractual engineering firm. The Town lacks a resiliency plan, the rules to enact the plan and a Floodplain Manager that has obtained the appropriate training.

The Town does not have the means to proactively address flooding impacts and plan new approaches for the future. The CFPF offers the Town an opportunity to plan toward a more resilient future.

The Town of Abingdon is applying for funding to assist in establishing a Resilience Plan. The plan will help the Town identify future projects and prioritize areas of need. The Town will contract a consultant following the procurement process to establish a plan that will help identify future flood control projects, studies, assessments, and program adjustments needed to meet resiliency goals. The Town currently lacks the capacity or in house expertise to undertake this effort singularly and thus outside resources are required for the completion of this task.

Goals and Objectives

The Town of Abingdon will develop a comprehensive resilience plan by hiring a qualified consultant with expertise in resilience planning. The goal in development of the Town Resilience Plan is to provide a Town-wide approach to address the increased flooding within the community through nature-based solutions. This planning level document will provide the Town with the ability to complete vulnerability assessments and develop an action-oriented approach to flood preparedness and resiliency.

The Town of Abingdon Public Works will be the primary stakeholder initially, however, as projects and other items are identified through the Resilience Plan, this will assist in recognizing other stakeholders including citizens, businesses, and ultimately the overarching Town of Abingdon community.

Currently the Town of Abingdon is providing staff training for an Engineering Technician to become the Certified Floodplain Manager. When the plan is complete the goal will be to assign the CFM to manage the plan and push the community forward towards greater resiliency.

Work Plan

Upon notice of award the Town will begin the procurement process. The consultant will work closely with the Town to develop a Resilience Plan to act as a framework document for future efforts related to repetitive flooding, flood preparedness, and resilience. The Town anticipates this process from publishing the Request for Proposal (RFP) to completion of the Resilience Plan will take one year.

- Notification of the Award
- RFP to acquire consultant
- Staff member continues training for CFM certification
- Public outreach meetings
- Draft document created
- Draft document presented to both the Planning Commission and Town Council
- Final document completed and approved by Town Council
- Addition of the document into the current Town Comprehensive Plan
- Updated to ordinances to reflect plan goals
- Update to development protocols
- Utilize the goals, objectives and projects from plan for budget planning and grant acquisition

Evaluation

The final product will be a comprehensive Resilience Plan that assists in identifying future projects, flood preparedness, and strategies to help protect properties Town-wide. It will also aid in additional measures to help the Town meet its MS4 permit requirements.

The Town of Abingdon will maintain and update the resiliency plan as needed. Either through Town staff or by a consultant. The plan can be updated as new information becomes available, as well as other variables that necessitate changes.

Budget

The estimated total project cost for the development of the Town of Abingdon Resilience Plan is \$67,769 as quoted in Attachment F from RK&K. Per the 2023 CFPF Manual, the Resilience Plan development is categorized as a Planning and Capacity Building activity with a match for low-income geographic areas to be Fund 90% and Match 10%. The Town of Abingdon is

requesting funds of \$60,992.10, a 90% CFPF share, and the Town of Abingdon will appropriate a 10% share of \$6,776.90 in matching from the Town's General Fund. The Town of Abingdon's 2023 Adopted Budget is included as Attachment G. According to the latest U.S. census data, the Town of Abingdon has a median household income of \$54,384. This is less than 80% of the Virginia median household income of \$80,615. The U.S. census data can be seen in Attachment H.

Supporting Documentation

Attached you will find the following supporting documentation:

- Attachment A: Town of Abingdon's Comprehensive Plan
- Attachment B: Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Attachment C: Town of Abingdon's Floodplain Ordinance
- Attachment D: Town of Abingdon's Flood Zones Map
- Attachment E: Town of Abingdon's Social Vulnerability Map
- Attachment F: Estimated Summary of Proposed Services and Associated Costs
- Attachment G: Town of Abingdon's Fiscal Year 2023 Adopted Budget
- Attachment H: U.S. Census Data
- Attachment I: Town of Abingdon's Authorization to Request Funding
- Attachment J: CFPF's Application Form for Capacity Building & Planning
- Attachment K: CFPF's Checklist
- Attachment L: Letters of Support

The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Numbers are:

- 51191CIND0A (Index)
- 51191C0260C
- 51191C0280C
- 51191C0285C
- 51191C0290C

Attachment A:

Town of Abingdon's Comprehensive Plan



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Henderson Street Abingdon VA



Comprehensive Plan 2020

Adopted: October 5, 2020

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ABINGDON TOWN COUNCIL

Mr. Derek Webb, Mayor
Mrs. Donna Quetsch, Vice Mayor
Mrs. Amanda Pillion, Council Member
Mr. James Anderson, Council Member
Mr. Mike Owens, Council Member

ABINGDON PLANNING COMMISSION

James Anderson
Scott N. Wilson
Kirk Sproles
Kenny Shuman
Wayne Austin

TOWN STAFF

Jimmy Morani, Town Manager
Kim Kingsley, Town Clerk/Paralegal/Deputy Treasurer
Jayne Duehring, Director of Tourism
John Dew, Director of Public Works
Jason Boswell, Director of Planning
Mason Gragg, Code Compliance Officer
Janice Dornon, Administrative Assistant
Tonya Triplett, Community Development Coordinator

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN STEERING COMMITTEE

Jason Boswell
Scott N. Wilson
Kenny Shuman
Al Bradley
Nathan Berg
Jayne Duehring
John Dew
Tonya Triplett



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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

- Purpose
- Planning Process
- Vision 2040
- Community Goals

With a unique place in the history and culture of Southwest Virginia, the Town of Abingdon has a duty to plan for a prosperous future that protects local assets and respects the needs and desires of its residents. One of Abingdon's primary tools in this long-range planning is the Town's Comprehensive Plan. Begun in 2019 and completed in 2020, this document is an update to a previous Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2013.

PURPOSE

In Virginia, every governing body with zoning must adopt a comprehensive plan to provide direction for the physical development of land within its jurisdiction. The plan is used as a guide for public investment and decisions, as well as to provide the legal foundation for important land-management tools like zoning and subdivision ordinances. The plan also lays the foundation for future public facilities like roads, utilities, and parks. Legally, the plan controls the general location, character and extent of various features, including streets, parks, public buildings, utilities, etc.; new features must be approved by the local planning commission as being substantially in accordance with the adopted comprehensive plan. The Abingdon Planning Commission is responsible for developing the comprehensive plan and reviewing it every five years for any necessary amendments. Once endorsed by the Planning Commission, the plan is recommended to Abingdon Town Council for adoption as a guiding public document.

This comprehensive plan is an update to the Town's 2013 Comprehensive Plan. It updates and builds on that plan to provide guiding policies for various planning elements and to recommend specific implementation measures for achieving the vision and goals developed through community participation and the diligent work of Town staff and community leaders.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

PLANNING PROCESS

This comprehensive plan was developed using citizen input obtained through a public survey, public workshops and a series of design work sessions, all under the guidance of the Abingdon Planning Commission. To be successful, the plan will require partnership efforts that involve a diversity of stakeholders, including elected leaders, local government administrators, citizens, business owners, community organizations, and state agencies.

A kickoff meeting was held on January 28, 2019 and had 9 community stakeholders present. Town staff, Elected Officials, and the consultant team went on a community tour that included stops at several key sites including the Abingdon Muster Grounds, the Stone Mill Technology Park, downtown and Plumb Alley, the Creeper Trail trailhead, the Coomes Recreation Center and school district campus, and the highway commercial development around exits 14, 17, and 19. Following the tour, the consulting team facilitated a discussion with community stakeholders to talk about opportunities and challenges for the area.

The Town administered a citizen survey from February to March of 2019, giving the community an opportunity to participate in the Comprehensive Plan process. With 450 survey responses, participants answered questions about the Town's priorities, shortcomings, and what they believed growth should look like in the future. Respondents expressed both pro-growth and anti-growth attitudes, but agreed that small-town charm, history, and beauty are essential characteristics of Abingdon that must not be lost.

On May 7, 2019, the Town held a community meeting to share information with residents' about the comprehensive plan purpose and update process, and to listen to resident's values and concerns about the future. Over 20 residents attended the meeting. The attendees discussed what they like about Abingdon and what they would change about Abingdon. Many people in the area have a high quality of life and pride in the Town. The things that they would change about Abingdon included creating a more vibrant downtown, more green space in town, and support more affordable housing.

The second steering committee meeting was held on May 8, 2019, and was used to consider public input via the citizen survey that was administered by the consultant team and recommend changes and additions to the current Comprehensive Plan vision statement and goals. They also discussed what changes it would like to see to the structure of the Plan. The existing plan has eight elements. The Committee agreed to generally keep the structure intact



CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

with two important changes. First, the land use element would be combined with the People & Neighborhoods Element. Second, the Committee recommended a new element on tourism. The committee then ranked the element of the plan that need the most attention, and economic development got the most votes, followed by people, neighborhoods, and land use, and transportation.

In September, the consulting team facilitated another Steering Committee Meeting and Public meeting. The Steering Committee gathered around a large map of the town and discussed areas of the town that should change, be enhanced, or stay the same. Most of the committee had a preservation-centered mindset in order to keep the historic values of the town and also most of the comments that were made had to do with the revitalization of downtown within reason, improvements to exit ramps to make Abingdon more attractive from the highway, make the downtown easier to access with improved walkability, and improve connection to other areas surrounding Abingdon. The public forum had several stations set up with different maps asking residents where Abingdon should grow, what the growth should look like, and how to connect Abingdon to the surrounding areas. There was a visual preference survey provided to give residents a tangible look at how the growth in Abingdon should be in the future. The issue of connectivity was noted as a consistent theme. The desire for beautification and preservation of existing infrastructure was also shared.

As the Comprehensive Plan document was drafted in the spring of 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic dramatically impacted life in Abingdon and globally. The effects of this public health crisis immediately impacted the creation of the plan, changing plans for a public open house to introduce the plan and collect community feedback into online presentation and plan feedback prior to official plan adoption. More critically, the pandemic has had, and will have, dramatic consequences for a wide variety of businesses and activities that are important to the people and economy of the town. At the time of this writing these impacts on restaurants, lodging, festivals, and tourism, among others, cannot be fully known or quantified. As a result, this Comprehensive Plan focuses on existing data and descriptions of Abingdon as a place where tourism, community events, and other local forces will return in the future.

Throughout the Comprehensive Plan process, Town staff, consultants and Planning Commissioners participated in meetings with local committees, stakeholders, and the public to gather information and opinions that contribute to the vision and strategies of Abingdon's Comprehensive Plan.

VISION 2040

The Comprehensive Plan helps Town officials make decisions today with an eye towards the future. A compelling vision that represents the desires of our community is a critical component of the Comprehensive Plan. The community vision below represents how we together envision Abingdon 20 years on from the creation of this plan, in the year 2040, and from it flow the goals and strategies laid out in this plan.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

Abingdon in 2040

Abingdon will be a community where residents want to stay and visitors want to return. Through the cooperative efforts of citizens, businesses, and government, the Town in 2040 will be:

- ➊ **A Small Town with Big Quality of Life:** Abingdon will have a diverse population and economy with plenty of jobs that can support a family because we have focused on creating a high quality of life, which attracts talented people and prosperous businesses.
- ➋ **Southwest Virginia's Intersection of Arts and Nature:** Abingdon will continue to support its arts and cultural institutions, while growing and promoting outdoor recreation, to attract more tourists and enrich the lives of residents young and old.
- ➌ **A Town that Helps Businesses Start Up and Soar:** The Town will support businesses through its regulations, operations, and marketing, becoming a magnet for entrepreneurs and a place where they prosper for the long-term.
- ➍ **A Place that Embraces Preservation and Progress:** Abingdon will be both historic and renewed. The Town will encourage well-planned development to provide spaces for new business and activities, as well as resources needed to maintain historic sites.
- ➎ **A Connected, Walkable and Bikeable Small Town:** Abingdon's streets will be well-connected, well-served by public transit and safe and inviting for pedestrians and bicyclists of all ages, and everyone will have easy access to nature via an extensive trail network connected to the Creeper Trail.
- ➏ **Providing Housing for Every Stage of Life:** The Town will have a wide range of housing types and most growth will be accommodated through infill development close to shops and everyday needs, which reduces traffic.
- ➐ **A Town of Complete Neighborhoods:** Abingdon will have a thriving downtown and will be known for more than Main Street. We will have distinct neighborhoods with a mix of land uses, allowing people to learn, play, and work near their homes.
- ➑ **A Place where Everyone Feels Welcome and Included:** People will feel connected to their neighbors, have ample opportunities to participate in the Town's governance, and feel confident that nearly anything is possible in Abingdon.

COMMUNITY GOALS

The Town's goals, summarized in this section, build on Abingdon's vision for 2040 and expand the vision into a series of ideal end states that the Town aims to achieve by 2040. The goals and vision together are critical lenses for evaluating policies the Town may adopt and actions it may take to ensure that they are all heading in the same direction and building towards the long-term desired future.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

The goals and vision are closely related, although the latter is more general and aspirational in spirit. The goals describe what Abingdon wants to accomplish; the vision describes why Abingdon wants to take steps to accomplish these goals. Finally, the vision and goals also shape the strategies, policies, and actions that are listed throughout this plan. Strategies are specific tasks and actions to be carried out by town staff, community organizations, and others, and represent how the Town will accomplish its goals and realize its vision.

WHY	WHAT	HOW
Vision – An aspirational and big picture statement of what the Town wants to be in the long-term.	Goals – General descriptions of what the Town aims to accomplish by 2040 in various topic areas.	Strategies – Steps the Town will take to achieve its goals, and ultimately its vision for the future.

The Town developed the vision and goals described in this chapter based on the values and concerns expressed by citizens through a citizen survey in early 2019 and during a community meeting on May 7, 2019. A project steering committee developed the vision statement and goals using this public input and recommended the draft versions of each to the Planning Commission and Town Council for adoption.

The Town has established goals for each element of the Comprehensive Plan. The subsequent chapters for each Comprehensive Plan element lay out more specific policies and actions for achieving the goals. It is important to emphasize the role of partnerships in achieving these goals. The Town will rely on public-private partnerships; a committed citizenry; and civic, business, and government leaders to help accomplish these goals.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

PLAN ELEMENT	GOALS
People, Neighborhoods, and Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will achieve well-planned, orderly growth by building on our assets, increasing walkability, and maintaining an exceptionally high quality of life.• Abingdon's neighborhoods will be attractive, safe, and offer a range of housing types that meet the needs of people across the income spectrum.• New infill development will be designed to fit the context of existing buildings while other new developments should follow best practices in town design that meet the current needs of the town.• Abingdon will accommodate most new growth through infill development of vacant or underutilized parcels, and reuse of existing buildings.• The Town's significant historic structures will be preserved and occupied by new uses that have helped to make their preservation economically viable while contributing to a vibrant downtown.• The Town will make clear its preferred form of development and use of land in all areas of the Town and look to its Comprehensive Plan to guide development-related decisions.• The Town's zoning and development standards will reflect the policies of the Comprehensive Plan.
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It will be safe and easy for anyone to pedal, roll, stroll, or drive on Abingdon's streets through tamed traffic and expanded bicycle and pedestrian facilities.• Abingdon's street network will provide more route options for people to travel within and through the Town, to alleviate traffic congestion on major streets by aligning street design, law enforcement, and education to reduce speeding and truck traffic in the Town's historic district and on Main Street.• Public transportation will be a viable option for traveling to work and enable people to access daily needs and fully participate in society regardless of income or abilities.
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will grow its economy by helping a wide range of local and regional entrepreneurs and businesses prosper.• The Town will attract larger established businesses looking to grow in Southwest Virginia in appropriate locations as planned and designated in the Comprehensive Plan.• Abingdon will continue improving its downtown and quality of life in order to make the Town a top destination for talented people and firms.
Parks, Recreation, and Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon's residents will have exceptional parks and recreational facilities in walking distance of their homes.• The Town's scenic open spaces and regional recreational facilities are important economic and social amenities that will be protected.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

PLAN ELEMENT	GOALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will be known as a hub of outdoor recreation and regional trails, with a diverse array of opportunities available within and near the Town.
Arts, Culture, and History	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will maintain its reputation for talented artisans, diverse cultural opportunities, and architectural and archaeological history.• Artists will be able to find affordable housing and studio space in Abingdon.• Abingdon will welcome both new and traditional forms of artistic expression.• The Town's standards for preservation will maintain the look and feel of its historic districts while allowing for economically viable reuse of the structures.
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will have a thriving tourism economy built upon three main pillars – the arts, history, and outdoor recreation.• The Town will have a wide variety of options, such as lodging, restaurants, experiences, retail, tours, and culinary events to meet the needs of visitors of all ages and interests.• Abingdon will invest in activities, amenities, and experiences to meet the changing needs for repeat and new travelers.
Environment and Quality of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will be a clean and healthy community that protects natural features through high environmental standards for public and private activities and the built environment.• New development will not detract from the authentic experience of enjoying Abingdon's most treasured assets, such as the historic Main Street and the Creeper Trail.• The protection of natural features and the use of "green" technologies, low-impact development methods and an active bicycle and pedestrian network will establish the town as a development and conservation model for other communities.
Public Utilities, Facilities, and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will provide quality, effective, and efficient public facilities and services to residents.• Public buildings will be exemplary in architecture and reflect best practices for site development while complementing the region's natural features and cultural heritage.• The Town government will provide outstanding customer service to citizens and businesses.• Abingdon will continue to be a safe community with high quality public safety services.

Chapter 2

PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

- Facts and Figures
 - Population Abingdon
 - Population Projections
 - Demographic Profile
 - Housing
 - Housing Affordability
- Existing Land Use
- Land Use Policy Areas
- Future Land Use
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Elm Street
 - Norfolk Street
 - Design Guidelines
 - Affordability
 - Zoning and Subdivision
 - Conservation Subdivisions
- Goals
- Strategies

The Town of Abingdon is the sum of its people and places. This chapter explores the demographics of Abingdon and the needs of the town's relatively small land area to provide for the needs of these people.

FACTS AND FIGURES

POPULATION

As the county seat of Washington County, Abingdon is the primary urban and cultural center, the regional center for health care, government and professional services, and a tourism destination for southwestern Virginia. Historic population trends for Abingdon from 1900 to 2017 are shown

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in the following table. Abingdon experienced considerable growth between 1900 and 1950. After 1950, growth of the town slowed and decreased in the following decades. In 1988, the town's population jumped by 2,700 people as a result of annexation. Abingdon's population then grew modestly during the 1990s and 2000s before declining slightly to a total population of 8,044 by 2017.

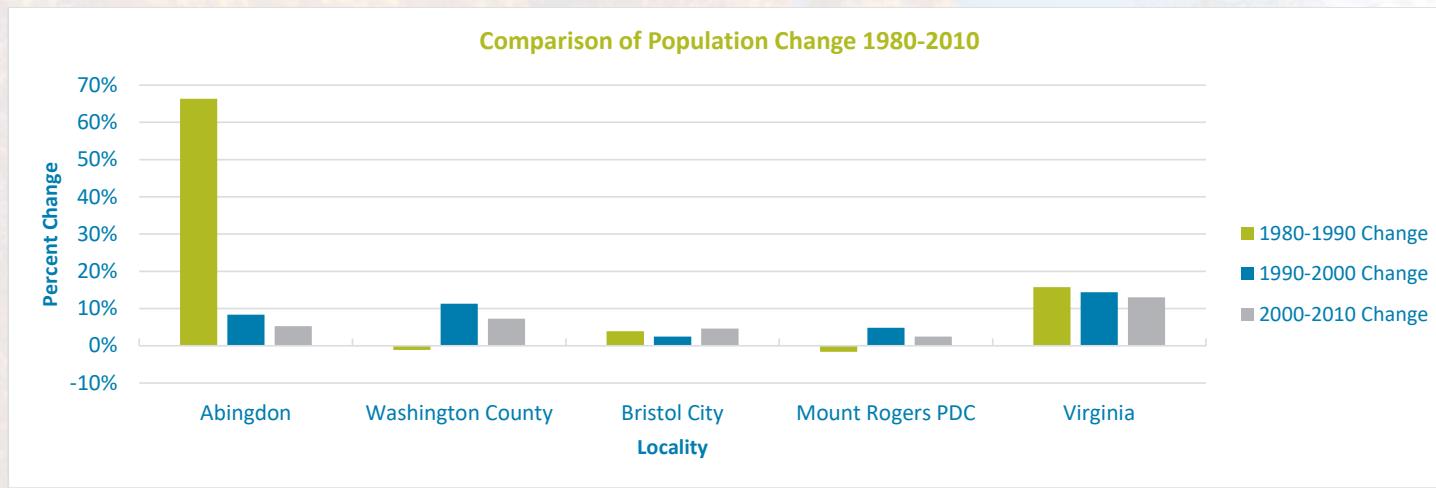
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

While accurately predicting future population change is far from reliable, projections maintained by the State of Virginia can help us to understand general trends and the effects of regional changes. Population projections prepared by the Virginia Employment Commission for 2020, 2030, and 2040 predict modest declines in overall town and regional populations as shown in the following table, while Washington County is expected to grow slightly. While actual population growth will be determined by a broad range of input inside and outside of the control of town government, these projections show a town and region that are not facing substantial growth pressure.



Sources: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates
2010 Decennial Census

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Sources: Decennial Census
Virginia Employment Commission

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The following demographic profile gives some insight into the population of Abingdon, and how the town compares to the county that surrounds it. This information shows that Abingdon is slightly older population on average, with more residents over 65 and fewer residents under 19 than Washington County, a factor that can be due to housing preferences, recreation needs, consumer spending, among other measures. Increases in future employment may also affect the overall age of residents, with more working age and family households drawing down the average. Residents of Abingdon are slightly more racially diverse than residents of the county overall, and have higher overall levels of education, pointing to the town's role as a center of health care, government, and business for its region.

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HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The affordability of housing is a major concern for many. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development policy sets a benchmark for housing affordability at 30% of income spent on housing. By this measure approximately 30% of Abingdon renters and over 25% of mortgage-paying homeowners pay an unaffordable proportion of their income for housing. While these numbers are in line with other localities in the region and are lower than those in Virginia overall, they may not reflect those who did not settle in Abingdon because they could not find housing to meet their needs. In particular, the Barter Theatre reports that actors and others who make this unique and popular Abingdon attraction possible struggle to find adequate and affordable local housing.

Locality	2017	2020	2030	2040
Abingdon	8,044	7,977	7,751	7,525
Washington County	54,457	53,365	54,997	55,838
Mount Rogers Planning District	190,667	188,401	187,740	184,512
Virginia	8,365,952	8,744,273	9,546,958	10,201,530

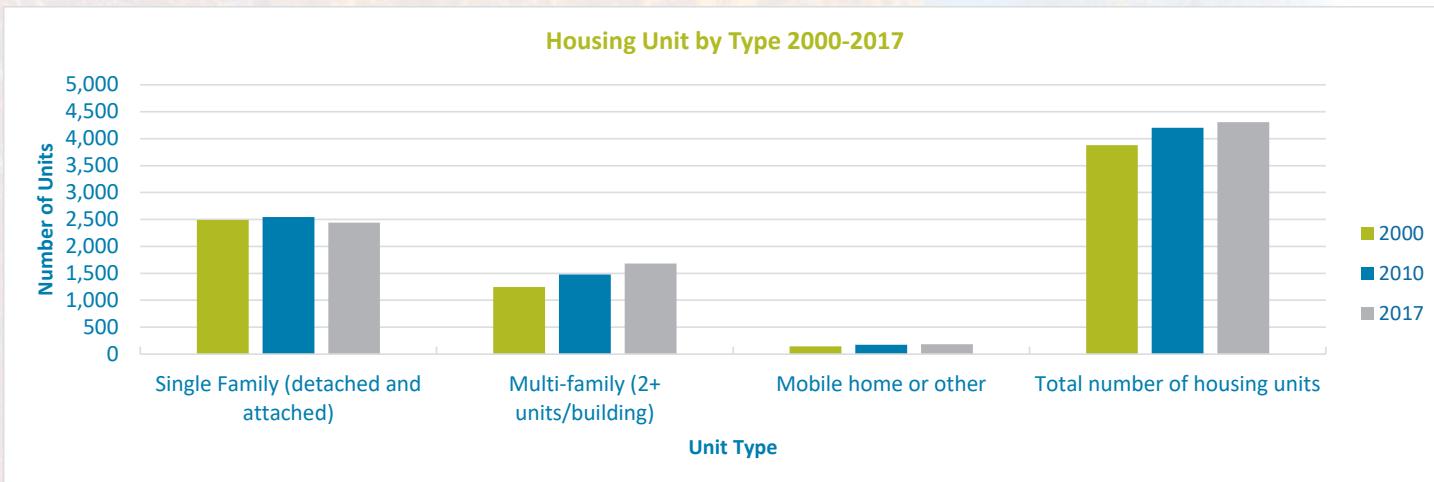
Sources: Weldon Cooper Center
*Virginia Employment Commission Population Projections
 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates*

	Abingdon	%	Washington County	%
Population	8,044		54,457	
Male	3,909	48.6%	26,857	49.3%
Female	4,135	51.4%	27,600	50.7%
Age				
Under 20	1,430	17.8%	11,591	21.3%
20-64	4,871	60.6%	31,458	57.8%
65 and Over	1,743	21.7%	11,471	21.1%
Median Age	45.7		45.5	
Race & Ethnicity				
White	7,523	93.5%	52,420	96.3%
Black	279	3.5%	774	1.4%
Other	242	3.0%	1263	2.3%
Total Households	3,883		22,388	
Family-Households	1,893	48.8%	15,019	67.1%
Non-Family Households	1,990	51.2%	7,369	32.0%
Average Household Size	2.01		2.63	
Median Household Income	38,338		44,844	
Families Below Poverty Level	164.7	8.70%	1,501.9	10%
Residence in Past Year				
Same House	6380	84.2%	47,021	91%
Different House, Washington County	757	10.0%	2,925	5.7%
Different House, U.S.	378	5.0%	1,618	3.1%
Elsewhere	62	0.82%	163	0.32%
Educational Attainment 25 Years and Over	6,300		39,882	
Less than 9th Grade	328	5.20%	2,658	6.7%
9th-12th Grade No Diploma	379	6.00%	3,495	8.8%
High School Graduate	1,566	24.90%	12,914	32.4%
Some College	1,360	21.60%	7,875	19.7%
Associates Degree	622	9.90%	3,593	9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,189	18.90%	5,780	14.5%
Graduate or Professional Degree	856	13.60%	3,567	8.9%

Sources: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

HOUSING



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

EXISTING LAND USE

A majority of the existing land in the town is in residential or agricultural/forest/open space use. A reasonable amount of land is in business use, which is beneficial to maintaining cost-effective public services and a diversified economy. In general, the commercial land uses follow the existing transportation systems and the historical development pattern of the town. The following table provides more detailed information on the acreages by existing land use category.

	Abingdon	%	Washington County	%	Virginia	%
Homeowner Households with a Mortgage	1,095	--	8,585	--	1,424,741	--
Paying < 30% of income toward mortgage	811	74.1%	6,437	75.0%	106,545	72.1%
Paying > 30% of income toward mortgage	284	25.9%	2,148	25.0%	290,481	27.9%
Rented Housing Units	1,944	--	5,462	--	976,036	--
Paying < 30% of income toward rent	1,349	69.4%	3,514	64.3%	91,506	51.1%
Paying > 30% of income toward rent	595	30.6%	1,948	35.7%	385,876	48.9%

Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

LAND USE POLICY AREAS

Land Use Policy Areas are used to assess the character and stability of the many neighborhoods and areas of Abingdon. Stable areas with attractive architecture, well-maintained buildings, and already fitting the general goals of this Comprehensive Plan should be preserved as they are and infilled where possible with compatible buildings and land uses. Areas in need of improvement, or areas having undesirable

Land Use Category	Acreage	%
Agricultural/ Forest/ Open Space/ Undeveloped/ Recreation	824	16%
Low-Density Residential	906	18%
Medium-Density Residential	1,449	29%
High-Density Residential	101	2%
Office/ Commercial/ I-81 ROW	848	17%
Business/ Technology/ Industrial	321	6%
Public/ Institutional	516	10%
Cemetery	87	2%
Town of Abingdon	5,052	100%

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

land uses, should be welcoming to revitalization or redevelopment projects that bring these areas closer to the town's expressed vision.

The Land Use Policy Area map is a precursor and companion to the Future Land Use map where specific uses and densities for future land use are established.

Downtown Preservation and Infill

Maintain the dense, walkable core that does so much to define Abingdon's character, and to attract visitors to enjoy that character. Capitalize on any opportunities to expand this vital area by remaking adjacent automobile-oriented commercial areas into walkable mixed-use areas that support the downtown.

- New land uses: Add residential uses to the downtown, such as apartments above shops, to promote vitality and keep the area active throughout daytime and evening hours.
- Infill development: Fill any empty lots or other available spaces with buildings that match the scale, design, and character of the downtown.
- Design Guidelines: Guidelines can help to maintain a unique Abingdon look and feel even as buildings are built or redeveloped.

Neighborhood Preservation and Infill

Stable, healthy neighborhoods are an asset to the community and are prized in many instances for their design, landscaping, and character. Maintain the use, scale, and character of these existing healthy neighborhoods. Fill any available lots with homes that match the scale and character of surrounding homes, while using design regulations or guidelines to support neighborhood character.

- Infill development: Fill any available lots with homes that match the scale and character of surrounding homes.
- Design Guidelines: Use design guidelines or regulations to support neighborhood character.

Neighborhood Revitalization

Some neighborhoods require improvements to meet the character and quality of life goals of Abingdon. Issues including vacancy, value, property maintenance, and connection to the downtown should be improved as these areas change and grow. Use density bonuses or other provisions to promote the development of affordable housing in these places, favoring designs that include walkability and green space.

- New land uses: Introduce a variety of new residential uses in these select areas, including new town homes and multi-family dwellings.
- Redevelopment: Support the redevelopment of parcels in these select neighborhoods to create new neighborhoods that meet overall town goals.
- Design Guidelines: Guidelines can promote best practices in new developments including appropriate access, green space, walkability, and other factors while not necessarily enforcing replication of existing Abingdon architecture.

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Commercial Area Stabilization and Infill

Support healthy commercial areas away from Abingdon's downtown and having low vacancy rates with landscaping, signage, and other improvements to increase their viability. Focus on highway services and daily needs of Abingdon-region residents.

- Infill development: Promote strategic infill of existing healthy commercial areas where possible to increase the density of these areas and promote the full use of appropriate lands.
- Design Guidelines: Use design guidelines or regulations to improve the look of key entrance corridors and mitigate undesirable commercial area features such as blank side and rear walls and unadorned parking lots.

Commercial Area Redevelopment

Aging, poorly maintained, or underutilized commercial development, including disused shopping centers or industrial sites, can become zones of new commercial investment that contributes to the town's employment and economic goals.

- Redevelopment: Promote the redevelopment of vacant, aging, or underutilized commercial space to include greater density.
- New land uses: New commercial development may include a broader range of uses including a mix of residential and commercial, and businesses that provide quality local employment.
- Design Guidelines: Guidelines can help to create commercial areas that make the best use of limited town land and offer attractive architecture, especially in Abingdon's key entrance corridors.

Rural Conservation

Support the preservation of farmland and traditional agricultural activities that add to the rural character of Abingdon and its region, as well as other open spaces that are an asset to the town's people and environment, focusing especially on parcels visible from Interstate 81 and adjacent to the Virginia Creeper Trail. Promote programs and alternative uses that allow owners of rural lands to make valuable use of their land without developing typical subdivisions. Establish other guidelines that protect the architecture and site design that is unique to rural and agricultural spaces.

Civic and Institutional

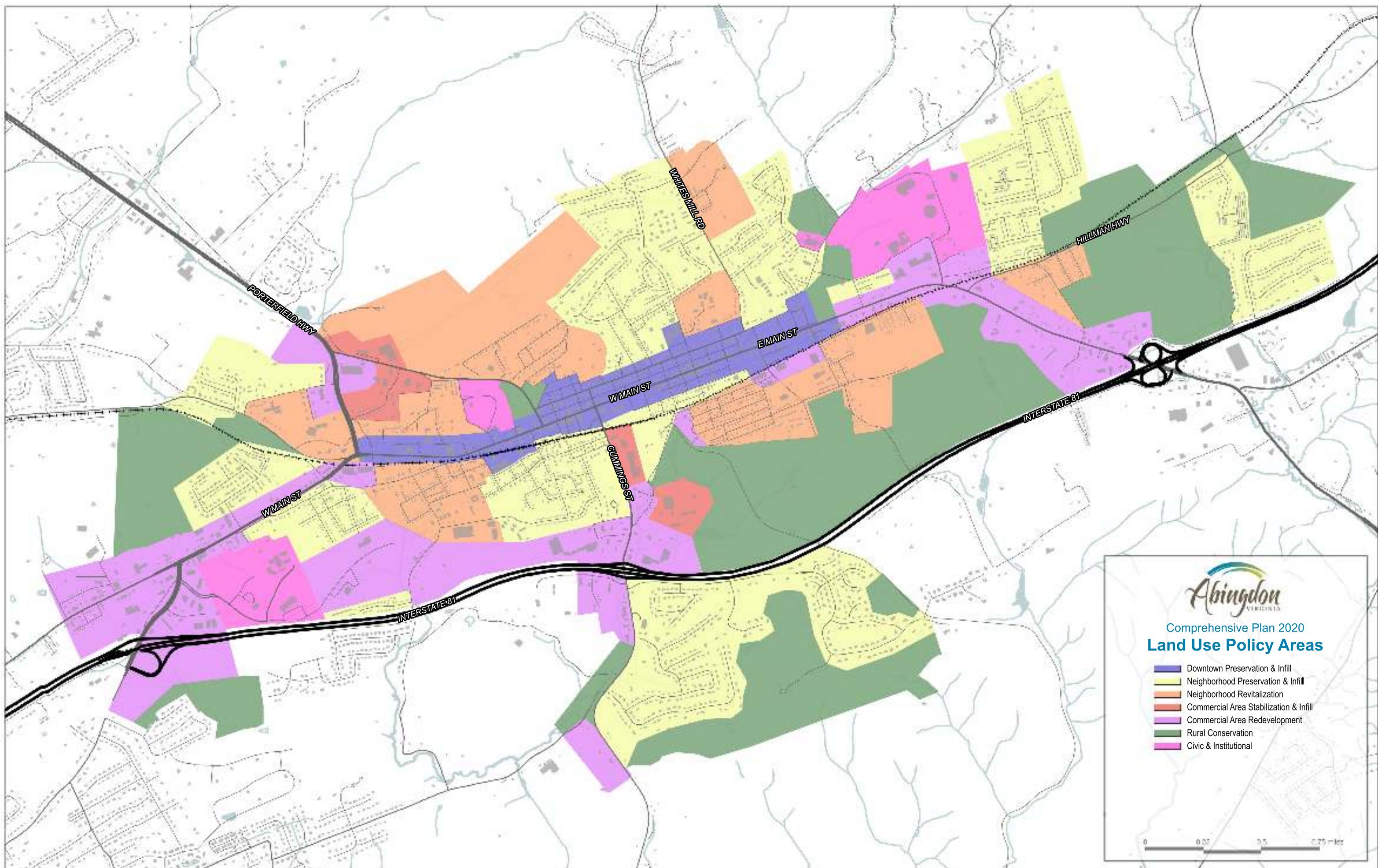
Provide for the maintenance and expansion of government facilities, schools, churches, and other public and civic spaces, connecting them with pedestrian and other accommodations to be more accessible and useful to residents and visitors, and to contribute to the unique look and character of Abingdon.

SUMMARY OF LAND USE POLICY AREAS

Land Use Policy Areas are used to assess the character and stability of the many neighborhoods and areas of Abingdon. Stable areas with attractive architecture, well-maintained buildings, and already fitting the general goals of this Comprehensive Plan should be preserved as they are and infilled where possible with compatible buildings and land uses. Areas in need of improvement, or areas having undesirable land uses, should be welcoming to revitalization or redevelopment projects that bring these areas closer to the town's expressed vision.

The Land Use Policy Area map is a precursor and companion to the Future Land Use map where specific uses and densities for future land use are established.

	Introduce New Land Uses or Densities	Promote Infill Development Where Appropriate	Redevelop Existing Buildings with Appropriate Uses	Establish Design Guidelines
Downtown Preservation-Infill	●	●		●
Neighborhood Preservation-Infill		●		●
Neighborhood Revitalization	●		●	●
Commercial Stabilization-Infill		●		●
Commercial Redevelopment	●		●	●
Open Space				●
Civic-Institutional				●



Comprehensive Plan 2020
Land Use Policy Areas

- Downtown Preservation & Infill
- Neighborhood Preservation & Infill
- Neighborhood Revitalization
- Commercial Area Stabilization & Infill
- Commercial Area Redevelopment
- Rural Conservation
- Civic & Institutional

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 miles

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

FUTURE LAND USE

A future land use map for Abingdon is included in this plan. This map was developed through analysis and evaluation of the elements of this comprehensive plan, including existing land use, development opportunities, and planned improvements to transportation and infrastructure. The future land use reflects the policies and initiatives discussed in this plan and should be used to guide future land use and zoning decisions.

It will also provide guidance for extending public facilities such as utilities, roads and other public improvements. The following table provides more detailed information on the recommended future land use. As can be seen in comparing the existing and the future land use tables, the future land use is reflective in general of the existing land use and development patterns in Abingdon. Greater attention is given to encouraging higher density residential development and infill within the center of town and to encouraging conservation methods for residential development in the town's perimeter as a way to strengthen the character, appearance, and usability of Abingdon and improve its economic future.

The land use categories shown on the map are described in the following paragraphs. These descriptions provide guidance for amending land use regulations in the future and for encouraging the type of land development desired for Abingdon in 2040.

Agricultural and Conservation

Select areas, mostly around Abingdon's perimeter, remain in farm, forest, and open space uses. These lands are important environmental assets to Abingdon and, in large measure, help to define the look, feel, and character of the town while tying Abingdon to the rural and agricultural tradition of the region. Land in the Agriculture and Conservation category may also contain sensitive topographic areas that contribute to local viewsheds and overall environmental health that should be protected. The future use of these areas should include open space, farms, estate homes, or clustered residential development that permanently conserves open space as a part of its overall development design.

Low-Density Residential

Low-density residential areas include most of Abingdon's existing residential neighborhoods and include single family homes on lots of varying size. This pattern of development will be appropriate in the future as infill development within existing neighborhoods like Taylor's Hill and Kings Mountain neighborhoods, and in select areas where location, access, topography, or adjacent land uses would make higher density development inappropriate. The density of new residential development in this land use category should range from 2-4 dwelling units per acre.

Medium-Density Residential

Medium-Density Residential includes existing townhouse and small multi-family residential developments, as well as areas where future development of these uses is appropriate due to the property's access to public water and sewer facilities, transportation access, or proximity to Abingdon's downtown and other areas of activity. Land uses in these areas may include single family homes, townhouses, apartments, or condos and should be of high design quality, including appropriate architecture, landscaping, transportation connectivity, and community spaces. Residential densities for this land use category should range from 6-12 dwelling units per acre.

High-Density Residential

High-Density Residential includes densely developed multi-family properties, whether developed as apartments for rent or condos for sale. Future development of this type will be appropriate in select areas of redevelopment near Abingdon's downtown or in outlying areas near major employers and having excellent transportation access and access to public water and sewer systems. In addition to multi-family residential these areas may also include townhouses or live/work units as a part of a master planned development. Because these areas would be densely developed, it is essential that they be well designed, provide sufficient green/open spaces, and be complementary to the architecture and context of adjacent land uses. Residential densities for this land use category should range from 6-16 dwelling units per acre.

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Mixed-Use Residential/Commercial

Mixed-Use Residential/Commercial applies to areas adjacent to Abingdon's downtown where land uses have historically included both residential and light commercial or office uses. Future development in these areas will include infill and small redevelopment projects and should meet strict architectural standards for both the building and site layout with an aim to maintain the unique character and residential look of these areas. Land uses should be compatible with one another and should not require large parking areas or large signs. Land uses in these areas should include homes, small offices, and live/work units.

Central Business District/Downtown

This land use category applies to Abingdon's unique and historic downtown and aims to preserve and revitalize this area through building rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, and infill development that fits the scale, design, and character of the area. Downtown land uses should include retail, office, service, entertainment, and food service, and hotel uses as well as introduce and expand upper-story residential uses that contribute to the activity and vitality of the area.

Gateway Office/Commercial

Abingdon's gateways are found along major roadways and at Interstate exits as travelers enter the town. In many cases these important areas form the first impression of tourists and potential contributors to Abingdon's town life and economy. In many cases though these areas are defined by aging commercial strips and national chain businesses that do not reflect the character and traditions of Abingdon. New development and redevelopment in these areas should continue the retail, restaurant, office, service, and planned shopping center uses currently found here, and may add new residential, institutional, or cultural uses, but should be improved to contribute to a unique first impression that suits the character of Abingdon. New development should include substantial landscaping, coordinated access points, minimal signage and lighting, and be complimentary to adjacent development in keeping with adopted design guidelines established by the town.

Corridor Office/Commercial

Applying primarily to East and West Main Street outside of Abingdon's downtown core, this area includes smaller scale retail, office, restaurant, and business/personal service land uses than are typically found in Gateway areas, but includes site designs that are more automobile-oriented than the downtown commercial area. The Corridor Office/Commercial area works as a transition between downtown business and highway business. These areas continue the need to provide quality design and attractive landscaping along paths leading to the downtown. Rehabilitations and infill development should be architecturally appropriate, include landscaping, and be designed to enhance the appearance of the corridor.

Business, Technology, and Industrial

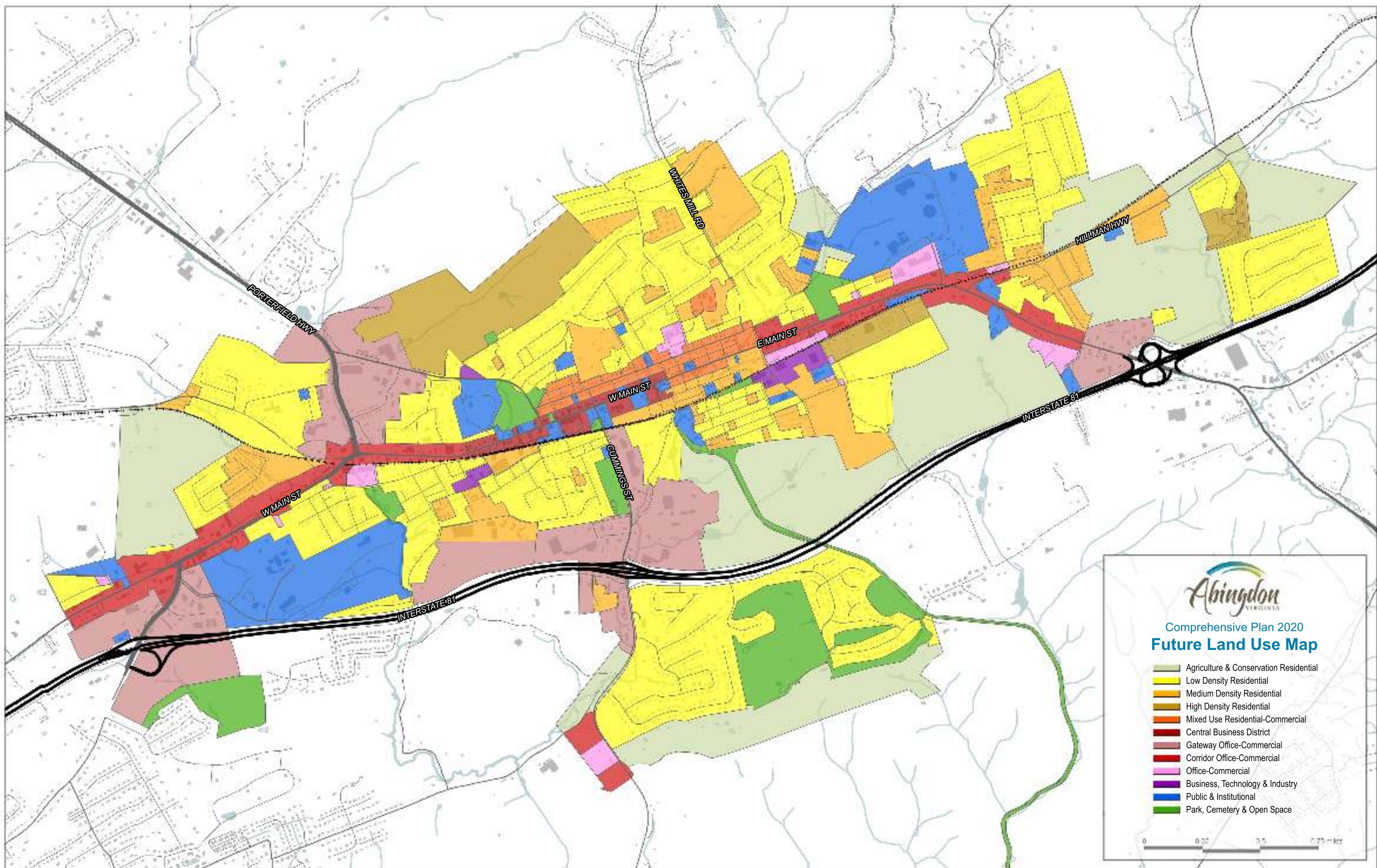
The Business, Technology, and Industrial zone is used to define planned business developments like the Stone Mill Business Park and should include a range of light manufacturing, office, and technology businesses that contribute to the economy and employment landscape of Abingdon and surrounding areas while not contributing pollution or other adverse effects that might harm the health and character that defines the town. New development in these areas should be in accordance with adopted design guidelines.

Public and Institutional

Abingdon is an important hub of government, civic, and institutional uses for its region and space should be allocated to allow the continued operation and eventual expansion of these uses to prevent their relocation outside of the town. Existing and future land uses in these areas should include schools, recreation facilities, government offices, health care facilities, places of worship, and the homes of other civic organizations. Large facilities should be developed in keeping with adopted master plans and design guidelines proposed by the town to ensure the coordination of landscaping, lighting, site design, architecture, and other elements with the character of Abingdon.

Recreation and Open Space

This land use category applies to existing and proposed public parks and dedicated public trails. Such spaces are an essential ingredient in the quality of life of residents of Abingdon and of the larger region. Recreation and Open Space land uses should be located in proximity to the town's neighborhoods and ensure that these uses have the space they need to operate comfortably and efficiently, as well as allow room to expand as needs grow.



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

ELM STREET

As Abingdon looks to infill development in or near the downtown to meet the majority of future development needs, individual sites such as the industrial area near Depot Square between Fuller and Preston Streets, north of Elm Street may be targets for redevelopment. The Elm Street redevelopment area could include both residential and commercial development to complement the future revitalization efforts in Depot Square and downtown. The conceptual sketch shown below proposes single-family houses on a tree-lined street with sidewalk on Elm and two buildings with live-work spaces offering retail or galleries along with upper-story apartments.



NORFOLK STREET

Existing mobile home sites in Abingdon are aging and may provide opportunities to redevelop such parcels into high-density residential communities or a mix of other residential types. In particular, the industrial development and mobile home park along Norfolk Street and south of the railroad presents an opportunity for residential development of significant size with proximity to schools, shopping, downtown, and other important attractors. While mobile homes do provide needed affordable housing, they do not provide equity to residents and do not meet the character of the town. Instead, Abingdon may look to redevelopment that incorporates owned or rented affordable housing units via partnerships with community organizations such as Habitat for Humanity, or through incentives including density bonuses for affordable housing.

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

DESIGN GUIDELINES

Abingdon's attraction as a place to live, work, and visit is due in large part to the appearance and character of the town, from the architecture of its buildings to the walkability of its streets. For this reason, it is of paramount importance that large new developments, infill projects, and redevelopment efforts all fit with the image of Abingdon. While this does not mean that every new building should imitate the traditional architecture of the downtown, it does mean that the look and scale of any development should be carefully designed to meet the needs and character of the town. To accomplish this Abingdon should work to develop new, or improve existing, advisory design guidelines that are specific to key areas of the town including entrance corridors, the downtown, key neighborhoods, and other zones.



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The Abingdon Redevelopment and Housing Authority was formed in 1970 to assist low-income town residents with affordable housing options. The Housing Authority offers rental assistance to approximately 120 low-income families and owns and manages 28 public housing units in the Town. The Town should increase its coordination with the Redevelopment and Housing Authority, and the promoting of subsidized housing, but must also address housing affordability broadly. Abingdon should look for infill development sites where smaller units and higher housing densities can reduce land cost, offering more variety to meet the needs of more consumers in both rental and ownership markets. Ideal sites should be in walkable areas of the Town, reducing transportation costs for renters and homeowners along with housing costs, and may be combined with other housing types, styles, and prices in mixed-income developments.



REVISE ZONING/SUBDIVISION

In defining a vision and goals through the process of revising this Comprehensive Plan, the Town of Abingdon should continue to look for avenues to reinforce and realize its

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

vision and goals in day-to-day town actions and decision making. Perhaps the most important way that the guidance of the Comprehensive Plan will meet day-to-day application is in the town's zoning and subdivision ordinances. While the Comprehensive Plan offers non-regulatory guidance on future growth, these ordinances are the legal regulation that will shape future development. Following the guidance of the Comprehensive Plan Abingdon should work to revise its zoning and subdivision regulations, examining each district and provision to ensure that desirable development characteristics are legally supported and easiest to accomplish.

CONSERVATION SUBDIVISIONS

Despite the enormous environmental, cultural, and aesthetic value of remaining rural and agricultural lands within the town, Abingdon's agricultural zoning district continues to allow residential development on lots as small as one acre in these areas. While downzoning property to decrease this density may not be desirable, the town can introduce regulations that provide more attractive alternatives to conventional subdivisions. Conservation subdivisions allow similar residential density overall but cluster smaller lots on portions of large open space tracts and permanently preserve other areas of the parcel as common open space or as active farmland to preserve green space and rural character.



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

<p>1. Abingdon will achieve well-planned, orderly growth by building on our assets, increasing walkability, and maintaining an exceptionally high quality of life.</p> <p>1.1. Follow the publicly generated guidance of this Comprehensive Plan, and other strategic documents, in considering approval of any development or redevelopment proposal.</p> <p>1.2. Locate any new civic uses, including parks, libraries, and schools, in locations easily accessed from residential areas, and using existing buildings before creating new ones.</p>	<p>6. The Town will make clear its preferred form of development and use of land in all areas of the Town and look to its Comprehensive Plan to guide development-related decisions.</p> <p>6.1. Plan and develop new neighborhoods using best practices in town when located in densely developed areas and conservation and clustered development principles in more rural areas of Abingdon.</p> <p>6.2. Continue to protect key viewsheds from development, including discouraging development of rural parcels directly visible from Interstate 81.</p>
<p>2. Abingdon's neighborhoods will be attractive, safe, and offer a range of housing types that meet the needs of people across the income spectrum.</p> <p>2.1. Encourage well designed, diversified, affordable housing in Abingdon through public-private partnerships, and close coordination with housing agencies.</p> <p>2.2. Create development regulations that match the goals for neighborhood preservation and neighborhood revitalization areas found in this plan.</p>	<p>7. The Town's zoning and development standards will reflect the policies of the Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p>7.1. Amend the subdivision ordinance to provide provisions for clustered residential development to conserve open space and natural features. Ensure that the provisions include appropriate guidelines for development patterns, environmental protection, community open spaces/facilities, and other appropriate measures.</p> <p>7.2. Amend the town's zoning ordinance and zoning map to reflect the goals and development recommendations set forth in this comprehensive plan, including the promotion of mixed use infill development, protection of historic districts, and promotion of high-quality new development that matches the character of Abingdon.</p>
<p>3. New infill development will be designed to fit the context of existing buildings while other new developments should follow best practices in town design that meet the current needs of the town.</p> <p>3.1. Adopt development regulations that help to minimize impacts on environmental features and viewsheds and encourage sensitive land development and best management practices.</p> <p>3.2. Create design guidelines for all major areas of Abingdon that provide clear input on best practices to owners and investors.</p>	
<p>4. Abingdon will accommodate most new growth through infill development on vacant or underutilized parcels, and reuse of existing buildings.</p> <p>4.1. Develop marketing materials for specific infill development and redevelopment opportunities, making them available to interested businesses and economic development agencies.</p>	
<p>5. The Town's significant historic structures will be preserved and occupied by new uses that have helped to make their preservation economically viable while contributing to a vibrant downtown.</p> <p>5.1. Consider financial incentives such as façade improvement assistance, special housing loans, or other programs to facilitate investment in downtown buildings for mixed use.</p>	

Chapter 3

TRANSPORTATION



CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION

- Facts and Figures (Existing System)
 - Street Classification and Traffic
 - Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation
 - Other Transportation
- Future System
 - Street Policies
 - Projects
 - Six-Year Improvement Plan
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Street Extensions
 - Truck Traffic
 - Pedestrian and Bicycle Connectivity
 - Road Beautification
 - Public Transit
- Goals
- Strategies

Abingdon has a rich history as a major transportation crossroads. In its beginnings, the community was located on the Wilderness Road, an early trail for pioneers and western settlers. Later, U.S. Route 11 (East and West Main Street) accommodated vehicular traffic, following the alignment of the Wilderness Road. Today, I-81 passes to the south of Abingdon, providing easy access for residents and visitors to much of Southwest Virginia. Porterfield Highway serves as a major north transportation corridor to adjacent counties.

In 2003, Abingdon adopted a Historic District Entrance Corridor Overlay District to achieve an enhanced land development pattern and retain the town's historic character. New development within entrance corridors leading to the historic district must meet design standards for landscaping, signage, architecture, lighting, and site planning and be approved by the Planning Commission. This district has been very successful in protecting existing development patterns and regulating new development in entrance corridors; however, additional design guidance and illustrations are needed to assist applicants in understanding and meeting requirements, and to ensure consistency in the review of projects.

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Additional street improvements should enhance the function and beauty of Abingdon's streets using the design palette of street furnishings developed by the Town. In the downtown, streets should be pedestrian friendly with well-coordinated streetlights, benches, planters trash receptacles, and brick sidewalks. For gateway entry corridors more oriented to vehicles, the streetscape palette includes concrete sidewalks, cobra-style streetlights, and matching trash receptacles and benches. Landscaping of the corridors is recommended in accordance with the gateway corridor plans.

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

STREET CLASSIFICATION AND TRAFFIC

Abingdon is served by a system of streets, roads, and highways from major interstates to narrow local streets. All streets are classified according to the Virginia Department of Transportation Functional Classification system according to their significance to the larger transportation system. These routes are noted in the included table by their classification and with traffic counts noted.

CORRIDORS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE

Virginia designates certain critical routes as Corridors of Statewide Significance (CoSS). CoSS connect regions, states, or major activity centers, accommodate high traffic volume, and address major statewide goals. Abingdon includes two CoSS; Interstate 81 and US 58 (Porterfield Highway). Investments in projects that improve these routes are among Virginia's highest transportation priorities.

Interstate
Interstates are the highest route classification. Interstates are limited access, divided highways with the highest level of mobility.
Interstate 81
SCL Abingdon to SR 75 - 45,000 trips per day
Other Principal Arterials
In rural areas, Other Principal Arterials serve corridor movements of substantial statewide or interstate travel and provides an integrated network without stub connections (dead ends).
Main Street
SR 140 Jonesboro to Colonial Road - 22,000 trips per day
Porterfield Highway
Lee Hwy to Alt US 58 - 15,000 trips per day
Jonesboro Road
SCL Abingdon to US 11 Main St - 16,000 trips per day
Minor Arterials
Minor Arterials link cities and large towns, along with other major traffic generators, and form an integrated network providing interstate and inter-county service. In urban areas, Minor Arterials interconnect with principal arterials, augment the urban principal arterial system, and provide service to trips of moderate length at a lower level of travel mobility than principal arterials.
Main Street
US ALT 58, Russell Road to Cummings St - 10,000 trips per day
Russel Road
US 19 Porterfield Highway to Valley St - 8,100 trips per day
Cummings Street
US 11 to I-81-16,000 trips per day

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Major Collector
Major Collector routes are longer in length; have lower connecting driveway densities; have higher speed limits; are spaced at greater intervals; have higher annual average traffic volumes; and may have more travel lanes than minor collectors may. Major Collectors in Urban Areas provide land access and traffic circulation within residential neighborhoods, commercial, and industrial areas. These collectors distribute trips from the arterials through the aforementioned areas to their ultimate destination, collect traffic from local streets, and channel it to the arterial system.
Cummings Street
SCL Abingdon Country Club to 1-81 Commerce Drive - 7400 trips per day
W Main St to Valley St - 6,500 trips per day
VHCC Drive
SR 140 Jonesboro Road to VHCC Parking Lot - 1800 trips per day
Thompson Drive
S 11 Main St to Stanley St - 4,100 trips per day
Valley Street
Russel Road to Court St - 8,400 trips per day
Court St to White Mills Rd - 6,000 trips per day
Tanner Street
Main St to Valley St - 1,300 trips per day
White Mills Road
Valley St to New NCL Abingdon - 1,900 trips per day
Hillman Hwy
Lee Hwy NCL to Abingdon - 4,000 trips per day
Old Saltworks Road
Hillman Hwy to NCL Abingdon - 1,400 trips per day
Vances Mill Road
SCL Abingdon to Cummings Street
Stanley Street
Thompson Drive to Walden Road
Minor Collector
In urban areas, Minor Collectors serve both land access and traffic circulation in lower density residential and commercial/industrial areas. Typical operating characteristics of Minor Collectors include lower speeds and fewer signalized intersections. Minor Collectors penetrate residential neighborhoods, but only for a short distance.
Wyndale Road
WCL Abingdon to US 11 Main St - 3,500 trips per day
Local Road
All other streets and roads in Abingdon are classified as Local Roads. In urban areas, Local Roads serve primarily as direct access to abutting land. Local Roads provide access to higher order systems and all facilities not on one of the higher systems. Through traffic movement is deliberately discouraged for Local Roads in urban areas.

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION

As an alternative to traditional vehicular transportation, other modes of transportation are also important to the future success and sustainability of Abingdon. Trails, bicycle routes, and sidewalks offer opportunities for alternative transportation. In downtown and the historic district, safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle facilities add to the economic and social success of Abingdon. Residents and tourists are able to access a variety of establishments and facilities without using a car. Additionally, local residents working in downtown can walk to work. The ability to work, live, and play in a community is truly something to celebrate and market to potential residents and businesses.

An existing Pedestrian Safety and Movement Study was prepared in an effort to improve pedestrian continuity, control vehicular patterns, decrease the conflicts between pedestrians and motorists, and provide alternate routes for pedestrians and vehicular traffic. The study identified a need for pedestrian safety improvements at: the Barter Theatre, Cummings Street and Main Street, the Courthouse area, and the entire length of Valley Street. Crosswalk improvements have been completed in front on the Barter Theatre with the aim of improving pedestrian safety, while improvements to other areas continue to be planned, including sidewalk projects on both East and West Main Street and additions to the town's Urban Pathway, among others listed in this comprehensive plan.

Abingdon is also home to major and minor trails that serve as transportation, recreation, and tourism amenities. Among these, the Virginia Creeper Trail is a wonderful amenity that is used by both residents and visitors. The trail begins in Abingdon and stretches for 35 miles. The existing Creeper Trail is ideally located for a greenway on an off-road, dedicated right-of-way and can serve as a model for any

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

new greenway expansions and corridors. The Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail, located west of the downtown also offers educational information regarding the march of the Overmountain Men and their victory at the Battle of Kings Mountain, a turning point of the Revolutionary War. Abingdon's Urban Pathway is another important trail, providing a link west to east across the town from the Abingdon Muster Grounds along a series of paths and sidewalks that will eventually reach the Harry L. Coomes Recreation Center.

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

Mountain Lynx Transit serves as Abingdon's public bus system. It is operated by the District Three Governmental Cooperative which covers the Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe. The local transit system includes modern handicapped accessible vans and two refurbished trolley cars. The main users of the transit system are senior citizens, students, and tourist groups.

Although Abingdon initially had passenger rail service there is no longer active passenger rail service in town, nor do passenger trains pass through or near the town. However, there is a railroad depot and several rail spurs that serve industrial properties, and Norfolk Southern freight trains continue to pass through the center of Abingdon.

The Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation conducted a feasibility study in 1997 for providing passenger rail service between Bristol, Richmond, and Washington D.C.. This study included a proposed rail station in Abingdon. Despite the fact that no major initiatives have been undertaken to implement this regional passenger rail service, Town of Abingdon remains supportive of potential future passenger rail service in the town.

The Virginia Highlands Airport is a general aviation airport located approximately one mile west of Abingdon on U.S. Route 11. The Airport is governed by an Airport Authority consisting of members appointed by the Washington County Board of Supervisors to represent each of the county's seven magisterial districts. Airport facilities include corporate, commercial, and private hangers and tie-downs and also supports facilities for the U.S. Forest Service and Virginia State Police. Charter passenger service and flight instruction are available. The airport was expanded in 2005 to include a terminal addition, a new corporate hangar, improved commercial hangar, and an improved corridor approach. The airport's Layout Plan serves as a long-range planning document for the airport. The document has been approved by the Federal Aviation Administration and calls for extending the airport's runway to better accommodate small business jets. Commercial air passenger service is not available at Virginia Highlands Airport, but is available at Tri-Cities Regional Airport near Blountville, Tennessee, about 25 miles southwest of Abingdon.



CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION POLICY AREAS

In planning for improvements, upgrades, and extensions of Town streets, individual transportation corridors should be treated as unique elements of the Town's fabric with the ability to shape the experience of residents and visitors just as much as zones or policies governing land use. A map of Transportation Policy Areas is included in this plan and should give general guidance to decisions involving street and trail improvements in the Town. The six street policy areas and two trail policy areas include recommendations for:

- Lanes – major corridors will necessarily include more lanes to handle high traffic volumes, but lanes must match the traffic, use, and character of the roadway.
- Speed – while entrance corridors and peripheral roadways may allow faster travel, the predominant speed for town streets should be 25 miles per hour to preserve the historic character and safe pedestrian environment of Abingdon.
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodations – sidewalks and bicycle lanes are important street features in some areas but may not be necessary or appropriate in outlying areas.
- Landscape – street trees and trail buffers provide shade to pedestrians and visual appeal for all. Street trees should ideally be planted along most streets, while a landscape strip between the sidewalk and road edge, planted with grass and trees, provides additional comfort and safety for pedestrians along the busiest streets.
- Frontage – along some Abingdon streets an urban frontage is desirable, with buildings set right at, or very close to, the edge of the street right-of-way, while in peripheral areas and some neighborhoods a suburban frontage with buildings set well back from the street is more desirable.

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Historic Street

Historic Streets make up the foundation on Abingdon's prized historic core. These streets are the backbone of the vital downtown business district and welcome pedestrians as readily as they welcome automobile traffic. Sidewalks on Historic Streets should be wide; in many cases filling the entire space between the street and buildings. Crosswalks should be frequent and well-marked, while trees should be planted in tree grates or in planters to provide shade and to enhance the beauty of the area.

Transition Street

Transition streets mix the features of historic streets, where slow speed traffic shares space with pedestrians, with the features of corridors, where moving cars from place to place is paramount. These streets will work to slow traffic to town-appropriate speeds while contributing to the quality and character of Abingdon streetscapes.

Entrance Corridor

Entrance Corridors connect each of Abingdon's three Interstate exits to the Town's major interior streets. For many, these streets are a first impression of Abingdon. Abingdon's entrance corridors should be improved to provide a fitting welcome to the town, with four total lanes, a landscaped median, and generous landscaped edges. Street trees should provide shade to pedestrians and enhance the beauty of these corridors. Entrance corridors serve automobile traffic primarily but also include sidewalks used to access important commercial areas. New developments and redevelopment along Entrance Corridors should feature buildings set close to the street edge with appropriately landscaped parking lots located beside or behind buildings.

Minor Corridor

Minor Corridors serve major automobile routes away from the historic core. Those streets require efficient movement of automobiles and see lower levels of pedestrian traffic. Vehicles on these corridors may move at slightly higher speeds so sidewalks are separated from the street by landscape strips for the comfort and safety of pedestrians. Streets trees enhance the look of minor corridors, and buildings may be set farther back from the street than in Abingdon's core areas.

Core Residential

Core Residential Streets serve neighborhoods close to Abingdon's historic downtown core. These streets form an essential part of the history and character of some of the town's best residential areas. Core Residential Streets are narrow two-lane streets with street trees and homes set at or near the street edge. Vehicle traffic and pedestrian traffic are both accommodated in these neighborhoods, with sidewalks provided and street trees offering shade for pedestrians.

Neighborhood Residential

Neighborhood Residential streets are found away from the historic core, serving suburban residential areas where safe, attractive streets are desired, but where pedestrian activity is very low. Sidewalks may not be needed on neighborhood residential streets, but slow speeds still make neighborhood strolls possible. Areas with Neighborhood Residential streets will include suburban-style single family homes set well back from the street on larger lots.

Major Trail

Major Trails are bicycle and pedestrian paths that not only connect Abingdon Neighborhoods, but attract visitors to the town. Major Trails include the Virginia Creeper Trail, Overmountain Victory Trail, and Abingdon's Urban Pathway. Major Trails should be wide multi-use paths away from major roadways and heavily buffered from buildings, parking lots, and other built features, giving the experience of walking or bicycling in a park. Major Trails make the most important pedestrian connections within Abingdon and connect Abingdon to other places within the region.

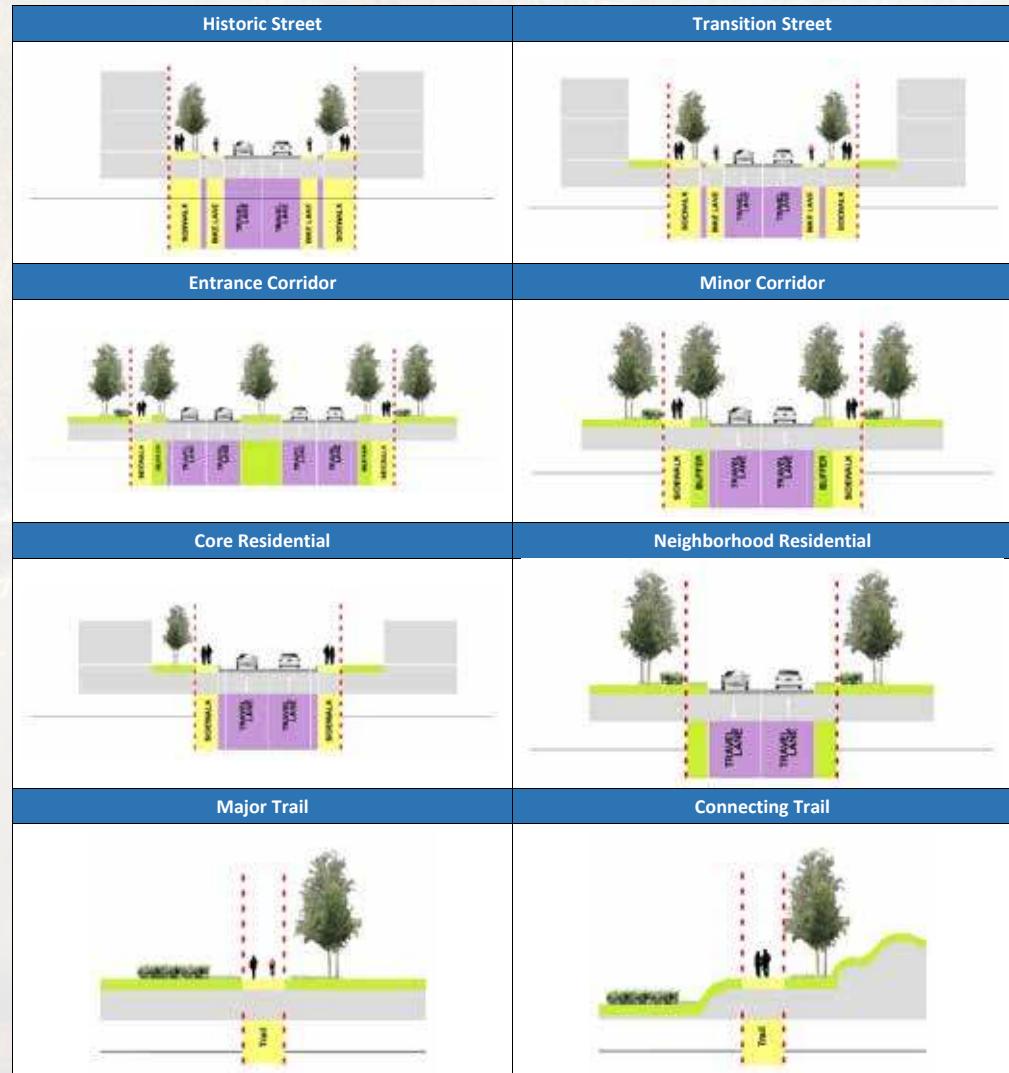
Connecting Trail

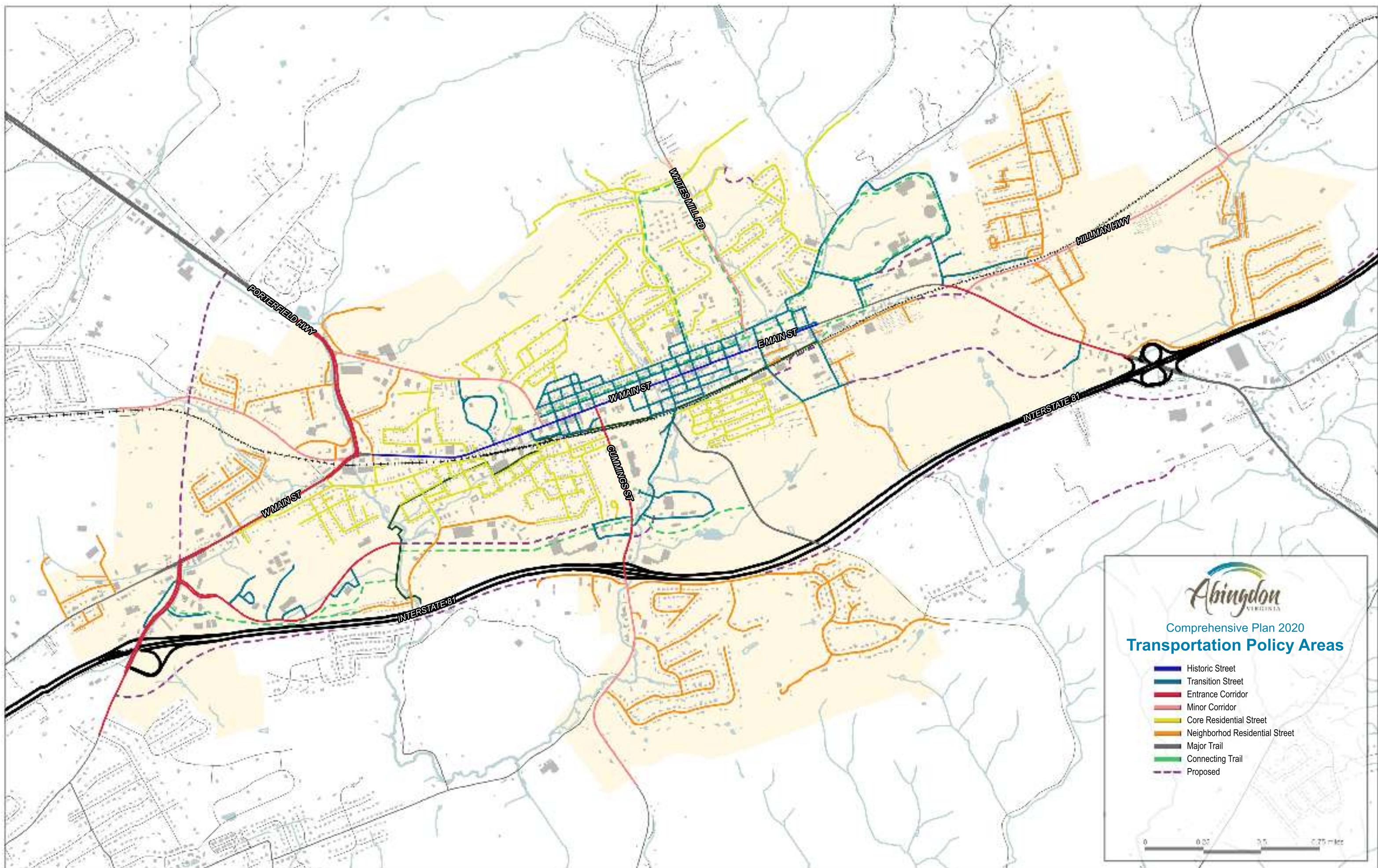
Connecting Trails are smaller bicycle and pedestrian trails making connections to important neighborhoods, schools, parks, and other features in Abingdon, as well as connecting to Major Trails. Connecting Trails are buffered by trees and other green space, but not to the same extent as Major Trails, and may simply be a sidewalk in some places.

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SUMMARY OF TRANSPORTATION POLICY AREAS

Transportation Profile	Lanes	Speed	Bike-Ped	Landscape	Frontage
Historic Street	2	25	Sidewalk/Bike Lane	Street Trees	Urban
Transition Street	2	25	Sidewalk/Bike Lane	Street Trees	Suburban
Entrance Corridor	4	35	Sidewalk	Landscape Strip + Street Trees	Urban
Minor Corridor	2	35	Sidewalk	Landscape Strip + Street Trees	Suburban
Core Residential	2	25	Sidewalk	Street Trees	Urban
Neighborhood Residential	2	25	None	None	Suburban
Major Trail	n/a	n/a	10-foot Path	100-foot Buffer	None
Connecting Trail	n/a	n/a	6-foot Path	20-foot Buffer	None





Comprehensive Plan 2020
Transportation Policy Areas

- Historic Street
- Transition Street
- Entrance Corridor
- Minor Corridor
- Core Residential Street
- Neighborhood Residential Street
- Major Trail
- Connecting Trail
- Proposed

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 miles

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

As Abingdon grows, the Town's system of streets and roads will continue to change to meet the needs of residents, visitors, and others. The Town has identified street and pedestrian transportation projects to support these needs, and to increase capacity, safety, and convenience. The transportation projects list included here identifies a wide range of projects from simple and inexpensive improvements to major new roadways that will require lengthy coordination and significant investment. Many listed projects will require close coordination with VDOT and will help to meet the transportation needs identified through the state's VTrans Needs Assessment. No effort has been made to prioritize this list of projects, each being important to the overall success of the Abingdon transportation network in its own way.

STREET AND ROAD PROJECTS

Project	Cost Estimate	VTRANS Needs Addressed
1. French Moore Jr. Boulevard	\$16,800,000	VHCC Dr. bicycle access, pedestrian access W. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
2. Cook Street Extension	\$13,600,000	VHCC Dr. bicycle access, pedestrian access W. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
3. East Main Street Culvert	\$3,000,000	E. Main St. safety improvement
4. Green Spring Road Connector	\$450,000	Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
5. Interstate 81 Frontage Road	\$63,800,000	Interstate 81 safety improvement
6. West Main Street Access Management	\$2,500,000	W. Main St. safety improvement, bicycle access, pedestrian access
7. East Main Street Access Management	\$1,750,000	E. Main St. safety improvement, bicycle access, pedestrian access

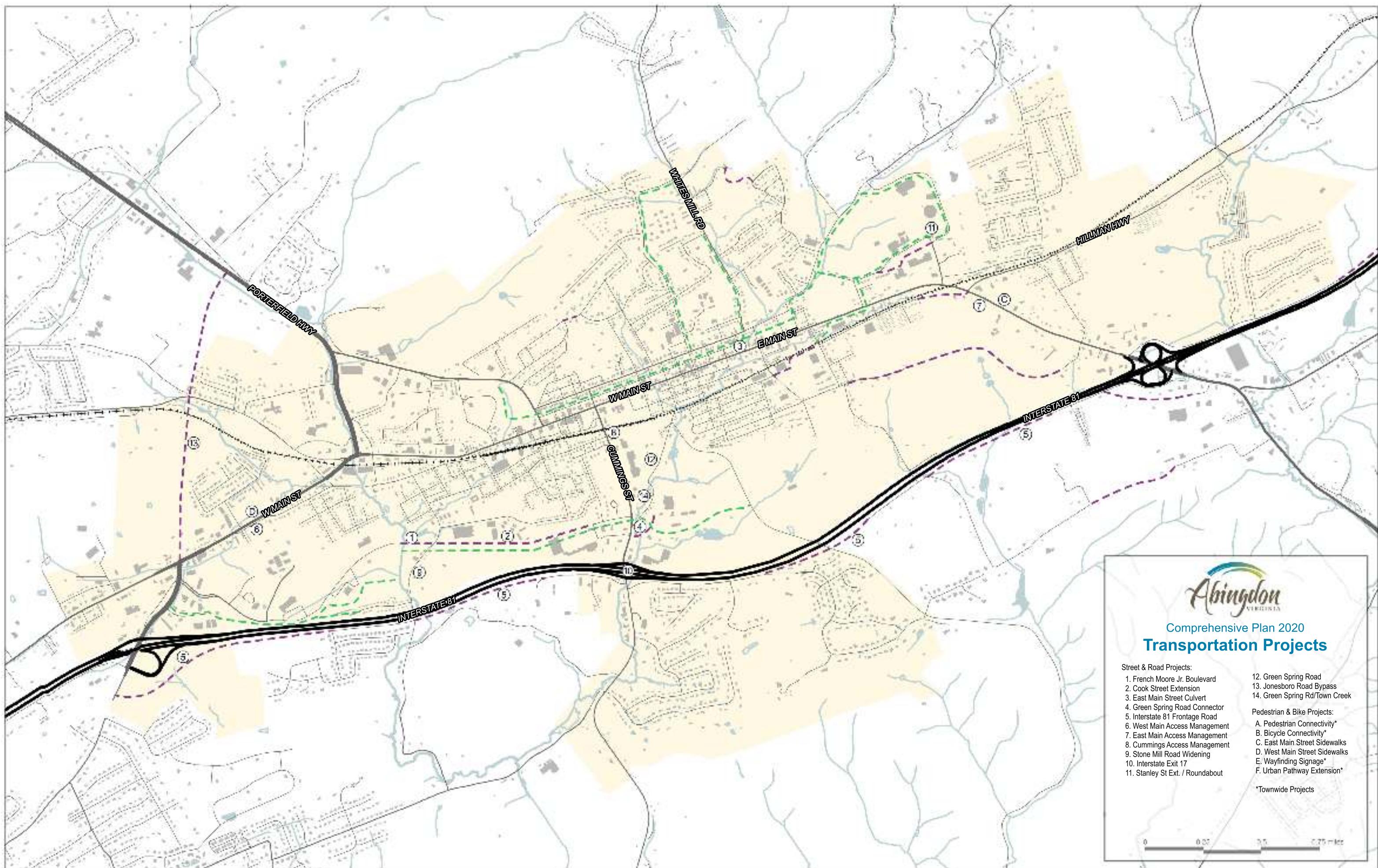
Project	Cost Estimate	VTRANS Needs Addressed
8. Cummings Street Access Management	\$2,500,000	Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation, bicycle access, pedestrian access
9. Stone Mill Road Widening	\$2,000,000	Cummings St. congestion mitigation
10. Interstate Exit 17	\$40,000,000	Cummings St. congestion mitigation
11. Stanley Street Extension / Roundabout	\$5,200,000	Thompson Dr. safety improvement
12. Green Spring Rd	\$3,500,000	E. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
13. Jonesboro Road Bypass	\$65,000,000	W. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
14. Green Spring Rd Realign. at Town Creek Crossing	\$1,250,000	Green Springs Rd. safety improvement

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE PROJECTS

Project	Cost Estimate	VTRANS Needs Addressed
A. Pedestrian Connectivity Program	\$120,000	E./W. Main St. pedestrian access, transportation demand management <u>Cummings St.</u> pedestrian access, transportation demand management <u>Valley St.</u> pedestrian access, transportation demand management
B. Bicycle Connectivity Program	\$100,000	E./W. Main St. bicycle access, transportation demand management <u>Cummings St.</u> bicycle access, transportation demand management <u>Valley St.</u> bicycle access, transportation demand management
C. East Main Street Sidewalk Improvements	\$500,000	E. Main St. pedestrian access, safety improvement
D. West Main Street Sidewalk Improvements	\$350,000	W. Main St. pedestrian access, safety improvement
E. Wayfinding Signage	\$100,000	E./W. Main St. congestion mitigation, safety improvement <u>Cummings St.</u> congestion mitigation, safety improvement <u>Jonesboro Rd.</u> congestion mitigation, safety improvement
F. Urban Pathway Extension	\$250,000	E./W. Main St. bicycle access, pedestrian access, transportation demand management, safety improvement





Comprehensive Plan 2020 Transportation Projects

Street & Road Projects:

- French Moore Jr. Boulevard
- Cook Street Extension
- East Main Street Culvert
- Green Spring Road Connector
- Interstate 81 Frontage Road
- West Main Access Management
- East Main Access Management
- Cummings Access Management
- Stone Mill Road Widening
- Interstate Exit 17
- Stanley St Ext. / Roundabout
- Green Spring Road
- Jonesboro Road Bypass
- Green Spring Rd/Town Creek

- Pedestrian & Bike Projects:**
- Pedestrian Connectivity*
 - Bicycle Connectivity*
 - East Main Street Sidewalks
 - West Main Street Sidewalks
 - Wayfinding Signage*
 - Urban Pathway Extension*

*Townwide Projects

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

SIX-YEAR IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Virginia Department of Transportation plans six years in advance for future transportation projects and their funding. Public funds are allocated by the Commonwealth Transportation Board to transportation projects over six-fiscal years, comprising the Six-Year Improvement Program. Projects include improvements to the interstate, primary, secondary, and urban road systems, public transit, and other programs. The table below identifies currently listed Six-Year Improvement Program initiatives in Abingdon at the time of this writing in 2020.

UPC	Description	Project Cost
113768	RTE.11 SIDEWALK EAST SIDE OF EAST MAIN ST. ABINGDON	\$52,000
105675	PARK/TANNER ST.- PEDESTRIAN, ROAD, STORM DRAIN. IMPROVEMENTS	\$1,707,000
107752	RECONSTRUCT INTERSECTION CUMMINGS ST. & GREEN SPRINGS RD.	\$7,100,000
114652	RUSSELL ROAD-INSTALL SIGNALIZED CROSSWALK	\$113,000
113763	#SGR PORTERFIELD HIGHWAY PRIMARY EXTENSION PAVING	\$233,000
113884	CUMMINGS STREET PRIMARY EXTENSION PAVING	\$231,000
111503	#SGR SR 140 JONESBORO ROAD PRIMARY EXTENSION	\$142,000
115481	#SMART20-HILLMAN HWY & OLD ELEVEN DRIVE INT IMP (APP ID#4029	\$668,000
115484	#SMART20-RUSSELL RD & POPLAR ST INT IMP (APP ID# 4031)	\$765,000
116171	#I81CIP SB MM 16.6 EXTEND ACCEL LANE (ID #26)	\$1,620,000

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

STREET EXTENSIONS

Abingdon will continue to look for opportunities to add to the town's street grid to improve access for residents and visitors. The street projects included in this plan involve upgrades to existing streets as well as new streets that can provide new paths east and west across Abingdon to reduce local traffic on the interstate highway system and to better organize truck traffic. While many of the large construction projects included here are long-term efforts, the town can continue to advance these connections and utilize grant and other funding efforts where available to improve the local street network.

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRUCK TRAFFIC

With its proximity to Interstate 81, truck traffic near Abingdon is a major issue. In particular, some trucks pass through the town's downtown, via Cummings Street, to reach U.S. 19 north and west of Abingdon. Narrow downtown streets are not well suited for large trucks, and the noise of these trucks is not compatible with the enjoyment of downtown visitors and diners. The town would prefer that trucks use the Jonesboro Road exist rather than Cummings street, and an extension of Jonesboro to Route 19 is a long-term goal. However, the town is also legally prevented from limiting truck traffic on Cummings Street as this route is a part of the official state highway network.

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CONNECTIVITY

The town will continue to advance pedestrian and bicycle transportation projects along with those that benefit cars and trucks. These projects can include complete studies of pedestrian and Bicycle needs on East and West Main Street, continued work on Abingdon's Urban Pathway, and other efforts that make walking and biking in Abingdon safe and convenient.

ROAD BEAUTIFICATION

In addition to the movement of people and goods, Abingdon's street network contributes to the character and beauty of the town. Constrained street widths, the presence of sidewalks, and street trees all help to create comfortable and safe spaces for all street users and contribute to the quality of downtown Abingdon streets.

PUBLIC TRANSIT

There may be opportunities for expansion of the local transit system in the future, especially given the desire to increase tourism efforts. A local trolley system, small guided bus tours, or other group transportation activities may be beneficial. In addition, the service needs of residents may need further evaluation, especially since there are substantial governmental and medical services in Abingdon. A complete survey of transportation needs may be helpful to determine where there are deficiencies in public transportation.



CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. It will be safe and easy for anyone to pedal, roll, stroll, or drive on Abingdon's streets through tamed traffic and expanded bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Implement the streetscape recommendations found in this plan's Transportation Policy Areas, and other applicable plans.1.2. Conduct a sidewalk and ADA ramps inventory and pedestrian network completion plan to guide and prioritize investments in pedestrian improvements.1.3. Continue to expand the town's Urban Pathway as a pedestrian spine connecting the many trails and neighborhoods of Abingdon.1.4. Develop an attractive wayfinding system and signage plan that is in context with the historic context of the town and pursue implementation.
2. Abingdon's street network will provide more route options for people to travel within and through the Town, to alleviate traffic congestion on major streets by aligning street design, law enforcement, and education to reduce speeding and truck traffic in the Town's historic district and on Main Street.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1. Continue to pursue new in-Town street connections as outlined in this plan to increase access and reduce traffic pressure on major streets.2.2. Conduct access management studies and improvements along Cummings Street and East and West Main Streets to organize entrances and traffic while increasing vehicular and pedestrian safety.2.3. Promote transportation projects inside and outside of Abingdon that improve the regional transportation network, including the Northwest Bypass Connector, I-81 frontage roads, and design improvements along County roads that enter Abingdon such as Porterfield Highway, Jonesboro Road, Cummings Street, and East and West Main Streets.
3. Public transportation will be a viable option for traveling to work and enable people to access daily needs and fully participate in society regardless of income or abilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1. Work with tourism agencies to determine the public transportation needs of visitors and to pursue such facilities through partnership efforts and grant solicitation.3.2. Continue to expand the Mountain Lynx Transit service to meet the needs of future Town growth.3.3. Support long-term planning efforts to bring viable passenger rail service to Southwest Virginia, and to include Abingdon as a station stop.

Chapter 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Existing Assets
- Facts and Figures
 - Employment by Industry
 - Employment Projections
 - Occupation Projections
 - Unemployment Trends
 - Top County Employers
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Tourism
 - Regional Center
 - Stone Mill Business and Technology Park
 - Belmont Hotel Site
 - West Main Corridor Improvements
 - Telecommunications Network
- Goals
- Strategies

The future sustainability of Abingdon requires a stable and diversified economy that celebrates and reflects the special community heritage and fulfills the market needs of residents and visitors. The town is the recognized regional center for health care, law, and headquarters operations for professional businesses. In addition, the arts and culture of Abingdon has historically provided a stable foundation for economic development. Future economic prosperity should build on the regional emphasis and expand the arts/culture foundation to take advantage of the community's potential for new economic development initiatives to complement the existing heritage and take advantage of new niche markets.

EXISTING ASSETS

Abingdon's existing business and economic development efforts focus on promoting tourism and revitalizing the town's commercial corridors and historic downtown. Both public and private interests work as partners to enhance tourism opportunities and improve the historic Main Street and entrance corridors.

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abingdon was named first place national winner of the “American Dream Town” competition in 2006. The designation was bestowed on the town by the American Dream Town, USA which is dedicated to inspiring Americans to celebrate their heritage, take pride in neighborhoods, and promote tourism. This designation is very prestigious and provides outstanding marketing opportunities for the town to attract visitors from all over the world. Additionally, Abingdon was voted one of America’s Coolest Small Towns in 2016 and among USA Today’s 10 Best Small Town Food Scenes in 2019.

In 1798, the County Court of Washington County directed that a market house be built on the courthouse lot. Tuesdays and Saturdays were the regular market days, as they are now. In 2005, the town, with financial assistance from Washington County and the Virginia Tobacco Indemnification Program, began planning a new market facility, to be located on Remsburg Drive. The new Farmers Market is a key structure in increasing the level of activity in the core downtown area. The market and Abingdon’s locally owned restaurants offer an opportunity to attract visitors and create a new experience for Abingdon. The facility allows for more flexible market hours and, therefore, more access to farm fresh products, creating a more health conscious community.

Abingdon offers a number of small to medium-sized conference and meeting facilities. The newest, state-of-the-art facilities are located at the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center; they include a 13,000-square foot hall for tradeshows and an executive conference room that seats 100 persons. The Dickenson Conference Center, located at the Southwest Virginia 4-H Educational Center northeast of Abingdon, offers modern, spacious meeting rooms and flex-space facilities for up to 220 people. The Virginia Highlands Small Business Incubator, located in the Stone Mill Business and Technology Park, provides meeting space in a high-tech atmosphere. A variety of other meeting, banquet and entertainment facilities are found at the Martha Washington Inn, Coomes Recreation Center, and area motels.

Abingdon exhibits several distinct business districts: East and West Main Streets, Courthouse Hill and historic Downtown Abingdon. Additional business areas are located at the town’s gateway entrance corridors at Porterfield Highway, and I-81 Exits 19, 17 and 14. The town prides itself on its unique, niche businesses and its orientation to arts and entertainment.

Courthouse Hill and Downtown Abingdon contain much of the town’s impressive architecture and historic buildings. Courthouse Hill contains the historic Washington County Courthouse and most of the oldest structures and early office buildings. Government functions, offices, retail stores, and other attractions all contribute to the vitality of this district.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The central business district, or historic Downtown Abingdon, extends generally from Pecan Street (east) to Palmer Street (west). Downtown Abingdon was designated as an official Virginia Main Street community in 2007. This designation provides technical expertise and programs for businesses in the areas of economic restructuring, marketing/promotion, organization management, and architectural design assistance. A key element of successful revitalization to create a vibrant downtown will be expanded mixed-use development of both commercial and residential uses in buildings. Improving the land use mixture will enhance activities and hours of operation. A 2014 Downtown Abingdon Market Assessment found business gaps and opportunities in clothing, restaurants, and other specialty retail markets.

The commercial corridors leading into town offer a variety of business services for residents and visitors; however, the corridors also are challenges in terms of visual attractiveness, signage, and coordinated development. East and West Main Street reflect early development patterns of U.S. Route 11, which once served as the major transportation corridor for east-west traffic prior to the development of I-81. Exits 19, 17, and 14 reflect different business services and patterns of development, mostly those oriented to the interstate traveler. All of these entrance corridors need improvement to better coordinate access and enhance signage. These areas serve as a first impression for visitors; it is essential that they are welcoming, distinctive, and representative of the community's identity.

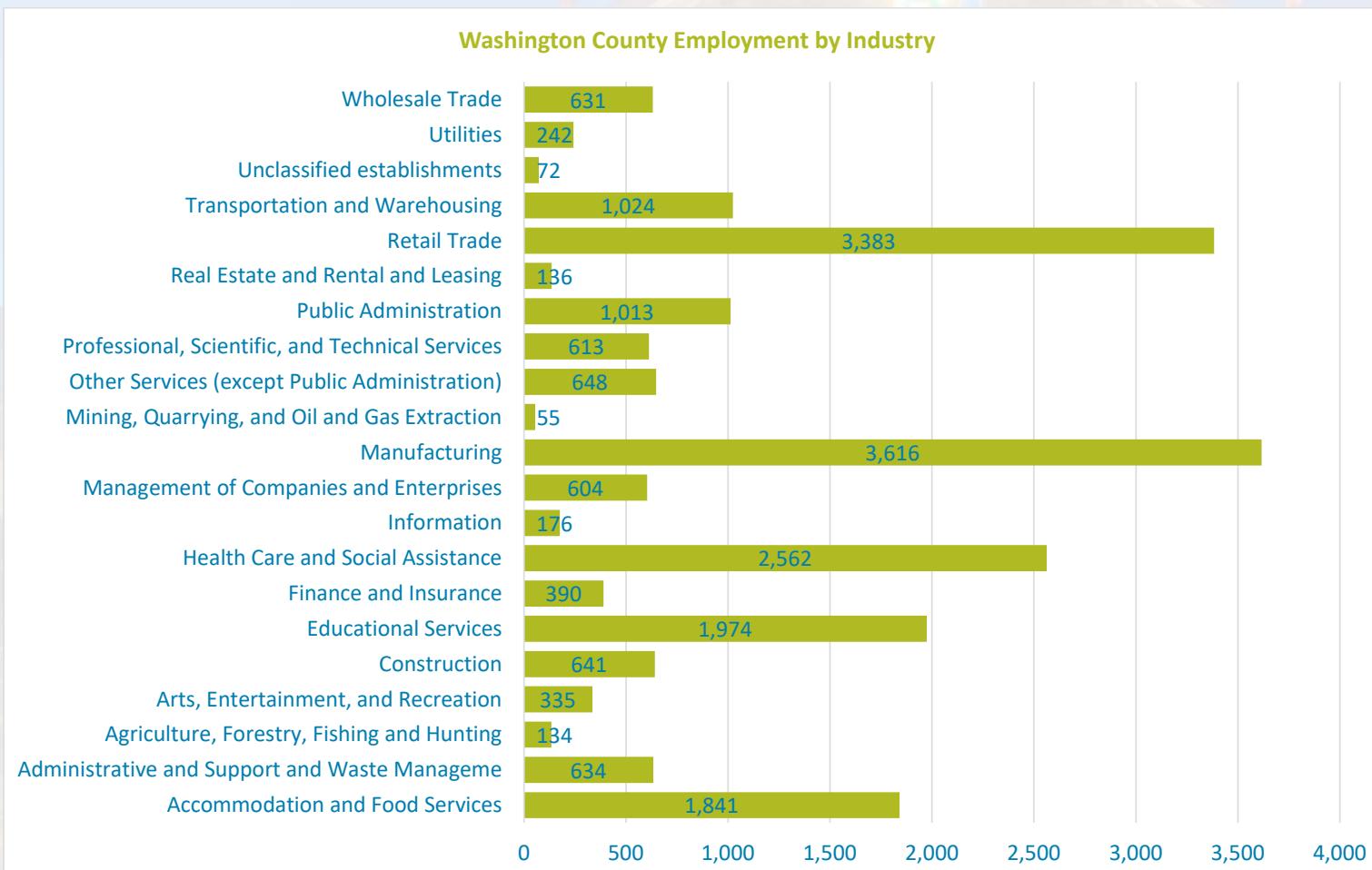
The Stone Mill Business and Technology Park is located west of downtown in close proximity to the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center near I-81, Exit 14. The park consists of approximately 75 acres and is established as a planned business and technology park with design covenants and common amenities, including a boulevard entrance and a trail system. The Virginia Highlands Small Business Incubator was constructed in Stone Mill in 2003.

Other industrial areas are located adjacent to the railroad, south of Main Street. These areas are scattered through town and may be opportunities for improvement and/or redevelopment to better serve the town with mixed-use development.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FACTS AND FIGURES



Source: Virginia Employment Commission (VEC), Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) (July, August, September) 2018

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FACTS AND FIGURES

Industry	Employment			Percent	
	2016 Estimated Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Change	Total	Total Annual
Total, All Industries	146,832	158,439	11,607	7.91%	0.76%
Accommodation and Food Services	14,015	15,478	1,463	10.44%	1.00%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	6,130	7,073	943	15.38%	1.44%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	369	480	111	30.08%	2.66%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,123	1,283	160	14.25%	1.34%
Construction	3,990	4,149	159	3.99%	0.39%
Educational Services	21,194	23,555	2,361	11.14%	1.06%
Finance and Insurance	2,356	2,485	129	5.48%	0.53%
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,222	20,335	4,113	25.35%	2.29%
Information	1,206	1,152	-54	-4.48%	-0.46%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,070	1,123	53	4.95%	0.48%
Manufacturing	25,797	24,401	-1,396	-5.41%	-0.55%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	308	308	0	0.00%	0.00%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,220	3,502	282	8.76%	0.84%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,413	5,138	725	16.43%	1.53%
Public Administration	3,328	3,319	-9	-0.27%	-0.03%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,575	1,670	95	6.03%	0.59%
Retail Trade	18,486	19,203	717	3.88%	0.38%
Transportation and Warehousing	3,131	3,535	404	12.90%	1.22%
Utilities	211	209	-2	-0.95%	-0.10%
Wholesale Trade	2,666	2,693	27	1.01%	0.10%

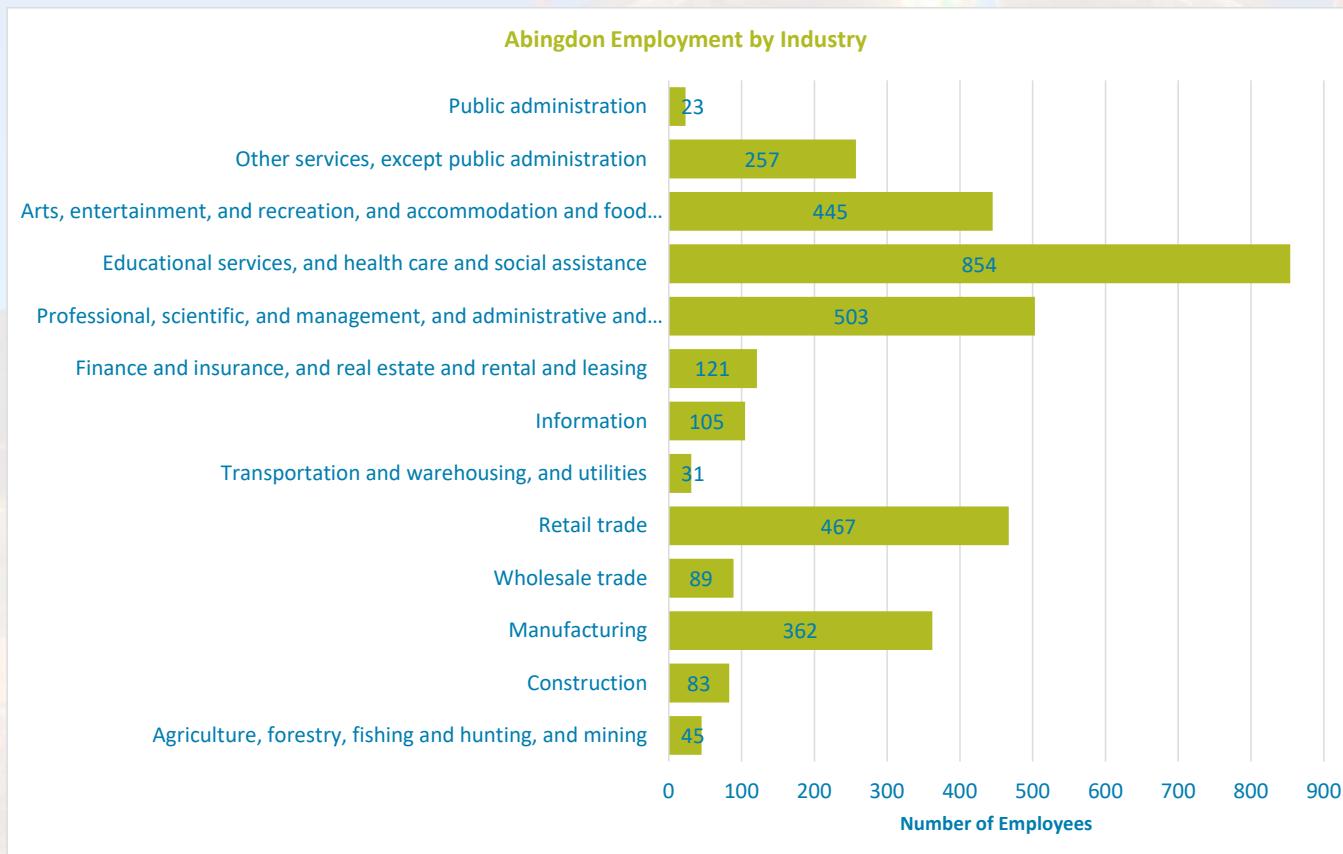
Source: VEC Industry Projections (Long Term) In New River/Mount Rogers (LWIA II) in 2016-2026

Occupation	Employment			Percent	
	2016 Estimated Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Change	Total	Total Annual
Total, All Industries	146,832	158,439	11,607	7.91%	0.76%
Architecture and Engineering	2,114	2,235	121	5.72%	0.56%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1,556	1,741	185	11.89%	1.13%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	4,666	5,134	468	10.03%	0.96%
Business and Financial Operations	4,784	5,323	539	11.27%	1.07%
Community and Social Services	2,663	3,220	557	20.92%	1.92%
Computer and Mathematical	2,227	2,553	326	14.64%	1.38%
Construction and Extraction	4,955	5,162	207	4.18%	0.41%
Education, Training, and Library	12,840	14,571	1,731	13.48%	1.27%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	507	578	71	14.00%	1.32%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	13,516	15,064	1,548	11.45%	1.09%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	7,898	9,144	1,246	15.78%	1.48%
Healthcare Support	3,497	4,228	731	20.90%	1.92%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	6,132	6,504	372	6.07%	0.59%
Legal	741	794	53	7.15%	0.69%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1,419	1,569	150	10.57%	1.01%
Management	4,870	5,346	476	9.77%	0.94%
Office and Administrative Support	20,101	21,058	957	4.76%	0.47%
Personal Care and Service	5,196	7,062	1,866	35.91%	3.12%
Production	18,261	16,952	-1,309	-7.17%	-0.74%
Protective Service	3,823	3,986	163	4.26%	0.42%
Sales and Related	15,773	16,360	587	3.72%	0.37%
Transportation and Material Moving	9,293	9,855	562	6.05%	0.59%

Source: VEC Occupational Projections (Long Term) In New River/Mount Rogers (LWIAII) in 2016-2026

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

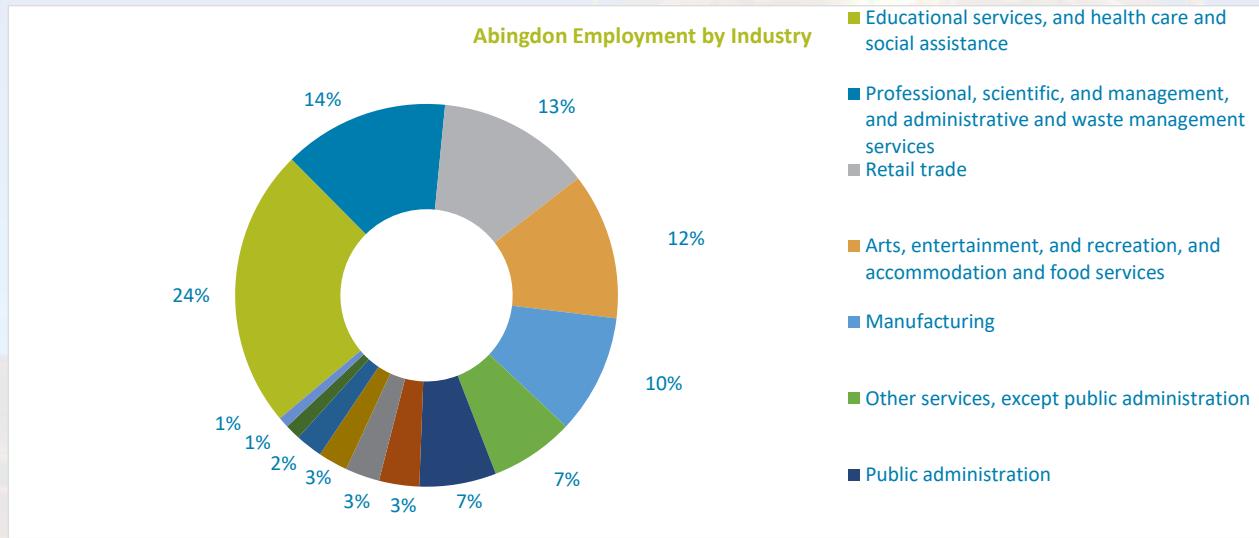
FACTS AND FIGURES



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FACTS AND FIGURES



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Unemployment Trend		
Year	Washington County	Virginia
2009	8.5%	6.7%
2010	7.9%	7.1%
2011	7.1%	6.6%
2012	6.7%	6.1%
2013	6.4%	5.7%
2014	5.8%	5.2%
2015	4.8%	4.5%
2016	4.6%	4.1%
2017	4.1%	3.7%
2018	3.4%	3.0%
2019	3.3%	2.8%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

LARGEST LOCAL EMPLOYERS

Top 20 Abingdon / Washington County Employers
1. Food City
2. Washington County Schools
3. Ballad Health
4. Utility Trailer Manufacturing
5. Wal Mart
6. Paramount Manufacturing
7. Camac Corporation
8. Washington County
9. Emory and Henry College
10. Cabela's
11. Virginia Highlands Community College
12. Kearney National, Inc.
13. Town of Abingdon
14. Columbus McKinnon Corporation
15. Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
16. People, Inc.
17. Lux Enterprises Inc.
18. Lowes Home Improvement Centers, Inc.
19. McDonald's
20. Barter Foundation, Inc.

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

TOURISM

Visitation and tourism have been, and continue to be, hallmarks of the Abingdon economy. Visitors come to Abingdon for a variety of reasons and activities, including the quaint and historic downtown, major festivals and events, the Barter Theatre, the Martha Washington Inn and Spa, and as a starting point to explore the Virginia Creeper Trail, among others. Tourism benefits the local economy as visitors support local businesses and contribute to the local tax base through lodging and other taxes. Visitors also require comparatively little as they do not require schools for their children or take advantage of many other local government services or programs. While tourism will remain a large part of the Town's future, Abingdon must also work to diversify the local economy to include a broader spectrum of quality employment and enterprises that attract and retain residents.

REGIONAL CENTER

A 2014 Downtown Abingdon Market Assessment found that 61% of Abingdon business customers came from within Washington County. Abingdon is, and will strive to continue to be, a center for government services, healthcare, professional services, and retail spending in the region. The town must continue to market itself, using its prime location and high quality of life, to attract and retain major businesses that desire a presence in southwest Virginia. Abingdon will continue to look beyond its own border.

STONE MILL BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY PARK

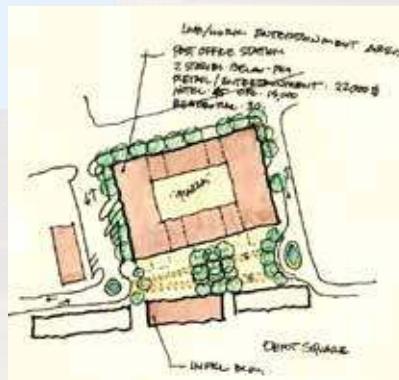
The Stone Mill Business and Technology Park is located west of downtown and adjacent to the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center, Virginia Highlands Community College, and the Southwest Virginia Cultural Center and Marketplace. The Park is near I-81, Exit 14 and consists of approximately 75 acres established as a planned business and technology park with design covenants and common amenities, including a boulevard entrance and a trail system. The Park is now home to the Washington County Government Center and Virginia Highlands Small Business Incubator and features up to eight available sites for other major businesses. The Park is Abingdon's primary site for potential large-business location, adding to the town's economy, tax base, and employment.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BELMONT HOTEL SITE

Many Abingdon residents have fond memories of the historic Belmont Hotel in downtown and the businesses and services available there. Presently, the area contains a large surface parking lot and Abingdon's post office. To complement nearby Depot Square and Main Street in the future, a new building on Main Street may be developed at this site. In-fill development in this area can provide optimal use of valuable land in downtown and add commercial space for retail, entertainment, a hotel, residential, downtown branch post office, and a parking garage. Pedestrian space and additional infill development between the depot buildings on the south edge of this site can also provide space for expanded outdoor activities and festivals. While retaining a branch post office in downtown Abingdon will create an important civic anchor, distribution facilities could be moved to another location.



WEST MAIN CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS

To improve the experience of visiting downtown Abingdon, and to incrementally expand the downtown district, West Main Street offers opportunities for revitalization through corridor improvements and new in-fill development. Improvements that include landscaping, coordinated entrances and parking areas, building façade improvements, new infill development and coordinated signage can elevate the look and feel of the corridor while also opening up this area as a zone of economic improvement in its own right.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Today, Abingdon is well-served with cellular telephone and high-speed internet networks that cover businesses and residences throughout the community. The Town's electronic engagement is due, in part, to early adoption of internet technology. In 1996, the Town of Abingdon established a fiber optic network, known as the Electronic Village of Abingdon, with major fiber optic lines connecting major town employers and institutions including police and fire stations, KVAT/Food City Headquarters, and the Abingdon Convention and Visitor's Bureau. Today, the Town is now served by two major broadband companies, Point Broadband and Comcast, allowing consumer choice in internet service.

Abingdon is fortunate to possess a high level of broadband connectivity. Quality, high-speed data service is increasingly seen as an essential utility rather than a luxury. Quality internet connectivity can be used as a factor in selling new and expanding businesses on locations on Abingdon, including high technology industries that support the Town's desire for well-paying jobs and economic diversification. Quality broadband service can also be a factor in the location decisions of residents, with the availability of service allowing work from home and home-based business opportunities that can draw residents of larger metropolitan areas to smaller towns like Abingdon and reduce the need for Abingdon residents to commute for work.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. Abingdon will grow its economy by helping a wide range of local and regional entrepreneurs and businesses prosper
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Actively promote Abingdon as the regional center for health care, professional services, and government services, working with county, regional, state, and federal agencies to retain and expand employers and service providers.1.2. Market and leverage the Town's high-quality broadband access, interstate highway access, and other assets as a part of economic development and business recruitment activities.1.3. Continue to promote and support tourism-related businesses, while creating targets for the recruitment of technology and other businesses and industries that provide higher wage jobs.1.4. Utilize the Infill and Mixed-use Development Feasibility Survey (ASRL-ETSU Report) and the subsequent Hill Studio and Arnett Muldrow Reports to apply for Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development Community Block Grants.
2. The Town will attract businesses looking to grow in Southwest Virginia in appropriate locations as planned and designated in the Comprehensive Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1. Continue to market business location opportunities in the Stone Mill Business and Technology Park and completed planned transportation projects that improve vehicle and pedestrian access to the Park.2.2. Continue to embrace the business potential of the Town's interstate interchanges, while establishing clear boundaries and design guidelines for these areas.2.3. Work with Washington County and the Virginia Highlands Airport Authority to market the airport as a quality general aviation facility for business.
3. Abingdon will continue improving its downtown and quality of life in order to make the Town a top destination for talented people and firms.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1. Continue to support, and coordinate regularly with, the Abingdon Main Street organization and its efforts to attract and retain businesses and events that elevate the vitality of the downtown.3.2. Initiate projects to improve pedestrian amenities, slow traffic, and increase landscaping along West Main Street west of Russell Road to incorporate this area into the pedestrian and activity zone of downtown Abingdon.3.3. Identify and promote key infill and redevelopment sites in the downtown, including the Belmont Hotel site, with emphasis on projects that add residents and business vitality to this area.3.4. Work with appropriate organizations to steadily increase farmers market days, market events, and variety market vendors.

Chapter 5

PARKS, RECREATION, AND

OPEN SPACE



CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

- Facts and Figures
 - Abingdon Parks and Facilities
 - New Sports Complex
 - Regional Parks and Recreation
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Creeper Trail
- Goals
- Strategies

Abingdon's parks, natural areas, and recreational facilities are a powerful asset to the town, helping to attract visitation and tourism while also contributing to a high quality of life that attracts and retains residents and businesses. The town's facilities range from small neighborhood parks and trails to a major indoor recreation center and trails that attract visitors from around the state and country. Abingdon has made a strong commitment to achieving a high level of parks and recreation access for its residents, including funding parks and recreation at a higher level than most towns of its size.

FACTS AND FIGURES

ABINGDON PARKS AND FACILITIES

The Town of Abingdon maintains small neighborhood parks including Munchkin Park, Highlands Street Park, Main Street Park, Park Street Park, and Church Street Park, as well as larger community parks including Lattice Field, Veterans Memorial Park, and Foster-DeBose Field. These town parks include a variety of features and amenities as summarized in the included table. In addition to these parks, Abingdon's Coomes Recreation Center is the town's only indoor recreation facility

Most park and recreation facilities in the Abingdon area are owned and maintained by the town, while the Virginia Creeper Trail is jointly owned and maintained by the Town of Abingdon, the Town of Damascus, and the US Forest Service.

CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Park/Facility	Type	Park Acreage	Playground	Picnic	Restrooms	Trails	Baseball/Softball	Basketball	Tennis	Pickleball	Soccer	Football	Rugby	Volleyball	Skating	Swimming	Other
Harry L. Coomes Recreation Center	Community Center	19	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	Shelters, Outdoor Exercise Stations
Alvarado Park	Community Park	2		*	*	*											Shelters
Dog Park on Walden Road	Community Park	1															Water Fountain, Training Amenities
Lattice Field	Community Park	4.70		*	*		*				*	*	*				Concession Stand, Special Community Events
Little League Fields (Ray Petty & Foster-DeBose)	Community Park	4.78	*	*	*		*										Batting Cages, Concession Stand
Lois Humphreys Park on Main Street	Community Park	0.43	*	*													Gazebo
Veterans Memorial Park	Community Park	12.72	*	*	*	*											War Monuments, Bronze Ribbon, Memorial Sculpture, Missing Man Chair, Ceremonial Flags, Shelters
Eberhardt Park	Neighborhood Park	1.05	*	*	*	*		*									Shelter
Kings Mountain School Park on Highlands Street	Neighborhood Park	0.39	*	*		*											Shelter
Labyrinth Park on Valley Street	Neighborhood Park	0.25		*													
Landon Boyd Park on A Street	Neighborhood Park	2.00	*	*													Shelter, Stage
Munchkin Park	Neighborhood Park	4.15	*	*	*	*											Shelter, Water Fountain
Muster Grounds	Neighborhood Park	8.85		*	*	*											Shelters, Walking Trail
N. Church Street Tennis Courts	Neighborhood Park			*		*				*	*						Water Fountain

CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

NEW SPORTS COMPLEX

The Town of Abingdon is pursuing a major new sports complex at the time of this writing. Adjacent to the recently constructed Meadows commercial development near exit 17 and the Virginia Creeper Trail, the planned facility is to include multiple lighted baseball, softball, soccer, and football fields, as well as concessions buildings and other amenities. The park is envisioned to attract major regional sports tournaments, helping to contribute to local lodging and restaurant businesses. The Town has worked extensively with a design firm on plans for this facility and construction is planned to begin in 2021.



REGIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION

As the hub of a larger region, Abingdon parks and facilities are used not only by town residents, but by residents of Washington County and other nearby areas.

Additional parks, facilities, and attractions are also available outside of the town and enjoyed by Abingdon residents. The Virginia Outdoors Plan, developed by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, documents a wide range of recreational opportunities available outside of the town in the greater Mount Rogers Planning District (incorporating the Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington and Wythe, and the Cities of Bristol and Galax). Residents have access to regional recreation areas including South Holston Lake, the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, Hidden Valley Wildlife Management Area, and Clinch Mountain Wildlife Recreation Area, among others. In particular, South Holston Lake, a reservoir owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority, provides opportunities for water access and recreation in the region. Recreational trails are prominent in the area and in addition to the Virginia Creeper Trail include the Appalachian Trail, Overmountain Victory Trail, and Iron Mountain Trail. Scenic highways and byways, as well as various thematic trails also play a role, including the Virginia Civil War Trail, Wilderness Road Trail, Virginia Birding and Wildlife Trails. The 2018 Virginia Outdoors Plan identifies natural areas, parks, water access, historic areas, trails, scenic drives, and playing fields and sports facilities as the most needed outdoor recreation opportunities in the Mount Rogers Planning District.



Washington County has identified the objective of enhancing and increasing recreational opportunities for citizens and visitors of the County while preserving open space. In particular, the county hopes to provide additional safe public access to recreational waters and participate in studies of trail opportunities in the county.

CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Opportunities and Issues

Virginia Creeper Trail

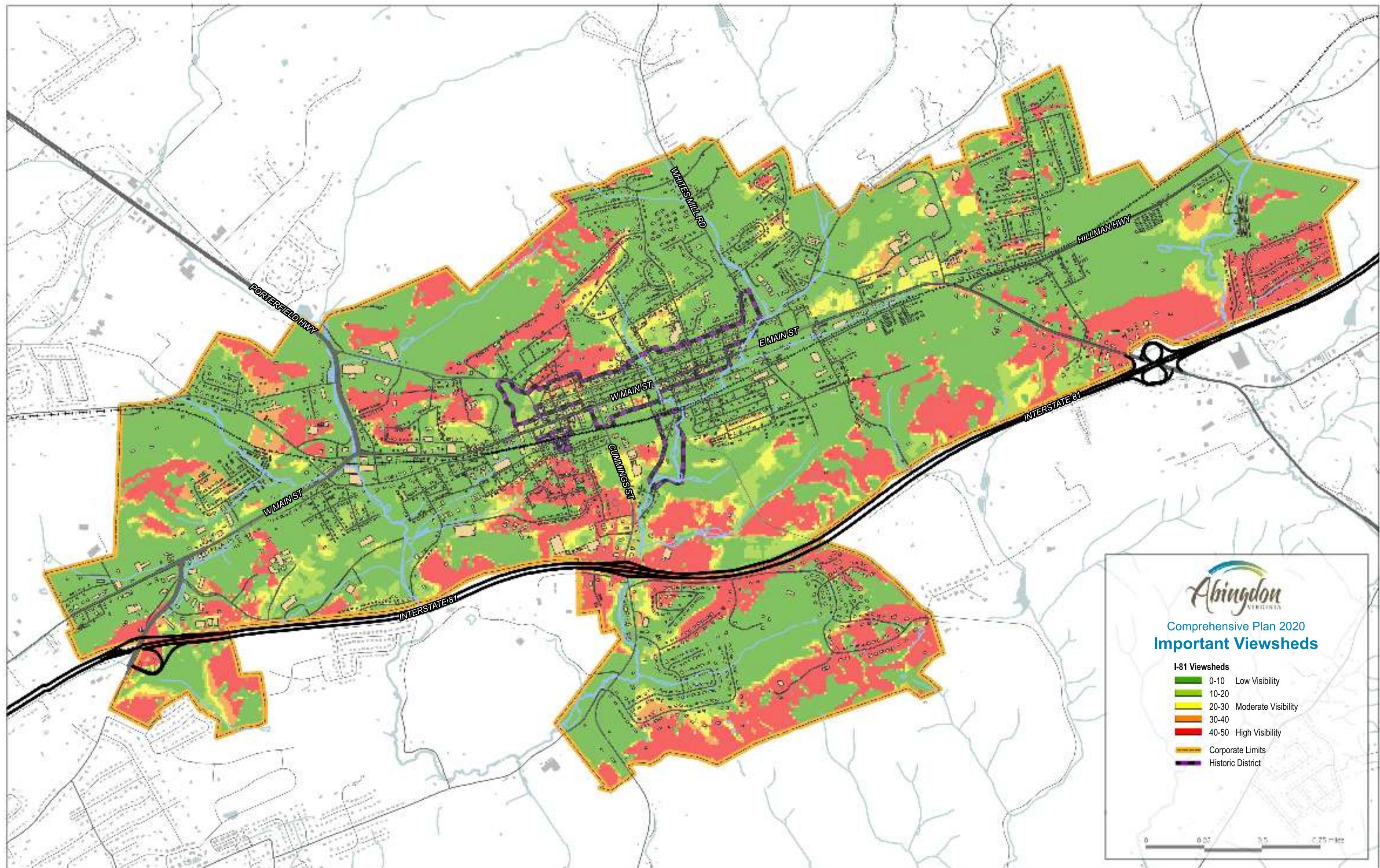
The Virginia Creeper Trail is the primary greenway connection used by most citizens and visitors. Other than this primary facility, there are few non-motorized connections in town. Specific connections recommended for future consideration include:

- Connection to the Barter Campus,
- Connection from the Farmers Market to Veterans Memorial Park,
- Connection linking William King Regional Arts Center and Dubose-Foster Fields by Academy Drive,
- Connection to William King Regional Arts Center from downtown and Depot Square,
- Connection to Main Street Park and William King Regional Arts Center, and
- Sidewalks/trails connections that are designated as “safe routes to schools” for the middle and high school campus.

Note that the specific design for these greenway and pedestrian connections will vary based on location and type of trail needs. Since the Virginia Creeper Trail is located as an off-road greenway with dedicated right-of-way, this design should be utilized where possible on all new connecting greenways. Pedestrian connections along streets should utilize existing and new sidewalks.

In addition to the need for more greenway connections, citizens have expressed their concerns for increasing visual and physical encroachments on the Virginia Creeper Trail from adjacent development along the corridor. This special recreational amenity is important to the overall social and economic health of the community, and therefore, should be protected. Encroachment issues that should be addressed include access to and across the trail, increased buffers for adjacent development, and architectural standards for structures visible from the corridor. At the present time, the town requires new structures to be set back 35 feet from the Creeper Trail right-of-way but should consider larger setbacks to preserve the trail experience for users.





Comprehensive Plan 2020
Important Viewsheds

I-81 Viewsheds	
0-10	Low Visibility
10-20	
20-30	Moderate Visibility
30-40	
40-50	High Visibility
Corporate Limits	
Historic District	

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 miles

CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

- | |
|---|
| 1. Abingdon's residents will have exceptional parks and recreational facilities in walking distance of their homes. |
| 1.1. In planning for new and upgraded pedestrian amenities, prioritize projects that make connections to parks and recreational facilities.
1.2. Revise development regulations to require the provision of high-quality active and passive open space in any new residential development.
1.3. Pursue parks and recreation funding through all available Virginia Department of Transportation, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, and other applicable state and federal granting agencies, as well as through private donation or corporate sponsorship. |
| 2. The Town's scenic open spaces and regional recreational facilities are important economic and social amenities that will be protected. |
| 2.1. Continue to discourage development in areas of Abingdon that are highly visible to vehicles traveling on Interstate 81.
2.2. Pursue conservation easements for key open space properties within the Town. |
| 3. Abingdon will be known as a hub of outdoor recreation and regional trails, with a diverse array of opportunities available within and near the Town. |
| 3.1. Aggressively promote Abingdon's trails and recreation opportunities to state-wide and nation-wide audiences as a crucial part of the town's economic development activities.
3.2. Complete construction of the planned Town sports complex as an amenity for town residents and as a regional attraction that supports Abingdon's economy.
3.3. Study the potential designation of a Creeper Trail overlay zone to provide additional protection from adjacent development.
3.4. Work with Washington County and other regional authorities on new regional trails and extensions, including the proposed state-crossing Beaches-to-Bluegrass Trail and trail connections between Emory, Glade Spring, Bristol, and other destinations. |

Chapter 6

ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY



CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

- Brief History of Abingdon
- Arts, Culture and Historic Assets
- Preservation Regulations
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Downtown
 - Public Art
- Goals
- Strategies

The arts, culture and history of Abingdon have been the traditional foundation for the growth and development of the community. These special attributes contribute greatly to the town's quality of life and to its social and economic fabric. It comes as no surprise that these elements are consistently rated by residents and visitors as among the most important assets to be protected and enhanced for the future well-being of the town and the region. Consequently, this comprehensive plan focuses on building on the arts and culture of Abingdon in order to achieve a creative and sustainable future.

Abingdon is considered the cultural and historic center of southwest Virginia. Since the early 1900s, the town has placed a tremendous emphasis on education, the arts, and historic preservation. With the establishment of the Barter Theatre and the Martha Washington Inn in the 1930s, Abingdon became widely appreciated destination for its history, architecture, and art. In the 1970s, the town was one of the first communities in Virginia to establish an architectural review board and adopt an historic preservation ordinance.

HISTORY OF ABINGDON

The Town of Abingdon is rich in history and tradition. Because of its location on the Great Valley Road leading from the Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley to the Cumberland Gap, it was an area of early interest and settlement. It is recognized as the oldest English-speaking settlement west of the Alleghenies/Blue Ridge Mountains. Early surveyors explored the area in the mid-1700s. These included Dr. Thomas Walker, a physician and early explorer/surveyor of southwestern Virginia who discovered the Cumberland Gap in 1750; and later Daniel Boone,

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

noted pioneer and explorer of the American frontier who blazed the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap in 1775.

Abingdon was part of a 6,780-acre tract of land granted by King George II to Dr. Thomas Walker in 1752. The town was initially known as Wolf Hills, after an encounter by Daniel Boone with wolves while in the area. Later, the community was known as Black's Fort (1774) in recognition of a fort constructed by Joseph Black for Indian protection. In 1776, the town was recognized as the county seat of Washington County when the first court met at Black's Fort. In 1778, the town was incorporated as Abingdon.

There are several versions of how the name, Abingdon, was derived. Tradition holds that Abingdon is named in honor of Martha Washington in recognition of her home parish where she worshiped as a girl near Mount Vernon; however, other historical theories indicate that the town was named in honor of Lord Abingdon, a young English nobleman who was a close acquaintance of General William Campbell, a commander of the King's Mountain Men during the important Battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary War. Still another version is that Abingdon's name is associated with Daniel Boone's first residence in America - Abington, Pennsylvania, whose founders hailed from Berkshire, England, specifically the market town of Abingdon. Regardless of the origin of its name, the town is associated with early, well known persons who have contributed immensely to the region and the nation.



Abingdon prospered in the 1800s because of its location on the Great Valley Road, and its location on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad (later operated by the Norfolk & Western Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad). According to the National Register of Historic Places nomination form submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Abingdon was described in 1845 as a town of more than 1,000 persons built on an elevation with many brick buildings and a macadamized principal street, surrounded by a fertile, settled, agricultural county. Although parts of the town were burned during the Civil War, Abingdon retains a historic charm that is cherished by residents and visitors alike.

Abingdon also has traditionally been recognized for its emphasis on education. Originally the home of the Abingdon Male Academy (1803), Martha Washington College (1860), and Stonewall Jackson Female Institute/Stonewall Jackson College (1869), the town now includes the Virginia Highlands Community College, Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center, and has close ties to nearby Emory and Henry College.

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORIC ASSETS

Today, Abingdon is noted for its wealth of arts, cultural, and historic assets and attractions, including museums, schools, theaters, and historic buildings. The town is proud of its 18th, 19th and early 20th century dwellings, churches, and commercial buildings which include such architectural styles as Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Tudor Revival. Today, Abingdon is a certified local government recognized by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

The Abingdon Historic District lies in the heart of town. The district was initially placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 and expanded in 1986. The district is noteworthy because of its architectural character and its role in the growth and development of the community. The district contains over 250 frame and brick buildings that date from the 19th and early 20th centuries that include a diversity of architectural styles. The oldest building in Abingdon is the Tavern (222 East Main Street) circa 1779, which was an early tavern and inn for stagecoach travelers.

In addition to the Abingdon Historic District, there are two additional properties that are listed on the National Register and the Virginia Landmarks Register. These properties are the Abingdon Bank and Dr. William H. Pitts House, both on East Main Street, and Mont Calm near Green Spring Road. Other significant historic properties, including Sinking Spring Cemetery (1776), General Francis Preston Home/Martha Washington Inn (1832) William King School (1913), and the Washington County Courthouse (1869).

In 1998, a survey and inventory of historic properties and areas was conducted. Approximately 325 properties in Abingdon were surveyed and documented as contributing properties at that time. Other historic properties still remain to be surveyed, including mid-century buildings that are now considered contributing historic structures. Areas that may be eligible as National Register Historic Districts include: Depot Square, Stonewall Heights, and Stonewall Jackson College. Properties that may be individually eligible include: Retirement (Craig, 1808), Grafton (White, 1874), Oakland (Branch/Cosby, 1835), Ackland (Greenway, 1859), Clapp House (1828), and Lustron House (1950).



CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

The William King Museum of Art is located on 25 acres west of downtown Abingdon. The museum is located in the historic 1913 William King High School which has been adapted for the facility. The museum receives broad funding support at the federal, state, and local levels and is nationally accredited by the American Association of Museums. The museum is a partner of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and a member of the American Association of Museums, the Virginia Association of Museums, and the Southeastern Museums Conference. The facility houses exhibitions of world cultures, regional historic heritage and contemporary art, and a niche program called the “Cultural Heritage Project” that documents over 2,000 records of material culture and crafts made in Southwest Virginia and Northeast Tennessee from 1780-1940. In addition, the center provides arts programming for school audiences in fourteen school districts as an alternative, innovative method of teaching art in the public schools.

In 2004, the Virginia Tobacco Indemnification and Community Revitalization Commission funded a facility master plan and schematic design to expand the center, with additional funds contributed by the Appalachian Regional Commission, Washington County, and Town of Abingdon. The master plan would ultimately provide for two new buildings, improved parking, realigned roads, an enhanced museum entrance, an amphitheater, and an outdoor sculpture garden.

A companion facility of the arts center is the Fields-Penn House (1860), located on West Main Street at Cummings Street. A property of the Town of Abingdon, the house museum features regional furnishings from the permanent collection of the William King Museum of Art.

The Barter Theatre was founded in 1932 by Robert Porterfield, a young actor who returned to Southwest Virginia during the Depression. He opened the theatre in 1933, furnishing it with salvaged items from New York's Empire Theatre (1875), including a lighting system designed by Thomas Edison. The theatre got its name from the “barter system” used to pay for entertainment; actors performed in exchange for fruit, vegetables, livestock, and other agricultural products. The Barter Theatre was designated the State Theatre of Virginia in 1946. It has a long list of awards, celebrated accomplishments, and recognition by famous persons.

The building was constructed in 1831 for the Sinking Springs Presbyterian Church. The Town of Abingdon owns the building and used it as a town hall, jail, and fire hall before it was used for the theatre.



CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

The Barter Campus extends across Main Street to the former grounds of the former Jackson Female Institute / Stonewall Jackson College. The Barter Green, or Stonewall Jackson Square, is used for outdoor exhibitions. A second venue located here, Barter Stage II, was renovated in 1961 and contains approximately 140 seats. The original building was built in 1831 as a Methodist Protestant Church; it was also used at one point by Martha Washington College.

The Martha Washington Inn was built in 1832 as the private residence of General Francis Preston and Sarah Buchanan Preston. In 1860, the house was converted to a school for young women, Martha Washington College, which operated until 1926. It was during this period that the local residents lovingly referred to the building as “the Martha”. In 1935, the building was opened as a hotel. It is said that many famous guests have stayed there, including Eleanor Roosevelt, President Harry Truman, Lady Bird Johnson, Jimmy Carter, and Elizabeth Taylor. Today, the inn is operated as a four-diamond hotel consisting of 62 guestrooms, banquet and meeting rooms, restaurant, pool, and spa.



PRESERVATION REGULATIONS

In order to preserve the unique historic character of the town’s downtown core, promote historic resources for economic development, and promote quality of life and a sense of place for residents and visitors, Abingdon has established the Old and Historic District within the town’s Zoning Ordinance. Like many zoning districts, the Old and Historic zone regulates land uses, setbacks, building heights, and other aspects of land development in a way that is compatible with existing buildings within the district. Unlike other zoning districts, the Old and Historic zone also regulates the architectural appearance of new or renovated buildings to maintain the unique and historic appearance of this important area. Applying to the general area of Main and Valley Streets between Russell Road and Mill Road, no building in this zone may be built, demolished, or substantially altered without obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness attesting to the compatibility of the proposed work with the historic character of the area. Certificates of Appropriateness are granted by an appointed Board of Architectural Review according to design guidelines established for the district.

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

Arts, culture, and history will continue to be major themes in the future development and economic success of Abingdon. As an attraction to visitors, the town’s historic downtown, cultural institutions, and arts venues help to provide a steady stream of business, employment, and

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

income to the town and its residents. These same features also serve as amenities that help to attract and retain residents who appreciate arts, culture, and history for their contributions to the town's overall quality of life and property values.

DOWNTOWN

As the major hub of Abingdon's arts and culture community, the downtown Main Street core will continue to be the focus of cultural opportunities in the town. The Town should continue to seek not just individual venues in the downtown, but to create a complete arts and culture district that benefits all venues, businesses, and stakeholders together. Designation of downtown Abingdon as a Main Street America Affiliate Community and the leadership of Abingdon Main Street Inc. can help to boost the revitalization of downtown and improve its economy and physical appearance. This will require a committed partnership effort between Main Street merchants, the Main Street coordinator, and other stakeholders, as well as the ongoing support and financial assistance of town government. Increased tourism and business investment will require extended hours of operation, expanded services, and additional opportunities for downtown living to create a vibrant, active district.

PUBLIC ART

In addition to the impressive architecture, performing arts, and cultural heritage, Abingdon offers outstanding examples of public art. There are numerous statues and sculptures located throughout town, in well-landscaped plazas and courtyards. These include the Yellow Ribbon Sculpture in Veterans Memorial Park, and other sculptures on the Barter Green and at the William King Regional Arts Center sculpture garden. There are also historic interiors that display significant works of art. Some of most spectacular ones are the Tiffany stained-glass window in the historic Washington County Courthouse, the interior of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, which was modeled after a 14th Century monastery, the altar rail at St. John's Lutheran Church, forged by a local blacksmith and gravestones at Sinking Springs Cemetery to name a few.



Public art is a relatively simple and inexpensive way to support the uniqueness and community character of Abingdon. The town should support the continued provision of public art through flexible regulations, as well as through small financial grants or other program assistance, favor local artists and art that exemplifies the history and themes of Abingdon and its region.

The future success of additional arts, culture and historical initiatives will require continued protection of assets, public education regarding their value, and excellent communication with various organizations.

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. Abingdon will maintain its reputation for talented artisans, diverse cultural opportunities, and architectural and archaeological history.
1.1. Support local organizations working to expand town venues and schedule year-round events and activities for residents and visitors. 1.2. Set aside a small portion of the Town's budget to be used exclusively for public art and cultural enhancements.
2. Artists will be able to find affordable housing and studio space in Abingdon.
2.1. Investigate zoning ordinance changes that can improve the availability of affordable housing by diversifying the type and density of available housing and lower barriers to housing investment.
3. Abingdon will welcome both new and traditional forms of artistic expression.
3.1. Develop an arts master plan that inventories arts and culture venues, agencies, programs, and offerings, and establishes ongoing coordination between the town and arts stakeholders. 3.2. Develop the Depot Square area as an arts and entertainment district.
4. The Town's standards for preservation will maintain the look and feel of its historic districts while allowing for economically viable reuse of the structures.
4.1. Work with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to undertake additional historic surveys of Abingdon and recognize historic assets through local or National Register listings. 4.2. Continually update the historic district's Design Review Guidelines to present clear, high-quality guidance that protects the town's historic fabric while not unduly burdening homeowners and investors. 4.3. Provide financial incentives and/or technical assistance to encourage appropriate rehabilitation of historic properties in targeted revitalization areas. Consider such methods as façade grants, tax abatement programs, and others. 4.4. Study potential expansion of the town's historic district to include additional areas of town. 4.5. Revise the zoning ordinance to include a conservation overlay district that is less stringent than the historic district, yet address new construction, additions, and demolitions to protect important neighborhoods or areas that contribute to Abingdon's historic and architectural qualities.

Chapter 7

TOURISM



CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

TOURISM

- Facts and Figures
 - Tourism Features
 - Tourism Revenue
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Tourism Workforce
 - Events
 - Partnerships
- Goals
- Strategies

Tourism continues to be a cornerstone of the life and economy of Abingdon. The town draws visitors who appreciate the town's quaint and historic downtown, attend major festivals and events, enjoy the Barter Theatre, patronize the Martha Washington Inn and Spa, and use the town as a starting point to explore the Virginia Creeper Trail. Tourism has a long history in Abingdon but has been an especially important part of the local economy since the founding of the Barter Theatre and Martha Washington Inn in the 1930s. Tourism benefits the local economy as visitors support local businesses and contribute to the local tax base through lodging and other taxes. Visitors also require comparatively few local services. While Abingdon desires and continues to work toward a more diverse local economy, tourism will remain an important piece of the town's future.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Historical and cultural attractions make Abingdon an important tourist destination. In addition to traditional historic downtown and theater-driven tourism, Abingdon is using partnerships and regional resources to attract new visitors.

Abingdon is located on "The Crooked Road", Virginia's heritage music trail. With music, a great opportunity for further cultural tourism and economic contribution, Abingdon will continue to pursue a goal of supporting local music venues and events, including using public venues such as the Farmers Market and Community Pavilion and the pavilion at Main Street Park to provide venues for musical events. The Town will work

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

closely with The Crooked Road, whose offices are located in Abingdon, to support forms of traditional music in the community.

Abingdon is also home to the newly opened Southwest Virginia Cultural Center & Marketplace, a 29,000 square foot facility designed to introduce Southwest Virginia to the world. This facility is home to the offices of The Crooked Road, and serves as a visitor center, retail center for local and regional crafts, music venue, and community gathering space. The Center is located near a major entrance corridor to the town and Interstate interchange and is a major asset in serving tourists and capturing pass-by highway traffic.

Abingdon's tourism market is also heavily influenced by major festivals and community events that attract visitors and provide a cultural outlet for locals. The town hosts several major festivals throughout the year. The largest of these is the Virginia Highlands Festival, which began more than 70 years ago. Other popular festivals held in and around Abingdon include the Overmountain Victory Trail Celebration, Garden Tour of Homes, Downtown Christmas Celebration, Summer Concert Series, Plumb Alley Day, the Washington County Fair, Abingdon Music Experience events, and numerous other holiday and seasonal celebrations.

The Virginia Highlands Festival was first organized by Robert Porterfield, founder of the Barter Theatre, to showcase the area's cultural heritage. The festival has grown to a regional festival for all of Southwest Virginia, celebrating the arts, crafts, and performing arts of the region. Today, the Highlands Festival attracts more than 200,000 people during its 9-day celebration in early August. The festival is now billed as one of the top 100 tourist events in North America and one of the top 20 in the Southeast. Activities and displays during the festival include arts, crafts, musical performances, an antique flea market and car show, tours of historic homes, theatre productions and more. Most activities are staged in the historic district including the Juried Craft Show at Barter Green. Other festival activities are held at Virginia Highlands Community College. In 2004, the economic impact of the festival to Abingdon and the region was estimated to be \$75 million.

Overmountain Victory Trail Celebration is held annually in September to recreate the area soldiers' march to Kings Mountain to fight in the Revolutionary War, over two hundred years ago. There are four days of re-enactments, including exhibitions on soldier life and how to make salt, wheels, and pottery.



CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

The Downtown Christmas Celebration is conducted annually by the Hometown Merchants Association to celebrate the Christmas season.

Plumb Alley Day is another increasingly popular celebration centered in downtown Abingdon. Founded in 1982, this community event stretches along the quaint alley between Main and Valley Street. Activities vary from year to year, but generally include a parade, musical entertainment, food and craft vendors, and activities geared specially to children. The festival is a major fundraiser for the Kiwanis Club of Abingdon, with proceeds supporting local charities and non-profit organizations. Plumb Alley Day is traditionally held on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend.

The Washington County Fair is held every September at the county fairgrounds just west of Abingdon. The festival features daily exhibits of farm equipment, tobacco, livestock, and other agricultural commodities. Live entertainment is scheduled throughout the week, including concerts, talent shows, beauty pageants and a parade.

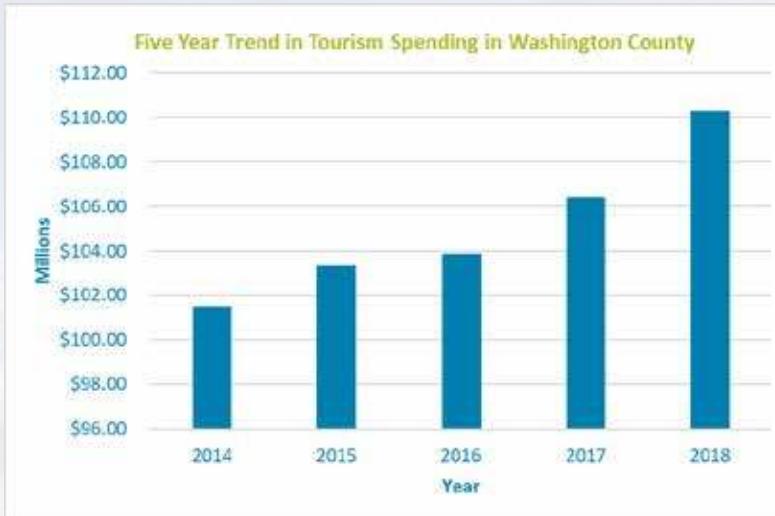
Abingdon Music Experience events are hosted by the Abingdon Convention and Visitors Bureau and include a variety of musical events including January Jams at the Barter Theatre, Thursday Jams, a free weekly concert series during the summer, Creeperfest, focused on outdoor recreation and Abingdon's most famous trail, and Buskerfest, a Main Street event featuring unusual performers such as sword swallowers and fire jugglers.

The Abingdon Convention and Visitors Bureau was first established in 1989 to organize and promote tourism in the town. Its mission is to encourage travel and tourism development and provide the technical assistance and services needed to expand the industry.

The bureau operates a Visitors Center in the historic Hassinger House at 335 Cummings Street. The Convention and Visitors Bureau employs a full-time staff and the visitors center, staffed with part-time employees, welcomes over 13,000 patrons annually. In addition to operation of the Visitors Center, the bureau is responsible for marketing Abingdon as a visitor destination through its strategic marketing plan. The bureau designs and creates brochures, promotional items, videos, and activities, and provides information to the public. The Convention and Visitors Bureau's work in group sales promotes Abingdon as a group destination and has positively influenced hotel occupancy over the past three years by hosting leisure travel, professional groups, family reunions, and others.

Tourism contributes to the local economy mainly through lodging and meals taxes, a contribution of between \$3.8 and \$4.0 million dollars annually, rising slightly over the past several years. In addition, employment in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service industries represent approximately 12% of all jobs in Abingdon. For the larger Washington County area tourism spending makes an even larger contribution, accounting for more than \$110 million in revenue for the year 2018, a figure rising rapidly.

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM



Yearly 2018 Tourism Spending in Washington County

Generated **\$110.3M** in direct tourism spending.

Produced **\$24.3M** in worker paychecks.

Created **\$2.6M** in county tax revenue.

Sustained over **1,200** jobs.

2018 tourism spending increased **3.6%** from 2017.

On an Average Day Tourism Spending Generates

\$7,081 daily in county revenues.

\$13,299 daily in state revenues.

\$64,723 daily in paychecks.

Tax Relief on County Households

Each of the 22,512 households in Washington County pay **\$330 LESS** in state and county taxes. If tourism spending did not exist in Washington County each household would pay \$300 more in county and state taxes to replace tourism spending.

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

TOURISM WORKFORCE

Even as Abingdon works to expand and diversify the local economy, tourism will remain a major industry and contributor to local revenues and employment. In its efforts to promote tourism and encourage new venues and partnerships, the Town should strive to elevate tourism industry jobs to stable, well-paid professions by encouraging sustainable and high-quality tourism venues.

EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS

The Town's tourism profile and revenues are supported by the area's many festivals and events. The town and its tourism partners should continue to expand event offerings to provide a steady, year-round supply of tourism attractions. A steady and varied calendar of events can help to provide reliable and sustainable income to local businesses and further enhance local tax revenues, while providing steady employment to accommodations, food service, and other tourism-industry workers.

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

As Abingdon continues to establish itself as the hub of a larger Southwest Virginia region, it should continue to take advantage of regional partnerships and linkages to enhance tourism and tourism spending. Just as The Crooked Road provides a means to tie together individual sites and venues to be collectively marketed as a larger experience, many Virginia localities and regions participate in historical, agricultural, arts, brewing, and other trails and partnerships that help smaller points of interest, venues, and businesses achieve larger exposure and returns through collective marketing.

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. Abingdon will have a thriving tourism economy built upon three main pillars – the arts, history, and outdoor recreation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Use maps, signage, walking tours, and other means to promote tourist sites and amenities in all areas of the town.1.2. Continue to actively promote Abingdon as a tourist destination, promoting events, sites, venues, opportunities, and attractions to a nation-wide audience.1.3. Coordinate tourism promotion with Bristol and other nearby destinations to enhance the overall marketing of Southwest Virginia.1.4. Work with Virginia Highlands Community College and other applicable organizations to improve training and retention among the tourism workforce.
2. The Town will have a wide variety of options, such as lodging, restaurants, experiences, retail, tours, and culinary events to meet the needs of visitors of all ages and interests.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1. Use the Town's significant web and media presence to coordinate events and experiences that connect tourists to multiple Abingdon businesses or venues to improve visitor experience and extend stays.2.2. Provide an active and accessible Convention and Visitors Bureau to connect tourists with local businesses and attractions.
3. Abingdon will invest in activities, amenities, and experiences to meet the changing needs for repeat and new travelers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1. Develop a walking tour and map to showcase significant public art in Abingdon.3.2. Encourage and promote sustainable business opportunities in Abingdon. Promote heritage tourism and eco-tourism, small-scale businesses offering specialty products/services, and artisan crafts of Southwest Virginia.

Chapter 8

ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE



CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

- Facts and Figures
 - Geography
 - Urban Forestry
 - Geology and Soils
 - Watersheds
 - Wildlife
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Urban Tree Plan
- Goals
- Strategies

The environmental and natural features of Abingdon influence the health of the community and the quality of life for residents. Consequently, community plans should encourage protection and responsible stewardship of these amenities. Important environmental features to consider in long-term planning include such resources as mountains, trees, soils, wildlife, and streams. All of these natural features are affected by development and should be considered in public and private undertakings to sustain the high environmental quality found in Abingdon.

FACTS AND FIGURES

GEOGRAPHY

Abingdon is located in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province of Virginia, an area characterized by linear ridges and fertile valleys. Elevations in Abingdon range from 1,934 to 2,316 feet above sea level, while the Town enjoys scenic vistas of higher elevations to the east and west. The Blue Ridge Mountains form the ridgelines to the east, while the Cumberland Mountains form the ridge lines to the west. A slope analysis of Abingdon shows approximately two-thirds of the town's land has a slope of 20% or less, making this land relatively accessible for potential development or agriculture, while approximately one-third of the town exhibits slopes greater than 25%. Disturbance of slopes over 25%

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

for development or agriculture should generally be avoided to minimize erosion and other environmental harm.

Abingdon has long been known as a community that cherishes its trees. The town is recognized as a Tree City USA. Trees play a vital role in contributing to Abingdon's character and quality of life by adding visual interest and value to the landscape. The town is surrounded by forested lands in the George Washington & Jefferson National Forest. Beyond the visual appeal, the trees reduce home energy costs, influence property values, provide safety and shade to pedestrians, manage storm water runoff quantity and quality, and calm traffic. Trees provide town residents with green surroundings that provide a quality environment for social activities, a sense of place, and attractive natural settings.

URBAN FORESTRY

In 2001, town council established the Abingdon Tree Commission. Appointed by council, the commission consists of five members. An arborist is employed by the town and is assigned to the commission to guide conservation activities and provide technical assistance. The purpose of the commission and corresponding ordinance (officially known as the Vegetation Ordinance) is to establish and maintain maximum tree cover, promote conservation of tree resources, promote the health and development of Abingdon's urban forest, and foster community support for an urban forestry program. The ordinance applies to all trees and shrubs planted in public areas. Both the arborist and the commission are active in developing guidance on tree planting, advising the creation and modification of development regulations, and promoting trees as a community asset.

In 2007, a tree inventory was initiated using a matching grant from the Virginia Department of Forestry. This initiative provided technical information on the location of trees and produced a comprehensive tree management plan, which evaluated tree coverage, tree species utilization, and made recommendations for improvements and changes.

In addition to the inventory, the commission and arborist are active in providing training to town crews and others regarding the proper pruning, planting, and maintenance of trees. Education is a primary goal to increase public awareness of the trees and best management practices for tree conservation and growth.



CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Complementing the urban forest initiatives, Abingdon has three official arboreums within its town limits:

1. The campus at Virginia Highlands Community College specializes in non-native species research. The campus arboretum is managed by the college's horticulturist. Also, the campus contains an orchard of heritage apple trees.
2. Valley Street, Russell Road, and "A" Street are designated as "utility line arboreums" by the Virginia Department of Forestry. These streets have extensive plantings of power line compatible trees and are part of the Virginia Municipal Tree Restoration Project that received international attention.
3. Veterans Memorial Park is designated as an arboretum by Abingdon Town Council. It is noted as one of the Best Tree Places in Virginia by the Remarkable Trees of Virginia Project. Individuals and families may purchase trees for planting in honor of a veteran. Currently, trees are being planted on the south side of the park behind the main sign and flags. The middle section of the park holds large, stately trees adjacent to a children's playground. The northern section of the park contains two major tree research plots. The first plot is managed by the Hampton Roads Agricultural Research Experiment Station, a satellite post of Virginia Tech; utility-friendly trees are being grown in several locations throughout the state to test their ability to prosper in the various climates and soils of Virginia. The second plot is managed by the American Chestnut Foundation and contains the new species of American Chestnut. Ultimately, these trees will be inoculated with chestnut blight to determine blight resistance and to provide seeds for further research.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Abingdon is located in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province of Virginia. A map of the provinces in Virginia is shown below. As illustrated in the map, the Valley and Ridge province runs the north-south length of Virginia from Tennessee north to West Virginia and Maryland and lies between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Allegheny Plateau. Linear ridges characterize the Valley and Ridge and valleys with carbonate, limestone rocks in the valleys (erosive) and sandstone and quartzite rocks in the ridges (erosion resistant). Abingdon is located in the Great Valley Sub-province, which contains mostly valleys with higher elevations on the perimeter. Elevations in Abingdon range from 1,934 to 2,316 feet mean sea level (msl).



CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Abingdon exhibits scenic vistas of the neighboring mountains to the east and west. The Blue Ridge Mountains form the ridgelines to the east, while the Cumberland Mountains form the ridge lines to the west. Significant mountains visible from Abingdon include Holston Mountain and Iron Mountains (south), and Mount Rogers/White Top (southeast), and Clinch and Walker Mountain (north and east). A slope analysis conducted for the previous Comprehensive Plan found that approximately two-thirds of the town's land has a slope of 20 percent or less; approximately one-third of the town exhibits slopes greater than 25 percent.

Mapping from the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation shows that Washington County lies in a region that exhibits karst topography (areas with caves, sinkholes). Carbonate rocks that underlay the region (limestone, dolomite and others) are water soluble, creating opportunities for ground and surface waters to intrude, leaving fractures and holes. Consequently, major development projects should investigate the potential for karst features.

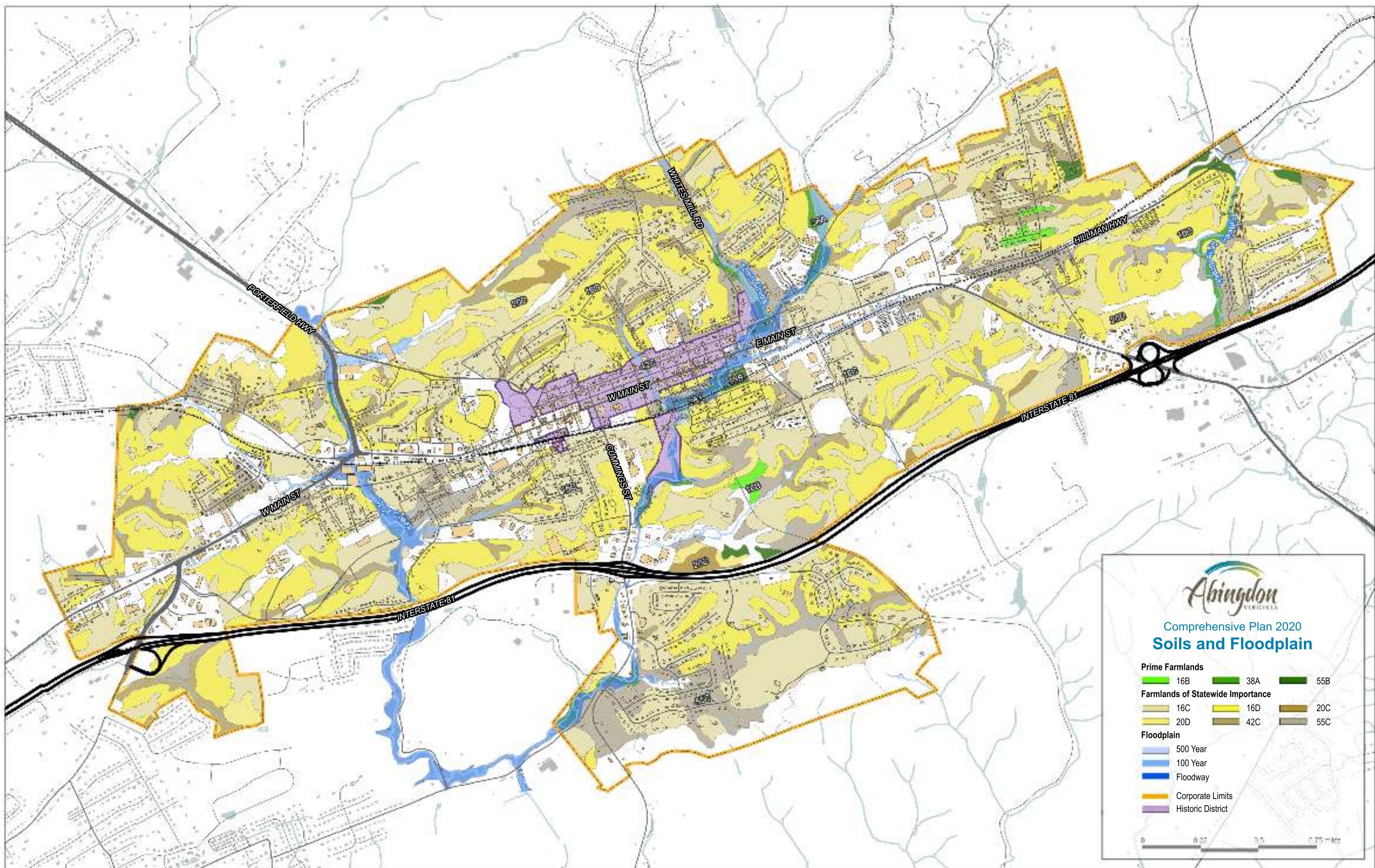
The U.S.D.A. Natural Resource Conservation Service published a soil survey of Washington County and the City of Bristol in 2006. Based on web soil survey information, the Town of Abingdon contains Frederick silt loams (approximately 50 percent), Weikert silt loams (approximately 15 percent), Udorthents/urban land (9 percent), Hagerstown silt loams (approximately 8 percent), Wyrick-Marbie complex (approximately 7 percent), as well as other soil classifications. The Frederick silt loams are particularly suited for croplands and pastures; typically, they are well-drained and deep. The Weikert and Hagerstown silt loams are upland soils that are shallow to bedrock and exhibit rock outcroppings; they are well-suited for forests. The Udorthents soils are those disturbed by development. The Wyrick-Marbie complex soils are lowland soils; they are subject to flooding and particularly suited for pastures.

According to the soil survey, many of the soils in Abingdon are especially important for agriculture. These soils are particularly important to consider when conducting environmental reviews of projects, especially those involving state and federal funds. Also, they are important in enhancing and preserving the agricultural heritage and productivity of the region.

WATERSHEDS

Abingdon is located within the watersheds of the North and Middle Forks of the Holston River, part of the Tennessee and Big Sandy River Basins. South Holston Lake (7,850 acres) is located southwest of town, and extends from Washington County, Virginia to Sullivan County, Tennessee. The lake is owned and operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority and provides hydroelectric





Comprehensive Plan 2020
Soils and Floodplain

Prime Farmlands	16B	38A	55B
Farmlands of Statewide Importance	16C	16D	20C
	20D	42C	55C
Floodplain	500 Year		
	100 Year		
	Floodway		
	Corporate Limits		
	Historic District		

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 miles

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

power for the region. The major streams located in the town are: Wolf Creek, Town Creek, Berry Creek, and Fifteen Mile Creek. The floodplains of these streams are shown on the following map.

According to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality's 2018 Water Quality Assessment, segments of Wolf Creek and Town Creek within Abingdon are listed as impaired with high levels of E. coli bacteria. This contamination is caused by the unrestricted access of livestock to these streams, a problem that may originate in rural areas outside of the Town itself. Consequently, improvement to water quality and further study are recommended to determine appropriate actions. To address the quality of surface waters in town and reduce non-point sources of pollution, Abingdon should continue to work with Washington County to address regional water quality issues that affect the Town.

The public water system for the Town of Abingdon draws water from several sources including the Middle Fork of the Holston River, the South Fork of the Holston River, and several springs. All of these sources are filtered to remove particulate matter, chlorinated for disinfection, and fluoridated for the promotion of dental health. According to the 2018 Water Quality Report published by the Washington County Service Authority, Abingdon's public drinking water meets all established water quality requirements as well as all reporting and monitoring requirements of the Virginia Department of Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

WILDLIFE

In 2005, the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries prepared a Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy which identified approximately 1,000 species in Virginia in need of conservation. Threats for these species included habitat destruction, deterioration in water quality from pollution and sedimentation. Based on the data collected, Washington County is included as an important ecological region that contains species identified for conservation. Abingdon is described as being located in the Ridge and Valley Holston Ecological Region. The list includes 62 species consisting of 32 fish, 17 mussels, 3 snails, 2 insects, and 4 crawfish.

Those species of most concern (Tier 1) in the region include: spotfin chub*, sharphead darter, yellowfin madtom*, Tennessee dace, tan riffleshell*, shiny pigtoe*, little-wing pearlymussel*, bottle hornsnail, and rough rabbitsfoot*. Those species noted with an * are listed as Federal Endangered or Threatened Species.

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

Abingdon's environment and natural beauty are assets to residents and visitors. Open spaces, agriculture, scenic vistas, trees, and nearby National Forests contribute to the social and economic well-being of Abingdon and form a part of the town's unique character. As development and change continues over time special efforts will be needed to protect the community's environmental quality and natural features. This will require coordination with developers, Washington County, and with applicable state and federal agencies and organizations. Enhancing and preserving the green infrastructure of Abingdon will help the community achieve its vision for the future. Public education and increased awareness of the town's environmental features will be critical in assisting and supporting town officials in land development decisions. Maintaining and enhancing the ecology and the natural landscape of Abingdon and the surrounding county should be a priority for the community's long-term health and well-being.



STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS

Stormwater management is an important factor in both protecting the natural environment from erosion and pollution, and in protecting Abingdon residents and properties from the potential for flood-related property damage. The Town should continue to update regulations to ensure that new developments include stormwater management best practices, and should also take on stormwater retrofit projects in priority areas to reduce flood and erosion hazards. Priority stormwater projects include proposed Clark St/Valley View Drive stormwater management improvements that involve upgraded road crossings and channel improvements in the vicinity of Clark Street, Valley View Drive, and Court Street, to reduce flooding and erosion within the right-of-way, and property damage within the drainage area and stormwater management system.

URBAN TREE PLAN

Trees make an important contribution to Abingdon's natural environment, including both stands of forest and individual plantings on both public and private lands, and should be planned and promoted for the future. The Town's 2007 tree inventory, funded using a matching grant from the Virginia Department of Forestry, should be updated for current conditions. While existing tree plans and regulations apply mainly to trees on public lands, the plan may also use the expertise of the tree commission and town arborist to provide useful information to private property owners on promote the benefits of tree planting, to recommend appropriate or native tree species, or provide other guidance. The tree plan should also address the provision of street trees for Abingdon's streets, providing guidance on location, spacing, species, and other parameters to improve shade and enhance the appeal of the town's pedestrian network.

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

- | |
|--|
| 1. Abingdon will be a clean and healthy community that protects natural features through high environmental standards for public and private activities and the built environment. |
| 1.1. Revise the town's zoning and stormwater management regulations to incorporate low impact development techniques, stream buffers, and other features in new developments that protect environmental health.
1.2. Undertake a watershed study in partnership with Washington County to locate actual and potential sources of water pollution and identify options for water quality improvement. |
| 2. New development will not detract from the authentic experience of enjoying Abingdon's most treasured assets, such as the historic Main Street and the Creeper Trail. |
| 2.1. Revise the zoning and subdivision ordinances to strongly promote planned, clustered development that integrates conservation principles into the design of residential and commercial development.
2.2. Amend town ordinances to establish appropriate setbacks and buffers from the Creeper Trail, and other Town trails, that maintain a naturalistic experience for trail users. |
| 3. The protection of natural features and the use of “green” technologies, low-impact development methods and an active bicycle and pedestrian network will establish the town as a development and conservation model for other communities. |
| 3.1. Pursue the installation and maintenance of street trees along the majority of streets to improve aesthetics and provide for the safety and comfort of pedestrians and cyclists.
3.2. Encourage the Town Arborist and the Tree Commission to provide updated lists of preferred tree species, public education materials on the value and proper care of trees, and other information on best urban forestry practices to be provided on the Town's website.
3.3. Study the potential for renewable energy, increased tree planting, and other implementation of green technologies on town-owned building and sites as a community example. |

Chapter 9

PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES



CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

- Facts and Figures
 - Sewer
 - Water
 - Public Safety
 - Libraries
 - Schools
 - Health and Social Services
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Public Building Design
- Goals
- Strategies

The public infrastructure, facilities, and services available to residents and businesses are fundamental elements in maintaining and sustaining any community. Public utilities (water, sewer, solid waste management, etc.) are driving factors for community development. Public facilities (schools, parks, libraries, etc.) are important in retaining and attracting residents and businesses. Finally, public services (police, fire and rescue, social services, etc.) are responsible for ensuring safety and providing essential services for living. Abingdon's public utilities, facilities, and services are provided by the town, the county, and by many other service organizations.

SEWER

Sewer service and treatment of wastewater is provided by the Town of Abingdon. Most of the town's residential areas are served by sewer, with only a few properties remaining on septic systems in the areas of Nicholas and Trigg Streets. The Town's wastewater system includes a variety of sewer lines, as well as six pump stations and one wastewater treatment facility. In 2006, the town completed expansion of its wastewater treatment facility to 4.95 million gallons per day. This facility serves not only the town, but also designated areas of Washington County subject to a joint agreement. The expanded plant should meet the area's needs until approximately 2027. Another plant expansion to update the equipment and processes is proposed for planning in 2024-2025. The overall capacity of the plant should meet the area's needs until 2042 pending any significant developments or industrial users.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

As with many older towns, infiltration and inflow issues can lead to inefficiency in the wastewater system. The Town's west interceptor line was replaced in 2012 to address these issues, and the east interceptor is actively being monitored and inspected for infiltration and inflow. An updated study of Abingdon's sewer collection system was completed in 2019, with critical inflow and infiltration issues in various watersheds identified and planned for repair.

WATER

Abingdon's public water service is provided by the Washington County Service Authority (WSA). Water is supplied by a 4.6 MGD surface water treatment plant on the Middle Fork of the Holston River (the primary water supply), a 1.1 MGD plant on Mill Creek near Chilhowie (the secondary source), and a spring on Route 58 in Taylor's Valley (supplemental supply source). Based on a 2002 study for the region, the WSA plans to expand the 4.6 MGD plant to 12 MGD by adding a new raw water intake point on the South Fork of the Holston River and pumping it to the Middle Fork water treatment plant.

Water service is available to most streets and populated areas in town. Many of the town's water lines consist of 2-inch, galvanized lines that are prone to corrosion and maintenance issues. In addition, these lines may yield low water pressure and affect the aesthetic quality of the water.
(Note: this section has not been updated by the service authority)

PUBLIC SAFETY

The Town of Abingdon operates a police department housed in the Abingdon public safety building on West Main Street. The department employs 25 sworn police officers, as well as 3 full-time and 1 part-time civilian employees.

Fire protection is provided by the Abingdon Fire Department, located in a fire station at 316 Park Street. The department also serves portions of Washington County. The department employs a full-time fire chief and 32 fire fighters

Rescue service is provided by the Washington County Lifesaving Crew, an organization providing emergency services to Abingdon and Washington County. Rescue services are also provided by the Abingdon Ambulance organization.

LIBRARIES

The Town's library, located at the corner of Valley Street and Oak Hill Road, is the main library for the Washington County Public Library system and supports the mission of the Washington County libraries to provide the community with current resources for life-long learning, social exchange, pleasure, and entertainment. The library building was constructed in the 1970s and is in need of expansion to meet the changing needs of library patrons in the town and county.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

SCHOOLS

Abingdon is served by 5 public schools, two vocational centers, and two higher education facilities. Washington County operates the school programs for grades K-12. The mission of Washington County schools is “to provide a safe, supportive and engaging learning environment which challenges all students to achieve their own maximum potential. In partnership with the family and the community, the school system will ensure that each student acquires basic academic skills and received a diverse array of education opportunities that promote health social, physical and intellectual growth.”

Enrollment information on these schools is shown in the table below.

The Neff Center for Science and Technology (1975) offers expanded career and technical training and provides programs in advertising, cosmetology, culinary arts, criminal justice, electronics, nursing, welding, and others. Many of the programs are dual credit programs that are conducted in partnership with participating local colleges.

School	Enrollment 2018-2019, Including PK
Abingdon Elementary	531
Greendale Elementary	330
Watauga Elementary	638
E.B. Stanley Middle School	647
Abingdon High School	869
Washington County Career and Technical Education Center (Neff Center)	605
Virginia Highlands Community College	
Southwest VA Higher Education Center	>1,000

The Virginia Highlands Community College was established in 1967 and is one of 23 community colleges operating in the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is located on a campus of approximately 100 acres housing six buildings (totaling about 84,000 square feet) and offers programs in nursing and applied health, science and engineering technology, and business, humanities, and social sciences. The Center for Business and Industry provides a niche job-training program for the region as a tool to promote economic development. Buildings are equipped with state-of-the-art technology that enables both on-campus and off-campus learning.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

The Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center was established in 1991 to strengthen the economy of the region through workforce training and development. The center offers over sixty graduate and undergraduate degree programs through nine participating colleges and universities. The hi-tech learning center includes a 13,000 square-foot conference facility, 110-person auditorium, and approximately 25 classrooms. The facility is used by both academic institutions and by businesses.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Abingdon has traditionally been a region center for healthcare. Johnston Memorial Hospital, founded in 1905, was located in downtown Abingdon, just north of East Main Street. Lacking room to expand, a new hospital was built approximately three mile east of downtown in Washington County. The new 116-bed Johnston Memorial Hospital opened in 2011. In 2013 K-VA-T Food Stores, parent company of Food City grocery stores, relocated its corporate operations to the former hospital site.

Social services to regional residents are provided by Washington County Department of Social Services. The department provides a diversity of programs oriented to family investment, child support, employment training, and human services. The agency has adopted a Strategic Plan for 2007-2011 which guides work efforts and programs. Goals are established for fostering employee development, developing community partners, continuously improving the quality of services, improving public relations, and providing needed customer/client services.

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

PUBLIC BUILDING DESIGN

The Town of Abingdon has a strong interest in preserving the look the Town, as the appearance and character of the town work to attract residents, businesses and tourists in search of a place that differs from typical suburban places found elsewhere, from the architecture of its buildings to the walkability of its streets. For this reason, it is of paramount importance that large new developments, infill projects, and redevelopment efforts all fit with the image of Abingdon. While this does not mean that every new building should imitate the traditional architecture of the downtown, it does mean that the look and scale of any development should be carefully designed to meet the needs and character of the town. To accomplish this, Abingdon should work to develop new, or improve existing, advisory design guidelines that are specific to key areas of the town including entrance corridors, the downtown, key neighborhoods, and other zones.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

- | |
|--|
| 1. Abingdon will provide quality, effective, and efficient public facilities, and services to residents. |
| 1.1. Pursue an updated Public Utilities Master Plan to establish the maintenance needs and growth capacity of the Town's water system, and in coordination with the Washington County Service Authority, the Town's sanitary sewer system.
1.2. Continually plan for necessary expansions of public works, administration, and other public services to meet the needs of future Town growth. |
| 2. Public buildings will be exemplary in architecture and reflect best practices for site development while complementing the region's natural features and cultural heritage. |
| 2.1. Require the input of the Town's Board of Architectural Review in the planning and design of any new public building or facility, regardless of the project's location within the Town. |
| 3. The Town government will provide outstanding customer service to citizens and businesses. |
| 3.1. Continue to use social media, among other forms of direct communication, to proactively inform and engage residents in Town government and development issues. |
| 4. Abingdon will continue to be a safe community with high quality public safety services. |
| 4.1. Consider the adequacy and capacity of public safety services when reviewing rezoning, subdivision, site plan, or other development proposals.
4.2. Continue to support the needs of local volunteer fire and rescue agencies to ensure appropriate emergency response times, facilities, and personnel. |

Attachment B: Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Valley Street Abingdon VA



Mount Rogers PLANNING DISTRICT'S
Pre-Disaster Hazard
Mitigation Plan



Prepared by the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission for the Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe, the Cities of Bristol and Galax, and the Towns of Abingdon, Chilhowie, Damascus, Fries, Glade Spring, Hillsville, Independence, Marion, Rural Retreat, Saltville, Troutdale, and Wytheville.

Funding through the Virginia Department of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.



A different side of Virginia

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INTRODUCTION

The Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan 2017 update is a revision to the region's original plan, adopted and approved by FEMA in December 2005. In this updated plan, new data and analysis has improved the hazard identification and risk assessment used to determine mitigation strategies. All sections of this plan have been updated to include the newest information and data available. In the past five years, the participating local governments (Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe Counties, the Cities of Bristol and Galax, and the Towns of Abingdon, Chilhowie, Damascus, Fries, Glade Spring, Hillsville, Independence, Marion, Rural Retreat, Saltville, Troutdale, and Wytheville), have participated in a yearly overview and update of the strategies and goals set forth in the original plan.



The Pre- Disaster Hazard Mitigation Update is meant to describe natural hazards and their impacts to people and property; recommend mitigations to reduce or eliminate those hazards; and outline the strategy for maintaining and updating the Plan.

This Plan addresses natural hazards of importance to the Mount Rogers Planning District region of southwest Virginia. This is a rural, mountainous region covering 2,777 square miles that stands within both the Ridge & Valley and Blue Ridge geologic provinces. This plan will focus primarily on natural hazards: dam safety, drought, earthquakes, flooding, karst & sinkholes, landslides, severe winter storms/ice, thunderstorms/lightning, tornadoes/hurricanes, wildfires and windstorms.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

The purpose of this plan is to meet the requirements set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act 2000 (DMA 2000). The DMA 2000 requires state and local government to identify hazards, assess their risks and community vulnerability, and to describe actions to mitigate those risks and vulnerabilities. The plan is meant to be a framework for decreasing needs for post disaster funds for recovery and reconstruction through pre-disaster actions.

Adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and approval from FEMA is required for localities to remain eligible to apply for the five Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs. They include the four annual grant programs; Pre- Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC), and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and the post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Three of these programs (FMA, RFC, and SRL) are directly linked to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). HMGP and PDM can also be used to fund tornado safe rooms, wildfire mitigation, etc. Adoption of this plan is also required to receive a declaration of a federal major disaster or emergency from FEMA.

There are four basic phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Preparedness and mitigation measures occur prior to a disaster event.

Preparedness refers to plans and strategies for efficiently handling disasters as they occur. Response and recovery occur during and after a disaster event, respectively, to return the community to normal operations as quickly as possible. Mitigation includes the long-term strategies determined to reduce risk to life and property from a disaster event.

The benefits of planning to mitigate for natural hazards include a systematic approach for identifying hazards, their risks, and strategies for minimizing those risks. In planning prior to a disaster, the high emotions and rushed environment are absent allowing a diverse group of stakeholders to collaborate to develop strategies from which the community derives the most benefits. The opportunities offered by approaching mitigation planning proactively allow local communities to shape not only post-disaster recovery, but also achieve additional community objectives, such as recreation and housing and economic development.

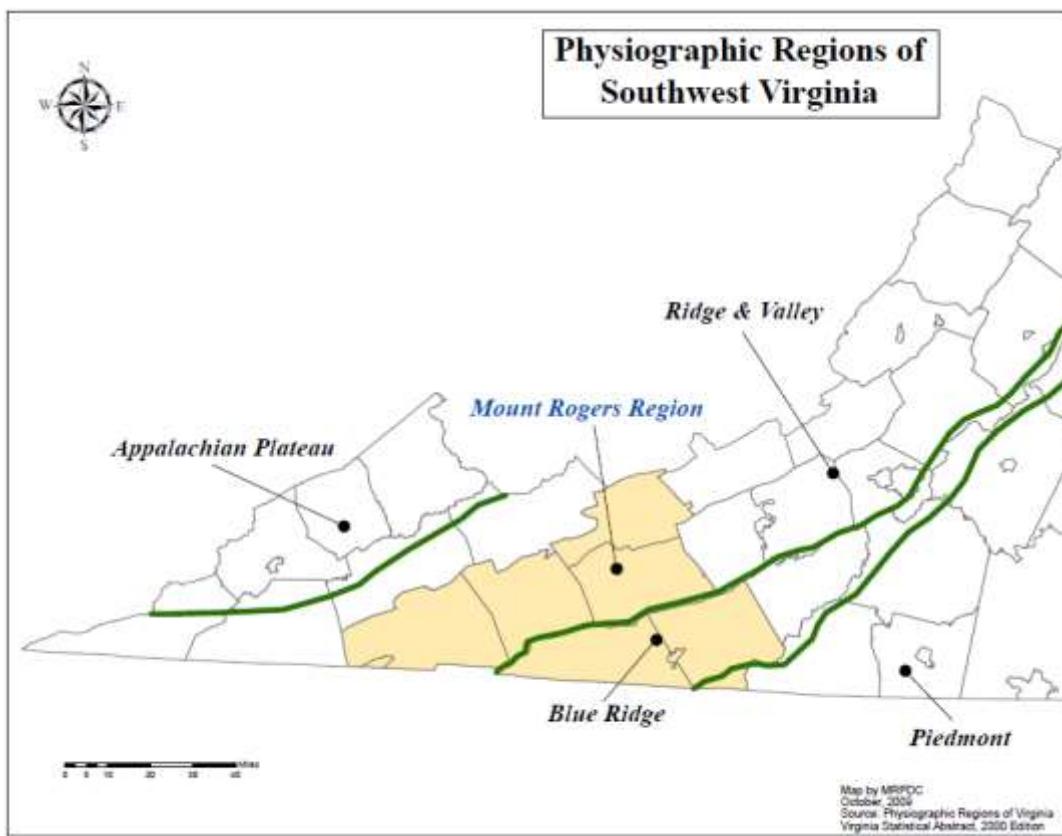
Implementation of mitigation strategies is the final step of these planning efforts. Mitigation strategies can take many forms, most commonly directed towards flooding, hurricanes, and

earthquakes, three historically catastrophic events. The true community benefits of mitigation planning are not realized until the construction or installation of these projects is completed.

Community Profile

Natural Features

The region covers 2,777 square miles and stands within both the Ridge & Valley and the Blue Ridge geologic provinces of Virginia. An image (Physiographic Regions of Southwest Virginia) is shown below.

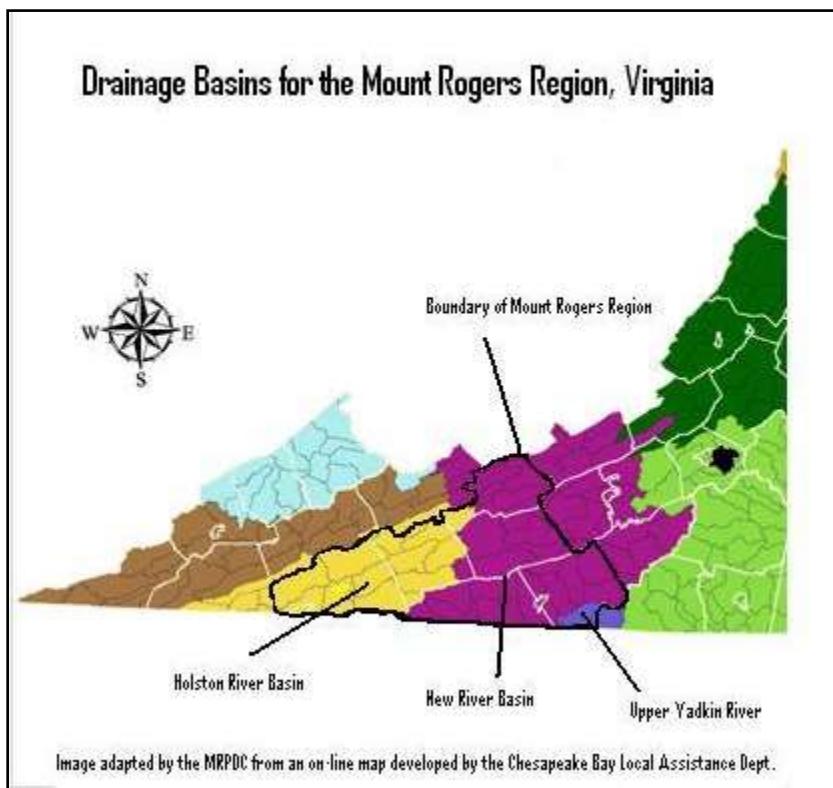


In the Ridge & Valley section, the land is characterized by valleys with low to moderate slopes underlain by carbonate rocks; this area starts in Bristol and runs in a northeasterly direction through Washington, Smyth and Wythe counties in a track toward Roanoke. Elevations generally range between 1,200 and 2,300 feet. The Blue Ridge portion generally includes Grayson and Carroll counties. The land appears as a broad upland plateau with moderate slopes. The elevations are higher, generally ranging from 2,400 to 3,000 feet, and sometimes

much higher. Mount Rogers itself, located near the junction of Grayson, Smyth and Washington counties, stands at more than 5,729 feet.

Natural Resources

The principal watersheds that drain the region include the Holston River system (including the North, South and Middle Forks), the New River, and a small portion of the Upper Yadkin River drainage as shown on the map below.



The Holston River Basin flows in a southwesterly direction to join with the Tennessee River system. The New River flows in a northerly direction into West Virginia, while the Upper Yadkin flows south into North Carolina. Much of the Mount Rogers region contains state and national forest, including the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area. The mountainous terrain generally precludes intensive development other than in the limited valley regions of the district.

Mineral resources of the region include limestone, sandstone, granite, gravel, sand, shale, iron oxide, quartzite and salt. All are actively mined, according to the state Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy. Historically important minerals in the region included coal, iron, lead, zinc,

salt, gold, and gypsum. The richer mineral resources of the west have long since replaced much of the local mining activity in the Mount Rogers region.

Temperatures and Climate

The local region stands within a temperate climate zone influenced by the mountainous nature of southwest Virginia. Temperatures range from average lows of 15° F-25° F (in January) to average highs of 80° F-90° F (in July). The differing elevations and lay of the land account for the range of differences in local weather. The MRPDC ranges in elevation from 5,729 feet at its highest point on Mount Rogers in western Grayson County, to 1,110 feet along Lovills Creek on the Carroll Surry County line. Local annual precipitation also is highly variable. It ranges from 62" annually in the highest mountains (Mount Rogers and surrounding area in the Blue Ridge) to 46" annually in other parts of the district. Weather patterns and climate are influenced by the Appalachian and Blue Ridge mountain ranges, the direction of airflow and the effects of the major river valleys. Weather systems typically move from west to east. Cloud systems may pass up and over the mountains. As clouds rise, their moisture content condenses and falls as rain or snow; that often results in heavy precipitation on the western slopes of the mountains and little or no precipitation on the eastern (or rain shadowed) slopes of the mountains. Weather systems and storms also may follow the river valleys, running parallel to the mountain ranges.

Political Boundaries

The Mount Rogers region, as designated by the Virginia General Assembly, includes six counties Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe, two cities Bristol and Galax, twelve towns Abingdon, Chilhowie, Damascus, Fries, Glade Spring, Hillsville, Independence, Marion, Rural Retreat, Saltville, Troutdale, and Wytheville.

Key transportation systems within the region include the interstate highways (I-81 and I-77), U.S. Route 58 and U.S. Route 11, several local airports, some limited public transit service, and service from local taxicabs and Greyhound Bus Lines. The Norfolk Southern Railway is an important private hauler of freight. Passenger rail service presently is lacking in the region.

The region is variable in nature. It ranges from the very rural character of Bland County, with a population of 6,511 (a decrease of 4.6%since the last plan update) to the rapidly urbanizing character of the largest county, Washington, with a growing population of 53,789 (a decrease of 2.0%since the last plan update). Grayson and Carroll counties are known as places for

second home development, especially in areas with views of the New River. The two mid-size counties, Smyth and Wythe, with populations of roughly 30,000 each, serve as centers of commerce and manufacturing. The three largest towns, each with populations greater than 5,000, are Abingdon, Marion and Wytheville.

Population

As of 2017 the region-wide population numbered 188,498, according to the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia. The population of the Mount Rogers Region was 193,595 as of the 2010 Census, up approximately 2.4% from the 2000 level of 188,984. Currently the region wide population has decreased 2.6% since the last census in

Locality	2017	2012	%Population Change
Bland	6,511	6,824	-4.6%
Carroll County	29,212	30,042	-2.8%
Grayson County	15,669	15,533	0.9%
Smyth County	30,686	32,208	-4.7%
Washington County	53,789	54,876	-2.0%
Wythe County	28,723	29,235	-1.8%
City of Bristol	17,160	17,835	-3.8%
City of Galax	6,748	7,042	-4.2%
Mount Rogers Planning District	188,498	193,595	-2.6%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, 2012 and 2017 Population Estimates

2010. The decline is distributed unevenly within the region. Only one locality saw a slight increase in population. This occurred in Grayson County. Bland County, Carroll County, Smyth County, Washington County, Wythe County, and the Cities of Bristol and Galax saw a slight decrease in population in the past five years since the last update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Median family income for the region as of 2016 came to \$39,655¹, which lags behind the statewide level of \$66,149¹, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. This number reflects a 3% decrease in median household income for the Mount Rogers region over the past ten years. Incomes in the Mount Rogers region have traditionally lagged behind statewide averages, along with the region's rate of new job creation. At the same time, unemployment generally runs higher than the statewide average, reflecting disparities between the high job growth rates in northern Virginia compared against job growth rates in southwest Virginia.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Ethnically, the Mount Rogers region is dominated by whites (95.4%)². Of a total population of 193,595 in the region the largest significant minority populations are African American totaling 2.2% and Hispanics totaling 2.1%

Economy

Manufacturing stands as one of the key employment sectors for the Mount Rogers region, though foreign competition is undermining the sector. From 2000 through 2011, the region lost 10,000 manufacturing jobs, with the total going from 24,274, to 14,106 a decrease of 41%. By end of the third quarter of 2017, the number of manufacturing jobs had stabilized at 13,477², a decrease of only 4.5% over the 6-year period. The sector includes production of refrigeration and heating equipment, clothing, truck trailers and motor vehicle parts, glass products, furniture, wood products, hardware, sporting and athletic goods, and mining equipment.

The next largest employment sector falls in the government category, with 13,405² jobs in third quarter 2017, 8,944 in local government, 3,963 in state government, and 498 in federal government. The next highest employment by category is retail trade (10,103) and health care and social assistance (8,495).

Agriculture and forestry offer relatively few jobs but remain an important industry to the Mount Rogers region. Chief products include livestock, poultry, with a growing sector raising produce. Christmas trees, raised in the higher elevations, also are important to the region.

Planning Process

Planning Team

Since 2017 the Mount Rogers Planning District staff has been working with its localities to update the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan that was approved by FEMA in 2012. Between the years of 2005-2012 each year VDEM provided us with a spreadsheet outlining the recommended mitigations for each locality. The staff at Mount Rogers facilitated a yearly update of the mitigation strategies. VDEM did not provide/require this after the last plan update in 2012. This process is scheduled to start again after the 2018 adoption of the plan on a biennial basis. The hazard mitigation steering committee was composed of county

² Virginia Employment Commission Community Profile, 2018

administrators, town managers, emergency management personnel, local and state personnel, regional governmental employees, members of the business and public utility community, and any interested stakeholders from the public. The steering committee oversaw the plan update process as well as coordinated with local fire, rescue, and police personnel.

Planning Process

The Mount Rogers Planning District Commission initiated the plan update process in the spring of 2017. A regional kick-off meeting was held at the offices of the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission in Marion, Virginia on May 25th, 2017. At this meeting, the MRPDC and the stakeholders from the various localities reviewed the process for updating the plan, as well as outlining how the old plan would be improved upon.

The Mount Rogers staff met with the steering committee members weekly or monthly in small groups or on a one on one basis throughout the rest of the year. All members were also contacted through telephone conversations or emails. A second meeting at the Mount Rogers PDC was called on November 30th, 2017. After that meeting with representatives from VDEM and FEMA some new input was requested to be added into the plan update. Another round of meetings with each locality was conducted in December of 2017 and January of 2018, in addition with meeting with other members of the community outside of local government.

Please see the table below for a listing of meetings and conversations with stakeholders.

Meetings/ Conversations with Stakeholders	
Month	Stakeholder (Day of Month)
May 2017	Kickoff Meeting (25), All localities (31)
June 2017	Town of Chilhowie (1), Smyth County (2), Town of Abingdon (7), Bland County (21)
July 2017	Bland County (5), Town of Damascus (20), Bland County (24)
August 2017	Town of Damascus (10), City of Galax (24), All localities (29), Town of Marion (30)
September 2017	Grayson County (1), Town of Chilhowie (1), Town of Marion (1), Smyth County (1), Washington County (11), Smyth County (18)
October 2017	Wythe County (24), Town of Wytheville (24), Bland County (24)
November 2017	VDEM (1, 2), FEMA (2), All localities (8), FEMA (16), Washington County (27), Town of Chilhowie (27), Grayson County (28), Meeting at MRPDC (30)
December 2017	Town of Saltville (1), FEMA (4), Washington County (6), All localities (6), FEMA (11), NOAA (14, 15)
January 2018	VDEM (3), Appalachian Power (4), DCR (9, 10), City of Bristol (23), Town of Glade Spring (24)
February 2018	Emory & Henry College (7)
March 2018	VDEM (8), All localities (28), Town of Abingdon (30)

April 2018	Wythe County (2), Town of Wytheville (2), Town of Rural Retreat (2), Washington County (3), Grayson County (12)
August 2018	All localities (6)

Sign-In Sheet

Hazard Mitigation Kick-Off Meeting

May 25, 2017

Print Name	Locality	Title	Email
BRIAN MARTIN	GCAPE SPRINGS FRIES, TROUTON	Town Mgr	BMARTIN@MRPDC.ORG
Brian Reed	RR	"	breed
Jenna Dunn	Blind County	All Emerg. Sp. Coord.	j.dunn@blind.org
Everett Lineberry	Carroll Co.	EM Coordinator	elineberry@carrollcountyna.org
Retta Jackson	Hillsville	Town Manager	hillsville@townofhillsville.com
Jason Busick	Wythe Co	EM Coordinator	jbusick@wytheva.org
Tim Estes, Sr	WASH. Co.	EM Coordinator	timestes@washcova.com
Mike Ayers	Galax	ADR Coordinator	mayers@galaxva.com
Gavin N. Blevins	Pamacus	Town Manager	gblevins@purple.org
Aaron T. Smith	Chilhowie	Lieutenant PD	achilhowie.Smith@chilhowie.org
Brandon Moore	Bristol, VA	Lieutenant	brandon.moore@bristolva.org
Mille Armstrong	Bristol, VA	Fire Chief - EM	mille.armstrong@bristolva.org
Aaron Sizemore	MR PDC	Director	a.sizemore@MRPDC.org
Rocky Warren	MRPDC	Planner	R.WARREN@mrpdc.org
Scott McCoy	MRPDC	Intern	smccoy14@mrpdc.org
Jimmy Moss	Grayson Co.	EM Coordinator	j.moss@graysoncora.gov
James Dillon	MR PDC	GIS Dir	j.dillon@mrpdc.org

Sign-In Sheet

Hazard Mitigation Meeting

November 30, 2017

Print Name	Locality	Title	Email
Charles Harrington	Smyth County	EM Coordinator	CHarrington@SmythCounty.org
TYLER VENCILL	ABINGDON	TOWN ENGINEER	tvencill@abingdon-va.gov
DAVE HAYNES	CHILHOWIE	FIRE CHIEF	cdhaynes 2201 @ comcast.net
Jason Basick	Wythe County	EM Coordinator ES Director	jbasick @wythecco.org
Justin Haga	UDEM	DRR	justin.haga@udem.virginia.gov
Sara Harrington	UDEM	Nh Hazards Planner	sara.harrington@udem.virginia.gov
John Clark	Chilhowie	Town Manager	chilhowie.town.mgr@chilhowie.org
Aaron Sizemore	MRPDC	Executive Dir.	asizemore@MRPDC.org
Rocky Warren	MRPDC	PLANNER	RWARREN@MRPDC.org
Mari Radford	Floyd	Emergency Planning	mari.radford@floydva.org

The committee members first reviewed the existing data that was included in the last Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Throughout the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process the materials from each section of the original plan as well as any new changes were looked over. For the most part in the past five years there were few changes the committee felt needed to be added to the updated plan due to the fact that little has changed in our region in the past five years. Focus and discussion was placed on each hazard identified to be a potential threat to the district. The committee brought in their own knowledge of any disasters that had happened in their districts within the past five years since the plan's original adoption. The committee took these ideas back to their localities and met with their local representatives in the emergency services field and gathered any additional information they could find concerning how natural disasters are dealt with, as well as any areas where the localities had vulnerabilities or difficulties in responding to disasters. All meetings were open to the public.

Following any reviews of the data gathered, the group then brainstormed mitigation objectives and strategies to include in the plan update. The final component of the committee meetings

was a capabilities and vulnerability assessment. Each member of the committee was encouraged to discuss with any person or group, or with an agency or the public that may have valuable input to add to the plan update. This cast a wider net enabling the steering committee members to consult with many people outside of local government.

Plan Participation

Below are two tables, the first outlining the localities and agencies that had input in developing the Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Some participated on the steering committee that met at the Mount Rogers PDCoffices. Others participated by personal visits, phone calls, or through email. The second outlines the localities that participated in the plan update as well as the original drafting of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Planning Committee Member	Representing	Title/ Department
Tyler Vencill	Abingdon	Civil Engineer Public Works
Jenna Dunn	Bland County	911 Emergency Services Coordinator
Mike Armstrong Brandon Moore	Bristol	Fire Chief Lieutenant
Everett Lineberry	Carroll County	Emergency Services Coordinator
John Clark Dave Haynes	Chilhowie	Town Manager Fire Chief
Gavin Blevins	Damascus	Town Manager, Planner
Scott McCoy	Fries	Town Manager
Mike Ayers	Galax	R&R Director Fire Department
Aaron Sizemore	Glade Spring	Town Manager
Jmmy Moss	Grayson County	Emergency Services Coordinator
Retta Jackson	Hillsville	Town Manager
Jmmy Moss	Independence	Emergency Services Coordinator
Bill Rush	Marion	Town Manager
Jason Childers	Rural Retreat	Town Manager
Brian Martin	Saltville	Town Manager, Planner
Charles Harrington	Smyth County	Housing Authority
Brian Martin	Troutdale	Town Manager, Planner
Tim Estes	Washington County	Emergency Management Coordinator
Jason Busick	Wythe County	Emergency Management Coordinator
Al Newberry	Wytheville	Director of Public Safety
Sara Harrington	VDEM	All Hazards Planner
Justin Haga	VDEM	DRRO
Brian Reed	MRPDC	Planner

James Dillon	MRPDC	GIS Director
Rocky Warren	MRPDC	Planner
Phil Hysell	NOAA	Warning Coordination Meteorologist
Donny Necessary	VDOT	Bristol District Planner
Tony Miller	APCO	Distribution Systems Supervisor
Steve Gibson	LENWISCOO PDC	GIS Analyst
Tom Roberts	DCR	Regional Dam Safety Engineer
Angela Beavers	Cumberland Plateau PDC	GIS Internet Technology
Patrick Wilson	NOAA	Meteorologist Intern

Locality Participation 2005, 2011, & 2017

Locality	2005 Participation	2011 Participation	2017 Participation
Abingdon	X	X	X
Bland County	X	X	X
Bristol	X	X	X
Carroll County	X	X	X
Chilhowie	X	X	X
Damascus	X	X	X
Fries	X	X	X
Galax	X	X	X
Glade Spring	X	X	X
Grayson County	X	X	X
Hillsville	X	X	X
Independence	X	X	X
Marion	X	X	X
Rural Retreat	X	X	X
Saltville	X	X	X
Smyth County	X	X	X
Troutdale	X	X	X
Washington County	X	X	X
Wythe County	X	X	X
Wytheville	X	X	X

Plan Update

For the five-year update for the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan, the planning team and steering committee reviewed and updated each chapter of the plan. Each of the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) sections were revised based on current information and the updated analysis conducted by the Mount Rogers Staff. The committee discussed both historical information focused on each hazard as well as brainstorming new mitigation objectives and strategies. These new strategies are included in each hazard section and in the

mitigation strategy chapter. The Community Summaries chapter was updated through discussions with each community's representative to the steering committee. Information was also gathered by the staff from emergency management personnel as well as interest individuals in the public. Through these discussions, new information was added where necessary and specific mitigation projects identified by the localities were included. The planning team reviewed numerous local documents to include in various sections of the updated plan, including but not limited to local comprehensive plans, emergency operations plans, and capital improvement plans. In some cases, the 2005 original Hazard Mitigation plan was included in discussions and updates of these plans. For example, in the 2011 update process for the Town of Marion comprehensive plan, the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan was referred to specifically in reference to the developed floodplain along the Middle Fork of the Holston River. The 2017 Plan was referenced in the updates of the comprehensive plans of Town of Saltville, Grayson, County, and the Town of Chilhowie. The information gathered from these sources was included as data in the HIRA chapter, as well as providing some of the basis of the capabilities assessment section.

Public Involvement

Public input was solicited throughout the planning process. All committee members were asked to go to their localities and solicit input from their citizens. All meeting at the Mount Rogers PDC were open to the public as well. A project website was created so the public could review the original Hazard Mitigation plan and provide input toward sections of the plan update they were interested in. The website allowed the public to view the plan and share input if they could not attend the called meetings. The plan was also advertised on social media to make it easier for the public to be involved. Also at least one public meeting will be held during the adoption process to give anyone an opportunity to comment on the entire plan before its official adoption by each locality.

Other Involvement

Mount Rogers also discussed update ideas with our neighboring regional government offices Cumberland Plateau, and the LENWISCO Planning District Commissions. Emory and Henry College, Appalachian Power, the Department of Conservation and Recreation, the National Weather Service, and the Virginia Department of Transportation, and the Mount Rogers Health District were also invited to give their input into the plan update. In our meetings with our local officials we stressed to not limit data gathering and input to local governments, fire and rescue.

We asked them to talk to anyone in their community as well as local business owners and land owners to make the fact-finding process as thorough as possible.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT (HIRA)

Introduction

The Mount Rogers Region is susceptible to a wide range of natural hazards. Fortunately, the inland and mountainous setting of the Mount Rogers region protects it from most coastal phenomena such as hurricanes and tropical storms. This also shelters us from the brunt of most tornados. However, the parts of the region suffered severe damage in the spring of 2011 from an F3 tornado. We also suffered minor damage from an F1 tornado in fall of 2017. The mountains, steep slopes, forests, and other geographic factors subject the region to many kinds of other natural hazards. These include:

- Dam Safety
- Karst & Sinkholes
- Tornadoes/Hurricanes
- Drought
- Landslides
- Wildfires
- Earthquakes
- Severe Winter Storms/Ice
- Flooding
- Windstorms
- Thunderstorms/Lightning
- Hazardous Material Spills (HAZMAT)

This section discusses each of the natural hazards possible in the region, including history, risk assessment and vulnerability, and past or existing mitigation. The hazard risk assessment and vulnerability looks specifically at two criteria: locations where the hazard is most likely to have negative impacts and the probability and severity of the hazard should it occur. When information is available, the specific impacts of a hazard is discussed, sometimes based on the

usual impact in the region. These sections haven been completely revised since the 2005 plan to include additional, more helpful information.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

Risk assessment seeks to define the probability of events and the likely consequences of events. In the past five years, the Mount Rogers Planning District has experienced a population declines, which will also decrease our risk of potential disaster. Also, as our population declines the probability of loss of life and injuries will decrease.

The risk assessment and vulnerability presented herein is a result of an extensive analysis of historic event data, scholarly research and field work.

Mitigation

Many times, mitigation seeks to prevent the impacts of hazards on life and property. The primary goal of mitigation is to learn to live within the natural environment. This plan reviews past mitigation efforts in the Mount Rogers Region and identifies both strategies and specific projects that could further mitigate these impacts.

Mitigation options fall generally into six categories: prevention, property protection, natural resource protection, emergency services, structural projects and public information. Prevention projects are those activities that keep hazard areas from getting worse through effective regulatory planning efforts, such as comprehensive planning, building code update and enforcement, burying utility lines and water source planning. Property protection activities are usually undertaken on individual properties or parcels with coordination of the property owner, such as elevation, relocation and acquisition of frequently flooded or damaged structures, eliminating fuel sources surrounding the property, installing rain catchment systems and purchasing additional insurance. Natural resource protection activities seek to preserve or restore natural areas or natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas. They are often implemented by parks, recreation, or conservation agencies or organizations. Emergency services measures are taken during a hazard event to minimize its impact. These measures can include response planning, regional coordination and collaboration and critical facilities protection. Structural projects include activities associated with building new or additional infrastructure or features to minimize impacts from a hazard. The final category of public information is possibly the most important, empowering residents to take action to protect

themselves and their property in the event of a hazard event. This category can include additional information available to the public, such as maps, brochures, and workshops.

Overview of Assessments

The following section describes each of these hazards, their history, severity and impact, and likelihood of causing damage. Describing the hazards separately is problematic because natural hazards often combine. Flooding often follows severe winter storms. Thunderstorms contain lightning, high winds, and, rarely, tornadoes. Heavy rain can cause flooding and landslides. These descriptions, however, will provide detailed information and a basis for further analysis.

Dam Safety

Description

Dams exist to serve various functions within the Mount Rogers region. These include farm use, recreation, hydroelectric power generation, flood and stormwater control, navigation, water supply, fish or wildlife ponds, debris control, and tailings (from mining operations). In some cases, a single dam structure can serve multiple functions, such as generating hydroelectric power and providing recreational opportunities to boaters and fishermen.

State and federal governments regulate dam construction, maintenance and repair. On the state level, the Virginia Dam Safety Act of 1982 serves as the guiding legislation. With certain exceptions, dams that must abide by this statute fall under one of two categories:

- Dams 25 feet tall or higher, with a maximum storage capacity of 15 acre-feet or more.
- Dams 6 feet tall or higher, with a maximum storage capacity of 50 acre-feet or more.

Dams not regulated by the state include those with an agricultural exemption (95 statewide), a federal license (114 statewide), a mining exemption (20 statewide), or a size exemption (879 in the state). Spillways are channels designed to keep water from overflowing the top of the dam and to prevent erosion at the bottom, or toe, of the dam. State law regulates spillway construction based on the dam's hazard classification and site classification. The federal government maintains an inventory of dams through the National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 and, more recently, the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the inventory has been available on-line since January 1999. It is called the National Inventory of Dams, and its database covers roughly 77,000 dams, including

several in the Mount Rogers region. A map showing the location of all dams in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

Dam Hazard Classification

The state and federal governments have adopted slightly different methods of classifying dam hazard potential. For the federal national inventory, dams are grouped into one of three categories, based on two criteria: the potential for loss of human life and the potential to cause economic, environmental and lifeline losses, in the event of a dam failure.

Virginia's dam classification system varies in that it classifies the state-regulated dams into one of four categories. 1.) Loss of human life probable with excessive economic impact, 2.) loss of human life possible with appreciable economic impact, 3.) no loss of human life expected with minimal economic impact, and 4.) no loss of human life expected with no economic impact.

Under the state system, dam operation and maintenance plans, as well as inventory reports, must be completed every six years. Re-inspection reports, performed by professional engineers, must be made at 2-year intervals for Class I dams and 3-year intervals for Class II dams. In addition, dam owners must inspect their own dams and submit annual reports in years when professional inspections are not required.

Dam Hazard History

In the Mount Rogers region there has been some history of dam failures over the years, although obtaining a complete record has proven difficult for the purposes of this Hazard Mitigation report. Regulatory agencies at the state and federal governments are reluctant to release full information on dams, inspection histories, and known hazards. Hazard classifications, in and of themselves, serve as a bureaucratic indicator of potential hazard in the event of dam failure, but the classification does not reflect the present physical condition or status of any given dam.

In Bland County, a failure in the Crab Orchard Creek Dam at about noon on January 29, 1957 flooded the community of Bland as a result of three days and nights of continuous rains. The water went through a crack that opened when a slate hillside on one side gave way. While no one was hurt, the flooding destroyed or severely damaged many homes and also swept away outbuildings, cars, fences, machinery, livestock, and household equipment. The flooding also

damaged several downtown businesses. One house floated a mile downstream and came to rest against a bridge and other wreckage. One home was tilted on edge and carried 200 yards downstream to come to rest against a concrete bridge in the community. Estimated damages came to \$500,000. The local unit of the American Red Cross provided \$30,363 in emergency aid, with nearly \$22,395 going for structural repairs. This photo shows the tilted home (see far right of image) that was swept 200 yards downstream during the Crab Orchard dam failure and flood of 1957.



Some now believe that Interstate 77, which passes between the dam and the community, will protect Bland from a similar occurrence in the event the dam should fail again. However, the state's hazard rating on the dam was upgraded in 2004 from significant hazard (Class II) to high-hazard status (Class I). The dam owner hired an engineer as part of an effort to show why the Crab Orchard Creek Dam does not deserve a Class I rating. Another locally known dam failure occurred on Christmas Eve in 1924, when the muck dam at Saltville broke and flooded the community of Palmertown, killing 19 people and dislodging several homes from their foundations. According to at least one news account at the time, the dam failure occurred due to human intervention; police accused a 27-year-old man named Roy Patrick of using dynamite to blow up the dam.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

For the purposes of hazard mitigation, this report takes note of dams classified with a potential for high or significant hazard in the event of failure, as defined under the National Inventory of Dams. Those dams classified with a low hazard potential were not considered.

High-hazard and significant-hazard dams (14 total) in the Mount Rogers region primarily consist of earthen structures built for recreational use. Four of the dams are used to generate hydroelectric power, although three of those also offer recreational uses. Several of the dams combine recreational uses with flood or stormwater control. Clear Creek Dam in Washington County, near the City of Bristol, serves multiple uses. These include flood and stormwater control, recreation, water supply, and other uses.

Of the 14 previously mentioned dams, six come under federal regulations. These include the Byllesby Dam and Buck Dam on the New River in Carroll County, Hale Lake Dam in Grayson County, and Beaver Creek Dam, Clear Creek Dam and Edmondson Dam (which has been breached), all located in Washington County. These dams mainly serve to provide hydroelectric power or flood control.

Due to recent changes in state dam safety regulations, two more of the region's dams – Laurel Creek Dam and Fields Dam, both in Grayson County – will be required to prepare Emergency Action Plans. EAPs, contained in county emergency operations plans to govern emergency response for natural and man-made disasters, define roles by dam owners and emergency services personnel for monitoring of dams' physical condition and notification of downstream communities in the event of flooding or potential dam failure. For more details on all the region's dams classified as High Hazard and Significant Hazard, please see the table found at the end of this section.

There is no way to predict the likelihood of a dam failure, since failures relate to the structure, condition, age, maintenance, and natural forces (and storm events) that can affect the integrity of the dam. A well-maintained dam classified as a High Hazard structure may in fact pose little risk to downstream community.

Dam regulation first began in this country due to failures of poorly built dams in the early part of the 20th century. More regulations came following a series of dam failures in the 1970s. Legally, dam owners hold the responsibility for the safety, upkeep, and maintenance of dam structures. Of the 75,000 dams listed by the National Inventory of Dams, 95% fall to the regulation of state governments.

The possibility of failure generally increases with age, with many dams designed for an effective life of 50 years. Six of the 14 high-hazard and significant-hazard dams in the Mount

Rogers region are at least 50 years old. Dams with known structural problems can be given conditional operating permits, which point to the need to make improvements. There are 30 such dams in Virginia, with none located in the Mount Rogers region.

Property Exposure Data for Downstream Communities

Legally dam owners must properly monitor and maintain their dams, while state and federal regulators act as overseers and enforcers. But the Association of State Dam Safety Officials and others point out that the effectiveness of regulation vary among states and dam owners often lack the financial resources necessary to undertake costly repairs.

Events that can lead to dam failures include the following: overtopping, structural failure, loss of stability in the dam's foundation, cracking in the dam structure from natural settling, poor upkeep, and piping (resulting from improper filtration in the dam structure, allowing seepage and passing of soil particles to gradually create sinkholes in the dam). The vulnerability of structures and homes at risk of dam failure has not changed since the drafting of the original Hazard Mitigation Plan, and no dam failures have occurred in that time.

High-Hazard and Significant-Hazard Dams
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia

Dam and Location	Nearest Downstream Community	Dam Height and Max. Capacity*	Drainage Area (Sq. Miles)	Year Done	Hazard Potential**	Emergency Action Plan in Place***	Owner Type	Main Use	Structures at Risk	Notes
Crab Orchard Creek Dam (Bland County)	Bland	51 ft high 550 acre-ft	4.98	1953	High (recent upgrade)	Yes	Private	Recreation	19 occupied homes, 18 businesses	Based on 1995 Emergency Operations Plan for Bland County. The state now regulates this as a Class I dam.
Byllesby Dam (New River, Carroll County)	Ivanhoe Austinville	63 ft. high 2034 acre-ft	1,310	1912	High	Federal Regs	Public Utility (AEP)	Hydroelectric	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated hydroelectric dam.
Buck Dam (New River, Carroll County)	Ivanhoe Austinville	45 ft. high 708 acre-ft	1,320	1912	High	Federal Regs	Public Utility (AEP)	Hydroelectric	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated hydroelectric dam.
Stewarts Ck-Lovills Ck Dam #9 (Carroll County)	Mt. Airy, NC	88 ft. high 7415 acre-ft	20.92	1990	High	Yes	Local Govt (Carroll County)	Recreation	N/A	
Hidden Valley Estates Dam (Grayson County)	Not given	29.4 ft. high 77 acre-ft	0.2	1989	Significant	Yes	Private	Recreation	N/A	
Laurel Creek Dam (Laurel Creek, Grayson County)	Fox Creek	24 ft. high 60 acre-ft	0	1974	Significant	Not Yet (formerly size exempt)	Private	Recreation	N/A	Downstream risks have not yet been assessed due to prior size exemption for this dam. The state will require an EAP under new rules adopted in 2002.

Dam and Location	Nearest Downstream Community	Dam Height and Max. Capacity*	Drainage Area (Sq. Miles)	Year Done	Hazard Potential**	Emergency Action Plan in Place***	Owner Type	Main Use	Structures at Risk	Notes
Fields Dam (New River, Grayson County)	Fries	14 ft. high 2000 acre-ft	0	1930	Significant	Not Yet (formerly size exempt)	Private	Hydroelectric	N/A	Downstream risks have not yet been assessed due to prior size exemption for this dam. The state will require an EAP under new rules adopted in 2002.
Hale Lake Dam (Wolf Pen Branch, Grayson County)	Comers Rock	30 ft. high 53 acre-ft	0	1965	Significant	Federal Regs	Federal (U.S. Forest Service)	Fish & wildlife	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated fish & wildlife dam.
Hungry Mother Dam (Smyth County)	Marion	45 ft. high 2500 acre-ft	12.9	1934	High	Yes	State (DCR)	Recreation	Campground A few houses	
Beaver Creek Dam (Washington County)	Bristol	85 ft. high 5020 acre-ft	13.7	1965	High	Federal Regs	Federal (TVA)	Flood control	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated flood control dam owned by TVA.
Clear Creek Dam (Washington County)	Bristol	51 ft. high 2825 acre-ft	5.75	1965	High	Federal Regs	Federal (TVA)	Flood control	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated flood control dam owned by TVA.
Edmondson Dam (Middle Fork Holston River, Washington County)	Mock Mill	47 ft. high 2620 acre-ft	0	1921	Significant	Federal Regs	AEPSOO	Hydroelectric	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated hydroelectric dam.

Dam and Location	Nearest Downstream Community	Dam Height and Max. Capacity*	Drainage Area (Sq. Miles)	Year Done	Hazard Potential**	Emergency Action Plan in Place***	Owner Type	Main Use	Structures at Risk	Notes
Hidden Valley Lake Dam (Brumley Creek, Washington County)	Duncanville	40 ft. high 1975 acre-ft	1.67	1964	Significant	Yes	State (VDGIF)	Recreation	N/A	
Rural Retreat Dam (S. Fork Reed Creek, Wythe County)	State Rt. 749	41 ft. high 2266 acre-ft	3.34	1967	High	Yes	State (VDGIF)	Recreation	N/A	

Sources: National Inventory of Dams maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; consultations with local emergency services coordinators; consultations with Virginia state dam safety officials.

Mount Rogers PDC

High-risk and Significant Hazard Dams



0 10 20 30 40 Miles



List of All Known Dams in Mount Rogers Region

County	Name Dam
Bland County	Hunting Camp Dam
Bland County	Crab Orchard Creek Dam
Bland County	Bland County Farm Dam
Carroll County	Russell Dam
Carroll County	Byllesby Dam
Carroll County	Buck Dam
Carroll County	Olde Mill Golf Club Dam
Carroll County	Patch Inc. Dam
Carroll County	West Dam
Carroll County	Stewarts Creek - Lovills Creek Dam #9
Carroll County	Ernest Golding Dam
Carroll County	Carol Cox Dam
Carroll County	Richard Webb Dam
Carroll County	Lakeside POA Dam
Carroll County	Grassy Creek Farm LLC Dam
Carroll County	Caviness Dam
Carroll County	Vannoy Family Farms LLC Dan
Carroll County	Bruce Bryant Dam
Grayson County	Parker Dam
Grayson County	Hale Dam
Grayson County	Fries Mill Dam
Grayson County	Fields Dam
Grayson County	Hidden Valley Estates Dam
Grayson County	Laurel Creek Dam
Grayson County	Roberts Dam
Grayson County	JbAnn Arey Dam
Grayson County	Cassell Dam
Grayson County	Bolt Dam
Grayson County	Chicago Heritage Farms LLC Dam
Grayson County	Bottomley Evergreen & Farms Inc. Dam
Grayson County	Jhohn Hart Dam
Grayson County	Henry Jbnes Dam
Grayson County	Highlander Dam
Grayson County	Shateley Dam
Smyth County	Glade Mtn Washer Site 3 Dam
Smyth County	Umberger No. 1 Dam
Smyth County	Brushy Mtn No 2 Dam
Smyth County	Glade Mtn Washer Site No. 1 Dam

County	Name Dam
Smyth County	Billings Dam
Smyth County	Johnson Dam
Smyth County	Waddle Dam
Smyth County	Hungry Mother Dam
Smyth County	Smyth County Dam #1
Smyth County	Smyth County Dam #2
Smyth County	Smyth County Dam #3
Washington County	Clear Creek Dam
Washington County	Straight Branch Dam
Washington County	Hidden Valley Lake Dam
Washington County	Beaver Creek Dam
Washington County	Thomas Nichols Dam
Washington County	Kenneth Nicewonder Dam
Washington County	Olde Farm Dam
Washington County	Glenrochie Dam
Washington County	Texas Brine Dam
Wythe County	No. 1 Tailings Pond Dam
Wythe County	Impoundment 173 Dam
Wythe County	Rural Retreat Dam
Wythe County	Butt Dam #1
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Dam
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Horseshoe Pond
Wythe County	Reed Creek Dam
Wythe County	Paul Rieferenberg Dam
Wythe County	Talley Farms Dam
Wythe County	ALC Acquisition Dam
Wythe County	Crowder Dam
Wythe County	Wythe County Dam #1
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Dam #1
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Dam #2
Wythe County	Kenneth Tibbs Dam
Wythe County	Butt Dam #2
Wythe County	Sharon Ball Dam
Wythe County	Windy Acres Dam

Drought

Description

In simple terms, drought can be defined as "a condition of moisture deficit sufficient to have an adverse effect on vegetation, animals, and man over a sizeable area." Drought can also be defined in terms of its effects and divided into categories, as suggested by FEMA:

- Meteorological drought: Defined solely on the degree of dryness, expressed as departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
- Hydrologic drought: Related to the effects of precipitation shortfalls on streamflows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.
- Agricultural drought: Defined mainly in terms of soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually crops.
- Socioeconomic drought: This occurs when the demand for water exceeds the supply as a result of a weather-related supply shortfall.

Drought occurs as part of the regular climatic regime in virtually all climates, and can occur throughout the entire Mount Rogers Region. Its causes are complex, and not readily predictable, especially in variable climates. Compared to storm events such as hurricanes and floods, drought has a slow onset and can last for months, years or even decades. Estimated dollar losses caused by drought can far exceed those of major storm events.

Some measures of drought, also known as drought indices, include:

- Percent of Normal: Calculated by dividing actual precipitation by normal precipitation (usually defined as the 30-year average) and multiplying by 100% Effective for a single region or a single season. A disadvantage is the average precipitation is often not the same as the median precipitation.
- Standardized Precipitation Index: Index based on the probability of precipitation for any time scale. This is used by the National Drought Mitigation Center. It can provide early warning of drought, can assess drought severity and is less complex than some indices.
- Palmer Drought Severity Index: This is a measure of soil moisture and was the first comprehensive drought index created in the country, in 1965. It works best in areas of

even topography but is less suitable for mountainous areas or places with frequent climatic extremes. Palmer values may lag emerging droughts by several months.

- Crop Moisture Index: A derivative of the Palmer Index. It reflects moisture supply across major crop-producing regions. It is not intended to assess long-term droughts.
- Deciles: This approach groups monthly precipitation events into deciles so that, by definition, "much lower than normal" weather cannot occur more than 20% of the time. This provides an accurate statistical measurement of precipitation, but its accuracy relies on a long climatic data record.

History

The U.S. Geological Survey has noted four major droughts statewide since the early 1900s. These occurred in 1930-1932 (one of the most severe droughts on record for the state), 1938-1942, 1962-1971 and 1980-1982 (the least severe). Other sources suggest the record is somewhat different for the Mount Rogers region. The table below gives a brief review of the some of the major droughts that have affected southwest Virginia.

Droughts in Southwest Virginia

Date	Location	Details	Impact
September 2007	Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, and Wythe Counties	Primary disaster for Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, and Wythe Counties	\$8.0 million in crop damage
2-12-03	Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, large parts of SW VA	USDA disaster declaration due to severe drought for 46 counties. Primary disaster for Carroll, Grayson, Smyth Counties. Contiguous declaration for Galax and Washington County.	Low-interest emergency loans for farmers.
July and August 2002	Statewide	State emergency drought declaration for July and August. USDA disaster declarations for Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe Counties.	Significant crop damage. Reduced streamflow and groundwater levels.
9-1-99 (NCDC)	Bland, Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, large parts of SWVA	Dry conditions began in July 1998, subsided for several months, then returned in June 1999 and through early Sept. Drought largely ended due to heavy rain from remnants of Hurricane Dennis on Sept. 4-5, 1999.	\$8.25 million in crop damage. Very low water levels in creeks, streams and rivers.

Date	Location	Details	Impact
July to October 1998 (NCDC)	Bland, Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, large parts of SW VA	Dryness began in July, subsided in August, resumed in September. Low water levels in creeks, streams, rivers, lakes and some shallow wells.	Water levels low. \$7.7 million crop damage.
9-1-95 (NCDC)	Bland, Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, large parts of SW VA.	A drought that started earlier in the summer peaked in many sections of the state during the first two weeks of Sept. State of emergency declared. Widespread rainfall on Sept. 17 helped to alleviate the dryness.	Crops damaged. Many lakes and rivers with well-below normal water levels.
1988	Mount Rogers region	Drought based on the Palmer Drought Severity Index, with the region in severe drought up to nearly 50% of the time. One of the worst droughts on record for the nation (1988- 1989).	
1954- 1956	Mount Rogers region	Drought based on the Palmer Drought Severity Index. Region in severe drought up to nearly 40% of the time.	
1928- 1934	Mount Rogers region	Drought based on the Palmer Drought Severity Index. Region in severe drought up to nearly 20% of the time.	

For the Mount Rogers region, the worst period came in 1988, with the region in severe drought 40% 49.99% of the time. Over the long-term severe drought conditions in the Mount Rogers region occurred only up to 10% of the time.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

In recent years, major agricultural droughts have occurred five times from 1995 through 2003. The historical record is not as well developed for the years prior to 1995, though major droughts are known to have occurred in 1928- 1934, 1954- 1956 and in 1988.

For the 100- year period from 1895 to 1995, the region has been estimated to experience drought less than 10% of the time. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to drought has not changed.

History shows drought conditions reaching disaster proportions can affect the entire Mount Rogers region. For some parts of the region, especially in Carroll County, well development is difficult and often produces a dry hole.

The impacts appear to have the greatest impact for the farming community. In these cases, the U.S. Department of Agriculture makes damage assessments and provides financial aid to qualifying farmers through the local farm service agencies.

Water issues also are a concern for the general public, local governments, business and industry. Several engineering studies from the mid- to late- 1990s, as well as a 1996 health department survey, identified issues regarding water quantity, water quality and reliability of supply. In the unincorporated areas, most parts of the region depend upon groundwater supplies. The reported problems include low quantity, poor quality (due to mineral or bacterial content), turbidity, petroleum contamination and dry holes. Limited quantities restrict fire-fighting capabilities. Inadequate or limited water supplies also restrict future growth potential for business and industry. The table on the following page describes in more detail water related problems in the Mount Rogers District.

Water Problems Reported to the Mount Rogers Health District	
Bland County Little Creek area Hollybrook Seddon Waddletown Laurel Creek/Dry Fork Ceres	Complaints Bacteria in recently drilled wells. Mineral quality/iron bacteria. Cisterns used for some supplies. Appearance of dry wells. Cisterns used for some supplies. Mineral quality. Poor quality with some wells and springs. Cisterns used for some supplies. Poor quality in some springs and wells. Poor quality in springs and iron bacteria in wells.
Bastian/Hicksville Crandon/Mechanicsburg }	Mineral quality/iron bacteria concerns.
Carroll County Paul's Creek (Cana area) Dugspur (Rt. 753) Star (Rt. 1105) Woodlawn Piper's Gap Fancy Gap (Rt. 683) Chestnut Yard Rt. 645 (below Laurel Fork) Short Creek (Rt. 640/I-77)	Complaints Iron, turbidity, low- yield wells.
Grayson County Old Town – Fries Hill Flatwood Community Helton/Cabin Creek Area Fairview Community Nuckols Curve Area Other Comments:	Complaints High iron levels. Many wells are drilled deep. Many dry holes found. Well construction difficult due to rock formations. Many springs used as private water supplies, especially in western areas of the county. Many springs have bacteria contamination.
Smyth County Walker Mountain area	Complaints High iron/sulphur content.
Washington County Mendota (Rt. 802 area) Rt. 91 (S.F. Holston to Rhea Valley)	Complaints High iron/sulphur content in private water supplies. Low- yield wells and bacteria contamination.
Wythe County Poplar Camp, Crockett, Gateway Trailer Park (Grahams Forge), Rosenbaum Chapel area Sand Mountain area Stony Fork area }	Complaints Petroleum contamination. Dry holes and low- yield wells. High iron/sulphur levels.

Earthquakes

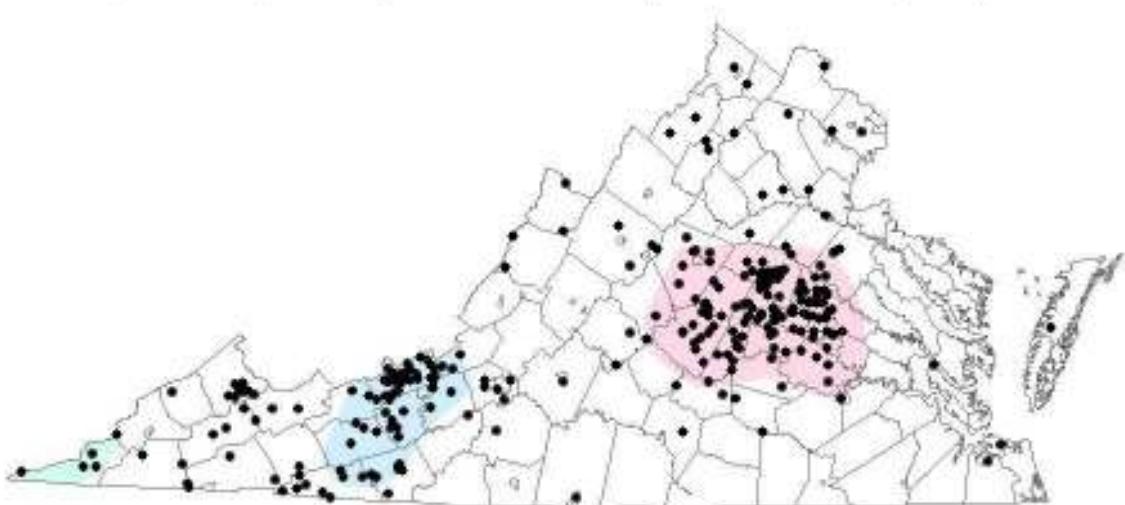
Description

An earthquake can be defined as a sudden motion or trembling caused by an abrupt release of accumulated strain on the tectonic plates that comprise the earth's crust. The theory of plate tectonics has been described since 1967 and is based on the idea the earth's crust is composed of several major plates that move slowly and continuously, at times bumping and grinding against each other and at other times creating separations.

The tectonic plates are thought to bump, slide, catch or hold as they move together. An earthquake happens when faults located near plate boundaries slip when the stress against the rock formations becomes too great. This sudden movement results in surface faulting, ground failure and tsunamis.

Surface faults are thought to occur in various forms, including strike-slip faults, normal faults (with strong vertical movement), and reverse (thrust) faults (mainly horizontal movement). Ground failure is expressed through liquefaction, when coarse soils lose their strength and act like fluids flowing over the landscape. Ground failure created by liquefaction includes lateral spreads, flow failures (the most catastrophic form), and loss of bearing strength (causing buildings to settle and tip). Tsunamis are phenomena associated with the west coast and are not considered further in this report.

Earthquakes are described in various fashions, including by intensity and magnitude. Intensity is defined as a measure of earthquake effects at a particular place on humans, structures or the land. Magnitude is a measure of the strength of an earthquake or the strain energy released by it (originally defined by Charles Richter in 1935).



This map shows the locations of known earthquake epicenters in Virginia. The Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone is shown in green, the Giles County seismic zone is shown in blue and the Central Virginia seismic zone is shown in pink.

History

Sources such as the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy describe the statewide risk of earthquakes as moderate, in keeping with most other states in the eastern seaboard of the United States.

Earthquake activity in Virginia has generally been, with a few exceptions, low-magnitude but persistent. The first documented earthquake in Virginia took place in 1774 near Petersburg, and many others have occurred since then, including an estimated magnitude 5.5 (VII) event in 1897 centered near Pearisburg in Giles County. A Roanoke attorney who was in Pearisburg said that for nearly fifty miles from that place he "saw hardly a sound chimney standing." In his opinion, "If the buildings throughout Giles had been largely of brick, the damage would have been very great, and serious loss of life would have occurred." The largest recorded earthquake in Virginia occurred in Louisa County on August 23, 2011 and had a magnitude of 5.8 (VII). It was felt all along the eastern seaboard by millions of people, causing light to moderate damage in central Virginia, Washington, D.C. and into southern Maryland. Since 1977, more than 195 quakes have been detected as originating beneath Virginia. Of these, at least twenty-nine were large enough to be felt at the Earth's surface. This averages out to about six earthquakes per year, of which one is felt.

Much of Virginia's earthquake activity has been in the southwest and eastern parts of the state. Counties and cities that have experienced earthquakes of intensity VI and higher include Smyth, Washington and Wythe in the local region. Local earthquake history is described by Stover and Coffman and also by the U.S. Geological Survey, through its Earthquake Hazards Program. The table below describes in more detail major recorded earthquakes in the Mount Rogers Region.

Modified Mercalli Scale

PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<17	.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.1	0.1-1.1	1.1-3.4	3.4-8.1	8.1-16	16-31	31-60	60-116	>116
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Earthquakes in The Mount Rogers Region by Date/ Location, Intensity, and Description

Date/ Location	Intensity	Description
March 9, 1828 Southwest VA	V (MM)	Felt over 218,000 sq. miles, from Pennsylvania to South Carolina and the Atlantic coastal plain to Ohio. Doors and windows rattled.
April 29, 1852 Wytheville	VI (MM)	Severe earthquake shook down a chimney near Wytheville and shook down tops of chimneys at Buckingham Courthouse. Homes shook in Staunton. A brick fell from a chimney in Davie County, N.C.
Aug. 31, 1861 Southwest VA	VI (MM)	Epicenter in extreme southwest Virginia or western North Carolina. Bricks fell from chimneys at Wilkesboro, NC. Felt from Washington, D.C. to the Midwest and south to Columbus, GA.
Sept. 1, 1886 South Carolina	V (MM)	Epicenter in Charleston, S.C., with estimated intensity of X. Caused minor structural damages in various parts of Virginia (fallen plaster and chimneys, cracked walls, broken windows).
May 3, 1897 Giles County	VII (MM)	Greatest severity at Radford, where some chimneys were destroyed and plaster fell from walls. Felt in most of southwest Virginia and in a region of 89,500 sq. miles.
May 31, 1897 Giles County	VIII (MM)	Largest known earthquake originating in Virginia in history. Felt over 280,000 sq. miles. Largest effects felt from Lynchburg to Bluefield, W. Va. and from Giles County south to Bristol, Tenn. Many downed chimneys, changes in flow springs and appearance of some earth fissures.
Feb. 5, 1898 Wytheville or Pulaski	VI (MM)	Earthquake felt over 34,000 sq. miles. Bricks fell from chimneys and furniture shifted in a few houses. Effect felt throughout southwest Virginia and south to Raleigh, N.C.

Date/ Location	Intensity	Description
April 23, 1959 Giles County	VI (MM)	Several chimneys were damaged, plaster cracked and pictures fell from walls in Eggleston and Pembroke. Felt over 2,900 sq. miles in Southwest Virginia.
Nov. 11, 1975 Giles County	VI (MM)	Windows were broken in Blacksburg and plaster cracked at Poplar Hill (south of Pearisburg, Giles County). Also felt in Pulaski County.
Sept. 13, 1976 Carroll County	VI (MM)	One of the most persistent areas of activity in recent years, with five small earthquakes felt near Hillsdale. Effects felt in the Carolinas and West Virginia.
Aug. 23, 2011 Mineral, VA	VIII (MM)	The earthquake was felt in some of the eastern parts of the Mount Rogers Region, but no damage was reported.

One notable earthquake occurred in May 1897 and was based in Giles County. It was the largest Virginia-based earthquake in recorded history. Chimneys were shaken down throughout southwest Virginia, including in Wytheville and as far west as Knoxville, Tenn. Effects of the earthquake were felt from Georgia to Pennsylvania and from the Atlantic Coast to Indiana and Kentucky. The effects were strong at Pearisburg, where brick walls cracked and some earth fissures appeared. The magnitude of this quake has been estimated at VII and VIII on the Modified Mercalli intensity scale. This event, felt over 11 states, is described as the third largest earthquake in the eastern part of the country in the past 200 years.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

For the Mount Rogers region, the likelihood of earthquakes appears to be moderate, based on measurements related to maximum ground acceleration and as described by FEMA. This data is incorporated into probabilistic ground motion maps published in the 2015 edition of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program's *NEHRP Recommended Provisions*.

The southwest Virginia region faces a moderate chance of experiencing earthquakes. While recent history shows some part of the region experiences earthquakes roughly once every 18 years, the resulting damage has been relatively minor.

The entire Mount Rogers region is subject to the effects of an earthquake, as shown by the historical record from larger events such as the Giles quake from May 1897.

The Mount Rogers region in total covers 2,786 square miles, with over 68,000 households and a population of 188,498. The region includes 71,000 buildings with an estimated structural replacement value of \$7.3 billion. An estimated 98% of the buildings and 78% of the building value is in residential housing.

While earthquakes can create widespread destruction and death, the damages experienced in southwest Virginia are more moderate, based on the historical record. It should be noted that earthquake analysis is tricky, given that the historical record covers a period of less than 175 years. A much better record for earthquakes would cover hundreds, even thousands, of years. The risk assessment in this report is based upon this limited range of data. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to earthquakes have not changed.

For the Mount Rogers region, the worst of the earthquakes experienced historically appear to correspond to an intensity of VI on the Modified Mercalli Scale. For purposes of analysis, we assumed an intensity of 6.3 and applied the HAZUS 99-SR2 computer model to reflect the characteristics of the Giles earthquake of May 1897.

At the 6.3 level magnitude, HAZUS predicted moderate damage to 3,902 buildings and slight damage to 7,423 buildings. Only 65 buildings would be completely destroyed. Other estimates by HAZUS were as follows:

- \$6.8 million damage to bridges, railways and airports.
- Minor injuries to 47 people, with 9 hospitalized and 1 dead.
- Economic losses of \$118 million (or 1% of the total replacement value of the region's buildings).
- \$3 million in damages to communication facilities.
- Significant loss of function in several schools, especially in Bland, Carroll and Wythe counties.

Flooding

Description

Flooding is regarded as the most damaging natural hazard in Virginia. Average annual flood damages statewide amount to \$100 million. Nationwide, between 1983 and 1997, Virginia ranked 14th with flood damages of \$1,507 million.

In the Mount Rogers region, flood damages can cost millions of dollars. In November 1977, flood damages to business and industry in Smyth County was estimated at up to \$8.6 million.

Flood-Related Definitions

Base Flood: Flood with a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Base Flood is the standard used by the National Flood Insurance Program.

Base Flood Elevation: The elevation of the water surface resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year.

Floodplains: Lowlands, adjacent to rivers, lakes and oceans, subject to recurring floods.

Floodway: The stream channel and that part of the adjacent floodplain that must remain open to permit passage of the Base Flood without raising the water surface elevation by more than one foot. Flooding is the most intense and poses the greatest risk in the floodway area.

In the previous flood of April 1977, damages were estimated at \$7.8 million for 16 jurisdictions.

More recently, in March 2002, Smyth County alone sustained an estimated \$2 million in flood damages, compared to \$100,000 in Wythe County and \$360,000 in Washington County. Preliminary estimates from the November 2003 flooding came to \$485,000 for Bland County, \$251,000 for Carroll County and \$878,000 for Smyth County.

Flood hazards in the local region include *riverine flooding* and the *flash floods* that result from sudden, violent storms that produce large amounts of rainfall in short amounts of time. *Riverine flooding* involves overflows from rivers and streams. The form of flooding is often more gradual in nature and may allow more time for advance warning. *Flash flooding* – such as occurred in November 2003, resulting in federal disaster declarations for several localities may occur with little warning and yet cause significant damage.

History

The Mount Rogers region of Virginia has a long history of flooding. The floods typically result from heavy rains or from melting following a severe winter storm. Heavy rains during thunderstorms can cause flash flooding in localized areas. The data in the chart below only

relates to major flood events through spring of 2018 and does not reflect the full range of flood events that have affected the region over the years.

Major Flooding Events in Mount Rogers Planning District		
Date	Affected Localities	Description
5-24-17	Carroll County	This flood caused \$75,000 in damage
5-24-17	Grayson County	This flood caused \$150,000 in damage
4-23-17	Smyth County	This flood caused \$75,000 in damage
6-27-16	Bland County	This flash flood caused \$75,000 in damage
4-19-15	Wythe County	This flood caused \$50,000 in damage
6-29-14	Smyth County	This flash flood caused \$250,000 in damage
6-9-11	Bland County	This flood cause \$250,000 in damage
5-13-11	Grayson County	This flash flood caused \$85,000 in damage
2-28-11	Bristol	Severe storms and flooding caused \$40,000 in damage
3-4-08	Smyth County	Severe storms and flooding caused \$500,000 in damage
6-12-04	Washington County	This flood caused \$250,000 in damage
11-18-03	Bland, Smyth, Galax; 12 counties and two cities in SW VA and NE TN	Heavy rains of 1.88" to more than 5" caused heavy flooding Nov. 18-19. Federal disaster declaration for Bland, Smyth, Galax in local region. \$12 million damage across entire 12-county region.
2-15-03	Southwest Virginia (Wythe County declared a disaster)	State of emergency declared on 2-17-03 due to snow & ice in northwest VA and more than 4" of rain in southwest VA that caused flooding and mudslides. Federal disaster declared 4-28-03.
2-14-03	Washington, Bristol	Flooding from 4-day rainfall of 2-6" across southwest VA. See state of emergency declaration above.
4-17-02	Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe storms and flooding
3-17-02	All counties in Mount Rogers Planning District	State of emergency declared on 3-18-02 due to heavy rainfall and flash flooding.
8-20-01	Washington	Severe storms and flooding
8-9-01	Smyth	Severe storms and flooding
7-26-01	Smyth, Washington	State of emergency declared on 7-29-01 and \$4.4 million in state and federal aid. This was part of the same weather pattern causing flooding on 7-8-01.
2-2-96	Bland, Grayson, Washington, Wythe	Flooding (resulting from Blizzard of 1996)

Major Flooding Events in Mount Rogers Planning District		
Date	Affected Localities	Description
5-17-94	Galax	Severe ice storms and flooding
3-28-94	Bristol	Severe ice storms and flooding
3-10-94	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe ice storms and flooding
5-19-92	Carroll	Severe storms and flooding
5-29-84	Washington	Severe storms and flooding
5-07-84	Town of Damascus	Flooding on Beaverdam Creek. Town declared a federal disaster area for damage to sewer system, Virginia Creeper Trail and private homes.
11-17-77	Carroll	Severe storms and flooding
11-12-77	Grayson, Smyth, Washington	Severe storms and flooding
10-02-77	Bristol	This 20-year flood caused \$3 million in damage in 1977 dollars.
4-21-77	Carroll	Severe storms and flooding
4-7-77	Bland, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe storms and flooding
9-8-72	Smyth, Galax	Tropical Storm Agnes (flooding)
March 1867	Bristol	Flood of record for Beaver Creek in Bristol, TN and Bristol, VA. This was a 250-year flood.

For Bristol the flood of record occurred in March 1867. This 250-year flood on Beaver Creek and its tributaries caused \$1 million worth of damages (in 1867 dollars). More recently, in October 1977, a 20-year flood caused \$3 million worth of damages (in 1977 dollars) on the Bristol, Virginia side alone. The worst and most costly of flood damages on an annual basis occurs along the main stem of Beaver Creek.

For the Mount Rogers region as a whole, the worst flooding within the past 50 years occurred in April and November of 1977. The floods of 1977 later led to engineering reports that encouraged people to move out of the floodplain.

Engineering Studies

Town of Chilhowie

An engineering study in 1978 on flooding in Smyth County eventually led to a special project in Chilhowie that relocated 67 families and created the Chilhowie Recreation Park.

The Middle Fork Holston River Flood Control Improvements Study, completed in March 1978, studied flooding issues in Smyth County, with special focus on the Town of Chilhowie/ Seven Mile Ford community and the Town of Marion/ Atkins community.

Initial recommendations from that 1978 study carried a total implementation cost of \$18 million. Later the study was reduced to three sub- projects, but the price tag still proved very high. The recommendations included channelizing parts of the Middle Fork Holston River, with rip rap or concrete reinforcement, flood- proofing for selected businesses and industries, rebuilding several bridges to accommodate the widened river channel, relocations out of the floodplain, and installing some levees and pump stations. Of all the proposals discussed in the 1978 study, channelizing the river was deemed as a top priority with the potential for making the greatest impact on future flood levels.

The recommendations also included removing obstructions from the Middle Fork (including the breached dam at the old Marion Ice Plant), development of six flood storage reservoirs along six tributaries, and implementation of floodplain ordinances to limit future development in the floodplain area.

Although the 1977 floods had serious impacts for several industries located in the Middle Fork Holston floodplain, the industries declined to implement the recommendations due to the high cost. The local communities felt equally intimidated by the proposed mitigation costs, and there was little hope of major help from among a range of federal agencies to provide the 100% grant funding needed to carry out any of the proposed projects. The Planning District Commission finally decided to try to get the most for the funds available by demolishing the most flood- prone structures in Chilhowie and relocating families out of the floodplain.

The project that eventually emerged was a \$2.8 million multi- part proposal to relocate families out of the Middle Fork Holston floodplain in Chilhowie, build replacement housing in a new subdivision created for the relocation, and to provide water treatment improvements for the town of Chilhowie. The project area included 72 homes, three churches, three businesses and one lodge. To succeed at all, the effort had to overcome numerous complications created by the funding agencies, the attitudes of local residents, and the feelings of the town council, which observers felt cared more about the water treatment project than the flood mitigation project.

In the end, 67 families moved out of the floodplain. Of those, 53 families had help from the Tennessee Valley Authority and 14 had help through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Due to the time it took to form the Chilhowie Redevelopment and Housing Authority (created in July 1979) and the new subdivision, most families relocated elsewhere. Only six families opted to relocate to the subdivision as planned. The town had the abandoned property demolished and built a community recreation park in the floodplain area (between Holston Street and Railroad Avenue). The project took seven years to complete.

Town of Damascus

Building on flood study work begun by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the late 1950s, the Town of Damascus also undertook projects to relocate 34 homes (88 residents) and three businesses out of the floodplain following the 1977 flooding. Historically a flood-prone community due to development along Beaverdam and Laurel Creeks, along with obstructions in the creeks, Damascus suffered three major floods in 1977 (in April, October, and November). Twice in 1977 the community qualified as a federal disaster area. The 1977 flood events 1977 led to a comprehensive flood mitigation study completed in 1979. An initial cost estimate of more than \$3.2 million would have built a levee emergency access route, relocated flood-prone homes out of the floodplain, flood-proofed some homes and businesses, removed two abandoned dams from Laurel Creek, installed storm drainage collection systems, and required more control of floodplain development by the town. In 1981, a follow-up flood mitigation program proposed by the town was estimated at \$4.3 million.

Successful efforts by Damascus to mitigate its flooding problems over the years have included the following:

- A \$559,000 grant from the HUD in 1981 to install storm sewers along Mock, Surber, and Haney Hollows (finished in 1983).
- State and federal disaster assistance following another major flood in May 1984 helped make repairs to nearly \$86,000 worth of damage to the community.



Image 1: 2003 Flooding in Damascus



Image 2: Flooding in Marion, VA
View of flooding at Baughman Street Bridge in Marion. The bridge itself becomes a barrier during times of high water

- Grant funding in 1984 (\$700,000 from the state CDBG program and \$190,000 from the Tennessee Valley Authority) to relocate 34 families (88 people) and three local businesses out of the floodplain (1985 through 1988).

- The town also converted the old Damascus Elementary School for housing under a project funded by the state CDBG program.

Recent Flood Events

The more recent flood events from 2001-2011 were less drastic in extent and damages compared to the floods of 1977. Nonetheless the floods disrupted the lives of those who had to endure them, including the first major flood in several decades for the City of Galax.

The events of 2001 occurred in late July and early August. Heavy rainstorms caused flooding that forced more than 100 Smyth County residents from their homes, according to news accounts. Smyth and Washington counties became federal disaster areas. In all the flooding affected nine counties in southwest Virginia and led to at least \$4.4 million in state and federal aid.

The next round of disaster-level flooding occurred March 17-20, 2002. Three to six inches of rain fell in a 36-hour period and led to federal disaster declarations for Smyth, Washington and Wythe counties.

The event affected numerous homes and businesses, with residential evacuations along the North Fork Holston River in Smyth County near the Town of Saltville and in remote parts of eastern Washington County near the Smyth County line. The floods also created overflows for water and sewer plants in the Towns of Saltville, Chilhowie, and Rural Retreat and in Washington County. Additionally, floods ruined some businesses and temporarily stranded some communities, such as Downtown Chilhowie. FEMA disaster aid came to more than \$500,000 in the local region as of June 2002, with an estimated \$2.5 million total in damages.

For the entire southwest Virginia region, state and federal disaster assistance had reached \$8 million.

The 2002 flooding led Chilhowie to undergo a preliminary \$100,000 study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on causes of the flooding and potential solutions, including river dredging and use of levees. In March 2004, the Chilhowie Town Manager recommended buy-outs of the 15 properties that flood most often and the decision was made to buy out six homeowners located on River Bottom Circle along the North Fork Holston River.

The flood disasters continued into 2003, with a federal declaration resulting from two back-to-back snowstorms February 15-28, affecting all localities in the Mount Rogers Planning District. In total, the storm cost \$37 million in snow removal costs and \$71 million in damages to homes, businesses, public facilities, roads and other property. In the local region, Bland and Wythe counties sought federal aid for flood damages to public and private property.

On November 18-19, 2003, heavy rains caused severe flooding across 10 counties in northeast Tennessee and southwest Virginia. In Bland County damages were estimated at \$485,000, with \$878,000 in damage in Smyth County and \$251,000 in damage in Carroll County. This included major damage or destruction of numerous homes, flooded roadways, damage to public and private property, some evacuations and temporary closure of area schools.

The City of Galax suffered its first major flooding since 1940; initial reports to FEMA included damage to 10 businesses and 70 homes in an area that included the city's main business district along Chestnut Creek. Some sinkholes appeared, and there was flooding in several nearby residential communities. Total damages amounted to \$100,000, with about half consumed by the cost of cleanup by the city, according to city officials. Because Galax does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, the designated floodplain area was not eligible for federal disaster assistance. The city so far has resisted suggestions it consider rejoining the flood insurance program. Damaged properties located out of the designated floodplain were eligible for disaster assistance. City officials have said many flooding problems are caused by undersized and deteriorated stormwater drainage systems.

In the past five years only one flood event in the Town of Fries was recorded. In May of 2011 a flash flood caused minor flooding at the elementary school, damaged approximately 20

vehicles, and caused some minor damage at an RV park. This flood also caused a manure spill that caused some localized water contamination. The town residents were asked by officials at the water treatment plant to conserve water. The town had enough water in reserve until the spill was cleaned.

National Flood Insurance Program

Most communities with flooding issues in the local region participate in the National Flood Insurance program (NFIP). Participation in NFIP allows homeowners and commercial businesses to obtain flood damage protection. For single-family homes, the insurance provides up to \$250,000 for structural damages and up to \$100,000 for contents damages. Commercial businesses can be covered for up to \$500,000 in structural damages and up to \$500,000 in contents damages.

Flood insurance helps cover flood damages during minor and major flood events. Insurance coverage through NFIP also covers a larger amount for losses than typically would be available during a federal disaster. Emergency aid that is available following declaration of a federal disaster most often comes in the form of a low-interest loan. FEMA promotes participation in NFIP for all qualifying communities.

Community Participation in NFIP
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia

Jurisdiction	NFIP Status			
	Y	N	N/A	CRS Class
Bland County	X			N/A
Carroll County	X			N/A
Grayson County	X			N/A
Smyth County	X			N/A
Washington County	X			N/A
Wythe County	X			N/A
City of Bristol	X			N/A
City of Galax		X		N/A
Town of Abingdon	X			N/A
Town of Chilhowie	X			N/A
Town of Damascus	X			N/A
Town of Fries	X			N/A
Town of Glade Spring	X			N/A
Town of Hillsdale	X			N/A
Town of Independence	X			N/A
Town of Marion	X			N/A
Town of Rural Retreat	X			N/A
Town of Saltville	X			N/A
Town of Troutdale		X		N/A
Town of Wytheville	X			N/A

As shown in table above, most of the localities participate in floodplain management and make NFIP coverage available to property owners. The City of Galax, with Chestnut Creek flowing through the city's downtown industrial district, participated in NFIP for a few years before dropping out. As a result of the November 2003 flood disaster, the city met with state and federal flood program officials. The city has opted to remain a non-participant. Galax recently submitted a request to the US Army Corps of Engineers to look at possible projects upstream of Chestnut Creek through the Flood Damage Reduction Program (Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act). The end result would be a project that would reduce the 100-year flood plain to the Chestnut Creek channel. The Town of Troutdale due to its small size and the fact that relatively little water runs through the town does not find it feasible to participate in the NFIP.

The FEMA floodplain maps available for communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) depict 100- year floodplains for flood-prone areas. That means, in any given year, the floodplain area faces a 1% chance of having a flood.

One major drawback for the floodplain maps in effect for the Mount Rogers region, as well as for many communities nationwide, is the age and relative inaccuracy of the maps. Although a fine effort has been made by FEMA to update the existing maps digitally, there are still existing accuracy issues, however, FEMA is in the process of rectifying these errors. We expect new data for much of the Mount Rogers Region in the next two years.

In addition, most local floodplains have not been subject to hydrological studies to determine the Base Flood Elevations; the floodplain extent in such cases has been estimated based on the local topography.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region has experienced 18 presidential disaster declarations or state-level emergencies related to flooding over 30 years. That does not account for the more minor flooding that may occur from time-to-time due to a brief but severe rainstorm or thunderstorm causing small stream flooding in localized areas.

As shown in the table below, Smyth County has received a relatively large share of payments under the National Flood Insurance Program, due to the frequency and severity of flooding in that county.

NFIP Claims Data as of October 31, 2018			
Community Name	Losses	Total Payments	Average Payments
Bland County	19	177,105	9,321.32
Carroll County	19	136,910	7,205.79
Grayson County	6	14,563	2,427.17
Smyth County	89	841,130	9,450.90
Town of Chilhowie	40	222,697	5,567.43
Town of Marion	32	192,960	6,030.00
Town of Saltville	1	1,271	1,271.00
Washington County	44	499,023	11,341.40
Town of Abingdon	11	158,112	14,373.80
Town of Damascus	10	6,311	631.10
Town of Glade Spring	1	4,347	4,347.00

Wythe County	15	66,077	4,405.13
Town of Wytheville	1	35,472	35,472.00
City of Bristol	19	71,753	3,776.47
City of Galax	2	3,227.00	1,613.50

The NFIP defines Repetitive Loss Properties as those with 2 or more claims of at least \$1,000 over a 10-year rolling period. There are 21 such properties in the Mount Rogers Region. The breakdown by locality follows in the table on the next page:

Repetitive Loss Properties for Mount Rogers Planning District, as of 2018	
Locality	Number of Properties
Town of Abingdon	2
Bland County	6
City of Bristol	2
Town of Chilhowie	3
Town of Hillsville	1
Town of Marion	1
Town of Saltville	3
Washington County	1
Wythe County	1
Town of Wytheville	1

The Hazard Mitigation Assistance program defines Repetitive Loss as having incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and, at the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.

Flooding causes damages ranging from blocked roadways and flooded basements to severe damage and destruction of homes and businesses. People sometimes die when they attempt to cross flood-swollen creeks that under normal circumstances appear fairly harmless. Severe flooding can take out bridges and sections of roadway. Flooding can also force people out of their homes into emergency shelters as a way to save lives and prevent people in flood-prone areas from becoming stranded. Fortunately, despite the constant threat of flooding for much of the Mount Rogers region, few people have died. Many more have sustained property damage, and some have been relocated out of the floodplain through government-sponsored programs.

A map showing the 100-year floodplain for all localities in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

The localities in the Mount Rogers Region do not allow construction inside the floodplain unless the structure is elevated above the 100-year floodplain elevation. For this reason, the vulnerability of structures inside the floodplain have either not changed or become less vulnerable since the original writing of the 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

At-risk Structures in the 100-year Flood Plain				
Locality	Number of Structures	%of Total Structures	Total \$ Value of Structures*	Estimated Potential Damage (25%of Total Structure \$ Value)
Bland County	237	6.25%	\$11,376,000	\$2,844,000
Carroll County	31	0.16%	\$1,488,000	\$372,000
Grayson County	48	0.44%	\$2,304,000	\$576,000
Smyth County	425	2.44%	\$20,400,000	\$5,100,000
Washington County	216	0.76%	\$10,368,000	\$2,592,000
Wythe County	226	1.42%	\$10,848,000	\$2,712,000
City of Bristol	146	1.77%	\$7,008,000	\$1,752,000
City of Galax	53	1.54%	\$2,544,000	\$636,000

* Average value of structure in flood plain is \$48,000

Hazardous Material Spills

Description

Hazardous materials can be found in many forms and quantities that can potentially cause death; serious injury; long-lasting health effects; and damage to buildings, homes, and other property in varying degrees. Such materials are routinely used and stored in many homes and businesses and are also shipped daily on the nation's highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. This subsection on the hazardous material hazard is intended to provide a general overview of the hazard, and the threshold for identifying fixed and mobile sources of hazardous materials is limited to general information on rail, highway, and FEMA-identified fixed HAZMAT sites determined to be of greatest significance as appropriate for the purposes of this plan.

Hazardous material (HAZMAT) incidents can apply to fixed facilities as well as mobile, transportation-related accidents in the air, by rail, on the nation's highways, and on the water. Approximately 6,774 HAZMAT events occur each year, 5,517 of which are highway incidents, 991 are railroad incidents, and 266 are due to other causes. In essence, HAZMAT incidents consist of solid, liquid, and/or gaseous contaminants that are released from fixed or mobile containers, whether by accident or by design as with an intentional terrorist attack. A HAZMAT incident can last hours to days, while some chemicals can be corrosive or otherwise damaging over longer periods of time. In addition to the primary release, explosions and/or fires can result from a release, and contaminants can be extended beyond the initial area by persons, vehicles, water, wind, and possibly wildlife as well.

HAZMAT incidents can also occur as a result of, or in tandem with, natural hazard events, such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes, which in addition to causing incidents can

also hinder response efforts. In the case of Hurricane Floyd in September 1999, communities along the Eastern United States were faced with flooded junkyards, disturbed cemeteries, deceased livestock, floating propane tanks, uncontrolled fertilizer spills, and a variety of other environmental pollutants that caused widespread toxicological concern.

Hazardous material incidents can include the spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of a hazardous material, but exclude:

- 1) any release which results in exposure to poisons solely within the workplace with respect to claims which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons;
- 2) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel or pipeline pumping station engine;
- 3) release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident; and
- 4) the normal application of fertilizer.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The majority of Hazardous events in the Mount Rogers Region are due to fuel/oil releases from motor vehicle crashes. Typically range from a few ounces up to over one hundred gallons of diesel and oil from overturned tractor trailers.

The easiest way to mitigate against these events is early notification and have the appropriate agency (typically the fire department) to perform Hazardous Materials Operations level job functions such as, damming, diking, plugging, placing absorbent pads and/or booms down. Of course, this is for the small fuel spills. If the region has a larger event, then a large-scale HAZMAT team response would be necessary.

Karst and Sinkholes

Description

Sinkholes are bowl-shaped, funnel-shaped, or vertical-sided depressions in the land surface that form over underground voids. These depressions, which can range in size from a few feet to several hundred feet in diameter, usually result from the natural collapse of the roofs of caves eroded in soluble bedrock, but they can also result from man-made activity such as mining, groundwater pumping, or the failure of sewer and storm water drains. Subsidence of the ground is usually gradual, but on occasions it can be sudden and dramatic.

In regions of carbonate bedrock such as limestone or dolomite, slightly acidic rainwater percolating through organic soil dissolves the carbonate minerals as it comes into contact with the bedrock. Over time, this persistent process can create extensive systems of underground fissures and caves. The surface of such a region is often pocked with depressions. This type of topography is called karst terrain. In well-developed karst terrain, chains of sinkholes form what are known as solution valleys and streams frequently disappear underground.

Sinkhole collapse, either slow or dramatic, regularly causes considerable damage to buildings, highways, rails, bridges, pipelines, storm drains, and sewers. In addition, sinkholes provide a pathway for surface water to directly enter groundwater aquifers. The increasing potential for pollution is particularly high due to the minimal filtering of surface water.

A poor understanding of Karst terrain has led to land-use practices that pose significant economic and environmental impacts to households and communities. Sinkhole formation is closely related to local hydrological conditions, and human-induced changes to the local hydrology commonly accelerate the process. Diverting surface water, pumping groundwater, and constructing reservoirs all contribute to sinkhole collapse. An extreme example occurred in Florida on February 25, 1998, when, during the flushing of a newly drilled irrigation well, hundreds of sinkholes up to a hundred and fifty feet across formed over a twenty-acre area within a few hours. Runaway urbanization and development dramatically increases water usage, alters drainage pathways, and overloads the ground surface. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the number of human-induced sinkholes has doubled since 1930, while insurance claims for related damages has increased 1,200 % from 1987 to 1991, costing nearly \$100 million. Subsidence is not covered by standard homeowners insurance.

In Virginia, the principal area affected by sinkholes is the Valley and Ridge province, an extensive karst terrain underlain by limestone and dolomite, but the narrow marble belts in the Piedmont and some shelly beds in the Coastal Plain are also pocked with sinkholes. Dramatic collapses that swallow homes or persons have happened in Virginia, but are rare. The most notable incidents occurred in the City of Staunton: on August 11, 1910, parts of several homes and the firehouse were lost in a series of sinkholes on Baldwin Street and Central Avenue, and on October 28, 2001, a 45-feet deep chasm opened up on Lewis Street. In April of 2000, thirty-two sinkholes were reported in the upper Shenandoah Valley after seven inches of rain fell after a long dry spell.

Sinkholes regularly cause problems for transportation infrastructure in the Commonwealth. During the past thirty years, VDOT has recorded approximately 500 sinkholes that have damaged roads throughout the state. In March 2001, a nine-mile stretch of Interstate 81 in Augusta County was closed after the sudden appearance of three sinkholes, the largest measuring 20 feet long, 11 feet wide and 22 feet deep. On October 5, 2004, the right southbound lane of I-81 just north of the Exit 118 Cramp in Montgomery County collapsed. Due to the potential for damage to infrastructure and danger to the travelling public, VDOT maintains an emergency contract for sinkhole repair. In general, sinkhole occurrence is unpredictable and the size of a sinkhole cannot be estimated from the surface collapse, so repair costs range from the tens of thousands to the hundreds of thousands of dollars per sinkhole. Research into sinkhole distribution and early prediction is ongoing; however, a true method of early prediction remains elusive.

Groundwater contamination is a common problem in populated areas overlying karst terrain. Karst aquifer contaminants in Virginia have included petroleum products, herbicides, solvents, fertilizers, sheep and cattle dip, sewage, dead livestock, and household garbage. In the late 1800s, a Shenandoah County community was subjected to a cholera outbreak due to the pollution of the local karst aquifer. A significant concern is the vulnerability of karst aquifers to contamination along the I-81 corridor, where hazardous materials are regularly transported and accidents can occur. For some chemicals that do not readily mix with water, contamination can be widespread and remain in the groundwater for many years. Most of Virginia's karst region follows Interstate 81, and twenty-seven of Virginia's counties lie in this zone, where hundreds of thousands of people get their drinking water from wells and springs.

State law prohibits the dumping of waste into sinkholes, and some Virginia counties have implemented ordinances about sinkhole dumping and outfalls. Meanwhile, the Virginia Health Department discourages the use of karst springs as public water supplies and requires periodic testing of those karst springs that are used. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's Natural Heritage Karst Program is responsible for groundwater and habitat protection in karst areas, supported by EPA Section 319 Clean Water Act Program. The USGS, working with various state agencies, has developed a National Karst Map.

Areas over underground mine workings are also susceptible to subsidence. Mine collapses have resulted in losses of homes, roadways, utilities and other infrastructure. Subsidence is often exacerbated by the extensive pumping of groundwater associated with underground

mining. Abandoned coal mines occur in Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Scott, Russell, Tazewell, Wise, Montgomery, and Pulaski counties in southwest Virginia; and Henrico, Chesterfield and Goochland counties in the Richmond coal basin. Other abandoned underground mines occur throughout the state. Information of past mining activity can be obtained from the Virginia Division of Mineral Mining and Division of Mined Land Reclamation.



Virginia counties containing significant Karst terrain. Modified from Virginia Natural Heritage Karst Program.
Source: Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy

History

In the local region, sinkholes suddenly appear from time to time on Interstate 81, which passes through the karst region of Virginia. One recent incident occurred in October 2003, when a sinkhole appeared on I-81 about one mile past the junction with I-77 in Wythe County. Both the Virginia Department of Transportation and Duke Energy said the sinkhole appeared in connection with drilling under the highway in connection with installation of a 24-inch natural gas pipeline. The incident blocked a northbound lane of I-81 for a few days before VDOT completed the needed repairs and the reopened the lane to regular use.

Subsidence also has been a problem for Saltville due to mining for salt and gypsum. Salt mining first began in 1782 and continued until 1972 with the shutdown of Olin Industries, once a major employer in Saltville. Commercial production of salt resumed in 2000 with completion of an evaporator plant by Virginia Gas Company, which was removing brine from the underground caverns to make room for natural gas storage.

Gypsum mining began in 1815 and continued under the U.S. Gypsum Company, starting in the early 1900s. U.S. Gypsum, which has since moved to production of artificial gypsum, closed its Saltville area facilities in 2000.

In 1960 a major collapse occurred in a section of the high-pressure brine field located just southwest of Saltville. The collapse involved four wells spaced closely together and considered shallow, ranging from 450 to 800 feet deep, according to expert testimony. Over time the bottom cavities of the wells appeared to have merged together. The underground collapse moved upwards through the relatively thin rock "roof" layers (themselves 200-316 feet thick) to the surface. This resulted in a crater 400 feet wide and 250 feet deep.

More recently, a section of State Rt. 91 collapsed into a 50-foot wide sinkhole in front of the offices of U.S. Gypsum. In the past gypsum mining had occurred under the collapse site and may have been a contributing factor. Blame was also placed on a leaking water line that had apparently dissolved the underlying limestone, thereby weakening the underground support structure and leading to the collapse. It should be noted these incidents have resulted from human-induced activities, while the focus of this study has been on hazards created by nature.

In the Wythe County community of Ivanhoe an underlying sinkhole eventually caused the floor of the local post office to fall through. A new post office has since been established for Ivanhoe. Karst terrain also is a factor in the Town of Chilhowie, which is investigating why the town water system loses 16 million gallons a month; some is thought to leak into the underlying terrain. Construction workers for Duke Energy Gas Transmission also encountered karst terrain during the recent installation of the Patriot Extension natural gas pipeline near New River Trail State Park (near Foster Falls in Wythe County).

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

There is no known way to predict when sinkholes might open up or when subsidence might occur. There is only limited data available on karst terrain, its extent, and its importance from an ecological standpoint and as a natural hazard.

The ecological importance of this landform is only beginning to be understood through the efforts of various state and federal agencies and by groups such as the Karst Waters Institute, Cave Conservancy of the Virginias, The Nature Conservancy, and others.

As noted in the section on landslides, detailed basic geology maps are still under development in the state and local region. It is not possible to make any risk assessment other than in a generalized fashion. This task may become possible in the future under a new program on karst and subsidence hazards proposed for the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping

Program. The NOGMP is a digitized mapping effort by the U.S. Geological Survey in coordination with the Association of American State Geologists. The Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 mandated creation of a national geologic database.

The Karst and Subsidence Hazards program has been planned to develop better understanding of groundwater contamination, sinkhole formation, new techniques for karst analysis through remote sensing and geophysics, regional karst issues in the Appalachians, and understanding of karst issues on a national scale through development of a new National Atlas karst map.

Karst terrain is a special concern for Bland, Wythe, Smyth and Washington counties as a feature of the Valley and Ridge geological province. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to karst and sinkholes have not changed.

Karst as a natural hazard can be a costly matter for the community. There are the long-term costs associated with environmental pollution and contamination of the groundwater supply. There also are costs associated with damage created by subsidence, such as the collapse of State Rt. 91 into a sinkhole near Saltville in 1977. In 2004 VDOT was nearing completion on relocating 0.5 miles of Rt. 91 at an estimated cost of \$2 million.

Due to the lack of mapping of significant karst terrain, incidents involving the sudden appearance of sinkholes and leakage often come as a surprise to local governments. No historical events have occurred since 2005.

Landslides

Description

Landslides can be defined as the downward and outward movement of soils and slope-forming materials reacting under the force of gravity. These movements can be triggered by floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and excessive rain. The three important natural factors include topography, geology and precipitation. Human- caused factors include cut- and-fill highway construction, mining and construction of buildings and railroads.

Types of landslides include slides, flows, falls and topples (which occur rapidly), and lateral spreads (which occur much more slowly).

The Appalachian Highlands, along with other mountainous regions of the United States, are known to be highly susceptible to landslides. These come in the form of earth flows, debris flows and debris avalanches, mainly in areas of weathered bedrock and colluvium. Debris avalanches can occur during period of continual steady rainfall followed by a sudden heavy downpour. Areas prone to landslides include the plateau of the western Appalachian Highlands (especially in Tennessee and Kentucky) and southeast of the Appalachian Plateau, in the flanks of the Appalachian Ridge and the Blue Ridge (which includes the Mount Rogers region). For the most part these movements are comprised of slowly moving debris slides.

On a generalized scale, hazard-prone areas have been mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey. However, this information needs to be evaluated at ground level to more clearly identify the landslide-prone areas of the Mount Rogers region. A map showing landslide incidence and susceptibility in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Information is limited regarding landslides and debris flows for the Mount Rogers region. While generalized statewide geology maps have been published, detailed maps for the local region are still in development. These will become the basic geology maps that in the future can be used in landslide risk assessment. Geologists with the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy were in the process in 2003 of creating basic geology maps in Washington County and were planning to move into Smyth County and other parts of the Interstate 81 corridor. In the past most geologic mapping related to resources of economic value, such as coal.

The record is scant concerning landslide incidents in the Mount Rogers region. A staff review of a comprehensive, nationwide database giving locations of debris flows, debris avalanches, and mud flows revealed no information pertaining to the local region.

Small-scale landslides are known to occur on steep slopes and can sometimes block roadways. The Virginia Department of Transportation makes emergency repairs as needed. On occasion, a major landslide can block a roadway. Heavy rains and the annual freeze-thaw cycle can trigger these landslides.

More recently in March of 2011 a rockslide occurred in Carroll County. The event happened on Interstate 77 at mile marker 3.8 in the left northbound lane. A boulder roughly the size of a car

fell onto the highway. A man struck the boulder with his car killing him instantly. VDOT officials surveyed the cliff above and determined that no other rocks were in danger of falling.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region is mountainous in nature, and its steep slopes make parts of the region susceptible to landslides. The hazard-prone areas have been generally mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey, as shown below.

The USGS divides landslide risk into six categories. These six categories were grouped into three, broader categories to be used for the risk analysis and ranking; geographic extent is based off of these groupings. These categories include:

High Risk

1. High susceptibility to landsliding and moderate incidence.
2. High susceptibility to landsliding and low incidence.
3. High landslide incidence (more than 15% of the area is involved in landsliding).

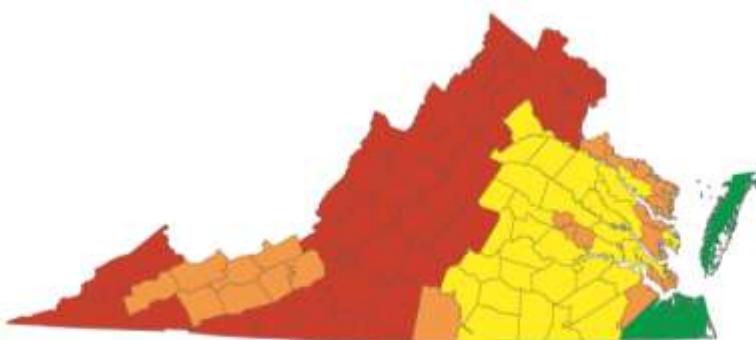
Moderate Risk

4. Moderate susceptibility to landsliding and low incidence.
5. Moderate landslide incidence (1.5 - 15% of the area is involved in landsliding).

Low Risk

6. Low landslide incidence (less than 1.5 % of the area is involved in landsliding).

The six categories were grouped into High (categories 1-3), Medium (categories 4 –5), and Low (category 6) to assess the risk to state facilities, critical facilities and jurisdictions.



Counties in Virginia that are susceptible to landslides.

Red = high potential; orange = moderate potential; yellow = moderate to low potential; green = low potential.

Source: Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy

Certain types of rocks and geologic conditions, when they occur on slopes, make an area prone to landsliding. These types include fine- grained clastic rocks (those consisting mainly of silt and clay- sized particles), highly sheared rocks and loose slope accumulations of fine- grained surface debris, which give way during times of intense or sustained rainfall. Steep slopes also can add to the likelihood of landslides. Debris flows, for instance, are known to occur mainly on slopes steeper than 25°.

There is no accepted method for determining the likelihood of a landslide in the Mount Rogers region. Given the relative lack of historical data on catastrophic landslides affecting the region, our best guess is a major landslide incident appears to be unlikely.

Landslides are not well understood in the Mount Rogers region. Most geologic studies have been focused on mineral resources (especially coal) of economic importance. Basic geologic mapping is only beginning to get underway in the region. More information will be needed before any detailed risk assessment can be made for localities in the Mount Rogers region.

Please see the image above ([Generalized Landslide Image of Southwest Virginia](#)) for a visual depiction of potential landslide risk areas in the local region.

Generally speaking, the areas posing the greatest landslide risk include the pink and red regions. The pink regions include parts of Washington, Smyth and Grayson counties and a corner of Carroll County. The red regions include much of Carroll County and the border area between Washington, Smyth and Grayson counties.

Landslides can damage or destroy roads, railroads, pipelines, utilities and infrastructure, forests, fisheries, parks and farms. Damages can include economic losses to local, state and federal agencies – because of the impacts to public infrastructure – and to the private sector for impacts to land and buildings. When located near communities, sudden landslides also can cause death. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to Landslides have not changed.

Severe Winter Storms and Ice

Description

Blizzards represent the worst of the winter season, combining heavy snowfall, high winds, extreme cold and ice storms. Severe winter storms can be characterized by heavy snowfall but

lacking the severity usually associated with blizzards. They often begin as mid-latitude depressions or cyclonic weather systems and sometimes follow the jet stream.

For the Mount Rogers region storm systems travel in from the Midwest and Tennessee Valley, from the Gulf Coast region and sometimes as a result of a major coastal storm that passes inland. On the northern side, extreme cold weather and Arctic cold fronts move in from Canada and are known to sweep into the Mid-Atlantic region. The severity of these storms may result from high snowfall accumulations that lead to major snowdrifts and blizzard conditions or that later melt and cause flooding. Wetter storms may have only limited amounts of snow but are severe due to accumulations of ice. A light covering of ice can easily create numerous traffic accidents. Both ice and heavy snow can tear down tree limbs, trees, power lines and telephone lines, creating major disruptions that sometimes cannot be cleared up for weeks. A map showing the heaviest average snow accumulations in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

The historical record for snowstorms and blizzards in the Mount Rogers regions gives numerous examples of how bad these storms can get. Major winter events in the region resulted in seven federal disaster declarations and at least four state emergency declarations. The chart below contains inconsistencies in monetary values and locations of damage due to poor recordkeeping within localities.

Major Winter Storms, Cold and Ice
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia 1993-2017

Date	Localities	Description
01-17-13	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	The region was hit by a winter storm that brought heavy snow fall ranging from 12 inches in Rocky Gap (Bland County) to 6.0 inches in Ceres (Bland County). This winter storm brought the interstate to a standstill with accidents and heavy snow fall.
4-28-03	Wythe County	Severe winter storm, near record snowfall, heavy rain, flooding, and mudslide. 39 jurisdictions had disaster declarations. Wythe qualified in April for public assistance as result of the March storm.
3-30-03	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Winter storm with heavy snow that began during the predawn hours of the 30 th and continued through the early afternoon. Snow accumulated 6- 12", brought down numerous tree limbs and power lines, resulting in more than 50,000 power outages.
2-15-03	Bland, Grayson, Wythe	State emergency declaration due to severe winter storm, impassable roads and flooding. SW Virginia got more than 4" of rain. Evacuations from homes in Bland and Wythe counties.
12-11-02	Carroll, Galax	State emergency declaration due to icy conditions creating massive power outages. Accretions of $\frac{1}{4}$ " of ice. An icy winter storm followed on Dec. 13.
12-04-02	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Galax.	Winter storm affected a wide area of SW Virginia. Snowfall amounted to 5- 10" and ice of 1" or more in Carroll and Floyd counties. Numerous traffic accidents.
5-22-02	Bland, Carroll, Wythe, Bristol, Galax	Freeze damage affected Christmas tree growers.
2-28-00	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe winter storm. 107 jurisdictions had disaster declarations for winter storm from Jan. 25-30, 2000.
1-25-00	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Wythe, Galax	State emergency declaration due to winter storm with high winds that dumped up to 18" of snow across much of the state, with drifting and blizzard conditions. Local storm occurred on Jan. 29. Snow mixed with sleet amounting to 4-8" inches, 11" in higher elevations.
3-15-99	Bland, Carroll, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Winter storm developed with rain and sleet changed to a wet snow early in the morning. Snow amounts of 4-8", with up to 10" in the higher elevations. The snow downed power lines and small trees, resulting in power outages.

Date	Localities	Description
3-03-99	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Winter storm resulted from rain changing to sleet and then snow, with accumulations of 6-12". Numerous motor vehicle accidents. Motorists stranded for 5-6 hours on I-77.
12-23-98	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Ice storm created ice accretions of $\frac{1}{2}$ " and sometimes as much as 1". Ice downed tree limbs and power lines and created numerous power outages. Many traffic accidents and some injuries due to ice-covered roads and bridges.
1-28-98	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	State emergency declaration for severe winter storm with heavy snowfall in the western part of the state causing riverine flooding. Snowfall of 15-32" closed schools, businesses & church services & stranded people in vehicles & homes. Numerous traffic accidents. A charter bus overturned on I-81 near Marion, injuring 20 people. I-81 was closed for several hours during the height of the storm. Power lines, tree limbs and trees were knocked down.
12-29-97	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Heavy winter snowstorm produced accumulations of 5-10", with 4-7" in Bland County. Bad road conditions resulted in numerous traffic accidents.
3-28-96	Bland, Carroll, Wythe, Galax (Bath County hardest hit)	Ice storm with freezing rain all day created significant ice cover above 1900 feet. Ice downed tree limbs, power lines, telephone lines. Numerous power outages and some traffic accidents.
2-02-96	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Bristol, Galax	State emergency declaration for a winter storm with heavy snow, followed by extreme cold Feb. 3 rd - 6 th . Burkes Garden in Bland County recorded 22° below zero. Most locations had morning lows on the 5 th of zero to 12° below zero. Emergency declaration based on an Arctic air mass moving across state Feb. 1-4, with potential to cause widespread power outages.
1-06-96	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Blizzard of 1996. State emergency declaration for a predicted winter storm with blizzard conditions and snowfall of 12-24" expected. Statewide disaster declaration. Occurred Jan. 6-13.
Winter of 1995-96	VDEM "Virginia Winters" account	Unusually heavy snowfall for the winter. Burkes Garden had 97", while Bland had 62". Some schools lost up to 15 days due to snow.
3-28-94	Bristol	Severe ice storms, flooding
3-10-94	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe ice storms, flooding. May be related to the state emergency declaration of March 2, 1994.

Date	Localities	Description
3-12-93 to 3-13-93	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax (affected a region from Florida to New England)	Blizzard of 1993. 43 jurisdictions received disaster declarations statewide. Extreme cold and heavy snowfall, along with high winds, sleet and freezing rain left many motorists stranded. \$5 million property damage. It was the biggest storm in a decade in Virginia. SW VA got 24-42" of snow. Interstate highways were closed and emergency shelters were opened to house up to 4,000 motorists.
12-18 2009	Grayson, Carroll, Smyth, Washington.	Grayson County received federal assistance. A total of \$600,000 of damage was reported

Source: Virginia Department of Emergency Management and National Climatic Data Center.

Note: Items with dates appearing in boldface and shading resulted in presidential disaster declarations.

Major storms such as the Blizzard of 1993 closed down interstate highways, stranded motorists in their vehicles and trapped people in their homes. The event also brought high winds, sleet and freezing rain, adding to the disruptions created by the snowfall. In southwest Virginia, snowfall ranged from 24 to 42 inches in what was the largest snowstorm in a decade for the state. The Blizzard of 1996 (January 6-13) began in the southeastern states and moved into the northeastern states to cover the entire eastern seaboard. Snowfall amounted to one to four feet, with the greatest impacts for Virginia and West Virginia. On a statewide level, Virginia had 48 inches of snow, followed by West Virginia with 43 inches of snow. Much of the same region experienced two more snowstorms that dumped up to 12 inches more within the next 10 days. The National Climatic Data Center listed the storm of December 2009 as the only winter storm since the writing of the original plan that caused major monetary damage.

Below is the Northeast Snowfall Impact Scale (NESIS) that characterizes and ranks high impact winter storms.

Category	NESIS Value	Description
1	1—2.499	Notable
2	2.5—3.99	Significant
3	4—5.99	Major
4	6—9.99	Crippling
5	10.0+	Extreme

Locality	Avg. Annual Total Snowfall
Abingdon	16.3"
Bland	25.5"
Burkes Garden	46.3"
Byllesby	11.4"
Chilhowie	19.2"
Damascus	22.0"
Galax Radio	19.1"
Hillsville	18.9"
Independence	20.2"
Mendota	15.6"
Saltville	13.4"
Troutdale	20.2"
Wytheville	19.9"

Snowstorms pose a threat not only because of dangerous driving conditions and downed power lines, but also due to the melting that can lead to flooding. During the 2002-2003 winter season, severe winter storms later created flooding problems in Bland, Grayson and Wythe counties, with Wythe declared eligible for federal disaster assistance.

Due to variable topography and other factors, average annual snowfall amounts vary greatly throughout the Mount Rogers region, based on available weather records shown in the accompanying table shown at left. The data covers time periods as long as 81 years.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

Winter storms are a regular part of the weather regime for the Mount Rogers region. The severity of the season varies from year-to-year and can be highly variable among the localities for any given storm event. The variability can be due to differences in elevation, differences in temperature and the track of given storm systems.

In recent years there have been at least seven federal disaster declarations and four state emergency declarations due to severe winter storms over a 10-year period, as shown in the table on Major Winter Storms, Cold and Ice. Based on this brief time period, it is likely localities in the Mount Rogers region will experience at least one major snow and/or ice storm per year with the potential to become a federal disaster. The winter season typically runs from November to April of each year.

The average winter season in the Mount Rogers region can create annual snowfall amounts ranging from 8 to 46 inches. The average snow season in Roanoke produces 23 inches per year. The average winter season in the Mount Rogers region can create annual snowfall amounts ranging from 8 to 46 inches. The average snow season in Roanoke produces 23 inches per year (over 49 years) and in the Bristol- Johnson City- Kingsport, Tenn. area produces 15.6 inches per year (over 59 years).

Any major winter storm or blizzard is likely to affect the entire Mount Rogers region, with the most direct impacts affecting highways and power lines. Most snow-related deaths result from traffic accidents, overexertion, and exposure. Sometimes also there is damage to buildings from collapsed roofs and other structural damage. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to winter storms have not changed. There is no way that we know of to calculate the likely costs of a major winter snow or ice storm. The available data, through the National Climatic Data Center, reports damages by storm event, but this is not broken down by locality.

Severe winter storms and ice can cause death and injury on the highways and trap people in their motor vehicles or in their homes due to impassable roads. Snowstorms also regularly result in the closing of schools; in some years, the local schools have been closed as much as 15 days due to winter conditions. Forecasts of impending snowstorms also regularly result in early school closings to reduce risk from bus and traffic accidents. Likewise, winter conditions can result in temporary disruptions of business activity, with workers advised to remain home until driving conditions improve.

The Virginia Department of Transportation deals directly with the effects of snowstorms. On average in the past five years, VDOT has spent \$83 million annually on snow removal. As a general rule, the first priority is to plow interstate highways, major primary roads and secondary roads. Plowing in subdivision and residential areas are the second priority during winter storms. VDOT seeks to get ahead of snow conditions on the roadways through pre-treatments with liquid chloride and close monitoring of storm conditions and incoming storms.

For American Electric Power the main concern is icing, which can tear down overhead power lines. AEP is sometimes hampered in its efforts to restore power during major snowstorms due to the poor condition of the roads. The state's system of highway maintenance, carried out by several private contractors, at times creates uneven results during snow clearing.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

Description

Thunderstorms arise from atmospheric turbulence caused by unstable warm air rising rapidly into the atmosphere, enough moisture to form clouds and rain and an upward lift of air currents caused by colliding warm and cold weather fronts, sea breezes or mountains.

Thunderstorms are always accompanied by lightning, but they may also be associated with heavy rains, hail and violent thunderstorm winds.

Thunderstorms occur most often during the spring and summer months and can occur throughout the entire Mount Rogers Region. Nationwide the average storm is 15 miles wide and generally last less than 30 minutes at any given location. Some storm systems have been known to travel more than 600 miles. A map showing the favored high wind areas in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Storm events reported to the National Climatic Data Center reflect the kind of activity and damages resulting from high winds and thunderstorm winds. Describing the data can be problematic, since storms often travel over wide regions. The reported damages represent those for the entire storm event and are not usually limited to a given locality. The data given in the table below offers a guide to thunderstorm history in the Mount Rogers region.

Storm Event History for Thunderstorm Winds, as of April 2018					
Location	Time Period	No. Of Years	No. Of Events	Avg. Per Year	Reported Damages
Bland County	May 1989- April 2018	28	38	1.4	\$334,000
Carroll County	June 1960- April 2018	57	81	1.4	\$1,430,000
Grayson County	May 1962- April 2018	55	62	1.1	\$672,000
Smyth County	April 1972- April 2018	45	62	1.4	\$828,000
Washington County	June 1995- April 2018	22	119	6	\$1,570,000
Wythe County	July 1962- April 2018	55	55	1	\$705,000
City of Bristol	July 1980- April 2018	37	46	1.3	\$252,000
City of Galax	Jan. 1998- April 2018	19	14	0.7	\$29,000

Another event, on July 4, 1997, captured in the NCDCdata involved a supercell thunderstorm and associated severe thunderstorms affecting a region stretching from Tazewell to Pittsylvania counties. Thunderstorm winds estimated at 60-80 mph and hail the size of golf

balls damaged at least 29 homes, 16 mobile homes, five outbuildings, four businesses and a church in a two-mile path near Wytheville. There was also widespread damage to vehicles, roofs, sidings, satellite dishes, trees and a large sign knocked down by the winds. Wytheville Community College sustained 100 broken windows. Hail drifts amounted to six to eight inches deep in several locations. The event caused an estimated \$300,000 in property damage.

A supercell thunderstorm, while rare, is often the most violent known form of thunderstorm and is associated with tornadoes, damaging straight-line winds and large hail. These events are defined as long-lived thunderstorms with a persistent rotating updraft. They often contain a mesocyclone, or storm-scale regions of rotation typically two to six miles in diameter that may produce tornadoes.

Lightning

Thunderstorms are always accompanied by lightning, which can cause fires, injury and death. Florida is known for having the greatest number of thunderstorms and the highest density lightning strikes in the contiguous United States.

Lightning becomes a problem when the discharge of a lightning bolt connects with an object or surface on the ground. Lightning will be considered together with thunderstorms in judging the importance of this hazard for the Mount Rogers region.

Risk Assessment and vulnerability

Southwest Virginia experiences 60-80 thunderstorms on average per year. Most of these occur during the summer months, extending from May through September, with July the peak month for thunderstorms statewide, according to the state climatology office. This is moderate compared to other parts of the country with more than 130 thunderstorms annually. During the peak of the thunderstorm season in the local region, storms may roll through at the rate of three or four per week, which is relatively frequent.

People and property throughout the Mount Rogers region are subject to damages and injuries created by lightning and thunderstorms. But any individual storm is likely to affect only a very limited area. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to thunderstorms and lightning has not changed.

Virginia experiences a moderate number of thunderstorms and lightning strikes compared to other parts of the country, according to research cited by FEMA. Thunderstorms in the Mount

Rogers region typically last 70- 80 minutes in any given location, which falls in the mid- range for storm duration nationwide. In some areas thunderstorms last 130 minutes or more, based on findings by the National Weather Service for the years 1949- 1977.

These storms can cause serious structural damage to buildings, start forest fires and wildfires, blow down trees and power lines, and cause death. On rare occasions, events such as the supercell thunderstorm from July 1997 can cause widespread damage, as previously discussed on the history section.

Nationally, Virginia falls in the mid- range for lightning fatalities, based on the cited research through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. States such as Florida, North Carolina, New York and Tennessee rank far ahead of Virginia. The lightning that accompanies thunderstorms in the Mount Rogers region averages 4- 6 strikes per square kilometer, which is relatively low.

It is not possible based on available data to quantify the impacts of thunderstorms and lightning for localities in the Mount Rogers region. Available data from the National Climatic Data Center, which tracks incidents of thunderstorms and thunderstorm wind damage, is reported on a regionalized basis often covering numerous localities as a storm system moves through. Data resources will have to improve in the future to be able to make these calculations on the local level.

Tornadoes and Hurricanes

Description

A tornado appears as a rapidly spinning vortex or funnel of air extending to the ground from an overhead storm system (usually a thunderstorm). Tornadoes come in many sizes, ranging from several yards to more than a mile wide. The severest tornadoes can achieve wind speeds of more than 300 mph, though most are 100 mph or less. The weakest tornadoes may last only about a minute, while the stronger ones may continue for 30 minutes at a time and travel miles before dissipating. Virginia is said to have an average of seven reported tornadoes per year (1950 through 2006), though the actual number of tornadoes may be higher.

Statistically the peak month for tornadoes in Virginia is July, though the tornado season goes from spring through fall. Tornadoes spring from an estimated 1 %of all thunderstorms; of the group that produces tornadoes, only about 2%are considered violent with winds over 200 mph

(categories F3, F4 and F5 on the Fujita scale). Tornadoes also can be associated with hurricanes, though hurricanes are not a significant factor in southwest Virginia.

FUJITA SCALE			DERIVED EF SCALE		OPERATIONAL EF SCALE	
F Number	Fastest 1/4-mile (mph)	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	40-72	45-78	0	65-85	0	65-85
1	73-112	79-117	1	86-109	1	86-110
2	113-157	118-161	2	110-137	2	111-135
3	158-207	162-209	3	138-167	3	136-165
4	208-260	210-261	4	168-199	4	166-200
5	261-318	262-317	5	200-234	5	Over 200

As seen in table shown above, tornadoes are measured on the Enhanced Fujita Scale, with categories ranging from F0 to F5. The categories are defined according to wind speed and the types and severity of damage caused. Parts of southwest Virginia show some tendency toward tornadoes in an area that extends from Tennessee into Bristol and Washington County due to the lay of the land and its influence on storm systems. Maps showing tropical cyclone tracks and tornado hazard frequency in the Mount Rogers Region are located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Between 1950 and 2005, Virginia experienced six tornadoes per year or 1.6 tornadoes annually per 10,000 square miles. Two storms per year on average were rated as strong or violent (F2-F5), with 0.5 such storms per 10,000 square miles per year.

Tornado History: Mount Rogers Region 1950 through 2017

Locality	Date	Time	Dead	Hurt	F Scale
Bland Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Carroll Co.	Aug. 1, 1965	0230	0	5	F1
	Aug. 21, 1977	1700	0	0	F2
	July 4, 1979	1620	0	0	F1
	May, 6 2009	2126	0	0	F0
Grayson Co.	July 10, 1959	1500	0	0	F1
	May, 6 2009	2125	0	0	F0
	October 23, 2017	1747	0	0	F1

Locality	Date	Time	Dead	Hurt	F Scale
Smyth Co.	April 4, 1974	0405	0	3	F3
	Jan. 25, 1975	2335	0	2	F2
	June 5, 1975	1815	0	0	F0
	July 13, 1975	1900	0	0	F1
	April 28, 2011	0200	0	1	F2
	April 28, 2011	0015	0	0	F2
Washington Co.	April 30, 1953	1845	0	0	F0
	June 10, 1953	1500	0	0	F1
	June 3, 1962	1600	0	0	F2
	April 4, 1974	0400	1	1	F3
	Jan. 25, 1975	2330	0	0	F2
	April 30, 1990	1725	0	0	F0
	April 28, 2011	0100	4	50	F3
Wythe Co.	-	-	-	-	-
City of Bristol	April 4, 1974	0300	0	0	F0
City of Galax	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	20 events		5	61	

For the Mount Rogers region there have been 20 reported tornadoes from 1950 through April 2011, with 5 people killed and 61 people injured. The highest intensity ever recorded for these storms was F3. See the table above for more details.

On the Fujita scale, an F3 category tornado is considered severe, with winds up to 206 mph. This fits with the FEMA Wind Zone III designation for the region. By definition, Zone III communities are known to experience winds of 160-200 mph.

The tornadoes of April 4, 1974 were part of what is known as the "Super Outbreak," when severe thunderstorms at the leading edge of a cold front moved into southwest Virginia. Eight tornadoes struck statewide, killing one person and hurting 15. The destruction affected more than 200 homes and barns and more than 40 mobile homes and trailers. The storm event in total spawned 148 tornadoes killed 315 people and injured 5,484. "Super Outbreak" created the most tornadoes ever recorded in a 24-hour period and the worst tornado outbreak since Feb. 19, 1884. This was true until the tornado outbreak of April 25-28 of 2011. This outbreak produced at least 336 tornados in 21 states from Texas to New York and even created isolated tornadoes in Canada. The storms caused \$10 billion worth of damage and tragically resulted in

346 deaths. In the Mount Rogers Planning District, the storms resulted in 4 fatalities and caused \$38.5 million in damages.

One of the tornadoes, rated at F0 to F1, struck near Bristol, demolishing several mobile homes and hurting four people. A stronger F3 tornado hit the Saltville area, traveling up the valley of the North Fork Holston River from Washington County, then following Tumbling Creek into Poor Valley and traveling up the Poor Valley to Cardwell Town. The storms resulted in one dead, one injured and destruction of two houses, two mobile homes, a church and three barns. There was also damage to 42 homes, two mobile homes and the roof of a high school. Wind damage was reported in Bland and Wythe counties.

Hurricanes

Generally speaking, the Mount Rogers region does not have hurricanes and is not considered hurricane-susceptible like communities all along the east coast. Hurricanes become a factor on those rare occasions when the storm systems take an inland route as they pass over the Mid-Atlantic region. Two of the most significant hurricanes in recent decades affecting the Mount Rogers region were *Hurricane Agnes* (June 1972) and *Hurricane Hugo* (September 1989).

Hurricane Agnes, originating off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, became a tropical storm on June 16, 1972 and then a hurricane in June 19, 1972. It crossed the Florida panhandle on June 19 and passed through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina before returning to the Atlantic Ocean to regain strength. The storm made landfall a second time on June 22, 1972 in southeastern New York and moved west across the southern tier of New York and into north-central Pennsylvania, where the \$3.1 billion hurricane made its greatest impact.

Though the local record is scanty for this storm, 106 jurisdictions in Virginia qualified for a presidential disaster declaration due to widespread flooding. Those included Smyth County and the City of Galax. Most notable for damage caused by flooding, Agnes dropped an average of 6-10 inches of rain over the Mid-Atlantic region from June 20-25, 1972. The storm in Virginia created an estimated \$126 million in damages and resulted in 13 deaths.

Hurricane Hugo began as a cluster of thunderstorms moving west off the coast of Africa. As the storm system passed over the Atlantic Ocean, it gained strength to become a tropical depression and then a hurricane, on Sept. 13, 1989. Once classified as a Category 5 storm

(highest intensity hurricane) on the Saffir-Simpson Scale, Hugo did great damage in the Caribbean and Puerto Rico. By Sept. 19 the storm had weakened and moved back over the Atlantic, where Hugo regained strength and became a Category 4 hurricane with winds up to 135 mph when it made landfall near Charleston, S.C. on Sept. 22, 1989. By the time Hugo passed west of Charlotte, N.C., it had weakened to a tropical storm with peak winds of 87 mph. The storm continued tracking north over southwest Virginia and West Virginia; the Appalachian Mountains helped weaken the storm further as it continued into western New York and passed out of the country. In the end, six Virginians died as a result of Hugo. As the storm passed over the Appalachians, orographic effects were thought to cause locally heavy rainfalls of more than six inches over western North Carolina and southwest Virginia, causing small stream flooding. Orographic effects are defined as those caused by the presence of mountains; most commonly, this occurs when air rises over the mountains and then cools, creating condensation and rainfall. In total Hugo was estimated as a \$9 billion storm in damages and economic losses, with \$7 billion of that total occurring on the mainland, particularly in the Carolinas.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region appears to face a low risk of tornadoes and hurricanes. FEMA classifies the region under Wind Zone III, meaning winds can reach speeds ranging from 160 mph to 200 mph. The region also, based on historical information, experiences less than one tornado per 1,000 square miles. Tornadoes are rare for the Mount Rogers region.

FEMA High Wind Matrix
Tornado and Hurricane Risk

		Wind Zone			
		I	II	III	IV
No. of Tornadoes per 1,000 sq. miles	< 1	Low Risk	Low Risk *	Low Risk *	Moderate Risk
	1-5	Low Risk	Moderate Risk *	High Risk	High Risk
	6-10	Low Risk	Moderate Risk *	High Risk	High Risk
	11-15	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk
	> 15	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk

Saffir-Simpson Scale

Category	Winds	Effects
One	74-95 mph	No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage
Two	96-110 mph	Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.
Three	111-130 mph	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet ASL may be flooded inland 8 miles or more.
Four	131-155 mph	More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain continuously lower than 10 feet ASL may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as 6 miles.
Five	greater than 155 mph	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 feet ASL and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5 to 10 miles of the shoreline may be required.

A tool to judge damage potential from tornadoes and hurricanes can be found in a FEMA publication called *Taking Shelter from the Storm: Building a Safe Room Inside Your House*. The tool appears in the table above.

The matrix and the wind zone assignments are based on 40 years of tornado history and more than 100 years of hurricane history in the United States, as well as research by the Wind Engineering Research Center at Texas Tech University. This serves as the basis for a low risk rating for the Mount Rogers region.

Tornadoes, though rare for the Mount Rogers region, have been known to achieve an F3 intensity rating, based on the Fujita scale. These most severe known tornado incidents have occurred in Smyth and Washington counties. An F3 intensity tornado contains sufficient power to tear roofs and walls from well-built homes, uproot most trees, and lift objects such as

automobiles off the ground and send them flying through the air. These storms can generate wind speeds of 158-206 mph.

As for hurricanes, the Mount Rogers region stands far inland and is not part of the coastal zone region where hurricanes cause most of their damage. Generally speaking, the local region experiences the outer effects of hurricanes; this can include high winds and heavy rainfall. Since heavy rainfall mainly results in flooding, hurricane impacts in this plan are covered in the section on flooding. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to tornadoes and hurricanes has not changed.

Wildfires

Description

Wildfires occur as a regular part of the natural environment and are fueled by trees, brush and grasses. The three primary factors that influence these fires are topography, fuel and weather. Nationwide, the most frequent and worst of the wildfires occur in the western states, due to the dry climate and the prevalence of conifer and brush fuel types.

Wildfires also occur as a result of human actions, with increasing numbers of people choosing to live in wooded and wildland settings (described as the wildland urban interface), a factor that is also an issue for the eastern states, including the Mount Rogers region.

It is possible to group wildfires into four categories, as follows:

- Wildland fires occur in national forests and parks and are fueled by natural vegetation. Federal agencies typically hold the lead role for fire management and suppression for this group of fires.
- Interface or intermix fires happen at or near the junction between natural vegetation and the built environment.
- Firestorms are high- intensity fire events that are impossible to control or suppress until conditions change or the available fuel is gone. Firestorms have been a particular problem in the western states.

Prescribed fires and prescribed natural fires include those that are intentionally set and those that are allowed to burn as part of a fire management program to help clear out excessive accumulations of vegetative fuels.

A map showing wildfire risk in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Wildfires in the Mount Rogers region are not as prevalent or as damaging as the massive fire events that occur every year in the western states. But the risks still exist due to the amount of forested land in the region, presence of contributing factors (steep slopes, pine woods, wildfire history), and residential development in remote, wooded areas throughout the region.

From 1995 through 2011 the Mount Rogers region had roughly 505 fires causing an estimated \$730,000 in damages as shown in the table below. Total property saved from destruction was estimated at more than \$23 million, according to data by the Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF). The greatest number of fires occurred in Carroll County. Though it had fewer fires during the seven- year period, Washington County sustained fire damage to the largest total land mass.

VDOF data also points to debris burning and incendiary (arson) sources as the most common cause of fires in the Mount Rogers region. Those two sources accounted for 370, or 73% of the 505 fires occurring between 1995 and 2011. Less frequent fire causes included equipment use, miscellaneous, smoking and children.

On the federal level, catastrophic fire losses in the western states have led to the development of the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forests Initiative.

The National Fire Plan has resulted in more spending by state and federal agencies for improved prevention of wildfires. In the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, which include the Mount Rogers region, the added funding supported efforts to reduce levels of fire-prone fuels and to establish a Type I firefighting crew. The National Fire Plan aims to provide sufficient resources for firefighting, rehabilitate fire-damaged ecosystems, reduce levels of fire-prone fuels found in the forests, and reduce fire risk faced by woodland property owners.

The Healthy Forests Initiative is a long-term plan promoted by federal agencies to improve management of federal lands and expedite forest and rangeland restoration projects. This effort is focused on communities near the wildland urban interface, in high-risk municipal watersheds, in watersheds containing habitat for threatened and endangered species, and where ecosystems are being destroyed by insect and disease epidemics and face increased threat of catastrophic wildfire. The wildland urban interface, particularly where rural housing development intermingles with the forest, is a concern for the Mount Rogers region.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region covers an estimated 1.77 million acres of land. Of that total, an estimated 1 million acres of land (roughly 58%) is classified as forestland, with nearly all used as timberland. Areas subject to fire risk include the forestlands and places where people are building homes and residential subdivisions in wooded settings.

Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF) criteria for determining areas of highest risk take into account factors such as density of historical wildfires, nature of the land cover (pines are more flammable than hardwoods), steepness and orientation of slope, population density, distance to roads, road density and developed areas, and presence of railroads. VDOF is incorporating its data into a GIS-based mapping system called ForestRIM to help make wildfire risk assessments and to identify woodlands home communities.

VDOF statistics for the state show most fires occur during the spring fire season (February-May) and on a lesser level during the fall fire season (October-December). More fires occur during these periods due to drier weather conditions, higher winds and the presence of cured fuels that can easily ignite. Causes of fires statewide include: open burning (30%), arson (20%), smokers (14%), miscellaneous (11%), children (9%), equipment use (7%), railroads (5%), lightning (3%), and campfires (1%).

In any given year on average, the Mount Rogers region may experience 70 wildfires, based on the state forestry data over the past 15 years.

Information on wildfire risk was being developed through VDOF and its GIS-based ForestRIM program, which mapped areas of risk into categories of low, moderate and high, based on criteria described above. The VDOF data did not include information on wildfires occurring on

federal lands (which would include the national forests and the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area).

The VDOF wildfire risk data as available in early 2004 showed:

- Carroll and Washington counties contained the largest amount of land subject to high risk of wildfire (more than 100,000 acres for each county).
- Washington County appeared to have the highest number of woodland homes subject to high risk of wildfire, followed by Carroll County.
- Substantial regions of high wildfire risk were also apparent for Smyth County (in its midsection and far northwestern corner, roughly 70,000 acres) and Grayson County (all along its eastern border and generally along the U.S. Rt. 58 corridor, roughly 60,000 acres).
- Areas with lesser acreages subject to high risk of wildfire included Bland (approximately 27,000 acres) and Wythe counties (roughly 20,000 acres).

Loss estimates have been based on the preliminary data available through the Forest RIM program (for housing counts) and estimates (for housing values) as applied by the MRPDC.

The values shown in the table below reflect the estimated value of all woodland homes in the region. In any given wildfire, only a portion of this housing stock would be at risk of destruction. However, any given woodland home that catches on fire faces a high risk of substantial or total destruction in some of the more remote parts of the local region. We have no way of estimating the potential loss for any given wildfire event.

LOSS ESTIMATES FOR WOODLAND HOMES, as of 2018

Locality	Est. Number Homes at Risk	Total Value of Homes at Risk	Est. Total Land Mass at Risk
Bland County	265	\$34,430,390	27,000 acres
Carroll County	712	\$92,507,312	> 100,000 acres
Grayson County (incl. Galax)	258	\$33,520,908	60,000 acres
Smyth County	475	\$56,895,500	70,000 acres
Washington County	804	\$96,303,120	> 100,000 acres
Wythe County	No data avail.		20,000 acres
City of Bristol	No data avail.		
City of Galax	67	\$8,705,042	

People with homes in woodland communities can face a substantial risk of wildfire and catastrophic loss. These homes generally cannot be insured against loss, which places the

entire financial burden on the homeowners. In some cases, private housing developments in wooded settings contain narrow, poorly designed roads that cannot accommodate fire-fighting equipment. Other potentially serious issues include lack of access to a water supply, remote location, unidentified roads, and presence of vegetation (pines, broom sage) that is more prone to catch on fire. Wildfire can result in loss of property, injury and loss of life. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to wildfires has not changed. This is due to a lack of development in this short time span, and or lack of historical events.

The table on the following page shows a detailed breakdown the land cover in the Counties of the Mount Rogers Region.

Land Cover Information: Mount Rogers Region

County	All Land	Forest Land				Non-forest Land
		Total	Timberland	Woodland	Reserved	
Bland	229,545	172,214	166,519	na	5,695	57,331
Carroll	308,115	162,291	160,499	na	1,792	144,141
Grayson	285,304	173,873	161,883	na	11,991	111,431
Smyth	289,337	183,428	178,103	na	5,325	105,909
Washington	368,481	192,734	191,190	na	1,544	174,119
Wythe	296,480	153,942	153,610	na	332	142,538
Total	1,777,262	1,038,482	1,011,804	na	26,679	735,469

Windstorms

Description

Wind can be defined as the motion of air relative to the earth's surface. Extreme wind events may come in the form of cyclones, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, downbursts and microbursts.

Wind speeds may vary from 0 at ground level to 200 mph in the upper atmosphere.

Nationwide the mean annual wind speed falls in the 8- 12 mph range. Frequently, wind speeds reach 50 mph and sometimes exceed 70 mph. Coastal areas from Texas to Maine may experience tropical cyclone winds with speeds of greater than 100 mph. The Mount Rogers region is located in Wind Zone III, with winds reaching up to 200 mph. A *special wind region* is known to occur in an area reaching from northeast Tennessee into southwest Virginia.

History

High winds in the Mount Rogers region blow down trees and power lines and cause varying amounts of property damage. A wind tunnel effect observed in a *special wind region* reaching from northeast Tennessee into southwest Virginia sometimes blows tractor trailers off I- 77 in Carroll County. Some winds have lifted trucks off the highway and deposited them some distance away, like the effects of tornadoes. The image below is of such a storm that occurred in January 2003.



Since the writing of the original Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2005, Virginia Department of Transportation has installed a highway warning system, (overhead signs) designed to alert truck drivers to wind and fog incidents in the Fancy Gap area as well as other areas along the interstate system. The system is intended to help drivers avoid these hazards to the extent possible. In the Mount Rogers region, high winds have been known to tear down trees and power lines, blow in parts of buildings, and cause other kinds of property damage. An accounting of several recent high-wind incidents in the region is shown in the table below.

High Wind Incidents as of 2018

Date	Location	Description	Damages
10-5-95	Entire Mount Rogers region, plus much of SW VA	No description available.	\$20,000 property
11-11-95	Bland, Carroll, Galax	Two windstorms occurred on same day.	\$8,000 property
1-19-96	Carroll, Galax	No description available.	None reported
9-6-96	Carroll, Galax, Floyd, Franklin, Patrick	No description available.	\$175,000 property, \$200,000 crops
4-1-97	Carroll, Galax	Tractor-trailer blown over on I-77.	\$7,000 property

Date	Location	Description	Damages
2-4-98	Carroll, Galax, Patrick	Winds downed trees and damaged some mobile homes.	\$15,000 property
3-3-99	Bland, along with Floyd, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski	Winds downed trees and power lines.	\$11,000 property
4-12-99	Carroll, Galax, Franklin, Patrick	High winds blew over a tractor-trailer on Rte. 58 and a mobile home (Patrick County). Winds blew over two tractor-trailers 5 miles south of Fancy Gap on I-77.	\$14,000 property
1-13-00	Entire Mount Rogers region, plus much of SW VA	Winds downed large trees and power lines, caused minor property damage in all counties. Winds at 68 knots in Bland County.	\$180,000 property
3-20-00	Smyth, Wythe	Winds downed trees and power lines.	\$6,000 property
1-10-01	Carroll, Galax, Bedford	Winds of 65 knots blew over 3 tractor-trailers on I-77. Much damage in Bedford County with shingles and siding stripped off more than 90 homes. Winds also downed power lines, power poles and numerous trees.	\$410,000 property
3-6-01	Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Patrick	Winds associated with a snowstorm downed trees and power lines. Winds blew in a wall and partly collapsed a roof on an auto repair shop in Carroll County.	\$80,000 property
3-10-02	Carroll, Galax, Grayson	High winds downed trees across Grayson and Carroll counties.	None reported
12-25-02	All of Mount Rogers region, plus wide area of SW VA	Winds downed numerous trees and power lines. A tree fell on a house in Roanoke, damaging the roof and crushing the front porch.	\$20,000 property
1-8-03	Carroll, Galax, Grayson, other parts of SW VA	Winds of 50 knots downed trees and power lines. Many downed trees in Grayson County damaged several homes.	\$80,000 property
1-9-03	Carroll, Galax, Wythe, plus 6 other SW VA counties	Winds of 60 knots downed trees and power lines.	None reported
1-23-03	Carroll, Galax, Wythe, other parts of SW VA	Winds of 100 knots blew over 6 tractor-trailers on I-77, near Fancy Gap. Trees and power lines downed throughout region.	\$50,000 property
2-22-03	All of Mount Rogers region, plus wide reaches of SW VA	Winds of 80 knots downed numerous trees and power lines. Many people lost power across the region. Roof blown off an outbuilding in Tazewell County.	\$3,000 property

Date	Location	Description	Damages
5-11-03	Bland County	Winds of 70 knots downed several trees and power lines.	None reported
7-15-05	Grayson County	A small microburst causing winds of 70 knots blew the roof off a vacant hotel, and damaged 10 trees.	None reported
3-06-11	Carroll County	High winds overturned 2 tractor trailers on Interstate 77 at the 2.8 mile marker.	\$200,000 property
4-17-14	Carroll County	High winds overturned 2 tractor trailers on Interstate 77 at the between the 2.7 and 2.8 mile marker.	\$300,000 property

The details for these high wind events were drawn from the National Climatic Data Center's database, as well as from news reports and emergency management personnel. For some incidents, even when damages are reported, an accompanying description of the event is not always available.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

Of the high wind events reported to the National Climatic Data Center, some part of the Mount Rogers region experienced damaging winds at least 15 times in eight years. That amounts to an average of roughly twice a year when winds are known to cause at least some damage.

Though the entire region is subject to high winds, Carroll County and the City of Galax appear to be hit the most often. Given the regionalized nature of the available data, it is not possible to quantify what a typical wind incident might consist of and how much cost it may create for the community or to private individuals.

Damage estimates through the National Climatic Data Center are reported by incident rather than by locality, unless the damages are confined to a small geographic area. Based on the reported incidents, damages may range from zero to up to more than \$400,000.

The reported damages include downed trees, tree limbs and power lines; shingles, siding and roofs torn away from homes; damage and uprooting of mobile homes; tractor-trailers blown over and sometimes lifted off the highway, particularly near the Fancy Gap area of Interstate 77; and loss of electrical power. High wind events, while they occur frequently, appear to cause only scattered property damage. This hazard does not appear to pose a disaster-level hazard to the Mount Rogers region as a whole, although some localities regularly sustain high winds.

In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to windstorms has not changed.

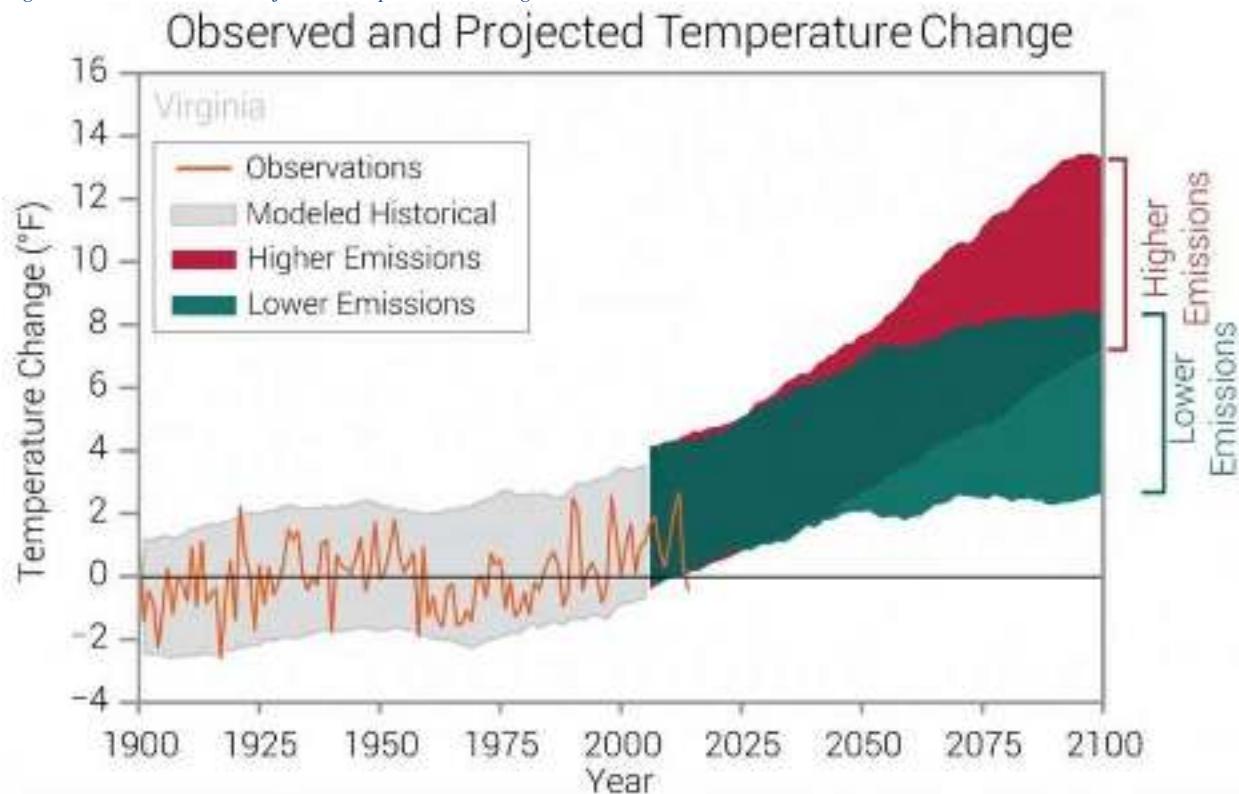
Climate Change

2017 NOAA Technical Report NESDIS³

Virginia has a humid climate with very warm summers and moderately cold winters. The climate exhibits substantial regional variation due to the state's diverse geographic elements, which include the Appalachian Mountains and Blue Ridge Mountains in the west and the Atlantic coastal region in the east. Temperature and precipitation patterns are highly influenced by these geographic features with the west and north being cooler and drier than the eastern coastal region. Statewide average temperatures range from 35° F in January to 75° F in July. The amount of rainfall generally decreases toward the west. For example, total annual precipitation is less than 40 inches in parts of the central mountain region of the state compared to around 50 inches along the tidewater coastal region.

³ Runkle, J., K. Kunkel, L. Stevens, S. Champion, B. Stewart, R. Frankson, and W. Sweet, 2017: Virginia State Summary. *NOAA Technical Report NESDIS*

Figure 1: Observed and Projected Temperature Change



Observed and projected changes (compared to the 1901-1960 average) in near-surface air temperature for Virginia. Observed data are for 1900-2014. Projected changes for 2006-2100 are from global climate models for two possible futures: one in which greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase (higher emissions) and another in which greenhouse gas emissions increase at a slower rate (lower emissions). Temperatures in Virginia (orange line) have risen about 1.5°F since the beginning of the 20th century. Shading indicates the range of annual temperatures from the set of models. Observed temperatures are generally within the envelope of model simulations of the historical period (gray shading). Historically unprecedented warming is projected during the 21st century. Less warming is expected under a lower emissions future (the model's years being about as warm as the hottest year in the historical record; green shading) and more warming under a higher emissions future (the hottest years being about 1°F warmer than the hottest year in the historical record; red shading). Source: CICS-NC and NOAA NCEI.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, temperatures have risen approximately 1.5° F. The 1930s and 1950s were very warm, followed by a period of generally below average temperatures during the 1960s through early 1980s (Figure 1). Although the 5-year average highest number of very hot days (maximum temperature above 95° F) and corresponding number of very warm nights (minimum temperature above 75° F) occurred in the early 1930s (Figures 2a and 2b), gradual warming has occurred since the early 1990s.

Figure 2: Observed Number of Very Hot Days and Very Warm Nights



Figure 2: The observed (a) number of very hot days (maximum temperature above 90°F), (b) number of very warm nights (minimum temperature above 75°F), (c) annual precipitation, and (d) summer precipitation, are split over 5-year periods. The values in Figures 2a and 2b are from nine long-term reporting stations. The values in Figures 2c and 2d are from NCDC version 2 climate division dataset. The blue horizontal lines represent the long-term average. The number of very hot days and very warm nights peaked in the 1930s and has subsequently declined back to below the long-term average. There is no overall trend in average annual precipitation; summer precipitation has been below or near average during the most recent decade (2000–2014). Source: OCS, NCDC, and NCDC (v2).

There is no overall trend in average annual precipitation in Virginia (Figure 2c), although over the past two decades (1995–2014), annual precipitation has been generally above the long-term average. The driest multi-year periods were in the early 1930s and late 1960s; the wettest period was in the 1970s. The driest 5-year period was 1963–1967 and the wettest was 1971–1975 (Figure 2c). The year 2003 was the wettest on record (statewide average of 62 inches) while 1930 was the driest (25 inches). There is an upward trend in the annual number

of extreme precipitation events (precipitation greater than 2 inches) over the past two decades (1995–2014), with the number of such events in 1995–1999 surpassing record levels of the early 1940s. Average annual summer precipitation (Figure 2d) has been below or near the long-term average during the most recent decade (2005–2014).

Figure 3: Observed Number of Very Cold Nights

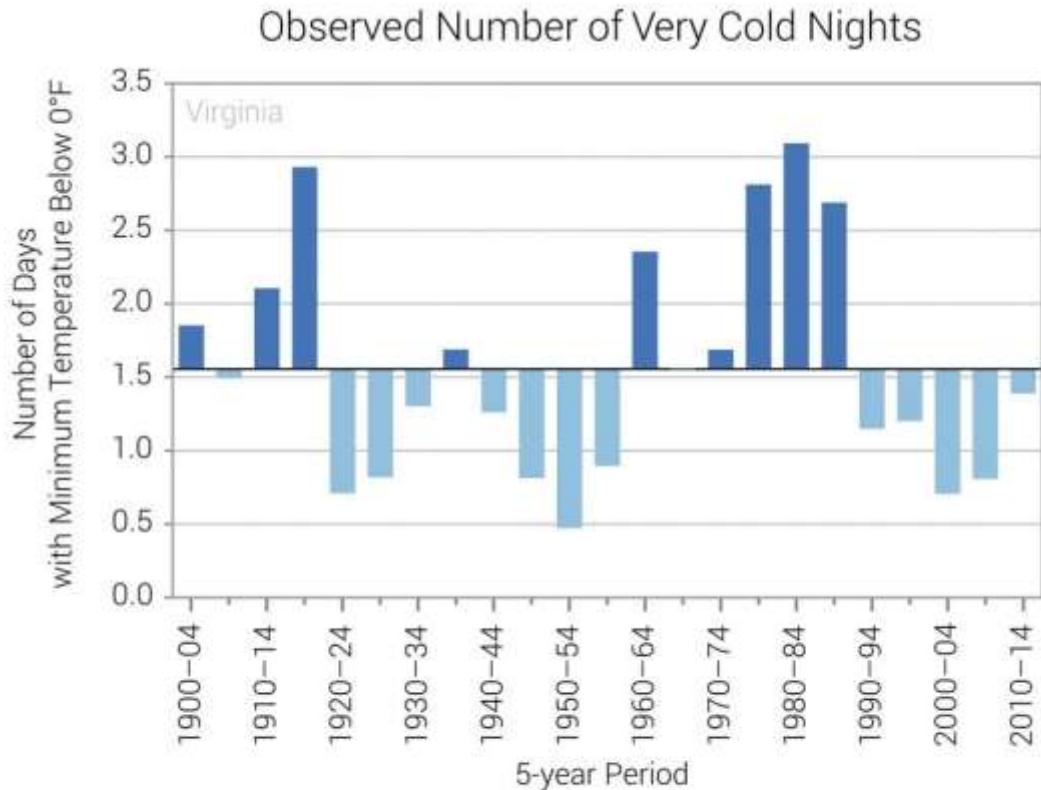


Figure 3: The observed number of very cold nights (minimum temperature below 0°F) for 1900–2014, averaged over 5-year periods. These values are averages from nine long-term reporting stations. The number of very cold nights dropped below the long-term average between the 1920s and 1960s, followed by an above average number of such events until the early 1990s. The number of very cold nights has remained below average for the past two decades (1990–2014). The dark horizontal line is the long-term average (1900–2014) of 1.6 days per year. Source: OCS-NCE and NOAA NCEI.

Average annual temperatures during the 21st century (2000–2014) have exceeded the previous highs of the 1930s. A winter warming trend is reflected in the below average number of very cold nights (minimum temperature below 0° F) since 1990 (Figure 3). Average summer temperatures in the most recent decade (2005–2014) exceeded those in the early 1930s (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Observed Summer Temperature

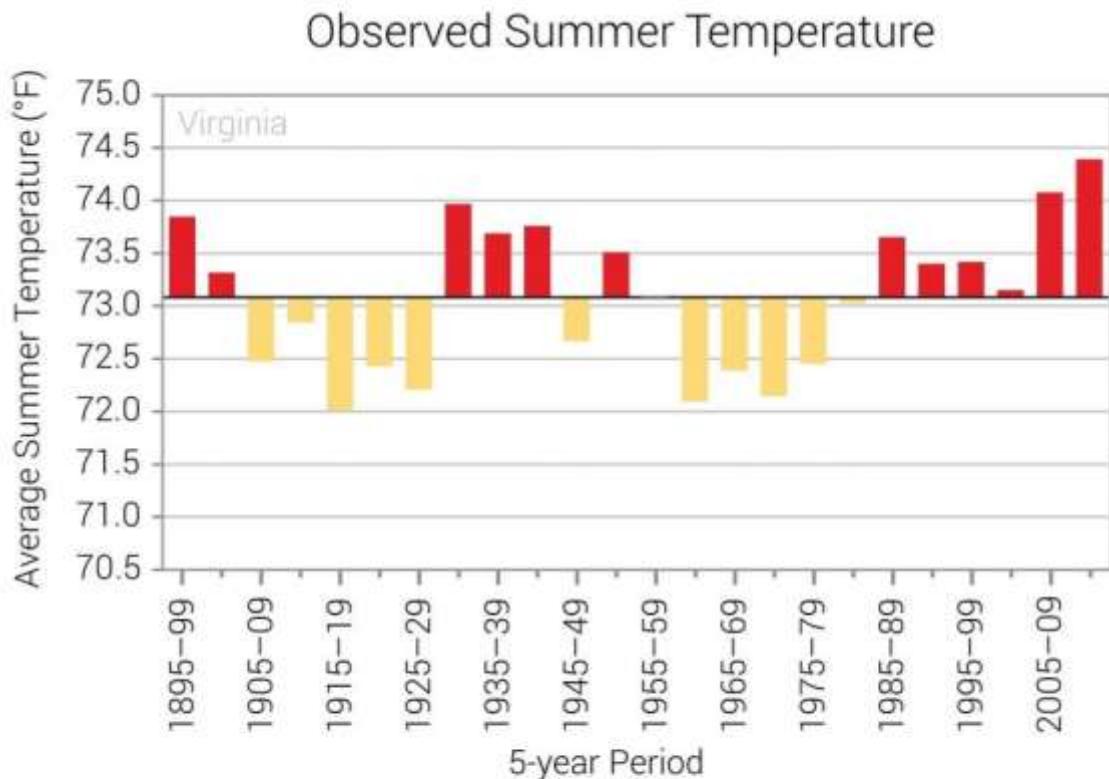


Figure 4: The observed annual summer temperature for 1900–2014, averaged over 5-year periods; these values are averages from NCEI's version 2 climate division dataset. Average annual summer temperature has been the warmest on record over the last decade (2005–2014). The dark horizontal line is the long-term average (1900–2014) of 73.1°F. Source: CICS-NC and NOAA NCEI.

Weather hazards in the state include severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, tropical storms, hurricanes, droughts, and heat waves. Virginia was affected by 35 of the 144 U.S. billion-dollar disaster events that occurred between 1980 and 2012. The costliest event to ever affect the state was Superstorm Sandy (a post-tropical storm) in 2012, which caused severe coastal flooding from storm surges. The 2012 North American Derecho, an intense, long-lasting series of thunderstorms characterized by hurricane-force winds, was also very costly to the state, causing \$3 billion in total damages. This historic summer derecho event interrupted power for more than 1 million residents in Virginia, Washington D.C., and Maryland. Winds of up to 70 mph were recorded at Reagan National Airport, causing portions of Northern Virginia to be without emergency 911 services. Tropical Storm Lee in 2011 also resulted in total damages of \$3 billion, with Washington Dulles International Airport receiving a total of 8.74 inches of rainfall from the storm.

Under a higher emissions pathway, historically unprecedented warming is projected by the end of the 21st century (Figure 1). Even under a pathway of lower greenhouse gas emissions,

average annual temperatures are projected to most likely exceed historical record levels by the middle of the 21st century. However, there is a large range of temperature increases under both pathways, and under the lower pathway, a few projections are only slightly warmer than historical records. If the warming trend continues, future heat waves are likely to be more intense. This will pose human health risks, particularly in the large metropolitan areas. While heat waves are projected to become more intense, cold waves are projected to become less intense.

Figure 5: Projected Change in Annual Precipitation

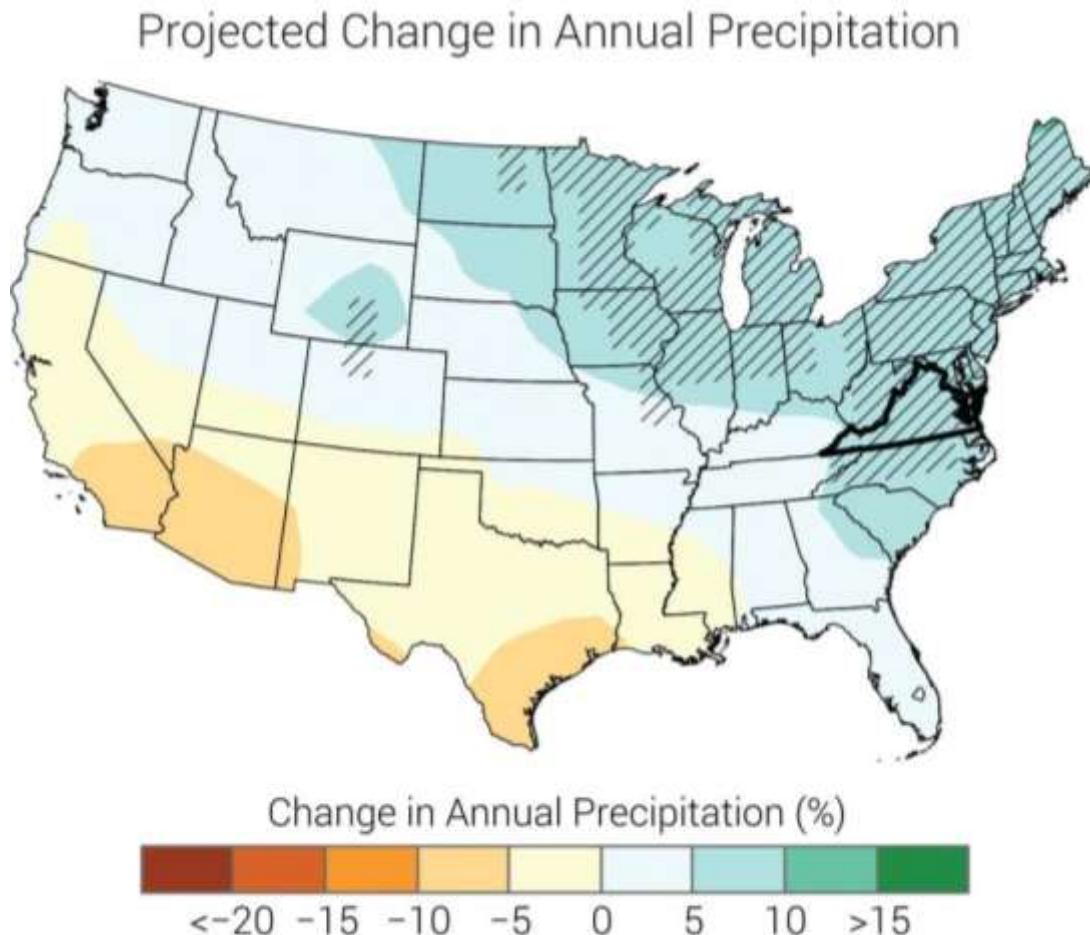


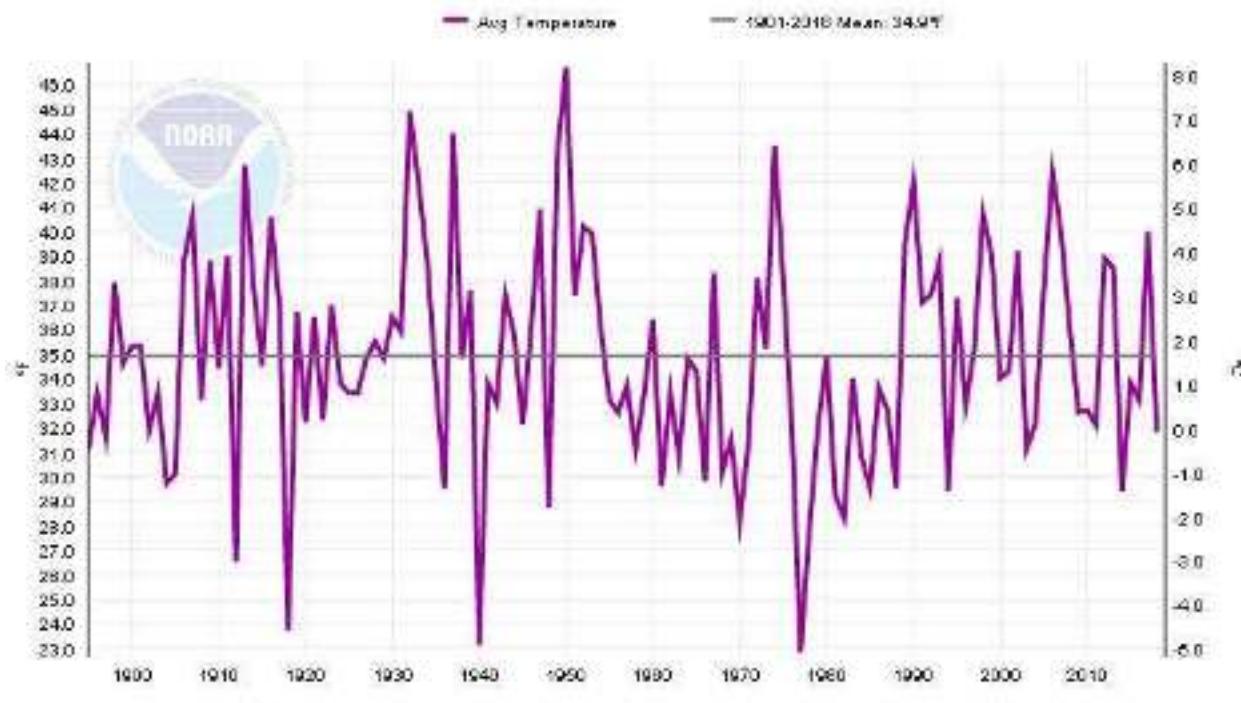
Figure 6: Projected change in annual precipitation (%) for the middle of the 21st century compared to the late 20th century under a higher emissions pathway. Hatching represents areas where the majority of climate models indicate a statistically significant change. Virginia is part of a large area of projected increases that includes all of the northeastern United States. Source: CICS-NC, NOAA NCEI, and NEMAC.

Annual precipitation is projected to increase in Virginia (Figure 5). The state is part of a large area of projected increases in precipitation across the northern and central United States by the middle of the 21st century. The number and intensity of heavy precipitation events is also projected to increase, continuing recent trends. Drought is a periodically- occurring natural

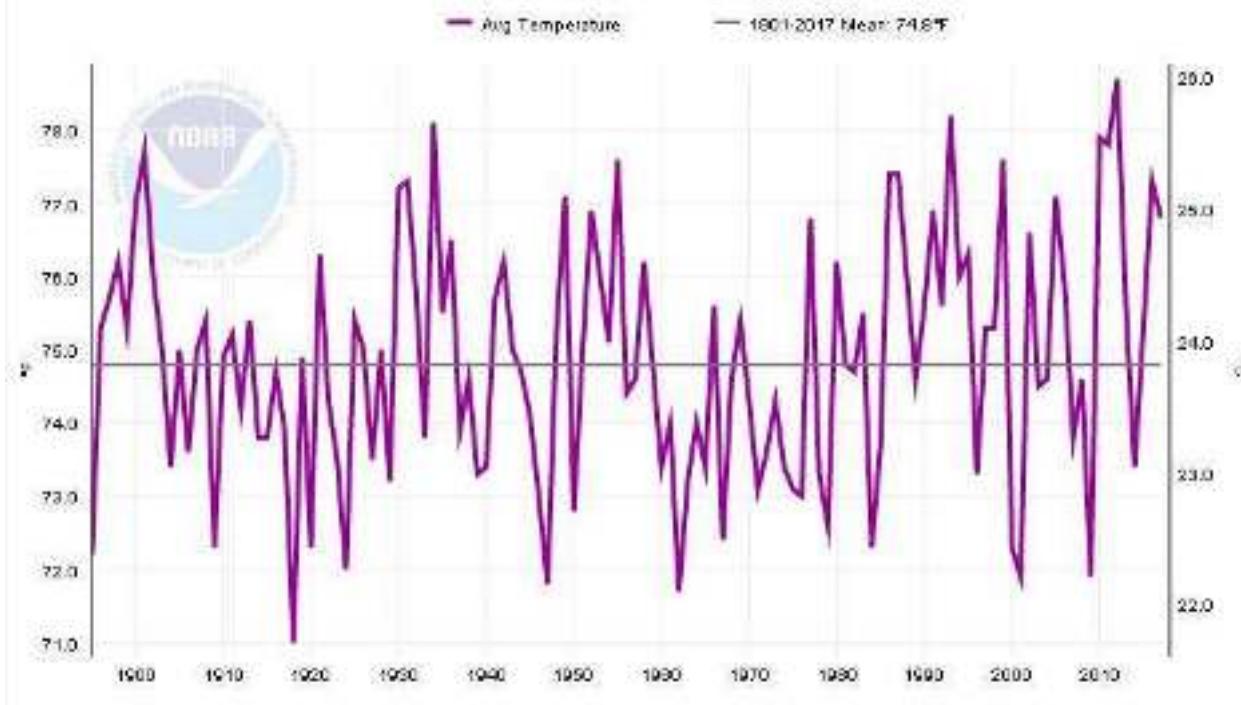
phenomenon within the state. Even if overall precipitation increases, naturally occurring droughts are projected to be more intense because higher temperatures will increase the rate of loss of soil moisture during dry spells. During such periods, decreased water availability will likely have important implications for the state's agricultural economy.

Increasing temperatures raise concerns for sea level rise in coastal areas. Since 1880, global sea level has risen by about 8 inches. It has risen even more along the Virginia coast with a rise of 14.5 inches between 1930 and 2010 at Sewell Point, Global sea level is projected to rise another 1 to 4 feet by 2100 as a result of both past and future emissions due to human activities with greater rises possible along the Virginia coast following historical trends. Sea level rise has caused an increase in tidal floods associated with nuisance-level impacts. Nuisance floods are events in which water levels exceed the local threshold (set by NOAA's National Weather Service) for minor impacts. These events can damage infrastructure, cause road closures, and overwhelm storm drains. As sea level has risen along the Virginia coastline, the number of tidal flood days (all days exceeding the nuisance level threshold) has also increased, with the greatest number occurring in 2007.

Virginia, Average Temperature, January



Virginia, Average Temperature, July





Other Hazards

Animal-related Damage

Appalachian Power have had a problem in the past 5 years with bears scratching power poles rendering them structurally weakened to the point they need to be replaced. Bears have also been known to climb the poles and electrocute themselves to death causing a localized power outage. This problem has been reported in Washington and Grayson counties in the Mount Rogers District.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment: Conclusions

Hazard Risk Matrix

The risk assessment analysis has been used to create the Hazard Risk Matrix shown below to provide a guideline on the relative importance of natural hazards across the entire Mount Rogers region. The rankings for individual localities will differ from the regional matrix due to differences in terrain, impacts from flooding, potential for wildfire, and so on. This plan rates natural disasters as an average over time. It was the view of the steering committee that our risk to various natural hazards in the Mount Rogers Region had changed little since the plan update five years ago. The risk ratings went down slightly for dams and earthquakes. Our rankings do not necessarily reflect the rankings shown the Hazard Rankings Maps in the Appendix, however, we feel confident that these rankings are consistent with the priorities of our region.

Hazard Risk Matrix

Hazard	Frequency	Geographic Extent	Impact	Hazard Risk Index Rating
Dam Safety	2	1	3	6
Drought	2	4	1	7
Earthquakes	1	2	1	4
Flooding	4	2	3	9

Hazard	Frequency	Geographic Extent	Impact	Hazard Risk Index Rating
Karst and Sinkholes	2	1	1	4
Landslides	1	1	2	4
Snow/ Ice	4	4	1	9
Thunderstorms/ Lightning	4	1	1	6
Tornadoes/ Hurricanes	4	1	1	6
Wildfires	4	1	2	7
Winds	4	2	1	7

Note: Highest numbers mean highest risk or impact.

The frequency column is based on likelihood of occurrence: 4=More than once in 10 years 3=More than once in 10- 100 years 2=More than once in 100- 1,000 years 1=Less than once in 1,000 years	The geographic extent column relates to the extent any given hazard affects the jurisdiction: 4=More than 50%of jurisdiction affected 3=Estimated 25-50%of jurisdiction affected 2=Estimated 10-25%of jurisdiction affected 1=Less than 10%of jurisdiction affected
The impact column relates to the amount of death, injury, destruction and inconvenience created for the affected area, as shown below: 4=Many deaths and injuries possible. More than 50%of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more. 3=Multiple injuries possible. More than 25%of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one week. 2=Minor injuries only. More than 10%of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one day. 1=Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	

Natural hazards on a regional basis can then be ranked as shown in the table below. As already noted, there will be some variances for some localities.

Hazard Risk Categories

High Risk Hazards (score 8 or higher) ➡	Flooding Severe Winter Storms/Ice
Moderate Risk Hazards (score of 7) ➡	Drought Wildfires Winds
Low Risk Hazards (score of 6 or less) ➡	Dam Safety Earthquakes Karst and Sinkholes Landslides Thunderstorms/Lightning Tornadoes/Hurricanes

Hazard Risk Assessment By Jurisdiction

The main natural hazards faced by the 20 local jurisdictions in the Mount Rogers region are displayed in the matrix shown below. This data has been drawn from the descriptions given in the preceding pages of this section. The table below was reviewed and updated by the steering committee in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Identified Natural Hazards, By Locality
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia (6 counties, 2 cities, and 12 towns)

Hazard Type	Hazards Identified	Individual Localities																		
		Bland County	Carroll County	Grayson County	Smyth County	Wash. County	Wythe County	City Bristol	City Galax	Abingdon	Chilhowie	Damascus	Fries	Glade Spring	Hillsville	Independence	Marion	Rural Retreat	Saltville	Troutdale
Avalanche																				
Coastal Erosion																				
Coastal Storm																				
Dam Safety	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Drought	X	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Earthquake	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Expansive Soils																				
Extreme Heat																				
Flood	X	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	H	L	H	M
Hailstorm																				
Hazardous Material Spills	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Hurricane (see Tornadoes)																				
Karst and Sinkholes	X	X	na	na	X	X	X	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Landslide	X	L	H	H	H	H	L	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe Winter Storm/Ice	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Tornadoes/Hurricanes	X	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Tsunami																				
Volcano																				
Wildfire	X	M	H	M	H	H	H	na	M	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Windstorm	X	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M
Thunderstorms/Lightning	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

Notes:

The term "na" means the hazard data is not available.

The H, M, and L symbols refer to the relative likelihood and/or relative severity of given hazards, comparing one locality to another. H = highest likelihood, M = moderate likelihood, and L = low likelihood. X indicates the hazard was identified, but further hazard assessment data was lacking.

MITIGATION STRATEGY

Defining Hazard Mitigation

FEMA defines hazard mitigation as "sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards and their effects."

These sustained actions can come in the form of physical projects (enlargement of drainage culverts, streambank stabilization and restoration, vegetation removal, installation of advance warning systems, etc.) or educational programs designed to help local officials and property owners understand and reduce hazard risk (media campaigns, special mailings, special events, self-help guides, etc.).

For some hazards, these actions could involve simply getting out of the way – such as not building in the floodplain or removing structures from the floodplain, when feasible. For other hazards, such as major weather events that cover large areas of landscape, the mitigations could involve more indirect methods, such as improved building codes to strengthen structures and reduce damages from violent windstorms or major blizzards. Some hazards – such as an F4 or F5 tornado – carry such force that a direct hit means destruction is assured, although properly built “safe rooms” can reduce loss of life.

In the previous section of this study, we have identified and ranked the main natural hazards that can afflict communities in the Mount Rogers region of southwest Virginia. We are now moving on in this next section to describe the following:

- Planning process used to develop the hazard mitigation strategy.
- Goals and objectives for the overall hazard mitigation strategy for the region.
- Recommended hazard mitigations on a locality-by-locality basis.

Process Used to Develop Mitigation Strategy

MRPDC staff, the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team, and representatives from the local jurisdictions worked together to develop the Hazard Mitigation Strategy for the Mount Rogers region.

Following the guidance found in the FEMA Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance, MRPDC staff identified the at-risk hazards that affect the region and its 20 local jurisdictions.

This was done based on available data. With the basic data assembled, the MRPDC organized a Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee to review and make comments on the hazard vulnerability assessments. Some of the recommended mitigations emerged from those discussions, such as a suggestion by a representative from Appalachian Power to work to improve coordination among emergency response organizations to improve snow-removal and accelerate restoration of electric power following major snow and ice storms. In addition, the MRPDC mailed out draft copies of the hazard vulnerability assessments to the 20 local jurisdictions and invited comments from local planners, emergency services personnel, and the public.

MRPDC staff moved on to develop the specifics for both the Hazard Mitigation Strategy and proposed mitigations. In some cases, we have followed the advice of experts, such as the applications of Firewise methods to reduce wildfire risks. In other cases, we have proposed mitigation strategies based on limitations of the available data and on long-understood shortcomings, such as the lack of accurate floodplain mapping (as determined by hydrological engineering studies) and the lack of floodplain mapping in some areas known to be flood-prone but passed over by previous mapping efforts.

For flood hazards, which affect much of the population of the Mount Rogers region, MRPDC staff applied the principles of FRED (i.e., Fix and Repair, Elevate, Relocate or Demolish). Staff developed generalized cost estimates based on the experience of the staff and others in the region that had past experience in such matters.

All participants in the process have always recognized that any major undertakings will only be possible with outside funding support (i.e., state and federal grants), since most localities in the Mount Rogers region are sparsely populated, sparsely staffed, and lack the financial means to provide little other than basic government programs and services.

Regional Hazard Mitigation Strategy

The following outline consists of goals and objections for the natural hazard mitigation strategy to be applied in the Mount Rogers region of Virginia. These goals were reviewed by the members of the steering committee as well as other stakeholders during the update process. They were reviewed in our meetings throughout the summer months of 2011, as well as reviewed by participants on an individual basis.

Goal: Addition of a Nexedge System or the RIOS-Comlinc system (radio communications system) for each locality in the Mount Rogers District

Objective: Make communications better across different localities.

Strategy:

- Link counties together for a better coverage of communications and reduce response time in times of natural disasters.

Cost Benefit: Better communications will help reduce the loss of live and property

Responsible Office: Police; Fire; and Rescue.

Goal: Protect Lives and Property from Flooding

Objective: Increase Public Awareness

Strategy:

- Promote and make the public aware of the need for mitigation
- Promote planning as well as membership in the National Flood Insurance Program

Objective: Improve data resources to improve the regional Hazard Mitigation opportunities.

Strategy:

- Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.
- Update FEMA flood plain maps throughout the Mount Rogers region. (FEMA/DCR responsible for updating floodplain maps).
- Develop new FEMA floodplain maps for areas not previously mapped.

Objective: Provide opportunities for property owners of flood prone and/ or repetitive loss properties to acquire and relocate from the flood plain, elevate structures, acquire and demolish, flood proof their property, or apply for funds to construct minor localized flood control projects.

Strategy:

- Pursue funding for such projects from federal and state agencies such as FEMA, VDEM, as well community development block grants.

Cost Benefit: The benefits of flood protection are ongoing. Money should be invested wisely to protect existing structures, as well as to prevent future losses to new structures. This will be a savings to the localities, as well as to the property owners in the form of repair and insurance cost. \$100,000 spent today, could save millions of dollars in damage over long periods of time, as well as save lives.

Responsible Office: MRPDC; local Board of Supervisors; Local Emergency Management

Goal: Encourage Public Safety in the Event of Snowstorms, Ice and High Winds, Earthquakes, Landslides, Tornadoes, Hurricanes, and/ or Drought

Objective: Increase public awareness of actions before, during, and after such events.

Strategy:

- Educate public on the methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for these events.
- Inform motorist of high wind potential along selected highways.

Cost Benefit: Public awareness is crucial to prevent losses due to natural hazards. Not only prevention, but a large savings of time and money could be seen during and after such adverse weather. \$100,000- \$500,000 spent on increased road advisories will save money on working traffic accidents, as well as work hours lost in Traffic.

Responsible Office: VDOT; Local Board of Supervisors; Red Cross; VDEM

Goal: Increase Dam Safety for the Mount Rogers Region

Strategy:

- Improve the availability of data resources for dam safety to save lives and property coordinated through agencies such as FEMA and the Department of Conservation and Recreation.

Cost Benefit: Knowledge and being aware of potential hazards plays a key role in their prevention. Due to many recent events, information on dams in the region is hard to come by. Property owners in a high-risk area could benefit from greater knowledge of possible dangers. For a minimal cost, this could save property as well as lives.

Responsible Office: Department of Conservation and Recreation; Corps of Engineers

Goal: Minimize the Impact of Wildfires on Woodland Communities.

Objective: Increase public awareness.

Strategy:

- Educate homeowners on Firewise and Department of Forestry programs on methods to cope with drought.
- Support and encourage the existing education efforts of the American Red Cross in ways homeowners can reduce the risk of wildfires by property maintenance and cleanup.
- Projects creating perimeters around homes, structures, and critical facilities through the removal or reduction of flammable vegetation.
- Projects that apply ignition resistant techniques and/or non-combustible materials on new and existing homes, structures, and critical facilities.
- Projects that remove vegetative fuels proximate to the at-risk structure that, if ignited, pose significant threat to human life and property, especially critical facilities.

Cost Benefit: Education is invaluable to prevent Wildfires. For a minimal cost, educational programs for homeowners in woodland communities will help minimize fire damage to property, and natural resources.

Responsible Office: USDA; VA Dept. of Forestry; American Red Cross; FireWise; Local Fire and Rescue

Goal: Encourage Citizens to Prepare for Possible Damage from Sinkholes and Karst

Objective: Increase public awareness

Strategy:

- Make sure local building codes and zoning ordinances address placement of structures in such areas.
- Educate the public on karst safety through educational efforts such as agencies like the Virginia Cave Board.
- Map areas that are in danger of karst and sinkholes with the state division of mineral resources, and the Virginia Cave Board.

Cost Benefit: Having and making available good data where land is susceptible to karst and sinkholes can pay dividends in the future. Accurate mapping of such areas made available to local officials can greatly reduce the risk of structures and roads being damaged by these hazards.

Responsible Office: Local Building inspector; VDOT, Department of Conservation and Recreation

Goal: Minimize Damage due to Thunderstorms as well as Tornadoes/ Hurricanes

Strategy:

- Support and encourage existing efforts by the American Red Cross to educate homeowners on retrofitting and mitigation.
- Educate citizens on tornado and severe storm safety.

Cost Benefit: Public awareness is crucial to prevent losses due to natural hazards. Not only prevention, but a large savings of time and money could be seen during and after such adverse weather.

Responsible Office: Local emergency management departments

Goal: Reduce the risk of hazards on new buildings and infrastructure

Objective: Encourage continued practice of proper building site construction.

Strategy:

- Incorporate the hazard mitigation plan into comprehensive planning.
- Use the hazard mitigation plan in the permit process for new construction in floodplain or high hazard areas.

Cost Benefit: Proper planning in new construction will result in a large savings after natural disasters.

Responsible Office: Local building inspectors.

Regional Strategic Priorities

This section outlines the top regional priorities for Pre- Disaster Hazard Mitigation in the Mount Rogers region. These have been determined through discussions among MRPDC staff and the members of the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. The priorities presented in this section correspond to the objectives listed under the six goal statements given for the regional strategic plan described above. MRPDC staff initially developed the goals- and- objectives outline, and then presented it to the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team for comment.

The Steering Committee ranked individual objectives as follows, high priority, mid- level priority, and lowest priorities. More than one objective could be assigned to any given priority level. Each marker carried a value of one point, with the highest point scores indicating the objectives of highest importance. The Steering Committee reviewed the table below from the original 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan and determined that it was still applicable.

Prioritized Listing of Hazard Mitigation Objectives

Objective	Points
Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	12
Promote need for pre-disaster mitigation to prevent future losses.	12
Update FEMA floodplain maps as applicable throughout the Mount Rogers Region.	12
Promote prevention methods homeowners can undertake.	12
Implement in-the-ground projects to reduce natural hazard risks.	9
Provide copies of the Pre- Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan to the 20 local jurisdictions in the Mount Rogers region.	8
Support projects offering the best benefit/cost ratio.	6
Publicize successful mitigation projects.	5
Support guidelines for flood mitigation:	5
A property is a candidate for relocation if the first-floor floods twice (or more) in 50 years.	5
A property is a candidate for elevation or flood-proofing if flooding occurs below the first floor twice (or more) in 50 years.	5
Meet requirements of the Uniform Relocation Act.	5
The top priorities for federal relocation assistance should be based on need, frequency of flooding, and a favorable benefit/cost ratio.	5
Create project serving multiple objectives (social, community, economic, mitigation).	4
Support educational efforts of existing organizations, such as the American Red Cross.	4
Develop new FEMA floodplain maps for flood-prone areas not previously mapped.	3
Promote useful programs, such as the National Flood Insurance Program.	1

Support state/federal efforts to improve data resources for dam safety, drought, karst and sinkholes, landslides, thunderstorms, and windstorms.	1
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Capabilities Assessment

Most localities in the Mount Rogers region are for the most part limited by financial issues and staff size. The capabilities of the localities are largely defined through staff and organizational capacity, technical capacity, and fiscal capacity. Most of our localities, especially the towns, require assistance due to the size of budgets, and number of personal. Many of the strategies from the 2012 plan have not been completed due to the lack of existing resources.

Existing Locality Staffing, as of 2018	
Locality	Number of Staff
Bland	1
Carroll County	1
Grayson County	1
Smyth County	2
Washington County	2
Wythe County	1
City of Galax	1
City of Bristol	1
Hillsville	1
Independence	0
Fries	0
Troutdale	0
Marion	1
Chilhowie	1
Saltville	0
Abingdon	6
Damascus	0
Glade Spring	0
Wytheville	1
Rural Retreat	1

All localities in the Mount Rogers Planning District have little to no staff dedicated to work on natural hazards and mitigation planning. For the counties, cities and larger towns, other departments are available to assist on special projects and in times of emergency. For the six smallest towns, there is no staff dedicated to all hazards planning; in fact, for five of the six smallest towns, MRPDC staff provides town management, due to small populations and lack of funding for full-time staff. The Mount Rogers PDC is the agency that fills this role in almost

100% capacity. The PDC also assists all 20 localities in hazard mitigation planning. Contact information for these departments is listed in the multi-jurisdiction summary sheet in the appendix.

Community Summaries & Recommended Mitigations

The following section provides descriptions, by jurisdiction, of high- and moderate-risk natural hazards, past or ongoing mitigations (if any), and recommended mitigations resulting from this study. For the hazards of floods, wildfire, dam safety, snowstorms/ice, high winds, landslides, sinkholes/karst, drought, hurricanes/tornados, and earthquake mitigation strategies for each locality are included in the recommended mitigations section. The hazard of thunderstorm/lightening did not warrant a local mitigation action due to its low risk. The section is organized in alphabetical order by county and the towns contained within that county, followed by the cities. This includes:

- Bland County
- Carroll County and the Town of Hillsville
- Grayson County and the towns of Fries, Independence, and Troutdale
- Smyth County and the towns of Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville
- Washington County and the towns of Abingdon, Damascus, and Glade Spring
- Wythe County and the towns of Rural Retreat and Wytheville
- The City of Bristol
- The City of Galax

Regionwide Weather Events in the Past Five Years, As Reported by Localities

Below is a listing of major weather events within the region, for a more detailed list of all weather events see the community hazard profile for each locality. Within the community hazards profiles, there may or may not be more weather events officially recorded, some were omitted due to redundancy in geographic distance or the weather event being too insignificant to list.

7-27-12 Regionwide

The Mount Rogers Region was affected by a Derecho that knocked down road signs, disrupted power, and brought down several trees and limbs. As a result, several power outages were reported.

1-17-13 Bland County

Bland County was hit by a winter storm that brought heavy snow fall ranging from 12 inches in Rocky Gap to 6.0 inches in Ceres. This winter storm brought the interstate to a standstill with accidents and heavy snow fall. A local emergency was declared and a shelter was opened at the Bland County Rescue Squad. The shelter received approximately 40 individuals.

3-31-13 Carroll County

"Excessive fog" in the Fancy Gap Mountain area, near the North Carolina border, caused at least 75 vehicles to crash in the southbound lanes of the I- 77. Three people were killed and at least 25 were taken to the hospital after the pile- up.

5-19-13 Saltville, Smyth County

A torrential downpour caused a flood through the streets of Saltville. Drains and ditches overflowed sending rushing water into several businesses and rocks the size of baseballs hurtling down Palmer Avenue. Saltville fire, police, and rescue responded in minutes to the danger. Town employees and VDOT helped clear the town roads. The National Weather Service said that over five inches of rain fell in about an hour.

7-12-13 Galax

July of 2013 saw 600% of the average expected rainfall for the month. On the 12th the streets of downtown Galax were flooded causing damage to cars and businesses. The flooding was due to storm drains not being able to handle the amount of water from the massive downpour.

4-17-14 Carroll County

Estimated Wind gust of 100 miles per hour caused 2 tractor trailers to overturn on I- 77 north. Both tractor trailers overturned between the 2.7 and 2.8- mile marker. As the trailers were being overturned the wind blew one 30 feet and fell against the side of a state trooper car and a VDOT truck.

3-5-15 Chilhowie, Smyth County

Heavy rain and melting snow caused the Holston River to overflow its banks. Rt. 604 (Dry Fork Rd) was closed in Chilhowie. A small mud slide on B.F. Buchanan Hwy caused an interruption in one lane of traffic which was cleared by VDOT.

4-19-15 Bland County

Wolf Creek flooded into the road at Shady Branch Circle. The rain left several roads flooded with debris due to clogged culverts. Also, Several Houses had flooded basements. This caused the county roads of West Bluegrass Trail, Suiter Road, Waddletown Road, and White Pine Drive to be closed and schools were also closed for one day.

4-19-15 Wythe County

Between 2.5 and 3.5 inches of Rain fell in one day. The Schools as well as 20 roads were closed in the county due to washouts, flooding, and downed Trees. The hardest hit areas were Max Meadows, the Stony Fork area off of Highway 52, and Ivanhoe along the New River. The trash convenience center in Max Meadows was flooded. A man had to be rescued from a truck in Ivanhoe. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, Reed Creek at Graham's Forge crested at 9.14 feet. That's the highest reading since a level of 10 feet on April 5, 1977.

4-26-17 Marion, Smyth County

The Bridge to the Holston Hills Community Golf Course was critically damaged by flood waters.

4-26-17 Smyth County

A 14-inch sewer line was damaged in Seven Mile Ford. Houses were flooded in the McCreedy and North Holston communities outside of Saltville.

4-26-17 Chilhowie, Smyth County

Berry Metals along the Holston River received flood damage. A Section of 107 was closed near McDonalds due to high water. Springs serving the town were out of commission for about a week and water had to be purchased from Washington County.

5-22-17 Hillsdale, Carroll County

Members of the Carroll County Fire/EMS are reporting several roads are flooded to excessive rain that fell over the county Thursday evening.

Flooding was also reported along Pilgrims Trail, depositing debris along 221. Several mudslides have been reported along Buck Horn Road. Additional reports of flooding in the vicinity of Hillsdale and Dugspur.

Water is flowing onto many roadways along creeks and poor drainage areas. A flash flood warning was issued for Carroll County until 8:30 p.m.

10-23-17 Fries, Grayson County

An F-1 Tornado Touched down at 5:47 in the evening of October 23. The tornado traveled about a third of a mile and caused damage about 150 yards wide. The storm caused trees to be uprooted and barns to be damaged. There was also localized flooding in the area.

Recommended Mitigations

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Addition of a NEXEDGE System or the RIOS-Comlinc system for each locality in the Mount Rogers District.	All hazards	All Localities, MRPDC, VITA	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDC total) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	All localities, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Provide public outreach and start an educational campaign to inform citizens of actions to take before, during, and after an earthquake strikes.	Earthquake	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Make sure local building codes and zoning ordinances address placement of structures in areas susceptible to karst and sinkholes, and map areas that are in danger of such hazards.	Karst/Sink holes	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Make sure local building codes and zoning ordinances address placement of structures in areas susceptible to landslides, and map areas that are in danger of such hazards.	Landslides	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Provide public outreach and start an educational campaign to inform citizens of actions to take before, during, and after a tornado or hurricane event strikes.	Tornadoes/ Hurricanes	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Provide public outreach and start an educational campaign to inform citizens of actions to take during a severe drought if water supplies are depleted.	Drought	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA

Bland County

Community Hazard Profile

Bland County is a rural, lightly populated community of nearly 6,511 (which is a decrease of 4.6% since the last plan update) with Interstate 77 bisecting the county as the highway travels in a north-south direction. There are no incorporated towns, though county administrative functions are centered in the community of Bland, located at the junction of I-77 and State Rt. 42. The Appalachian Trail crosses through parts of the county.

The main natural hazards faced in Bland County are flooding, severe snow and ice storms, wildfire, and potential dam failure. Due to its mountainous terrain, communities are subject to flash flooding caused by heavy rainfalls and snowmelt; this is especially true for Rocky Gap, a small, unincorporated community located almost entirely in the floodplain. Bland County also experiences its share of high-wind conditions, though these have not been known to create natural disasters.

In January 1957, the community of Bland sustained substantial damage from a failure in the Crab Orchard Creek Dam, which had been under development as a privately-owned recreation attraction. The dam break occurred following three days and nights of continuous rain, and the resulting flood caused \$500,000 worth of damage to the small community. There is now some thought that, with construction of I-77 (which passes between the dam and the community), a similar event would not happen again, since I-77 and its drainage systems would redirect the flood flows.⁴

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Bland County centralizes its emergency response system through its E-911 and emergency services coordinator (one individual). Emergency responders include a system of local volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, as well as the sheriff's department and state police. The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Bland County has not engaged in pre-disaster mitigation efforts in the past.

For flood hazards, Bland County contains six repetitive loss properties, including four in the community of Rocky Gap.

⁴ This information was given to us by an engineer at a hazard mitigation meeting in the early 2000s.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
Stowersville	5/19/13	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
Point Pleasant	5/22/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Ceres	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	Trained Spotter
	12/8/13	Ice Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Bland	6/10/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/21/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/25/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Long Spur	4/19/15	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Holly Brook	4/20/15	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Broadcast Media
	4/3/16	Avalanche	0	0	\$1,000	0	Law Enforcement
Bastian	6/27/16	Flash Flood	0	0	\$75,000	0	Broadcast Media
Rocky Gap	4/23/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Public
			0	0	\$81,000	0	

Flood Loss Statics, as of 3/31/2017

Total Losses- 56

Closed losses- 42

Open losses- 0

CWOP (Closed without Payment losses- 14

Total Payments \$726,016.36

Recommended Mitigations

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/engineering studies to properly determine Base Flood Elevations in those watersheds with estimated floodplains.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Conduct detailed studies to determine the most cost-effective mitigations for communities with flooding issues, which include Bland, Bastian, and Rocky Gap.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Mitigate against future flood losses, with highest priority given to repetitive loss properties.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with NFIP
Medium	Promote the Firewise program for people who live in woodland	Wildfire	Bland County, MRPDC,	3-5 Years/	Funding needed from

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
	communities. An estimated 265 homes fall into this category in various parts of Bland County.		RC&D, DOF	Not Started	VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Work with the New River-Highlands RC&D Council a wildfire strategic plan for Bland County.	Wildfire	Bland County, MRPDC, RC&D, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Continue inspection and enforcement as necessary on the Crab Orchard Creek Dam, rated Class I for hazard potential.	Dam Safety	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing/	Done through Federal State and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will start next year

Carroll County and Hillsdale

Community Hazard Profile

Carroll County abuts the northern border of North Carolina and includes a section of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the New River Trail State Park. A community of 29,212 (decrease of 2.8% since 2012), the county includes the incorporated Town of Hillsdale, which serves as the county seat, and abuts the City of Galax to the west. Elevations vary from 3,570 feet above sea level at Fisher Peak to 1,110 feet above sea level at Cana. The county also is notable for the Blue Ridge Escarpment (steep slope) that separates the piedmont of North Carolina from the Blue Ridge Plateau. More than half of the land area has slopes greater than 20% which precludes most development.

Carroll County is bisected by Interstate 77 in a north-south direction and by U.S. Rt. 58 in an east-west direction. The county is known for high wind conditions at Fancy Gap, where tractor trailers sometimes get blown over or even lifted away from the highway altogether and dumped into a field some distance away. Carroll County is part of a Special Wind Region, with potential wind speeds up to 200 mph.

Other natural hazards experienced in Carroll County include severe winter storms and ice, wildfires, drought, and undefined risk potential for landslides and impacts from karst terrain. Flood hazards are limited (one repetitive loss property in or near Hillsdale). There are two federally regulated hydroelectric dams and one state-regulated dam in Carroll County.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

A special project by the New River-Highlands RC&D Council has produced a draft strategic plan for wildfire hazard reduction in Carroll County. For emergency response, the area is served by the Twin County E-911 system, volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, a paid EMS, and the sheriff's department and state police.

VDOT has installed a warning system to help truckers get off I-77 and find alternate routes during high-wind conditions and other potentially dangerous conditions, such as fog, another ongoing problem in the Fancy Gap area. Members of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team have said the warning system has limited usefulness since there are few exits from the highway.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Severe Weather Events

Multicar Pileup Due to Dense Fog

On March 31, 2013, at least three people were killed and at least 25 were taken to the hospital after a pile-up involving dozens of cars today on a Virginia interstate.

Virginia State Police said "excessive fog" in the Fancy Gap Mountain area, near the North Carolina border, caused at least 75 vehicles to crash in the southbound lanes of the I- 77.

The first emergency calls began coming in at 1:15 p.m. ET, authorities said. The northbound lanes were closed to allow emergency vehicles to quickly reach people needing assistance at the scene, according to a statement from the Virginia State Police.

While the cause of the initial crash remains under investigation, Virginia State Police spokeswoman Corinne Geller said it was a classic pile up.

"[There were] 17 separate traffic crashes, but they all occurred as a chain reaction in that one-mile stretch of Interstate 77," Geller said. "The initial crash, the very first one, we're still investigating obviously what caused that one exactly, that's still under investigation."

After the first crash, she said, other vehicles on the highway were traveling too fast to stop by the time they saw the accidents ahead of them in the thick fog.

"People were traveling too fast for the road conditions and you had the initial crash and then you had a chain reaction, a series of crashes because the fog was so thick, people could not see what was up ahead," she said.

Traffic was re-directed in both directions as authorities worked to clear the scene and investigate the crashes, the Virginia State Police said.

The highway was expected to reopen at around 9 p.m. ET.

Authorities advised travelers, many of whom may be traveling for the Easter holiday, to make alternate travel plans or to expect significant delays.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	3/31/13	Dense Fog	3	25	\$500,000 ⁵	0	Newspaper
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Eona	6/7/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Pipers Gap	6/7/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Giffview	6/7/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Gladeville	6/25/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Dugspur	6/25/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Hillsville	7/5/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Fries Jct	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
	12/8/13	Ice Storm	0	0	\$-	0	COOP Observer
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	3/6/14	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Hillsville	5/15/14	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Fries Jct	6/16/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Hilltown	6/16/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	CoCoRaHS
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/ Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/25/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Amateur Radio
Cana	4/19/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
Hillsville	6/18/15	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	4/5/16	Frost/Freeze	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Dugspur	5/18/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Dugspur	5/18/17	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Dugspur	5/18/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	911 Call Center
Cana	5/19/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Hilltown	5/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$75,000	0	Broadcast Media
Gladeville	7/18/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
TOTAL			3	25	\$580,000		

⁵ The total amount of damage included the 75 damaged vehicles

Recommended Mitigations: Carroll County and Hillsville

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Upgrade public safety communication infrastructure from analog to digital, for Twin County Region (counties of Carroll and Grayson and the City of Galax).	All hazards	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1 Year/ In Progress	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Promote the Firewise program for people who live in woodland communities. An estimated 712 homes fall into this category in various parts of Carroll County. This represents one of the worst natural hazard threats in the region.	Wildfire	Carroll County RC&D, Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/Ice High Winds	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with NFIP
Low	Consider flood-proofing or relocation/demolition for the repetitive loss property near Hillsdale.	Floods	Town of Hillsdale, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams.	Dam Safety	Carroll County, MRPDC, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through Federal, State, and Local codes

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will be looked at next year

Grayson County and Fries, Independence and Troutdale

Community Hazard Profile

Grayson County is a remote, rural area with a population of 15,669 (increase of 0.9% since 2012). The county is traversed east-west by U.S. Rt. 58, north-south by State Rt. 16 (passing through the Town of Troutdale), and north-south by U.S. Rt. 21 (passing through the Town of Independence). The three incorporated towns include Fries, Independence, and Troutdale. Parts of the county border the independent City of Galax at the county's eastern border. Grayson's mountainous terrain includes Grayson Highlands State Park in the western end and parts of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area running roughly along the county's northern border.

Chief natural hazards occurring in Grayson County include flooding, severe snow and ice storms, high winds, and risk of wildfire. Flooding affects relatively few properties, and there is no FEMA record of repetitive loss properties. Substantial parts of Grayson, encompassing roughly 60,000 acres, are subject to wildfire risk. Grayson also contains four dams rated for significant hazard potential and has a risk of potential for landslides, especially in the northern part of the county.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

A special project by the New River-Highlands RC&D Council has produced a draft strategic plan for wildfire hazard reduction in Grayson County. The emergency services system includes the Twin County E-911 center, several volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, the sheriff's department and the state police.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Grayson County has not participated in the pre-disaster hazard mitigation projects in the past, other than what has already been noted. Like the other localities in the Mount Rogers region, most hazard mitigation efforts are not possible without substantial outside support from state and federal grants.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Reavistown	7/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000 ⁶	0	Trained Spotter
Reavistown	7/19/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	12/8/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Independence	5/10/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	11/26/14	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Park/Forest Service
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/15/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/25/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Reavistown	4/19/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
Benington Mills	5/11/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Carsonville	5/11/15	Debris Flow	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained

⁶ Property Damage Totals resulted from septic system damage

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
							Spotter
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Stevens Creek	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
Rugby	5/9/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Park/Forest Service
Rugby	5/20/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Oak Hill	5/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$150,000 ⁷	0	Broadcast Media
Carsonville	6/15/17	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Carsonville	6/15/17	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Independence	6/15/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$2,000	0	911 Call Center
Riverside	7/12/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
TOTAL			0	0	\$157,000	\$ -	

Recommended Mitigations: Grayson County and Fries, Independence, and Troutdale

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Upgrade public safety communication infrastructure from analog to digital, for Twin County Region (counties of Carroll and Grayson and the City of Galax).	All hazards	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1 Year/ In Progress	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Make improvements to drainage and runoff issues caused by flash flooding at the Fries School.	Floods	Grayson County, Town of Fries	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

⁷ Property Damage Totals resulted from campers and camper covers that sustained flood damage along the New River

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Pursue federal certification of the Base Flood Elevation of the Grayson Highlands Combined School floodwall, as well as funds for possible repairs or additions, as needed, to the floodwall	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support implementation of the strategic plan for wildfire hazard reduction in Grayson County.	Wildfire	Grayson County RC&D MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 258 homes are part of woodland communities in Grayson County.	Wildfire	Grayson County RC&D Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/Ice High Winds	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to properly determine Base Flood Elevations in those watersheds with estimated floodplains.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations within the Town of Troutdale, which presently lacks a recognized floodplain.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	Project Complete	Flood mapping has been provided

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Medium	Identify flood prone properties for potential acquisition/ demolition, elevation, flood proofing, and minor localized flood control projects.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations within the Towns of Fries and Independence.	Floods	Town of Independence, Town of Fries, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams.	Dam Safety	Grayson County, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done though local and state codes

Smyth County and Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville

Community Hazard Profile

Smyth County, with a population of 30,686 (decrease of 4.7% since 2012), stands along the east-west path of I-81 and also is part of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area.

Population growth is stagnant, due in part to loss of the traditional industrial base and limited housing development. Despite those drawbacks, the county is traversed by the Appalachian Trail, offers appealing country vistas, and stands within easy reach of many natural resource attractions.

The main natural hazards affecting Smyth County include flooding along the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Holston River, as well as several tributaries; severe winter storms and ice; some potential for dam failure; drought; and undetermined risk from landslides and karst terrain, which appears in an estimated 30% of the county's territory. The county is also part of a Special Wind Region (with wind speed potential of 200 mph), but this problem rarely causes enough damage to be considered a major hazard. Smyth County contains seven repetitive loss properties. The county has the most flood-prone properties in the Mount Rogers Region (see At-risk Structures in the 100-year Flood Plain table in the Flood Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Section). While not a frequent event as defined by our hazard matrix, Smyth and Washington Counties suffered a severe tornado in April of 2011 that resulted in 4 deaths (all in Washington County), and over 50 injuries throughout the two counties.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Due to its long history with disaster-level flooding, Smyth County and its communities have participated in special flood mitigation projects. Record-level disasters resulting from the floods of 1977 led to a flood mitigation engineering study for the towns of Chilhowie and Marion, as well as the nearby communities of Atkins and Seven Mile Ford. In Chilhowie, the work resulted in the eventual relocation of 67 families and the creation of the Chilhowie Recreation Park. Other recommended flood mitigations have not been pursued due to lack of funding.

Also, as a result of flooding in 2001 and 2002, Smyth County obtained federal disaster relief funds and relocated five homes out of the floodplain in River Bottom Circle, located near the Broadford community along the North Fork of the Holston River.

More recently the Town of Chilhowie participated in a preliminary flood reduction study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. About 12-15 properties continue to sustain flood damage within town borders. The town has opted against pursuing a more detailed study due to the high cost and instead is advocating for mitigating the most flood-prone structures in the town.

Emergency response is coordinated through Smyth County's centralized E-911 system. The county also creating a modernized countywide communications system for emergency response and direct radio communications among police, fire departments, and rescue squad organizations.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Severe Weather Events

In April of 2017, the Holston Hills Country Club bridge was critically damaged in a massive flood event, rendering the bridge impassable. Since that time the bridge has been rebuilt and reopened to through traffic.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Marion	5/10/13	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Saltville	5/19/13	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Saltville	5/19/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	State Official
Groseclose	6/13/13	Lightning	0	0	\$5,000	0	State Official
Adwolf	7/10/13	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Emergency Manager
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$ -	0	AWOS
	1/25/14	Winter Weather	0	1	\$50,000	0	911 Call Center
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
Chilhowie	6/29/14	Flash Flood	0	0	\$250,000 ⁸	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/15/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$ -	0	AWOS
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$ -	0	AWOS
	2/21/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/25/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Sugar Grove	4/19/15	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Department of Highways
Thomas Bridge	4/20/15	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	State Official
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Saltville	8/16/16	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Mt Carmel	4/23/17	Flood	0	0	\$75,000 ⁹	0	Newspaper
McMullin	4/23/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	County Official
Marion	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Furnace Hill	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
Chilhowie	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained

⁸ Total Property Damage includes homes damaged in northern parts of the county and in the Town of Saltville.

⁹ Property Damage Totals includes flooding in downtown Town of Chilhowie, which caused damage to buildings and vehicles.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
							Spotter
Saltville	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
Saltville	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
McOrady	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Broadford	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
Adwolf	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Sevenmile Ford	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
McMullin	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Amateur Radio
Thomas Bridge	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Sugar Grove	10/23/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Emergency Manager
TOTAL			0	1	\$380,000	0	

Recommended Mitigations: Smyth County and Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Install a natural gas-powered backup generator for the Prater pump station, which is critical to the hydraulics of the water system.	All	Marion	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Mitigate against future flood losses, with highest priority given to the repetitive loss properties.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Conduct hydrological/engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations in watersheds containing estimated floodplains.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3 - 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with NFIP
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	When this issue arises, flood analysis is used
High	Identify flood prone properties for potential acquisition/demolition, elevation, flood proofing, and minor localized flood control projects.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support the continued development of the improved countywide radio communications system to improve emergency response and coordination during major disasters and other emergencies.	All	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Worked on when possible
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 475 homes are located in wooded settings and subject to risk of wildfire.	Wildfire	Smyth County RC&D Firewise MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/Ice High Winds	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. Presently Hungry Mother Dam is regulated as a high- risk potential dam in the county.	Dam Safety	Smyth County, MRPDC, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through federal, state, and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Will be looked at next year

Washington County and Abingdon, Damascus, and Glade Spring

Community Hazard Profile

Washington County is a rapidly developing area located on the west end of the Mount Rogers region and is bisected by Interstate 81 in an east-west direction. Within the past decade the most change and growth has been occurring along the I-81 corridor between the Town of Abingdon and the City of Bristol, with much housing development, as well as burgeoning commercial development at the Exit 7 area. Former communities consisting largely of open space and farming are being converted into residential subdivisions to accommodate the population of 53,789 (decrease of 2.0% since 2012).

The chief natural hazards of concern to Washington County and its localities include flooding, wildfires, severe winter storms and ice, drought, undetermined risk for impacts from landslides and karst terrain (which occurs in 50% of the county's territory), and high winds. While not a frequent event as defined by our hazard matrix, Smyth and Washington Counties suffered a severe tornado in April of 2011 that resulted in 4 deaths (all in Washington County), and over 50 injuries throughout the two counties.

The flooding results from sustained heavy rainfalls, violent thunderstorms, or as the aftermath of a major snowstorm. FEMA records show three repetitive loss properties with an average claim of \$10,063.89. Wildfire risks derive from being located in a rural, forested region and development of woodland home communities (encompassing more than 100,000 acres in the county). Severe winter storms and/or ice have been known to lead to disaster declarations, while drought is only an occasional hazard with impacts mainly for the farming community.

Washington County also contains four dams rated for high- or significant-hazard in the event of failure. Two are flood control structures owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority and one is a hydroelectric dam that has been breached and is no longer active. A fourth dam, owned by the state Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, is a recreational area regulated by the state.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Washington County operates its own E-911 system for emergency response from among an array of volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, the sheriff's department and the state police.

A long history of disaster-level flooding led to a comprehensive flood mitigation study for the Town of Damascus completed in 1979. In time, with support from outside grant funding, the town relocated 34 families (88 people) and three local businesses out of the floodplain. The town also was able to install storm drainage systems along flood-prone areas in Mock, Surber, and Haney Hollows. Damascus continues to face a serious flood threat due to its location at the confluence of Beaverdam and Laurel creeks and the lack of developable land outside of the floodplain.

As with the flood mitigation studies done for Smyth County, Damascus could not afford the high cost of the comprehensive approach. In addition, some mitigations considered in the 1970s and 1980s – including stream channelization and installation of levees – would not be allowed under modern state and federal regulations.

The Town of Glade Spring obtained funding to install a culvert underneath Grace Street and the Town Square intersection as part of a downtown revitalization effort.

The Town of Abingdon has recently updated some of its floodplain maps but has not been involved in mitigation efforts such as elevations or relocations and demolitions. Currently Abingdon is pursuing funding from FEMA to mitigate against losses associated with flooding in the Country Club Estates and surrounding areas. This area is in the southern portion of the town. Over the past 25 years there have been several rainfall events that have caused localized flooding to several homes in the drainage swale that conveys stormwater from east to west, crossing Fairway Drive, Bogey Drive, and Birdie Drive. After a flooding event in 1992, the Town Council commissioned the "Preliminary Engineering Report, Country Club Estates, Storm Drainage Improvements, Abingdon, Virginia." This study resulted in solution alternatives with associated cost estimates. Very few, if any, of the recommendations in that report were implemented. There have been other flood events in this area, most recently in July of 2009. During that storm, stormwater encroached nearby and even into several of the residences along the drainage path. Another Preliminary Engineering Report has since been commissioned by the Town Council to update the previous study discussed above.

The Town of Abingdon identifies as an ongoing need for the immediate future the review of all streams and creeks within the Town's corporate limits, which includes the Town Creek and Wolf Creek drainage basins and their tributaries and a drainage swale paralleling Hillman Highway that contributes floodwaters to Fifteen Mile Creek.

Flooding issues affecting private and public property specifically identified within the Town Creek Basin are:

- 1) Tributary #1 to Town Creek – This tributary is in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A from Hillside Drive downstream to Railroad Street
- 2) Tributary #2 to Town Creek- This tributary is in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A from Thompson Drive downstream to Tanner Street
- 3) Tributary #3 to Town Creek – This tributary is in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A from Washington County along Whites Mill Road downstream to Town Creek and
- 4) Town Creek – In FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zones AE and X and experiences localized flooding from Branch Street to Interstate 81.

Flooding issues specifically identified within the Wolf Creek Basin occur within Tributary #2 to Wolf Creek. Portions of this tributary are in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A and flooding affects private and public property along the drainage path from Hill Street to Wolf Creek.

Although not specifically identified on the Town of Abingdon Flood Insurance Rate Map, private properties located within the drainage swale paralleling Hillman Highway experience damage from floodwaters of the drainage basin. The headwaters of this swale begin near East Main Street and discharge into Fifteen Mile Creek. Continued development within the watershed areas, which includes portions of Washington County, has created additional impervious surfaces, such as roofs and pavements that increase storm water runoff. Portions of all of the aforementioned sections within the Town are prone to flooding, property damage, loss and possible harm to residents.

In order to mitigate the conditions as described briefly above, the Town must perform hydrologic and hydraulic analyses of the watershed areas that specifically identify the problem areas and develop solutions and plans that address the problems. The aforementioned practices including analysis, planning, establishing priorities and application for available funds will help enable project work to progress so that all concerned can be protected from flooding.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Severe Weather Events

The Town recently had to intercede and perform emergency repairs on a property at 341 East Main Street, Abingdon, VA (Tax # 013-1-79) to allow Town Creek to flow properly and eliminate a blockage that was ponding water in East Main Street and became a potential flood hazard for neighboring properties. The Town would like to purchase the property to perform improvements to help alleviate the potential for high water at the intersection of East Main Street and Town Creek and the potential flooding of adjacent properties. The building on the property dates from the 1930s and it would not be cost effective to attempt to renovate or flood proof. Our intent will be to demolish the existing building and pavement, reestablish the stream bank on both sides of Town Creek, and to create a floodplain on the rest of the property for future storm events. This will be a precursor to a larger project to improve the existing drainage under East Main Street and improve pedestrian movement.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	3/5/13	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Law Enforcement
Damascus	5/22/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	911 Call Center
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Amateur Radio
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Shakesville	9/4/14	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
	11/1/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
	2/16/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/16/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/17/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Emergency Manager
	2/21/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/26/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	COOP Observer
Saltville	3/5/15	Flood	0	0	\$1,000	0	Emergency Manager
Saltville	4/25/15	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Saltville	4/25/15	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Damascus	8/14/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
	1/22/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	1/22/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
	2/8/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center

	2/14/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Watauga	3/14/16	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Abingdon	6/22/16	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Post Office
	1/6/17	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	1/6/17	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
			0	0	\$6,000	0	

Recommended Mitigations: Washington County and Abingdon, Damascus, and Glade Spring

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Make flood improvements at the intersection of E. Main St. and Town Creek; reestablish the stream bank and create a floodplain.	Floods	Town of Abingdon, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations in watersheds containing estimated floodplains.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Encourage more property owners to insure their homes through the National Flood Insurance Program.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Residents are encouraged to do so
High	Consider appropriate mitigation projects for the three repetitive loss properties identified by FEMA data.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations and create new floodplain map for Cedar Creek in the Meadowview community.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	When this issue arises flood analysis is used
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 804 homes are located in wooded settings and subject to risk of wildfire.	Wildfire	Washington County, RC&D, Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Medium	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. There are four such dams in Washington County, one of which has been breached.	Dam Safety	Washington County, MRPDC, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through federal, state, and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses, and making inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Will be looked at next year

Wythe County and Rural Retreat and Wytheville

Community Hazard Profile

Wythe County is a community of 28,723 that is traversed north-south by Interstate 77 and east-west by Interstate 81, as well as routes 21, 52, and 94. The county includes the incorporated towns of Rural Retreat and Wytheville, which serves as the county seat. The county caters to the trucking industry and also facilitated the construction of a major new Pepsi bottling plant along the I-81 corridor. More than 50% of the county contains slopes of more than 20% which hinders development in those steep areas.

Chief natural hazards experienced in Wythe County and its localities include flooding, severe winter storms and ice, high winds, drought, and undetermined hazards from karst terrain (which appears in roughly 30% of the county's landscape). There is one high-hazard potential dam (Rural Retreat Dam) owned as a recreational attraction by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries.

The flooding results from sustained heavy rainfalls, violent thunderstorms, and melting as the aftermath of a major snowstorm. Flood hazards have been identified for the Town of Wytheville and the community of Max Meadows east of Wytheville. There are two repetitive loss properties in Wythe County.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Emergency response is based around the county's E-911 system, the sheriff's department, the state police, and several fire departments and rescue squads, including both paid and volunteer units.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009. These modern codes help protect against hazard damages, such as those from high winds.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Catron	7/10/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	911 Call Center
Lots Gap	7/11/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$16,000	0	Emergency Manager
Blacklick	7/17/13	Lightning	0	0	\$1,500	0	911 Call Center
Fort Chiswell	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
	12/8/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	1/10/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$50,000	0	911 Call Center
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	COOP Observer
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/25/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Cedar Springs	4/19/15	Flood	0	0	\$50,000	0	Newspaper
Simmerman	4/19/15	Flood	1	0	\$-	0	Broadcast Media
Max Meadows	4/20/15	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Wytheville	4/20/15	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Max	4/20/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
Meadows							
Fort Chiswell	4/20/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Porters Crossroads	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Department of Highways
Favonia	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Newspaper
Max Meadows	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Department of Highways
Rural Retreat	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Broadcast Media
Haven	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Rural Retreat	4/29/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$1,000	0	Public
Gunton Park	5/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Emergency Manager
TOTAL		1	0		\$123,500	0	

Recommended Mitigations: Wythe County and Rural Retreat and Wytheville

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Mitigate against repetitive flooding of main transportation infrastructure in Max Meadows along Reed Creek and Millers Creek. Mitigate against erosion and damage to homes and transportation infrastructure caused by repetitive flooding in Speedwell along Cripple Creek and Dry Run Creek.	Flooding	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Apply for funding to purchase and install generators at Wythe County's main pumping station.	All hazards	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age, and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDC total) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations in watersheds containing estimated floodplains.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Used when these projects are looked at

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Medium	Support development of strategic wildfire risk reduction plans such as being promoted by the New River-Highlands RC&D Council.	Wildfire	Wythe County, RC&D, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 20,000 acres of land (unknown number of woodland homes) are subject to wildfire risk in Wythe County.	Wildfire	Wythe County, RC&D, Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. Rural Retreat Dam falls into the high-hazard potential category in Wythe County.	Dam Safety	Wythe County, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through Federal, State, and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will start next year

City of Bristol

Community Hazard Profile

The City of Bristol, Virginia is a community of 17,160 (decrease of 3.8% since 2012) located along Interstate 81 and abutting the far southwestern reach of Washington County. The city has experienced some transition in some traditional residential areas being converted to commercial uses and some shift toward high-tech industry. Bristol stands in the lowlands of the Valley and Ridge physiographic province, and this area is characterized by karst terrain.

Chief natural hazards experienced in the City of Bristol include flooding, which in the past has caused damages in the millions of dollars according to a study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Other natural hazards faced in Bristol include severe winter storms and ice, high winds, and undetermined hazard risks from karst terrain and landslides. Two high-hazard potential dams affecting Bristol include Clear Creek Dam and Beaver Creek Dam, both located upstream in Washington County. The City of Bristol contains two repetitive loss properties.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Emergency response is based around the city's E-911 system, the Washington County Sheriff's Department, the City of Bristol Police Department, the state police, and fire department and rescue squads.

In the spring of 2015, the City of Bristol installed a new water management device at Sugar Hollow Dam. The 1.1 million Dollar phase was part of a larger \$6.9 million project by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The project addresses flood events along Beaver Creek by replacing a water control structure on the upstream side of the dam.

The City of Bristol, Virginia teamed up with the City of Bristol, Tennessee to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct the "Flood Damage Reduction Feasibility Study" of 2003 to identify ways to reduce continuing flood damage, especially along the main stem of Beaver Creek, which passes through the center of the adjacent cities. The Corps of Engineers recommended the following flood mitigations in July 2003:

- Widening the Beaver Creek channel near 6th Street (in Bristol, Tennessee)
- Replacing a pedestrian bridge and removing the 8th Street Bridge (in Bristol, Tennessee)
- Removing the old Sears commercial building near State Street (in Bristol, Tennessee)

- Replacing the existing outlet structure (a 48-inch diameter pipe) on Beaver Creek Dam with a larger reinforced concrete structure to more effectively hold back flood flows.

The Corps of Engineers estimated the proposed mitigations will reduce total average annual flood damages by 20% and reduce flood levels by nearly one foot in the central business districts of both Bristol, Virginia and Bristol, Tennessee.

The city's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009. These modern building codes help offset damages caused by natural hazards, such as high winds, for new construction.

Severe Weather Events

The City of Bristol, VA experienced flooding conditions due to a heavy rainfall event on August 18, 2018. A small un-named stream that flows from the north side of Interstate 81 through the Briarwood Subdivision (located just south of the interstate) overflowed and flooded basements of several homes specifically along Brookdale Circle, in addition to the parking lot of a neighboring business located on Lee Highway (Rt. 11). The FIRM panel map (510022-0008 D) shows no Special Flood Hazard Area for this area. The City would like to do a flood risk analysis of this area and a mitigation plan for measures that could be done to address future flood events. In addition, Mumpower Creek which is a small tributary to Beaver Creek overflowed its banks with the same event on the 18th, affecting several homes located in the floodplain. If resources are available, the City would like to also do a flood study of this area between Valley Drive and Beaver Creek to address mitigation.

The anticipated cost of the study would be \$60,000. The City would provide the required 25% match with in-kind staff time (valued at \$15,000 – salary and fringes) from our Engineering staff.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	3/5/13	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Law Enforcement
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Trained Spotter
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
Bristol	7/27/14	Hail	0	\$-	0	0	Trained Spotter
	11/1/14	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	911 Call Center
	2/16/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Trained Spotter
	2/17/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Emergency Manager
	2/21/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
	2/26/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	COOP Observer
	1/22/16	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Broadcast Media
	2/8/16	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	911 Call Center
	2/14/16	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
	1/6/17	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
TOTAL			0	\$0	0	0	

Recommended Mitigations: City of Bristol

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Perform flood studies at Briarwood Subdivision along Brookdale Circle and along Lee Hwy; also at Mumpower Creek between Valley Drive and Beaver Creek.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Funded by Bristol, TN/VA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support implementation of the remedies outlined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the cities of Bristol in Virginia and Tennessee.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Ongoing	Funded by Bristol, TN/VA
High	Identify flood prone properties for potential acquisition/demolition, elevation, flood proofing, and minor localized flood control projects.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods, as appropriate to residents of woodland communities. More specific data for the city was not available at the time this report was written.	Wildfire	City of Bristol, Firewise, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. These include Clear Creek Dam and Beaver Creek Dam.	Dam Safety	City of Bristol, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through Federal, State, and Local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will start next year

City of Galax

Community Hazard Profile

The City of Galax, a community of 6,748 (decrease of 4.2%since 2012), is located in a hilly area with above- sea elevations ranging from 2,340 feet to 2,980 feet at Ward Knob.

While the City of Galax contains a defined floodplain along Chestnut Creek, which flows north-south through the city core, Galax does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and has resisted suggestions it rejoin the program, despite disaster- level flooding in November 2003 and repeat flooding problems in 2004. For communities that refuse to participate in NFIP, disaster help from FEMA is not available in the defined floodplains. Flooding problems also have been evident recently along the tributary of Mill Creek, which is not part of a recognized FEMA floodplain. Flooding on the tributaries occurs because the city's storm drainage system is aging (50 years old), with parts of the piping collapsing; these problems block storm water drainage and worsen flooding problems in some residential neighborhoods.

Other natural hazards faced by the City of Galax include wildfires and high winds. The city, along with much of the Mount Rogers region, is part of a Special Wind Zone (winds up to 200 mph), although the problems created do not appear to be of disaster level and the city does enforce current building codes.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

The City of Galax grew up around its industrial district along Chestnut Creek in the core of the city. Due to disastrous flooding problems along Chestnut Creek (especially in 1940), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1950 channelized the creek through the downtown area and flood- proofed the industrial buildings located there. Following the flood disaster from November 2003, Galax city officials said they had developed a P.E.R. to improve the drainage system to help alleviate flooding problems. The City has completed Bottom Area Project Phase I and is currently underway with the next phase of projects. A new P.E.R. was done after 3 events in 2018. The city is considering methods of grants, financing, or fees to address those identified problems that affect the downtown area. In 2018, the City submitted a request to the US Army Corps of Engineers to look at possible projects upstream of Chestnut Creek through the Flood Damage Reduction Program (Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act). The end result would be a project that would reduce the 100- year flood plain to the Chestnut

Greek channel. It is their understanding that Galax is under consideration for this study, and it may be approved in 2019.

The city's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2015. These modern codes help to offset the impacts of natural hazards such as winds for new construction. For emergency response, the City of Galax participates in the Twin County E-911 system, which covers the entire city, along with the adjoining counties of Carroll and Grayson. Responders include fire departments and rescue squads, local police and sheriff's departments, and the state police.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	6/18/13	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
Galax	7/3/13	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	7/11/13	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	7/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	7/27/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$20,000	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	12/8/13	Ice Storm	0	0	\$-	0	COOP Observer
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	3/6/14	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Galax	7/3/14	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	CoCoRaHS
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/25/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Amateur Radio
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	4/5/16	Frost/Freeze	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
			0	0	\$20,000	0	

Recommended Mitigations: City of Galax

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Upgrade public safety communication infrastructure from analog to digital, for Twin County Region (counties of Carroll and Grayson and the City of Galax).	All hazards	City of Galax, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1 Year/ In Progress	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for all types of natural disaster.	All hazards	City of Galax, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	City of Galax, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Support development of strategic wildfire risk reduction plans such as being promoted by the New River- Highlands RC&D Council.	Wildfire	City of Galax, RC&D, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 67 homes in Galax are in wooded settings and at risk of wildfire.	Wildfire	City of Galax Firewise, RC&D, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

PLAN MAINTENANCE

Plan Adoption

It is anticipated that the 2018 revision of the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan will be adopted in the summer of 2018. All resolutions for adoption of the plan by participating localities will be included in the final document. The plan was available for public comment throughout the update process. The Public will also have an opportunity to view the plan during the final adoption phase by the localities. The MRPDC will assist any locality in guiding the plan through the adoption process with all necessary public hearings and provide the adoption resolutions.

Plan Implementation

The Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan will be implemented as follows:

- 1) policy changes that avoid development in hazard areas or that protect buildings from future impacts, and
- 2) implementation projects that physically change the environment to reduce impacts or educate landowners and residents on how to protect themselves and their property in the case of an event.

The goal of implementing the identified strategies is to reduce the loss of life and/or property due to natural hazard events. Policy changes are an ongoing way to implement the hazard mitigation plan. As local plans are updated, such as comprehensive plans, zoning and subdivision ordinances, or capital improvement plans, strategies for mitigating hazard impacts can be included. Changes to these plans do require some foresight and public involvement but can be a way for localities to make significant progress with little capital investment. The MRPDC works regularly with its member localities as they update these plans and is willing to provide technical assistance for including hazard mitigation specific strategies and language when requested.

Implementing projects require more work and investment from the locality or lead agency. Many of the identified projects are contingent on finding grant funding and partnering with other agencies and organizations to complete the project. Grant funding is especially critical in the current economic situation.

Plan Maintenance

The Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan will be reviewed annually by the staff of the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission with local government staffs to ensure that the project list stays up-to-date (and completed projects are noted). If necessary, the plan will be reviewed and revised after significant hazard events impacting the region. Cost-effective projects may be added to the locality project list each year, with that local government's approval. This review and potential update may be conducted electronically or through an annual meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. The PDC will ensure that each locality section of the mitigation plan is integrated into the comprehensive plans as updates occur. The method of review will depend on the events of the previous year and the extent of potential revisions to be made. An annual report of the status of mitigation actions will be reviewed and sent to VDEM to reduce the burden of evaluating strategies for the required five-year revision.

In five years, the Mount Rogers PDC will work to find funding from VDEM and/or FEMA to update the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any update of the plan will include a public input session or strategy to engage the community in this planning effort. At the time of the next update, the effectiveness of the mitigation strategies will be evaluated by determining any reduction in vulnerability to a particular hazard. New vulnerabilities will be identified by looking at event history in the past five years, as well as development that may have occurred in hazard areas. During the interceding five years, the Mount Rogers PDC will maintain the hazard mitigation website and will update it periodically with grant funding availability and project updates from localities, if available. This will also allow for continued public input throughout the plan implementation phase.

Strengthen public participation by providing more avenues for the public to comment on and ask questions about the Hazard Mitigation Plan and its development. The PDC recommends holding at least two regional public input sessions, one to be held in Wytheville for the Bland, Wythe, Carroll, Galax, areas, and one to be held in Marion for the Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Bristol areas. The PDC will also stress to the localities the importance of educating the public on the Mitigation Plan and the need for community support. This outreach can be done via websites and social media.

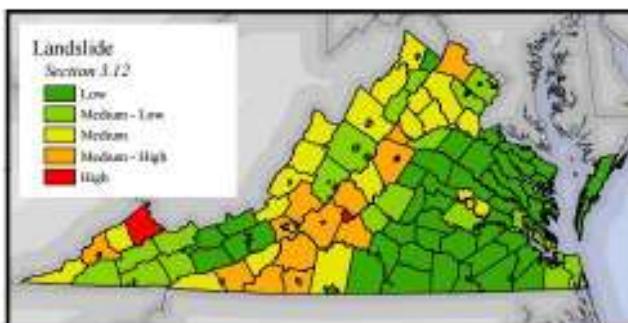
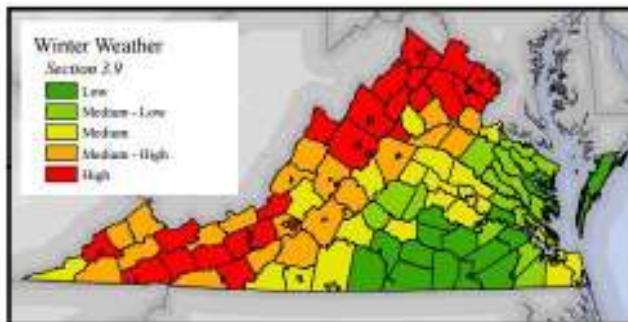
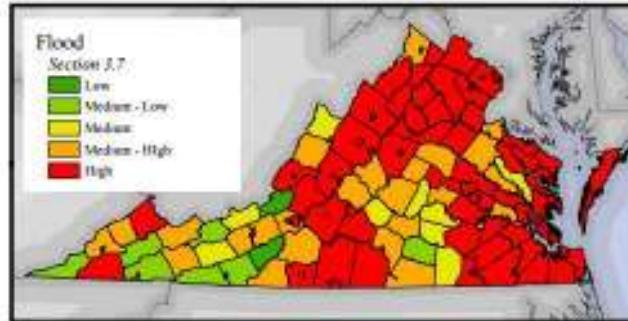
APPENDIX I

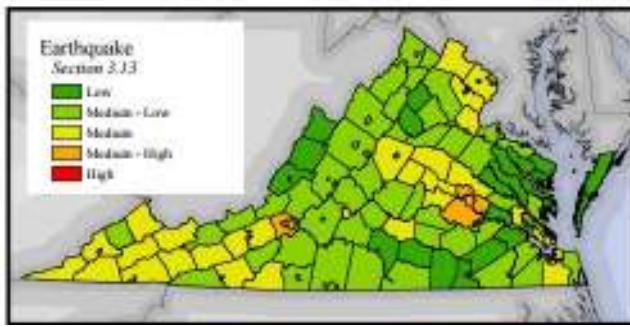
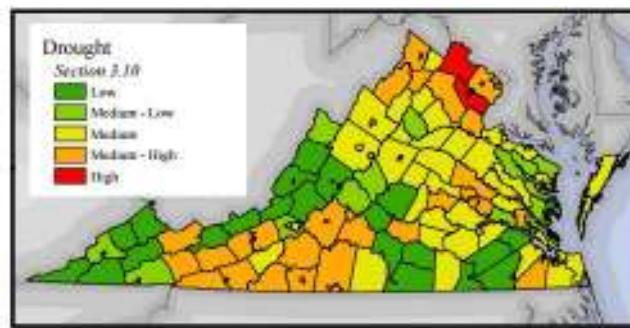
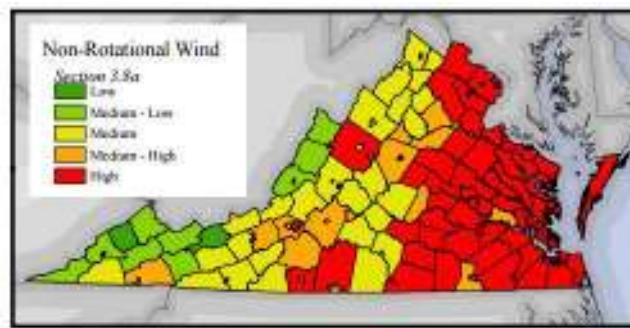
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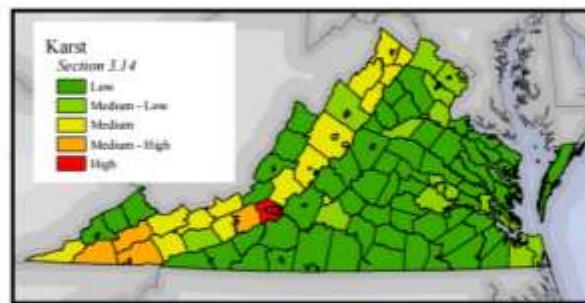
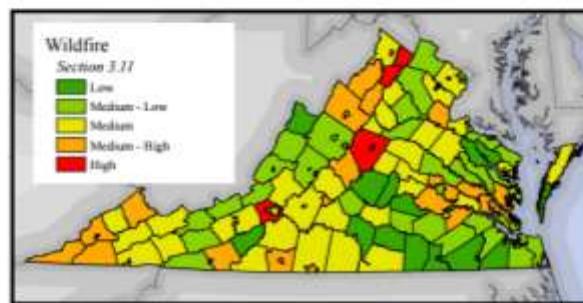
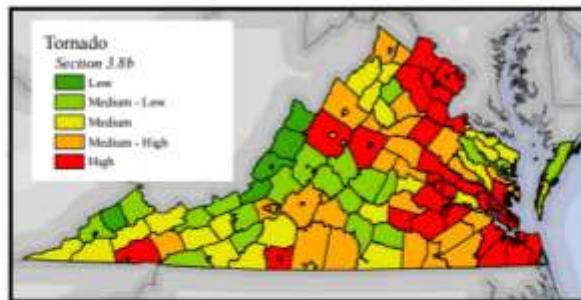
Emergency Management Personnel Contact Information

Jurisdiction Name	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone
Bland County	Jenna Dunn	612 Main St. Bland VA24315	jdunn@bland.org	276-688-4641
Carroll County	Everett Lineberry	605-2 Pine St, Hillsville, VA 24343	elineberry@carrollcountyVAorg	276-730-3012
Grayson County	Jmmy Moss	129 Davis St. Independence VA 24348	jmooss@graysoncountyVAgov	276-773-3673
Smyth County	Charles Harrington	121 Bagley Circle Suite 100. Marion VA 24354	cph@marionrha.com	276-783-3381
Washington County	Theresa Kingsley	20281 Rustic Ln, Abingdon VA 24210	tkingsley@washcoVAcum	276-525-1330
Wythe County	Curtis Crawford	340 6 th Street, Wytheville VA 24382	ccrawford@wytheco.org	276-724-6000
City of Galax	Mike Ayers	300 West Grayson St., Galax VA, 24333	mayers@galaxVAcum	276-235-9580
City of Bristol	Mike Armstrong	211 Lee St. Bristol VA 24201	Mike.armstrong@bristolVAorg	276-645-7303
Town of Hillsdale	Retta Jackson	410 N. Main St., P.O. Box 545, Hillsdale, VA 24343	hillsville@townofhillsville.com	276-728-2128
Town of Independence	Jmmy Moss	129 Davis St. Independence VA 24348	jmooss@graysoncountyVAgov	276-773-3673
Town of Fries	Scott McCoy	1021 Terrace Drive, Marion, VA 24354	smccoy@mrpdc.org	276-783-5103
Town of Troutdale	Scott McCoy	1021 Terrace Drive, Marion, VA 24354	smccoy@mrpdc.org	276-783-5103
Town of Marion	Bill Rush	138 W. Main Street, Marion VA 24354	brush@marionVAorg	276-783-4113
Town of Chilhowie	John Clark	325 East Lee Highway, PO Box 5012, Chilhowie, VA 24319	chilhowie.townmgr@chilhowie.org	276-646-3232
Town of Saltville	Brian Martin	217 Palmer Ave. Saltville VA 24370	townmanager@saltville.org	276-496-5342
Town of Abingdon	Tyler Vencill	P.O. Box 789, Abingdon VA 24212	tvencill@abingdon-va.gov	276-628-3167
Town of Damascus	Gavin Blevins	1021 Terrace Drive, Marion, VA 24354	gblevins@mrpdc.org	276-783-5103
Town of Glade Spring	Aaron Sizemore	1021 Terrace Drive, Marion, VA 24354	asizemore@mrpdc.org	276-783-5103
Town of Wytheville	Ian Bishop	150 E. Monroe St, Wytheville, VA 24382	iab@wytheville.org	276-223-3302
Town of Rural Retreat	Jason Childers	PO Box 130, Rural Retreat, VA 24368	jasonc@townofruralretreat.com	276-686-4221

Hazard Ranking Risk Maps







HAZARD RANKING

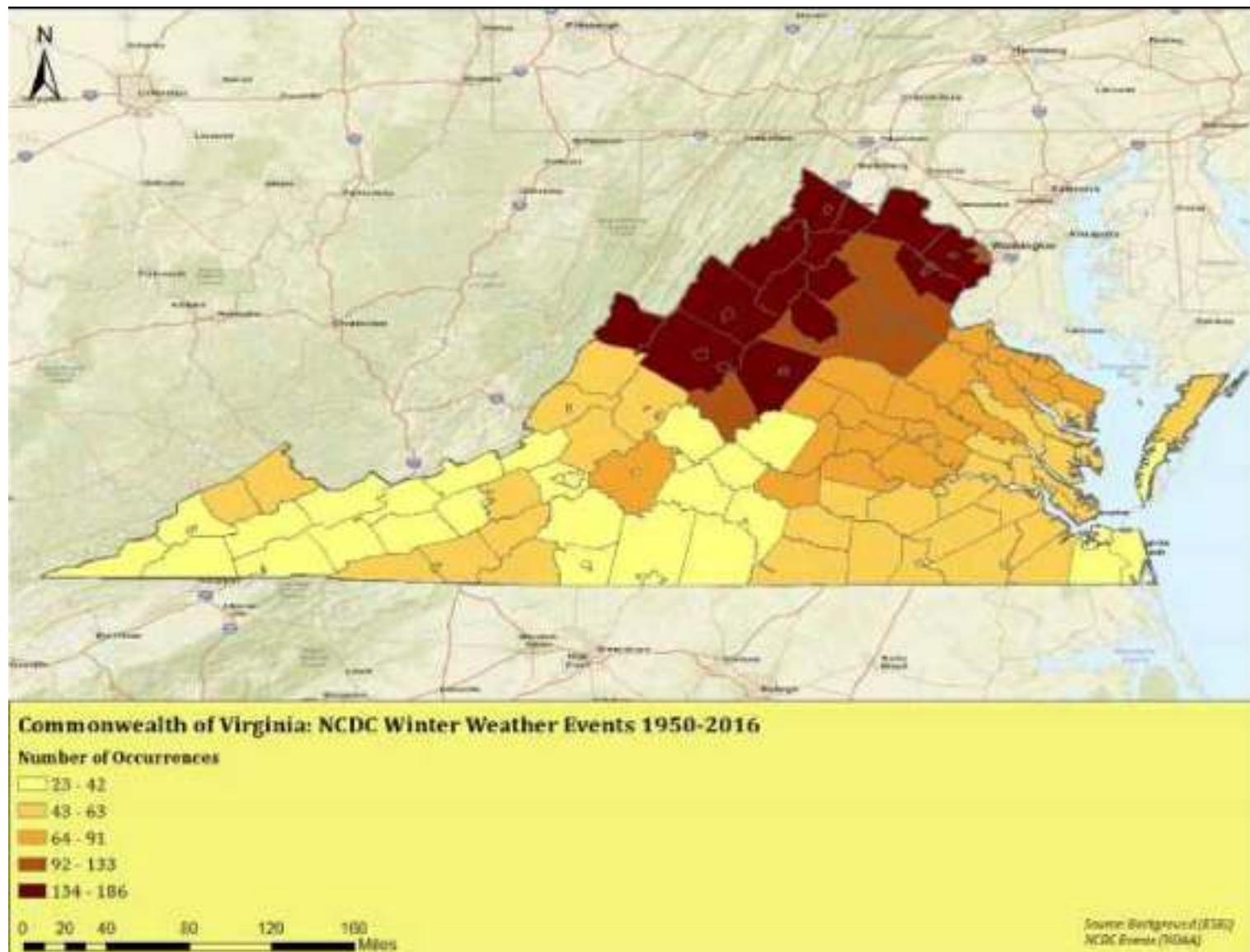
This is a summary of the individual hazard risk maps found in Section 3.7 through Section 3.14. The parameters used to create the Hazard Ranking Parameters and Risk Maps are explained in Section 3.5.

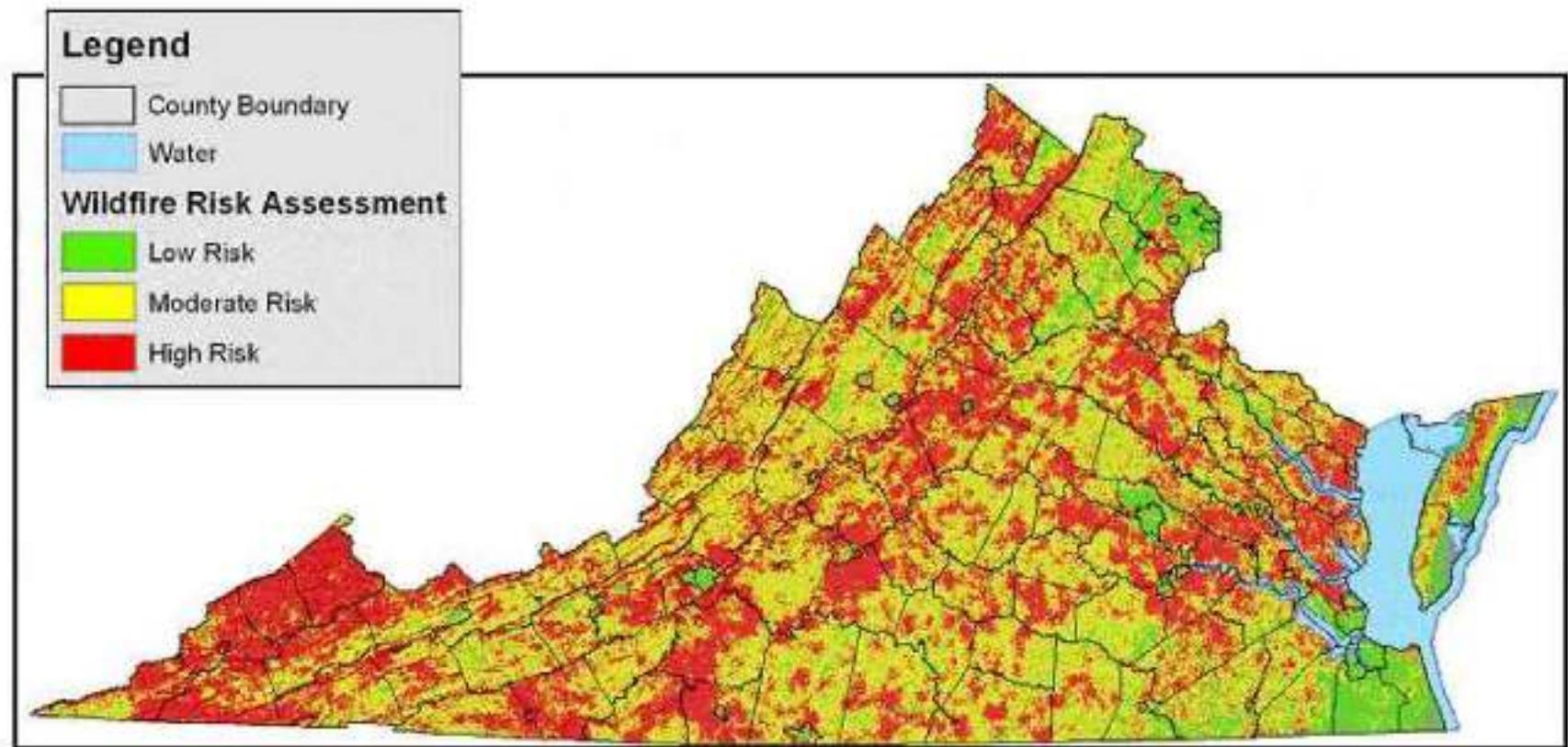
DATA SOURCES

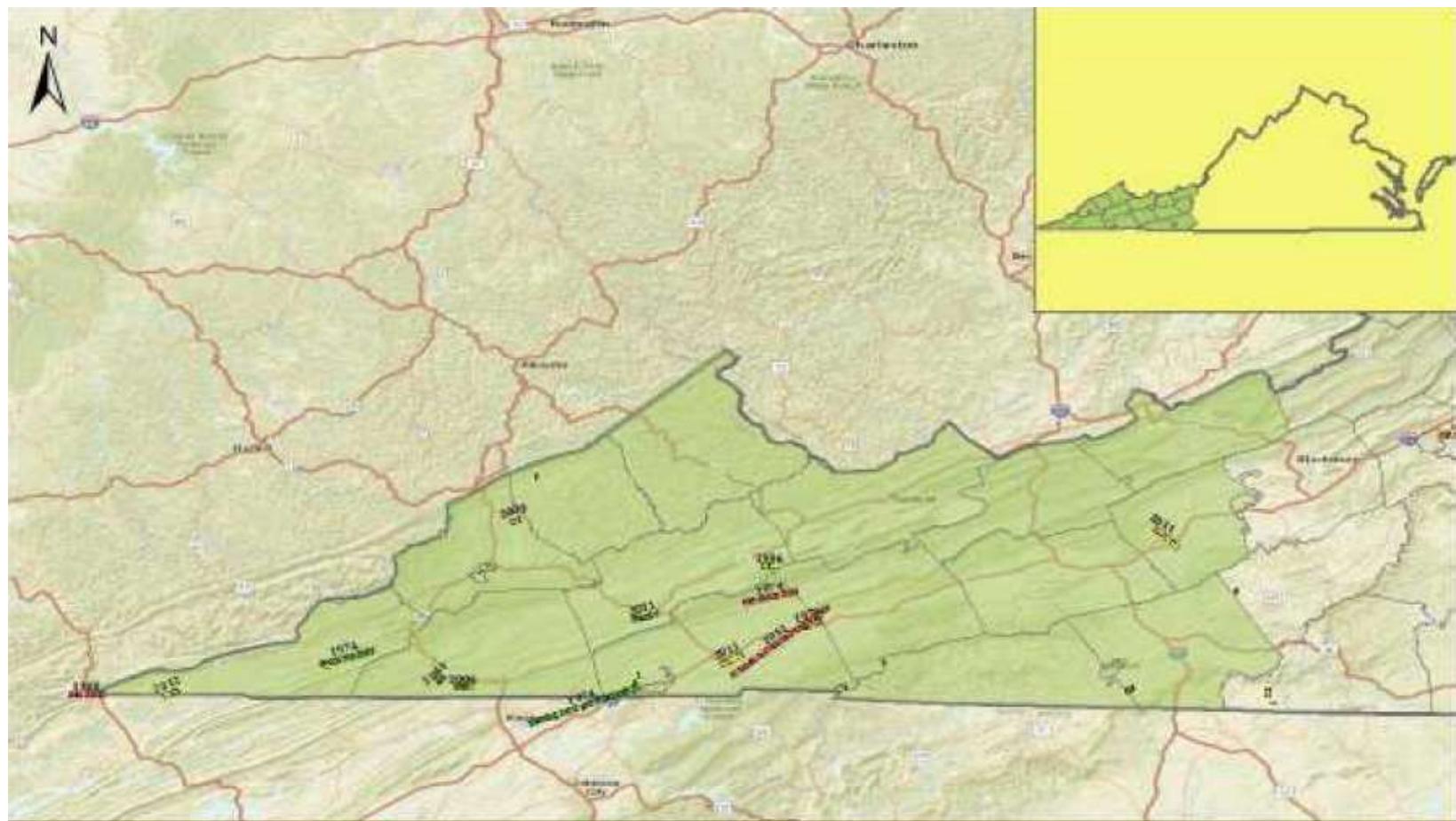
CGIT Ranking Methodology
VGIN Jurisdictional Boundaries
ESRI State Boundaries

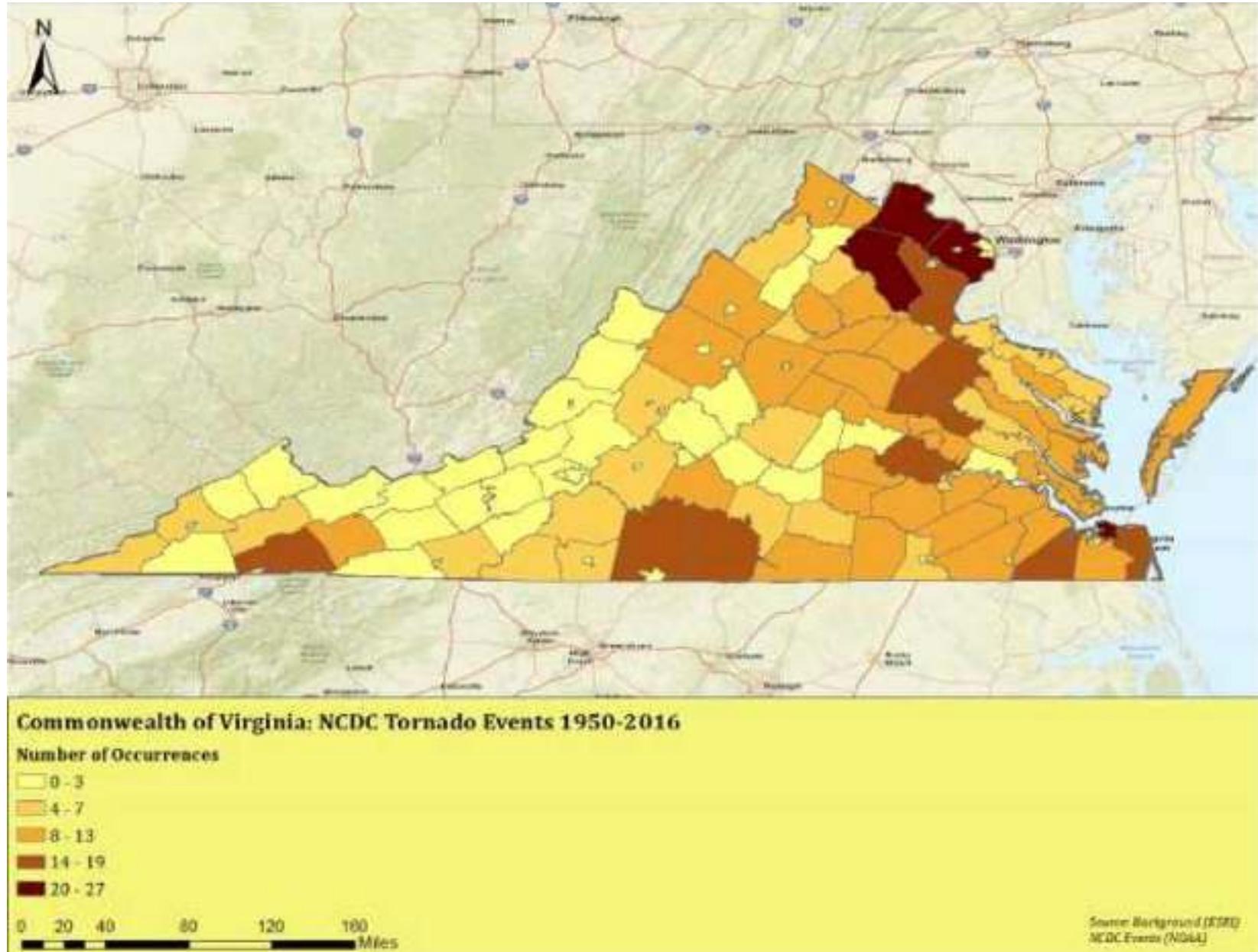
Hazard Identification Maps

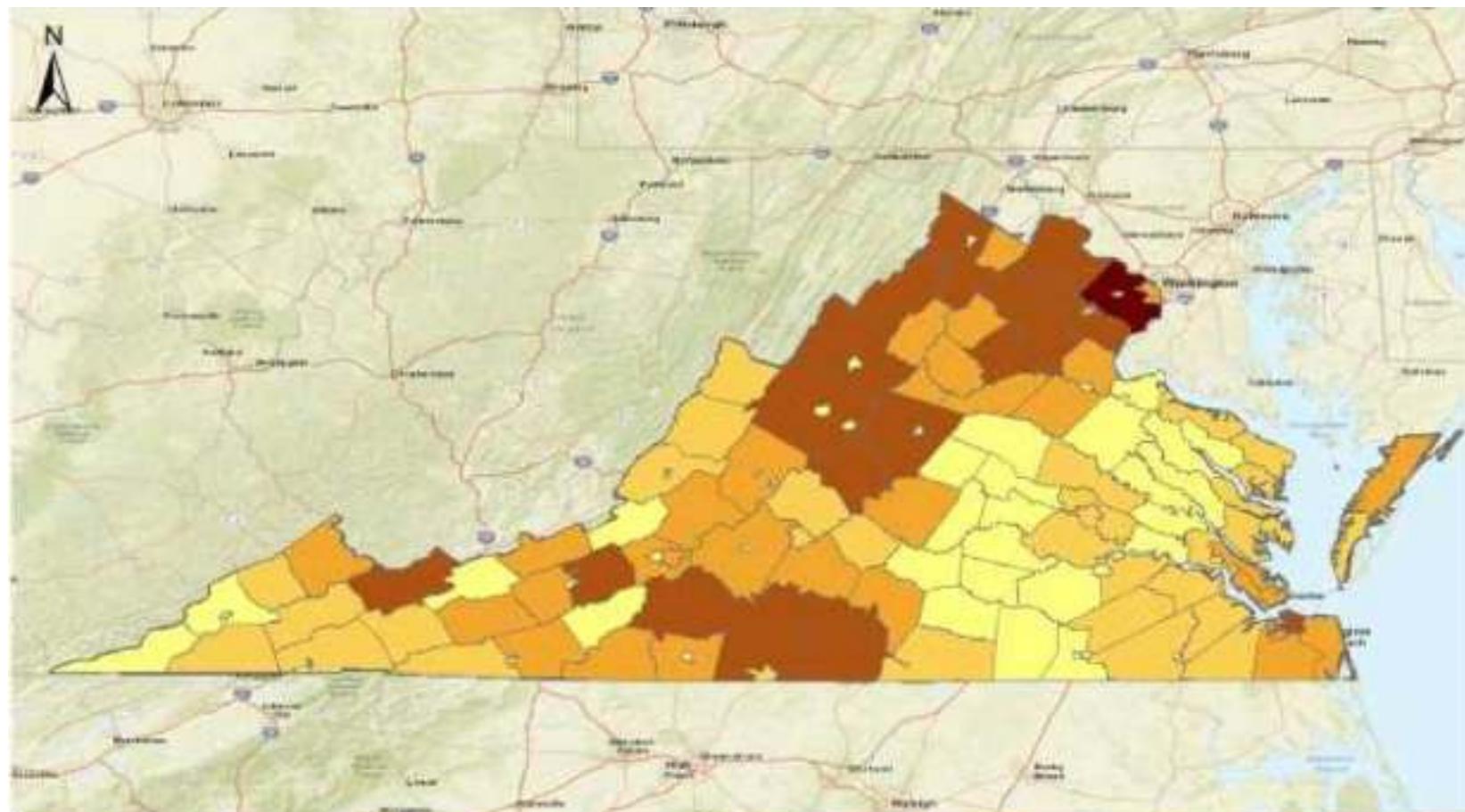
The following maps are sourced from the Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan.











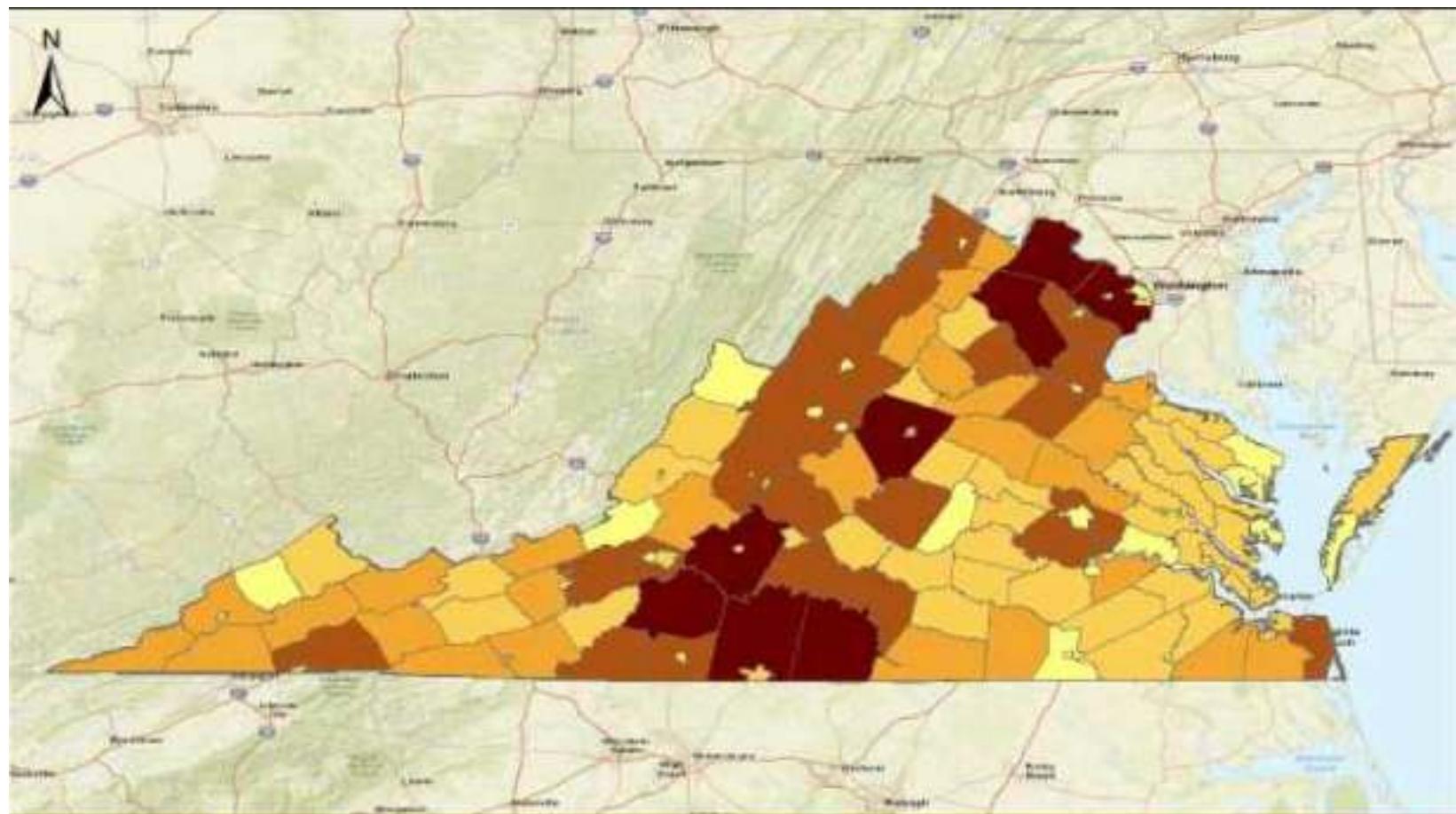
Commonwealth of Virginia: NCDC Flood Events 1950-2016

Number of Occurrences

- 5 - 24
- 25 - 41
- 42 - 67
- 68 - 131
- 132 - 214

0 20 40 60 120 160 Miles

Source: Background (ESRI)
NCDC Events (NOAA)



Commonwealth of Virginia: NCDC Wind Events 1950-2016

Number of Occurrences

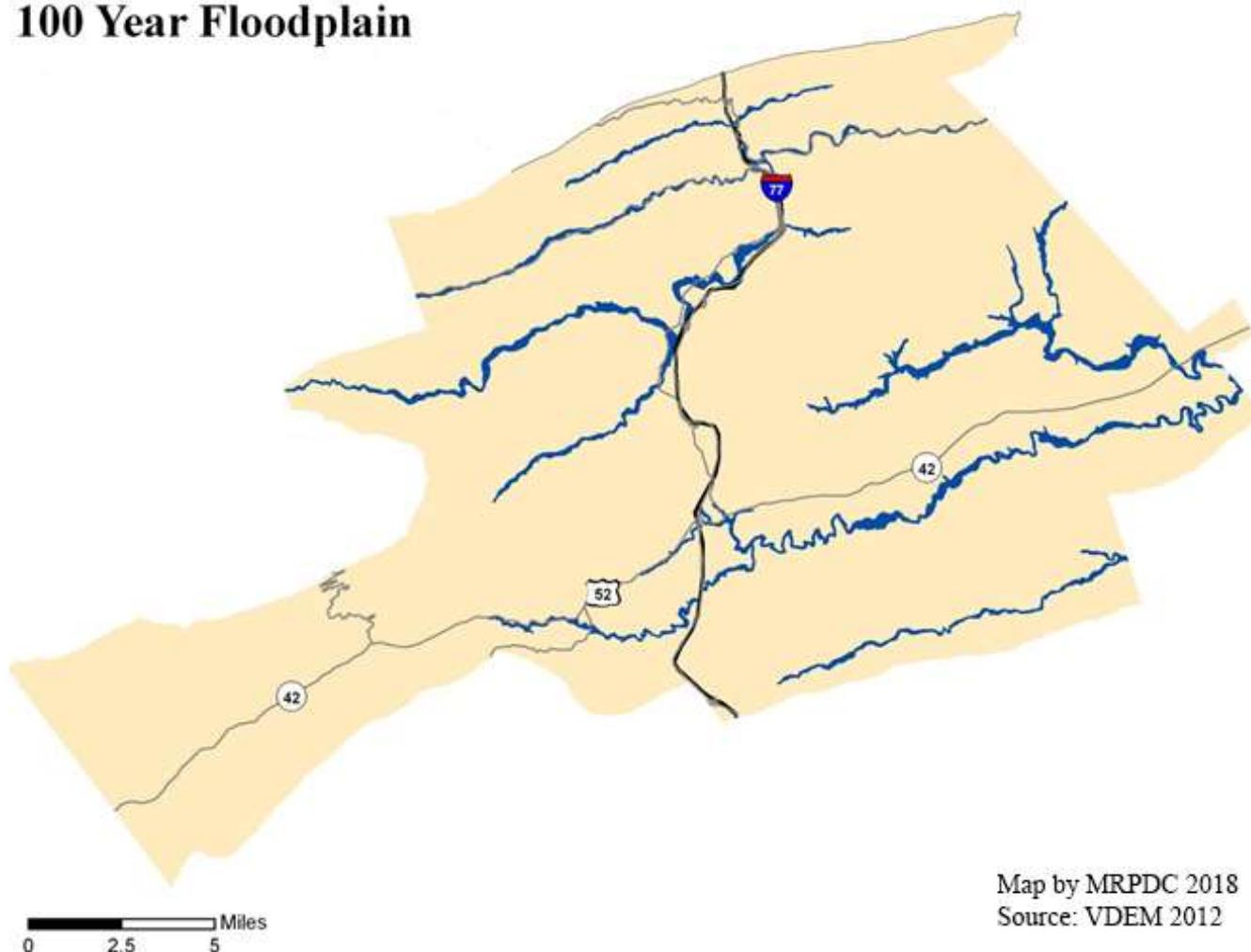
- 15 - 62
- 63 - 104
- 105 - 153
- 154 - 229
- 230 - 464

0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

Source: Background (ESRI)
NCDC Events (NOAA)

Bland County

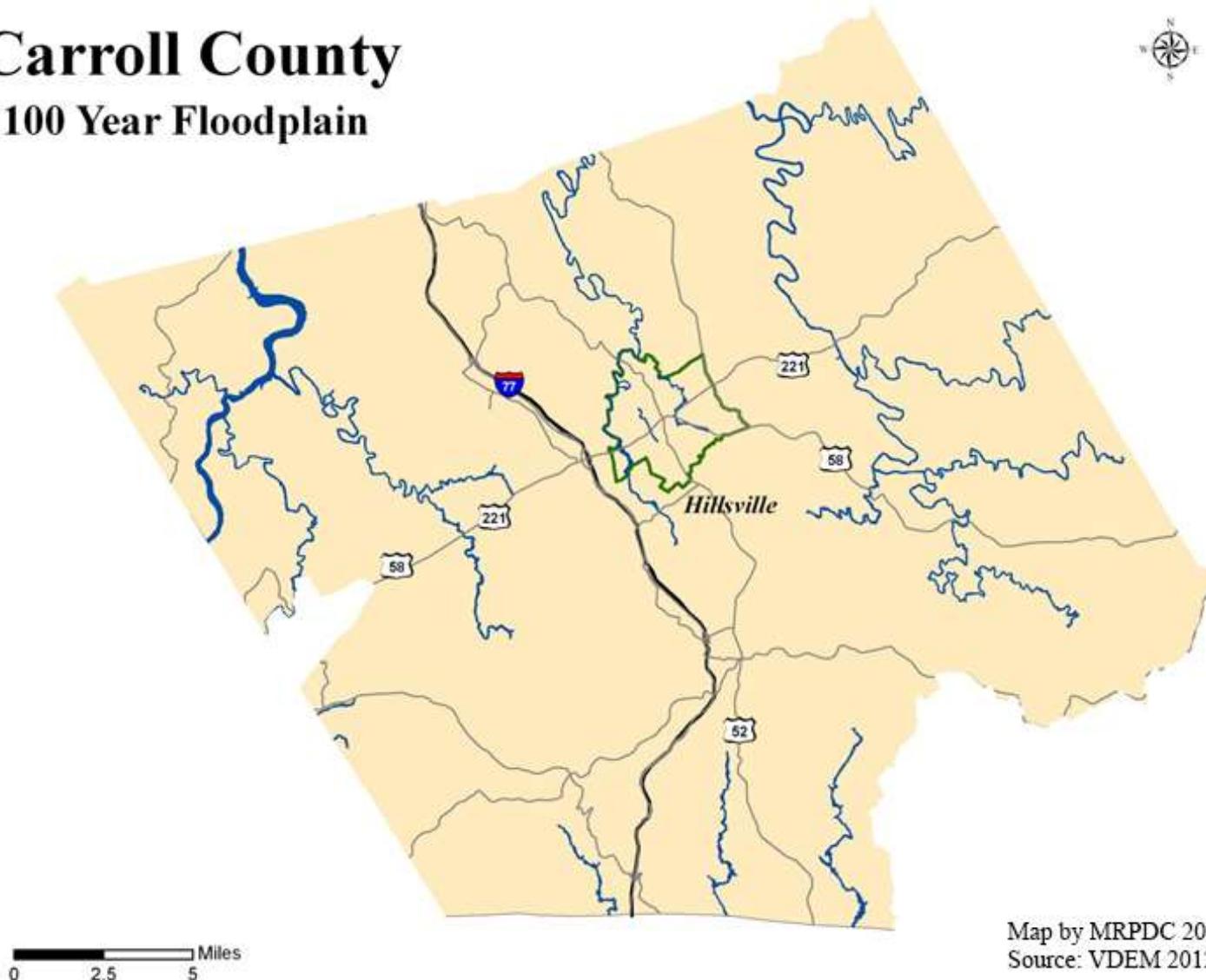
100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

Carroll County

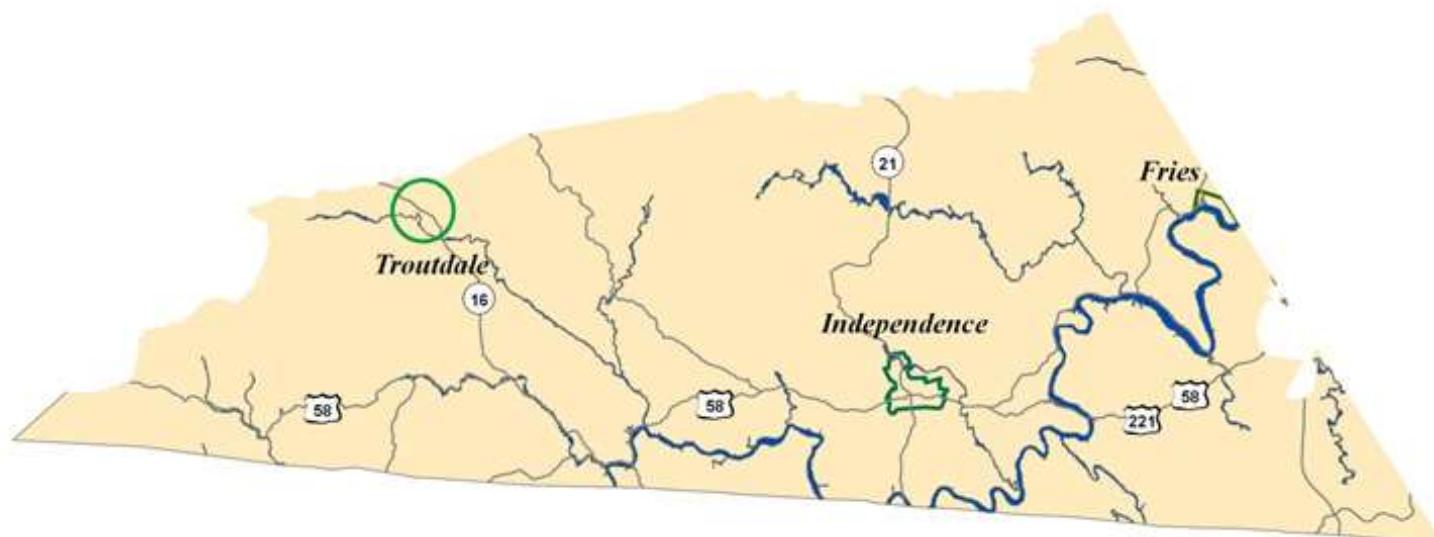
100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

Grayson County

100 Year Floodplain

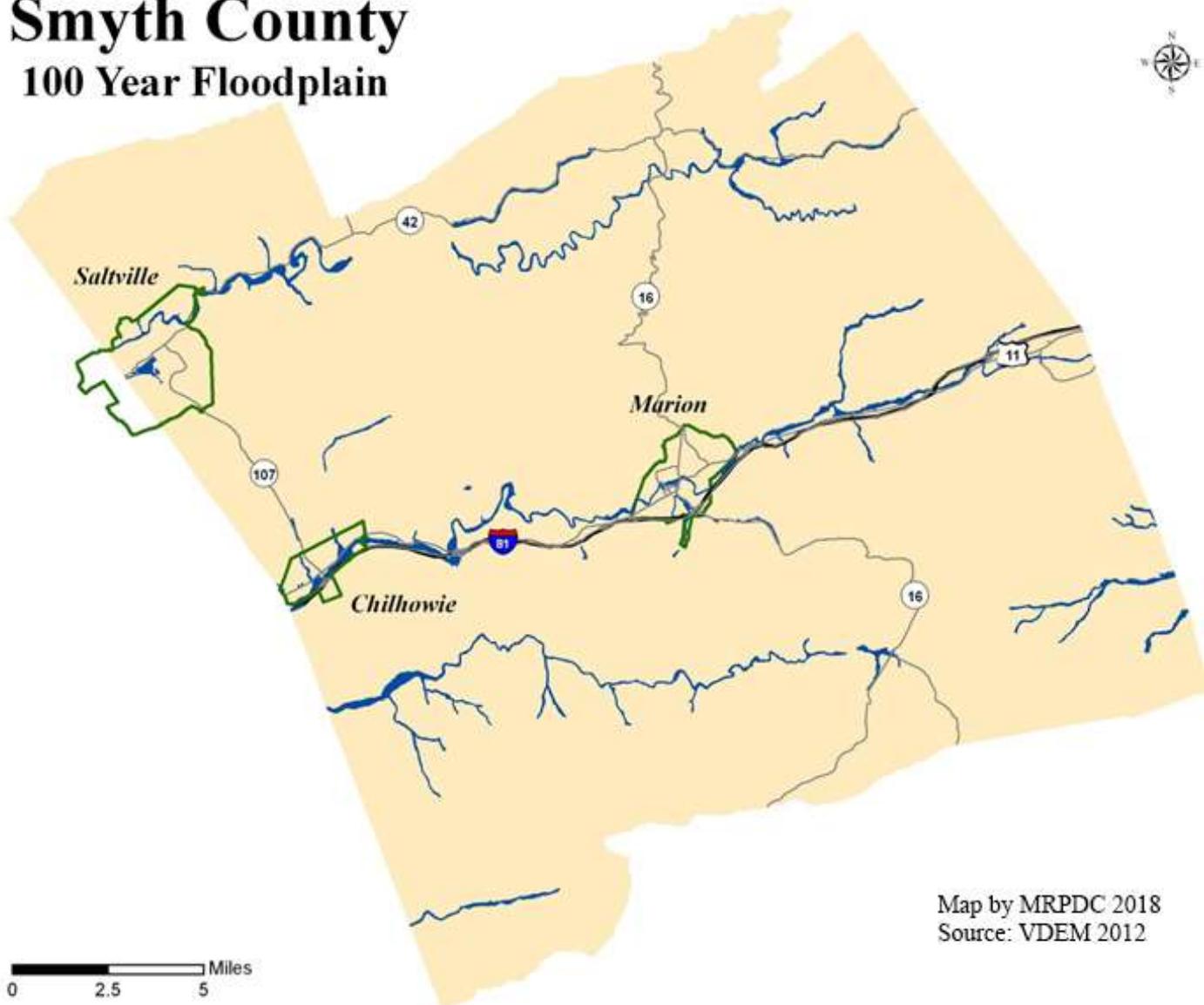


Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 Miles

Smyth County

100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

Washington County

100 Year Floodplain

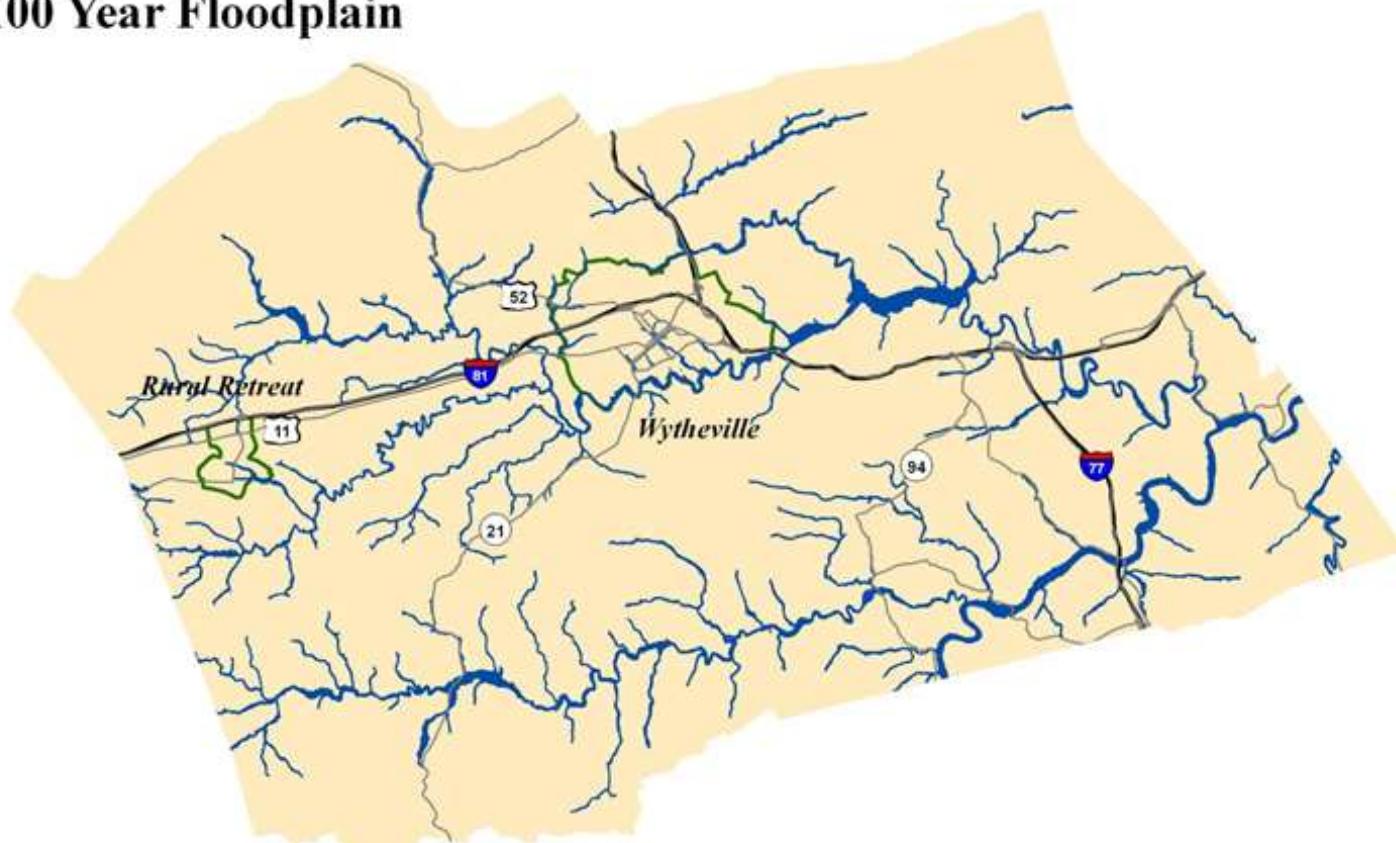


Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

Wythe County

100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

City of Bristol

100 Year Floodplain

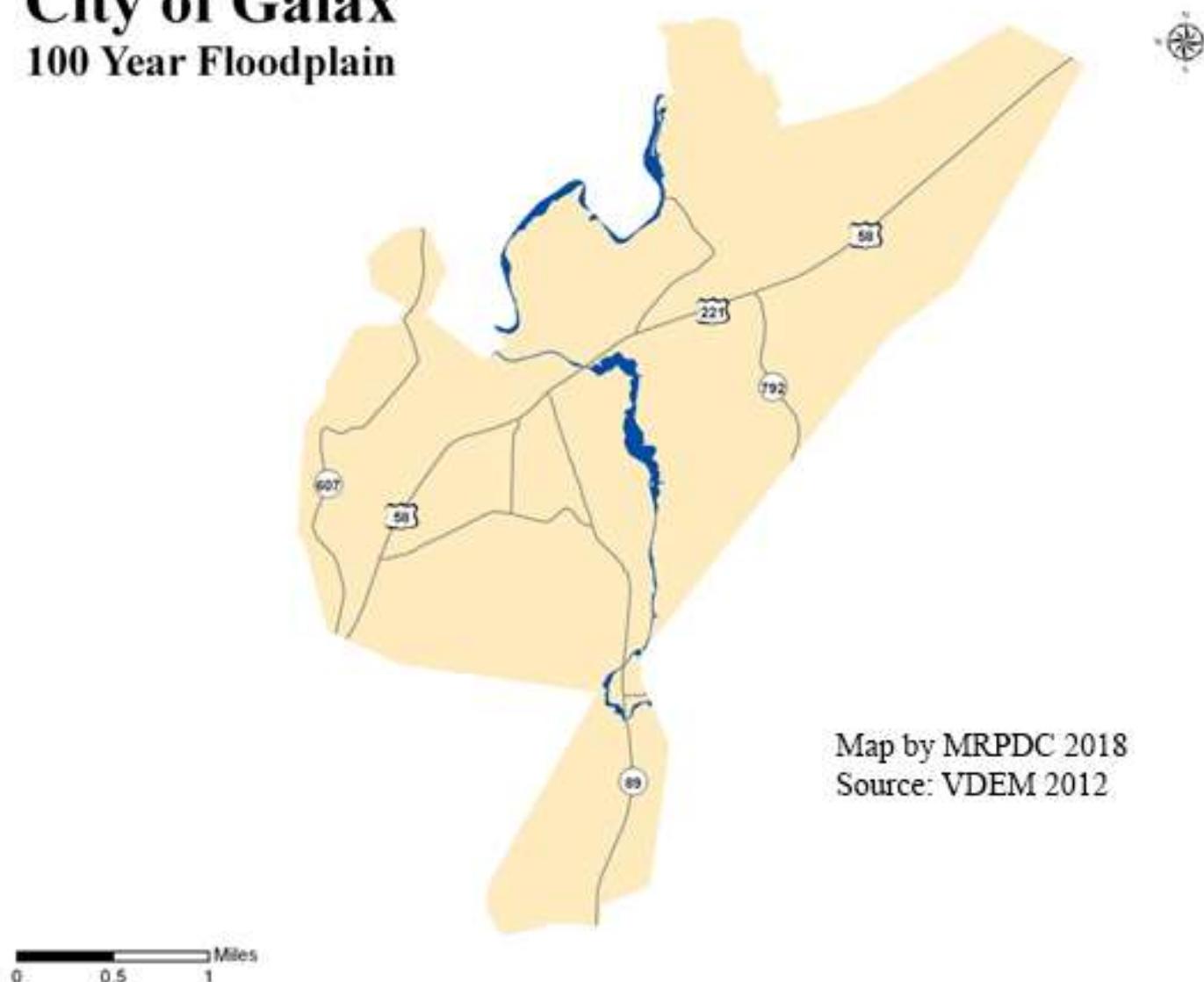


Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012



City of Galax

100 Year Floodplain



Attachment C: Town of Abingdon's Floodplain Ordinance



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Deadmore Street Abingdon VA

DIVISION 7
Flood Hazard Overlay District

Section 5-7-1. Authority and purpose. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

This division is adopted pursuant to the authority granted to localities by the Code of Virginia, § 15.2-2280, and may be referred to as the "Town of Abingdon Floodplain Overlay District," "Floodplain Overlay," or "Flood Hazard Overlay."

Section 5-7-2. Applicability. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

This chapter shall apply to all lands within the jurisdiction of the Town of Abingdon and identified as special flood hazard areas (SFHAs) identified by the Town or shown on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM) or included in the flood insurance study (FIS) that are provided to the Town by FEMA.

Section 5-7-3. Compliance and liability. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) No land shall hereafter be developed and no structure shall be located, relocated, constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, or structurally altered, except in full compliance with the terms and provisions of this division and any other applicable ordinances and regulations which apply to uses within the jurisdiction of this division.
- (b) The degree of flood protection sought by the provisions of this division is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on acceptable engineering methods of study but does not imply total flood protection.
- (c) This division shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Abingdon or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this division or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Section 5-7-4. Abrogation and greater restrictions. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) This division supersedes any locally adopted flooding regulations currently in effect in flood-prone districts. Any regulations, however, shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that its provisions are more restrictive.
- (b) These regulations are not intended to repeal or abrogate any existing ordinances including subdivision, zoning ordinances, or building codes. In the event of a conflict between these regulations and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern.

Section 5-7-5. Severability. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this division shall be declared invalid for any reason whatever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this division. The remaining portions shall remain in full force and effect and

for this purpose, the provisions of this division are hereby declared to be severable.

Section 5-7-6. Violations and penalties. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) Any person who fails to comply with any of the requirements or provisions of this division, or directions of the Administrator, or any other authorized employee of the Town of Abingdon, shall be subject to the penalties pursuant to the Code of Virginia, and as outlined in the VA Uniform Statewide Building Code (USBC)¹ for building code violations and Chapter 44, Land Use, of the Town of Abingdon for violations and associated penalties.
- (b) In addition to the above penalties, all other actions are hereby reserved, including an action in equity for the proper enforcement of this division. The imposition of a fine or penalty for any violation of or noncompliance with this division shall not excuse the violation or noncompliance or permit it to continue, and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations within a reasonable time. Any structure constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, altered, or relocated in noncompliance with this division may be declared by the Town to be a public nuisance and abatable as such. Flood insurance may be withheld from structures constructed in violation of this division.

Section 5-7-7. Designation of the Administrator. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

The Town shall appoint a designee to administer and implement the regulations of this division, referred to herein as the Administrator. The Administrator may:

- (1) Administer the duties and responsibilities herein.
- (2) Delegate duties and responsibilities set forth in these regulations to qualified technical personnel, plan examiners, inspectors, and other employees.
- (3) Enter into a written agreement or written contract with another community or private sector entity to administer specific provisions of these regulations. Administration of any part of these regulations by another entity shall not relieve the community of its responsibilities pursuant to the participation requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR 59.22.

Section 5-7-8. Duties and responsibilities of the Administrator. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) The duties and responsibilities of the Administrator shall include but are not limited to:
 - (1) Interpret floodplain boundaries and provide available base flood elevation and flood hazard information.
 - (2) Review applications to determine whether the activities will be reasonably safe

1. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

from flooding and all necessary permits have been obtained from the federal, state or local agencies from which prior or concurrent approval is required; in particular, permits from state agencies for any construction, reconstruction, repair, or alteration of a dam, reservoir, or waterway obstruction (including bridges, culverts, structures), any alteration of a watercourse, or any change of the course, current, or cross section of a stream or body of water, including any change to the 100-year frequency floodplain of free flowing nontidal waters of the state.

- (3) Verify that an applicant proposing to alter a watercourse has notified adjacent local governments, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) and has submitted copies of such notifications to FEMA.
- (4) Approve applications and issue permits to develop in SFHA if the provisions of this division have been met or disapprove applications if the provisions of this division have not been met.
- (5) Inspect, or cause to be inspected, prospective buildings, structures and other prospective development for which permits have been issued to determine compliance with this division or to determine if noncompliance has occurred or violations have been committed.
- (6) Review elevation certificates and require incomplete or deficient certificates to be corrected.
- (7) Submit to FEMA, or require to be submitted to FEMA, at the applicant's expense, data, and information necessary to maintain FIRMs, including hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses prepared by or for the Town of Abingdon, within six months after such data and information becomes available if the analysis indicates changes in base flood elevations.
- (8) Enforce the provisions of these regulations, investigate violations, issue notices of violations or stop-work orders, and require permit holders to take corrective action.
- (9) Advise the Board of Zoning Appeals regarding the intent of these regulations and, for each application for a variance, prepare a staff report and recommendation.
- (10) Administer the requirements related to proposed work on existing buildings that are located in SFHA that are damaged and identify needed repairs.
- (11) Undertake, as determined appropriate by the Administrator due to the circumstances, other actions, which may include but are not limited to, public information materials related to permit requests and repair of damaged structures; coordinating with other federal, state, and local agencies to assist with substantial damage determinations; providing owners of damaged structures information related to the proper repair of damaged structures in

SFHAs and assisting property owners with documentation necessary to file claims for increased cost of compliance coverage under National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) flood insurance policies.

- (12) Notify FEMA when the corporate boundaries of the Town of Abingdon have been modified.
- (13) Upon the request of FEMA, complete and submit a report concerning participation in the NFIP, which may request information regarding the number of buildings in the SFHA, number of permits issued for development in the SFHA, and number of variances issued for development in the SFHA.
- (14) The Town of Abingdon's base flood elevations may increase or decrease resulting from physical changes affecting flooding conditions. As soon as practicable, but not later than six months after the date such information becomes available, the Administrator shall notify FEMA of the changes by submitting technical or scientific data. The Administrator may submit data via a LOMR. Such a submission is necessary so that upon confirmation of those physical changes affecting flooding conditions, risk premium rates and floodplain management requirements will be based upon current data.

Section 5-7-9. Records. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

Records of actions associated with administering this division shall be kept on file and maintained by the Administrator or his/her designee.

Section 5-7-10. Use and interpretation of FIRMs. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) The following shall apply to the use and interpretation of FIRMs and data:
 - (1) Where field surveyed topography indicates that adjacent ground elevations:
 - a. Are below the base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a SFHA on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as a SFHA and subject to the requirements of these regulations;
 - b. Are above the base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated as a SFHA unless the applicant obtains a LOMC that removes the area from the SFHA.
 - (2) In FEMA-identified SFHAs where base flood elevation and floodway data have not been identified and in areas where FEMA has not identified SFHAs, any other flood hazard data available from a federal, state, or other source shall be reviewed and reasonably used.
 - (3) Base flood elevations and designated floodway boundaries on FIRMs and in FISs shall take precedence over base flood elevations and floodway boundaries by any other sources if such sources show reduced floodway widths and/or lower base flood elevations.

- (4) Other sources of data shall be reasonably used if such sources show increased base flood elevations and/or larger floodway areas than are shown on FIRMs and in FISs.
- (5) If a preliminary FIRM and/or a preliminary FIS has been provided by FEMA:
 - a. Upon the issuance of a Letter of Final Determination (LOFD) by FEMA, the preliminary flood hazard data shall be used and shall replace the flood hazard data previously provided from FEMA for the purposes of administering these regulations.
 - b. Prior to the issuance of a LOFD by FEMA, the use of preliminary flood hazard data shall be deemed the best available data pursuant to Section 5-7-16(a)(2) as defined by this division and used where no base flood elevations and/or floodway areas are provided on the effective FIRM.
 - c. Prior to issuance of a LOFD by FEMA, the use of preliminary flood hazard data is permitted where the preliminary base flood elevations or floodway areas exceed the base flood elevations and/or designated floodway widths in existing flood hazard data provided by FEMA. Such preliminary data may be subject to change and/or appeal to FEMA.

Section 5-7-11. Jurisdictional boundary changes. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44 Subpart (B) Section 59.22(a)(9)(v), all NFIP participating communities must notify the Federal Insurance Administration and optionally the state coordinating office in writing whenever the boundaries of the community have been modified by annexation or the community has otherwise assumed or no longer has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area.

Section 5-7-12. District boundary changes. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

The delineation of any of the Flood Hazard Overlay may be revised by the governing body where natural or man-made changes have occurred and/or where more detailed studies have been conducted or undertaken by the United States Army Corps of Engineers or other qualified agency or an individual documents the need for a change. However, prior to any such change, approval must be obtained from FEMA. An approved Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) serves as record of this change.

Section 5-7-13. Interpretation of district boundaries. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

Initial interpretations of the boundaries of the Flood Hazard Overlay shall be made by the Administrator or designee. Should a dispute arise concerning the boundaries of any of the districts, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall make the necessary determination in accordance with Article II, Administration. The person questioning or contesting the location of the district boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present his

case to the Board of Zoning Appeals and to submit his own technical evidence if he so desires

Section 5-7-14. Letters of map revision. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

When development in the floodplain will cause or causes a change in the base flood elevation, the applicant, including state agencies, must notify FEMA by applying for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) or a LOMR. Examples include:

- (1) Any development that causes a rise in the base flood elevations within the floodway.
- (2) Any development occurring in Zone AE without a designated floodway, which will cause a rise of more than one foot in the base flood elevation.
- (3) Alteration or relocation of a stream (including but not limited to installing culverts and bridges), 44 CFR 65.3 and 65.6(a)(12).

Section 5-7-15. Establishment of flood hazard zones. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

(a) Basis of flood hazard zones. The various flood hazard zones shall include special flood hazard areas (SFHA). The basis for the delineation of these zones shall be the FIS and the FIRM for Washington County, Virginia, and incorporated areas prepared by FEMA, Federal Insurance Administration, dated September 29, 2010, and any subsequent revisions or amendments thereto. The Town of Abingdon may identify and regulate local flood hazard or ponding areas that are not delineated on the FIRM. These areas may be delineated on a "Local Flood Hazard Map" using best available topographic data and locally derived information such as flood of record, historic high water marks, or approximated study methodologies. The boundaries of the SFHA and flood hazard zones are established as shown on the FIRM which is declared to be a part of this division and which shall be kept on file at the Abingdon Planning Department offices. The flood hazard zones described below shall constitute the Flood Hazard Overlay District. It shall be an overlay to the existing underlying zoning districts as shown on the Official Zoning Ordinance Map, and as such, the provisions for the Flood Hazard Overlay District shall serve as a supplement to the underlying district provisions.

(1) The AE Zone shall have two categories, defined below:

- a. Category 1 areas on the FIRM accompanying the FIS are delineated for purposes of this division using the criteria that certain areas within the floodplain must be capable of carrying the water of the base flood without increasing the water surface elevation of that flood more than one foot at any point. These areas included in this district are specifically defined in Table 3 of the above-referenced FIS and shown on the accompanying FIRM on file with the Abingdon Planning Department. Category 1 areas shall be those areas for which 1% annual chance flood elevations have been provided and the floodway has been delineated.

- b. Category 2 areas on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas for which 1% annual chance flood elevations have been provided and the floodway has not been delineated.
- (2) The AH Zone shall be those areas on the FIRM accompanying the FIS with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from one foot to three feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a thirty-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones; for the purposes of elevation and construction standards of Section 5-7-15, the AH Zone shall be considered a Category 2 area.
- (3) The A Zone on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas for which no detailed flood profiles or elevations are provided, but the 1% annual chance floodplain boundary has been approximated. For these areas, the base flood elevations and floodway information from federal, state, and other acceptable sources shall be used when available [44 CFR 60.3(b)].
- a. Base flood elevation data shall be obtained from other sources or developed using detailed methodologies comparable to those contained in a FIS for subdivision proposals and other proposed development proposals (including manufactured home parks) that exceed 15 lots or five acres, whichever is the lesser.
- (4) The AO Zone on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas of shallow flooding identified as AO on the FIRM.
- (5) Other flood districts shall be those areas identified as Zone X on the maps accompanying the flood insurance study. This zone includes areas of 0.2% annual chance flood or areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile.
- (b) The applicant for the proposed use, development and/or activity shall determine this elevation in accordance with hydrologic and hydraulic engineering techniques. Hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by professional engineers or others of demonstrated qualifications, who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough review by the Town of Abingdon.

Section 5-7-16. District provisions. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) Permit requirement. All uses, activities and development occurring within the Flood Hazard Overlay shall be undertaken only upon the issuance of a special use permit. Such development shall be undertaken only in strict compliance with the provisions of this division and with all other applicable codes and ordinances, as amended, such as the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code (VA USBC is available online, public libraries and at the office of the building official at the Abingdon Town Hall) and Article X, Subdivision, of this chapter of the Town Code of

Abingdon.² Under no circumstances shall any use, activity and/or development adversely affect the capacity of the channels or floodways or any watercourse, drainage ditch or any other drainage facility or system.

- (b) Site plans and permit applications. All applications for development within any flood hazard district and all permits issued for the flood hazard districts shall incorporate the following information:
 - (1) The elevation of the base flood at the site;
 - (2) The elevation of the lowest floor (in relation to mean sea level), including the basement, of all new and substantially improved structures;
 - (3) For structures to be floodproofed (nonresidential only), the elevation to which the structure will be floodproofed;
 - (4) Topographic information showing existing and proposed ground elevations.
- (c) General standards. The following shall apply to all permits:
 - (1) New construction and substantial improvements shall be built according to this chapter and the VA USBC, and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
 - (2) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
 - (3) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
 - (4) New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
 - (5) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air-conditioning equipment, and other service facilities, including duct work, shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
 - (6) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
 - (7) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters.
 - (8) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid

2. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

- (9) In addition to Subsection (c)(1) through (8) above, in all SFHAs, the additional provisions shall apply:
 - a. Prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of any channels or of any watercourse, stream, etc., within this jurisdiction a permit shall be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (a joint permit application is available from any of these organizations). Furthermore, in riverine areas, notification of the proposal shall be given by the applicant to all affected adjacent jurisdictions, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management), other required agencies, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. The flood-carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any watercourse shall be maintained.
- (d) Table 5.7.16 defines the permissible uses in the Flood Hazard Overlay, provided that they are in compliance with the provisions of the underlying district and provided that the development will not increase base flood elevations:

Table 5.7.16 Flood Hazard Zones and Permitted Uses

Flood Hazard Zone	Description	Permitted Uses (All structures must apply for an obtain approval of a special use permit in all Flood Hazard Zones)
AE and AH	<p>Category 1: areas for which 1% annual chance flood have been provided and the floodway has been delineated.</p> <p>Category 2: areas for which 1% annual chance flood elevations have been provided and the floodway has not been delineated.</p>	Agricultural uses, such as general farming, pasture, grazing, outdoor plant nurseries, horticulture, truck farming, forestry, sod farming, and wild crop harvesting; public and private recreational uses and activities; open accessory residential uses such as yard areas, gardens, play areas and previous loading areas, but not storage or other accessory structures
A	Areas for which no detailed flood profiles or elevations are provided, but the 1% annual chance floodplain boundary has been approximated.	<p>All uses permitted in the AE District as well as accessory structures, except for manufactured homes, accessory to the uses and activities permitted in the AE District; utilities and public facilities and improvements such as railroads, streets, bridges, transmission lines, pipelines, water and sewage treatment plants, and other similar, related uses</p> <p>Temporary uses such as circuses, carnivals, and similar activities</p> <p>Other similar uses and activities, provided that they cause no increase in flood heights or velocities, subject to the regulations found in all other applicable codes and ordinances</p>
AO	Areas of shallow flooding as determined by the FIRM.	All uses permitted in the underlying zoning district as listed in Article VI, Use Permissions, subject to all other applicable codes and ordinances

Table 5.7.16 Flood Hazard Zones and Permitted Uses

Flood Hazard Zone	Description	Permitted Uses (All structures must apply for an obtain approval of a special use permit in all Flood Hazard Zones)
X	Areas of 0.2% annual flood and areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile.	All uses permitted in the underlying zoning district as listed in Article VI, Use Permissions, subject to all other applicable codes and ordinances

Section 5-7-17. Elevation and construction standards. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

In all identified flood hazard areas where base flood elevations have been provided in the FIS or generated by a certified professional in accordance with Section 5-7-15(b), the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) In general:
 - a. Within any Category 1 area, no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development shall be permitted unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment will not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. Hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by professional engineers or others of demonstrated qualifications, who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough review by the Floodplain Administrator.
 - 1. Development activities which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood may be allowed, provided that the applicant first applies (with the Town of Abingdon's endorsement) for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR), and receives the approval of FEMA.
 - 2. If Subsection (1)a1 above is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply will all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 5-7-17.
 - b. Within any Category 2 area, until a regulatory floodway is designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within the areas of special flood hazard, designated as Zones AE or AH on the FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the

base flood more than one foot at any point within the Town.

- c. Development activities in Zones AE or AH on the Town of Abingdon's FIRM which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot may be allowed, provided that the applicant first applies (with the Town's endorsement) for a CLOMR, and receives the approval of FEMA.

(2) Residential construction:

- a. New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) in Zones AE, AH, and A with detailed base flood elevations shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood level plus 12 inches.
- b. The placement of any manufactured home (mobile home) within any Flood Hazard Zone is specifically prohibited, except as a replacement for a manufactured home on an individual lot or parcel or in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision. A replacement manufactured home may be placed provided all the requirements specified below are met:
 1. In Zones A, AE, AH, and AO, all manufactured homes placed, or substantially improved, on individual lots or parcels, must meet all the requirements for new construction, including:
 - i. The elevation and anchoring requirements of the VA USBC;³
 - ii. Shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces; and
 - iii. Shall have the lowest floor elevated to one foot above the base flood elevation.

(3) Nonresidential construction:

- a. New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or nonresidential building shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood level plus 12 inches.
- b. Nonresidential buildings located in all AE and AH Zones may be floodproofed in lieu of being elevated, provided that all areas of the building components below the elevation corresponding to the BFE plus one foot are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and use structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such

3. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

certification, including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed, shall be maintained by the Administrator.

(4) Space below the lowest floor:

- a. In Zones A, AE, AH, and AO, fully enclosed areas, of new construction or substantially improved structures, which are below the regulatory flood protection elevation shall:
 1. Not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator).
 2. Be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials below the regulatory flood protection elevation;
 3. Include measures to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum design criteria:
 - i. Provide a minimum of two openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding.
 - ii. The total net area of all openings must be at least one square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding.
 - iii. If a building has more than one enclosed area, each area must have openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit.
 - iv. The bottom of all required openings shall be no higher than one foot above the adjacent grade.
 - v. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other opening coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.
 - vi. Foundation enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes and, therefore, do not require openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires openings as outlined above.

(5) Accessory structures.

- a. Accessory structures in the SFHA shall comply with the elevation requirements and other requirements of Section 5-7-17(3) or, if not elevated or

dry floodproofed, shall:

1. Not be used for human habitation;
2. Be limited to no more than 600 square feet in total floor area;
3. Be usable only for parking of vehicles or limited storage;
4. Be constructed with flood-damage-resistant materials below the base flood elevation;
5. Be constructed and placed to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwater;
6. Be anchored to prevent flotation;
7. Have electrical service and mechanical equipment elevated to or above the base flood elevation;
8. Shall be provided with flood openings which shall meet the following criteria:
 - i. There shall be a minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area; if a building has more than one enclosure below the lowest floor, each such enclosure shall have flood openings on exterior walls.
 - ii. The total net area of all flood openings shall be at least one square inch for each square foot of enclosed area (non-engineered flood openings), or the flood openings shall be engineered flood openings that are designed and certified by a licensed professional engineer to automatically allow entry and exit of floodwaters; the certification requirement may be satisfied by an individual certification or an Evaluation Report issued by the ICC Evaluation Service, Inc.
 - iii. The bottom of each flood opening shall be one foot or less above the higher of the interior floor or grade, or the exterior grade, immediately below the opening.
 - iv. Any louvers, screens or other covers for the flood openings shall allow the automatic flow of floodwaters into and out of the enclosed area.

(6) Recreational vehicles.

- a. All recreational vehicles place on sites must either:

1. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days and be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions); or

2. Meet all the requirements of Section 5-7-17(2)(b).

Section 5-7-18. Existing structures in the floodplain. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

A structure or use of a structure or premises which lawfully existed before the enactment of this chapter, but which is not in conformity with this chapter may be continued subject to the following conditions:

- (1) Existing structures and/or uses in the floodway district shall not be expanded or enlarged unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practices that the proposed expansion would not result in any increase in the base flood elevation.
- (2) Any modification, alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement of any kind to a structure and/or use located in any flood hazard district to an extent or amount of less than 50% of its market value (determined by an independent licensed appraiser and as based upon percentage determination of a registered design professional, at the burden of the applicant) shall conform to the VA USBC.⁴
- (3) The modification, alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement of any kind to a structure and/or use, regardless of its location in a flood hazard district to an extent or amount of 50% or more of its market value (determined by an independent licensed appraiser and as based upon percentage determination of a registered design professional, at the burden of the applicant) shall be undertaken only in full compliance with this division and shall require the entire structure to conform to the VA USBC.

Section 5-7-19. Procedures for Considering Variances in the Flood Hazard Districts. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) Variances shall be issued only upon:
 - (1) A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (2) After the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that failure to grant the variances would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (3) After the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that the granting of such variance will not result in any of the following:
 - a. Unacceptable or prohibited increases in flood height;
 - b. Additional threats to public safety, or otherwise strictly against public policy;
 - c. Extraordinary public expense;
 - d. The authorization of said variance shall not:

4. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

1. Create nuisances;
 2. Cause fraud or victimization of the public; nor
 3. Conflict with local laws or ordinances.
- (b) All actions by any agent, commission or board of the Town, including but not limited to variances, shall consider all pertinent facts found in other sections of this chapter, and especially:
- (1) The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments. No variance shall be granted for any proposed use, development, or activity within the Flood Hazard Overlay Zones that will cause any increase in the base flood elevation.
 - (2) The danger that materials may be swept on to other lands or downstream or the injury of others.
 - (3) The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination, and unsanitary conditions.
 - (4) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owners.
 - (5) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.
 - (6) The requirements of the facility for a waterfront location.
 - (7) The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
 - (8) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
 - (9) The relationship of the proposed use to the Comprehensive Plan and floodplain management program for the Town and surrounding area.
 - (10) The safety of access by ordinary and emergency vehicles to the property in time of flood.
 - (11) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters expected at the site.
 - (12) The historic nature of a structure. Variances for repair or rehabilitation of historic structures may be granted upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
 - (13) Such other factors which are relevant to the purposes of this division.

- (c) When considering variances, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall ensure that the granting of same will comply with the requirements of the VA USBC.⁵
- (d) The Board of Zoning Appeals may refer any application and accompanying documentation pertaining to any request for a variance to an engineer or other qualified person or agency for technical assistance in evaluating the proposed project in relation to flood heights and velocities, and the adequacy of the plans for flood protection and other related matters.
- (e) Variances shall be issued only after the Board of Zoning Appeals has made its determination in accordance with Section 5-7-19(a) through (b) above, and as set forth in Article III, Division 10, Appeals, of this chapter of the Town Code of Abingdon, Virginia.
- (f) Variances shall be issued only after the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that the variance will be the minimum required to provide relief.
- (g) The Board of Zoning Appeals shall notify the applicant for a variance, in writing and signed by the Administrator with regard to the applicant's petition. If the requested variance is authorized and the applicant is thereby allowed to construct a structure below the base flood elevation, said Board of Zoning Appeals shall include in such written communication official notification that such construction below the base flood elevation:
 - (1) Increases the risks to life and property; and
 - (2) Will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance.
- (h) Should the decision of the Board of Zoning Appeals uphold the prior decision of the Administrator, an additional appeal is available, subject to the requirements of the Code of Virginia.
- (i) A record shall be maintained of the above-referenced notification as well as all variance actions, including justification for the issuance of the variances. Any variances that are issued shall be noted in the annual or biennial report submitted to the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration.

5. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

Attachment D: Town of Abingdon's Flood Zones Map

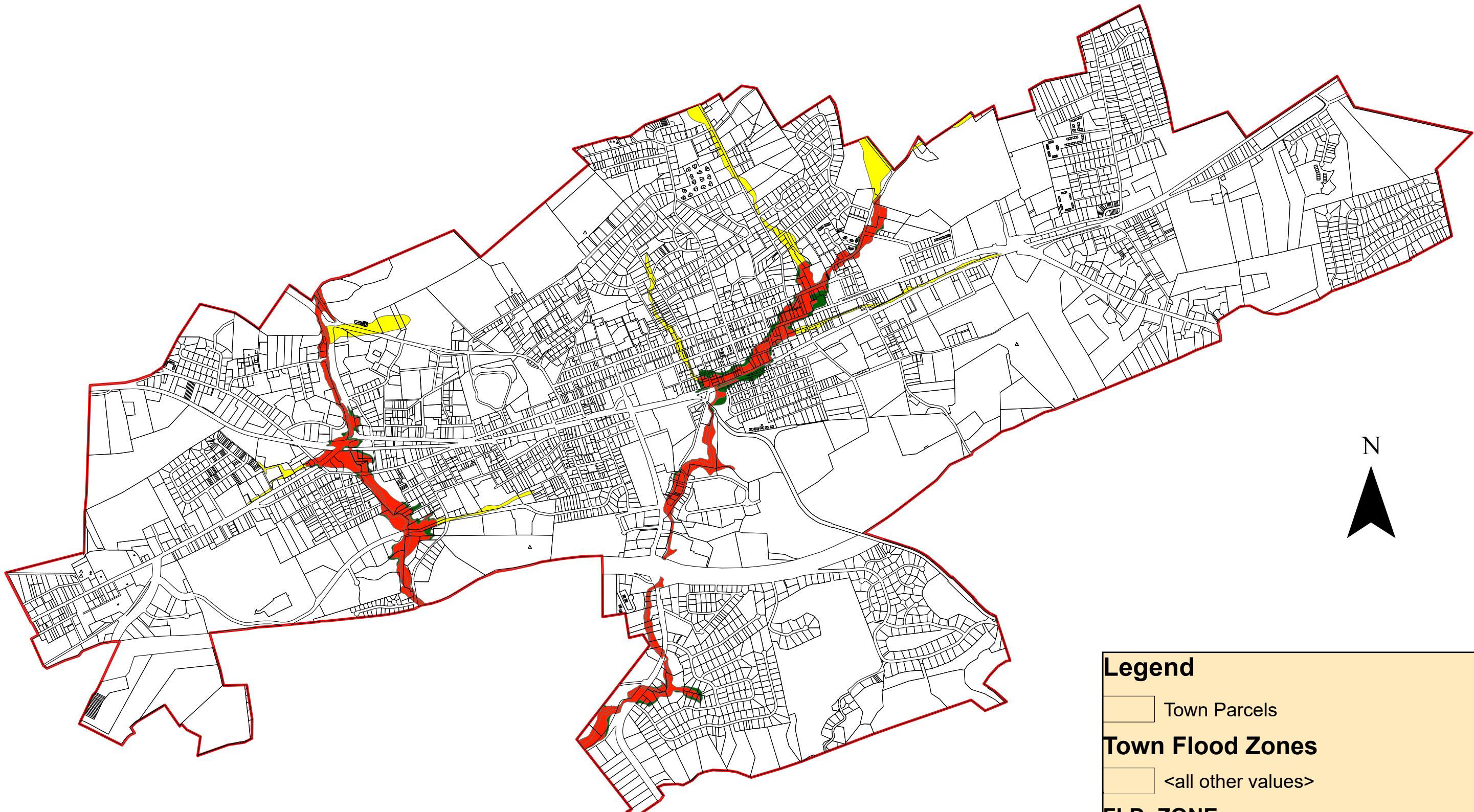


TOWN OF ABINGDON



Main Street Abingdon VA

Town of Abingdon, VA Flood Zones



Legend

Town Parcels

Town Flood Zones

<all other values>

FLD_ZONE

0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD

A

AE

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

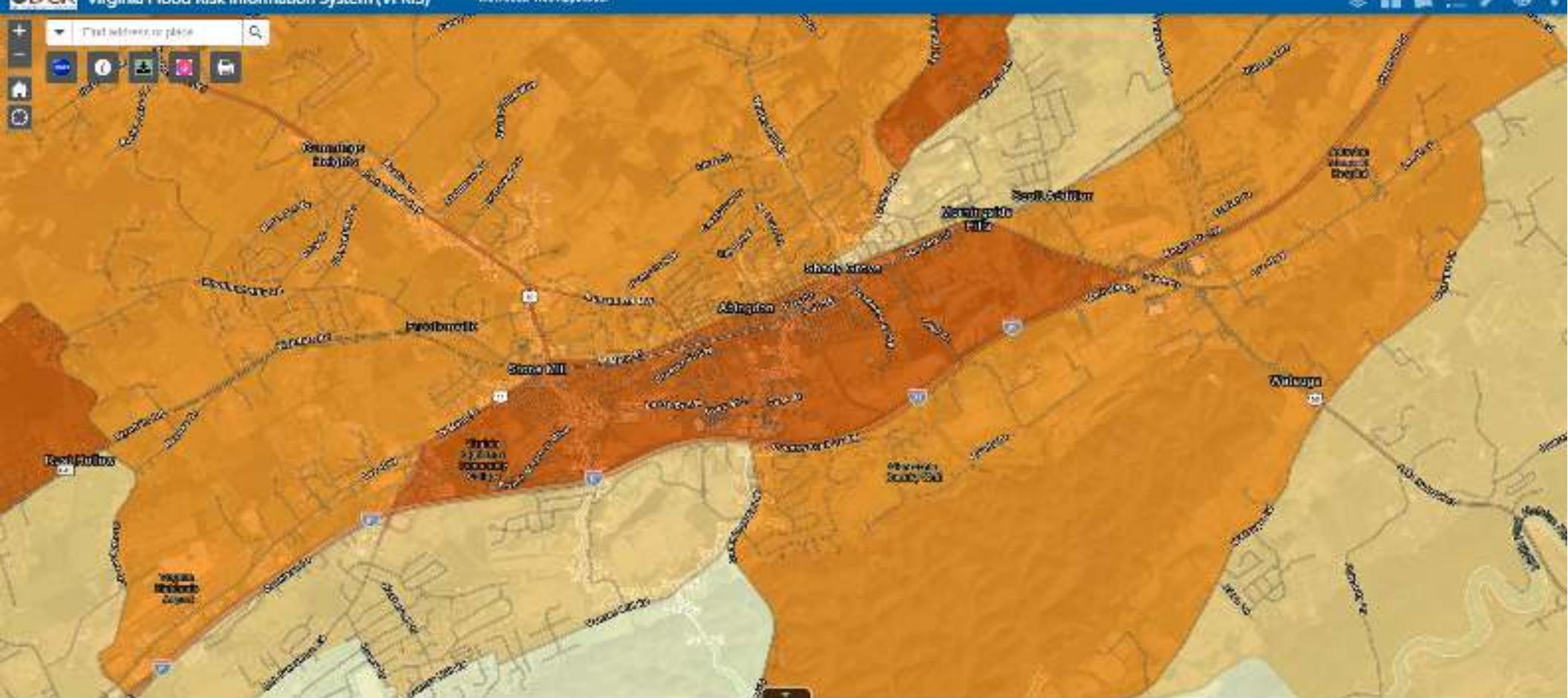
Attachment E: Town of Abingdon's Social Vulnerability Map



TOWN OF ABINGDON

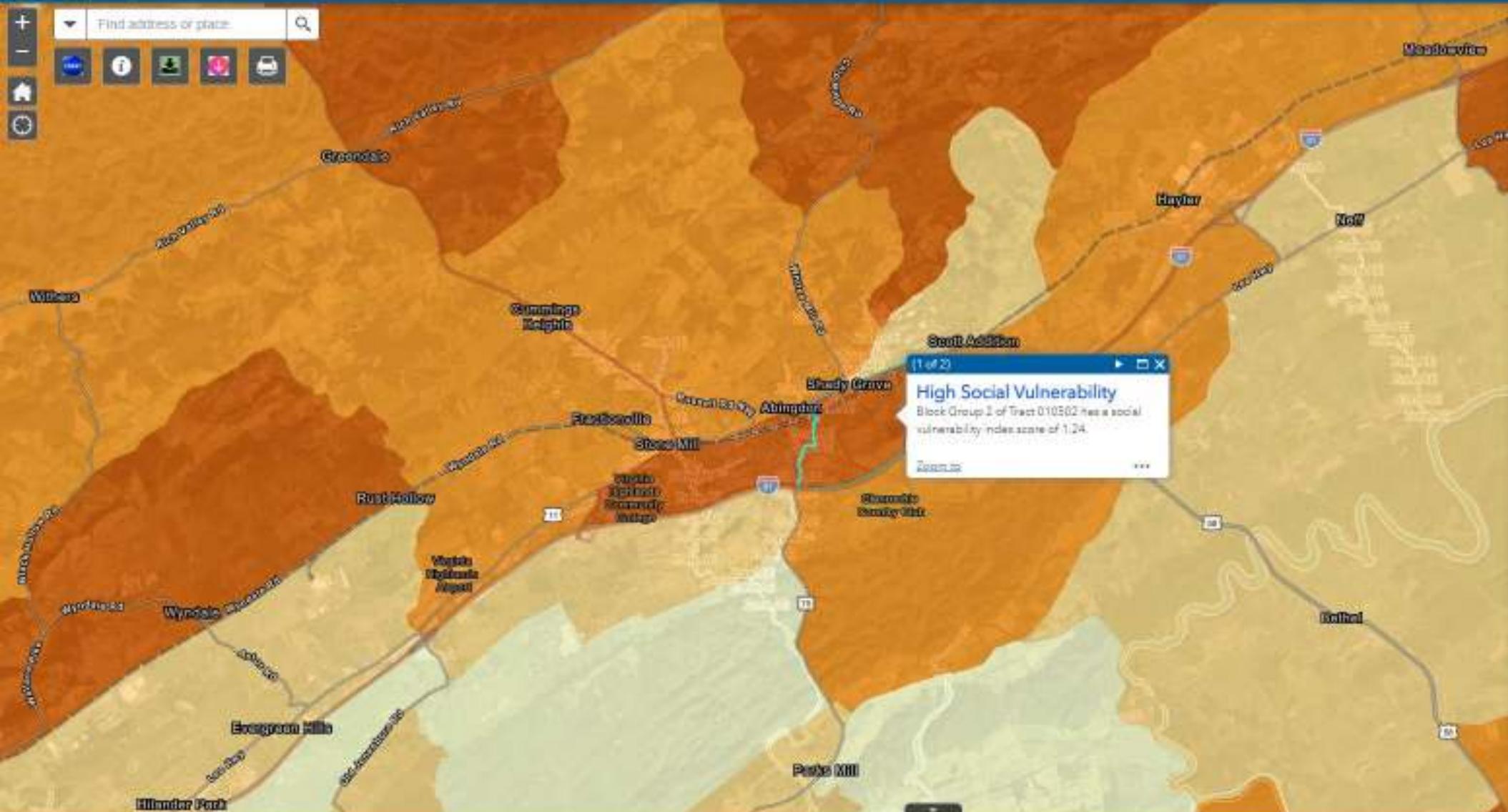


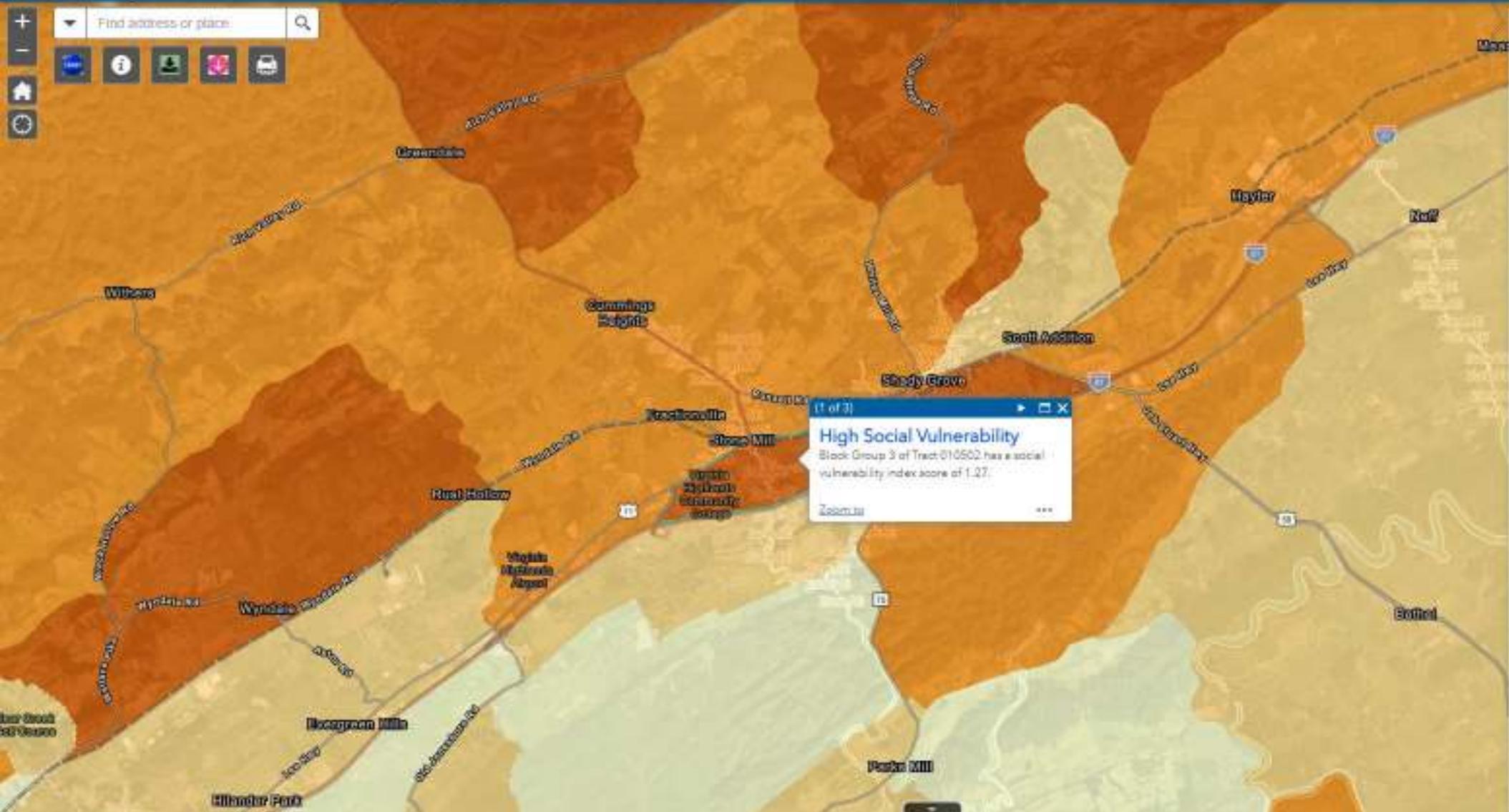
Valley Street Abingdon VA

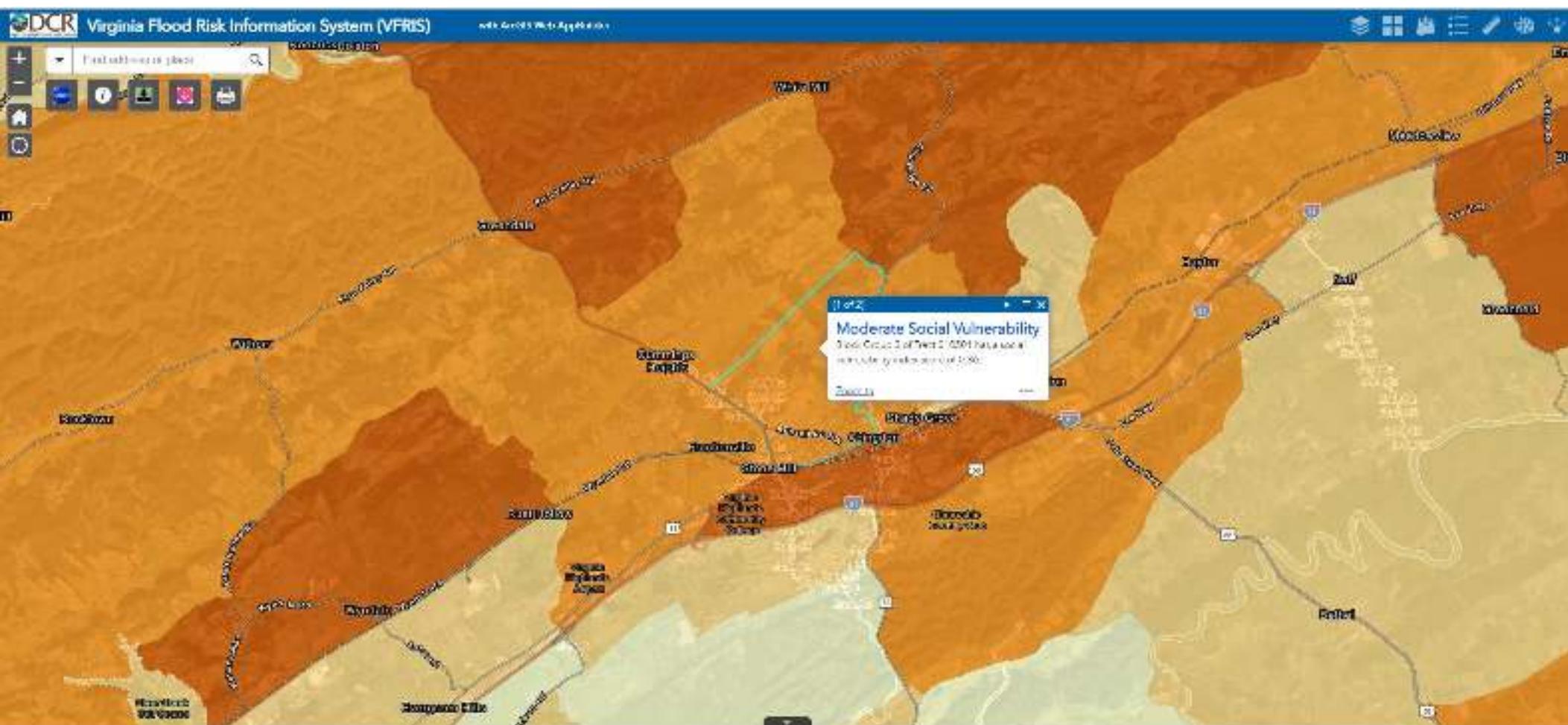


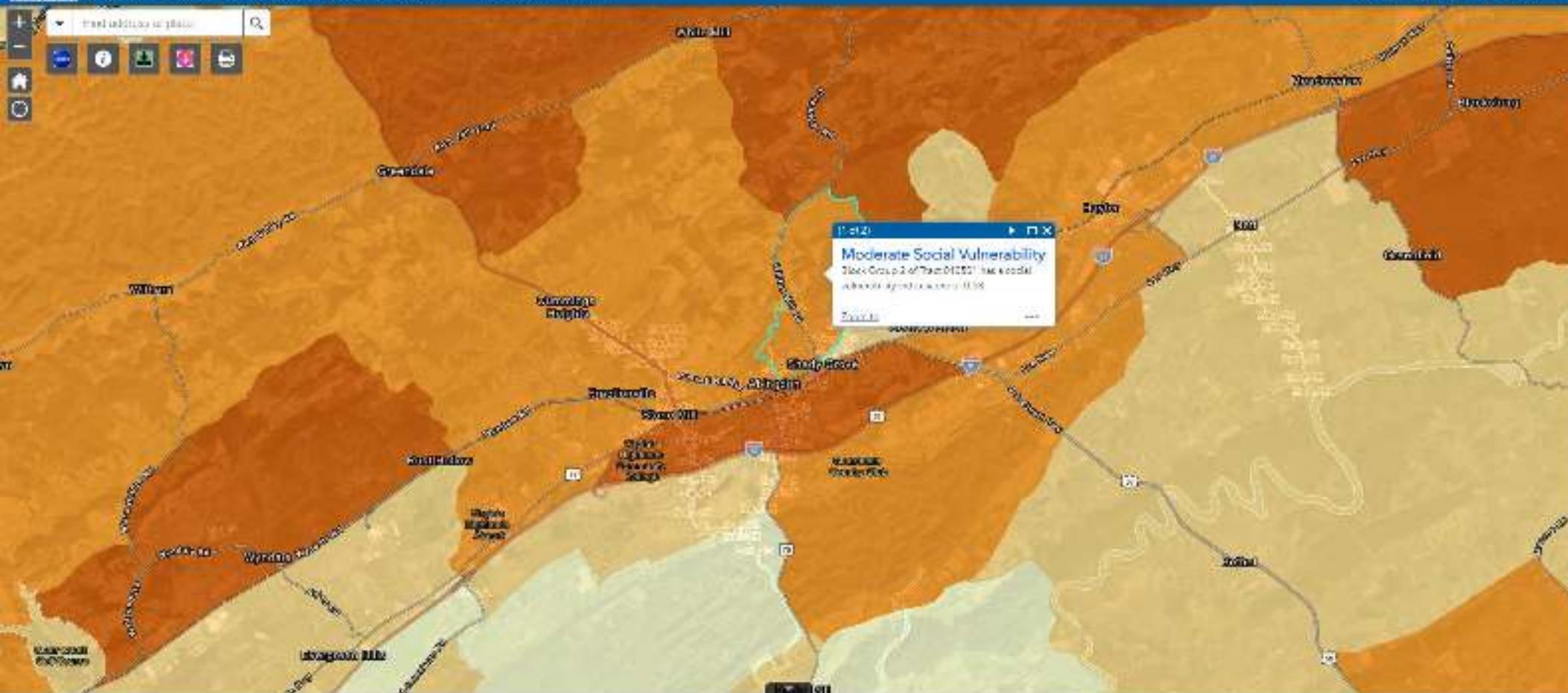
- ✓ Virginia Socio-Vulnerability Block Groups 2020 -

-









Attachment F: Estimated Summary of Proposed Services and Associated Costs



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Whites Mill Road Abingdon VA

Ms. Laura Dowell
Grants Coordinator
FOIA Officer
Town of Abingdon
133 W. Main Street
Abingdon, VA 24210
ldowell@abingdon-va.gov

Proposal to Develop Resilience Plan for Town of Abingdon, VA

Dear Laura,

RK&K is pleased to provide you this proposal for select engineering services to support the development of a Resilience Plan for the Town of Abingdon (Town), to be funded by a Round 4 Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF) Grant administered by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). This task will include evaluation of the vulnerability of public assets, utilities, roads, and structures within the Town to mitigate flooding within several watersheds. The Resilience Plan will focus on the Town's floodplains, current and planned infrastructure and stormwater management, evaluate flood mitigation options, and provide a path forward to allow the Town to plan for improvements in the future.

Background

Areas within the Town of Abingdon, Virginia have historically flooded, including Wolf Creek, Town Creek, Berry Creek, and Fifteen Mile Creek. Utilizing an established Resilience Plan will enable the Town to develop a strategy that will focus on upgrading, modifying, and installing new stormwater and flood control practices in strategic locations within the Town. The development of the Resilience Plan will be guided by social data and principles as it relates specifically to this effort. The Resilience Plan will aim to implement nature-based solutions to the maximum extent practicable to mitigate current flooding as well as increase resilience to future flooding situations.

The Town, in conjunction with RK&K will develop the Resilience Plan. The Town currently lacks the capacity or in house expertise to undertake this effort and thus outside resources are required for the completion of this task.

Scope of Services

RK&K will assist the Town in preparing and adopting a Resilience Plan in accordance with the 2023 Grant Manual for the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund. The Plan will include the five Commonwealth Planning Principles established by the Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Planning Framework and will include the Elements of Resilience Plans listed in Appendix F of the 2023 CFPF Grant Manual. The following tasks will be performed:

Task 1 – Publications/Documents Review and Gap Analysis

RK&K will review the following documents as made available by the Town to identify components appropriate to include in the Resilience Plan:

- Existing GIS datasets and other utility mapping
- Town of Abingdon Comprehensive Plan (2020-2040)

- Abingdon Municipal Code
- Previously completed Watershed Studies (Town to inform which projects have been completed)
- Current Studies yet to be completed
- CIP and internal project lists
- Other Regional Hazard Mitigation Plans or documents if available

Once all documents have been reviewed, RK&K will develop a summary of the review, listing items for inclusion in the Resilience Plan and identifying any gaps. This could include items that are required but are incomplete or missing from the Resilience Plan Requirements as provided in the Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant Manual for Grant Round 4. Missing elements will be noted in the Plan to be developed during the design stage of the project. There will be no formal deliverable at this stage but working documents shall be prepared & submitted electronically.

This task also includes a discussion with Town personnel to identify specific locations where flooding regularly occurs and where projects are planned that should be included in the Plan. This will include flooding areas inside and outside of SFHAs. Finally, this task will include a review of the current and available revised FEMA Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and other applicable data pertaining to the Town. RK&K will attend a meeting at the end of this task with the Town to discuss the Gap Analysis and refine the approach for the Resilience Plan.

Task 2 – Stakeholder Engagement and Community Outreach Plan

RK&K will assist the Town with stakeholder engagement and community outreach. This will include developing digital content for inclusion on the Town's website (to be developed by the Town) and a Public Information Meeting to collect information from the public on flooding concerns, potential strategies, and general flood resilience education.

RK&K will develop up to four (4) display boards for the Public Meeting and provide up to three (3) staff members at the meeting to participate and assist with presentations. We will also develop a one-page brochure that summarizes the Resilience Plan goals and provide up to 200 color copies.

Task 3 – Develop New Projects for Inclusion In Resilience Plan

RK&K will utilize the information collected and developed in Tasks 1 and 2 to identify a list of conceptual flood mitigation and stormwater improvement projects that will provide a holistic approach to improving resilience at select areas within the Town. Projects that provide community-wide benefits while utilizing nature-based solutions will be prioritized and additional focus will be given to areas of social and economic vulnerability as defined in the 2023 Grant Manual for Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund. The following project types may be included as part of this effort:

- Regional ponds
- Stormwater conveyance improvements
- Residential and commercial building floodproofing
- Urban green infrastructure installation
- Restoration of floodplains
- Site specific nature-based solutions
- Acquisition of flood-prone properties

RK&K will conduct a general feasibility analysis for each potential project identified to determine its viability. These evaluations are intended to serve as a planning level exercise and the conceptual projects are not intended to be used as engineering documents. Each conceptual project will include a brief project summary and potential benefits and constraints. Project prioritization ranking, Engineering plans and cost-estimates are not included in this scope of work but could be developed as part of a future phase of work.

Task 4 – Development of Draft and Final Resilience Plan

RK&K will develop the Resilience Plan (The Plan) in accordance with the guidance provided in the 2023 Grant Manual for the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund. The Plan will utilize information collected, identified, and developed in the Town of Abingdon's Comprehensive plan and vision for 2040 which includes developmental goals and strategies for People, neighborhoods, and land use / Transportation / Economic development / Parks, Recreation, and Open Space.

The Plan will document the following:

- Summary of Information Review and Gap Analysis
- Summary of Town Capital Improvement Plan Projects
- Social and Natural Resources Vulnerability Assessment
- Summary of Suggested Flood Mitigation Projects and Management Tools

The Plan will encompass the entire geographic area of the Town and identify vulnerability to flooding based on current FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps as well as any NOAA Inundation Maps that account for climate change. It will also provide potential solutions or tools for flood preparedness and identify strategies to address other natural disasters that would cause, affect or result from flooding events such as earthquakes, wildfires, dam failures, and hazardous waste releases. Vulnerability maps using ARCGIS will be developed based on existing and readily available information.

The Plan will identify low-income, minority, and vulnerable areas of the Town and assess whether enhanced flood protection is needed in these areas. It will also assess existing social, economic, natural conditions, vulnerability, and natural and social stressors based on existing and readily available information such as the 2020 Census and Town Comprehensive Plan.

Using existing and published databases, the Plan will identify known cultural and natural resources, and populations, including low-income populations which may be at risk of flood damage. Potential property acquisitions or easements to preserve and protect vulnerable areas from development will be identified. The Plan will identify ecosystems, wetlands (using published wetland inventory data), and floodplains which may be suitable for protection and/or enhanced regulation.

RK&K will prepare the Draft Resilience Plan in electronic format for review and comment by the Town and then DCR. The Town's comments will be addressed, and RK&K will incorporate the Town's desired projects that are applicable under the CFPF grant into the final plan. The final plan will then be submitted to DCR.

Task 5 – Project Management, Coordination and Meetings

This task includes the following:

- Recurring communication between the Town and identified stakeholders including biweekly project status calls, emails, and virtual meetings.
- Project management tasks include monthly invoicing and progress reports.



November 8, 2023

- Quality control reviews of all deliverables and products prepared as part of this project.
- Assistance with the development of CFPF progress reports.
- Attendance at milestone meetings, including the following:
 - Kick-off Meeting (assumed to be virtual, two hours in length)
 - One Public Information Meeting
 - Resilience Projects Identification Meeting – Present the results of the Plan development efforts and preliminary list of identified resilience projects to Town personnel and identified stakeholders.
 - Resilience Plan Development Meeting – discuss the Draft Resilience Plan submittal and comments and develop strategy for Final Plan development and submittal.

Deliverables for this task include meeting agendas, meeting summaries, invoices, and progress reports.

Assumptions / Exclusions

1. Town of Abingdon to provide GIS data available.
2. Stakeholder outreach to be performed by the Town
3. The Resilience Plan is a planning level document and will not be stamped and sealed by a Virginia Professional Engineer (PE).
4. Consultant will not be providing site plans, landscaping plans or detailed design for any of the identified flood mitigation measures contained in the study in this phase of the project.
5. Environmental delineations or permitting will not be performed.
6. Phase I, II, III Archeological Investigations are not included.
7. FEMA CLOMR or LOMR applications are not included.
8. Stormwater modeling

Schedule

The notice to proceed (NTP) is dependent on the timing of the CFPF grant awards. The estimated schedule for project milestones following NTP is as follows:

Publications and Documents Review & Gap Analysis: 4 weeks

Public Involvement/Engagement: 2 weeks

Identify New Projects: 4 weeks

Develop Draft Resilience Plan: 6 weeks

Town and DCR Review of Resilience Plan: 4 weeks each

Final Resilience Plan: 4 weeks

Fee

RK&K estimates the above-described services to cost a lump sum fee of **\$67,769** as shown in the Task Breakdown table below.

Task	Labor Cost	Expenses
Task 1 - Publications/Documents Review and Gap Analysis	\$9,828	
Task 2 - Stakeholder Engagement and Community Outreach Plan	\$8,944	\$1,273
Task 3 - Develop New Projects for Inclusion Within Resilience Plan	\$12,264	
Task 4 - Development of Draft and Final Resilience Plan	\$28,470	
Task 5 - Project Management, Coordination and Meetings	\$6,990	
	Sub-Total: \$66,496	
		Total Fee: \$67,769



November 8, 2023

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to help the Town of Abingdon with planning for this unique task.

Sincerely,

Michael Hogan, PE
Project Delivery Leader

Description:

Resilience Plan Assistance

Location:

Town of Abingdon

RK&K FEE				
Category	Hours	Rate	Fee	
Project Manager	58	\$240.00	\$	13,920.00
Senior Engineer	126	\$178.00	\$	22,428.00
Engineer II	132	\$137.00	\$	18,084.00
Engineer I	104	\$116.00	\$	12,064.00
CAD/Tech	0	\$103.00	\$	-
Senior Inspector	0	\$104.00	\$	-
Inspector	0	\$85.00	\$	-
<i>Labor Subtotal</i>	420		\$	66,496.00
Direct Costs				
Mileage (mi)	600	\$ 0.655	\$	393.00
Traffic Counts	0	\$ 1,000.00	\$	-
Color 8.5X11 Copies	0	\$ 0.06	\$	-
B/W 11X17 copies	0	\$ 0.09	\$	-
Color 11X17 Copies	1000	\$ 0.40	\$	400.00
Courier	0	\$ 20.00	\$	-
Per Diem Meals	3	\$ 59.00	\$	177.00
Per Diem Lodging*	3	\$ 101.00	\$	303.00
<i>Direct Cost Subtotal</i>			\$	1,273.00
RK&K TOTAL (Rounded):			\$	67,769

Description: Resilience Plan Assistance

Location: Town of Abingdon

PROPOSED HOURS BY TASK - RK&K									
Task		Project Manager	Senior Engineer	Engineer II	Engineer I	CAD/Tech	Senior Inspector	Inspector	TOTAL
1	Publications Review and Gap Analysis	8	16	20	20				64
2	Stakeholder Engagement and Community Outreach	16	16	8	10				50
3	Develop New Projects	8	24	24	24				80
4	Draft and Final Resilience Plan Development	10	60	70	50				190
5	Project Management and Meetings	16	10	10					36
TOTAL		58	126	132	104	0	0	0	420

Attachment G:

Town of

Abingdon's

Fiscal Year 2023

Adopted Budget



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Wolf Creek Abingdon VA

Town of Abingdon, Virginia

Fiscal Year 2024 Adopted Budget

July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024



Public Inspection Copy





MESSAGE FROM THE TOWN MANAGER

Council - The following is the recommended budget for FY2023-2024. Based upon the current operational needs, the capital needs, community requests and council requests, this proposal has been assembled to enable the Town to carry out its necessary functions in the coming fiscal year. The form of this budget is proscribed by §15.2-2500 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended.

In order to establish the funding priorities for the budget, we reviewed our historical and trending financial performance as provided by our analysts and discussed the desired outcomes for the proposed budget. The desires were infrastructure, tourism, recreation, art, attracting young families, supporting our businesses, housing and safety. This budget was assembled to help equip staff with the resources necessary to help attain these objectives.

In the Town's first full year post-pandemic, there were various changes and some additions to the Town's operations that had been removed as part of the response to the COVID situation. The notable changes were:

- Special events put on by the Town ceased during the COVID.
- The Coomes Center programming were heavily curtailed.
- Tourism functions were heavily reduced.

During the 2022/2023 fiscal year, the Town changed several things that impacted the budget:

- Two paid firefighter were added to assist with improving response times during peak hours.
- The position of Assistant Town Manager was approved but not funded.
- A position to oversee and manage The Meadows was added.
- The maintenance duties at The Meadows commenced.
- Funding for tourism was added to allow the town to sponsor and promote events put on by third parties.
- Increased membership and usage at the Coomes Center -March 1, 2022 had 2,188 memberships, increasing to 2,882 on March 1, 2023 along with 11,855 day-passes being issued.
- High School swim meets, and CAST Swim Team have returned to Coomes.
- Pump and Skills Track land was acquired, and the construction funded.
- Restored the Banner Poles to Cummings Street
- Completed the Splash Pad
- Held special events - Halloween on Main Street, January Jams, town-wide Yard Sales while working to support groups that host special events in Town.

- Valley Street traffic calming / striping is being done.
- Mileage was added to the VDOT roads from the Town's road inventory.
- Received a \$5.7 million to update and repair the sanitary sewer collection lines on the wastewater system. This loan is at 0% interest and is 75% forgivable.

THE EMPLOYEES

With the return of many of the services provided and functions performed by the Town, employee retention is a key element to future success. Historically, the Town has enjoyed and benefitted from a relatively low employee turnover rate of 13.3%. Since the changes necessitated by the COVID situation, the rates have gone up to 28.25%. The table below illustrates this trend as it applies to the General Fund employees. Most notably, Public Works positions that require a CDL license experienced a much higher than normal turnover due in part to escalating wage rates in the private sector for that specific skillset.

FULL TIME EMPLOYEES - GENERAL FUND

	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Beginning	113	109	105	110	102	102	97	85	81	87
Additions	15	14	13	5	15	7	9	14	44	32
Terminations	-19	-17	-9	-13	-15	-12	-21	-18	-38	-21
Ending	109	106	110	102	102	97	85	81	87	98
Average # Emp	111	107.5	108	106	102	99.5	91	83	84	92.5
CHURN	17%	16%	8%	12%	15%	12%	23%	22%	45%	23%

The cost of turnover is considerable but often not considered when looking at employee costs. With each employee who is hired, there are additional costs – advertising, interviewing, background checks, pre-employment testing, orientation, position specific training, town orientation and so forth. These costs are several thousand dollars per employee and can be more than \$55,000 per employee in the case of a sworn police officer.

When we turn over police officers that we have trained, the costs are even more significant considering to the pre-service time, police academy length and field training time. These costs exceed \$55,000. When officers learn their community, the result is a better and more efficient officer. Officers with tenure know the community better and typically provide a higher level of service. If we hire and train an officer but they leave before the 3-year mark, the training investment over just 2 years as the first is in-training. Spread over 2 years, that takes our cost of an officer up by \$27,500 per year. Service

quality aside, spending our revenues endlessly on training is not a prudent use of them. As with all employees, we must consider the total cost of the employee.

Tenure with employees lends itself to proficiency and familiarity with the town, its residents and the nuances of their particular job. Many of the functions with the highest turnover are from public works, particularly the CDL drivers. Public works employees perform some of the most public facing work that we provide. Garbage and lawn debris cleanup are two services that they provide. When turnover is high in these areas, workers who do not normally do these functions are utilized. While the work is done, the level of work done is often not what the residents expect. When workers are pulled from another area of public works, the functions they are supposed to be doing get delayed. While some changes have been made during the FY 2022-2023 fiscal year, we must continue to work on employee retention town-wide.

When looking at the population of full-time Town employees paid for out of the General Fund, it is notable that the 56 out of 98 (57%) have less

than 2 full years of service. While the turnover trend in the local government sector is high nationally, we must continue to strive to retain our talented staff. We have 7 key, highly skilled staff in the Town who have more than 25 years of experience. Absent



enhanced employee retention and successful employee development to help replace these employees, we will not have the requisite skills sets to perform many of the functions that town staff does. This will result in more outsourcing of projects at vastly inflated costs.

THE BUDGET IN BRIEF

The Fiscal Year 2024 proposed budget for all funds totals \$36,567,618. This represents an overall increase of \$6,158,723 or 20.0% from the Fiscal Year 2023 budget. Most of the increase is driven by substantial capital improvement projects within the sewer fund.

The following table reflects the Fiscal Year 2024 proposed budget for the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Sewer Fund and ARPA Fund.

FUND	FY 2023 ADOPTED	FY 2024 PROPOSED	\$ CHANGE	% CHANG E
General Fund	\$18,358,476	\$20,273,317	\$1,914,841	10%
Capital Projects Fund	\$ 875,885	\$ 1,048,080	\$ 172,195	20%
ARPA Fund	\$ 5,982,186	\$ 5,157,449	(-\$824,737)	(14%)
Sewer Fund	\$ 5,192,348	\$10,088,772	\$4,896,424	94%
Total	\$30,408,895	\$36,567,618	\$6,158,723	20%

GENERAL FUND

General Fund Revenue

The Town continues to be a highly desirable community in which to live, work and visit. The FY 2023-2024 budget is based on the strong growth in consumer-based taxes driven by: Sales & Use, Meals, and Lodging. This strong growth is a result of not only incremental growth in spending but also inflationary pressures. It's important to note that meals and lodging taxes are heavily reliant on tourism dollars spent by the many visitors to Abingdon.

The Proposed Budget for FY 2024 anticipates NO increases in any tax rates for real estate and personal property of those listed above.

Increase in investment income, VDOT road maintenance funding and increase usage and service fees, solid waste collection fees, contribute to the overall growth in general fund revenue for FY 24. Solid waste collections will see substantial growth in revenue because of increased monthly collection rates and the addition of approximately 575 in-Town addresses not currently being billed for service. Consideration by the council for semi-annual billing to be included as a line item on Town property real estate tax bills is proposed.

Use of general fund reserves of \$1,349,113 is required to balance the FY24 budget. While on the surface this would seem to be unsustainable and present a structural imbalance it should be noted that \$330,000 of that amount is for intra-fund transfers to separate savings accounts,

and \$828,080 is for self-financing of capital projects. That leaves only \$191,035 of general fund reserves being used for other non-operational requests as highlighted in the GF summary page of the budget book.

General Fund Expenditures

The Proposed Budget for FY 2024 is approximately \$20,273,317 which is an increase of \$1.9 million or 10% over the Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year 2023.

Expenditure increases are driven by overall inflationary pressures in operating expenses (\$748,796), filling all open personnel positions necessary to operate the Town at full capacity and providing for a 5% COLA (\$536,583), and capital projects and departmental capital outlays (\$436,040).

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The five-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP) for Fiscal Year 2023-2024 totals approximately \$1,048,080 and includes necessary projects, some of which have been previously deferred, including:

- -Coomes Recreational Center parking lot repaving
- -Renovations to the Coomes Recreational Center's wooden playground
- -Bike Pump Track & Skills Track at The Meadows
- -Improvements to fencing/lighting at the Lattice field and Russell Road fields

Funding for these capital projects comes from State Grants, local donations, general fund transfer (for self-financing portion), and an ARPA passthrough contribution from Washington County.

ARPA FUND

The ARPA fund consists of previously identified and appropriated priorities of the Town council and includes Main Street flood mitigation, Creeper Trail trestle repairs, and other projects to be identified. The funding comes from drawdowns from already received ARPA funds from the US Treasury and segregated for the sole purpose of these projects. It is not anticipated that these projects will be completed in their entirety during FY 2024 and will be rolled over to subsequent budget years until they are completed. * Note that all funds must be obligated by December 2024 and spent by December 2026 per US Treasury rules.

SEWER FUND

The sewer fund is separate from the general fund and functions as an enterprise. As such it should be self-sustaining without the infusion of cash or capital from the general fund. In January 2022 the Town engaged with Woodard & Curran as contract operators of the wastewater

facility and collection system. The Town maintains all physical rights and possession of the facility and bills and collects fees for service.

The FY 2024 revenue is greatly increased over FY23 because of major capital improvements to the collection system being funded by VRA loans and DEQ loan forgiveness grants. The overall operating revenue will increase due to a 5% increase in service and connection fees.

A modest \$424,996 use of sewer reserves is being proposed to fund several deferred maintenance projects that have accumulated over the past several years. These deferred maintenance items are included in the expenditure budget.

UNASSIGNED FUND BALANCE

The proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 2023-2024 includes strategic use of the Unassigned Fund Balance for one-time expenditures and intra-fund transfers. In February 2023, the Town's Financial Advisor, Davenport & Company LLC (Davenport), briefed the Town Council with the Annual Comprehensive Financial Review. This briefing included a recap on the Fiscal Year 2022 General Fund financial results, highlighted the importance of the Town's very strong fund balances, and discussed the Town's capital funding strategies.

FY	Unassigned Fund Balance	Governmental Revenues ⁽¹⁾	Fund Balance vs. Revenues
2013	6,830,035	9,526,614	72.60%
2014	7,147,706	9,752,069	73.29%
2015	5,769,285	9,928,172	57.82%
2016	4,957,351	12,574,829	39.42%
2017	4,026,549	10,486,253	36.99%
2018	5,093,732	10,559,656	48.24%
2019	5,005,430	10,859,187	46.94%
2020	5,361,729	10,290,216	52.35%
2021	7,569,213	10,555,135	71.34%
2022	8,344,788	12,383,847	69.00%
5-Year CAGR	13.81%	4.06%	9.36%
10-Year CAGR	0.36%	2.96%	3.23%

⁽¹⁾ Governmental Revenues exclude intergovernmental revenues.

Figure 1 Davenport Comprehensive Financial Review, 02/2023

The Town's continued cautious approach to municipal budgeting and the strength of its consumer taxes, even in uncertain economic times, has aided in General Fund operating revenues. In FY 2021-2022 the Unassigned Fund Balance increased to \$8.54 million which is equivalent to 69% of the General Fund operating revenue (excluding inter-governmental revenue), well above the Town's \$5 million or 35% policy requirement. The FY 2022-2023 budget anticipated using approximately \$2 million in unassigned balance to fund capital projects operating expenses, and other requests. However, it is expected that no fund balance will be required at the close of FY23 leaving the \$8.54 million balance intact for the start of the FY24 budget. Well above the required

minimum and available for the self-financing needs and intra-fund transfers noted above.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Cochran".

Mike Cochran, Town Manager



NOTICE

- The Town of Abingdon's tax rate on REAL PROPERTY will remain at \$0.28 per \$100 of assessed value.
- The Town of Abingdon's tax rate on PERSONAL PROPERTY will remain at \$0.28 per \$100 of assessed value.
- The Town of Abingdon's tax rate on MOBILE HOMES will remain at \$0.76 per \$100 of loan value.
- The Town of Abingdon's CIGARETTE tax rate will remain at \$0.40 per pack.
- All other tax rates will remain the unchanged.

Effective July 1, 2023, the following fees will take effect in the Town of Abingdon:

Trash Fees:

The costs to provide solid waste services have gone up considerably. In order to be able to provide the essential services now and in the future, solid waste fees were increased to reflect the costs of providing these services.

Solid Waste – Residential \$30.00 per month, Extra Trash Cart, \$12.00 per month, per cart

Solid Waste – Non-Residential \$30.00 per month, per cart

Solid Waste collection includes weekly trash collection town-wide, weekly brush collection and once per month bulk trash pickup (first Tuesday of every month).

Sewer Fees:

The sewer rate was adjusted to keep pace with the increased costs to operate and maintain the system. This is part of a multi-year plan which that was necessary in order to ensure that our sewer system will continue to meet the pertinent regulations as well allow it to meet the needs of our customers.

Sewer Deposit – Residential	\$75.00
Sewer Deposit – Commercial	\$150.00
Sewer Penalty	10%
Sewer Reconnect Fee	\$50.00 per disconnection

Monthly Service Charges:

In Town – Residential	\$27.77 (first 2,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
In Town – Residential	\$ 4.88 (additional 1,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
In Town – Commercial	\$36.97 (first 2,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
In Town – Commercial	\$ 6.52 (additional 1,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
Out Town – Residential	\$50.63 (first 2,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
Out Town – Residential	\$ 8.22 (additional 1,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
Out Town- Commercial	\$54.73 (first 2,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
	\$ 9.88 (additional 1,000 gallons or fraction thereof)

In Town – Well	\$30.60
Out Town – Well	\$47.81



ABINGDON ALL FUNDS BUDGET

FY 2023-2024

General Fund - \$20,273,317

Sewer Fund - \$10,088,772

Capital Projects Fund - \$ 1,048,080

ARPA Fund - \$ 5,157,449

TOTAL - \$36,567,618



GENERAL FUND BUDGET

FY 2023-2024

\$20,273,317

2024 BUDGET SUMMARY

GENERAL FUND

Operating Revenue	\$ 18,720,202	
Loans (<i>Patrol Cars</i>)	\$ 204,000	
Use of General Fund Reserves	\$ 1,349,115	<i>Appropriated when council approves use.</i>
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 20,273,317	

Non-personnel Operating Expenditures	\$ 8,043,068	
Personnel	\$ 8,951,394	
Department Capital Outlay	\$ 636,545	
Debt Service	\$ 1,484,230	
<i>Operating Expense subtotal</i>	\$ 19,115,237	
Transfers to savings	\$ 330,000	
Transfer to Capital Projects	\$ 828,080	
<i>Transfers subtotal</i>	\$ 1,158,080	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 20,273,317	
Variance	\$ -	

Uses of GF Reserves (*Included in expenditure total above*)

Transfer to Capital Projects Fund	\$ 828,080	<i>Self financing from GF Reserves</i>
Transfer to Fleet Replacement Account	\$ 100,000	<i>Non expense - savings xfr</i>
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Account	\$ 230,000	<i>Non expense - savings xfr</i>
	\$ 1,158,080	

Non-operational expenditures included in proposed FY 24 budget.

Barter Theatre	\$ 200,000	
Washington County Library	\$ 7,500	
Overmountain Victory MOU	\$ 25,000	
Chamber of Commerce	\$ 15,000	
RDHD	\$ 25,000	
Arts Commission	\$ 52,200	
EDA	\$ 10,000	
	\$ 334,700	

Range of Expend Accounts: 100-4-00-000-0000 to 100-4-99-999-9999
 For Budget: %PY = ((Budgeted / (Appropriated + Transfers)) - 1) * 100

Description Budget Account Number	2019 Approp Actual	2020 Approp Actual	2021 Approp Actual	2022 Approp Actual	***** Approp Actual	2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** Requested	***** Admin. Recmnd	***** Budgeted	%PY
** GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES **										
100-4-00-000-0000										
* TOWN COUNCIL *										
100-4-11-010-0000										
Salaries & Wages Council										
100-4-11-010-1101	25,747.00 25,748.16	25,747.00 25,747.16	25,747.00 25,756.74	25,163.00 25,185.25	25,748.00 25,748.16	0.00	26,268.00	26,268.00	26,268.00	2.02
Salaries & Wages Mayor										
100-4-11-010-1201	8,625.00 8,625.00	8,625.00 8,625.00	8,625.00 8,811.00	8,625.00 8,615.94	8,625.00 8,625.00	0.00	8,865.00	8,865.00	8,865.00	2.78
Fica										
100-4-11-010-2100	2,629.00 2,629.68	2,629.00 2,629.68	2,629.00 2,588.64	2,585.00 2,634.69	2,680.00 2,629.68	0.00	2,690.00	2,690.00	2,690.00	0.37
Unemployment Insurance										
100-4-11-010-2600	202.00 332.18 Transfers 150.00	120.00 222.05 0.00	120.00 261.60 0.00	252.00 250.72 0.00	275.00 167.77 0.00	0.00	128.00	128.00	128.00	53.45-
Worker's Comp										
100-4-11-010-2700	31.00 29.84	31.00 30.84	31.00 33.36	30.00 8.69-	31.00 24.24	0.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	22.58-
Contractual Services & Licenses										
100-4-11-010-3100	25,000.00 18,611.22 Transfers 6,300.00-	25,000.00 19,057.40 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00
Professional Services										
100-4-11-010-3110	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Budget Account Number	2019 Approp Actual	2020 Approp Actual	2021 Approp Actual	2022 Approp Actual	***** Approp Actual	2023 Estimated Full Year	***** Requested	2024 Admin. Recmd	***** Budgeted	%PY
	DEPT:: 100-4-11-010-0000 * TOWN COUNCIL *									
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Advertising										
100-4-11-010-3600	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	22,632.32	33,417.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	1,200.00-	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone										
100-4-11-010-5230	800.00	600.00	0.00	387.00	0.00					0.00
	272.10	0.00	115.94	472.81	0.00	0.00				
Public Official Liability Insurance										
100-4-11-010-5307	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,937.00	0.00				
Travel - Lodging										
100-4-11-010-5500	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	316.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
	1,865.45	1,384.77	0.00	289.76	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	8,100.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Meals										
100-4-11-010-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.27	0.00	0.00				
Travel - Transportation										
100-4-11-010-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	765.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.92	0.00	0.00				
Travel - Other										
100-4-11-010-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Training										
100-4-11-010-5540	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	1,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Meeting Expenses										
100-4-11-010-5800	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	9,004.00	10,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	80.00-
	2,858.19	6,484.49	373.06	8,291.86	1,204.13	0.00				

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-11-010-0000	* TOWN COUNCIL *									
<hr/>										
Transfers	2,100.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment										
100-4-11-010-6000	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	882.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00
	1,953.67	5,826.16	404.90	889.31	295.20	0.00				
Transfers	1,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Town Code Updates										
100-4-11-010-6012	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	2,068.55	11,225.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	2,900.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Arthur Campbell Award										
100-4-11-010-6013	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	4,950.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Contingency										
100-4-11-010-8000	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	177,118.00	497,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	94.97-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	177,117.99	0.00	0.00				
Budget Stabilization										
100-4-11-010-8100	0.00	0.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Capital Outlay										
100-4-11-010-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Control Total										
	111,534.00	111,252.00	320,652.00	475,177.00	550,959.00		74,575.00	74,575.00	74,575.00	86.46-
	87,626.36	114,649.55	39,945.24	224,486.83	42,631.18	0.00				
Transfers	26,900.00-	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total										
	111,534.00	111,252.00	320,652.00	475,177.00	550,959.00		74,575.00	74,575.00	74,575.00	86.46-
	87,626.36	114,649.55	39,945.24	224,486.83	42,631.18	0.00				
Transfers	26,900.00-	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *										
* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *											
100-4-12-110-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-12-110-1101	208,269.00	158,704.00	241,555.00	282,995.00	313,440.00		393,164.00	393,164.00	393,164.00	25.44	
	88,627.88	166,984.67	260,895.27	277,088.35	337,996.78	0.00					
Transfers	121,915.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-12-110-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,624.00	6,105.00		5,663.00	5,663.00	5,663.00	7.24-	
	0.00	0.00	1,126.51	4,292.31	4,763.62	0.00					
Salaries & Wages PT											
100-4-12-110-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Salary Contingency Certification											
100-4-12-110-1401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-12-110-2100	15,965.00	12,141.00	18,479.00	21,394.00	24,456.00		30,515.00	30,515.00	30,515.00	24.78	
	6,669.79	12,185.29	19,154.65	21,035.53	25,186.64	0.00					
Transfers	9,367.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-12-110-2200	20,625.00	16,525.00	22,922.00	18,846.00	34,521.00		44,152.00	44,152.00	44,152.00	27.90	
	6,547.66	16,519.16	25,924.24	17,149.39	38,300.49	0.00					
Transfers	13,800.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-12-110-2300	13,477.00	12,759.00	42,238.00	33,707.00	54,357.00		69,480.00	69,480.00	69,480.00	27.82	
	8,167.92	21,490.60	40,249.54	33,718.40	60,837.21	0.00					
Transfers	5,216.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-12-110-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,157.00	1,336.00		1,809.00	1,809.00	1,809.00	35.40	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,118.45	1,440.49	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *										
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-12-110-2400	2,588.00	2,074.00	3,093.00	2,543.00	3,892.00		5,268.00	5,268.00	5,268.00	35.35	
	840.50	2,047.24	3,180.62	2,499.24	4,196.31	0.00					
Transfers	1,745.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-12-110-2600	262.00	108.00	210.00	175.00	217.00		122.00	122.00	122.00	43.78-	
	112.80	83.09	255.19	178.46	137.69	0.00					
Transfers	101.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-12-110-2700	178.00	148.00	208.00	170.00	264.00		275.00	275.00	275.00	4.17	
	63.36	148.44	251.02	48.15-	222.98	0.00					
Transfers	25.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-12-110-3100	96,320.00	88,000.00	85,000.00	112,422.00	69,050.00		56,100.00	56,100.00	56,100.00	18.75-	
	214,585.34	94,515.75	102,395.81	115,290.85	43,974.39	0.00					
Transfers	117,238.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-12-110-3101	27,300.00	20,898.00	8,750.00	590.00	0.00					0.00	
	933.36	1,223.92	2,133.96	540.78	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	20,365.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Benefits Administration											
100-4-12-110-3105	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,187.00	11,000.00		11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,506.64	21,441.36	0.00					
Professional Services											
100-4-12-110-3110	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	1,407.00	500.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	77,553.50	1,290.00	500.00	0.00					
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-12-110-3111	500.00	500.00	5,000.00	438.00	5,200.00		5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600.00	7.69	
	147.88	226.77	3,917.43	402.02	819.48	0.00					
Legal Services											
100-4-12-110-3150	0.00	0.00	190,000.00	226,427.00	160,000.00		180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	12.50	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *											
	0.00	10,077.07	125,377.95	247,500.64	178,494.81	0.00						
Printing & Binding												
100-4-12-110-3300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.68	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Repairs - Office Equipment												
100-4-12-110-3310	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Repairs - Insurance Claims												
100-4-12-110-3311	0.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00		
	25,101.24	56,600.94	3,771.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Employee Programs												
100-4-12-110-3330	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	3,146.00	3,000.00					5,000.00		
	0.00	0.00	776.06	2,883.75	2,150.76	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	66.67		
Advertising												
100-4-12-110-3600	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	11,511.00	12,000.00					12,000.00		
	0.00	0.00	15,447.10	13,926.85	19,396.30	0.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	0.00		
Computers Software & Equipment												
100-4-12-110-4100	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00					0.00		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures												
100-4-12-110-5000	0.00	0.00	64,536.00	0.00	0.00					0.00		
	0.00	0.00	64,536.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Postage												
100-4-12-110-5210	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00		
	0.00	4.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Telephone												
100-4-12-110-5230	7,730.00	6,900.00	7,500.00	4,339.00	0.00					0.00		
	5,251.20	5,475.17	3,643.99	4,330.01	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Transfers	1,673.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *										
Insurance - Other											
100-4-12-110-5301	9,869.00	20,066.00	12,929.00	11,916.00	17,000.00		17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	0.00	
	14,848.00	12,729.00	14,999.25	10,922.75	4,900.00	0.00					
Insurance - Buildings & Property											
100-4-12-110-5305	30,263.00	30,868.00	30,359.00	24,847.00	30,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	
	33,542.68	32,407.40	37,960.30	22,776.18	34,349.16	0.00					
Insurance - Surety Bonds											
100-4-12-110-5306	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Insurance - Commercial Automobile											
100-4-12-110-5307	44,505.00	45,395.00	47,859.00	43,228.00	60,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	
	47,698.20	47,542.72	55,445.10	39,625.54	33,882.12	0.00					
Insurance - General Liability											
100-4-12-110-5308	13,614.00	13,886.00	14,585.00	12,715.00	16,000.00		16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	0.00	
	13,771.78	16,016.56	19,684.73	11,655.67	18,251.76	0.00					
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-12-110-5500	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	1,271.00	3,500.00		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	
	3,065.71	1,303.49	0.00	1,341.87	2,407.07	0.00					
Transfers	3,900.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Meals											
100-4-12-110-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	30.44	432.69	71.61	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-12-110-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00		750.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	848.25	1,204.10	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-12-110-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-12-110-5540	3,500.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	6,348.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *										
<hr/>											
	Transfers	1,613.55 2,100.00-	1,709.66 0.00	3,741.93 0.00	5,819.05 0.00	6,551.02 0.00	0.00				
Tuition Reimbursement											
100-4-12-110-5545		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	15,000.00 6,805.00	11,241.00 11,010.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Meeting Expense											
100-4-12-110-5800		2,000.00 155.99	2,000.00 992.19	250.00 79.08	904.00 1,429.47	1,000.00 786.80	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
	Transfers	1,350.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-12-110-5810		4,000.00 3,298.69	4,000.00 3,593.00	10,924.00 9,350.40	9,574.00 10,419.00	8,000.00 10,428.99	0.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00
	Transfers	1,129.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-12-110-6000		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,000.00 378.80	1,010.00 925.63	1,000.00 2,363.91	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Office Supplies											
100-4-12-110-6001		3,000.00 5,888.87	3,000.00 1,424.25	3,000.00 1,811.86	994.00 2,038.40	1,000.00 1,720.96	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.00
	Transfers	2,541.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-12-110-6008		1,200.00 39.28	1,200.00 0.00	100.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	300.00 347.23	0.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	50.00-
	Transfers	1,162.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Town Code Updates											
100-4-12-110-6012		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	5,000.00 3,386.48	3,035.00 2,782.00	0.00 8,400.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Board of Elections											
100-4-12-110-6017		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 3,745.98	0.00 0.00	4,000.00 2,110.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *										
Contingency											
100-4-12-110-8000	5,000.00 4,387.67	2,000.00 1,163.50	5,000.00 4,349.67	2,182.00 2,000.00	5,000.00 41.95	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
Capital Outlay											
100-4-12-110-8101	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Control Total											
	516,165.00 485,359.35	511,172.00 506,464.57	874,997.00 912,359.76	870,396.00 882,730.02	858,488.00 867,867.67	0.00	991,648.00	991,648.00	991,648.00	15.51	
Transfers	64,069.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total											
	516,165.00 485,359.35	511,172.00 506,464.57	874,997.00 912,359.76	870,396.00 882,730.02	858,488.00 867,867.67	0.00	991,648.00	991,648.00	991,648.00	15.51	
Transfers	64,069.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* TOWN ATTORNEY *											
100-4-12-210-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-12-210-1101	149,618.00 22,580.47	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Transfers	124,804.37-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Fica											
100-4-12-210-2100	11,446.00 1,746.49	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Transfers	9,511.85-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-12-210-2200	15,537.00 1,209.62	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Transfers	14,289.38-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-12-210-2300	13,514.00 1,012.06	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Transfers	12,481.94-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT::: 100-4-12-210-0000	* TOWN ATTORNEY *											
Vrs - Life Insurance												
100-4-12-210-2400	1,950.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	162.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	1,787.54-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Workman's Comp.												
100-4-12-210-2700	134.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	11.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	122.92-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Contractual Services & Licenses												
100-4-12-210-3100	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	3,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Legal & Professional Svcs.												
100-4-12-210-3150	15,000.00	183,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	244,634.29	184,624.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	210,124.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Litigation Expenses												
100-4-12-210-3160	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	510.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	4,400.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Telephone												
100-4-12-210-5230	2,850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	729.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	2,120.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Training												
100-4-12-210-5540	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	743.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	3,750.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Dues & Subscriptions												
100-4-12-210-5810	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	678.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	3,104.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Budget Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-12-210-0000	* TOWN ATTORNEY *											
Office Supplies												
100-4-12-210-6001	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	35.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Gas & Diesel												
100-4-12-210-6008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	35.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total												
	228,549.00	186,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	274,087.79	184,624.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	30,752.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
DEPT: Total												
	228,549.00	186,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	274,087.79	184,624.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	30,752.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
* HUMAN RESOURCES/SAFETY *												
100-4-12-220-0000												
Salaries & Wages Regular												
100-4-12-220-1101	58,405.00	59,579.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	57,968.87	38,921.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Fica												
100-4-12-220-2100	4,468.00	4,558.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	4,166.64	2,905.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement												
100-4-12-220-2200	6,086.00	6,204.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	6,111.42	4,188.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hospitalization Insurance												
100-4-12-220-2300	12,721.00	13,955.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	12,720.80	9,123.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Life Insurance												
100-4-12-220-2400	764.00	779.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	748.32	519.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT::: 100-4-12-220-0000	* HUMAN RESOURCES/SAFETY *											
Unemployment Insurance												
100-4-12-220-2600	81.00	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	45.73	36.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.												
100-4-12-220-2700	52.00	53.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	49.48	35.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Services & Licenses												
100-4-12-220-3100	0.00	18,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	3,000.00	37,840.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Health, Safety & Medical												
100-4-12-220-3111	6,000.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	6,649.06	2,991.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	447.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Programs												
100-4-12-220-3330	4,500.00	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	3,417.65	2,511.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	447.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Telephone												
100-4-12-220-5230	2,010.00	1,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	1,847.01	867.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Lodging												
100-4-12-220-5500	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	1,235.42	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	240.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Training												
100-4-12-220-5540	1,500.00	1,250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	1,286.07	1,613.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dues & Subscriptions												
100-4-12-220-5810	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	283.50	149.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-410-0000	* TREASURER *										
100-4-12-410-2300	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,198.00	18,176.00		18,171.00	18,171.00	18,171.00	0.03-	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	12,439.54	18,016.10	0.00		
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-12-410-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	416.00	586.00		635.00	635.00	635.00	8.36	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	427.40	589.75	0.00		
VRS - Life Insurance											
100-4-12-410-2400	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,345.00	1,707.00		1,851.00	1,851.00	1,851.00	8.44	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	1,368.06	1,718.26	0.00		
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-12-410-2600	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	165.00		77.00	77.00	77.00	53.33-	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	183.57	95.95	0.00		
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-12-410-2700	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	115.00		97.00	97.00	97.00	15.65-	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	28.68-	90.45	0.00		
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-12-410-3100	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,855.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	4,450.01	5,000.00	0.00		
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-12-410-3101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Professional Services											
100-4-12-410-3110	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Bank Charges & CC Processing Fees-GF											
100-4-12-410-3120	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,804.00	23,750.00		12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	49.47-	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	8,997.32	11,703.09	0.00		
Tax Collection Expense											
100-4-12-410-3125	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	1,300.00	0.00	0.00		

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-410-0000	* TREASURER *										
Tax Refund Interest Expense											
100-4-12-410-3130	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		200.00		200.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	149.13	0.00					
Office Equipment											
100-4-12-410-3310	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Computer Syst. Finance-Support (CO)											
100-4-12-410-4100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Postage											
100-4-12-410-5210	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone											
100-4-12-410-5230	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,584.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,582.91	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-12-410-5500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00		600.00		600.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Meals											
100-4-12-410-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	250.00		250.00		250.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.48	19.18	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-12-410-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.84	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-12-410-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-12-410-5540	0.00	0.00	0.00	153.00	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	700.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-12-410-0000	* TREASURER *									
Meeting Expense										
100-4-12-410-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dues & Subscriptions										
100-4-12-410-5810	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	400.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	25.00
		0.00	0.00	555.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Materials & Equipment										
100-4-12-410-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	110.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office Supplies										
100-4-12-410-6001	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,160.00	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	3,014.36	4,334.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gas & Diesel										
100-4-12-410-6008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purchase Of Cigarette Stamps-Resale										
100-4-12-410-6013	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,434.00	7,000.00	0.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	6,814.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purchase Of Tax Tickets RE & PP										
100-4-12-410-6015	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,280.00	9,000.00	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	8,506.32	8,471.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Outlay										
100-4-12-410-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Control Total										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	169,991.00	224,545.00	0.00	223,213.00	223,213.00	223,213.00	0.59-
		0.00	2,327.10	171,376.88	212,070.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEPT: Total										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	169,991.00	224,545.00	0.00	223,213.00	223,213.00	223,213.00	0.59-
		0.00	2,327.10	171,376.88	212,070.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-420-0000	* DIRECTOR OF FINANCE *										
<hr/>											
100-4-12-420-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-12-420-1101	278,925.00 289,104.76	297,751.00 286,864.24	249,518.00 226,980.91	188,505.00 190,015.60	221,380.00 223,741.31	0.00	240,616.00	240,616.00	240,616.00	8.69	
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-12-420-1201	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 756.49	100.00 100.11	517.00 176.14	0.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	46.42-	
Salaries Staff - Part Time											
100-4-12-420-1301	3,000.00 5,025.00 Transfers 5,000.00	3,000.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	0.00	
Fica											
100-4-12-420-2100	21,338.00 21,433.22	23,007.00 21,259.60	19,088.00 16,320.14	13,672.00 13,951.96	17,358.00 16,461.65	0.00	18,430.00	18,430.00	18,430.00	6.18	
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-12-420-2200	28,533.00 28,716.92	30,780.00 29,448.60	24,107.00 23,237.72	18,067.00 16,729.06	26,686.00 27,202.95	0.00	27,021.00	27,021.00	27,021.00	1.26	
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-12-420-2300	65,171.00 55,406.42	60,082.00 55,311.30	46,321.00 43,048.87	41,238.00 41,237.98	44,746.00 41,772.01	0.00	40,988.00	40,988.00	40,988.00	8.40-	
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-12-420-2350	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,340.00 768.24	1,041.00 1,018.96	0.00	1,107.00	1,107.00	1,107.00	6.34	
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-12-420-2400	3,580.00 3,704.88	3,862.00 3,650.16	3,253.00 2,851.32	2,438.00 2,437.91	3,033.00 2,980.68	0.00	3,224.00	3,224.00	3,224.00	6.30	
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-12-420-2600	665.00 432.16	456.00 304.91	291.00 331.74	264.00 241.32	212.00 151.86	0.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	53.30-	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-420-0000											
* DIRECTOR OF FINANCE *											
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-12-420-2700	246.00 251.47	265.00 256.37	219.00 216.17	165.00 47.19-	204.00 155.42	0.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	17.65-	
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-12-420-3100	53,000.00 61,048.33 Transfers	22,600.00 28,526.77 11,454.00	0.00 4,492.28 0.00	14,373.00 13,175.00 0.00	25,200.00 25,700.00 0.00	0.00	16,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00	34.52-	
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-12-420-3101	7,830.00 6,976.77	7,000.00 6,417.05	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Professional Services											
100-4-12-420-3110	0.00 0.00 Transfers	60,750.00 51,400.00 6,000.00-	57,400.00 65,675.00 0.00	85,527.00 78,900.00 0.00	70,500.00 86,000.00 0.00	0.00	65,625.00	65,625.00	65,625.00	6.91-	
Bank Charges & CC Processing Fees - GF											
100-4-12-420-3120	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	19,090.00 18,648.75	14,633.00 13,413.42	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Office Equipment											
100-4-12-420-3310	2,000.00 0.00 Transfers	1,000.00 0.00 1,025.00-	1,000.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	250.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	
Computer Syst. Finance-Support (co)											
100-4-12-420-4100	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Postage											
100-4-12-420-5210	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Telephone											
100-4-12-420-5230	7,700.00 6,496.74	7,220.00 5,933.29	6,720.00 3,844.41	2,228.00 2,217.70	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-12-420-0000	* DIRECTOR OF FINANCE *											
<hr/>												
100-4-12-420-6008	200.00	200.00	100.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	229.89	153.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Purchase Of Cigarette Stamps-Resale												
100-4-12-420-6013	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	6,361.20	6,814.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Purchase Of Tax Tickets RE & PP												
100-4-12-420-6015	10,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	7,830.69	7,988.76	7,895.54	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Capital outlay												
100-4-12-420-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total												
	504,688.00	548,023.00	451,107.00	395,535.00	418,827.00		423,855.00	423,855.00	423,855.00			1.20
Transfers	506,894.59	514,432.11	420,223.50	382,799.73	429,483.95	0.00						
	16,654.00	6,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00							
DEPT: Total												
	504,688.00	548,023.00	451,107.00	395,535.00	418,827.00		423,855.00	423,855.00	423,855.00			1.20
Transfers	506,894.59	514,432.11	420,223.50	382,799.73	429,483.95	0.00						
	16,654.00	6,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00							
* INFORMATION SVCS. DEPARTMENT *												
100-4-12-510-0000												
Salaries Staff - Regular												
100-4-12-510-1101	145,887.00	153,056.00	146,095.00	210,100.00	197,691.00		200,181.00	200,181.00	200,181.00			1.26
	151,652.96	148,502.06	156,791.44	205,239.34	160,092.73	0.00						
Transfers	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Salaries & Wages - Overtime												
100-4-12-510-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,585.00	5,693.00		2,329.00	2,329.00	2,329.00			59.09-
	0.00	0.00	4,620.16	5,402.77	1,734.45	0.00						
Salaries Staff - Part-Time												
100-4-12-510-1301	0.00	3,000.00	15,000.00	142.00	0.00							0.00

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-510-0000											
	* INFORMATION SVCS. DEPARTMENT *										
100-4-12-510-3101	7,025.00 6,545.08	6,550.00 6,286.78	6,550.00 6,228.97	6,266.00 6,225.49	6,300.00 5,877.51	0.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	19.05	
Professional Services											
100-4-12-510-3110	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
ARPA-CLRFR Expenditures											
100-4-12-510-5000	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	255,839.00 222,152.57	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Electric											
100-4-12-510-5110	6,515.00 12,363.89	34,727.00 39,381.38	4,895.00 1,138.49	4,187.00 4,708.43	6,000.00 5,634.61	0.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	
Fuel - Heat											
100-4-12-510-5120	280.00 1,063.72 Transfers 825.00	1,200.00 755.61 0.00	1,200.00 793.88 0.00	1,358.00 1,261.55 0.00	1,200.00 1,103.20 0.00	0.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	8.33	
Water & Sewer											
100-4-12-510-5130	410.00 371.16	410.00 376.67	410.00 388.57	360.00 395.48	500.00 485.68	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
Telephone											
100-4-12-510-5230	7,050.00 6,806.22	5,900.00 5,976.00	5,900.00 6,908.85	5,803.00 6,462.95	99,600.00 102,631.47	0.00	131,000.00	131,000.00	131,000.00	31.53	
EVA - Utilities & Lease											
100-4-12-510-5240	0.00 22,822.60	0.00 0.00	29,632.00 26,405.04	28,881.00 28,751.57	0.00 1,280.01	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-12-510-5500	1,000.00 28.49	1,000.00 1,157.32	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,000.00 0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
Travel - Meals											
100-4-12-510-5501	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 15.48	104.00 95.56	1,000.00 0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT::: 100-4-12-510-0000	* INFORMATION SVCS. DEPARTMENT *										
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-12-510-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	94.19	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-12-510-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-12-510-5540	7,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	2,446.00	15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00		0.00
	10,567.27	7,488.00	122.00	2,242.10	2,642.00	0.00					
Transfers	3,568.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expenses											
100-4-12-510-5800	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00		0.00
	36.30	151.40	0.00	0.00	33.12	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-12-510-5810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-12-510-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,612.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,624.75	13,520.91	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-12-510-6001	200.00	200.00	200.00	218.00	500.00		500.00		500.00		0.00
	0.00	35.02	11.62	199.45	173.51	0.00					
Transfers	120.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-12-510-6008	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	621.00	0.00		1,000.00		1,000.00		0.00
	716.72	516.83	649.96	859.92	913.37	0.00					
Uniforms											
100-4-12-510-6011	0.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	870.00	2,500.00		2,500.00		2,500.00		0.00
	956.82	1,194.66	938.98	887.25	1,507.29	0.00					
Transfers	1,050.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000											
	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *										
100-4-31-100-1101	1,095,118.00	1,152,642.00	1,307,115.00	1,259,542.00	1,355,612.00		1,422,499.00	1,422,499.00	1,422,499.00	4.93	
	1,158,775.17	1,148,194.85	1,195,573.68	1,253,458.71	1,308,330.50	0.00					
Transfers	5,568.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-31-100-1201	70,000.00	70,000.00	60,000.00	78,995.00	92,178.00		130,463.00	130,463.00	130,463.00	41.53	
	76,157.17	61,923.66	75,516.32	82,712.10	100,446.87	0.00					
Salaries & Wages-Reg. Pt.-Custodian											
100-4-31-100-1301	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	————	————	0.00	
	4,849.86	4,778.97	44.88	0.00	0.00						
Fica											
100-4-31-100-2100	89,514.00	93,915.00	96,341.00	97,813.00	110,221.00		118,802.00	118,802.00	118,802.00	7.79	
	88,036.46	85,027.51	90,387.49	97,151.18	102,838.19	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-31-100-2200	113,231.00	119,142.00	116,576.00	116,980.00	166,302.00		159,747.00	159,747.00	159,747.00	3.94-	
	110,337.62	116,104.94	120,272.46	117,029.75	153,534.28	0.00					
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-31-100-2300	273,433.00	312,876.00	349,141.00	292,297.00	338,768.00		377,544.00	377,544.00	377,544.00	11.45	
	297,676.09	337,119.98	302,083.44	289,730.38	326,162.18	0.00					
Transfers	5,568.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-31-100-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,106.00	6,217.00		6,544.00	6,544.00	6,544.00	5.26	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,134.83	5,774.86	0.00					
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-31-100-2400	14,208.00	14,950.00	15,731.00	15,786.00	18,112.00		19,061.00	19,061.00	19,061.00	5.24	
	14,314.02	14,389.62	14,757.28	15,792.79	16,822.90	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-31-100-2600	2,798.00	1,740.00	1,800.00	2,088.00	1,578.00		742.00	742.00	742.00	52.98-	
	1,651.77	1,537.08	1,906.40	1,913.65	771.20	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-31-100-2700	24,078.00	24,661.00	25,421.00	33,889.00	42,656.00		42,542.00	42,542.00	42,542.00	0.27-	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Budget Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	2024		*****	
	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *										
	22,234.88	23,684.83	26,162.33	33,622.78	39,083.21	0.00					
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-31-100-3100	2,700.00 445.00	3,115.00 2,416.68	3,280.00 3,062.72	2,910.00 2,817.72	20,000.00 17,973.41	0.00	83,670.00	83,670.00	83,670.00	318.35	
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-31-100-3101	500.00 0.00	500.00 0.00	500.00 0.00	1,367.00 1,462.68	3,100.00 2,514.24	0.00	3,100.00	3,100.00	3,100.00	0.00	
Professional Svcs. - Medical											
100-4-31-100-3110	1,500.00 644.00	1,425.00 1,137.00	1,425.00 905.00	447.00 410.00	1,000.00 360.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-31-100-3111	600.00 322.67	550.00 276.55	550.00 328.96	290.00 301.30	500.00 1,013.49	0.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	400.00	
Repairs & Maint.											
100-4-31-100-3300	22,500.00 11,773.17 Transfers 8,417.00-	13,500.00 7,650.02 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	0.00	
Repairs - Office Equipment											
100-4-31-100-3310	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	0.00	
Employment Advertising & Testing											
100-4-31-100-3600	2,000.00 894.75	3,565.00 821.50	3,565.00 756.50	1,708.00 1,923.00	2,500.00 428.50	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	20.00-	
Computers, Equip. & Software											
100-4-31-100-4100	12,275.00 7,651.00	12,500.00 10,228.00	12,500.00 9,355.00	9,595.00 8,795.00	16,000.00 7,736.90	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	43.75-	
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures											
100-4-31-100-5000	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	176,310.00 176,309.98	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	0.00	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000											
	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *										
Electric Power											
100-4-31-100-5110	7,650.00	7,650.00	7,150.00	6,280.00	7,150.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	25.87	
	6,867.39	6,600.47	5,840.83	7,062.54	8,451.87	0.00					
Fuel - Heat											
100-4-31-100-5120	700.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,358.00	1,200.00		1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	16.67	
	1,063.74	755.68	793.93	1,261.64	1,014.00	0.00					
	Transfers	370.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Water & Sewer											
100-4-31-100-5130	1,630.00	1,630.00	1,630.00	1,440.00	3,200.00		1,900.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	40.62-	
	1,484.96	1,507.30	1,554.38	1,582.21	1,942.75	0.00					
Postage											
100-4-31-100-5210	300.00	300.00	575.00	504.00	500.00		600.00	600.00	600.00	20.00	
	328.86	527.65	404.40	527.79	736.38	0.00					
	Transfers	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Radio Contract & Maint.											
100-4-31-100-5220	3,500.00	3,800.00	2,800.00	3,215.00	3,500.00		4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	28.57	
	3,622.00	1,785.04	956.00	2,947.17	1,978.00	0.00					
	Transfers	122.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Telephone											
100-4-31-100-5230	17,500.00	16,500.00	16,502.00	28,059.00	0.00					0.00	
	16,240.03	16,929.06	21,062.56	29,999.24	0.00	0.00					
Insurance-Loda											
100-4-31-100-5302	15,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	21,282.00	19,500.00		19,500.00	19,500.00	19,500.00	0.00	
	17,644.25	16,938.48	18,650.06	19,508.85	19,091.52	0.00					
	Transfers	2,645.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Insurance - Personal Liability											
100-4-31-100-5308	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-31-100-5500	8,000.00	9,500.00	3,000.00	2,449.00	5,000.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	80.00	
	5,737.71	9,255.91	3,258.83	3,602.56	7,113.33	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *										
Travel - Meals											
100-4-31-100-5501	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	1,364.00	3,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	100.00	
	0.00	0.00	1,445.96	1,533.81	3,678.44	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-31-100-5502	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	1,322.00	1,500.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	33.33	
	0.00	0.00	1,186.24	1,407.78	2,829.51	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-31-100-5503	0.00	0.00	1,800.00	0.00	750.00		750.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-31-100-5540	18,020.00	30,157.00	15,407.00	15,329.00	20,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	50.00	
	19,786.22	27,222.00	15,659.25	16,674.99	16,013.94	0.00					
Transfers	1,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expense											
100-4-31-100-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-31-100-5810	2,710.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	47,423.00	3,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	33.33-	
	2,432.34	1,871.00	1,367.73	26,057.32	1,095.74	0.00					
Crime Prevention											
100-4-31-100-5845	3,000.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	2,146.00	4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	
	1,688.55	3,509.05	4,300.00	4,160.74	4,152.65	0.00					
Drug Investigation Funds (Reimb.)											
100-4-31-100-5855	5,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	147.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	899.60	0.00	58.98	135.13	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-31-100-6000	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	11,937.00	20,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	50.00	
	4,471.25	5,436.22	6,065.62	16,316.55	41,730.26	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-31-100-6001	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	4,894.00	6,000.00		7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	16.67	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *										
	3,407.35	4,390.36	2,517.07	5,291.09	6,689.95	0.00					
Criminal Invest. - Equipment & Supplies											
100-4-31-100-6002	4,000.00	4,750.00	4,750.00	5,873.00	5,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	20.00	
	4,143.30	1,026.78	1,922.02	5,658.41	1,569.80	0.00					
Narcotics Invest. - Equipment & Supplies											
100-4-31-100-6003	5,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	7,172.00	4,000.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	125.00	
	1,151.00	0.00	3,913.29	6,574.00	523.53	0.00					
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-31-100-6005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-31-100-6008	32,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00	46,072.00	35,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	71.43	
	39,653.82	33,004.87	33,965.76	55,226.96	62,836.52	0.00					
Transfers	3,245.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Ammunition											
100-4-31-100-6010	5,950.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	7,390.00	9,500.00		9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	0.00	
	5,915.71	5,987.21	5,721.76	6,967.52	9,741.20	0.00					
Uniforms											
100-4-31-100-6011	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	23,122.00	25,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	20.00	
	26,696.72	25,003.86	26,216.01	25,804.89	22,973.50	0.00					
Transfers	913.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Clandestine Lab Cleanup/Disposal											
100-4-31-100-6012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Contingency											
100-4-31-100-6600	3,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,194.00	4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	
	3,679.21	908.41	3,026.31	2,451.52	3,071.37	0.00					
Grant Purchases (Co)											
100-4-31-100-8100	0.00	0.00	0.00	29,449.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	1,838.00	0.00	26,995.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *											
Capital Outlay												
100-4-31-100-8101	180,950.00	48,685.00	0.00	9,720.00	0.00		308,545.00		308,545.00		308,545.00	0.00
	181,045.24	12,330.54	0.00	8,909.81	31,415.91	0.00						
Replacement - General Equip. (Co)												
100-4-31-100-8102	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Replacement - Automobiles (co)												
100-4-31-100-8105	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Replacement - Firearms (co)												
100-4-31-100-8106	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Additional - General Equip. (Co)												
100-4-31-100-8201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Mobile Data (Co)												
100-4-31-100-8203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Additional - Automobile Equip. (Co)												
100-4-31-100-8207	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Criminal Invest.-Equip. & Supp.(co)												
100-4-31-100-8212	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Narcotics Invst. Eq. & Supp. (Co)												
100-4-31-100-8213	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total	2,077,865.00	2,065,053.00	2,344,069.00	2,198,954.00	2,356,544.00		2,934,909.00		2,934,909.00		2,934,909.00	24.54
	2,143,722.88	1,992,119.08	2,177,309.43	2,188,913.39	2,332,440.90	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000											
DEPT: Total	2,077,865.00	2,065,053.00	2,344,069.00	2,198,954.00	2,356,544.00		2,934,909.00	2,934,909.00	2,934,909.00	24.54	
** FIRE AND RESCUE SVCS. **											
100-4-32-000-0000											
* FIRE DEPARTMENT *											
100-4-32-100-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-32-100-1101	80,672.00	103,290.00	87,328.00	96,124.00	176,045.00		178,417.00	178,417.00	178,417.00	1.35	
	89,885.44	87,841.55	83,153.78	100,900.73	159,102.64		0.00				
Transfers	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages Overtime											
100-4-32-100-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00		4,106.00	4,106.00	4,106.00	2.65	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,727.34		0.00				
Comp. For Volunteers											
100-4-32-100-1301	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	154,470.00	187,878.00		266,608.00	266,608.00	266,608.00	41.90	
	177,395.55	185,370.28	175,055.55	152,378.14	166,504.32		0.00				
Transfers	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Fica											
100-4-32-100-2100	19,559.00	21,289.00	20,068.00	18,914.00	28,064.00		34,157.00	34,157.00	34,157.00	21.71	
	19,917.44	20,509.87	18,973.24	18,794.69	24,795.69		0.00				
Transfers	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-32-100-2200	7,726.00	10,083.00	8,657.00	9,635.00	21,652.00		20,036.00	20,036.00	20,036.00	7.46-	
	7,973.58	8,517.48	8,800.60	9,634.64	18,339.60		0.00				
Transfers	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Insurance - Group											
100-4-32-100-2201	8,850.00	16,850.00	3,922.00	4,144.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	4,066.00	4,090.00	4,144.12	0.00		0.00				
Transfers	8,750.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-32-100-0000											
	* FIRE DEPARTMENT *										
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-32-100-2300	15,901.00	23,934.00	16,666.00	19,350.00	32,048.00		34,644.00	34,644.00	34,644.00	8.10	
	16,658.92	15,475.00	16,666.00	19,349.52	31,475.98	0.00					
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-32-100-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	671.00	815.00		821.00	821.00	821.00	0.74	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	409.16	689.88	0.00					
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-32-100-2400	1,056.00	1,265.00	1,080.00	1,300.00	2,373.00		2,391.00	2,391.00	2,391.00	0.76	
	1,034.88	1,055.52	1,079.76	1,300.12	2,009.40	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-32-100-2600	2,467.00	240.00	1,120.00	1,005.00	1,650.00		897.00	897.00	897.00	45.64-	
	1,471.46	1,067.86	1,111.51	966.02	772.07	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-32-100-2700	11,681.00	13,547.00	14,131.00	13,144.00	18,945.00		20,026.00	20,026.00	20,026.00	5.71	
	12,172.35	14,460.52	14,902.46	13,061.87	14,630.86	0.00					
Transfers	850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-32-100-3100	14,000.00	24,500.00	24,500.00	29,929.00	0.00		32,724.00	32,724.00	32,724.00	0.00	
	14,264.35	25,246.69	21,953.35	28,916.19	35,824.54	0.00					
Transfers	265.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-32-100-3111	21,200.00	21,200.00	21,200.00	14,393.00	18,000.00		18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	0.00	
	15,439.00	16,226.19	15,542.80	13,193.99	10,662.34	0.00					
Transfers	3,340.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Repairs & Maint.											
100-4-32-100-3310	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	8,327.00	12,000.00		12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	
	15,287.20	12,438.82	8,664.11	8,193.33	8,722.60	0.00					
Transfers	1,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Background Checks-New Members											
100-4-32-100-3600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-32-100-0000											
	* FIRE DEPARTMENT *										
100-4-32-100-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	214.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
				0.00	220.79	196.26	62.00	0.00			
Travel - Other											
100-4-32-100-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Training											
100-4-32-100-5540	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	752.00	500.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.00	
	929.19	864.00	562.08	770.10	1,147.95	0.00					
Meeting Expense											
100-4-32-100-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Membership & Dues											
100-4-32-100-5810	200.00	200.00	200.00	178.00	200.00		400.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	
	300.00	395.00	355.00	163.00	395.00	0.00					
Fire Prevention											
100-4-32-100-5845	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,247.00	1,300.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	15.38	
	1,261.00	721.49	1,384.30	1,142.95	1,236.21	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-32-100-6000	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,863.00	7,000.00		7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	
	17,116.19	7,374.14	7,662.20	11,576.15	8,131.11	0.00					
Transfers	1,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Office Supplies											
100-4-32-100-6001	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	741.00	1,300.00		1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	0.00	
	902.37	988.20	3,168.98	679.37	1,024.49	0.00					
Transfers	1,300.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-32-100-6005	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	493.00	1,400.00		1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	0.00	
	1,056.68	1,383.47	869.54	549.47	1,497.07	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-32-100-6008	9,000.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,917.00	9,500.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	5.26	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-32-100-0000											
	* FIRE DEPARTMENT *										
	9,747.71	7,690.59	7,323.79	11,767.98	15,828.94	0.00					
Repairs - Equipment											
100-4-32-100-6010	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	9,783.00	12,000.00		12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	
	7,612.87	8,656.68	9,711.64	8,967.96	6,711.76	0.00					
Transfers	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Personal Protective Equip.											
100-4-32-100-6011	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	1,071.00	5,500.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	9.09	
	4,742.49	22,768.08	9,211.69	1,178.20	7,026.05	0.00					
Contingency											
100-4-32-100-6020	4,400.00	4,400.00	3,400.00	5,866.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	
	8,122.20	10,628.95	4,347.11	6,611.71	6,908.93	0.00					
Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dress Uniforms											
100-4-32-100-6021	6,200.00	6,200.00	6,200.00	4,137.00	6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	
	4,153.62	3,786.70	6,303.96	3,792.11	2,814.49	0.00					
Capital Outlay											
100-4-32-100-8101	913,424.00	56,624.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	897,247.67	70,992.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
New Equipment For-Apparatus (co)											
100-4-32-100-8201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
New Fire Apparatus Purchase (CO)											
100-4-32-100-8205	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Grant Purchases-Commonwealth (co)											
100-4-32-100-8212	27,384.00	28,351.00	29,843.00	37,337.00	31,205.00		52,880.00	52,880.00	52,880.00	69.46	
	27,384.00	29,842.99	50,012.33	34,225.60	52,880.00	0.00					
New Bldg Antique Trks & Storage (co)											
100-4-32-100-8213	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-34-100-0000 * BUILDING INSPECTOR *											
100-4-34-100-5230	2,800.00	2,850.00	1,820.00	821.00	0.00					0.00	
	3,161.71	1,455.08	864.20	954.91	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	183.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-34-100-5500	600.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	500.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.00	
	417.81	145.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	8.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Meals											
100-4-34-100-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00		750.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-34-100-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-34-100-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-34-100-5540	2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	326.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	1,398.15	113.37	100.00	299.00	0.00	0.00					
Meeting Expense											
100-4-34-100-5800	900.00	1,200.00	100.00	0.00	250.00		250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	
	853.81	230.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-34-100-5810	240.00	350.00	350.00	240.00	300.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	400.00	
	195.00	130.00	130.00	220.00	214.99	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-34-100-6000	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	14.00	500.00					0.00	
	655.56	549.66	0.00	12.50	173.00	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-34-100-6001	800.00	800.00	1,000.00	457.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-100-0000	**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS-ADMIN**										
100-4-41-100-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Fica											
100-4-41-100-2100	17,936.00	18,773.00	17,217.00	14,612.00	16,375.00		14,025.00	14,025.00	14,025.00	14.35-	
	17,625.53	19,125.66	14,961.81	15,449.29	13,325.66	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-41-100-2200	24,386.00	25,512.00	22,239.00	19,638.00	24,777.00		20,525.00	20,525.00	20,525.00	17.16-	
	24,231.14	26,346.66	22,581.97	18,184.09	21,742.16	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Transfers	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-41-100-2300	45,316.00	58,496.00	48,713.00	44,797.00	40,911.00		41,770.00	41,770.00	41,770.00	2.10	
	53,929.98	59,113.34	51,829.83	44,797.44	39,700.10	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Transfers	8,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-41-100-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,458.00	1,045.00		841.00	841.00	841.00	19.52-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	843.32	817.82	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-41-100-2400	3,060.00	3,201.00	3,001.00	2,650.00	3,043.00		2,449.00	2,449.00	2,449.00	19.52-	
	3,138.48	3,265.42	2,770.74	2,650.24	2,382.12	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Transfers	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-41-100-2600	383.00	240.00	219.00	215.00	209.00		68.00	68.00	68.00	67.46-	
	226.64	290.40	238.34	215.22	128.64	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-41-100-2700	5,933.00	7,576.00	6,853.00	4,477.00	3,156.00		3,113.00	3,113.00	3,113.00	1.36-	
	7,202.42	9,350.67	8,604.71	1,329.87-	3,063.77	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Transfers	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-41-100-3100	3,000.00	3,000.00	12,900.00	59,341.00	21,140.00		32,700.00	32,700.00	32,700.00	54.68	
	39.01	3,166.68	11,147.34	47,353.54	9,879.45	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Transfers	2,548.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-100-0000	**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS-ADMIN**										
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-41-100-3101	10,610.00 9,536.62	9,550.00 9,486.12	9,550.00 8,297.35	7,222.00 6,939.24	500.00 4,152.60	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
Professional Svcs.											
100-4-41-100-3150	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	5,000.00 11,518.55	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
Advertising											
100-4-41-100-3600	500.00 0.00 Transfers 100.00-	500.00 0.00 0.00	500.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	500.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
Postage											
100-4-41-100-5210	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	350.00 0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	28.57-	
Radio Contract & Maint.											
100-4-41-100-5220	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Telephone											
100-4-41-100-5230	8,530.00 8,993.65 Transfers 26.00	9,300.00 7,865.41 0.00	9,300.00 4,666.61 0.00	5,023.00 5,213.55 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-41-100-5500	1,500.00 1,042.92 Transfers 26.00-	1,500.00 266.66 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 720.60 0.00	2,000.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
Travel - Meals											
100-4-41-100-5501	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	750.00 188.62	0.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-41-100-5502	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	633.00 580.22	400.00 181.25	0.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-100-0000	**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS-ADMIN**										
Travel - Other											
100-4-41-100-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-41-100-5540	2,000.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	3,374.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
	3,054.28	1,022.79	1,786.00	3,172.60	1,240.00	0.00					
Transfers	980.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expense											
100-4-41-100-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	152.94	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-41-100-5810	500.00	500.00	1,500.00	953.00	1,500.00		1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	20.00-	
	597.00	78.00	305.00	1,032.00	1,615.83	0.00					
Transfers	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
V SMP Permit Fee											
100-4-41-100-5880	750.00	750.00	750.00	5,136.00	0.00					0.00	
	2,268.00	3,690.00	5,343.00	5,464.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	1,518.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Annual Permits											
100-4-41-100-5890	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	14,000.00					0.00	
	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	858.30	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-41-100-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,500.00		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	255.04	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-41-100-6001	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,647.00	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	
	1,860.82	2,388.00	997.59	3,023.33	1,024.15	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-41-100-6008	500.00	700.00	700.00	824.00	800.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	87.50	
	637.38	489.60	401.56	1,102.37	1,192.50	0.00					
Transfers	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-100-0000	**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS-ADMIN**										
Capital Outlay											
100-4-41-100-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	25.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,500.00	0.00					
Consulting Svcs. (Co)											
100-4-41-100-8214	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Control Total	364,858.00	418,996.00	369,000.00	385,515.00	395,580.00		352,867.00	352,867.00	352,867.00	10.80-	
	387,753.19	412,563.46	346,493.62	367,513.48	315,860.90	0.00					
Transfers	16,780.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	364,858.00	418,996.00	369,000.00	385,515.00	395,580.00		352,867.00	352,867.00	352,867.00	10.80-	
	387,753.19	412,563.46	346,493.62	367,513.48	315,860.90	0.00					
Transfers	16,780.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* STREET DEPARTMENT *											
100-4-41-200-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-41-200-1101	558,462.00	543,090.00	562,352.00	476,833.00	527,122.00		631,471.00	631,471.00	631,471.00	19.80	
	584,645.59	573,675.98	551,206.14	477,578.26	518,736.69	0.00					
Transfers	25,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-41-200-1201	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	11,799.00	16,091.00		22,398.00	22,398.00	22,398.00	39.20	
	11,665.22	6,902.14	5,523.83	12,205.62	20,231.32	0.00					
Transfers	2,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages Regular PT											
100-4-41-200-1301	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	16,969.00	57,459.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,538.65	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	12,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages PT Overtime											
100-4-41-200-1401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-200-0000											
	* STREET DEPARTMENT *										
100-4-41-200-3101	41,420.00	58,000.00	64,300.00	65,150.00	64,000.00		73,800.00	73,800.00	73,800.00	15.31	
	55,998.00	64,306.81	65,284.37	64,820.73	63,252.10	0.00					
Transfers	14,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-41-200-3111	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,373.00	5,000.00		5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	10.00	
	2,607.53	3,601.82	3,079.02	4,008.83	4,119.29	0.00					
Professional Svcs.											
100-4-41-200-3150	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Parking Lot Maintenance											
100-4-41-200-3300	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,232.00	5,350.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	12.15	
	2,028.10	10,147.80	6,000.00	2,046.25	2,520.00	0.00					
Hazardous Waste Disposal											
100-4-41-200-3301	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	9,512.00	12,000.00		13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	8.33	
	10,753.10	13,909.22	11,419.48	11,560.18	5,984.91	0.00					
Paint											
100-4-41-200-3302	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	898.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	
	2,902.12	4,445.21	2,355.36	823.28	0.00	0.00					
Street Signs											
100-4-41-200-3303	23,000.00	23,000.00	30,000.00	15,600.00	30,000.00		35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	16.67	
	19,033.54	29,506.17	17,509.59	14,346.62	30,310.45	0.00					
Repairs-Signals											
100-4-41-200-3304	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	25,951.00	20,000.00		22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	10.00	
	12,430.33	30,254.17	1,253.03	23,788.34	8,617.78	0.00					
Repairs - Equipment											
100-4-41-200-3310	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	4,923.00	7,800.00		8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	2.56	
	6,147.93	5,477.10	7,113.64	6,292.30	7,452.94	0.00					
ARPA-CLRF Expenditures											
100-4-41-200-5000	0.00	0.00	667.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	666.80	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-200-0000											
* STREET DEPARTMENT *											
Electric Power(Traffic Control)											
100-4-41-200-5110	150,240.00	158,840.00	161,800.00	137,820.00	160,000.00		175,000.00		175,000.00	175,000.00	9.38
	142,200.15	143,663.59	144,575.25	151,682.79	164,036.87	0.00					
Radio Contract & Maint.											
100-4-41-200-5220	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone											
100-4-41-200-5230	7,450.00	7,300.00	10,300.00	8,804.00	0.00						0.00
	8,009.05	8,253.07	9,763.60	9,523.81	0.00	0.00					
Lease Of Equipment											
100-4-41-200-5410	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	166.00	2,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	50.00
	937.07	2,363.51	6,294.79	152.00	1,026.81	0.00					
Training											
100-4-41-200-5540	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,405.00	3,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
	889.04	265.00	408.00	1,287.70	6,713.00	0.00					
Meeting Expense											
100-4-41-200-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Dues & Memberships											
100-4-41-200-5810	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Right-Of-Way Costs											
100-4-41-200-5840	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,816.00	1,300.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	53.85
	0.00	0.00	1,622.43	1,664.93	1,850.00	0.00					
Guardrail Repair											
100-4-41-200-5850	55,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	2,880.00	0.00						0.00
	19,817.50	17,568.50	24,192.50	2,637.50	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	19,206.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-41-200-6000	52,500.00	52,500.00	52,500.00	21,180.00	50,000.00		50,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-41-200-0000	* STREET DEPARTMENT *											
	42,316.96	46,849.73	32,448.63	24,736.76	51,928.37	0.00						
Office Supplies												
100-4-41-200-6001	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	487.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00		
	1,867.36	1,214.42	1,271.45	859.22	1,703.53	0.00						
Gas & Diesel												
100-4-41-200-6008	54,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	56,339.00	60,000.00		56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	6.67-		
	66,489.67	52,057.06	46,209.09	68,480.25	71,483.66	0.00						
	Transfers	5,016.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Uniforms												
100-4-41-200-6011	7,800.00	12,100.00	12,100.00	5,879.00	7,000.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	28.57		
	11,211.07	8,555.49	7,316.13	6,489.99	8,948.79	0.00						
	Transfers	3,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Road Salt												
100-4-41-200-6014	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	27,642.00	50,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80.00-		
	869.44	0.00	30,827.36	25,338.71	750.00	0.00						
	Transfers	40,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Asphalt Pavement Maint.												
100-4-41-200-6021	635,660.92	500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00		
	692,709.45	569,223.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
	Transfers	57,049.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Railroad Grade Xing Maint.												
100-4-41-200-6022	5,000.00	8,430.00	4,215.00	4,598.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00		
	8,430.00	5,812.83	4,215.00	4,215.00	610.61	0.00						
Capital outlay												
100-4-41-200-8101	479,527.00	804,211.00	50,000.00	41,858.00	84,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	76.19-		
	307,612.33	280,404.86	42,129.55	27,970.35	33,303.60	0.00						
	Transfers	121,829.00-	500,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VDOT Urban Maintenance Expense												
100-4-41-200-8102	0.00	0.00	1,734,167.00	1,108,000.00	1,217,000.00		1,426,750.00	1,426,750.00	1,426,750.00	17.24		
	0.00	0.00	730,309.62	1,170,599.93	1,266,564.96	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-200-0000	* STREET DEPARTMENT *										
Park Street Project - VDOT Sharing											
100-4-41-200-8103	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,760.00	1,450,000.00		1,450,000.00	1,450,000.00	1,450,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,280.00	67,548.50	0.00					
Control Total	2,526,307.92	2,735,325.00	3,250,626.00	2,327,880.00	4,166,375.00		4,389,545.00	4,389,545.00	4,389,545.00	5.36	
	2,326,056.29	2,217,067.18	2,074,865.38	2,401,529.04	2,627,834.95	0.00					
Transfers	95,780.00-	500,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	2,526,307.92	2,735,325.00	3,250,626.00	2,327,880.00	4,166,375.00		4,389,545.00	4,389,545.00	4,389,545.00	5.36	
	2,326,056.29	2,217,067.18	2,074,865.38	2,401,529.04	2,627,834.95	0.00					
Transfers	95,780.00-	500,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* SOLID WASTE COLLECTION *											
100-4-42-300-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-42-300-1101	139,039.00	94,668.00	94,782.00	74,892.00	71,565.00		108,670.00	108,670.00	108,670.00	51.85	
	93,540.30	88,682.21	79,217.51	69,736.59	38,815.15	0.00					
Transfers	46,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-42-300-1201	8,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	546.00	1,118.00		1,329.00	1,329.00	1,329.00	18.87	
	727.32	868.23	978.13	510.89	1,176.98	0.00					
Transfers	7,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages Part Time											
100-4-42-300-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,430.00	10,000.00		30,274.00	30,274.00	30,274.00	202.74	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,099.08	24,904.80	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-42-300-2100	11,249.00	7,395.00	7,404.00	5,609.00	7,320.00		10,736.00	10,736.00	10,736.00	46.67	
	6,903.14	6,684.11	5,743.34	5,578.06	4,892.03	0.00					
Transfers	4,300.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-42-300-2200	14,353.00	9,709.00	9,235.00	6,647.00	9,565.00		12,204.00	12,204.00	12,204.00	27.59	
	9,321.44	9,120.04	8,134.32	5,913.20	4,279.31	0.00					
Transfers	4,700.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-42-300-0000	* SOLID WASTE COLLECTION *										
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-42-300-2300	44,099.00	26,488.00	21,804.00	22,770.00	25,317.00		38,784.00	38,784.00	38,784.00	53.19	
	28,006.29	21,100.62	18,673.29	21,849.22	6,372.02	0.00					
Transfers	16,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-42-300-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	307.00	435.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	14.94	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.63	160.98	0.00					
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-42-300-2400	1,801.00	1,218.00	1,246.00	897.00	1,267.00		1,457.00	1,457.00	1,457.00	15.00	
	1,185.78	1,130.34	998.24	861.72	468.82	0.00					
Transfers	600.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-42-300-2600	504.00	240.00	240.00	117.00	165.00		103.00	103.00	103.00	37.58-	
	170.22	135.89	173.43	120.43	113.61	0.00					
Transfers	320.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-42-300-2700	8,441.00	5,663.00	6,101.00	4,070.00	5,674.00		6,176.00	6,176.00	6,176.00	8.85	
	5,344.21	5,696.13	5,402.64	1,146.05-	2,726.65	0.00					
Transfers	2,800.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-42-300-3111	500.00	500.00	500.00	516.00	550.00		550.00	550.00	550.00	0.00	
	500.00	300.56	246.15	494.48	1,072.10	0.00					
Cont.Svcs.-Solid Waste Col & Recyc											
100-4-42-300-3160	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	154,644.00	0.00	10,836.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	118,608.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Repairs - Portable Equipment											
100-4-42-300-3310	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	136.99	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Advertising/Promotion											
100-4-42-300-3600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT::: 100-4-42-300-0000	* SOLID WASTE COLLECTION *										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Tipping Fees											
100-4-42-300-3840	75,000.00	114,000.00	130,000.00	111,500.00	195,000.00		180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	7.69-	
	99,330.39	134,417.71	123,700.56	118,901.08	154,418.47	0.00					
	Transfers	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Radio Contract & Maint.											
100-4-42-300-5220	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Meeting Expense											
100-4-42-300-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-42-300-6000	2,000.00	2,000.00	7,250.00	8,151.00	8,000.00		8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	
	218.28	296.16	6,418.84	7,472.15	4,480.89	0.00					
	Transfers	388.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-42-300-6008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,197.90	0.00					
Uniforms											
100-4-42-300-6011	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	614.00	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	
	749.66	838.61	832.97	637.49	345.90	0.00					
Purchase of Equipment (co)											
100-4-42-300-8000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Capital outlay											
100-4-42-300-8101	61,750.00	28,962.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	61,464.88	28,961.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Purchase Of Equipment-Carts (co)											
100-4-42-300-8201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	400.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,731.25	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-42-300-0000	* SOLID WASTE COLLECTION *										
Control Total	368,186.00	294,293.00	282,012.00	238,066.00	344,476.00		510,283.00	510,283.00	510,283.00	48.13	
Transfers	462,105.91	298,232.02	261,492.41	235,322.97	271,156.86	0.00					
Transfers	48,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	368,186.00	294,293.00	282,012.00	238,066.00	344,476.00		510,283.00	510,283.00	510,283.00	48.13	
Transfers	462,105.91	298,232.02	261,492.41	235,322.97	271,156.86	0.00					
Transfers	48,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
BLDG. & GROUNDS MAINT. DIVISION											
100-4-43-000-0000											
* FACILITY MAINTENANCE *											
100-4-43-201-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-43-201-1101	0.00	0.00	88,814.00	125,545.00	135,264.00		159,631.00	159,631.00	159,631.00	18.01	
	0.00	1,298.66	73,096.05	125,000.50	124,413.69	0.00					
Salaries & Wages Overtime											
100-4-43-201-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,074.00	2,588.00		417.00	417.00	417.00	83.89-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,102.47	745.86	0.00					
Salaries & Wages Regular PT											
100-4-43-201-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-43-201-2100	0.00	0.00	6,794.00	8,952.00	10,617.00		12,245.00	12,245.00	12,245.00	15.33	
	0.00	0.00	5,102.35	8,949.54	8,905.18	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-43-201-2200	0.00	0.00	8,797.00	11,906.00	17,255.00		17,927.00	17,927.00	17,927.00	3.89	
	0.00	0.00	7,886.88	10,908.35	14,954.76	0.00					
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-43-201-2300	0.00	0.00	34,886.00	41,270.00	44,071.00		45,890.00	45,890.00	45,890.00	4.13	
	0.00	0.00	21,076.90	40,091.59	32,676.02	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-201-0000	* FACILITY MAINTENANCE *										
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-43-201-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	499.00	687.00		734.00	734.00	734.00	6.84	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	497.70	562.50	0.00					
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-43-201-2400	0.00	0.00	1,187.00	1,607.00	2,000.00		2,139.00	2,139.00	2,139.00	6.95	
	0.00	0.00	967.64	1,589.88	1,638.48	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-43-201-2600	0.00	0.00	120.00	248.00	165.00		76.00	76.00	76.00	53.94-	
	0.00	0.00	135.25	227.43	76.80	0.00					
Workman's Comp. Insurance											
100-4-43-201-2700	0.00	0.00	1,648.00	2,345.00	2,612.00		2,139.00	2,139.00	2,139.00	18.11-	
	0.00	0.00	1,457.54	661.68-	1,702.86	0.00					
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-43-201-3100	0.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	19,579.00	44,350.00		35,050.00	35,050.00	35,050.00	20.97-	
	0.00	31,500.00	0.00	21,971.78	27,922.57	0.00					
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-43-201-3101	0.00	0.00	9,300.00	9,582.00	11,000.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	7,378.65	9,582.48	9,582.48	0.00					
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-43-201-3111	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	302.51	247.18	0.00					
Repairs - Maintenance											
100-4-43-201-3310	552,660.00	942,828.00	148,450.00	93,462.00	137,750.00		136,000.00	136,000.00	136,000.00	1.27-	
	130,006.49	800,047.08	64,449.18	88,885.13	87,995.76	0.00					
Transfers	1,802.00-	105,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures											
100-4-43-201-5000	0.00	0.00	41,191.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	41,191.16	0.00	0.00						
Electric Power											
100-4-43-201-5110	19,060.00	19,525.00	20,945.00	21,704.00	14,500.00		33,400.00	33,400.00	33,400.00	130.34	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-201-0000	* FACILITY MAINTENANCE *										
	Transfers	19,060.47 757.00	19,119.09 0.00	20,826.46 0.00	23,349.23 0.00	30,435.58 0.00	0.00				
Fuel-Heat											
100-4-43-201-5120		3,500.00 2,346.15	3,000.00 2,049.17	3,000.00 2,188.33	3,326.00 3,167.60	3,000.00 3,161.04	0.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	20.00
Water & Sewer											
100-4-43-201-5130		5,370.00 5,737.09	5,905.00 5,318.57	5,785.00 5,150.26	4,703.00 5,447.57	1,800.00 9,692.91	0.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	433.33
	Transfers	375.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone											
100-4-43-201-5230		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,125.00 509.33	1,409.00 1,579.62	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Training											
100-4-43-201-5540		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,077.00 1,095.09	2,000.00 585.00	0.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	175.00
Meeting Expense											
100-4-43-201-5800		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	250.00 0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-43-201-6000		7,750.00 2,317.18-	4,750.00 911.76	7,000.00 8,106.81	14,287.00 13,119.68	17,000.00 17,222.57	0.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	67.65-
Office Supplies											
100-4-43-201-6001		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	906.00 830.72	165.00 288.99	0.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	51.52
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-43-201-6005		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-43-201-6008		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	360.00 800.51	1,521.00 1,673.37	0.00 77.12	0.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-202-0000	* ARBORIST *										
100-4-43-202-5540	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	150.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Meeting Expenses											
100-4-43-202-5800	500.00	500.00	500.00	11.00	500.00		600.00	600.00	600.00	20.00	
	100.00	220.00	0.00	10.00	75.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-43-202-5810	100.00	100.00	200.00	120.00	200.00		400.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	
	100.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-43-202-6000	750.00	850.00	850.00	558.00	900.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	11.11	
	675.47	370.87	467.79	601.33	768.52	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-43-202-6001	100.00	100.00	100.00	24.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
	31.72	0.00	21.68	21.72	173.27	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-43-202-6008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Trees											
100-4-43-202-6023	6,000.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	2,477.00	7,100.00		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	50.70-	
	2,457.77	2,638.78	2,657.10	3,144.24	4,092.14	0.00					
Abingdon Tree Initiative											
100-4-43-202-6024	500.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	2,500.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	20.00	
	773.28	1,036.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Arboretum											
100-4-43-202-6025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Capital Outlay											
100-4-43-202-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-202-0000	* ARBORIST *										
Arboretum (Co)											
100-4-43-202-8201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total	28,071.00	33,389.00	45,390.00	33,426.00	24,850.00		35,300.00	35,300.00	35,300.00	42.05	
	16,693.40	19,574.54	35,182.66	31,773.96	34,501.85	0.00					
DEPT: Total	28,071.00	33,389.00	45,390.00	33,426.00	24,850.00		35,300.00	35,300.00	35,300.00	42.05	
	16,693.40	19,574.54	35,182.66	31,773.96	34,501.85	0.00					
* CENTRAL GARAGE/TOWN SHOP *											
100-4-43-500-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-43-500-1101	109,028.00	117,839.00	117,953.00	73,524.00	109,787.00		135,655.00	135,655.00	135,655.00	23.56	
	115,590.00	118,845.78	112,764.08	70,558.92	92,389.82	0.00					
Transfers	6,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-43-500-1201	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,029.00	3,735.00		2,251.00	2,251.00	2,251.00	39.73-	
	3,076.86	1,646.58	1,289.08	3,790.72	1,902.39	0.00					
Salaries & Wages Regular PT											
100-4-43-500-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		_____	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-43-500-2100	8,723.00	9,397.00	9,406.00	5,360.00	9,214.00		10,550.00	10,550.00	10,550.00	14.50	
	8,626.03	8,616.69	7,989.19	5,211.88	6,570.26	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-43-500-2200	11,248.00	12,156.00	11,562.00	7,243.00	14,751.00		15,234.00	15,234.00	15,234.00	3.27	
	11,445.04	12,307.76	11,118.94	6,449.09	11,440.80	0.00					
Transfers	560.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-43-500-2300	33,130.00	37,411.00	37,410.00	27,405.00	42,071.00		34,644.00	34,644.00	34,644.00	17.65-	
	34,571.94	37,409.84	37,178.47	26,040.42	27,409.72	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-43-500-0000	* CENTRAL GARAGE/TOWN SHOP *									
Transfers	1,450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
VRS- Health Care Credit										
100-4-43-500-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	592.00		624.00	624.00	624.00	5.41
	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.37	430.32	0.00				
Vrs - Life Insurance										
100-4-43-500-2400	1,411.00	1,525.00	1,560.00	977.00	1,726.00		1,818.00	1,818.00	1,818.00	5.33
	1,485.44	1,525.20	1,364.30	939.84	1,253.58	0.00				
Transfers	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance										
100-4-43-500-2600	302.00	240.00	240.00	124.00	165.00		77.00	77.00	77.00	53.33-
	170.20	138.81	217.83	113.65	131.20	0.00				
Workman's Comp.										
100-4-43-500-2700	2,497.00	2,946.00	3,109.00	1,518.00	2,804.00		2,211.00	2,211.00	2,211.00	21.15-
	2,785.06	3,148.08	2,961.04	416.50-	1,516.10	0.00				
Transfers	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Contractual Service _ Enterprise Lease										
100-4-43-500-3101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Health, Safety & Medical										
100-4-43-500-3111	300.00	300.00	300.00	246.00	450.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	11.11
	0.00	0.00	130.00	225.68	133.95	0.00				
Repairs & Maint.										
100-4-43-500-3310	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,428.00	3,500.00		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00
	2,615.81	2,397.97	3,288.42	2,291.06	2,685.73	0.00				
Electric Power										
100-4-43-500-5110	8,900.00	9,050.00	8,350.00	6,419.00	8,000.00		8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00
	7,858.16	7,126.33	6,881.52	7,227.40	7,949.65	0.00				
Transfers	21.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fuel - Heat										
100-4-43-500-5120	3,500.00	6,950.00	7,951.00	8,687.00	7,500.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	20.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-500-0000											
	* CENTRAL GARAGE/TOWN SHOP *										
100-4-43-500-8101	13,700.00	13,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00	
	13,751.49	13,241.88	20.88	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Purchase Of Equipment (co)											
100-4-43-500-8201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,300.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,716.50	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total	360,839.00	378,414.00	375,741.00	329,143.00	404,795.00		541,764.00	541,764.00	541,764.00	33.84	
Transfers	363,372.78	374,485.41	398,511.95	343,806.36	489,784.47	0.00					
DEPT: Total	360,839.00	378,414.00	375,741.00	329,143.00	404,795.00		541,764.00	541,764.00	541,764.00	33.84	
Transfers	363,372.78	374,485.41	398,511.95	343,806.36	489,784.47	0.00					
	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* THE MUSTER GROUNDS *											
100-4-43-700-0000											
SALARIES STAFF REGULAR											
100-4-43-700-1101	41,067.00	41,922.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	51,891.84	39,364.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Salaries & Wages Regular PT											
100-4-43-700-1301	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
Transfers	13,726.43	12,448.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
FICA											
100-4-43-700-2100	3,907.00	3,972.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	3,920.95	3,821.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
VRS RETIREMENT											
100-4-43-700-2200	4,264.00	4,349.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	4,122.66	3,669.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE											
100-4-43-700-2300	15,901.00	17,443.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	15,901.08	14,088.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-43-700-0000	* THE MUSTER GROUNDS *									
100-4-43-700-5810	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	221.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Events										
100-4-43-700-5841	10,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	11,610.93	11,180.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	1,611.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Trail Maint.										
100-4-43-700-5842	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment										
100-4-43-700-6000	2,500.00	4,000.00	250.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	904.56	833.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	2,100.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Custodial Supplies										
100-4-43-700-6005	250.00	250.00	100.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	52.53	173.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	250.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Merchandise For Resale										
100-4-43-700-6500	2,000.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	1,815.62	1,032.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Control Total	98,694.00	105,267.00	3,030.00	1,986.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	109,293.59	96,080.56	1,357.32	1,983.51	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	98,694.00	105,267.00	3,030.00	1,986.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	109,293.59	96,080.56	1,357.32	1,983.51	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Transfers	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-957-0000	* URBAN PATHWAYS *										
VDOT Appropriation											
100-4-43-957-5840	220,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	325,227.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Local Match VDOT Appropriation											
100-4-43-957-5841	55,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	81,306.90	5,965.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Transfers	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total											
	275,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	406,534.51	5,965.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Transfers	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total											
	275,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	406,534.51	5,965.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Transfers	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* ABINGDON FARMERS MARKET *											
100-4-43-964-0000											
Salaries & Wages Reg PT											
100-4-43-964-1301	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	4,975.00	0.00					0.00	
	7,657.59	4,506.31	5,468.68	4,216.53	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-43-964-2100	765.00	765.00	765.00	381.00	0.00					0.00	
	585.83	357.68	405.04	350.43	0.00	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-43-964-2600	101.00	60.00	60.00	39.00	0.00					0.00	
	79.72	33.45	39.72	35.49	0.00	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-43-964-2700	232.00	232.00	265.00	111.00	0.00					0.00	
	176.25	124.60	154.33	28.73-	0.00	0.00					
Maint. Building											
100-4-43-964-3310	1,250.00	1,250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-964-0000	* ABINGDON FARMERS MARKET *										
	485.08	1,220.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	418.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Maint. Grounds											
100-4-43-964-3315	250.00 0.00	250.00 115.89	250.00 32.00	68.00 62.41	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Telephone											
100-4-43-964-5230	445.00 810.66 Transfers	445.00 905.01 293.00	645.00 929.35 0.00	1,075.00 1,074.10 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-43-964-6000	250.00 245.57	250.00 235.60	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Control Total	13,293.00 10,040.70 Transfers	13,252.00 7,498.55 0.00	11,985.00 7,029.12 0.00	6,649.00 5,710.23 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
DEPT: Total	13,293.00 10,040.70 Transfers	13,252.00 7,498.55 0.00	11,985.00 7,029.12 0.00	6,649.00 5,710.23 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
** PARKS AND RECREATION **											
100-4-71-000-0000											
* PARKS & GROUNDS *											
100-4-71-310-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-71-310-1101	334,313.00 339,740.58 Transfers	355,386.00 358,280.81 4,200.00	367,796.00 352,098.25 0.00	306,991.00 300,562.15 0.00	318,958.00 315,142.27 0.00	0.00	382,060.00	382,060.00	382,060.00	19.78	
Salaries & Wages Overtime											
100-4-71-310-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,667.00	10,385.00		7,894.00	7,894.00	7,894.00	23.99-	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT::: 100-4-71-310-0000	* PARKS & GROUNDS *									
	0.00	0.00	6,093.86	11,536.86	9,625.36	0.00				
Salaries & Wages-Regular PT										
100-4-71-310-1301	19,360.00	19,360.00	6,560.00	4,864.00	47,029.00		54,468.00	54,468.00	54,468.00	15.82
	18,895.14	4,113.80	4,517.38	6,988.68	17,195.86	0.00				
	Transfers	0.00	15,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Salaries & Wages - PT Over.										
100-4-71-310-1401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Fica										
100-4-71-310-2100	27,056.00	28,668.00	28,638.00	23,506.00	28,562.00		34,010.00	34,010.00	34,010.00	19.07
	25,911.49	25,773.49	25,536.76	23,850.89	25,003.53	0.00				
	Transfers	1,300.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Vrs - Retirement										
100-4-71-310-2200	34,510.00	36,555.00	36,051.00	29,111.00	38,620.00		42,905.00	42,905.00	42,905.00	11.10
	33,744.15	37,117.54	36,370.88	26,184.01	37,775.22	0.00				
	Transfers	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Hospitalization Insurance										
100-4-71-310-2300	97,003.00	112,513.00	118,006.00	97,293.00	114,709.00		136,440.00	136,440.00	136,440.00	18.94
	102,159.72	114,413.37	106,932.08	94,050.27	88,707.75	0.00				
	Transfers	5,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
VRS- Health Care Credit										
100-4-71-310-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,230.00	1,490.00		1,757.00	1,757.00	1,757.00	17.92
		0.00	0.00	1,201.05	1,420.60	0.00				
Vrs - Life Insurance										
100-4-71-310-2400	4,330.00	4,587.00	4,865.00	3,928.00	4,331.00		5,120.00	5,120.00	5,120.00	18.22
	4,366.08	4,600.14	4,462.66	3,815.99	4,139.14	0.00				
Unemployment Insurance										
100-4-71-310-2600	1,008.00	660.00	780.00	698.00	770.00		307.00	307.00	307.00	60.13-
Workman's Comp.	751.81	491.40	756.87	653.07	529.00	0.00				

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-71-310-0000										
	* PARKS & GROUNDS *									
100-4-71-310-2700	8,328.00 8,159.65	8,831.00 9,432.22	9,795.00 9,870.54	7,084.00 2,021.41-	7,906.00 5,672.61	0.00	7,282.00	7,282.00	7,282.00	7.89-
Contractual Svcs.										
100-4-71-310-3100	21,750.00 22,806.53 Transfers	38,966.00 31,744.88 5,000.00-	29,881.00 27,385.09 0.00	39,238.00 39,141.21 0.00	46,900.00 40,097.45 0.00	0.00	43,550.00	43,550.00	43,550.00	7.14-
Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease										
100-4-71-310-3101	11,136.00 13,363.66 Transfers	12,000.00 11,131.46 0.00	12,000.00 9,996.93 0.00	10,768.00 10,650.71 0.00	14,500.00 12,225.57 0.00	0.00	19,300.00	19,300.00	19,300.00	33.10
Health, Safety & Medical										
100-4-71-310-3111	2,200.00 1,670.08 Transfers	3,350.00 3,915.69 0.00	5,225.00 3,233.13 0.00	3,703.00 3,633.53 0.00	6,050.00 4,859.90 0.00	0.00	7,100.00	7,100.00	7,100.00	17.36
Repairs & Maint.-Equip./Bldgs.										
100-4-71-310-3310	2,500.00 1,683.20 Transfers	17,200.00 17,691.45 0.00	18,250.00 1,839.62 0.00	2,032.00 3,030.32 0.00	7,350.00 2,456.74 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures										
100-4-71-310-5000	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	4,190.00 4,189.90	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Electric Power										
100-4-71-310-5110	19,835.00 12,071.60 Transfers	19,955.00 9,313.45 0.00	11,505.00 9,638.79 0.00	11,014.00 11,742.95 0.00	0.00 20,389.68 0.00	0.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	0.00
Gas-Propane										
100-4-71-310-5120	2,000.00 2,777.63 Transfers	3,250.00 2,822.70 0.00	3,250.00 3,009.58 0.00	2,435.00 2,231.91 0.00	0.00 4,072.26 0.00	0.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	0.00
Water & Sewer										
100-4-71-310-5130	4,760.00	590.00	3,590.00	3,609.00	0.00	0.00	7,050.00	7,050.00	7,050.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-310-0000	* PARKS & GROUNDS *										
	Transfers	4,183.34 592.00-	4,038.27 0.00	4,001.35 0.00	4,117.62 0.00	6,719.08 0.00	0.00				
Telephone Lattice Field											
100-4-71-310-5230		6,902.00 6,098.20	6,602.00 3,652.92	4,280.00 3,005.86	2,409.00 2,583.98	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	Transfers	695.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-71-310-5540		450.00 819.99	700.00 365.95	700.00 366.84	1,003.00 919.81	3,000.00 705.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	66.67
	Transfers	368.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Meeting Expense											
100-4-71-310-5800		500.00 405.90	500.00 214.12	500.00 0.00	127.00 116.28	300.00 0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-71-310-5810		755.00 663.84	555.00 484.94	555.00 244.95	434.00 397.83	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
Grounds Maint.											
100-4-71-310-5840		16,900.00 18,290.80	18,900.00 14,912.24	23,780.00 17,017.26	18,162.00 18,631.30	30,500.00 32,065.91	0.00	43,900.00	43,900.00	43,900.00	43.93
	Transfers	1,411.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Seasonal Decorations											
100-4-71-310-5845		2,000.00 1,629.94	2,000.00 1,287.22	2,000.00 1,188.29	534.00 1,148.09	4,000.00 2,739.50	0.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	20.00
	Transfers	333.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-71-310-6000		18,375.00 18,057.15	9,200.00 6,619.19	10,385.00 8,292.27	6,566.00 6,143.35	10,600.00 9,735.74	0.00	11,500.00	11,500.00	11,500.00	8.49
	Transfers	165.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-71-310-6001		500.00 613.51	750.00 685.04	750.00 166.28	557.00 589.30	700.00 577.51	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-310-0000	* PARKS & GROUNDS *										
	Transfers	64.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-71-310-6005	3,200.00	8,175.00	8,175.00	9,976.00	11,550.00		12,800.00	12,800.00	12,800.00	10.82	
	3,321.01	10,256.59	6,862.66	10,431.37	10,257.88	0.00					
	Transfers	122.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-71-310-6008	13,000.00	14,000.00	12,301.00	15,707.00	0.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	
	12,766.15	9,442.99	11,746.35	19,322.55	21,968.48	0.00					
	Transfers	1,830.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Uniforms											
100-4-71-310-6011	2,300.00	4,605.00	4,605.00	2,359.00	5,500.00		5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	0.00	
	2,230.75	3,564.40	2,585.91	4,066.81	3,488.18	0.00					
Recreation Equipment											
100-4-71-310-6013	1,500.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	1,303.00	1,300.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	53.85	
	1,043.02	1,173.92	324.53	1,194.24	2,218.27	0.00					
	Transfers	275.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Landscaping											
100-4-71-310-6023	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,000.00	2,573.00	8,200.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9.76	
	8,978.77	9,391.30	5,352.95	7,358.30	8,330.60	0.00					
	Transfers	1,021.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Toilet Trailer Supplies/Maintenance											
100-4-71-310-6024	600.00	1,200.00	1,850.00	744.00	1,650.00		1,650.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	0.00	
	595.95	881.78	155.98	681.96	308.80	0.00					
Community Parks											
100-4-71-310-6500	6,500.00	9,600.00	6,500.00	4,727.00	6,600.00		7,300.00	7,300.00	7,300.00	10.61	
	5,679.84	5,815.83	6,243.52	4,644.51	9,523.96	0.00					
	Transfers	1,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Capital Outlay											
100-4-71-310-8101	9,400.00	52,800.00	0.00	9,292.00	12,500.00		19,500.00	19,500.00	19,500.00	56.00	
	7,003.00	6,631.62	0.00	8,517.95	9,367.11	0.00					
	Transfers	2,397.00-	7,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-310-0000											
	* PARKS & GROUNDS *										
Control Total	682,971.00	803,858.00	745,163.00	635,644.00	743,960.00		929,593.00	929,593.00	929,593.00	24.95	
	680,482.48	710,260.72	673,487.32	628,117.44	707,318.96	0.00					
Transfers	23.00-	27,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	682,971.00	803,858.00	745,163.00	635,644.00	743,960.00		929,593.00	929,593.00	929,593.00	24.95	
	680,482.48	710,260.72	673,487.32	628,117.44	707,318.96	0.00					
Transfers	23.00-	27,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* VA CREEPER TRAIL & MUSEUM *											
100-4-71-500-0000											
Vdot Enhancement Watauga Pk.Lot											
100-4-71-500-5846	34,025.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	34,026.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers											
Watauga Land Acquisiton Annual Payment											
100-4-71-500-5847	66,586.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	62,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	807.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Va Creep Trail Improvement Local Match											
100-4-71-500-5848	0.00	73,917.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers											
Control Total	100,611.00	73,917.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	96,526.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	807.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	100,611.00	73,917.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	96,526.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	807.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* RECREATION CENTER *											
100-4-71-600-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-71-600-1101	422,100.00	433,585.00	209,881.00	238,350.00	304,372.00		318,528.00	318,528.00	318,528.00	4.65	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-600-0000											
	* RECREATION CENTER *										
100-4-71-600-2600	1,310.00	840.00	1,352.00	1,478.00	2,255.00		1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	46.70-	
	3,490.53	1,919.79	1,120.36	1,505.57	1,198.02	0.00					
	Transfers	2,275.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-71-600-2700	16,491.00	16,858.00	6,878.00	6,489.00	11,893.00		12,019.00	12,019.00	12,019.00	1.06	
	16,138.26	16,160.28	7,669.04	1,909.36-	7,445.79	0.00					
	Transfers	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-71-600-3100	48,793.00	49,025.00	30,000.00	49,416.00	75,290.00		79,740.00	79,740.00	79,740.00	5.91	
	43,709.08	42,360.30	26,539.52	55,618.33	56,450.04	0.00					
	Transfers	2,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-71-600-3101	4,860.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
	7,150.49	6,248.49	1,143.47	0.00	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-71-600-3111	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	739.00	2,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	50.00	
	2,685.16	1,161.07	205.15	911.33	1,738.08	0.00					
Maint. Bldg & Pools											
100-4-71-600-3310	16,500.00	16,500.00	11,000.00	12,944.00	15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	
	15,745.41	15,666.36	9,489.10	13,497.38	15,017.12	0.00					
Maint. Equipment											
100-4-71-600-3311	13,000.00	13,000.00	5,000.00	2,229.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	
	13,385.34	7,518.64	4,627.16	5,274.19	8,726.49	0.00					
	Transfers	3,110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Maint. Grounds											
100-4-71-600-3315	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	686.00	0.00		0.00	-----	-----	0.00	
	5,051.22	2,078.89	0.00	651.83	0.00	0.00					
Athletic Supplies											
100-4-71-600-3329	3,000.00	4,500.00	0.00	362.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	
	2,718.52	4,309.29	978.50	518.41	1,865.05	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-600-0000	* RECREATION CENTER *										
Printing & Advertising											
100-4-71-600-3500	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		500.00		500.00	500.00	0.00
	89.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	850.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures											
100-4-71-600-5000	0.00	0.00	34,385.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	34,385.16	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Electric Power											
100-4-71-600-5110	72,660.00	69,660.00	30,000.00	42,048.00	49,000.00		58,000.00		58,000.00	58,000.00	18.37
	54,305.40	43,413.45	36,431.30	48,743.70	54,452.11	0.00					
Transfers	21,105.00-	26,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Water & Sewer											
100-4-71-600-5130	33,285.00	26,000.00	8,000.00	16,189.00	32,000.00		34,000.00		34,000.00	34,000.00	6.25
	25,346.16	18,156.18	17,004.28	27,678.99	35,349.23	0.00					
Transfers	8,564.00-	7,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Postage											
100-4-71-600-5210	3,050.00	3,050.00	500.00	0.00	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00
	3,050.00	2,900.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone											
100-4-71-600-5230	10,175.00	10,685.00	9,873.00	8,352.00	0.00						0.00
	10,691.54	9,101.42	9,379.30	8,363.43	0.00	0.00					
Travel - LODGING											
100-4-71-600-5500	1,500.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	500.00		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	100.00
	623.88	1,231.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Meals											
100-4-71-600-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-71-600-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-600-0000											
	* RECREATION CENTER *										
100-4-71-600-6001	6,000.00 5,346.22	7,000.00 6,159.08	1,000.00 1,136.79	3,576.00 4,097.36	2,500.00 4,276.64	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.00	
Concession Supplies											
100-4-71-600-6002	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 2,859.50	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
Outdoor Concession Supplies											
100-4-71-600-6003	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	0.00	
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-71-600-6005	22,000.00 20,481.91	21,000.00 14,627.02	7,500.00 7,160.30	10,531.00 11,308.73	14,000.00 13,517.10	0.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	0.00	
Natural Gas - Bldg. & Pool											
100-4-71-600-6006	33,340.00 16,912.86 Transfers 3,556.00-	24,000.00 13,300.59 8,000.00-	13,600.00 11,344.88 0.00	20,486.00 22,272.61 0.00	20,000.00 15,963.86 0.00	0.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	10.00-	
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-71-600-6008	1,500.00 2,588.38 Transfers 944.00	2,400.00 1,206.15 0.00	946.00 815.58 0.00	477.00 673.00 0.00	1,000.00 2,045.90 0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
Uniforms											
100-4-71-600-6011	3,000.00 1,051.17	3,000.00 989.34	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,000.00 1,147.25	0.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	250.00	
Pool Programs											
100-4-71-600-6012	5,000.00 4,960.75 Transfers 0.00	18,000.00 8,868.67 2,000.00-	2,500.00 1,435.43 0.00	3,091.00 5,682.17 0.00	5,000.00 3,350.27 0.00	0.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	20.00	
Pool Supplies											
100-4-71-600-6013	24,000.00 19,161.43 Transfers 0.00	25,000.00 12,108.76 10,000.00-	12,500.00 12,187.21 0.00	17,994.00 12,960.84 0.00	18,000.00 17,504.35 0.00	0.00	22,800.00	22,800.00	22,800.00	26.67	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-71-600-0000	* RECREATION CENTER *									
Contingency										
100-4-71-600-6020	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00
Transfers	3,565.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
C.A.S.T. Swim Team										
100-4-71-600-6021	14,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	11,280.03	178.00-	498.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Summer Day Camp Program										
100-4-71-600-6022	12,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Transfers	11,658.12	770.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	0.00	10,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Toa Employee Fitness Programs										
100-4-71-600-6023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Toa Cpr-Fa Training										
100-4-71-600-6024	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	209.00	500.00					0.00
	596.00	30.00	0.00	192.00	142.00	0.00				
Capital Outlay										
100-4-71-600-8101	8,500.00	25,000.00	0.00	11,562.00	13,200.00		40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	203.03
Transfers	15,948.96	24,185.12	0.00	10,598.34	38,857.13	0.00				
	7,456.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Control Total										
	1,305,939.00	1,318,266.00	566,551.00	681,319.00	983,570.00		1,244,729.00	1,244,729.00	1,244,729.00	26.55
Transfers	1,280,885.32	1,067,328.13	574,976.75	707,121.92	892,284.19	0.00				
	830.00	123,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total										
	1,305,939.00	1,318,266.00	566,551.00	681,319.00	983,570.00		1,244,729.00	1,244,729.00	1,244,729.00	26.55
Transfers	1,280,885.32	1,067,328.13	574,976.75	707,121.92	892,284.19	0.00				
	830.00	123,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-800-0000	* THE MEADOWS *										
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-71-800-1101	0.00	0.00	0.00	123,777.00	189,846.00		230,805.00	230,805.00	230,805.00	21.57	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	127,561.19	169,210.50	0.00					
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-71-800-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	295.00	1,000.00		820.00	820.00	820.00	18.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.39	617.06	0.00					
Salaries & Wages PT											
100-4-71-800-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	918.00	38,985.00		36,812.00	36,812.00	36,812.00	5.57-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24,545.40	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-71-800-2100	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,184.00	15,440.00		20,482.00	20,482.00	20,482.00	32.66	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,611.50	14,739.71	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-71-800-2200	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,072.00	15,902.00		25,919.00	25,919.00	25,919.00	62.99	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,609.91	19,560.56	0.00					
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-71-800-2300	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,766.00	18,678.00		46,860.00	46,860.00	46,860.00	150.88	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,814.38	16,360.16	0.00					
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-71-800-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	505.00	560.00		1,062.00	1,062.00	1,062.00	89.64	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	445.50	735.58	0.00					
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-71-800-2400	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,198.00	1,632.00		3,093.00	3,093.00	3,093.00	89.52	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,254.72	2,143.32	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-71-800-2600	0.00	0.00	0.00	535.00	495.00		231.00	231.00	231.00	53.33-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	302.53	325.64	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-71-800-2700	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,480.00	4,501.00		4,630.00	4,630.00	4,630.00	2.87	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	728.79-	3,338.75	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-800-0000	* THE MEADOWS *										
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-71-800-3100	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	9,536.00	44,500.00		40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	10.11-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,921.00	20,660.00	0.00					
Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-71-800-3101	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	1,100.00		1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.88	335.58	0.00					
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-71-800-3111	0.00	0.00	0.00	723.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	694.96	1,012.37	0.00					
Legal & Professional svcs											
100-4-71-800-3150	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	170,966.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	0.00	171,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Maintenance Baseball/Softball											
100-4-71-800-3310	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,615.00	100,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,491.93	29,753.52	0.00					
Maintenance Multipurpose											
100-4-71-800-3311	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,625.14	0.00					
Maintenance Building/Grounds											
100-4-71-800-3315	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	25,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	60.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.07	14,401.40	0.00					
Maintenance Equipment											
100-4-71-800-3329	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,295.00	6,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	50.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,548.72	1,330.74	0.00					
Printing											
100-4-71-800-3500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Advertising											
100-4-71-800-3600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-800-0000	* THE MEADOWS *										
<hr/>											
100-4-71-800-5540	0.00	0.00	0.00	469.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	430.00	639.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-71-800-5810	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.00	205.00		280.00	280.00	280.00	36.59	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	70.00	0.00					
Right-of-Way Costs											
100-4-71-800-5840	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	—————	—————	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Adult Programs											
100-4-71-800-5841	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	—————	—————	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Youth Programs											
100-4-71-800-5842	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	—————	—————	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Community Programs											
100-4-71-800-5845	0.00	0.00	0.00	805.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	737.46	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-71-800-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	51,889.00	20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	52,137.08	8,316.94	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-71-800-6001	0.00	0.00	0.00	354.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	324.33	816.56	0.00					
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-71-800-6005	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,146.00	10,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	50.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,944.69	7,439.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-71-800-6008	0.00	0.00	0.00	620.00	8,000.00		8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	881.95	2,250.03	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-81-100-0000										
* DIRECTOR OF PLANNING & ZONING *										
100-4-81-100-0000										
Salaries Staff - Regular										
100-4-81-100-1101	125,422.00	167,948.00	168,100.00	161,324.00	253,593.00		229,149.00	229,149.00	229,149.00	9.64-
	143,857.16	167,705.11	174,039.88	157,331.58	195,660.20	0.00				
Transfers	19,725.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Salaries & Wages - Overtime										
100-4-81-100-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,629.00	2,070.00		23.00	23.00	23.00	98.89-
	0.00	0.00	850.36	1,578.60	14.83	0.00				
Salaries & Wages Regular PT										
100-4-81-100-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,524.00	5,597.00		15,192.00	15,192.00	15,192.00	171.43
	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,648.53	6,436.00	0.00				
Fica										
100-4-81-100-2100	9,595.00	12,849.00	12,859.00	12,122.00	17,183.00		18,699.00	18,699.00	18,699.00	8.82
	10,265.41	11,975.73	12,400.24	11,847.45	14,925.70	0.00				
Transfers	1,953.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement										
100-4-81-100-2200	13,078.00	17,502.00	16,648.00	13,023.00	26,921.00		25,733.00	25,733.00	25,733.00	4.41-
	13,057.10	17,535.44	17,974.64	11,799.24	23,359.58	0.00				
Transfers	3,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Hospitalization Insurance										
100-4-81-100-2300	29,415.00	42,302.00	46,782.00	27,861.00	48,288.00		54,676.00	54,676.00	54,676.00	13.23
	32,213.50	45,920.30	45,499.80	26,981.80	43,847.24	0.00				
Transfers	9,566.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
VRS- Health Care Credit										
100-4-81-100-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	937.00	1,666.00		1,054.00	1,054.00	1,054.00	36.73-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	557.47	878.51	0.00				
Vrs - Life Insurance										
100-4-81-100-2400	1,642.00	2,197.00	2,246.00	1,757.00	4,484.00		3,071.00	3,071.00	3,071.00	31.51-
	1,616.24	2,173.10	2,205.38	1,719.54	2,559.55	0.00				
Transfers	395.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-100-0000	* DIRECTOR OF PLANNING & ZONING *										
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-81-100-2600	303.00	240.00	240.00	309.00	380.00		174.00	174.00	174.00	54.21-	
	293.81	213.07	273.52	299.83	179.62	0.00					
Transfers	151.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-81-100-2700	113.00	3,145.00	3,724.00	2,366.00	3,769.00		3,338.00	3,338.00	3,338.00	11.44-	
	2,806.28	3,098.37	3,288.05	669.90-	2,819.18	0.00					
Transfers	3,025.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-81-100-3100	24,485.00	59,595.00	102,700.00	62,471.00	159,500.00		171,000.00	171,000.00	171,000.00	7.21	
	28,616.40	50,676.23	59,809.17	70,422.64	48,819.44	0.00					
Transfers	3,120.00	10,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-81-100-3101	5,322.00	5,100.00	5,101.00	471.00	0.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	4,705.86	4,655.01	2,888.76	479.40	239.70	0.00					
Blight & Nuisance Abatements											
100-4-81-100-3313	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	710.75	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Publicity & Advertisements											
100-4-81-100-3600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Postage											
100-4-81-100-5210	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone											
100-4-81-100-5230	3,920.00	4,290.00	4,290.00	1,886.00	0.00					0.00	
	5,514.60	4,170.83	2,398.55	1,931.07	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	2,850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-81-100-5500	4,400.00	3,900.00	0.00	305.00	4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	
	1,539.00	1,043.44	0.00	279.62	1,065.70	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-100-0000	* DIRECTOR OF PLANNING & ZONING *										
Travel - Meals											
100-4-81-100-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	157.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	143.54	561.86	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-81-100-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,648.00	1,750.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,511.10	1,690.44	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-81-100-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-81-100-5540	5,000.00	4,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	6,500.00		6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	0.00	
	1,309.03	1,673.02	0.00	430.00	2,626.33	0.00					
Meeting Expenses											
100-4-81-100-5800	250.00	750.00	750.00	87.00	0.00					0.00	
	406.54	175.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-81-100-5810	1,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	1,645.00	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	
	943.21	485.00	395.00	1,507.70	1,506.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-81-100-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-81-100-6001	3,000.00	2,250.00	2,000.00	957.00	3,750.00		3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	0.00	
	3,709.69	1,027.52	626.70	1,334.47	605.27	0.00					
Transfers	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-81-100-6008	0.00	500.00	500.00	46.00	700.00		700.00	700.00	700.00	0.00	
	448.69	316.21	285.22	51.38	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-81-100-0000												
* DIRECTOR OF PLANNING & ZONING *												
Dues & Subscriptions												
100-4-81-100-6012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,546.02	0.00						
Planning Commission												
100-4-81-100-6500	8,500.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	21.00	580.50	613.27	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	6,120.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Board of Zoning Appeals												
100-4-81-100-6501	3,000.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00						
Transfers	1,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Historical Preservation Review Board												
100-4-81-100-6502	2,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	33.53	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	1,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Capital Outlay												
100-4-81-100-8101	14,000.00	14,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	3,717.50	7,015.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total												
	254,445.00	348,068.00	388,440.00	303,525.00	565,151.00		564,059.00	564,059.00	564,059.00	0.19-		
	255,041.02	320,439.64	324,292.82	292,265.06	353,386.17	0.00						
Transfers	37,965.00	10,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00							
DEPT: Total												
	254,445.00	348,068.00	388,440.00	303,525.00	565,151.00		564,059.00	564,059.00	564,059.00	0.19-		
	255,041.02	320,439.64	324,292.82	292,265.06	353,386.17	0.00						
Transfers	37,965.00	10,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00							
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS												
100-4-81-200-0000												
Musical Events												
100-4-81-200-5842	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-200-0000	*COMMUNITY PROGRAMS*										
January Jams											
100-4-81-200-6500	80,000.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	73,251.73	63,201.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	6,710.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Thursday Jams											
100-4-81-200-6501	58,000.00	65,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	67,133.90	13,069.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	7,242.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Abingdon Sessions											
100-4-81-200-6502	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	98,282.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
July 4th Celebration											
100-4-81-200-6503	5,500.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	5,920.00	1,900.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Creeper Trail Fest											
100-4-81-200-6505	8,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	8,809.84	510.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	810.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Street Party											
100-4-81-200-6506	10,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	5,848.87	8,149.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	3,962.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Buskerfest											
100-4-81-200-6507	10,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	12,198.26	19,066.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	2,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total	171,500.00	206,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	173,162.60	204,179.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	171,500.00	206,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	173,162.60	204,179.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-500-0000	* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT *										
100-4-81-500-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-81-500-1101	48,806.00 48,995.71	49,813.00 52,066.24	56,351.00 62,245.12	70,547.00 71,020.23	78,788.00 78,809.04	0.00	82,719.00	82,719.00	82,719.00	4.99	
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-81-500-1201	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Salaries & Wages Regular PT											
100-4-81-500-1301	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Fica											
100-4-81-500-2100	3,734.00 3,522.52	3,811.00 3,729.42	4,311.00 4,413.28	5,156.00 5,244.93	6,027.00 5,702.46	0.00	6,330.00	6,330.00	6,330.00	5.03	
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-81-500-2200	5,056.00 4,888.28	5,157.00 5,220.88	4,905.00 6,335.92	6,884.00 6,421.60	9,636.00 9,564.96	0.00	9,289.00	9,289.00	9,289.00	3.60-	
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-81-500-2300	10,472.00 10,472.02	11,952.00 11,951.94	11,952.00 11,951.94	12,036.00 11,951.94	13,287.00 13,283.92	0.00	13,284.00	13,284.00	13,284.00	0.02-	
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-81-500-2350	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	286.00 291.58	362.00 359.76	0.00	381.00	381.00	381.00	5.25	
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-81-500-2400	634.00 634.32	647.00 647.04	662.00 777.40	929.00 935.88	1,056.00 1,048.08	0.00	1,108.00	1,108.00	1,108.00	4.92	
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-81-500-2600	101.00 56.41	60.00 46.60	60.00 66.39	38.00 34.78	55.00 25.60	0.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	52.73-	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-500-0000	* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT *										
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-81-500-2700	44.00 42.68	44.00 47.00	44.00 59.02	63.00 18.02-	71.00 54.86	0.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	18.31-	
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-81-500-3100	9,000.00 7,895.89 Transfers 1,100.00-	9,000.00 6,241.35 0.00	19,500.00 17,400.00 0.00	818.00 1,360.00 0.00	5,000.00 818.00 0.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-81-500-3101	6,430.00 5,859.21 Transfers 540.00-	5,900.00 4,913.39 0.00	0.00 339.88 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Advertising											
100-4-81-500-3600	7,500.00 11,070.47 Transfers 3,571.00	7,500.00 8,422.88 0.00	8,000.00 8,135.70 0.00	6,860.00 7,206.96 0.00	8,000.00 12,748.53 0.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	12.50	
Economic Development Activities											
100-4-81-500-3800	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	52,545.00 44,000.00	39,000.00 39,000.00		39,000.00	39,000.00	39,000.00	0.00	
Community Programs											
100-4-81-500-3825	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	78,000.00 74,121.77	103,000.00 60,710.00		103,000.00	103,000.00	103,000.00	0.00	
ARPA-CLRF Expenditures											
100-4-81-500-5000	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	255,369.00 255,369.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Postage											
100-4-81-500-5210	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 172.68		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
Telephone											
100-4-81-500-5230	720.00 710.43	1,332.00 1,025.83	1,332.00 780.82	890.00 906.68	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT::: 100-4-81-500-0000	* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT *										
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-81-500-5500	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00		1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	
	329.42	863.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	1,100.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Meals											
100-4-81-500-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-81-500-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00		700.00	700.00	700.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-81-500-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00		1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	175.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-81-500-5540	2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	0.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
	693.55	945.31	235.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	1,271.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expense											
100-4-81-500-5800	500.00	500.00	100.00	369.00	400.00		600.00	600.00	600.00	50.00	
	428.76	155.47	0.00	338.54	80.00	0.00					
Transfers	100.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DHCD Grant Expenditures											
100-4-81-500-5841	0.00	0.00	81,000.00	249,578.00	12,000.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	135,634.53	249,584.73	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-81-500-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	339.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	310.82	0.00	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-81-500-6001	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	851.00	800.00		800.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	
	699.34	95.91	266.60	910.69	511.87	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-500-0000	* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT *										
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-81-500-6008	275.00	540.00	440.00	0.00	500.00		600.00	600.00	600.00	20.00	
	345.83	216.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VHSBI Allocation											
100-4-81-500-6010	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00		75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-81-500-6012	500.00	500.00	15,600.00	273.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	250.00	360.00	15,250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00					
Computer Software & Supplies											
100-4-81-500-6014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Capital Outlay											
100-4-81-500-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Local Match Grant Expense											
100-4-81-500-9000	5,000.00	23,500.00	5,000.00	8,105.00	10,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	200.00	
	5,000.00	9,250.00	5,000.00	8,180.00	0.00	0.00					
Control Total											
	103,472.00	124,756.00	541,126.00	569,567.00	368,382.00		382,295.00	382,295.00	382,295.00	3.78	
Transfers	101,894.84	106,199.12	599,260.60	558,053.11	298,139.76		0.00				
Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total											
	103,472.00	124,756.00	541,126.00	569,567.00	368,382.00		382,295.00	382,295.00	382,295.00	3.78	
Transfers	101,894.84	106,199.12	599,260.60	558,053.11	298,139.76		0.00				
Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* ABINGDON TRANSIT *											
100-4-81-600-0000											
Salaries & Wages-Regular PT											
100-4-81-600-1301	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-600-0000											
	* ABINGDON TRANSIT *										
	3,890.00	0.00	1,984.90	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-81-600-2100	765.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	297.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-81-600-2600	1,008.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	48.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-81-600-2700	344.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	128.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-81-600-5810	0.00	4,833.00	4,833.00	4,833.00	4,833.00		5,277.00	5,277.00	5,277.00	9.19	
	0.00	4,833.00	4,833.00	4,833.00	4,833.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-81-600-6008	1,450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	986.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Cost of Operations-Buses											
100-4-81-600-6010	24,434.00	49,434.00	49,434.00	49,047.00	49,434.00		49,047.00	49,047.00	49,047.00	0.78-	
	24,434.00	49,047.00	49,047.00	49,047.00	49,047.00	0.00					
Control Total											
	38,001.00	54,267.00	54,267.00	53,880.00	54,267.00		54,324.00	54,324.00	54,324.00	0.11	
	29,784.67	53,880.00	55,864.90	53,880.00	53,880.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total											
	38,001.00	54,267.00	54,267.00	53,880.00	54,267.00		54,324.00	54,324.00	54,324.00	0.11	
	29,784.67	53,880.00	55,864.90	53,880.00	53,880.00	0.00					
* TOURISM *											
100-4-81-700-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-81-700-1101	183,962.00	192,490.00	116,842.00	54,535.00	43,924.00		84,125.00	84,125.00	84,125.00	91.52	
	187,480.67	181,965.50	72,739.06	52,734.46	44,442.92	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT::: 100-4-81-700-0000	* TOURISM *									
Salaries & Wages - Overtime										
100-4-81-700-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				0.00	0.00	88.23	26.40	0.00	0.00	
Salaries & Wages-Regular PT										
100-4-81-700-1301	58,000.00	59,600.00	0.00	16,653.00	73,841.00	0.00	79,875.00	79,875.00	79,875.00	8.17
Transfers	57,378.86	39,730.02	12,170.00	22,633.52	68,687.25	0.00				
	0.00	15,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica										
100-4-81-700-2100	18,510.00	19,285.00	8,938.00	5,432.00	8,780.00	0.00	12,571.00	12,571.00	12,571.00	43.18
	18,188.94	16,560.90	6,285.78	5,669.79	8,571.98					
Vrs - Retirement										
100-4-81-700-2200	19,154.00	20,028.00	11,568.00	4,188.00	5,005.00	0.00	9,447.00	9,447.00	9,447.00	88.75
	19,251.40	18,950.36	4,936.22	3,856.49	5,423.92					
Hospitalization Insurance										
100-4-81-700-2300	45,316.00	42,830.00	23,934.00	5,794.00	8,287.00	0.00	32,676.00	32,676.00	32,676.00	294.30
	42,071.25	39,196.21	11,292.24	5,870.34	8,076.12					
VRS- Health Care Credit										
100-4-81-700-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	224.00	188.00	0.00	387.00	387.00	387.00	105.85
	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.59	203.96					
Vrs - Life Insurance										
100-4-81-700-2400	2,403.00	2,513.00	1,561.00	565.00	548.00	0.00	1,127.00	1,127.00	1,127.00	105.66
	2,433.84	2,348.56	605.60	561.96	594.32					
Unemployment Insurance										
100-4-81-700-2600	1,234.00	300.00	60.00	175.00	275.00	0.00	282.00	282.00	282.00	2.55
	691.48	397.40	145.26	210.79	320.24					
Workman's Comp.										
100-4-81-700-2700	217.00	1,381.00	51.00	66.00	103.00	0.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	11.65
Transfers	1,212.58	1,176.80	59.89	18.68-	79.11	0.00				
	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-700-0000	* TOURISM *										
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100-4-81-700-3000	16,500.00	21,500.00	3,500.00	23,463.00	30,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	
	15,569.56	17,439.39	10,506.04	16,773.96	6,373.82	0.00					
Transfers	800.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
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Professional Svcs.											
100-4-81-700-3100	36,000.00	36,000.00	0.00	33,172.00	20,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25.00	
	35,006.42	34,546.66	2,475.00	30,788.32	16,596.58	0.00					
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Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-81-700-3101	4,425.00	5,250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	4,858.59	4,825.87	0.00	0.00	1,320.42	0.00					
Transfers	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
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Repairs & Maint.											
100-4-81-700-3310	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	6,589.78	4,227.82	0.00	0.00	29.80	0.00					
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Printing & Binding											
100-4-81-700-3500	17,500.00	17,500.00	0.00	4,630.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	
	19,183.38	11,115.00	0.00	5,751.80	18,249.45	0.00					
Transfers	1,685.00	5,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
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Advertising											
100-4-81-700-3600	190,500.00	175,500.00	500.00	81,873.00	100,000.00		130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	30.00	
	193,983.42	174,292.00	13,703.50	85,785.50	105,434.31	0.00					
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Advertising Grant Funded											
100-4-81-700-3601	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	
	48,415.60	20,692.65	2,332.09	0.00	3,899.00	0.00					
Transfers	2,785.00-	25,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
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ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures											
100-4-81-700-5000	0.00	0.00	52,772.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	52,771.80	0.00	0.00	0.00					
<hr/>											
Electric Power											
100-4-81-700-5110	7,345.00	8,415.00	8,365.00	4,220.00	0.00		7,950.00	7,950.00	7,950.00	0.00	
	8,735.39	7,851.57	5,654.91	4,385.59	7,109.20	0.00					
Transfers	1,332.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

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DEPT#: 100-4-81-700-0000	* TOURISM *										
Fuel-Heat											
100-4-81-700-5120	355.00	450.00	450.00	1,771.00	0.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	
	453.66	431.20	352.18	1,633.69	1,259.60	0.00					
Transfers	64.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Water & Sewer											
100-4-81-700-5130	1,620.00	1,540.00	1,540.00	795.00	0.00		1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	0.00	
	1,514.04	1,204.97	942.33	897.95	1,401.58	0.00					
Transfers	206.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Postage & Messenger Service											
100-4-81-700-5210	18,400.00	18,400.00	1,000.00	315.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
	18,151.32	17,270.83	105.92	383.49	585.23	0.00					
Telephone & Communications											
100-4-81-700-5230	9,040.00	10,760.00	9,010.00	5,919.00	0.00					0.00	
	9,846.47	8,632.50	6,656.11	5,588.22	0.00						
Transfers	955.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-81-700-5500	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	
	7,133.13	3,153.62	0.00	0.00	1,087.88	0.00					
Travel - Meals											
100-4-81-700-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.12	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-81-700-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.16	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-81-700-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	50.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-81-700-5540	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	109.00	1,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.00	
	2,821.10	0.00	0.00	100.00	1,978.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
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DEPT:: 100-4-81-700-0000	* TOURISM *										
Meeting Expenses											
100-4-81-700-5800	28,500.00	28,500.00	0.00	68.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	30,269.68	18,092.33	0.00	62.49	166.87	0.00					
Transfers	1,100.00	10,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dues & Memberships											
100-4-81-700-5810	5,500.00	5,500.00	0.00	867.00	10,000.00		10,475.00	10,475.00	10,475.00	4.75	
	3,435.00	3,520.00	0.00	795.00	1,475.00	0.00					
Fish Virginia First											
100-4-81-700-5840	0.00	0.00	0.00	545.00	0.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00					
Barter Theatre - Grant											
100-4-81-700-5843	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	100.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-81-700-6000	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	491.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	2,601.35	137.11	0.00	1,136.42	1,552.14	0.00					
Transfers	1,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Office Supplies											
100-4-81-700-6001	2,500.00	3,500.00	1,000.00	1,935.00	300.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	66.67	
	1,522.12	1,628.74	449.54	2,129.73	1,357.89	0.00					
Gift Shop Supplies/Stock											
100-4-81-700-6002	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	
	411.66	790.57	0.00	0.00	9,484.12	0.00					
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-81-700-6005	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	339.19	168.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	16.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-81-700-6008	300.00	300.00	200.00	156.00	400.00		600.00	600.00	600.00	50.00	
	352.88	364.60	63.35	210.08	227.74	0.00					
Transfers	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-700-0000	* TOURISM *										
Capital Outlay											
100-4-81-700-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58,757.25	0.00					
Control Total	741,181.00	745,442.00	241,291.00	248,086.00	452,151.00		684,530.00	684,530.00	684,530.00	51.39	
Transfers	739,902.76	630,711.66	204,335.05	248,687.90	575,491.98	0.00					
Transfers	1,845.00	55,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	741,181.00	745,442.00	241,291.00	248,086.00	452,151.00		684,530.00	684,530.00	684,530.00	51.39	
Transfers	739,902.76	630,711.66	204,335.05	248,687.90	575,491.98	0.00					
Transfers	1,845.00	55,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
NON-DEPART.											
100-4-91-000-0000											
Processing Fee-CC/ON LINE-HLC & TOA											
100-4-91-000-3110	0.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	14,976.48	15,787.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sustain Abingdon Committee-Go Green											
100-4-91-000-3115	10,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	
	11,018.97	10,113.35	6,365.51	5,349.71	8,769.48	0.00					
Bank Charges											
100-4-91-000-3120	0.00	7,090.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	3,191.64	3,049.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Consultant-Employee Health Insur.											
100-4-91-000-3170	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	4,800.00	4,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	4,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
CONTRIBUTIONS NON-DEPART.**											
100-4-91-000-5600											
Cont.Va Highlands Festival											
100-4-91-000-5640	30,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-91-000-0000	**NON-DEPART.**										
100-4-91-000-5656	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Small Business Incubator											
100-4-91-000-5658	17,412.00	32,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	17,412.00	32,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
CONT. ABINGDON MAIN STREET											
100-4-91-000-5660	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Veterans Memorial Park											
100-4-91-000-5670	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Glade Spring Tractor Club											
100-4-91-000-5681	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Economic Development Authority											
100-4-91-000-5688	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Abingdon RDHA											
100-4-91-000-5690	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	
	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Virginia Creeper Trail Club (VCTC)											
100-4-91-000-5695	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
MEMBERSHIPS NON-DEPARTMENTAL**											
100-4-91-000-5800											
Membership-- Va Municipal League											
100-4-91-000-5810	5,382.00	5,524.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	5,469.00	5,459.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-91-400-0000	* CONTINGENCIES/DEBT SERVICE *										
100-4-91-400-9784	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	52.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEBT SERVICE 2013-CARTER BANK											
100-4-91-400-9785	209,993.00	209,993.00	18,810.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	209,992.79	209,992.78	1,525,741.08	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEBT SERVICE 2013-CARTER BNK REFUNDING											
100-4-91-400-9786	290,290.00	283,943.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	164,257.60	164,463.64	407,067.53	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	0.00	100,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Debt Service 2016 - Carter Bank LOC											
100-4-91-400-9787	25,000.00	75,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	38,525.94	7,524,994.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Debt Service 2017-FB&T(Network Upgrades)											
100-4-91-400-9788	50,600.00	51,175.00	51,175.00	48,298.00	0.00					0.00	
	50,647.50	49,844.25	48,924.43	48,297.53	0.00	0.00					
Debt Service 2019 Bond - Webster Bank											
100-4-91-400-9789	0.00	0.00	261,906.00	216,750.00	498,750.00		498,750.00	498,750.00	498,750.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	261,906.25	216,750.00	498,750.00	0.00					
Debt Service - Wells Fargo (Fire Truck)											
100-4-91-400-9790	0.00	0.00	56,624.00	56,623.00	56,625.00		56,625.00	56,625.00	56,625.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	56,623.23	56,623.23	56,623.23	0.00					
Debt Service 2018-HP Financial (IT Dept)											
100-4-91-400-9791	0.00	0.00	22,214.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	22,213.78	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Debt Service 2018 - FCB (Recycle Truck)											
100-4-91-400-9792	0.00	0.00	29,000.00	28,965.00	28,955.00		28,995.00	28,995.00	28,995.00	0.14	
	0.00	0.00	28,961.41	28,961.41	28,956.36	0.00					
Debt Service 2018 - FCB (Brush Truck)											
100-4-91-400-9793	0.00	0.00	31,200.00	31,210.00	29,275.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	31,210.30	31,210.30	28,839.65	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-94-100-0000	****CAPITAL PROJECTS****										
100-4-94-100-8214	863,000.00 46,739.17	27,309.00 1,958.00	1,550,000.00 1,940.38	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Russell Road Enhancements - VDOT Sharing											
100-4-94-100-8216	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	50,000.00 48,631.20	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Green Springs Road Realignment (co)											
100-4-94-100-8232	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	125,000.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
DEPT: Total	863,000.00 46,739.17	27,309.00 1,958.00	1,725,000.00 50,571.58	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Budgeted Total	21,107,737.92 18,389,432.61	15,553,185.00 22,227,322.80	15,830,619.00 17,389,063.13	20,287,224.00 14,420,705.29	18,358,476.00 15,178,024.49	0.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	10.43	
Transfers	5,202.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Non-Budget Total	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Budget Fund Total	21,107,737.92 18,389,432.61	15,553,185.00 22,227,322.80	15,830,619.00 17,389,063.13	20,287,224.00 14,420,705.29	18,358,476.00 15,178,024.49	0.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	10.43	
Transfers	5,202.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Year Total	21,107,737.92 18,389,432.61	15,553,185.00 22,227,322.80	15,830,619.00 17,389,063.13	20,287,224.00 14,420,705.29	18,358,476.00 15,178,024.49	0.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	0.00	
Transfers	5,202.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						



GENERAL FUND REVENUE

FY 2023-2024

Range of Revenue Accounts: 100-3-00-000-0000 0 to 100-3-99-999-9999 9

For Revenue: %PY = ((Anticipated / Actual) - 1) * 100

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
** GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES **									
100-3-11-000-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Real Property Taxes-Prepaid									
100-3-11-000-0100-	15,000.00 0.00	15,000.00 0.00	15,000.00 0.00	5,453.00 0.00	0.00 5,790.40	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* REAL PROPERTY TAXES *									
100-3-11-010-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Real Property Tax- 1st Half									
100-3-11-010-0200-	1,015,000.00 1,030,084.47	1,045,450.00 1,066,277.20	1,063,399.00 1,129,863.88	1,134,671.00 1,189,012.92	1,200,000.00 1,155,804.88	0.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	0.00
Real Property Tax- 2nd Half									
100-3-11-010-0300-	1,015,000.00 1,016,086.31	1,020,000.00 1,028,028.99	1,063,400.00 1,037,033.66	1,132,481.00 1,136,967.98	1,200,000.00 1,155,615.86	0.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	0.00
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.									
100-3-11-010-0500-	20,000.00 33,565.87	30,000.00 28,548.81	30,000.00 35,250.29	51,455.00 57,520.27	60,000.00 59,776.98	0.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	8.33
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.									
100-3-11-010-2004-	0.00 70.72	0.00 201.04	0.00 96.38	36.00 35.70	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.									
100-3-11-010-2005-	0.00 81.48	0.00 159.32	0.00 53.75	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.									
100-3-11-010-2006-	0.00 303.80	0.00 162.77	0.00 37.99	160.00 159.69	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2007-	0.00 81.48	0.00 381.64	0.00 105.00	189.00 189.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2008-	0.00 81.48	0.00 230.72	0.00 336.56	207.00 207.20	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2009-	0.00 173.83	0.00 309.68	0.00 586.88	140.00 140.00	0.00 21.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2010-	0.00 318.23	0.00 334.44	0.00 421.14	895.00 950.44	0.00 682.65	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2011-	0.00 779.73	0.00 377.79	0.00 600.98	1,276.00 1,317.03	0.00 1,021.45	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2012-	0.00 384.86	0.00 658.45	0.00 1,009.27	1,872.00 1,871.73	0.00 784.46	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2013-	0.00 2,657.56	0.00 1,351.28	0.00 2,752.05	1,853.00 1,852.81	0.00 1,025.56	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes Delinquent Yr- 2014											
100-3-11-010-2014-	0.00 5,272.40	0.00 1,452.06	0.00 4,314.16	2,625.00 3,005.60	0.00 1,164.20	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
* REAL & PERSONAL PUB. SERV. CORP *											
100-3-11-020-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Pub. Svc. Corp.Real Prop. Curr. Yr.											
100-3-11-020-0100-	75,000.00 83,185.79	75,000.00 75,697.55	75,000.00 83,361.00	100,951.00 100,958.28	103,400.00 72,291.32	0.00 0.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	32.30-	32.30-	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Pub. Svc. Corp.Pers.Prop. Curr. Yr.											
100-3-11-020-0200-	600.00 559.79	600.00 188.59	600.00 384.51	360.00 359.89	400.00 381.24	0.00		375.00	375.00	6.25-	
* PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES *											
100-3-11-030-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Personal Property Taxes Curr. Year											
100-3-11-030-0100-	0.00 149,904.10	0.00 138,465.63	0.00 138,465.63	138,466.00 138,465.63	138,465.00 138,465.63	0.00		138,465.00	138,465.00	0.00	
Mobile Home Taxes Current Year											
100-3-11-030-0300-	0.00 0.00	0.00 13.33	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-Delinquent Yrs											
100-3-11-030-0500-	1,000.00 278.32-	1,000.00 38.54-	1,000.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-2014											
100-3-11-030-2014-	0.00 570.55	0.00 448.88	0.00 490.56	29.00 29.13	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-2015											
100-3-11-030-2015-	0.00 901.65	0.00 740.65	0.00 495.96	78.00 77.78	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-2016											
100-3-11-030-2016-	0.00 1,767.97	0.00 1,840.93	0.00 1,002.10	744.00 852.89	0.00 1,095.27	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-2017											
100-3-11-030-2017-	0.00 7,746.82	0.00 4,935.86	0.00 3,849.07	1,341.00 1,716.89	0.00 2,779.48	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-2018											
100-3-11-030-2018-	600,000.00 447,975.89	0.00 15,911.35	0.00 5,625.10	2,239.00 2,834.64	0.00 6,110.28	0.00				0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Personal Prop. Taxes-2019											
100-3-11-030-2019-	0.00	600,000.00	0.00	5,727.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	449,660.11	15,902.97	6,648.78	11,740.21	0.00					
Personal Prop. Taxes-2020											
100-3-11-030-2020-	0.00	0.00	600,000.00	16,036.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	460,366.61	17,837.63	17,560.18	0.00					
Personal Prop. Taxes-2021											
100-3-11-030-2021-	0.00	0.00	0.00	501,291.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	505,947.61	38,259.10	0.00					
Personal Prop. Taxes-2022											
100-3-11-030-2022-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500,000.00				535,000.00	535,000.00	7.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	595,539.16	0.00					
* MACHINERY & TOOLS TAXES *											
100-3-11-040-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Machinery & Tools Taxes Current Yr.											
100-3-11-040-0100-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2017											
100-3-11-040-2017-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	2,847.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2018											
100-3-11-040-2018-	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	25,244.88	1,281.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2019											
100-3-11-040-2019-	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	36,798.31	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2020											
100-3-11-040-2020-	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	37,144.53	0.00	127.23	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2021									
100-3-11-040-2021-	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,472.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,471.65	619.81	0.00			
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2022									
100-3-11-040-2022-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38,000.00		35,000.00	35,000.00	7.89-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34,675.69	0.00			
* MOBILE HOME TAXES *									
100-3-11-050-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2013									
100-3-11-050-2013-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	13.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2014									
100-3-11-050-2014-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	13.33	39.99	13.33	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2015									
100-3-11-050-2015-	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00				0.00
	20.29	35.27	13.33	4.72	0.00	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2016									
100-3-11-050-2016-	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	0.00				0.00
	39.99	39.99	26.66	26.66	13.33	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2017									
100-3-11-050-2017-	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	0.00				0.00
	131.01	118.14	26.66	53.32	166.92	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2018									
100-3-11-050-2018-	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	0.00				0.00
	1,754.64	254.97	26.66	66.65	193.05	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2019									
100-3-11-050-2019-	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	167.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	1,532.70	180.18	167.42	268.27	0.00			

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Mobile Home Taxes 2020											
100-3-11-050-2020-	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	225.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	1,730.72	237.89	194.77	0.00					
Mobile Home Taxes 2021											
100-3-11-050-2021-	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,549.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,562.80	396.64	0.00					
Mobile Home Taxes 2022											
100-3-11-050-2022-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00				1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,840.86	0.00					
* PENALTIES & INT. *											
100-3-11-060-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Penalty (Real & Personal Taxes)											
100-3-11-060-0100-	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	27,586.00	28,000.00				30,000.00	30,000.00	7.14
	21,771.12	27,856.89	25,730.88	30,422.48	39,547.97	0.00					
Int. (Real & Personal Taxes)											
100-3-11-060-0200-	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	41,896.00	37,500.00				45,000.00	45,000.00	20.00
	26,577.51	22,157.91	33,003.26	47,340.33	60,179.63	0.00					
** OTHER LOCAL TAXES **											
100-3-12-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* LOCAL SALES AND USE TAXES *											
100-3-12-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Local Sales & Use Taxes											
100-3-12-010-0100-	512,000.00	510,000.00	549,000.00	618,384.00	519,000.00				600,000.00	600,000.00	15.61
	488,092.07	517,471.79	574,619.15	625,761.08	683,473.25	0.00					
* CONSUMER'S UTILITY TAXES *											
100-3-12-020-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

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Consumer Utility Taxes										
100-3-12-020-0100-	82,500.00 84,166.59	82,500.00 83,571.82	82,500.00 83,681.54	83,306.00 83,047.70	85,000.00 83,797.50	0.00	82,000.00	82,000.00	3.53-	
* BUSINESS LICENSE TAXES *										
100-3-12-030-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
Bus. Lic. Revenue-Holding Account										
100-3-12-030-0001-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
Contracting										
100-3-12-030-0100-	20,000.00 35,612.52	40,000.00 57,450.01	36,000.00 51,930.76	29,903.00 30,408.29	32,000.00 34,647.91	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	6.25-	
Retail Sales										
100-3-12-030-0200-	525,000.00 447,781.36	550,000.00 440,737.06	495,000.00 493,086.25	544,321.00 549,501.65	500,000.00 569,900.89	0.00	535,000.00	535,000.00	7.00	
Professional Services										
100-3-12-030-0300-	175,000.00 175,299.81	175,000.00 191,760.44	157,500.00 194,564.95	200,307.00 203,747.66	180,000.00 218,960.64	0.00	190,000.00	190,000.00	5.56	
Business & Personal Services										
100-3-12-030-0400-	135,000.00 142,391.08	142,500.00 143,033.49	128,250.00 119,014.21	113,774.00 121,507.73	120,000.00 161,781.61	0.00	140,000.00	140,000.00	16.67	
Wholesale										
100-3-12-030-0500-	28,000.00 29,783.91	28,000.00 31,679.07	25,200.00 36,061.14	38,709.00 38,708.87	37,000.00 50,485.40	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	35.14	
Bus. License Penalty/Int.										
100-3-12-030-0900-	10,000.00 7,733.14	10,000.00 8,285.96	10,000.00 17,804.29	11,291.00 13,658.85	7,500.00 13,476.68	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	33.33	
* FRANCHISE LICENSE TAXES *										
100-3-12-040-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	

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Franchise License Taxes (Utilities)									
100-3-12-040-0100-	70,000.00 60,555.30	70,000.00 57,916.72	60,000.00 51,530.97	51,165.00 51,903.11	55,000.00 51,913.11	0.00	52,000.00	52,000.00	5.45-
Communications Tax									
100-3-12-040-0200-	120,000.00 102,748.91	115,000.00 100,406.09	110,000.00 89,183.27	86,345.00 86,561.93	95,000.00 84,550.67	0.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	10.53-
* MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEE *									
100-3-12-050-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	0.00
Motor Vehicle License Fee									
100-3-12-050-0100-	140,000.00 158,944.26	150,000.00 155,418.77	150,000.00 149,584.28	151,010.00 157,071.00	145,000.00 182,447.75	0.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	3.45
* BANK FRANCHISE TAXES *									
100-3-12-060-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	0.00
Bank Franchise Taxes									
100-3-12-060-0100-	575,000.00 618,638.85	585,000.00 583,927.46	585,000.00 664,201.15	692,257.00 692,257.07	665,000.00 737,508.90	0.00	700,000.00	700,000.00	5.26
* MEALS & LODGING TAXES *									
100-3-12-070-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	0.00
Lodging Tax									
100-3-12-070-0100-	875,000.00 896,561.94	895,000.00 731,585.28	691,750.00 706,960.29	1,057,184.00 1,107,104.83	1,195,000.00 1,345,229.32	0.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	33.89
Meals Tax									
100-3-12-070-0200-	3,100,000.00 3,026,414.76	3,162,000.00 2,828,453.91	2,645,300.00 3,119,720.92	3,733,320.00 3,777,616.65	4,225,000.00 4,125,797.28	0.00	4,350,000.00	4,350,000.00	2.96
Meals & Lodging Tax Penalty/Int.									
100-3-12-070-0900-	15,000.00 12,274.97	15,000.00 13,791.29	12,500.00 6,784.96	14,388.00 19,180.67	15,000.00 27,096.17	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00

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* TOBACCO TAXES *											
100-3-12-080-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Cigarette Tax											
100-3-12-080-0100-	300,000.00	275,000.00	250,000.00	181,835.00	240,000.00	0.00	235,000.00	235,000.00	2.08-		
	256,458.30	198,607.50	213,239.46	207,297.69	261,900.00						
* PERMITS *											
100-3-13-030-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Building Permits											
100-3-13-030-0100-	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	17,091.00	15,500.00	0.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	254.84		
	36,498.25	29,404.46	16,315.10	20,485.39	54,528.93						
Sign Permits											
100-3-13-030-0200-	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,426.00	1,500.00	0.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	433.33		
	1,434.20	2,821.72	2,643.00	1,426.00	10,126.00						
Application Fees											
100-3-13-030-0300-	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	100.00	450.00	7,624.00						
Storm Drainage Permits											
100-3-13-030-0350-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Miscellaneous Permits											
100-3-13-030-0400-	3,500.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	9,168.00	7,000.00	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	185.71		
	12,143.60	8,030.00	8,219.40	12,033.20	22,900.00						
* COURT FINES AND FORFEITURES *											
100-3-14-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Circuit Court Fines & Int.											
100-3-14-010-0100-	33,000.00	27,000.00	24,000.00	18,132.00	11,500.00	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	73.91		
	16,564.16	11,280.82	11,252.28	21,117.37	25,386.46						

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E-Summons Fee - Police Department										
100-3-14-010-0200-	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	930.00	1,000.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	50.00	
	0.00	7,509.59	1,100.74	1,586.06	1,586.06	0.00				
Traffic/Parking Fines										
100-3-14-010-0900-	3,500.00	3,000.00	2,400.00	172.00	300.00		250.00	250.00	16.67-	
	1,382.30	608.00	270.00	172.00	858.00	0.00				
* REVENUE FR: USE OF MONEY & PROP.*										
100-3-15-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Int.-General Fund Savings										
100-3-15-010-0100-	1,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	481.00	250.00		250,000.00	250,000.00	*****	
	5,926.95	4,127.67	406.76	757.79	128,600.42	0.00				
Int.-D.A.R. Savings										
100-3-15-010-0140-	10.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
	0.70	0.50	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Int.-General Fund Cd's										
100-3-15-010-0200-	10,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	13,883.00	10,000.00		-----	-----	0.00	
	58,010.18	47,280.78	7,073.21	11,709.92	8,110.39	0.00				
Int.-Gf Asset Forfeiture-Police										
100-3-15-010-0250-	10.00	15.00	0.00	18.00	14.00		-----	-----	0.00	
	16.61	20.98	11.18	23.56	60.19	0.00				
Int.-Child.Comm.Pk.Association										
100-3-15-010-0300-	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
	1.31	1.32	0.71	0.20	0.00	0.00				
Int.-General Fund Checking										
100-3-15-010-0400-	100.00	175.00	175.00	983.00	1,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	100.00	
	169.49	119.71	117.14	1,103.63	1,221.84	0.00				
Interest - General Fund Money Market										
100-3-15-010-0450-	800.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,064.00	1,270.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	*****	
	2,023.34	1,230.77	1,127.21	1,219.51	34,571.44	0.00				

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

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Int. -Historical Properties											
100-3-15-010-0500-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Int. -Construction Bond											
100-3-15-010-0550-	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	2.17	8.10	18.42	0.00					
Int. -Tourism											
100-3-15-010-0650-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Int. -GF Payroll											
100-3-15-010-0700-	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	5.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	*****	*****	
	0.00	0.00	0.48	31.99	192.03	0.00					
Int.-Gf Police Dept. Grants											
100-3-15-010-0900-	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.15	1.15	0.59	0.23	0.00	0.00					
INTEREST - BOND ISSUE											
100-3-15-010-1200-	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,335.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	23,453.38	26,297.23	5,335.15	0.00	0.00					
INTEREST-VIP BUDGET STABILIZATION											
100-3-15-010-1300-	2,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	552.00	350.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	*****	*****	
	9,425.10	6,604.33	651.74	1,112.25	17,691.17	0.00					
Interest - Fire Accounts											
100-3-15-010-1600-	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.90	3.11	5.81	0.00					
* REVENUE FROM USE OF PROPERTY *											
100-3-15-020-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Rental-General Property											
100-3-15-020-0100-	3,600.00	0.00	0.00	6,842.00	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	4,825.00	0.00	2,688.33	9,293.10	30,381.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

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Subscribers Revenue - EVA											
100-3-15-020-0200-	0.00	0.00	10,500.00	8,126.00	9,500.00						0.00
	9,537.00	11,718.00	10,009.00	7,870.48	1,281.48	0.00					
* CHARGES FOR SERVICES *											
100-3-16-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Background Check Fees											
100-3-16-030-0200-	30.00	30.00	150.00	110.00	80.00				80.00	80.00	0.00
	140.00	140.00	60.00	120.00	120.00	0.00					
Property Damage Reimbursements											
100-3-16-070-0005-	100.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	100.00	0.00						0.00
	2,558.54	2,100.00	153.60	100.00	0.00	0.00					
Fire Inspection Fee											
100-3-16-070-0100-	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	675.00	1,100.00						0.00
	1,350.00	2,375.00	1,075.00	675.00	0.00	0.00					
Fire Department - Charge for Services											
100-3-16-070-0110-	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00				750.00	750.00	0.00
	350.52	797.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
GIS Mapping Fee											
100-3-16-070-0200-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Police Department - Charge for Services											
100-3-16-070-0210-	0.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	717.00	610.00						0.00
	8,026.85	5,256.22	785.00	795.00	1,532.00	0.00					
Police Department - CITAC											
100-3-16-070-0220-	0.00	0.00	53,315.00	87,164.00	75,000.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	76,818.33	98,270.85	0.00	0.00					
* CHARGES FOR SANITATION & WASTE *											
100-3-16-080-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

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Solid Waste Collection (Accrual)									
100-3-16-080-0003-	432,000.00 419,276.87	432,000.00 419,188.71	420,000.00 432,871.83	446,145.00 471,146.37	595,000.00 601,614.07	0.00	1,175,000.00	1,175,000.00	97.48
Delivery Fee - Solid Waste									
100-3-16-080-0005-	0.00 200.00	100.00 60.00	100.00 40.00	380.00 400.00	400.00 420.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	75.00-
Charge for Mowing Services									
100-3-16-080-0300-	0.00 3,537.84	1,000.00 1,815.83	2,500.00 4,249.12	1,094.00 1,093.93	1,000.00 318.87	0.00	100.00	100.00	90.00-
* CHARGES FOR PARKS & RECREATION *									
100-3-16-130-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	0.00
Recreation Center Memberships									
100-3-16-130-0800-	200,000.00 236,968.50	215,000.00 195,069.23	69,147.00 91,858.43	183,021.00 191,768.43	145,000.00 236,268.90	0.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	20.69
Daily Guest Fees									
100-3-16-130-0801-	75,000.00 58,591.75	65,000.00 38,761.00	5,544.00 18,156.00	32,888.00 39,758.00	35,000.00 49,687.00	0.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	14.29
Outdoor Swimming Pool Fees									
100-3-16-130-0802-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	0.00
CRC Rental Fees									
100-3-16-130-0803-	22,000.00 15,817.50	22,000.00 7,947.80	1,879.00 8,216.00	20,967.00 22,186.93	15,000.00 16,662.00	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	33.33
Program Fees									
100-3-16-130-0804-	50,000.00 59,416.20	54,000.00 32,533.60	6,070.00 15,001.00	33,442.00 35,941.50	25,000.00 71,328.66	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	100.00
Concession Sales									
100-3-16-130-0805-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 3,255.66	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Actual	Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmd	Anticipated	%PY	
Vending Machine Sales											
100-3-16-130-0806-	3,250.00 3,798.81	4,000.00 2,214.24	154.00 433.56	2,019.00 2,026.83	2,500.00 2,948.29	0.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	
C.A.S.T. Swim Team											
100-3-16-130-0807-	18,000.00 12,028.37	15,000.00 8,171.45	0.00 0.00	0.00 965.00	0.00 350.00	0.00				0.00	
Afterschool/Summer Camp											
100-3-16-130-0808-	36,000.00 74,426.81	58,000.00 37,538.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	
Merchandise Sales											
100-3-16-130-0809-	2,000.00 1,620.98	2,500.00 2,121.50	526.00 733.51	703.00 702.99	800.00 850.66	0.00		800.00	800.00	0.00	
Athletic Field Fees											
100-3-16-130-0810-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	3,080.00 4,870.00	2,575.00 2,575.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Recreation Facility Fees - Other											
100-3-16-130-0811-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
* CHARGES FOR MEADOWS SPORTS COMPLEX *											
100-3-16-140-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Program Fees - The Meadows											
100-3-16-140-0800-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Sponsorships - The Meadows											
100-3-16-140-0801-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	108,750.00 111,793.70	65,000.00 80,831.52	0.00		65,000.00	65,000.00	0.00	
Donations - The Meadows											
100-3-16-140-0802-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	5,000.00 210,222.00	0.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
CONCESSION STAND LEASE - THE MEADOWS									
100-3-16-140-0805-	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	0.00			
Vending Machine Sales - The Meadows									
100-3-16-140-0806-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Merchandise Sales - The Meadows									
100-3-16-140-0809-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Athletic Field Rental - Town									
100-3-16-140-0810-	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	15.00	0.00			
Athletic Field Rental - The Meadows									
100-3-16-140-0811-	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,590.00	40,000.00		40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,730.00	16,075.00	0.00			
* INFORMATION REVENUE *									
100-3-16-150-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Information Request Cost									
100-3-16-150-0033-	2,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	6,031.00	0.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
	5,131.61	6,348.27	5,152.64	8,780.32	15,581.57	0.00			
* MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE *									
100-3-18-990-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Other Revenue									
100-3-18-990-0100-	15,500.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	38,605.00	18,500.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	45.95-
	42,826.44	20,385.34	19,361.08	38,605.14	115,189.81	0.00			
Overpayments On Taxes									
100-3-18-990-0200-	0.00	0.00	0.00	626.00	0.00				0.00
	7,905.59-	1,673.50-	5,516.47-	233.41	3,562.22-	0.00			

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
Commemorative Bench Sales									
100-3-18-990-0300-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		7,600.00	7,600.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,100.00	0.00			
GIFT SHOP SALES - Welcome & Visitor Ctrs									
100-3-18-990-0400-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,358.36	0.00			
Sale of Materials & Supplies									
100-3-18-990-0500-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Sale of Salvage & Surplus									
100-3-18-990-0600-	7,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,670.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
	0.00	41,065.00	14,317.96	6,670.00	18,489.30	0.00			
Sale of Real Estate									
100-3-18-990-0601-	183,660.00	0.00	0.00	499,922.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	183,660.00	0.00	0.00	499,922.00	0.00	0.00			
NSF & CERT MAIL FEES									
100-3-18-990-0700-	0.00	0.00	0.00	285.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	284.95	235.45	0.00			
CREDIT CD CONVENIENCE FEES									
100-3-18-990-0900-	300.00	300.00	300.00	2,431.00	1,500.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	*****
	212.01	284.10	83.76	3,534.31	17,229.70	0.00			
Reimbursement-TAC Collection Fees									
100-3-18-990-0950-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,500.65	0.00			
Abingdon Music Experience									
100-3-18-990-0975-	121,500.00	131,500.00	131,500.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	125,564.14	136,266.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Tourism - Other Revenue									
100-3-18-990-0980-	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	18,158.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd Anticipated		***** 2024 %PY	
* RECOVERED COSTS *										
100-3-19-020-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
RECOVERED COST										
100-3-19-020-0200-	20,000.00	5,000.00	326,733.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	1,389.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
RECOVERED COST - POLICE DEPARTMENT										
100-3-19-020-0204-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	204.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
RECOVERED COST - FIRE DEPARTMENT										
100-3-19-020-0206-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
RECOVERED COST - STREET DEPARTMENT										
100-3-19-020-0208-	0.00	0.00	625,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
RECOVERED COST - SOLID WASTE COLLECTION										
100-3-19-020-0209-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
** NON-CATEGORICAL AID **										
100-3-22-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
* NON-CATEGORICAL *										
100-3-22-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Rolling Stock Tax										
100-3-22-010-0300-	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,350.00	8,832.00	9,000.00	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00	
	9,347.35	9,297.63	9,090.29	8,831.59	8,850.71	0.00				
Mobile Home Titling Tax										
100-3-22-010-0400-	500.00	400.00	1,500.00	4,020.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	615.00	1,728.00	360.00	4,020.00	0.00	0.00				

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
Moped Sales Tax									
100-3-22-010-0500-	0.00 64.49	100.00 702.95	600.00 384.94	50.00 49.50	200.00 1,091.56	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Games of Skill Tax									
100-3-22-010-0600-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	6,768.00 13,104.00	2,304.00 1,152.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* SHARED EXPENSES - CATEGORICAL *									
100-3-23-000-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* WASHINGTON COUNTY *									
100-3-23-080-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Fire Protection									
100-3-23-080-0010-	147,890.00 146,083.44	78,000.00 78,000.00	78,000.00 78,000.00	78,000.00 78,000.00	78,000.00 78,000.00	0.00	78,000.00	78,000.00	0.00
Recreation									
100-3-23-080-0020-	27,000.00 33,750.00	27,000.00 27,000.00	20,250.00 27,000.00	27,000.00 27,000.00	27,000.00 27,000.00	0.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	0.00
New Fire Truck-Wash.Co.Share									
100-3-23-080-0030-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Washington Co - Fire Dept Contributions									
100-3-23-080-0040-	0.00 0.00	0.00 17,974.00	0.00 21,903.18	7,590.00 7,590.00	0.00 19,275.00	0.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	0.00
CARES Act									
100-3-23-080-0050-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,035,071.00 1,035,071.56	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* CATEGORICAL AID-COMMONWEALTH *									
100-3-24-000-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
* COMMONWEALTH *									
100-3-24-040-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
DCJS Grants - Law Enforcement									
100-3-24-040-0100-	202,316.00	202,316.00	210,208.00	210,228.00	215,000.00	0.00	329,114.00	329,114.00	53.08
	202,316.00	210,208.00	226,345.00	210,227.00	231,114.00	0.00			
Norfolk Southern Grant - Law Enforcement									
100-3-24-040-0101-	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00			
DOJ Grants - Law Enforcement									
100-3-24-040-0102-	0.00	0.00	0.00	26,995.00	0.00	0.00	85,365.00	85,365.00	0.00
	0.00	3,114.50	0.00	26,995.00	17,718.00	0.00			
DHCD Grant - Building									
100-3-24-040-0103-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Litter Prevention Grant									
100-3-24-040-0104-	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,625.00	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00
	3,390.00	2,664.00	3,060.00	3,625.00	6,626.50	0.00			
Va Outdoors Foundation Grant									
100-3-24-040-0105-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125,000.00	0.00			
Virginia Comm. For The Arts									
100-3-24-040-0200-	0.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.00
	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.00			
VIRGINIA TOURISM GRANT									
100-3-24-040-0300-	50,000.00	50,000.00	15,000.00	13,983.00	0.00	0.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	0.00
	48,083.33	60,000.00	63,333.07	58,983.00	61,110.47	0.00			
VDOT Urban Pathways									
100-3-24-040-0400-	55,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	321,733.89	174.48-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Charge Card Rebate Program											
100-3-24-040-0500-	5,000.00 4,817.08	5,000.00 4,863.47	5,000.00 4,241.96	3,829.00 3,828.78	4,000.00 3,819.97	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
VDOT Street And Highway Maintenance											
100-3-24-040-0600-	1,935,660.92 2,053,283.09	1,709,250.00 1,709,259.80	1,734,167.00 1,736,766.72	1,766,554.00 1,766,555.04	1,766,555.00 2,039,247.70	0.00	2,194,987.00	2,194,987.00	24.25		
VDOT Revenue Sharing - Federal Funds											
100-3-24-040-0650-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	290,000.00 14,775.95	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
VDOT Revenue Sharing											
100-3-24-040-0700-	1,620,000.00 1,686,081.68	635,000.00 319,811.36	50,000.00 52,350.80	0.00 0.00	0.00 1,049.16	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
VDOT Revenue Sharing-Park Street											
100-3-24-040-0701-	863,000.00 129,707.64	3,043.00 1,619.13	1,550,000.00 1,851.97	0.00 4,681.09	1,087,500.00 0.00	0.00	1,421,000.00	1,421,000.00	30.67		
VDOT Revenue Sharing - Russell Road											
100-3-24-040-0702-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	50,000.00 0.00	52,351.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
Grants For Fire Dept-Commonwealth											
100-3-24-040-0800-	27,384.00 28,351.00	28,384.00 29,833.00	29,833.00 31,216.00	33,153.00 33,153.00	0.00 33,605.00	0.00	33,605.00	33,605.00	0.00		
Grant-Creeper Trail Improvements											
100-3-24-040-1100-	362,388.00 100,221.00	454,828.00 346,229.83	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
National Trust for Historic Preservation											
100-3-24-040-1202-	0.00 0.00	34,250.00 0.00	25,000.00 0.00	0.00 2,500.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
National Park Service Fds.(Federal)											
100-3-24-040-1203-	8,000.00 8,000.00	8,000.00 20,278.20	13,000.00 721.80	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

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FEMA Grant											
100-3-24-040-1204-	778,910.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	764,541.00	14,369.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
National Park Svc Grant											
100-3-24-040-1205-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Stream Restoration Grant											
100-3-24-040-1206-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
USDA Grant											
100-3-24-040-1207-	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rooted In Appalachia Grant											
100-3-24-040-1208-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
DMV Grants - Federal											
100-3-24-040-1210-	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,641.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,300.00	7,300.00	46.00	0.00	
	9,180.76	5,008.33	4,371.18	5,056.44	6,808.31	0.00					
DHCD - Prepared Meals Grant											
100-3-24-040-1212-	0.00	0.00	81,000.00	275,364.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	140,730.94	256,769.06	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
NON-BUDGETED-FIRE DEPARTMENT REVENUE											
100-3-32-100-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Membership Dues - Fire Department											
100-3-32-100-0100-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	205.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Contributions-Fire Department											
100-3-32-100-0200-	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,358.00	0.00	200.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	12,343.97	5,764.91	2,472.00	1,358.12	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
** NON BUDGETED REVENUE **											
100-3-41-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
LOAN PROCEEDS											
100-3-41-000-0016-	4,062,927.00	1,263,908.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	204,000.00	204,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	2,402,982.70	10,944,023.47	10,780,790.27	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Town Shop Funds-Drink/Scrap Monies											
100-3-41-000-0020-	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,842.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	1,352.00	1,224.86	1,371.00	1,842.00	5,409.00	0.00					
Asset Forfeiture Funds-Police-State											
100-3-41-000-0030-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	621.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Asset Forfeiture Funds-Police-Federal											
100-3-41-000-0031-	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	46,817.27	5,064.00	5,802.68	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Passenger Car Rental Tax											
100-3-41-000-0402-	60,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	71,110.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	45.45	45.45	
	56,843.01	57,345.19	70,053.09	73,091.64	81,455.50	0.00					
Drug Investigation Funds (Police)											
100-3-41-000-0404-	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	615.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	
	644.27	363.21	592.01	614.75	774.43	0.00					
EAF - Donations											
100-3-41-000-0405-	0.00	0.00	0.00	98,000.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	98,000.00	0.00	0.00					
United Way											
100-3-41-000-0407-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Historical Properties Donations											
100-3-41-000-0409-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	275.00	240.00	460.00	55.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Treatment Ash Trees (Private Prop)											
100-3-41-000-0410-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Insurance Creeper Trestle											
100-3-41-000-0411-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Muster Grounds Retail											
100-3-41-000-0412-	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	2,382.13	2,547.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Borrowed Proceeds-Capital Improv.											
100-3-41-000-0414-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Borrowed Proceeds-E.D.A.											
100-3-41-000-0415-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Meadows Sports Complex Gifts-Contr.											
100-3-41-000-0416-	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	2,500.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00					
Insurance Proceeds											
100-3-41-000-0417-	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	40,374.36	93,624.54	58,945.30	0.00	145,224.72	0.00					
Workers Comp Payroll Reimbursement											
100-3-41-000-0418-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	625.75	0.00					
Advertising CO-OP											
100-3-41-000-0450-	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	9,257.73	13,008.04	5,581.93	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* FUND TRANSFERS *											
100-3-41-050-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmd	Anticipated	%PY		
Transfer From ARPA Fund											
100-3-41-050-0300-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,462.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfer From General Fd Reserves											
100-3-41-050-0721-	0.00	29,000.00	0.00	5,137,967.00	2,082,804.00		1,349,115.00	1,349,115.00	35.23-		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfer Fr Capital Fund Reserves											
100-3-41-050-0722-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	44,263.71	0.00	0.00					
TRANSFER FROM REHAB FUND											
100-3-41-050-0733-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,243.66	0.00	0.00					
Cancel Prior Year Expenditure											
100-3-50-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	291.00	0.00				0.00		
	1,207.14	5,593.71	8,631.00	290.59	513.98	0.00					
Other Financing - Enterprise Lease											
100-3-91-500-3001-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Other Financing - Mach & Equip Lease											
100-3-91-500-3011-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Other Financing - Office Equip Lease											
100-3-91-500-3021-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Revenue Fund Total	21,112,939.92	15,557,355.00	15,830,619.00	20,287,224.00	18,358,476.00		20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	10.43		
	18,983,816.53	24,160,630.06	24,808,581.43	15,500,742.89	16,780,162.16	0.00					
Year Total	21,112,939.92	15,557,355.00	15,830,619.00	20,287,224.00	18,358,476.00		20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	0.00		
	18,983,816.53	24,160,630.06	24,808,581.43	15,500,742.89	16,780,162.16	0.00					



SEWER FUND BUDGET FY 2023-2024

\$10,088,772

2024 BUDGET SUMMARY

SEWER FUND

Operating Revenue	\$ 3,900,100
Non operating revenue	\$ 30,700
Project Grants	\$ 3,694,991
Project Loans	\$ 2,037,991
Use of Sewer Reserves	\$ 424,990
Total	<u>\$ 10,088,772</u>

Operating Expenditures	\$ 3,038,494
Repair & Maintenance	\$ 527,000
Capital Expenditures	\$ 5,732,980
Debt Service	\$ 790,298
Total	<u>\$ 10,088,772</u>

\$ -

Range of Expend Accounts: 502-4-00-000-0000 to 502-4-99-999-9999

For Budget: %PY = ((Budgeted / (Appropriated + Transfers)) - 1) * 100

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted		
** SEWER FUND EXPENDITURES **											
502-4-00-000-0000											
* DIRECTOR OF ENTERPRISE FD-ADMIN *											
502-4-42-100-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
502-4-42-100-1101	131,395.00	138,686.00	181,399.00	216,335.00	130,067.00		184,180.00	184,180.00	184,180.00	41.60	
	113,564.58	124,882.48	174,129.12	160,173.58	113,674.69	0.00					
Transfers	18,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
502-4-42-100-1201	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	1,993.20	1,489.84	666.72	0.00					
Fica											
502-4-42-100-2100	10,052.00	10,610.00	13,452.00	16,700.00	9,950.00		14,090.00	14,090.00	14,090.00	41.61	
	8,303.69	9,374.31	13,954.99	11,676.57	8,433.92	0.00					
Transfers	1,700.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement											
502-4-42-100-2200	13,718.00	14,479.00	18,079.00	22,857.00	15,907.00		20,570.00	20,570.00	20,570.00	29.31	
	23,779.62	10,605.34	44,188.44	74,487.40-	13,569.96	0.00					
Transfers	1,600.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hospitalization Insurance											
502-4-42-100-2300	25,495.00	28,239.00	37,938.00	44,580.00	28,986.00		34,640.00	34,640.00	34,640.00	19.51	
	17,554.84	28,790.60	42,669.35	5,498.50	23,763.05	0.00					
Transfers	700.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VRS- Health Care Credit											
502-4-42-100-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	598.00		848.00	848.00	848.00	41.81	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	646.10	510.39	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 502-4-42-100-0000											
	* DIRECTOR OF ENTERPRISE FD-ADMIN *										
Vrs - Life Insurance											
502-4-42-100-2400	1,721.00 476.92	1,817.00 857.04	2,442.00 1,215.88	2,855.00 8,755.68-	1,743.00 1,486.96	0.00	2,460.00	2,460.00	2,460.00	41.14	
Unemployment Insurance											
502-4-42-100-2600	242.00 125.42	144.00 120.80	256.00 224.12	430.00 135.99	149.00 63.91	0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	39.60-	
Workman's Comp.											
502-4-42-100-2700	795.00 716.67	773.00 764.69	2,437.00 2,510.75	3,185.00 893.10	789.00 311.79	0.00	1,190.00	1,190.00	1,190.00	50.82	
Contractual Services & Licenses											
502-4-42-100-3100	5,000.00 6,160.91	5,000.00 8,379.92	10,334.00 17,805.05	1,000.00 1,279,608.78	2,536,809.00 2,585,189.05	0.00	2,736,051.00	2,736,051.00	2,736,051.00	7.85	
Benefits Administration											
502-4-42-100-3105	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	2,500.00 612.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Bank Charges											
502-4-42-100-3120	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	24,440.00 21,175.60	25,000.00 6,962.91	0.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	
Professional Services											
502-4-42-100-3150	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	2,413.00 2,412.50	3,500.00 294.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	19,375.00	19,375.00	19,375.00	0.00	
Repairs - Insurance Claims											
502-4-42-100-3311	0.00 7,828.94	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 1,503.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Postage											
502-4-42-100-5210	20,000.00 20,234.00	25,000.00 32,274.00	27,600.00 32,922.00	0.00 29,385.41	0.00 28,354.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Telephone											
502-4-42-100-5230	5,175.00 4,470.60	5,400.00 4,180.59	4,900.00 2,508.49	0.00 4,966.52	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-100-0000	* DIRECTOR OF ENTERPRISE FD-ADMIN *											
Insurance - Buildings & Property												
502-4-42-100-5305	0.00	0.00	18,912.00	18,900.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	23,265.95	13,959.57	15,625.83	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Insurance - Commercial Automobile												
502-4-42-100-5307	0.00	0.00	8,011.00	8,000.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	7,672.40	4,722.96	1,047.92	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Insurance - General Liability												
502-4-42-100-5308	0.00	0.00	4,629.00	4,800.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	6,019.77	3,676.83	376.21	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - LODGING												
502-4-42-100-5500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,633.62	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Meals												
502-4-42-100-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Transportation												
502-4-42-100-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,350.06	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Other												
502-4-42-100-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Materials & Equipment												
502-4-42-100-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				2,000.00			0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Office Supplies												
502-4-42-100-6001	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	5,818.51	5,528.38	2,640.38	1,743.59	3,580.69	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Capital Outlay												
502-4-42-100-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 502-4-42-100-0000											
	* DIRECTOR OF ENTERPRISE FD-ADMIN *										
Control Total	216,093.00	235,148.00	339,302.00	370,082.00	2,749,998.00		3,040,494.00	3,040,494.00	3,040,494.00	10.56	
	209,034.70	225,758.15	376,132.39	1,461,996.54	2,803,618.00	0.00					
	Transfers	22,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	216,093.00	235,148.00	339,302.00	370,082.00	2,749,998.00		3,040,494.00	3,040,494.00	3,040,494.00	10.56	
	209,034.70	225,758.15	376,132.39	1,461,996.54	2,803,618.00	0.00					
	Transfers	22,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* COLLECTION *											
502-4-42-300-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
502-4-42-300-1101	362,541.00	413,929.00	439,387.00	404,720.00	0.00					0.00	
	377,557.64	400,429.17	365,995.38	173,965.69	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	8,280.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
502-4-42-300-1201	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	0.00					0.00	
	3,444.39	2,556.77	4,266.42	1,295.95	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	1,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
502-4-42-300-2100	27,887.00	31,819.00	33,766.00	31,345.00	0.00					0.00	
	27,508.28	29,761.46	29,132.56	16,734.79	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement											
502-4-42-300-2200	37,492.00	41,452.00	44,063.00	42,082.00	0.00					0.00	
	98,351.47	28,500.00	93,452.24	80,907.43-	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	830.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Hospitalization Insurance											
502-4-42-300-2300	106,916.00	113,720.00	121,840.00	120,060.00	0.00					0.00	
	78,217.57	117,443.46	126,019.10	27,736.32	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	6,300.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
VRS- Health Care Credit											
502-4-42-300-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-300-0000	* COLLECTION *											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	938.23	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Life Insurance												
502-4-42-300-2400	4,704.00	5,201.00	5,529.00	5,349.00	0.00							0.00
	2,693.16	3,520.43	2,514.66	9,490.61-	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Unemployment Insurance												
502-4-42-300-2600	1,210.00	780.00	840.00	805.00	0.00							0.00
	582.04	551.68	731.14	171.34	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Transfers	550.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Workman's Comp.												
502-4-42-300-2700	7,326.00	7,649.00	8,678.00	9,645.00	0.00							0.00
	6,824.04	8,292.11	7,978.46	3,482.36	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease												
502-4-42-300-3101	5,220.00	6,925.00	15,125.00	21,000.00	0.00							0.00
	6,094.59	15,138.76	19,437.82	8,775.40	815.25	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Transfers	875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Contractual Services & Licenses												
502-4-42-300-3110	140,000.00	152,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00							0.00
	199,737.78	93,928.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Health, Safety & Medical												
502-4-42-300-3111	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.00							0.00
	1,629.64	2,029.37	1,061.99	346.96	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Buildings & Grounds Maint.												
502-4-42-300-3311	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00							0.00
	516.12	2,065.19	152.40	55.36	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Transfers	1,225.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Repairs Property Damage												
502-4-42-300-3312	2,000.00	2,000.00	41,100.00	5,000.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	350.00	41,071.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Repair To Mains												
502-4-42-300-3321	45,000.00	55,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	50,000.00							0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 502-4-42-300-0000	* COLLECTION *										
	31,061.12	40,831.04	67,443.19	17,440.36	0.00	0.00					
Repairs Pump Station											
502-4-42-300-3357	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		131,250.00	131,250.00	131,250.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,440.00	0.00					
ARPA-CLRF Expenditures											
502-4-42-300-5000	0.00	0.00	281.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	114.50	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Electric Power											
502-4-42-300-5110	21,000.00	22,100.00	25,101.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	24,856.51	24,483.05	25,079.30	12,098.81	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	2,350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Water											
502-4-42-300-5130	7,800.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	7,728.36	6,609.43	8,013.14	9,386.04	6,501.42	0.00					
Telephone & Telemeter											
502-4-42-300-5230	7,320.00	5,760.00	5,860.00	7,000.00	0.00					0.00	
	5,923.25	6,282.36	5,262.76	4,875.93	0.00	0.00					
V.U.P.S. Utility											
502-4-42-300-5240	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	0.00					0.00	
	1,346.10	1,327.20	1,478.40	636.30	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Lodging											
502-4-42-300-5500	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,580.00	500.00	0.00					0.00	
	89.22	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Meals											
502-4-42-300-5501	0.00	0.00	250.00	300.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
502-4-42-300-5502	0.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-300-0000	* COLLECTION *											
Travel - Other												
502-4-42-300-5503	0.00	0.00	20.00	50.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Training												
502-4-42-300-5540	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	0.00							0.00
	383.65	555.00	255.00	928.56	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	2,569.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Meeting Expense												
502-4-42-300-5800	0.00	0.00	400.00	100.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Right-Of-Way Costs												
502-4-42-300-5840	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	0.00							0.00
	6,957.28	6,076.31	4,842.80	5,644.03	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	458.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Materials & Equipment												
502-4-42-300-6000	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,000.00	0.00							0.00
	14,943.99	18,192.29	12,867.96	9,016.47	0.00	0.00						
Office Supplies												
502-4-42-300-6001	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	0.00							0.00
	1,488.97	837.60	1,032.59	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Gas & Diesel												
502-4-42-300-6008	12,500.00	15,600.00	16,600.00	16,000.00	0.00							0.00
	16,983.25	15,097.97	16,826.80	7,808.83	166.99	0.00						
Transfers	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Uniforms												
502-4-42-300-6011	5,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00	0.00							0.00
	8,335.95	9,695.77	8,620.54	4,881.79	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	3,336.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Processing Chemicals												
502-4-42-300-6021	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	0.00							0.00
	1,959.10	2,385.54	6,735.64	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-300-0000	* COLLECTION *											
Pump Station Equip. Repairs												
502-4-42-300-6022	24,800.00	21,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	0.00							0.00
	14,101.23	14,700.65	5,470.13	2,309.38	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	2,350.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Capital Outlay												
502-4-42-300-8101	204,654.65	136,531.00	1,321,000.00	1,331,665.00	840,000.00		5,732,980.00	5,732,980.00	5,732,980.00	582.50		
	6,854.65	10,181.00	0.00	4,650.00	557,181.57	0.00						
Transfers	2,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Control Total												
	1,072,620.65	1,093,716.00	2,351,820.00	2,268,321.00	890,000.00		5,864,230.00	5,864,230.00	5,864,230.00	558.90		
	946,169.35	861,867.47	855,855.96	222,780.86	570,105.23	0.00						
Transfers	3,875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
DEPT: Total												
	1,072,620.65	1,093,716.00	2,351,820.00	2,268,321.00	890,000.00		5,864,230.00	5,864,230.00	5,864,230.00	558.90		
	946,169.35	861,867.47	855,855.96	222,780.86	570,105.23	0.00						
Transfers	3,875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
* DISPOSAL *												
502-4-42-400-0000												
Salaries Staff - Regular												
502-4-42-400-1101	592,133.00	538,400.00	497,431.00	507,357.00	0.00							0.00
	591,216.04	468,225.52	445,589.74	189,851.22	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	7,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Salaries & Wages - Overtime												
502-4-42-400-1201	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	0.00							0.00
	1,018.09	864.88	829.92	511.91	0.00	0.00						
Fica												
502-4-42-400-2100	45,053.00	41,341.00	38,206.00	38,892.00	0.00							0.00
	44,519.55	38,000.98	35,856.50	18,340.45	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement												
502-4-42-400-2200	60,047.00	50,275.00	50,079.00	53,092.00	0.00							0.00
	157,596.82	28,630.22	113,180.99	88,539.77-	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	450.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-400-0000	* DISPOSAL *											
Hospitalization Insurance												
502-4-42-400-2300	163,490.00	138,686.00	130,172.00	140,345.00	0.00							0.00
Transfers	104,261.15	133,699.01	140,706.42	17,138.67	0.00	0.00						
	22,550.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
VRS- Health Care Credit												
502-4-42-400-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,019.90	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Life Insurance												
502-4-42-400-2400	7,535.00	6,308.00	6,284.00	6,811.00	0.00							0.00
	4,214.24	3,475.64	3,101.73	10,408.08-	0.00	0.00						
Unemployment Insurance												
502-4-42-400-2600	1,210.00	900.00	780.00	1,000.00	0.00							0.00
	895.15	458.36	716.90	301.37	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.												
502-4-42-400-2700	11,095.00	9,300.00	9,834.00	12,165.00	0.00							0.00
Transfers	11,250.05	9,800.62	9,665.27	3,267.61	0.00	0.00						
	450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Contractual Services & Licenses												
502-4-42-400-3100	9,700.00	9,700.00	10,200.00	10,000.00	0.00							0.00
	9,125.49	10,038.57	11,246.85	3,167.22	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	590.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease												
502-4-42-400-3101	11,000.00	10,830.00	5,100.00	5,100.00	0.00							0.00
	10,828.07	7,015.70	2,881.34	2,142.15	0.00	0.00						
Lab Testing												
502-4-42-400-3110	7,000.00	10,500.00	12,500.00	15,000.00	0.00							0.00
Transfers	12,651.62	5,960.00	8,847.07	8,578.14	0.00	0.00						
	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Health,Safety & Medical												
502-4-42-400-3111	2,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00							0.00
	2,942.15	1,436.56	2,843.52	1,066.15	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-400-0000	* DISPOSAL *											
	Transfers	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Repairs - Buildings & Structures												
502-4-42-400-3310	7,500.00	7,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	0.00							0.00
	3,184.81	3,150.44	3,430.68	1,530.48	11,177.83	0.00						
	Transfers	1,410.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Repairs - Processing Equipment												
502-4-42-400-3368	22,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	45,000.00	100,000.00							
	15,526.40	32,624.39	33,850.84	39,336.83	71,218.64	0.00						
ARPA-CLRF Expenditures												
502-4-42-400-5000	0.00	0.00	1,888.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	905.48	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Electric Power												
502-4-42-400-5110	109,100.00	153,000.00	153,000.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	165,598.82	168,357.55	148,322.16	73,213.77	1,598.94	0.00						
	Transfers	43,853.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
SCADA & Hardware Maintenance												
502-4-42-400-5130	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00							0.00
	4,433.90	433.31	5,838.52	46,905.05	0.00	0.00						
	Transfers	3,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Disposal of sludge												
502-4-42-400-5140	42,000.00	48,000.00	75,000.00	65,000.00	0.00							0.00
	48,961.57	54,776.09	65,590.23	30,540.58	0.00	0.00						
	Transfers	3,670.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Postage												
502-4-42-400-5210	100.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00							0.00
	231.44	624.63	75.54	268.59	0.00	0.00						
	Transfers	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Telephone & Telemeter												
502-4-42-400-5230	12,500.00	12,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00	0.00							0.00
	12,734.54	15,265.03	14,546.96	11,149.93	0.00	0.00						
	Transfers	8.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-400-0000	* DISPOSAL *											
Lighting & UV Lamps and Parts												
502-4-42-400-5301	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00							0.00
	4,354.09	4,438.76	5,210.46	9,284.72	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Travel - Lodging												
502-4-42-400-5500	1,500.00	4,000.00	3,050.00	1,500.00	0.00							0.00
	2,347.24	1,874.52	0.00	1,047.70	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	2,065.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Travel - Meals												
502-4-42-400-5501	0.00	0.00	620.00	600.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Transportation												
502-4-42-400-5502	0.00	0.00	250.00	200.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Other												
502-4-42-400-5503	0.00	0.00	80.00	50.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Training												
502-4-42-400-5540	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	0.00							0.00
	336.49	2,123.00	1,255.00	2,079.00	0.00	0.00						
Permit Fees												
502-4-42-400-5640	9,200.00	9,200.00	9,500.00	10,000.00	0.00							0.00
	9,067.00	9,384.00	9,594.00	9,569.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expense												
502-4-42-400-5800	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	200.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dues & Subscriptions												
502-4-42-400-5810	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00							0.00
	505.00	688.00	306.41	40.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-400-0000	* DISPOSAL *											
Grounds Maint.												
502-4-42-400-5840	4,000.00 3,013.70	4,000.00 1,888.79	4,000.00 3,700.59	5,000.00 650.51	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Materials & Equipment												
502-4-42-400-6000	4,500.00 4,389.75 Transfers 418.00-	4,500.00 3,311.81 0.00	4,500.00 5,171.14 0.00	6,000.00 3,682.22 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Office Supplies												
502-4-42-400-6001	5,000.00 3,317.80	4,000.00 1,919.25	4,000.00 1,929.66	4,000.00 1,467.37	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Lab Supplies												
502-4-42-400-6004	12,000.00 14,467.11 Transfers 1,200.00	12,000.00 14,626.98 0.00	14,000.00 15,896.02 0.00	18,000.00 7,845.33 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Gas & Diesel												
502-4-42-400-6008	3,000.00 3,985.88 Transfers 1,200.00	3,300.00 2,394.37 0.00	3,300.00 1,876.74 0.00	3,300.00 809.45 0.00	0.00 38.94 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Uniforms												
502-4-42-400-6011	10,000.00 12,127.40 Transfers 2,128.00	12,500.00 10,072.31 0.00	12,500.00 11,279.89 0.00	12,000.00 5,882.05 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Processing Chemicals												
502-4-42-400-6021	10,000.00 6,426.10 Transfers 3,175.00-	12,500.00 11,416.39 0.00	12,500.00 22,358.15 0.00	14,000.00 5,291.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Equip. Maint. & Lubrication												
502-4-42-400-6022	3,000.00 1,803.52	3,000.00 3,807.56	11,000.00 6,236.96	20,000.00 10,036.89	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Capital Outlay												
502-4-42-400-8101	48,000.00	33,235.00	187,000.00	260,000.00	705,000.00		_____	_____	_____	0.00		

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 502-4-42-400-0000	* DISPOSAL *										
	22,329.67	19,889.26	82,631.44	0.00	98,849.95	0.00					
	Transfers	14,470.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Control Total	1,233,663.00	1,181,975.00	1,330,774.00	1,305,612.00	805,000.00		393,750.00	393,750.00	393,750.00	51.09-	
	Transfers	1,289,660.65	1,070,672.50	1,215,473.12	407,067.41	182,884.30	0.00				
		22,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	1,233,663.00	1,181,975.00	1,330,774.00	1,305,612.00	805,000.00		393,750.00	393,750.00	393,750.00	51.09-	
	Transfers	1,289,660.65	1,070,672.50	1,215,473.12	407,067.41	182,884.30	0.00				
		22,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* DEBT SERVICE *											
502-4-42-600-0000											
VRLF Loan Payments (C-515229-02)											
502-4-42-600-9000	46,411.00	46,411.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	1,844.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
VRLF Loan Payments (C-515483-02)											
502-4-42-600-9120	95,420.00	95,420.00	95,420.00	95,420.00	95,420.00		95,420.00	95,420.00	95,420.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95,419.60	0.00					
VRLF Loan Payments (C-515312-02)											
502-4-42-600-9201	597,530.00	597,530.00	597,530.00	597,530.00	597,530.00		597,530.00	597,530.00	597,530.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	597,529.52	0.00					
Debt Service - FBT - Dump Truck											
502-4-42-600-9202	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,700.00		18,700.00	18,700.00	18,700.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Debt Service 2013 Carter Bank Refunding											
502-4-42-600-9203	0.00	0.00	88,126.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Debt Service 2018 FB&T - Equipment											
502-4-42-600-9204	0.00	0.00	34,842.00	31,535.00	31,535.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31,530.93	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-700-0000												
	* PRETREATMENT CONTROL AUTHORITY *											
502-4-42-700-2400	576.00	588.00	588.00	618.00	0.00							0.00
	256.48	329.00	308.49	1,639.47-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Unemployment Insurance												
502-4-42-700-2600	101.00	60.00	60.00	90.00	0.00							0.00
	56.99	45.83	61.27	21.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Workman's Comp.												
502-4-42-700-2700	40.00	40.00	740.00	1,190.00	0.00							0.00
	864.33	1,001.59	986.22	542.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Transfers	850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Professional Services												
502-4-42-700-3100	4,540.00	4,800.00	5,400.00	5,500.00	0.00							0.00
	4,964.84	5,068.26	5,644.70	4,759.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Transfers	420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease												
502-4-42-700-3101	5,200.00	4,720.00	4,720.00	5,100.00	0.00							0.00
	4,711.35	4,694.74	2,908.11	716.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lab Testing												
502-4-42-700-3110	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00							0.00
	1,872.00	2,524.50	450.00	1,793.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Health, Safety & Medical												
502-4-42-700-3111	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00							0.00
	36.05	36.29	148.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Industrial Monitoring												
502-4-42-700-3112	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	442.00	385.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Contractual Services												
502-4-42-700-3113	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00							0.00
	650.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
ARPA-CLRF Expenditures												
502-4-42-700-5000	0.00	0.00	114.00	0.00	0.00							0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-700-0000												
	* PRETREATMENT CONTROL AUTHORITY *											
	0.00	0.00	114.32	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Postage												
502-4-42-700-5210	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Telephone & Telemeter												
502-4-42-700-5230	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,000.00	0.00							0.00
	4,150.53	3,895.21	2,916.19	2,899.45	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Lodging												
502-4-42-700-5500	1,000.00	1,000.00	800.00	500.00	0.00							0.00
	824.93	432.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Meals												
502-4-42-700-5501	0.00	0.00	250.00	200.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Transportation												
502-4-42-700-5502	0.00	0.00	80.00	75.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Other												
502-4-42-700-5503	0.00	0.00	20.00	50.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Training												
502-4-42-700-5540	1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00	800.00	0.00							0.00
	420.00	235.00	255.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Transfers	220.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expense												
502-4-42-700-5800	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Dues & Subscriptions												
502-4-42-700-5810	100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00							0.00
	90.00	90.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-700-0000												
* PRETREATMENT CONTROL AUTHORITY *												
Materials & Equipment												
502-4-42-700-6000	1,000.00 861.87	1,000.00 493.03	5,000.00 5,622.92	5,000.00 2,142.98	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Office Supplies												
502-4-42-700-6001	500.00 127.28	500.00 232.44	500.00 146.18	500.00 23.98	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Lab Supplies												
502-4-42-700-6004	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Gas & Diesel												
502-4-42-700-6008	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	250.00 0.00	250.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Uniforms												
502-4-42-700-6011	250.00 0.00	250.00 0.00	0.00 91.95	250.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Capital Outlay												
502-4-42-700-8101	4,000.00 1,809.52 Transfers 1,050.00-	3,500.00 4,757.46 0.00	500.00 0.00 0.00	500.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Control Total												
	89,790.00 94,424.88	92,202.00 87,297.78	94,506.00 88,910.81	94,944.00 33,325.22	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEPT: Total												
	89,790.00 94,424.88	92,202.00 87,297.78	94,506.00 88,910.81	94,944.00 33,325.22	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
** DEBT SERVICE COST **												
502-4-42-999-0000												
INTEREST ON DEBT SERVICE COST												
502-4-42-999-9999	10,824.00 16,291.60	11,459.00 15,405.23	3,740.00 13,929.28	3,830.00 14,817.68	4,165.00 1,680.94	0.00	4,165.00	4,165.00	4,165.00	0.00		

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 502-4-42-999-0000											
	** DEBT SERVICE COST **										
Control Total	10,824.00	11,459.00	3,740.00	3,830.00	4,165.00		4,165.00	4,165.00	4,165.00	0.00	
	16,291.60	15,405.23	13,929.28	14,817.68	1,680.94	0.00					
DEPT: Total	10,824.00	11,459.00	3,740.00	3,830.00	4,165.00		4,165.00	4,165.00	4,165.00	0.00	
	16,291.60	15,405.23	13,929.28	14,817.68	1,680.94	0.00					
** NON-DEPART. **											
502-4-91-000-0000											
Bank Charges											
502-4-91-000-3120	0.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	18,995.17	21,474.59	23,346.35	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Depreciation - Collection											
502-4-91-000-3130	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	622,766.00	470,164.00	471,777.00	479,882.00	0.00	0.00					
Loss of Disposal of Assets											
502-4-91-000-3140	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	5,006.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	0.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	641,761.17	496,644.59	495,123.35	479,882.00	0.00	0.00					
* CONTINGENCY *											
502-4-91-400-0000											
CONTINGENCY-DISPOSAL											
502-4-91-400-9760	2,100.00	16,746.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
CONTINGENCY-ADMINISTRATION											
502-4-91-400-9761	2,100.00	16,745.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
CONTINGENCY-COLLECTION											
502-4-91-400-9762	2,100.00	16,746.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 502-4-91-400-0000	* CONTINGENCY *									
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
DEPT: Total	6,300.00	50,237.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Amort Expense - Office Equip Lease										
502-4-91-500-3121	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,007.18	0.00	0.00				
Interest Expense -Office Equip Lease										
502-4-91-500-3321	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.44	0.00	0.00				
Control Total	6,300.00	50,237.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,065.62	0.00	0.00				
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,065.62	0.00	0.00				
*****MUNICIPAL INSURANCE*****										
502-4-92-000-0000										
Insurance-Building & Property										
502-4-92-000-5305	18,541.00	18,912.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	20,558.32	19,862.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Insurance-Commercial Automobile										
502-4-92-000-5307	7,854.00	8,011.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	6,304.80	6,336.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Insurance-General Liability										
502-4-92-000-5308	4,538.00	4,629.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	4,382.22	5,130.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
DEPT: Total	30,933.00	31,552.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	31,245.34	31,329.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Budget Account Number	2019 Approp Actual	2020 Approp Actual	2021 Approp Actual	2022 Approp Actual	***** Approp Actual	2023 Estimated Full Year	***** Requested	***** Admin. Recmd	***** Budgeted	***** %PY										
	DEPT:: 502-4-93-100-0000 * TRANSFERS *																			
502-4-93-100-0000																				
Transfer to General Fund																				
502-4-93-100-0100																				
	0.00	0.00	321,733.00	0.00	0.00					0.00										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____											
Transfer to Capital Projects Fund																				
502-4-93-100-0700																				
	0.00	0.00	124,105.00	0.00	0.00					0.00										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____											
Control Total																				
	0.00	0.00	445,838.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00											
DEPT: Total																				
	0.00	0.00	445,838.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00											
Budgeted Total																				
	3,399,584.65	3,450,650.00	5,401,898.00	4,767,274.00	5,192,348.00		10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	94.30										
	3,230,431.91	2,788,975.04	3,045,424.91	2,622,935.33	4,282,768.52		0.00	0.00	0.00											
Transfers	3,875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00															
Non-Budget Total																				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00											
Budget Fund Total																				
	3,399,584.65	3,450,650.00	5,401,898.00	4,767,274.00	5,192,348.00		10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	94.30										
	3,230,431.91	2,788,975.04	3,045,424.91	2,622,935.33	4,282,768.52		0.00	0.00	0.00											
Transfers	3,875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00															
Year Total																				
	3,399,584.65	3,450,650.00	5,401,898.00	4,767,274.00	5,192,348.00		10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	0.00										
	3,230,431.91	2,788,975.04	3,045,424.91	2,622,935.33	4,282,768.52		0.00	0.00	0.00											
Transfers	3,875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00															



SEWER FUND REVENUE

FY 2023-2024

Range of Revenue Accounts: 502-3-00-000-0000 0 to 502-3-99-999-9999 9
 For Revenue: %PY = ((Anticipated / Actual) - 1) * 100

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
* INT. *									
502-3-15-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Int.-Sewer Fund Savings									
502-3-15-010-0100-	1,400.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	600.00	300.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	*****
	6,245.43	4,370.53	430.95	715.20	29,677.37	0.00			
Int.-Sewer Fund Cd's									
502-3-15-010-0125-	9,000.00	9,000.00	14,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00				0.00
	21,077.20	24,313.12	11,012.28	4,029.25	2,189.90	0.00			
Int.-Sewer Escrow Savings									
502-3-15-010-0150-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00		200.00	200.00	33.33
	0.00	0.00	15.28	104.28	246.77	0.00			
Int.-Sewer Fund Checking									
502-3-15-010-0300-	30.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	250.00		500.00	500.00	100.00
	38.05	34.79	43.23	272.81	615.51	0.00			
INT - SEWER IMPACT FEE FUND									
502-3-15-010-0400-	2,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	50.00				0.00
	10,428.41	7,324.74	723.04	80.08	1,085.39	0.00			
Int - Sewer Fund Money Market									
502-3-15-010-0450-	1,000.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	250.00				0.00
	850.16	789.51	547.84	233.00	7,119.73	0.00			
** CHARGES FOR SERVICES **									
502-3-16-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
* SEWER FUND REVENUE *									
502-3-16-080-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Actual	Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmnd	Anticipated	%PY	
Sewer Service											
502-3-16-080-0001-	2,960,000.00 2,957,747.05	3,035,000.00 2,924,503.64	3,125,098.00 2,965,443.92	3,250,098.00 3,244,690.39	3,380,000.00 3,389,547.54	0.00		3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	3.55	
Sewer Service Penalty											
502-3-16-080-0002-	48,000.00 47,190.50	50,000.00 46,056.30	50,000.00 56,166.02	50,000.00 52,585.01	52,000.00 60,789.09	0.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	15.38	
Reconnect Fees											
502-3-16-080-0005-	20,000.00 22,290.00	20,000.00 13,900.00	20,000.00 17,650.00	15,000.00 22,650.00	15,000.00 22,550.00	0.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	33.33	
Sewer Connection											
502-3-16-080-0011-	30,000.00 105,849.26	60,000.00 95,093.89	60,000.00 71,817.89	60,000.00 157,775.02	70,000.00 58,130.02	0.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	64.29-	
Sewer Extension											
502-3-16-080-0012-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
Return Item Cost											
502-3-16-080-0020-	0.00 1,823.03	0.00 1,404.76	2,000.00 1,089.88	1,000.00 1,275.36	1,000.00 2,212.50	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
SEWER IMPACT FEE											
502-3-16-080-0050-	0.00 3,596.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		55,000.00	55,000.00	0.00	
Treatment Costs-Exit 19											
502-3-16-080-0105-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
WCSA SW TREATMENT EX 13 SPRING CREEK											
502-3-16-080-0110-	90,000.00 75,388.74	80,000.00 76,766.24	82,500.00 58,609.84	80,000.00 70,012.88	70,000.00 88,168.92	0.00		80,000.00	80,000.00	14.29	
Recovered Cost											
502-3-16-080-0140-	4,000.00 0.00	4,000.00 0.00	1,000.00 3,680.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
* CHARGES FOR SANITATION & WASTE *											
502-3-16-082-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Solid Waste Collection											
502-3-16-082-0001-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* PRETREATMENT CONTROL AUTHORITY *											
502-3-16-083-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Septage Waste											
502-3-16-083-0010-	7,000.00	7,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00		65,000.00	65,000.00	333.33		
	9,076.25	10,652.50	10,405.00	47,027.51	65,506.00	0.00					
Automotive/Car Wash											
502-3-16-083-0011-	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Special Waste											
502-3-16-083-0012-	30,500.00	32,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00	35,000.00		75,000.00	75,000.00	114.29		
	35,700.00	34,450.00	37,200.00	31,000.00	35,650.00	0.00					
Restaurants/Food Establishments											
502-3-16-083-0013-	35,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	20,000.00	17,500.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	14.29		
	28,562.27	23,158.17	14,217.79	14,802.54	24,240.00	0.00					
Manhole Lids											
502-3-16-083-0014-	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00						0.00
	700.00	5,250.00	2,100.00	3,500.00	0.00	0.00					
Miscellaneous Permits											
502-3-16-083-0016-	1,500.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	250.00		100.00	100.00	60.00-		
	0.00	0.00	150.00	550.00	0.00	0.00					
* SEWER FUND EXIT 19 *											
502-3-17-080-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Sewer Service - Exit 19											
502-3-17-080-0005-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sewer Service Penalty - Exit 19											
502-3-17-080-0006-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sewer Connection - Exit 19											
502-3-17-080-0013-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Recovered Cost - Exit 19											
502-3-17-080-0019-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Credit Cd / Dir.Dep.Fee-On Ln Ex 19											
502-3-17-080-0975-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE *											
502-3-18-990-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sales - Other											
502-3-18-990-0600-	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	500.00						0.00
	3,493.00	2,345.00	4,335.50	65.00	0.00	0.00					
Other Revenue											
502-3-18-990-0800-	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	100.00						0.00
	515.32	10,585.83	19.99	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Insurance Proceeds											
502-3-18-990-0900-	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	0.00						0.00
	4,924.41	3,590.00	0.00	503.00	1,000.00	0.00					
CREDIT CD CPNVENIENCE FEES											
502-3-18-990-0975-	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00						0.00
	2,274.00	1,868.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
* NON-OPERATING REVENUE *											
502-3-19-020-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
West Interceptor Repl.VRA											
502-3-19-020-0101-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
West Interceptor Replace.Mt.Rogers PDC											
502-3-19-020-0102-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
MOUNT ROGERS PDC											
502-3-19-020-0103-	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	20,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00					
Phase II SSES - VRA											
502-3-19-020-0104-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	0.00	0.00					
Phase II SSES - MRPDC											
502-3-19-020-0105-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Phase I SSES - VRA											
502-3-19-020-0106-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			828,500.00	828,500.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	0.00					
Phase I SSES - DEQ Grant											
502-3-19-020-0107-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			2,485,500.00	2,485,500.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Town Creek Interceptor Rpl Proj VRA											
502-3-19-020-0108-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			949,663.00	949,663.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Town Creek Interceptor Rpl Prj DEQ Grant											
502-3-19-020-0109-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			949,663.00	949,663.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmnd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
Exit 19 Force Main Relo Proj VRA									
502-3-19-020-0110-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	259,828.00	259,828.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Exit 19 Force Main Relo Proj DEQ Grant									
502-3-19-020-0111-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	259,828.00	259,828.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
** CATEGORICAL **									
502-3-23-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
* WASHINGTON COUNTY *									
502-3-23-080-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
CARES Act									
502-3-23-080-0050-	0.00	0.00	2,283.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	2,282.96	0.00	0.00	0.00			
* NON BUDGETED REVENUE *									
502-3-41-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Loan Proceeds									
502-3-41-000-0016-	157,654.65	95,000.00	1,396,674.00	0.00	600,000.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
* FUND TRANSFERS *									
502-3-41-050-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Transfer from Sewer FD Reserves									
502-3-41-050-0406-	0.00	0.00	520,893.00	1,228,666.00	926,198.00	0.00	424,990.00	424,990.00	54.11-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Revenue Fund Total	3,405,584.65	3,453,650.00	5,403,898.00	4,769,274.00	5,192,348.00	0.00	10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	94.30
	3,337,769.08	3,306,457.02	3,262,941.41	3,726,871.33	3,888,728.74				

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmnd	Anticipated	%PY		
Year Total	3,405,584.65	3,453,650.00	5,403,898.00	4,769,274.00	5,192,348.00		0.00	10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	0.00		
	3,337,769.08	3,306,457.02	3,262,941.41	3,726,871.33	3,888,728.74							



CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND BUDGET FY 2023-2024

\$1,048,080

2024 BUDGET SUMMARY

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

FUNDING SOURCES

Federal Grants	\$	-
State Grants	\$	125,000
Wash Cty ARPA Passthrough	\$	70,000
Other Grants	\$	25,000
Loans/Debt	\$	-
VDOT Maintenance Fund	\$	-
General Fund Transfers In	\$	828,080
		<hr/>
	\$	1,048,080

CAPITAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES

IT Dept	\$	-
Police Dept	\$	-
Street Dept	\$	-
Facility Dept	\$	-
Parks & Grounds dept.	\$	340,480
Coomes Recreation Center	\$	237,600
Tourism Dept.	\$	470,000
	<hr/>	
	\$	1,048,080

Variance

 \$ -

Range of Expend Accounts: 700-4-00-000-0000 to 700-4-99-999-9999

For Budget: %PY = ((Budgeted / (Appropriated + Transfers)) - 1) * 100

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted		

** CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND EXPENDITURES **

700-4-00-000-0000

* INFORMATION SVCS. DEPARTMENT *

700-4-12-510-0000

Capital Outlay - Information Svcs. Dept

700-4-12-510-8101	0.00	0.00	596,680.00	0.00	199,000.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	563,451.23	0.00	40,033.29					
Control Total	0.00	0.00	596,680.00	0.00	199,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	563,451.23	0.00	40,033.29					
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	596,680.00	0.00	199,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	563,451.23	0.00	40,033.29					

* POLICE DEPARTMENT *

700-4-31-100-0000

Capital Outlay - Police Department

700-4-31-100-8101	0.00	0.00	184,550.00	0.00	309,702.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	111,147.51	0.00	279,750.46					
Control Total	0.00	0.00	184,550.00	0.00	309,702.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	111,147.51	0.00	279,750.46					
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	184,550.00	0.00	309,702.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	111,147.51	0.00	279,750.46					

* GIS *

700-4-41-150-0000

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 700-4-43-201-0000	* FACILITY MANAGEMENT *										
700-4-43-201-0000											
Capital Outlay - Facility Maintenance											
700-4-43-201-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168,500.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,813.25	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168,500.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,813.25	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168,500.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,813.25	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
* CENTRAL GARAGE/TOWN SHOP *											
700-4-43-500-0000											
Capital Outlay - Central Garage/Town Shp											
700-4-43-500-8101	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	3,578.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	3,578.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	3,578.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
* FIELDS-PENN *											
700-4-43-900-0000											
Capital Outlay - Fields-Penn											
700-4-43-900-8101	0.00	0.00	125,000.00	223,000.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	116,830.09	296,262.40	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total	0.00	0.00	125,000.00	223,000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	116,830.09	296,262.40	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	125,000.00	223,000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	116,830.09	296,262.40	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 700-4-43-900-0000	* FIELDS-PENN *										

0.00	0.00	116,830.09	296,262.40	0.00	0.00
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* FLOOD MITIGATION *

700-4-71-300-0000

Capital Outlay - Flood Mitigation

700-4-71-300-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,203.75	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	
Control Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,203.75	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,203.75	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	

* PARKS & GROUNDS *

700-4-71-310-0000

Capital Outlay - Parks & Grounds

700-4-71-310-8101	0.00	0.00	18,650.00	0.00	0.00		340,480.00	340,480.00	340,480.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	31,087.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	
Control Total	0.00	0.00	18,650.00	0.00	0.00		340,480.00	340,480.00	340,480.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	31,087.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	18,650.00	0.00	0.00		340,480.00	340,480.00	340,480.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	31,087.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	

* RECREATION CENTER *

700-4-71-600-0000

Capital Outlay - Recreation Center

700-4-71-600-8101	0.00	0.00	40,500.00	0.00	61,683.00		237,600.00	237,600.00	237,600.00	285.20
	0.00	0.00	44,734.22	0.00	57,764.00	0.00	—	—	—	
Control Total	0.00	0.00	40,500.00	0.00	61,683.00		237,600.00	237,600.00	237,600.00	285.20

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Budget Account Number	2019 Approp Actual	2020 Approp Actual	2021 Approp Actual	2022 Approp Actual	***** Approp Actual	2023 Estimated Full Year	***** Requested	2024 Admin. Recmnd	***** Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 700-4-81-700-0000										
Capital Outlay - Tourism										
700-4-81-700-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		470,000.00	470,000.00	470,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Control Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		470,000.00	470,000.00	470,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		470,000.00	470,000.00	470,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Budgeted Total	0.00	0.00	8,593,485.00	7,556,105.00	875,885.00		1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	19.66
	0.00	0.00	4,588,441.27	5,973,741.29	638,889.19	0.00				
Non-Budget Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Budget Fund Total	0.00	0.00	8,593,485.00	7,556,105.00	875,885.00		1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	19.66
	0.00	0.00	4,588,441.27	5,973,741.29	638,889.19	0.00				
Year Total	0.00	0.00	8,593,485.00	7,556,105.00	875,885.00		1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	4,588,441.27	5,973,741.29	638,889.19	0.00				



CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND REVENUE FY 2023-2024

Range of Revenue Accounts: 700-3-00-000-0000 0 to 700-3-99-999-9999 9

For Revenue: %PY = ((Anticipated / Actual) - 1) * 100

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
State Grant - CIP									
700-3-24-040-0200-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	0.00
Wash Cty Grant - CIP									
700-3-24-040-0300-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	0.00
Other Grant - CIP									
700-3-24-040-0400-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00
VRA Flood Mitigation Grant									
700-3-24-040-0703-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 43,203.75	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND REVENUES *									
700-3-41-000-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Loan Proceeds									
700-3-41-000-0016-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	8,030,680.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	200,000.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* FUND TRANSFERS *									
700-3-41-050-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Transfer from General Fund									
700-3-41-050-0100-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	438,700.00 3,802,371.60	7,556,105.00 1,698,480.58	675,885.00 727,785.95	0.00	828,080.00	828,080.00	22.52
Transfer from Sewer Fund									
700-3-41-050-0502-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	124,105.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Actual	Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmd	Anticipated	%PY	
Revenue Fund Total	0.00	0.00	8,593,485.00	7,556,105.00	875,885.00			1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	19.66	
	0.00	0.00	3,802,371.60	1,741,684.33	727,785.95	0.00					
Year Total	0.00	0.00	8,593,485.00	7,556,105.00	875,885.00			1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	3,802,371.60	1,741,684.33	727,785.95	0.00					



ARPA FUND BUDGET

FY 2023-2024

\$5,157,449

2024 BUDGET SUMMARY		
ARPA FUND		
Interest Income	\$	200,000
ARPA-CLFRF Draw	\$	4,957,449
TOTAL REVENUE	\$	5,157,449

ARPA PROJECT EXPENDITURES

The Meadows	\$	-
Flood Mitigation	\$	3,596,985
VCT Trestle Repair	\$	1,133,080
Green Spring Road Realignment	\$	-
Other	\$	427,384
	\$	5,157,449
<i>Variance</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>-</i>

Range of Expend Accounts: 300-4-00-000-0000 to 300-4-99-999-9999

For Budget: %PY = ((Budgeted / (Appropriated + Transfers)) - 1) * 100

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted		

****ARPA CLFRF FUND EXPENDITURES****

300-4-00-000-0000

ARPA-VCT Trestle Repairs

300-4-10-100-0000

ARPA-VCT Trestle Repairs

300-4-10-100-1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,250,000.00	1,235,100.00		1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	8.26-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,900.00	80,899.86	0.00				
Control Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,250,000.00	1,235,100.00		1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	8.26-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,900.00	80,899.86	0.00				
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,250,000.00	1,235,100.00		1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	8.26-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,900.00	80,899.86	0.00				

ARPA-The Meadows

300-4-10-200-0000

ARPA-The Meadows

300-4-10-200-1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,858,134.00	99,090.09	0.00				
Control Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,858,134.00	99,090.09	0.00				
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,858,134.00	99,090.09	0.00				

ARPA-Storm Water/Flood Mitigation

300-4-10-300-0000

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 300-4-93-100-0000	* TRANSFERS *										
<hr/>											
300-4-93-100-0000											
Transfer to General Fund											
300-4-93-100-0100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,462.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Transfer to Sewer Fund											
300-4-93-100-0502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Transfer to Capital Project Fund											
300-4-93-100-0700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,462.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
DEPT: Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,462.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Budgeted Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,982,186.00					5,157,449.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,946,137.85	624,882.07	0.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	13.79-	
Non-Budget Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Budget Fund Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,982,186.00					5,157,449.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,946,137.85	624,882.07	0.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	13.79-	
Year Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,982,186.00					5,157,449.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,946,137.85	624,882.07	0.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	0.00	



ARPA FUND REVENUE

FY 2023-2024

Range of Revenue Accounts: 300-3-00-000-0000 0 to 300-3-99-999-9999 9

For Revenue: %PY = ((Anticipated / Actual) - 1) * 100

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
* INTEREST *									
300-3-15-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Int. ARPA Fund Checking									
300-3-15-010-0100-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00		200,000.00	200,000.00	*****
	0.00	0.00	27.95	7,091.24	171,298.69	0.00			
* RECOVERED COST *									
300-3-19-020-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Recovered Cost - General Fund									
300-3-19-020-0100-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Recovered Cost - Sewer Fund									
300-3-19-020-0502-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Recovered Cost - Capital Project Fund									
300-3-19-020-0700-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
VRA FLOOD MITIGATION GRANT									
300-3-24-040-0703-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
* NON CATEGORICAL AID - FEDERAL *									
300-3-32-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
ARPA-CLRF									
300-3-32-010-0100-	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,974,686.00		4,957,449.00	4,957,449.00	17.03-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,946,137.85	619,882.07	0.00			

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmd	Anticipated	%PY	
Revenue Fund Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,982,186.00			5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	13.79-	
	0.00	0.00	27.95	1,953,229.09	791,180.76	0.00					
Year Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,982,186.00			5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	27.95	1,953,229.09	791,180.76	0.00					

Attachment H: U.S. Census Data



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Henderson Street Abingdon VA

Please note that new Connecticut county and township level geographies are not available within the map.

An official website of the United States government



QuickFacts

Abingdon town, Virginia

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

Table

Income & Poverty		Abingdon town, Virginia
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$54,384
PEOPLE		
Income & Poverty		
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$54,384
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$36,815
Persons in poverty, percent		▲ 15.5%

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Measuring America's People, Places, and Economy

Is this page helpful?

Yes

No

Please note that new Connecticut county and township level geographies are not available within the map.

An official website of the United States government



QuickFacts

Virginia

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

Table

Income & Poverty		Virginia
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$80,615
PEOPLE		
Income & Poverty		
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$80,615
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$43,267
Persons in poverty, percent		▲ 10.6%

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Measuring America's People, Places, and Economy

Is this page helpful?

Yes

No

Attachment I: **Town of** **Abingdon's** **Authorization to** **Request Funding**



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Jefferson Street Abingdon VA



TOWN OF ABINGDON

November 9, 2023

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
ATTN: Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF)
600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219

RE: 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund

Dear DCR Review Committee:

Please accept this written correspondence as signed documentation authorizing the Town of Abingdon's request for funding from the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF).

The Town of Abingdon has prepared this application packet to request funding through the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF). The Town's application is for the Capacity Building and Planning category to develop a Town Resilience Plan.

The Town of Abingdon is requesting funds of \$67,769. Per the 2023 CFPF Manual, the Resilience Plan development is categorized as a Planning and Capacity Building activity with a match for low-income geographic areas to be Fund 90% and Match 10%. The Town of Abingdon is requesting funds of \$60,992.10, a 90% CFPF share, and the Town of Abingdon will appropriate a 10% share of \$6,776.90 in matching from the Town's General Fund.

Thank you for your consideration of this grant proposal. If you have any questions about this proposal, please contact Laura Dowell, Grant Coordinator for the Town of Abingdon, at ldowell@abingdon-va.gov or 276-492-2140.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Cochran".

Mike Cochran
Town Manager

Attachment J: CFPF's Application Form for Capacity Building & Planning



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Deer Run Abingdon VA

Applicants must have prior approval from the Department to submit applications, forms, and supporting documents by mail in lieu of the WebGrants portal.

Appendix A: Application Form for Grant and Loan Requests for All Categories

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant
Program

Name of Local Government: Town of Abingdon, VA

Category Being Applied for (check one):

**Capacity Building/
Planning**

Project

Study

NFIP/DCR Community Identification Number (CID) 510169

Name of Authorized Official and Title: Mike Cochran, Town Manager

Signature of Authorized Official: 

Mailing Address (1): PO Box 789

Mailing Address (2): _____

City: Abingdon **State:** VA **Zip:** 24212

Telephone Number: (276) 492-2140 **Cell Phone Number:** (_____) _____

Email Address: mcochran@abingdon-va.gov

Contact and Title (If different from authorized official): Laura Dowell, Grants Coordinator

Mailing Address (1): PO Box 789

Mailing Address (2): _____

City: Abingdon **State:** VA **Zip:** 24212

Telephone Number: (276) 492-2140 **Cell Phone Number:** (____) _____

Email Address: ldowell@abingdon-va.gov

Is the proposal in this application intended to benefit a low-income geographic area as defined in the Part 1 Definitions? Yes No

Categories (select applicable activities that will be included in the project and used for scoring criterion):

Capacity Building and Planning Grants

- Floodplain Staff Capacity.
- Resilience Plan Development
 - Revisions to existing resilience plans and modifications to existing comprehensive and hazard mitigation plans.
 - Resource assessments, planning, strategies, and development.
 - Policy management and/or development.
 - Stakeholder engagement and strategies.
- Other: _____

Study Grants (Check All that Apply)

- Studies to aid in updating floodplain ordinances to maintain compliance with the NFIP, or to incorporate higher standards that may reduce the risk of flood damage. This must include establishing processes for implementing the ordinance, including but not limited to, permitting, record retention, violations, and variances. This may include revising a floodplain ordinance when the community is getting new Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), updating a floodplain ordinance to include floodplain setbacks, freeboard, or other

higher standards, RiskMAP public noticing requirements, or correcting issues identified in a Corrective Action Plan.

- Revising other land use ordinances to incorporate flood protection and mitigation goals, standards, and practices.
- Conducting hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) studies of floodplains. *Changes to the base flood, as demonstrated by the H&H must be submitted to FEMA within 6 months of the data becoming available.*
- Studies and Data Collection of Statewide and Regional Significance.
- Revisions to existing resilience plans and modifications to existing comprehensive and hazard.
- Other relevant flood prevention and protection project or study.

Project Grants and Loans (Check All that Apply – Hybrid Solutions will include items from both the “Nature-Based” and “Other” categories)

Nature-based solutions

- Acquisition of property (or interests therein) and/or structures for purposes of allowing floodwater inundation, strategic retreat of existing land uses from areas vulnerable to flooding; the conservation or enhancement of natural flood resilience resources; or acquisition of structures, provided the acquired property will be protected in perpetuity from further development, and where the flood mitigation benefits will be achieved as a part of the same project as the property acquisition.
- Wetland restoration.
- Floodplain restoration.
- Construction of swales and settling ponds.
- Living shorelines and vegetated buffers.
- Permanent conservation of undeveloped lands identified as having flood resilience value by *ConserveVirginia* Floodplain and Flooding Resilience layer or a similar data driven analytic tool, or the acquisition of developed land for future conservation.
- Dam removal.
- Stream bank restoration or stabilization.
- Restoration of floodplains to natural and beneficial function.

Other Projects

- Structural floodwalls, levees, berms, flood gates, structural conveyances.
- Storm water system upgrades.
- Medium and large-scale Low Impact Development (LID) in urban areas.

- Developing flood warning and response systems, which may include gauge installation, to notify residents of potential emergency flooding events.
- Dam restoration.
- Beneficial reuse of dredge materials for flood mitigation purposes
- Removal or relocation of structures from flood-prone areas where the land will not be returned to open space.
- Acquisition of property (or interests therein) and/or structures for purposes of allowing floodwater inundation, strategic retreat of existing land uses from areas vulnerable to flooding; the conservation or enhancement of natural flood resilience resources; or acquisition of structures, provided the acquired property will be protected in perpetuity from further development, and where the flood mitigation benefits will not be achieved as a part of the same project as the property acquisition.

Other project identified in a DCR-approved Resilience Plan.

Location of Project or Activity (Include Maps): _____
Town of Abingdon, VA

NFIP Community Identification Number (CID#) : 510169 _____

Is Project Located in an NFIP Participating Community? Yes No

Is Project Located in a Special Flood Hazard Area? Yes No

Flood Zone(s) (If Applicable): _____ Attachment D: Flood Zone Map

51191CIND0A (Index), 51191C0260C,

Flood Insurance Rate Map Number(s) (If Applicable): 51191C0280C, 51191C0285C, 51191C0290C

Total Cost of Project: \$67,769 _____

Total Amount Requested \$60,992.10 _____

Amount Requested as Grant \$60,992.10 _____

Amount Requested as Project Loan (not including short-term loans for up-front costs)

N/A _____

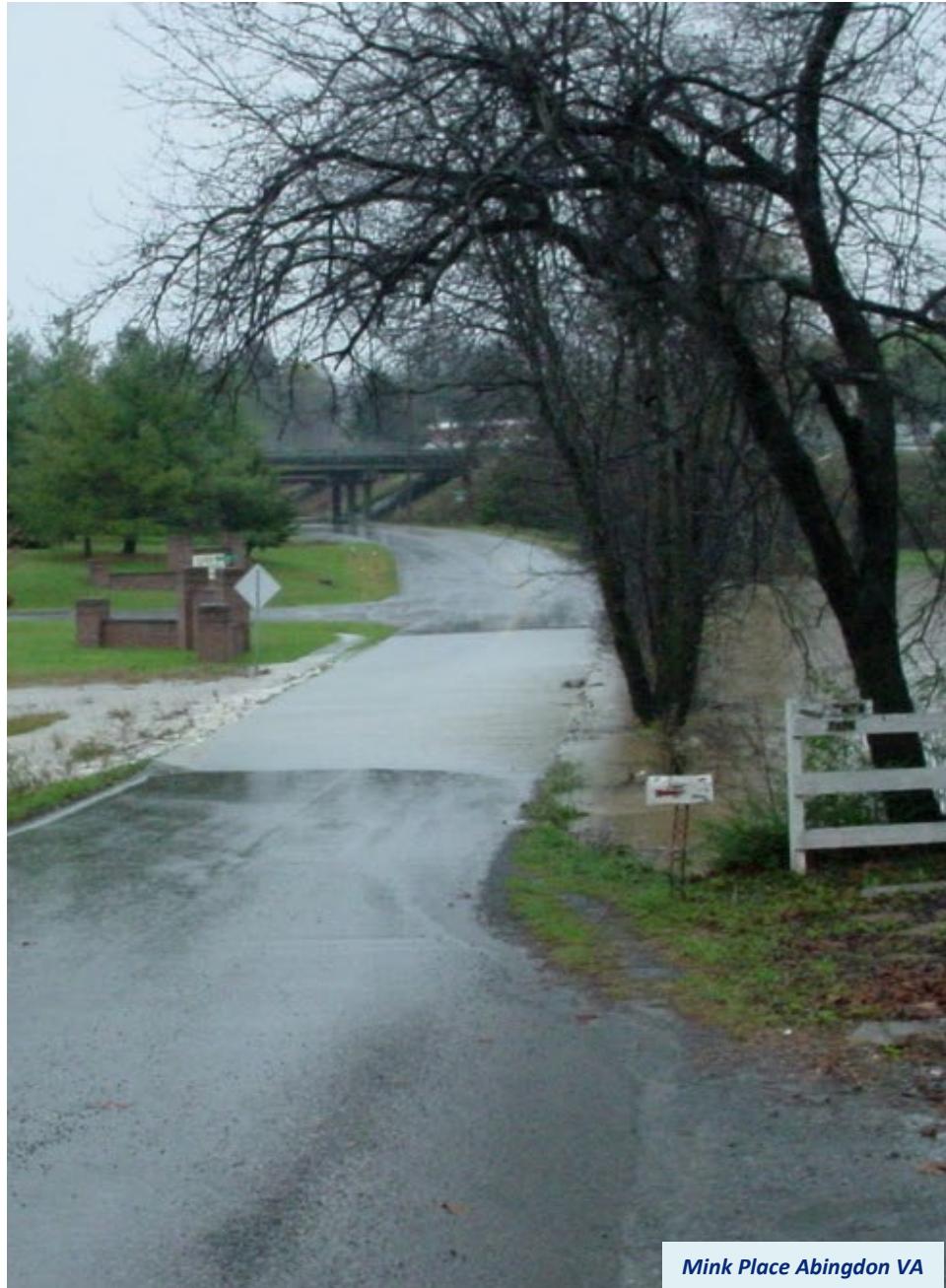
Amount Requested as Short-Term loan for Up-Front Costs (not to exceed 20% of amount requested as Grant) _____

For projects, planning, capacity building, and studies in low-income geographic areas: Are you requesting that match be waived? Yes No

Attachment K: CFPF's Checklist



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Mink Place Abingdon VA

Appendix C: Checklist All Categories

(Benefit-cost analysis must be included if the proposed Project is over \$2 million.)

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant Program

-
- Detailed map of the project area(s) (Projects/Studies)
 - FIRMette of the project area(s) (Projects/Studies)
 - Historic flood damage data and/or images (Projects/Studies)
 - A link to or a copy of the current floodplain ordinance
 - Non-Fund financed maintenance and management plan for project extending a minimum of 10 years from project close
 - A link to or a copy of the current comprehensive plan
 - Social vulnerability index score(s) for the project area from VFRIS SVI Layer
 - If applicant is not a town, city, or county, letters of support from affected localities
 - Letter of support from impacted stakeholders
 - Budget Narrative
 - Supporting Documentation, including the Benefit-Cost Analysis tool/narrative (for projects over \$2 million)
 - Authorization to request funding from the Fund from governing body or chief executive of the local government

Signed pledge agreement from each contributing organization

Detailed budget and narrative for all costs

Attachment L: **Letters of** **Support**



Main Street Abingdon VA



TOWN OF ABINGDON



316 Park Street, SE
Abingdon, Virginia 24210
Phone: (276) 628-5563

Tim Estes, Sr.
Fire Chief

Town of Abingdon Virginia
Fire Department

November 6, 2023

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
ATTN: Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF)
600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219

RE: Letter of Support for the Town of Abingdon's Grant Application for the 2023 CFPF

Dear DCR Review Committee:

I am writing this letter to support the grant application submitted by the Town of Abingdon for the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF). The Town's request for funding in the Capacity Building and Planning category, specifically for the development of a Town Resilience Plan, is a critical initiative that aligns perfectly with the principles and objectives outlined in the CFPF.

The Town of Abingdon faces recurrent challenges associated with flooding that significantly impact the community. Unfortunately, the Town currently lacks the resources to proactively address these flooding issues and plan for a more resilient future. The CFPF grant opportunity provides a ray of hope for Abingdon to plan effectively for resilience, ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents. Abingdon's goal is to develop a Resilience Plan that addresses the escalating flooding within the community through nature-based solutions. The Town Resilience Plan will serve as a vital framework for future efforts to combat repetitive flooding, enhance flood preparedness, and promote community resilience.

The Town of Abingdon's grant application for the development of a Town Resilience Plan represents a vital and responsible approach to addressing the imminent threats posed by flooding and climate change. By approving this grant, the committee will be supporting a community that is proactive, equitable, and dedicated to the well-being of its residents. I wholeheartedly recommend the approval of the Town of Abingdon's grant application for the Capacity Building and Planning category, and I firmly believe that this funding will make a significant difference in safeguarding the future of the community.

Sincerely,

Tim Estes, Sr.
Fire Chief



TELEPHONE 276 · 628 · 5563
EMAIL: timestr@abingdon.virginia.gov
www.abingdonfire.org





November 9, 2023

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
ATTN: Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF)
600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219

RE: Letter of Support for the Town of Abingdon's Grant Application for the 2023 CFPF

Dear DCR Review Committee:

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The Town of Abingdon faces recurrent challenges associated with flooding that significantly impact the community. Unfortunately, the Town currently lacks the resources to proactively address these flooding issues and plan for a more resilient future. The CFPF grant opportunity provides a ray of hope for Abingdon to plan effectively for resilience, ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents. Abingdon's goal is to develop a Resilience Plan that addresses the escalating flooding within the community through nature-based solutions. The Town Resilience Plan will serve as a vital framework for future efforts to combat repetitive flooding, enhance flood preparedness, and promote community resilience.

The Town of Abingdon's grant application for the development of a Town Resilience Plan represents a vital and responsible approach to addressing the imminent threats posed by flooding and climate change. By approving this grant, the committee will be supporting a community that is proactive, equitable, and dedicated to the well-being of its residents. I wholeheartedly recommend the approval of the Town of Abingdon's grant application for the Capacity Building and Planning category, and I firmly believe that this funding will make a significant difference in safeguarding the future of the community.

Sincerely,
The Lane Group, Inc.

Matthew R. Lane, P.E.
President

2023 CFPF GRANT REQUEST



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Scope of Work Narrative for Capacity Building and Planning

TOWN OF ABINGDON VIRGINIA

The Town of Abingdon has prepared this application packet to request funding through the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF). The Town's application is for the Capacity Building and Planning category to develop a Town Resilience Plan. The Town is classified as moderately to highly socially vulnerable based on the ADAPT VA Social Vulnerability Index and qualifies as a low-income geographic region, as defined in the 2023 Funding Manual for the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund.

“Resiliency Over Adversity”



Figure 1: Main Street



Figure 1: Valley Street



Figure 3: Park Street



Figure 4: Deadmore Street



Figure 3: Waldon Road

The Town acknowledges that the CFPF funds are to be used under the following principles:

- 1) Acknowledge the consequences of climate change, and base decision making on the best available science.
- 2) Identify and address socioeconomic inequities and work to enhance equity through adaptation and protection efforts for low-income and underserved communities.
- 3) Utilize community and regional scale planning to the maximum extent possible, seeking region-specific approaches tailored to the needs of individual communities.
- 4) Understand fiscal realities and focus on the most cost-effective solutions for the protection and adaptation of our communities, businesses, and public infrastructure. The solutions will, to the extent possible, prioritize effective natural solutions.
- 5) Recognize the importance of protecting and enhancing nature-based solutions in all regions, natural coastal barriers, and fish and wildlife habitat by prioritizing nature-based solutions.

Per the definition in the 2023 Funding Manual for the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund the Town's Resiliency Plan will include:

- 1) It is project-based with projects focused on flood control and resilience.
- 2) It incorporates nature-based infrastructure to the maximum extent possible.
- 3) It includes considerations of all parts of a locality regardless of socioeconomics or race, and addresses flood resilience needs of underserved populations within the community.
- 4) It identifies and includes all flooding occurring in all areas of the community, not just within the SFHAs, and provides the number and location of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties. Repetitive loss and/or severe repetitive loss often occurs outside of the SFHA and to properties not captured in NFIP reporting. All flooding should be tracked and addressed by the community.
- 5) If property acquisition and/or relocation guidelines are included, the guidelines include equitable relocation strategies for all affected and where land is acquired. Property acquisitions must remain undeveloped, as permanent open space and under ownership or easement by the locality in perpetuity, except that flood control structures may be built on the property.
- 6) It includes a strategy for debris management.
- 7) It includes administrative procedures for substantial development/substantial improvement of structures within the SFHA.
- 8) It includes coordination with other local and inter-jurisdictional projects, plans, and activities and has a clearly articulated timeline or phasing for plan implementation.
- 9) Is based on the best available science, and incorporates climate change, sea level rise, and storm surge (where appropriate), and current flood maps.

Needs and Problems

The Town of Abingdon regularly experiences repetitive flooding that impacts the public infrastructure, private homes and businesses. These floods often infiltrate the current sewer capacity with repeat infiltration problems. The inadequate stormwater infrastructure reaches capacity and overflows impeding both our VDOT road right of ways as well as the local streets. Private residential neighborhoods are inundated with water which can cause continued insurance claims.

Most of the problems stem from the topographic features of rolling hills, increased development that has created greater impervious surface runoff, undersized and historic stormwater infrastructure and the lack of regulations that require additional stormwater requirements beyond the basic DEQ parameters. Currently the Town's engineering services are provided by a contractual engineering firm. The Town lacks a resiliency plan, the rules to enact the plan and a Floodplain Manager that has obtained the appropriate training.

The Town does not have the means to proactively address flooding impacts and plan new approaches for the future. The CFPF offers the Town an opportunity to plan toward a more resilient future.

The Town of Abingdon is applying for funding to assist in establishing a Resilience Plan. The plan will help the Town identify future projects and prioritize areas of need. The Town will contract a consultant following the procurement process to establish a plan that will help identify future flood control projects, studies, assessments, and program adjustments needed to meet resiliency goals. The Town currently lacks the capacity or in house expertise to undertake this effort singularly and thus outside resources are required for the completion of this task.

Goals and Objectives

The Town of Abingdon will develop a comprehensive resilience plan by hiring a qualified consultant with expertise in resilience planning. The goal in development of the Town Resilience Plan is to provide a Town-wide approach to address the increased flooding within the community through nature-based solutions. This planning level document will provide the Town with the ability to complete vulnerability assessments and develop an action-oriented approach to flood preparedness and resiliency.

The Town of Abingdon Public Works will be the primary stakeholder initially, however, as projects and other items are identified through the Resilience Plan, this will assist in recognizing other stakeholders including citizens, businesses, and ultimately the overarching Town of Abingdon community.

Currently the Town of Abingdon is providing staff training for an Engineering Technician to become the Certified Floodplain Manager. When the plan is complete the goal will be to assign the CFM to manage the plan and push the community forward towards greater resiliency.

Work Plan

Upon notice of award the Town will begin the procurement process. The consultant will work closely with the Town to develop a Resilience Plan to act as a framework document for future efforts related to repetitive flooding, flood preparedness, and resilience. The Town anticipates this process from publishing the Request for Proposal (RFP) to completion of the Resilience Plan will take one year.

- Notification of the Award
- RFP to acquire consultant
- Staff member continues training for CFM certification
- Public outreach meetings
- Draft document created
- Draft document presented to both the Planning Commission and Town Council
- Final document completed and approved by Town Council
- Addition of the document into the current Town Comprehensive Plan
- Updated to ordinances to reflect plan goals
- Update to development protocols
- Utilize the goals, objectives and projects from plan for budget planning and grant acquisition

Evaluation

The final product will be a comprehensive Resilience Plan that assists in identifying future projects, flood preparedness, and strategies to help protect properties Town-wide. It will also aid in additional measures to help the Town meet its MS4 permit requirements.

The Town of Abingdon will maintain and update the resiliency plan as needed. Either through Town staff or by a consultant. The plan can be updated as new information becomes available, as well as other variables that necessitate changes.

Budget

The estimated total project cost for the development of the Town of Abingdon Resilience Plan is \$67,769 as quoted in Attachment F from RK&K. Per the 2023 CFPF Manual, the Resilience Plan development is categorized as a Planning and Capacity Building activity with a match for low-income geographic areas to be Fund 90% and Match 10%. The Town of Abingdon is

requesting funds of \$60,992.10, a 90% CFPF share, and the Town of Abingdon will appropriate a 10% share of \$6,776.90 in matching from the Town's General Fund. The Town of Abingdon's 2023 Adopted Budget is included as Attachment G. According to the latest U.S. census data, the Town of Abingdon has a median household income of \$54,384. This is less than 80% of the Virginia median household income of \$80,615. The U.S. census data can be seen in Attachment H.

Supporting Documentation

Attached you will find the following supporting documentation:

- Attachment A: Town of Abingdon's Comprehensive Plan
- Attachment B: Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Attachment C: Town of Abingdon's Floodplain Ordinance
- Attachment D: Town of Abingdon's Flood Zones Map
- Attachment E: Town of Abingdon's Social Vulnerability Map
- Attachment F: Estimated Summary of Proposed Services and Associated Costs
- Attachment G: Town of Abingdon's Fiscal Year 2023 Adopted Budget
- Attachment H: U.S. Census Data
- Attachment I: Town of Abingdon's Authorization to Request Funding
- Attachment J: CFPF's Application Form for Capacity Building & Planning
- Attachment K: CFPF's Checklist
- Attachment L: Letters of Support

The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Numbers are:

- 51191CIND0A (Index)
- 51191C0260C
- 51191C0280C
- 51191C0285C
- 51191C0290C

Attachment A:

Town of Abingdon's Comprehensive Plan



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Henderson Street Abingdon VA



Comprehensive Plan 2020

Adopted: October 5, 2020

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ABINGDON TOWN COUNCIL

Mr. Derek Webb, Mayor
Mrs. Donna Quetsch, Vice Mayor
Mrs. Amanda Pillion, Council Member
Mr. James Anderson, Council Member
Mr. Mike Owens, Council Member

ABINGDON PLANNING COMMISSION

James Anderson
Scott N. Wilson
Kirk Sproles
Kenny Shuman
Wayne Austin

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Mason Gragg, Code Compliance Officer
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Jason Boswell
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

- Purpose
- Planning Process
- Vision 2040
- Community Goals

With a unique place in the history and culture of Southwest Virginia, the Town of Abingdon has a duty to plan for a prosperous future that protects local assets and respects the needs and desires of its residents. One of Abingdon's primary tools in this long-range planning is the Town's Comprehensive Plan. Begun in 2019 and completed in 2020, this document is an update to a previous Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2013.

PURPOSE

In Virginia, every governing body with zoning must adopt a comprehensive plan to provide direction for the physical development of land within its jurisdiction. The plan is used as a guide for public investment and decisions, as well as to provide the legal foundation for important land-management tools like zoning and subdivision ordinances. The plan also lays the foundation for future public facilities like roads, utilities, and parks. Legally, the plan controls the general location, character and extent of various features, including streets, parks, public buildings, utilities, etc.; new features must be approved by the local planning commission as being substantially in accordance with the adopted comprehensive plan. The Abingdon Planning Commission is responsible for developing the comprehensive plan and reviewing it every five years for any necessary amendments. Once endorsed by the Planning Commission, the plan is recommended to Abingdon Town Council for adoption as a guiding public document.

This comprehensive plan is an update to the Town's 2013 Comprehensive Plan. It updates and builds on that plan to provide guiding policies for various planning elements and to recommend specific implementation measures for achieving the vision and goals developed through community participation and the diligent work of Town staff and community leaders.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

PLANNING PROCESS

This comprehensive plan was developed using citizen input obtained through a public survey, public workshops and a series of design work sessions, all under the guidance of the Abingdon Planning Commission. To be successful, the plan will require partnership efforts that involve a diversity of stakeholders, including elected leaders, local government administrators, citizens, business owners, community organizations, and state agencies.

A kickoff meeting was held on January 28, 2019 and had 9 community stakeholders present. Town staff, Elected Officials, and the consultant team went on a community tour that included stops at several key sites including the Abingdon Muster Grounds, the Stone Mill Technology Park, downtown and Plumb Alley, the Creeper Trail trailhead, the Coomes Recreation Center and school district campus, and the highway commercial development around exits 14, 17, and 19. Following the tour, the consulting team facilitated a discussion with community stakeholders to talk about opportunities and challenges for the area.

The Town administered a citizen survey from February to March of 2019, giving the community an opportunity to participate in the Comprehensive Plan process. With 450 survey responses, participants answered questions about the Town's priorities, shortcomings, and what they believed growth should look like in the future. Respondents expressed both pro-growth and anti-growth attitudes, but agreed that small-town charm, history, and beauty are essential characteristics of Abingdon that must not be lost.

On May 7, 2019, the Town held a community meeting to share information with residents' about the comprehensive plan purpose and update process, and to listen to resident's values and concerns about the future. Over 20 residents attended the meeting. The attendees discussed what they like about Abingdon and what they would change about Abingdon. Many people in the area have a high quality of life and pride in the Town. The things that they would change about Abingdon included creating a more vibrant downtown, more green space in town, and support more affordable housing.

The second steering committee meeting was held on May 8, 2019, and was used to consider public input via the citizen survey that was administered by the consultant team and recommend changes and additions to the current Comprehensive Plan vision statement and goals. They also discussed what changes it would like to see to the structure of the Plan. The existing plan has eight elements. The Committee agreed to generally keep the structure intact



CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

with two important changes. First, the land use element would be combined with the People & Neighborhoods Element. Second, the Committee recommended a new element on tourism. The committee then ranked the element of the plan that need the most attention, and economic development got the most votes, followed by people, neighborhoods, and land use, and transportation.

In September, the consulting team facilitated another Steering Committee Meeting and Public meeting. The Steering Committee gathered around a large map of the town and discussed areas of the town that should change, be enhanced, or stay the same. Most of the committee had a preservation-centered mindset in order to keep the historic values of the town and also most of the comments that were made had to do with the revitalization of downtown within reason, improvements to exit ramps to make Abingdon more attractive from the highway, make the downtown easier to access with improved walkability, and improve connection to other areas surrounding Abingdon. The public forum had several stations set up with different maps asking residents where Abingdon should grow, what the growth should look like, and how to connect Abingdon to the surrounding areas. There was a visual preference survey provided to give residents a tangible look at how the growth in Abingdon should be in the future. The issue of connectivity was noted as a consistent theme. The desire for beautification and preservation of existing infrastructure was also shared.

As the Comprehensive Plan document was drafted in the spring of 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic dramatically impacted life in Abingdon and globally. The effects of this public health crisis immediately impacted the creation of the plan, changing plans for a public open house to introduce the plan and collect community feedback into online presentation and plan feedback prior to official plan adoption. More critically, the pandemic has had, and will have, dramatic consequences for a wide variety of businesses and activities that are important to the people and economy of the town. At the time of this writing these impacts on restaurants, lodging, festivals, and tourism, among others, cannot be fully known or quantified. As a result, this Comprehensive Plan focuses on existing data and descriptions of Abingdon as a place where tourism, community events, and other local forces will return in the future.

Throughout the Comprehensive Plan process, Town staff, consultants and Planning Commissioners participated in meetings with local committees, stakeholders, and the public to gather information and opinions that contribute to the vision and strategies of Abingdon's Comprehensive Plan.

VISION 2040

The Comprehensive Plan helps Town officials make decisions today with an eye towards the future. A compelling vision that represents the desires of our community is a critical component of the Comprehensive Plan. The community vision below represents how we together envision Abingdon 20 years on from the creation of this plan, in the year 2040, and from it flow the goals and strategies laid out in this plan.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

Abingdon in 2040

Abingdon will be a community where residents want to stay and visitors want to return. Through the cooperative efforts of citizens, businesses, and government, the Town in 2040 will be:

- ➊ **A Small Town with Big Quality of Life:** Abingdon will have a diverse population and economy with plenty of jobs that can support a family because we have focused on creating a high quality of life, which attracts talented people and prosperous businesses.
- ➋ **Southwest Virginia's Intersection of Arts and Nature:** Abingdon will continue to support its arts and cultural institutions, while growing and promoting outdoor recreation, to attract more tourists and enrich the lives of residents young and old.
- ➌ **A Town that Helps Businesses Start Up and Soar:** The Town will support businesses through its regulations, operations, and marketing, becoming a magnet for entrepreneurs and a place where they prosper for the long-term.
- ➍ **A Place that Embraces Preservation and Progress:** Abingdon will be both historic and renewed. The Town will encourage well-planned development to provide spaces for new business and activities, as well as resources needed to maintain historic sites.
- ➎ **A Connected, Walkable and Bikeable Small Town:** Abingdon's streets will be well-connected, well-served by public transit and safe and inviting for pedestrians and bicyclists of all ages, and everyone will have easy access to nature via an extensive trail network connected to the Creeper Trail.
- ➏ **Providing Housing for Every Stage of Life:** The Town will have a wide range of housing types and most growth will be accommodated through infill development close to shops and everyday needs, which reduces traffic.
- ➐ **A Town of Complete Neighborhoods:** Abingdon will have a thriving downtown and will be known for more than Main Street. We will have distinct neighborhoods with a mix of land uses, allowing people to learn, play, and work near their homes.
- ➑ **A Place where Everyone Feels Welcome and Included:** People will feel connected to their neighbors, have ample opportunities to participate in the Town's governance, and feel confident that nearly anything is possible in Abingdon.

COMMUNITY GOALS

The Town's goals, summarized in this section, build on Abingdon's vision for 2040 and expand the vision into a series of ideal end states that the Town aims to achieve by 2040. The goals and vision together are critical lenses for evaluating policies the Town may adopt and actions it may take to ensure that they are all heading in the same direction and building towards the long-term desired future.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

The goals and vision are closely related, although the latter is more general and aspirational in spirit. The goals describe what Abingdon wants to accomplish; the vision describes why Abingdon wants to take steps to accomplish these goals. Finally, the vision and goals also shape the strategies, policies, and actions that are listed throughout this plan. Strategies are specific tasks and actions to be carried out by town staff, community organizations, and others, and represent how the Town will accomplish its goals and realize its vision.

WHY	WHAT	HOW
Vision – An aspirational and big picture statement of what the Town wants to be in the long-term.	Goals – General descriptions of what the Town aims to accomplish by 2040 in various topic areas.	Strategies – Steps the Town will take to achieve its goals, and ultimately its vision for the future.

The Town developed the vision and goals described in this chapter based on the values and concerns expressed by citizens through a citizen survey in early 2019 and during a community meeting on May 7, 2019. A project steering committee developed the vision statement and goals using this public input and recommended the draft versions of each to the Planning Commission and Town Council for adoption.

The Town has established goals for each element of the Comprehensive Plan. The subsequent chapters for each Comprehensive Plan element lay out more specific policies and actions for achieving the goals. It is important to emphasize the role of partnerships in achieving these goals. The Town will rely on public-private partnerships; a committed citizenry; and civic, business, and government leaders to help accomplish these goals.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

PLAN ELEMENT	GOALS
People, Neighborhoods, and Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will achieve well-planned, orderly growth by building on our assets, increasing walkability, and maintaining an exceptionally high quality of life.• Abingdon's neighborhoods will be attractive, safe, and offer a range of housing types that meet the needs of people across the income spectrum.• New infill development will be designed to fit the context of existing buildings while other new developments should follow best practices in town design that meet the current needs of the town.• Abingdon will accommodate most new growth through infill development of vacant or underutilized parcels, and reuse of existing buildings.• The Town's significant historic structures will be preserved and occupied by new uses that have helped to make their preservation economically viable while contributing to a vibrant downtown.• The Town will make clear its preferred form of development and use of land in all areas of the Town and look to its Comprehensive Plan to guide development-related decisions.• The Town's zoning and development standards will reflect the policies of the Comprehensive Plan.
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It will be safe and easy for anyone to pedal, roll, stroll, or drive on Abingdon's streets through tamed traffic and expanded bicycle and pedestrian facilities.• Abingdon's street network will provide more route options for people to travel within and through the Town, to alleviate traffic congestion on major streets by aligning street design, law enforcement, and education to reduce speeding and truck traffic in the Town's historic district and on Main Street.• Public transportation will be a viable option for traveling to work and enable people to access daily needs and fully participate in society regardless of income or abilities.
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will grow its economy by helping a wide range of local and regional entrepreneurs and businesses prosper.• The Town will attract larger established businesses looking to grow in Southwest Virginia in appropriate locations as planned and designated in the Comprehensive Plan.• Abingdon will continue improving its downtown and quality of life in order to make the Town a top destination for talented people and firms.
Parks, Recreation, and Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon's residents will have exceptional parks and recreational facilities in walking distance of their homes.• The Town's scenic open spaces and regional recreational facilities are important economic and social amenities that will be protected.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

PLAN ELEMENT	GOALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will be known as a hub of outdoor recreation and regional trails, with a diverse array of opportunities available within and near the Town.
Arts, Culture, and History	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will maintain its reputation for talented artisans, diverse cultural opportunities, and architectural and archaeological history.• Artists will be able to find affordable housing and studio space in Abingdon.• Abingdon will welcome both new and traditional forms of artistic expression.• The Town's standards for preservation will maintain the look and feel of its historic districts while allowing for economically viable reuse of the structures.
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will have a thriving tourism economy built upon three main pillars – the arts, history, and outdoor recreation.• The Town will have a wide variety of options, such as lodging, restaurants, experiences, retail, tours, and culinary events to meet the needs of visitors of all ages and interests.• Abingdon will invest in activities, amenities, and experiences to meet the changing needs for repeat and new travelers.
Environment and Quality of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will be a clean and healthy community that protects natural features through high environmental standards for public and private activities and the built environment.• New development will not detract from the authentic experience of enjoying Abingdon's most treasured assets, such as the historic Main Street and the Creeper Trail.• The protection of natural features and the use of "green" technologies, low-impact development methods and an active bicycle and pedestrian network will establish the town as a development and conservation model for other communities.
Public Utilities, Facilities, and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abingdon will provide quality, effective, and efficient public facilities and services to residents.• Public buildings will be exemplary in architecture and reflect best practices for site development while complementing the region's natural features and cultural heritage.• The Town government will provide outstanding customer service to citizens and businesses.• Abingdon will continue to be a safe community with high quality public safety services.

Chapter 2

PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

- Facts and Figures
 - Population Abingdon
 - Population Projections
 - Demographic Profile
 - Housing
 - Housing Affordability
- Existing Land Use
- Land Use Policy Areas
- Future Land Use
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Elm Street
 - Norfolk Street
 - Design Guidelines
 - Affordability
 - Zoning and Subdivision
 - Conservation Subdivisions
- Goals
- Strategies

The Town of Abingdon is the sum of its people and places. This chapter explores the demographics of Abingdon and the needs of the town's relatively small land area to provide for the needs of these people.

FACTS AND FIGURES

POPULATION

As the county seat of Washington County, Abingdon is the primary urban and cultural center, the regional center for health care, government and professional services, and a tourism destination for southwestern Virginia. Historic population trends for Abingdon from 1900 to 2017 are shown

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

in the following table. Abingdon experienced considerable growth between 1900 and 1950. After 1950, growth of the town slowed and decreased in the following decades. In 1988, the town's population jumped by 2,700 people as a result of annexation. Abingdon's population then grew modestly during the 1990s and 2000s before declining slightly to a total population of 8,044 by 2017.

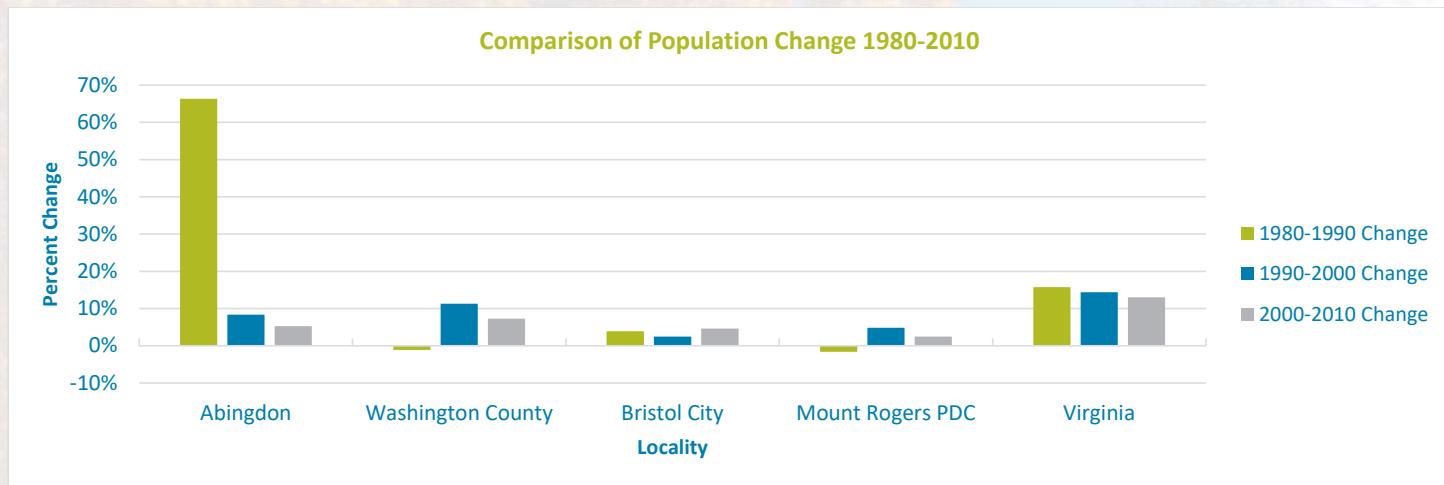
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

While accurately predicting future population change is far from reliable, projections maintained by the State of Virginia can help us to understand general trends and the effects of regional changes. Population projections prepared by the Virginia Employment Commission for 2020, 2030, and 2040 predict modest declines in overall town and regional populations as shown in the following table, while Washington County is expected to grow slightly. While actual population growth will be determined by a broad range of input inside and outside of the control of town government, these projections show a town and region that are not facing substantial growth pressure.



Sources: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates
2010 Decennial Census

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The following demographic profile gives some insight into the population of Abingdon, and how the town compares to the county that surrounds it. This information shows that Abingdon is slightly older population on average, with more residents over 65 and fewer residents under 19 than Washington County, a factor that can be due to housing preferences, recreation needs, consumer spending, among other measures. Increases in future employment may also affect the overall age of residents, with more working age and family households drawing down the average. Residents of Abingdon are slightly more racially diverse than residents of the county overall, and have higher overall levels of education, pointing to the town's role as a center of health care, government, and business for its region.

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The affordability of housing is a major concern for many. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development policy sets a benchmark for housing affordability at 30% of income spent on housing. By this measure approximately 30% of Abingdon renters and over 25% of mortgage-paying homeowners pay an unaffordable proportion of their income for housing. While these numbers are in line with other localities in the region and are lower than those in Virginia overall, they may not reflect those who did not settle in Abingdon because they could not find housing to meet their needs. In particular, the Barter Theatre reports that actors and others who make this unique and popular Abingdon attraction possible struggle to find adequate and affordable local housing.

Locality	2017	2020	2030	2040
Abingdon	8,044	7,977	7,751	7,525
Washington County	54,457	53,365	54,997	55,838
Mount Rogers Planning District	190,667	188,401	187,740	184,512
Virginia	8,365,952	8,744,273	9,546,958	10,201,530

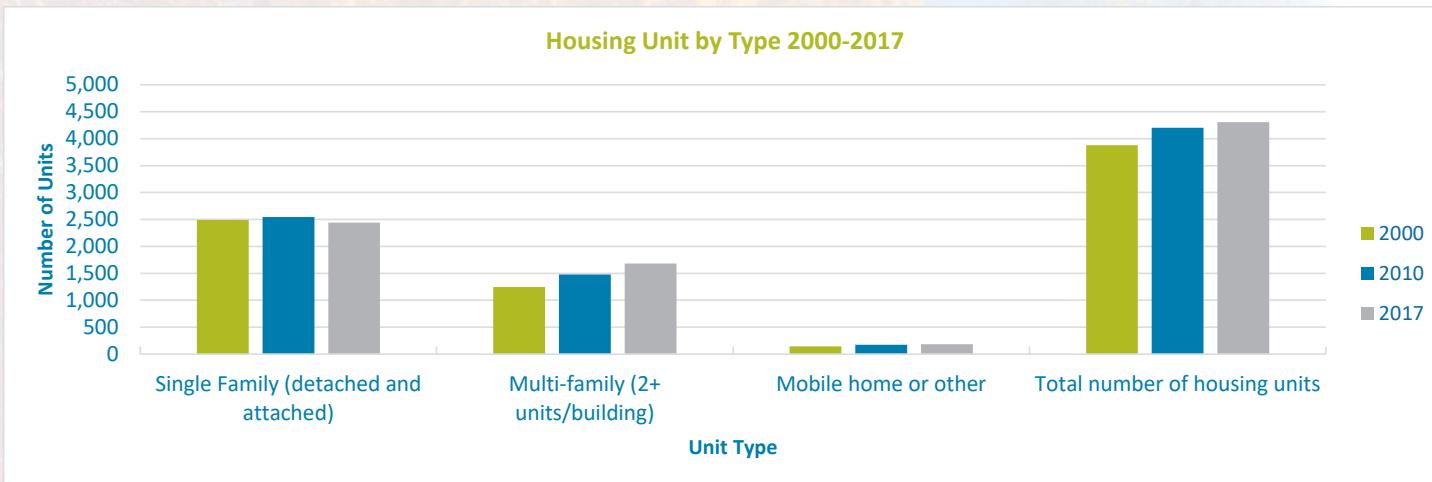
Sources: Weldon Cooper Center
*Virginia Employment Commission Population Projections
 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates*

	Abingdon	%	Washington County	%
Population	8,044		54,457	
Male	3,909	48.6%	26,857	49.3%
Female	4,135	51.4%	27,600	50.7%
Age				
Under 20	1,430	17.8%	11,591	21.3%
20-64	4,871	60.6%	31,458	57.8%
65 and Over	1,743	21.7%	11,471	21.1%
Median Age	45.7		45.5	
Race & Ethnicity				
White	7,523	93.5%	52,420	96.3%
Black	279	3.5%	774	1.4%
Other	242	3.0%	1,263	2.3%
Total Households	3,883		22,388	
Family-Households	1,893	48.8%	15,019	67.1%
Non-Family Households	1,990	51.2%	7,369	32.0%
Average Household Size	2.01		2.63	
Median Household Income	38,338		44,844	
Families Below Poverty Level	164.7	8.70%	1,501.9	10%
Residence in Past Year				
Same House	6380	84.2%	47,021	91%
Different House, Washington County	757	10.0%	2,925	5.7%
Different House, U.S.	378	5.0%	1,618	3.1%
Elsewhere	62	0.82%	163	0.32%
Educational Attainment 25 Years and Over	6,300		39,882	
Less than 9th Grade	328	5.20%	2,658	6.7%
9th-12th Grade No Diploma	379	6.00%	3,495	8.8%
High School Graduate	1,566	24.90%	12,914	32.4%
Some College	1,360	21.60%	7,875	19.7%
Associates Degree	622	9.90%	3,593	9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,189	18.90%	5,780	14.5%
Graduate or Professional Degree	856	13.60%	3,567	8.9%

Sources: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

HOUSING



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

EXISTING LAND USE

A majority of the existing land in the town is in residential or agricultural/forest/open space use. A reasonable amount of land is in business use, which is beneficial to maintaining cost-effective public services and a diversified economy. In general, the commercial land uses follow the existing transportation systems and the historical development pattern of the town. The following table provides more detailed information on the acreages by existing land use category.

	Abingdon	%	Washington County	%	Virginia	%
Homeowner Households with a Mortgage	1,095	--	8,585	--	1,424,741	--
Paying < 30% of income toward mortgage	811	74.1%	6,437	75.0%	106,545	72.1%
Paying > 30% of income toward mortgage	284	25.9%	2,148	25.0%	290,481	27.9%
Rented Housing Units	1,944	--	5,462	--	976,036	--
Paying < 30% of income toward rent	1,349	69.4%	3,514	64.3%	91,506	51.1%
Paying > 30% of income toward rent	595	30.6%	1,948	35.7%	385,876	48.9%

Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

LAND USE POLICY AREAS

Land Use Policy Areas are used to assess the character and stability of the many neighborhoods and areas of Abingdon. Stable areas with attractive architecture, well-maintained buildings, and already fitting the general goals of this Comprehensive Plan should be preserved as they are and infilled where possible with compatible buildings and land uses. Areas in need of improvement, or areas having undesirable

Land Use Category	Acreage	%
Agricultural/ Forest/ Open Space/ Undeveloped/ Recreation	824	16%
Low-Density Residential	906	18%
Medium-Density Residential	1,449	29%
High-Density Residential	101	2%
Office/ Commercial/ I-81 ROW	848	17%
Business/ Technology/ Industrial	321	6%
Public/ Institutional	516	10%
Cemetery	87	2%
Town of Abingdon	5,052	100%

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

land uses, should be welcoming to revitalization or redevelopment projects that bring these areas closer to the town's expressed vision.

The Land Use Policy Area map is a precursor and companion to the Future Land Use map where specific uses and densities for future land use are established.

Downtown Preservation and Infill

Maintain the dense, walkable core that does so much to define Abingdon's character, and to attract visitors to enjoy that character. Capitalize on any opportunities to expand this vital area by remaking adjacent automobile-oriented commercial areas into walkable mixed-use areas that support the downtown.

- New land uses: Add residential uses to the downtown, such as apartments above shops, to promote vitality and keep the area active throughout daytime and evening hours.
- Infill development: Fill any empty lots or other available spaces with buildings that match the scale, design, and character of the downtown.
- Design Guidelines: Guidelines can help to maintain a unique Abingdon look and feel even as buildings are built or redeveloped.

Neighborhood Preservation and Infill

Stable, healthy neighborhoods are an asset to the community and are prized in many instances for their design, landscaping, and character. Maintain the use, scale, and character of these existing healthy neighborhoods. Fill any available lots with homes that match the scale and character of surrounding homes, while using design regulations or guidelines to support neighborhood character.

- Infill development: Fill any available lots with homes that match the scale and character of surrounding homes.
- Design Guidelines: Use design guidelines or regulations to support neighborhood character.

Neighborhood Revitalization

Some neighborhoods require improvements to meet the character and quality of life goals of Abingdon. Issues including vacancy, value, property maintenance, and connection to the downtown should be improved as these areas change and grow. Use density bonuses or other provisions to promote the development of affordable housing in these places, favoring designs that include walkability and green space.

- New land uses: Introduce a variety of new residential uses in these select areas, including new town homes and multi-family dwellings.
- Redevelopment: Support the redevelopment of parcels in these select neighborhoods to create new neighborhoods that meet overall town goals.
- Design Guidelines: Guidelines can promote best practices in new developments including appropriate access, green space, walkability, and other factors while not necessarily enforcing replication of existing Abingdon architecture.

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Commercial Area Stabilization and Infill

Support healthy commercial areas away from Abingdon's downtown and having low vacancy rates with landscaping, signage, and other improvements to increase their viability. Focus on highway services and daily needs of Abingdon-region residents.

- Infill development: Promote strategic infill of existing healthy commercial areas where possible to increase the density of these areas and promote the full use of appropriate lands.
- Design Guidelines: Use design guidelines or regulations to improve the look of key entrance corridors and mitigate undesirable commercial area features such as blank side and rear walls and unadorned parking lots.

Commercial Area Redevelopment

Aging, poorly maintained, or underutilized commercial development, including disused shopping centers or industrial sites, can become zones of new commercial investment that contributes to the town's employment and economic goals.

- Redevelopment: Promote the redevelopment of vacant, aging, or underutilized commercial space to include greater density.
- New land uses: New commercial development may include a broader range of uses including a mix of residential and commercial, and businesses that provide quality local employment.
- Design Guidelines: Guidelines can help to create commercial areas that make the best use of limited town land and offer attractive architecture, especially in Abingdon's key entrance corridors.

Rural Conservation

Support the preservation of farmland and traditional agricultural activities that add to the rural character of Abingdon and its region, as well as other open spaces that are an asset to the town's people and environment, focusing especially on parcels visible from Interstate 81 and adjacent to the Virginia Creeper Trail. Promote programs and alternative uses that allow owners of rural lands to make valuable use of their land without developing typical subdivisions. Establish other guidelines that protect the architecture and site design that is unique to rural and agricultural spaces.

Civic and Institutional

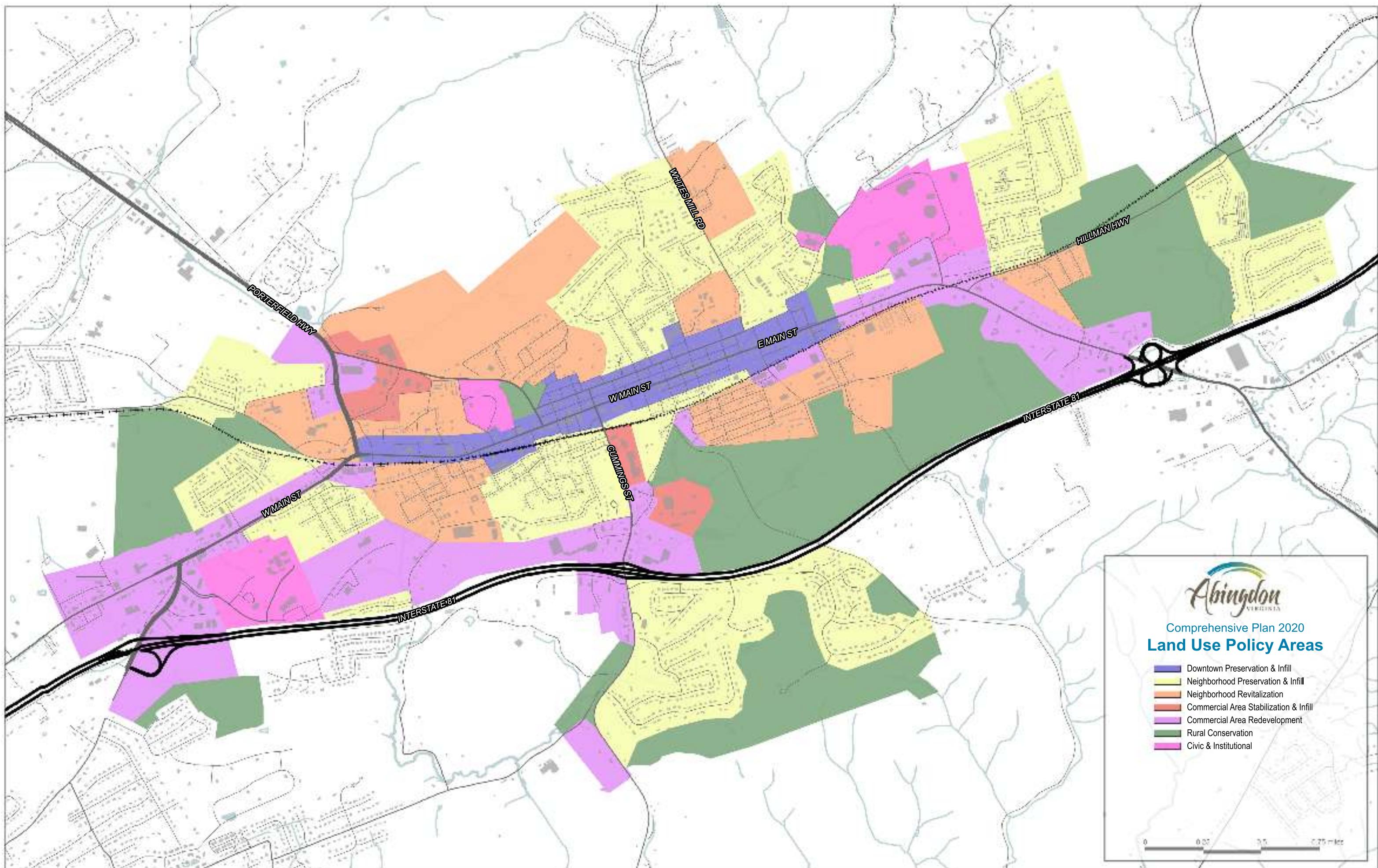
Provide for the maintenance and expansion of government facilities, schools, churches, and other public and civic spaces, connecting them with pedestrian and other accommodations to be more accessible and useful to residents and visitors, and to contribute to the unique look and character of Abingdon.

SUMMARY OF LAND USE POLICY AREAS

Land Use Policy Areas are used to assess the character and stability of the many neighborhoods and areas of Abingdon. Stable areas with attractive architecture, well-maintained buildings, and already fitting the general goals of this Comprehensive Plan should be preserved as they are and infilled where possible with compatible buildings and land uses. Areas in need of improvement, or areas having undesirable land uses, should be welcoming to revitalization or redevelopment projects that bring these areas closer to the town's expressed vision.

The Land Use Policy Area map is a precursor and companion to the Future Land Use map where specific uses and densities for future land use are established.

	Introduce New Land Uses or Densities	Promote Infill Development Where Appropriate	Redevelop Existing Buildings with Appropriate Uses	Establish Design Guidelines
Downtown Preservation-Infill	●	●		●
Neighborhood Preservation-Infill		●		●
Neighborhood Revitalization	●		●	●
Commercial Stabilization-Infill		●		●
Commercial Redevelopment	●		●	●
Open Space				●
Civic-Institutional				●



Comprehensive Plan 2020
Land Use Policy Areas

- Downtown Preservation & Infill
- Neighborhood Preservation & Infill
- Neighborhood Revitalization
- Commercial Area Stabilization & Infill
- Commercial Area Redevelopment
- Rural Conservation
- Civic & Institutional

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 miles

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

FUTURE LAND USE

A future land use map for Abingdon is included in this plan. This map was developed through analysis and evaluation of the elements of this comprehensive plan, including existing land use, development opportunities, and planned improvements to transportation and infrastructure. The future land use reflects the policies and initiatives discussed in this plan and should be used to guide future land use and zoning decisions.

It will also provide guidance for extending public facilities such as utilities, roads and other public improvements. The following table provides more detailed information on the recommended future land use. As can be seen in comparing the existing and the future land use tables, the future land use is reflective in general of the existing land use and development patterns in Abingdon. Greater attention is given to encouraging higher density residential development and infill within the center of town and to encouraging conservation methods for residential development in the town's perimeter as a way to strengthen the character, appearance, and usability of Abingdon and improve its economic future.

The land use categories shown on the map are described in the following paragraphs. These descriptions provide guidance for amending land use regulations in the future and for encouraging the type of land development desired for Abingdon in 2040.

Agricultural and Conservation

Select areas, mostly around Abingdon's perimeter, remain in farm, forest, and open space uses. These lands are important environmental assets to Abingdon and, in large measure, help to define the look, feel, and character of the town while tying Abingdon to the rural and agricultural tradition of the region. Land in the Agriculture and Conservation category may also contain sensitive topographic areas that contribute to local viewsheds and overall environmental health that should be protected. The future use of these areas should include open space, farms, estate homes, or clustered residential development that permanently conserves open space as a part of its overall development design.

Low-Density Residential

Low-density residential areas include most of Abingdon's existing residential neighborhoods and include single family homes on lots of varying size. This pattern of development will be appropriate in the future as infill development within existing neighborhoods like Taylor's Hill and Kings Mountain neighborhoods, and in select areas where location, access, topography, or adjacent land uses would make higher density development inappropriate. The density of new residential development in this land use category should range from 2-4 dwelling units per acre.

Medium-Density Residential

Medium-Density Residential includes existing townhouse and small multi-family residential developments, as well as areas where future development of these uses is appropriate due to the property's access to public water and sewer facilities, transportation access, or proximity to Abingdon's downtown and other areas of activity. Land uses in these areas may include single family homes, townhouses, apartments, or condos and should be of high design quality, including appropriate architecture, landscaping, transportation connectivity, and community spaces. Residential densities for this land use category should range from 6-12 dwelling units per acre.

High-Density Residential

High-Density Residential includes densely developed multi-family properties, whether developed as apartments for rent or condos for sale. Future development of this type will be appropriate in select areas of redevelopment near Abingdon's downtown or in outlying areas near major employers and having excellent transportation access and access to public water and sewer systems. In addition to multi-family residential these areas may also include townhouses or live/work units as a part of a master planned development. Because these areas would be densely developed, it is essential that they be well designed, provide sufficient green/open spaces, and be complementary to the architecture and context of adjacent land uses. Residential densities for this land use category should range from 6-16 dwelling units per acre.

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Mixed-Use Residential/Commercial

Mixed-Use Residential/Commercial applies to areas adjacent to Abingdon's downtown where land uses have historically included both residential and light commercial or office uses. Future development in these areas will include infill and small redevelopment projects and should meet strict architectural standards for both the building and site layout with an aim to maintain the unique character and residential look of these areas. Land uses should be compatible with one another and should not require large parking areas or large signs. Land uses in these areas should include homes, small offices, and live/work units.

Central Business District/Downtown

This land use category applies to Abingdon's unique and historic downtown and aims to preserve and revitalize this area through building rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, and infill development that fits the scale, design, and character of the area. Downtown land uses should include retail, office, service, entertainment, and food service, and hotel uses as well as introduce and expand upper-story residential uses that contribute to the activity and vitality of the area.

Gateway Office/Commercial

Abingdon's gateways are found along major roadways and at Interstate exits as travelers enter the town. In many cases these important areas form the first impression of tourists and potential contributors to Abingdon's town life and economy. In many cases though these areas are defined by aging commercial strips and national chain businesses that do not reflect the character and traditions of Abingdon. New development and redevelopment in these areas should continue the retail, restaurant, office, service, and planned shopping center uses currently found here, and may add new residential, institutional, or cultural uses, but should be improved to contribute to a unique first impression that suits the character of Abingdon. New development should include substantial landscaping, coordinated access points, minimal signage and lighting, and be complimentary to adjacent development in keeping with adopted design guidelines established by the town.

Corridor Office/Commercial

Applying primarily to East and West Main Street outside of Abingdon's downtown core, this area includes smaller scale retail, office, restaurant, and business/personal service land uses than are typically found in Gateway areas, but includes site designs that are more automobile-oriented than the downtown commercial area. The Corridor Office/Commercial area works as a transition between downtown business and highway business. These areas continue the need to provide quality design and attractive landscaping along paths leading to the downtown. Rehabilitations and infill development should be architecturally appropriate, include landscaping, and be designed to enhance the appearance of the corridor.

Business, Technology, and Industrial

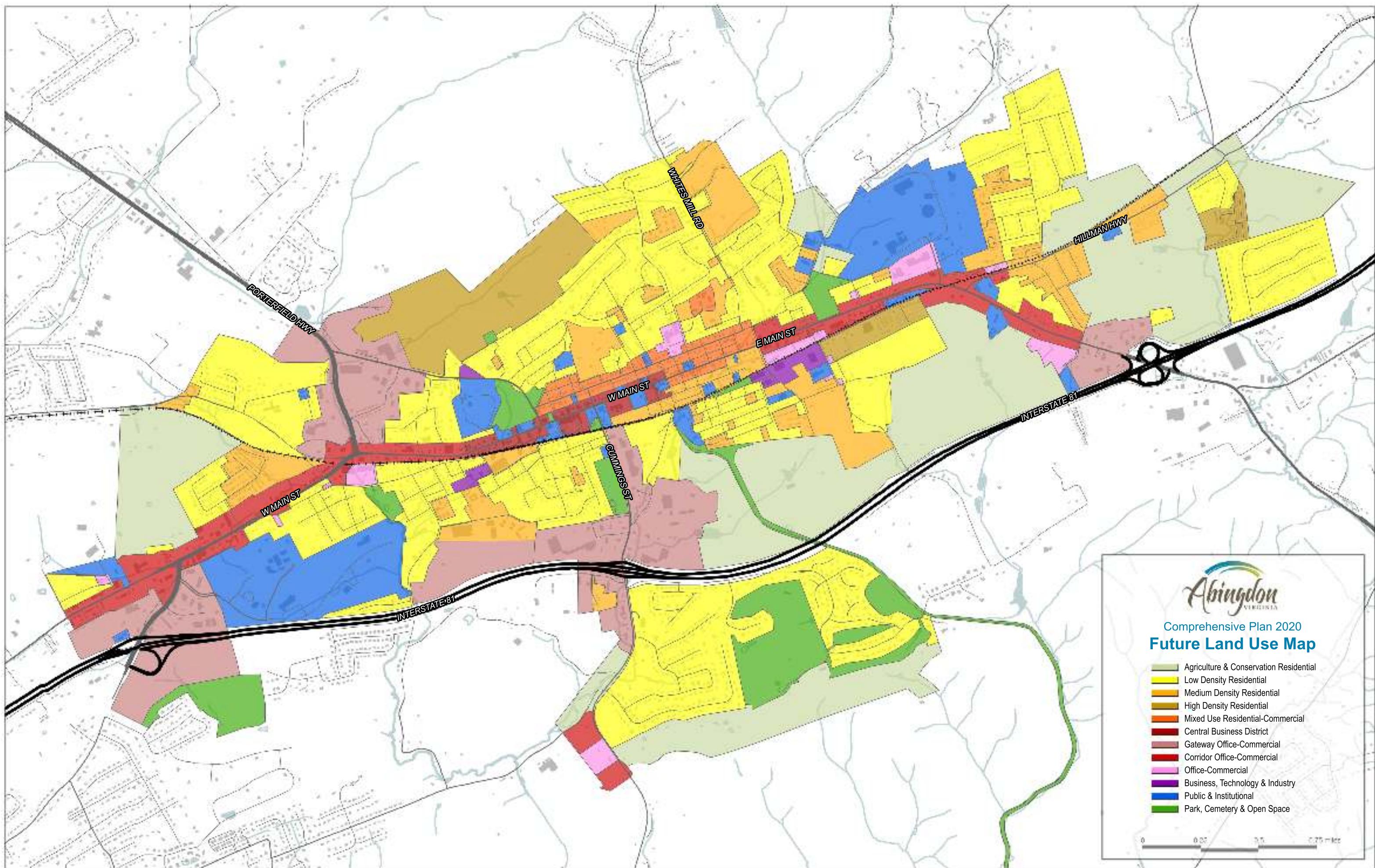
The Business, Technology, and Industrial zone is used to define planned business developments like the Stone Mill Business Park and should include a range of light manufacturing, office, and technology businesses that contribute to the economy and employment landscape of Abingdon and surrounding areas while not contributing pollution or other adverse effects that might harm the health and character that defines the town. New development in these areas should be in accordance with adopted design guidelines.

Public and Institutional

Abingdon is an important hub of government, civic, and institutional uses for its region and space should be allocated to allow the continued operation and eventual expansion of these uses to prevent their relocation outside of the town. Existing and future land uses in these areas should include schools, recreation facilities, government offices, health care facilities, places of worship, and the homes of other civic organizations. Large facilities should be developed in keeping with adopted master plans and design guidelines proposed by the town to ensure the coordination of landscaping, lighting, site design, architecture, and other elements with the character of Abingdon.

Recreation and Open Space

This land use category applies to existing and proposed public parks and dedicated public trails. Such spaces are an essential ingredient in the quality of life of residents of Abingdon and of the larger region. Recreation and Open Space land uses should be located in proximity to the town's neighborhoods and ensure that these uses have the space they need to operate comfortably and efficiently, as well as allow room to expand as needs grow.



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

ELM STREET

As Abingdon looks to infill development in or near the downtown to meet the majority of future development needs, individual sites such as the industrial area near Depot Square between Fuller and Preston Streets, north of Elm Street may be targets for redevelopment. The Elm Street redevelopment area could include both residential and commercial development to complement the future revitalization efforts in Depot Square and downtown. The conceptual sketch shown below proposes single-family houses on a tree-lined street with sidewalk on Elm and two buildings with live-work spaces offering retail or galleries along with upper-story apartments.

NORFOLK STREET

Existing mobile home sites in Abingdon are aging and may provide opportunities to redevelop such parcels into high-density residential communities or a mix of other residential types. In particular, the industrial development and mobile home park along Norfolk Street and south of the railroad presents an opportunity for residential development of significant size with proximity to schools, shopping, downtown, and other important attractors. While mobile homes do provide needed affordable housing, they do not provide equity to residents and do not meet the character of the town. Instead, Abingdon may look to redevelopment that incorporates owned or rented affordable housing units via partnerships with community organizations such as Habitat for Humanity, or through incentives including density bonuses for affordable housing.



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

DESIGN GUIDELINES

Abingdon's attraction as a place to live, work, and visit is due in large part to the appearance and character of the town, from the architecture of its buildings to the walkability of its streets. For this reason, it is of paramount importance that large new developments, infill projects, and redevelopment efforts all fit with the image of Abingdon. While this does not mean that every new building should imitate the traditional architecture of the downtown, it does mean that the look and scale of any development should be carefully designed to meet the needs and character of the town. To accomplish this Abingdon should work to develop new, or improve existing, advisory design guidelines that are specific to key areas of the town including entrance corridors, the downtown, key neighborhoods, and other zones.



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The Abingdon Redevelopment and Housing Authority was formed in 1970 to assist low-income town residents with affordable housing options. The Housing Authority offers rental assistance to approximately 120 low-income families and owns and manages 28 public housing units in the Town. The Town should increase its coordination with the Redevelopment and Housing Authority, and the promoting of subsidized housing, but must also address housing affordability broadly. Abingdon should look for infill development sites where smaller units and higher housing densities can reduce land cost, offering more variety to meet the needs of more consumers in both rental and ownership markets. Ideal sites should be in walkable areas of the Town, reducing transportation costs for renters and homeowners along with housing costs, and may be combined with other housing types, styles, and prices in mixed-income developments.



REVISE ZONING/SUBDIVISION

In defining a vision and goals through the process of revising this Comprehensive Plan, the Town of Abingdon should continue to look for avenues to reinforce and realize its

CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

vision and goals in day-to-day town actions and decision making. Perhaps the most important way that the guidance of the Comprehensive Plan will meet day-to-day application is in the town's zoning and subdivision ordinances. While the Comprehensive Plan offers non-regulatory guidance on future growth, these ordinances are the legal regulation that will shape future development. Following the guidance of the Comprehensive Plan Abingdon should work to revise its zoning and subdivision regulations, examining each district and provision to ensure that desirable development characteristics are legally supported and easiest to accomplish.

CONSERVATION SUBDIVISIONS

Despite the enormous environmental, cultural, and aesthetic value of remaining rural and agricultural lands within the town, Abingdon's agricultural zoning district continues to allow residential development on lots as small as one acre in these areas. While downzoning property to decrease this density may not be desirable, the town can introduce regulations that provide more attractive alternatives to conventional subdivisions. Conservation subdivisions allow similar residential density overall but cluster smaller lots on portions of large open space tracts and permanently preserve other areas of the parcel as common open space or as active farmland to preserve green space and rural character.



CHAPTER 2 - PEOPLE, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND LAND USE

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

<p>1. Abingdon will achieve well-planned, orderly growth by building on our assets, increasing walkability, and maintaining an exceptionally high quality of life.</p> <p>1.1. Follow the publicly generated guidance of this Comprehensive Plan, and other strategic documents, in considering approval of any development or redevelopment proposal.</p> <p>1.2. Locate any new civic uses, including parks, libraries, and schools, in locations easily accessed from residential areas, and using existing buildings before creating new ones.</p>	<p>6. The Town will make clear its preferred form of development and use of land in all areas of the Town and look to its Comprehensive Plan to guide development-related decisions.</p> <p>6.1. Plan and develop new neighborhoods using best practices in town when located in densely developed areas and conservation and clustered development principles in more rural areas of Abingdon.</p> <p>6.2. Continue to protect key viewsheds from development, including discouraging development of rural parcels directly visible from Interstate 81.</p>
<p>2. Abingdon's neighborhoods will be attractive, safe, and offer a range of housing types that meet the needs of people across the income spectrum.</p> <p>2.1. Encourage well designed, diversified, affordable housing in Abingdon through public-private partnerships, and close coordination with housing agencies.</p> <p>2.2. Create development regulations that match the goals for neighborhood preservation and neighborhood revitalization areas found in this plan.</p>	<p>7. The Town's zoning and development standards will reflect the policies of the Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p>7.1. Amend the subdivision ordinance to provide provisions for clustered residential development to conserve open space and natural features. Ensure that the provisions include appropriate guidelines for development patterns, environmental protection, community open spaces/facilities, and other appropriate measures.</p> <p>7.2. Amend the town's zoning ordinance and zoning map to reflect the goals and development recommendations set forth in this comprehensive plan, including the promotion of mixed use infill development, protection of historic districts, and promotion of high-quality new development that matches the character of Abingdon.</p>
<p>3. New infill development will be designed to fit the context of existing buildings while other new developments should follow best practices in town design that meet the current needs of the town.</p> <p>3.1. Adopt development regulations that help to minimize impacts on environmental features and viewsheds and encourage sensitive land development and best management practices.</p> <p>3.2. Create design guidelines for all major areas of Abingdon that provide clear input on best practices to owners and investors.</p>	
<p>4. Abingdon will accommodate most new growth through infill development on vacant or underutilized parcels, and reuse of existing buildings.</p> <p>4.1. Develop marketing materials for specific infill development and redevelopment opportunities, making them available to interested businesses and economic development agencies.</p>	
<p>5. The Town's significant historic structures will be preserved and occupied by new uses that have helped to make their preservation economically viable while contributing to a vibrant downtown.</p> <p>5.1. Consider financial incentives such as façade improvement assistance, special housing loans, or other programs to facilitate investment in downtown buildings for mixed use.</p>	

Chapter 3

TRANSPORTATION



CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION

- Facts and Figures (Existing System)
 - Street Classification and Traffic
 - Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation
 - Other Transportation
- Future System
 - Street Policies
 - Projects
 - Six-Year Improvement Plan
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Street Extensions
 - Truck Traffic
 - Pedestrian and Bicycle Connectivity
 - Road Beautification
 - Public Transit
- Goals
- Strategies

Abingdon has a rich history as a major transportation crossroads. In its beginnings, the community was located on the Wilderness Road, an early trail for pioneers and western settlers. Later, U.S. Route 11 (East and West Main Street) accommodated vehicular traffic, following the alignment of the Wilderness Road. Today, I-81 passes to the south of Abingdon, providing easy access for residents and visitors to much of Southwest Virginia. Porterfield Highway serves as a major north transportation corridor to adjacent counties.

In 2003, Abingdon adopted a Historic District Entrance Corridor Overlay District to achieve an enhanced land development pattern and retain the town's historic character. New development within entrance corridors leading to the historic district must meet design standards for landscaping, signage, architecture, lighting, and site planning and be approved by the Planning Commission. This district has been very successful in protecting existing development patterns and regulating new development in entrance corridors; however, additional design guidance and illustrations are needed to assist applicants in understanding and meeting requirements, and to ensure consistency in the review of projects.

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Additional street improvements should enhance the function and beauty of Abingdon's streets using the design palette of street furnishings developed by the Town. In the downtown, streets should be pedestrian friendly with well-coordinated streetlights, benches, planters trash receptacles, and brick sidewalks. For gateway entry corridors more oriented to vehicles, the streetscape palette includes concrete sidewalks, cobra-style streetlights, and matching trash receptacles and benches. Landscaping of the corridors is recommended in accordance with the gateway corridor plans.

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

STREET CLASSIFICATION AND TRAFFIC

Abingdon is served by a system of streets, roads, and highways from major interstates to narrow local streets. All streets are classified according to the Virginia Department of Transportation Functional Classification system according to their significance to the larger transportation system. These routes are noted in the included table by their classification and with traffic counts noted.

CORRIDORS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE

Virginia designates certain critical routes as Corridors of Statewide Significance (CoSS). CoSS connect regions, states, or major activity centers, accommodate high traffic volume, and address major statewide goals. Abingdon includes two CoSS; Interstate 81 and US 58 (Porterfield Highway). Investments in projects that improve these routes are among Virginia's highest transportation priorities.

Interstate
Interstates are the highest route classification. Interstates are limited access, divided highways with the highest level of mobility.
Interstate 81
SCL Abingdon to SR 75 - 45,000 trips per day
Other Principal Arterials
In rural areas, Other Principal Arterials serve corridor movements of substantial statewide or interstate travel and provides an integrated network without stub connections (dead ends).
Main Street
SR 140 Jonesboro to Colonial Road - 22,000 trips per day
Porterfield Highway
Lee Hwy to Alt US 58 - 15,000 trips per day
Jonesboro Road
SCL Abingdon to US 11 Main St - 16,000 trips per day
Minor Arterials
Minor Arterials link cities and large towns, along with other major traffic generators, and form an integrated network providing interstate and inter-county service. In urban areas, Minor Arterials interconnect with principal arterials, augment the urban principal arterial system, and provide service to trips of moderate length at a lower level of travel mobility than principal arterials.
Main Street
US ALT 58, Russell Road to Cummings St - 10,000 trips per day
Russel Road
US 19 Porterfield Highway to Valley St - 8,100 trips per day
Cummings Street
US 11 to I-81-16,000 trips per day

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Major Collector
Major Collector routes are longer in length; have lower connecting driveway densities; have higher speed limits; are spaced at greater intervals; have higher annual average traffic volumes; and may have more travel lanes than minor collectors may. Major Collectors in Urban Areas provide land access and traffic circulation within residential neighborhoods, commercial, and industrial areas. These collectors distribute trips from the arterials through the aforementioned areas to their ultimate destination, collect traffic from local streets, and channel it to the arterial system.
Cummings Street
SCL Abingdon Country Club to 1-81 Commerce Drive - 7400 trips per day
W Main St to Valley St - 6,500 trips per day
VHCC Drive
SR 140 Jonesboro Road to VHCC Parking Lot - 1800 trips per day
Thompson Drive
S 11 Main St to Stanley St - 4,100 trips per day
Valley Street
Russel Road to Court St - 8,400 trips per day
Court St to White Mills Rd - 6,000 trips per day
Tanner Street
Main St to Valley St - 1,300 trips per day
White Mills Road
Valley St to New NCL Abingdon - 1,900 trips per day
Hillman Hwy
Lee Hwy NCL to Abingdon - 4,000 trips per day
Old Saltworks Road
Hillman Hwy to NCL Abingdon - 1,400 trips per day
Vances Mill Road
SCL Abingdon to Cummings Street
Stanley Street
Thompson Drive to Walden Road
Minor Collector
In urban areas, Minor Collectors serve both land access and traffic circulation in lower density residential and commercial/industrial areas. Typical operating characteristics of Minor Collectors include lower speeds and fewer signalized intersections. Minor Collectors penetrate residential neighborhoods, but only for a short distance.
Wyndale Road
WCL Abingdon to US 11 Main St - 3,500 trips per day
Local Road
All other streets and roads in Abingdon are classified as Local Roads. In urban areas, Local Roads serve primarily as direct access to abutting land. Local Roads provide access to higher order systems and all facilities not on one of the higher systems. Through traffic movement is deliberately discouraged for Local Roads in urban areas.

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION

As an alternative to traditional vehicular transportation, other modes of transportation are also important to the future success and sustainability of Abingdon. Trails, bicycle routes, and sidewalks offer opportunities for alternative transportation. In downtown and the historic district, safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle facilities add to the economic and social success of Abingdon. Residents and tourists are able to access a variety of establishments and facilities without using a car. Additionally, local residents working in downtown can walk to work. The ability to work, live, and play in a community is truly something to celebrate and market to potential residents and businesses.

An existing Pedestrian Safety and Movement Study was prepared in an effort to improve pedestrian continuity, control vehicular patterns, decrease the conflicts between pedestrians and motorists, and provide alternate routes for pedestrians and vehicular traffic. The study identified a need for pedestrian safety improvements at: the Barter Theatre, Cummings Street and Main Street, the Courthouse area, and the entire length of Valley Street. Crosswalk improvements have been completed in front on the Barter Theatre with the aim of improving pedestrian safety, while improvements to other areas continue to be planned, including sidewalk projects on both East and West Main Street and additions to the town's Urban Pathway, among others listed in this comprehensive plan.

Abingdon is also home to major and minor trails that serve as transportation, recreation, and tourism amenities. Among these, the Virginia Creeper Trail is a wonderful amenity that is used by both residents and visitors. The trail begins in Abingdon and stretches for 35 miles. The existing Creeper Trail is ideally located for a greenway on an off-road, dedicated right-of-way and can serve as a model for any

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

new greenway expansions and corridors. The Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail, located west of the downtown also offers educational information regarding the march of the Overmountain Men and their victory at the Battle of Kings Mountain, a turning point of the Revolutionary War. Abingdon's Urban Pathway is another important trail, providing a link west to east across the town from the Abingdon Muster Grounds along a series of paths and sidewalks that will eventually reach the Harry L. Coomes Recreation Center.

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

Mountain Lynx Transit serves as Abingdon's public bus system. It is operated by the District Three Governmental Cooperative which covers the Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe. The local transit system includes modern handicapped accessible vans and two refurbished trolley cars. The main users of the transit system are senior citizens, students, and tourist groups.

Although Abingdon initially had passenger rail service there is no longer active passenger rail service in town, nor do passenger trains pass through or near the town. However, there is a railroad depot and several rail spurs that serve industrial properties, and Norfolk Southern freight trains continue to pass through the center of Abingdon.

The Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation conducted a feasibility study in 1997 for providing passenger rail service between Bristol, Richmond, and Washington D.C.. This study included a proposed rail station in Abingdon. Despite the fact that no major initiatives have been undertaken to implement this regional passenger rail service, Town of Abingdon remains supportive of potential future passenger rail service in the town.

The Virginia Highlands Airport is a general aviation airport located approximately one mile west of Abingdon on U.S. Route 11. The Airport is governed by an Airport Authority consisting of members appointed by the Washington County Board of Supervisors to represent each of the county's seven magisterial districts. Airport facilities include corporate, commercial, and private hangers and tie-downs and also supports facilities for the U.S. Forest Service and Virginia State Police. Charter passenger service and flight instruction are available. The airport was expanded in 2005 to include a terminal addition, a new corporate hangar, improved commercial hangar, and an improved corridor approach. The airport's Layout Plan serves as a long-range planning document for the airport. The document has been approved by the Federal Aviation Administration and calls for extending the airport's runway to better accommodate small business jets. Commercial air passenger service is not available at Virginia Highlands Airport, but is available at Tri-Cities Regional Airport near Blountville, Tennessee, about 25 miles southwest of Abingdon.



CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION POLICY AREAS

In planning for improvements, upgrades, and extensions of Town streets, individual transportation corridors should be treated as unique elements of the Town's fabric with the ability to shape the experience of residents and visitors just as much as zones or policies governing land use. A map of Transportation Policy Areas is included in this plan and should give general guidance to decisions involving street and trail improvements in the Town. The six street policy areas and two trail policy areas include recommendations for:

- Lanes – major corridors will necessarily include more lanes to handle high traffic volumes, but lanes must match the traffic, use, and character of the roadway.
- Speed – while entrance corridors and peripheral roadways may allow faster travel, the predominant speed for town streets should be 25 miles per hour to preserve the historic character and safe pedestrian environment of Abingdon.
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodations – sidewalks and bicycle lanes are important street features in some areas but may not be necessary or appropriate in outlying areas.
- Landscape – street trees and trail buffers provide shade to pedestrians and visual appeal for all. Street trees should ideally be planted along most streets, while a landscape strip between the sidewalk and road edge, planted with grass and trees, provides additional comfort and safety for pedestrians along the busiest streets.
- Frontage – along some Abingdon streets an urban frontage is desirable, with buildings set right at, or very close to, the edge of the street right-of-way, while in peripheral areas and some neighborhoods a suburban frontage with buildings set well back from the street is more desirable.

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

Historic Street

Historic Streets make up the foundation on Abingdon's prized historic core. These streets are the backbone of the vital downtown business district and welcome pedestrians as readily as they welcome automobile traffic. Sidewalks on Historic Streets should be wide; in many cases filling the entire space between the street and buildings. Crosswalks should be frequent and well-marked, while trees should be planted in tree grates or in planters to provide shade and to enhance the beauty of the area.

Transition Street

Transition streets mix the features of historic streets, where slow speed traffic shares space with pedestrians, with the features of corridors, where moving cars from place to place is paramount. These streets will work to slow traffic to town-appropriate speeds while contributing to the quality and character of Abingdon streetscapes.

Entrance Corridor

Entrance Corridors connect each of Abingdon's three Interstate exits to the Town's major interior streets. For many, these streets are a first impression of Abingdon. Abingdon's entrance corridors should be improved to provide a fitting welcome to the town, with four total lanes, a landscaped median, and generous landscaped edges. Street trees should provide shade to pedestrians and enhance the beauty of these corridors. Entrance corridors serve automobile traffic primarily but also include sidewalks used to access important commercial areas. New developments and redevelopment along Entrance Corridors should feature buildings set close to the street edge with appropriately landscaped parking lots located beside or behind buildings.

Minor Corridor

Minor Corridors serve major automobile routes away from the historic core. Those streets require efficient movement of automobiles and see lower levels of pedestrian traffic. Vehicles on these corridors may move at slightly higher speeds so sidewalks are separated from the street by landscape strips for the comfort and safety of pedestrians. Streets trees enhance the look of minor corridors, and buildings may be set farther back from the street than in Abingdon's core areas.

Core Residential

Core Residential Streets serve neighborhoods close to Abingdon's historic downtown core. These streets form an essential part of the history and character of some of the town's best residential areas. Core Residential Streets are narrow two-lane streets with street trees and homes set at or near the street edge. Vehicle traffic and pedestrian traffic are both accommodated in these neighborhoods, with sidewalks provided and street trees offering shade for pedestrians.

Neighborhood Residential

Neighborhood Residential streets are found away from the historic core, serving suburban residential areas where safe, attractive streets are desired, but where pedestrian activity is very low. Sidewalks may not be needed on neighborhood residential streets, but slow speeds still make neighborhood strolls possible. Areas with Neighborhood Residential streets will include suburban-style single family homes set well back from the street on larger lots.

Major Trail

Major Trails are bicycle and pedestrian paths that not only connect Abingdon Neighborhoods, but attract visitors to the town. Major Trails include the Virginia Creeper Trail, Overmountain Victory Trail, and Abingdon's Urban Pathway. Major Trails should be wide multi-use paths away from major roadways and heavily buffered from buildings, parking lots, and other built features, giving the experience of walking or bicycling in a park. Major Trails make the most important pedestrian connections within Abingdon and connect Abingdon to other places within the region.

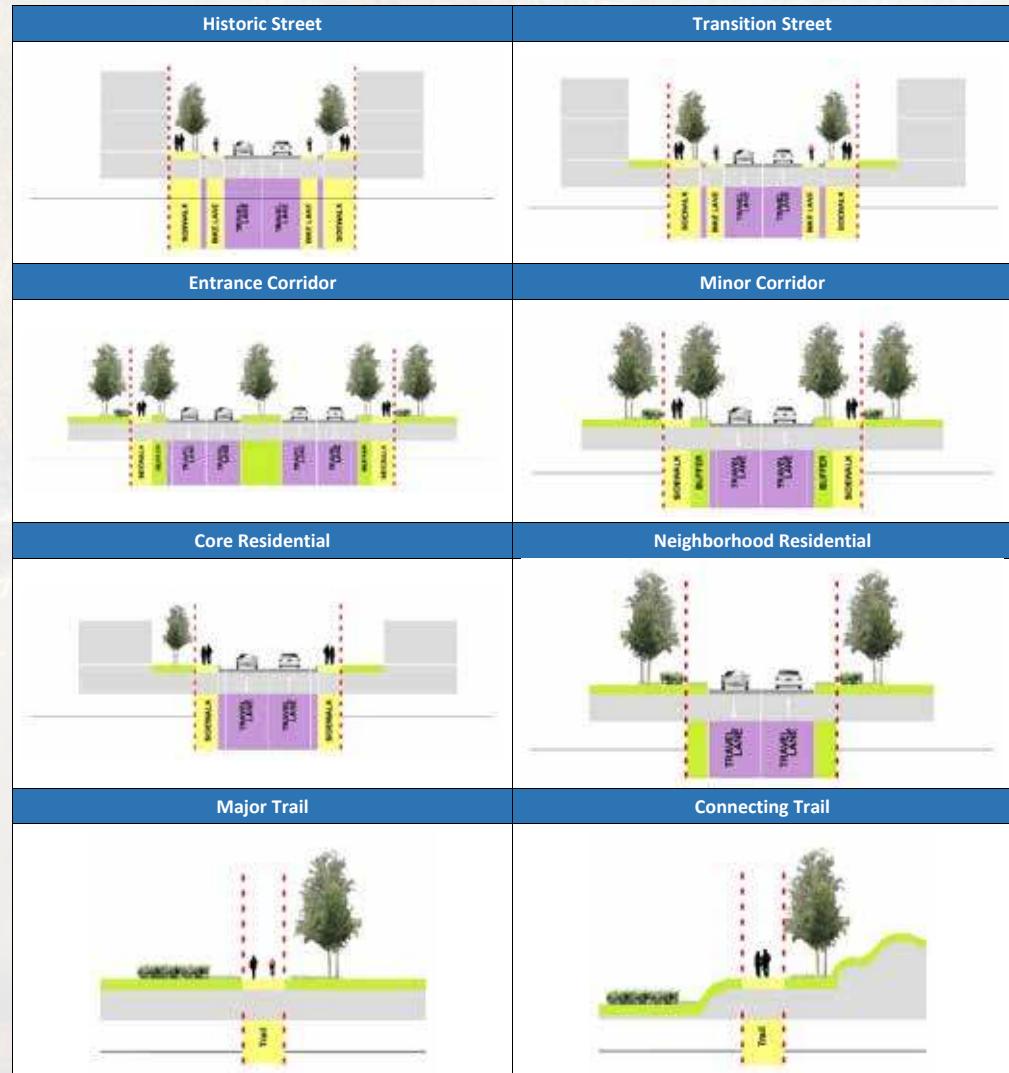
Connecting Trail

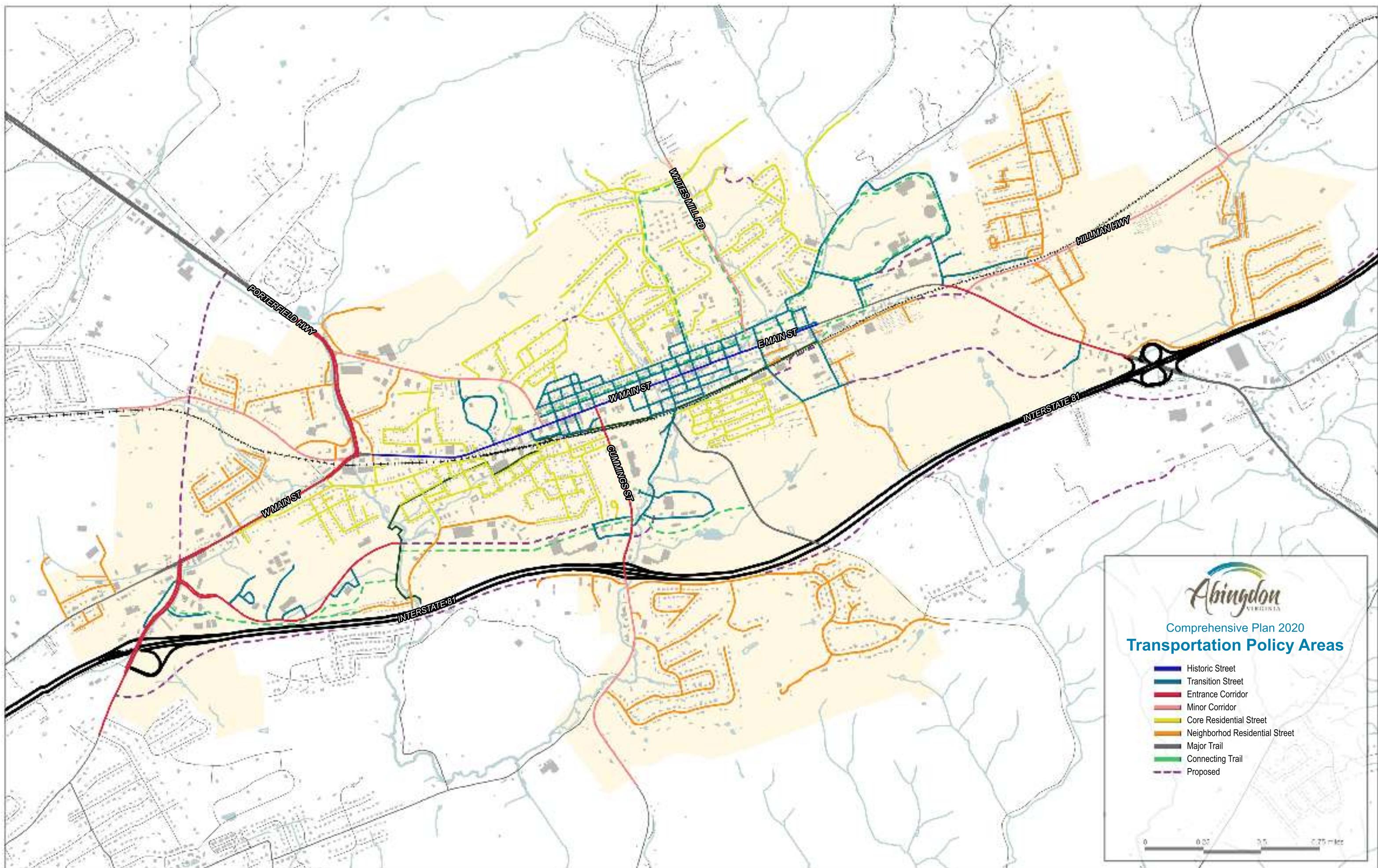
Connecting Trails are smaller bicycle and pedestrian trails making connections to important neighborhoods, schools, parks, and other features in Abingdon, as well as connecting to Major Trails. Connecting Trails are buffered by trees and other green space, but not to the same extent as Major Trails, and may simply be a sidewalk in some places.

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORTATION POLICY AREAS

Transportation Profile	Lanes	Speed	Bike-Ped	Landscape	Frontage
Historic Street	2	25	Sidewalk/Bike Lane	Street Trees	Urban
Transition Street	2	25	Sidewalk/Bike Lane	Street Trees	Suburban
Entrance Corridor	4	35	Sidewalk	Landscape Strip + Street Trees	Urban
Minor Corridor	2	35	Sidewalk	Landscape Strip + Street Trees	Suburban
Core Residential	2	25	Sidewalk	Street Trees	Urban
Neighborhood Residential	2	25	None	None	Suburban
Major Trail	n/a	n/a	10-foot Path	100-foot Buffer	None
Connecting Trail	n/a	n/a	6-foot Path	20-foot Buffer	None





Comprehensive Plan 2020
Transportation Policy Areas

- Historic Street
- Transition Street
- Entrance Corridor
- Minor Corridor
- Core Residential Street
- Neighborhood Residential Street
- Major Trail
- Connecting Trail
- Proposed

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 miles

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

As Abingdon grows, the Town's system of streets and roads will continue to change to meet the needs of residents, visitors, and others. The Town has identified street and pedestrian transportation projects to support these needs, and to increase capacity, safety, and convenience. The transportation projects list included here identifies a wide range of projects from simple and inexpensive improvements to major new roadways that will require lengthy coordination and significant investment. Many listed projects will require close coordination with VDOT and will help to meet the transportation needs identified through the state's VTrans Needs Assessment. No effort has been made to prioritize this list of projects, each being important to the overall success of the Abingdon transportation network in its own way.

STREET AND ROAD PROJECTS

Project	Cost Estimate	VTRANS Needs Addressed
1. French Moore Jr. Boulevard	\$16,800,000	VHCC Dr. bicycle access, pedestrian access W. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
2. Cook Street Extension	\$13,600,000	VHCC Dr. bicycle access, pedestrian access W. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
3. East Main Street Culvert	\$3,000,000	E. Main St. safety improvement
4. Green Spring Road Connector	\$450,000	Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
5. Interstate 81 Frontage Road	\$63,800,000	Interstate 81 safety improvement
6. West Main Street Access Management	\$2,500,000	W. Main St. safety improvement, bicycle access, pedestrian access
7. East Main Street Access Management	\$1,750,000	E. Main St. safety improvement, bicycle access, pedestrian access

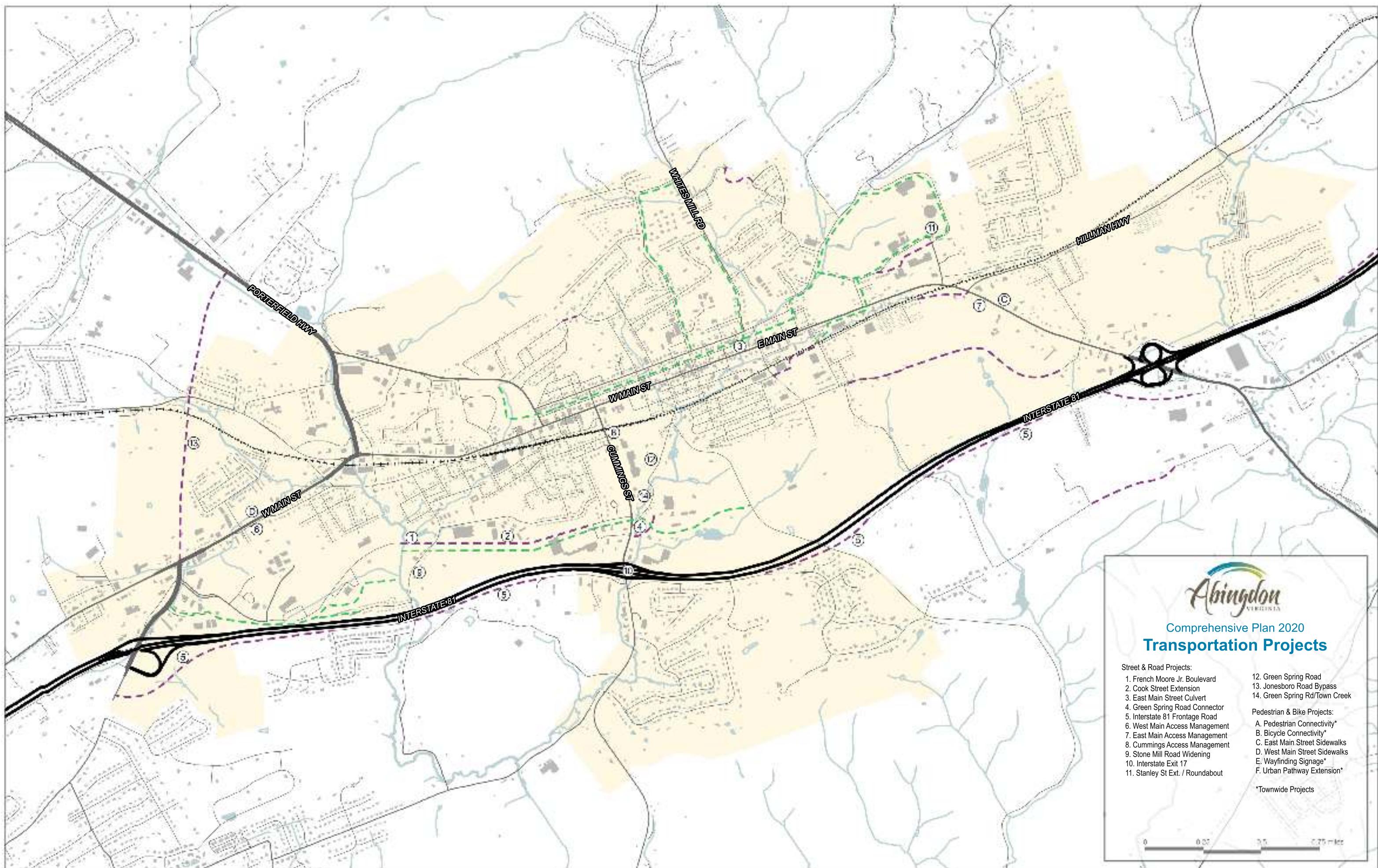
Project	Cost Estimate	VTRANS Needs Addressed
8. Cummings Street Access Management	\$2,500,000	Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation, bicycle access, pedestrian access
9. Stone Mill Road Widening	\$2,000,000	Cummings St. congestion mitigation
10. Interstate Exit 17	\$40,000,000	Cummings St. congestion mitigation
11. Stanley Street Extension / Roundabout	\$5,200,000	Thompson Dr. safety improvement
12. Green Spring Rd	\$3,500,000	E. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation Cummings St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
13. Jonesboro Road Bypass	\$65,000,000	W. Main St. safety improvement, congestion mitigation
14. Green Spring Rd Realign. at Town Creek Crossing	\$1,250,000	Green Springs Rd. safety improvement

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE PROJECTS

Project	Cost Estimate	VTRANS Needs Addressed
A. Pedestrian Connectivity Program	\$120,000	E./W. Main St. pedestrian access, transportation demand management <u>Cummings St.</u> pedestrian access, transportation demand management <u>Valley St.</u> pedestrian access, transportation demand management
B. Bicycle Connectivity Program	\$100,000	E./W. Main St. bicycle access, transportation demand management <u>Cummings St.</u> bicycle access, transportation demand management <u>Valley St.</u> bicycle access, transportation demand management
C. East Main Street Sidewalk Improvements	\$500,000	E. Main St. pedestrian access, safety improvement
D. West Main Street Sidewalk Improvements	\$350,000	W. Main St. pedestrian access, safety improvement
E. Wayfinding Signage	\$100,000	E./W. Main St. congestion mitigation, safety improvement <u>Cummings St.</u> congestion mitigation, safety improvement <u>Jonesboro Rd.</u> congestion mitigation, safety improvement
F. Urban Pathway Extension	\$250,000	E./W. Main St. bicycle access, pedestrian access, transportation demand management, safety improvement





Comprehensive Plan 2020 Transportation Projects

Street & Road Projects:

- French Moore Jr. Boulevard
- Cook Street Extension
- East Main Street Culvert
- Green Spring Road Connector
- Interstate 81 Frontage Road
- West Main Access Management
- East Main Access Management
- Cummings Access Management
- Stone Mill Road Widening
- Interstate Exit 17
- Stanley St Ext. / Roundabout
- Green Spring Road
- Jonesboro Road Bypass
- Green Spring Rd/Town Creek

- Pedestrian & Bike Projects:**
- Pedestrian Connectivity*
 - Bicycle Connectivity*
 - East Main Street Sidewalks
 - West Main Street Sidewalks
 - Wayfinding Signage*
 - Urban Pathway Extension*

*Townwide Projects

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

SIX-YEAR IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Virginia Department of Transportation plans six years in advance for future transportation projects and their funding. Public funds are allocated by the Commonwealth Transportation Board to transportation projects over six-fiscal years, comprising the Six-Year Improvement Program. Projects include improvements to the interstate, primary, secondary, and urban road systems, public transit, and other programs. The table below identifies currently listed Six-Year Improvement Program initiatives in Abingdon at the time of this writing in 2020.

UPC	Description	Project Cost
113768	RTE.11 SIDEWALK EAST SIDE OF EAST MAIN ST. ABINGDON	\$52,000
105675	PARK/TANNER ST.- PEDESTRIAN, ROAD, STORM DRAIN. IMPROVEMENTS	\$1,707,000
107752	RECONSTRUCT INTERSECTION CUMMINGS ST. & GREEN SPRINGS RD.	\$7,100,000
114652	RUSSELL ROAD-INSTALL SIGNALIZED CROSSWALK	\$113,000
113763	#SGR PORTERFIELD HIGHWAY PRIMARY EXTENSION PAVING	\$233,000
113884	CUMMINGS STREET PRIMARY EXTENSION PAVING	\$231,000
111503	#SGR SR 140 JONESBORO ROAD PRIMARY EXTENSION	\$142,000
115481	#SMART20-HILLMAN HWY & OLD ELEVEN DRIVE INT IMP (APP ID#4029	\$668,000
115484	#SMART20-RUSSELL RD & POPLAR ST INT IMP (APP ID# 4031)	\$765,000
116171	#I81CIP SB MM 16.6 EXTEND ACCEL LANE (ID #26)	\$1,620,000

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

STREET EXTENSIONS

Abingdon will continue to look for opportunities to add to the town's street grid to improve access for residents and visitors. The street projects included in this plan involve upgrades to existing streets as well as new streets that can provide new paths east and west across Abingdon to reduce local traffic on the interstate highway system and to better organize truck traffic. While many of the large construction projects included here are long-term efforts, the town can continue to advance these connections and utilize grant and other funding efforts where available to improve the local street network.

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

TRUCK TRAFFIC

With its proximity to Interstate 81, truck traffic near Abingdon is a major issue. In particular, some trucks pass through the town's downtown, via Cummings Street, to reach U.S. 19 north and west of Abingdon. Narrow downtown streets are not well suited for large trucks, and the noise of these trucks is not compatible with the enjoyment of downtown visitors and diners. The town would prefer that trucks use the Jonesboro Road exist rather than Cummings street, and an extension of Jonesboro to Route 19 is a long-term goal. However, the town is also legally prevented from limiting truck traffic on Cummings Street as this route is a part of the official state highway network.

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CONNECTIVITY

The town will continue to advance pedestrian and bicycle transportation projects along with those that benefit cars and trucks. These projects can include complete studies of pedestrian and Bicycle needs on East and West Main Street, continued work on Abingdon's Urban Pathway, and other efforts that make walking and biking in Abingdon safe and convenient.

ROAD BEAUTIFICATION

In addition to the movement of people and goods, Abingdon's street network contributes to the character and beauty of the town. Constrained street widths, the presence of sidewalks, and street trees all help to create comfortable and safe spaces for all street users and contribute to the quality of downtown Abingdon streets.

PUBLIC TRANSIT

There may be opportunities for expansion of the local transit system in the future, especially given the desire to increase tourism efforts. A local trolley system, small guided bus tours, or other group transportation activities may be beneficial. In addition, the service needs of residents may need further evaluation, especially since there are substantial governmental and medical services in Abingdon. A complete survey of transportation needs may be helpful to determine where there are deficiencies in public transportation.



CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. It will be safe and easy for anyone to pedal, roll, stroll, or drive on Abingdon's streets through tamed traffic and expanded bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Implement the streetscape recommendations found in this plan's Transportation Policy Areas, and other applicable plans.1.2. Conduct a sidewalk and ADA ramps inventory and pedestrian network completion plan to guide and prioritize investments in pedestrian improvements.1.3. Continue to expand the town's Urban Pathway as a pedestrian spine connecting the many trails and neighborhoods of Abingdon.1.4. Develop an attractive wayfinding system and signage plan that is in context with the historic context of the town and pursue implementation.
2. Abingdon's street network will provide more route options for people to travel within and through the Town, to alleviate traffic congestion on major streets by aligning street design, law enforcement, and education to reduce speeding and truck traffic in the Town's historic district and on Main Street.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1. Continue to pursue new in-Town street connections as outlined in this plan to increase access and reduce traffic pressure on major streets.2.2. Conduct access management studies and improvements along Cummings Street and East and West Main Streets to organize entrances and traffic while increasing vehicular and pedestrian safety.2.3. Promote transportation projects inside and outside of Abingdon that improve the regional transportation network, including the Northwest Bypass Connector, I-81 frontage roads, and design improvements along County roads that enter Abingdon such as Porterfield Highway, Jonesboro Road, Cummings Street, and East and West Main Streets.
3. Public transportation will be a viable option for traveling to work and enable people to access daily needs and fully participate in society regardless of income or abilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1. Work with tourism agencies to determine the public transportation needs of visitors and to pursue such facilities through partnership efforts and grant solicitation.3.2. Continue to expand the Mountain Lynx Transit service to meet the needs of future Town growth.3.3. Support long-term planning efforts to bring viable passenger rail service to Southwest Virginia, and to include Abingdon as a station stop.

Chapter 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Existing Assets
- Facts and Figures
 - Employment by Industry
 - Employment Projections
 - Occupation Projections
 - Unemployment Trends
 - Top County Employers
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Tourism
 - Regional Center
 - Stone Mill Business and Technology Park
 - Belmont Hotel Site
 - West Main Corridor Improvements
 - Telecommunications Network
- Goals
- Strategies

The future sustainability of Abingdon requires a stable and diversified economy that celebrates and reflects the special community heritage and fulfills the market needs of residents and visitors. The town is the recognized regional center for health care, law, and headquarters operations for professional businesses. In addition, the arts and culture of Abingdon has historically provided a stable foundation for economic development. Future economic prosperity should build on the regional emphasis and expand the arts/culture foundation to take advantage of the community's potential for new economic development initiatives to complement the existing heritage and take advantage of new niche markets.

EXISTING ASSETS

Abingdon's existing business and economic development efforts focus on promoting tourism and revitalizing the town's commercial corridors and historic downtown. Both public and private interests work as partners to enhance tourism opportunities and improve the historic Main Street and entrance corridors.

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abingdon was named first place national winner of the “American Dream Town” competition in 2006. The designation was bestowed on the town by the American Dream Town, USA which is dedicated to inspiring Americans to celebrate their heritage, take pride in neighborhoods, and promote tourism. This designation is very prestigious and provides outstanding marketing opportunities for the town to attract visitors from all over the world. Additionally, Abingdon was voted one of America’s Coolest Small Towns in 2016 and among USA Today’s 10 Best Small Town Food Scenes in 2019.

In 1798, the County Court of Washington County directed that a market house be built on the courthouse lot. Tuesdays and Saturdays were the regular market days, as they are now. In 2005, the town, with financial assistance from Washington County and the Virginia Tobacco Indemnification Program, began planning a new market facility, to be located on Remsburg Drive. The new Farmers Market is a key structure in increasing the level of activity in the core downtown area. The market and Abingdon’s locally owned restaurants offer an opportunity to attract visitors and create a new experience for Abingdon. The facility allows for more flexible market hours and, therefore, more access to farm fresh products, creating a more health conscious community.

Abingdon offers a number of small to medium-sized conference and meeting facilities. The newest, state-of-the-art facilities are located at the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center; they include a 13,000-square foot hall for tradeshows and an executive conference room that seats 100 persons. The Dickenson Conference Center, located at the Southwest Virginia 4-H Educational Center northeast of Abingdon, offers modern, spacious meeting rooms and flex-space facilities for up to 220 people. The Virginia Highlands Small Business Incubator, located in the Stone Mill Business and Technology Park, provides meeting space in a high-tech atmosphere. A variety of other meeting, banquet and entertainment facilities are found at the Martha Washington Inn, Coomes Recreation Center, and area motels.

Abingdon exhibits several distinct business districts: East and West Main Streets, Courthouse Hill and historic Downtown Abingdon. Additional business areas are located at the town’s gateway entrance corridors at Porterfield Highway, and I-81 Exits 19, 17 and 14. The town prides itself on its unique, niche businesses and its orientation to arts and entertainment.

Courthouse Hill and Downtown Abingdon contain much of the town’s impressive architecture and historic buildings. Courthouse Hill contains the historic Washington County Courthouse and most of the oldest structures and early office buildings. Government functions, offices, retail stores, and other attractions all contribute to the vitality of this district.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The central business district, or historic Downtown Abingdon, extends generally from Pecan Street (east) to Palmer Street (west). Downtown Abingdon was designated as an official Virginia Main Street community in 2007. This designation provides technical expertise and programs for businesses in the areas of economic restructuring, marketing/promotion, organization management, and architectural design assistance. A key element of successful revitalization to create a vibrant downtown will be expanded mixed-use development of both commercial and residential uses in buildings. Improving the land use mixture will enhance activities and hours of operation. A 2014 Downtown Abingdon Market Assessment found business gaps and opportunities in clothing, restaurants, and other specialty retail markets.

The commercial corridors leading into town offer a variety of business services for residents and visitors; however, the corridors also are challenges in terms of visual attractiveness, signage, and coordinated development. East and West Main Street reflect early development patterns of U.S. Route 11, which once served as the major transportation corridor for east-west traffic prior to the development of I-81. Exits 19, 17, and 14 reflect different business services and patterns of development, mostly those oriented to the interstate traveler. All of these entrance corridors need improvement to better coordinate access and enhance signage. These areas serve as a first impression for visitors; it is essential that they are welcoming, distinctive, and representative of the community's identity.

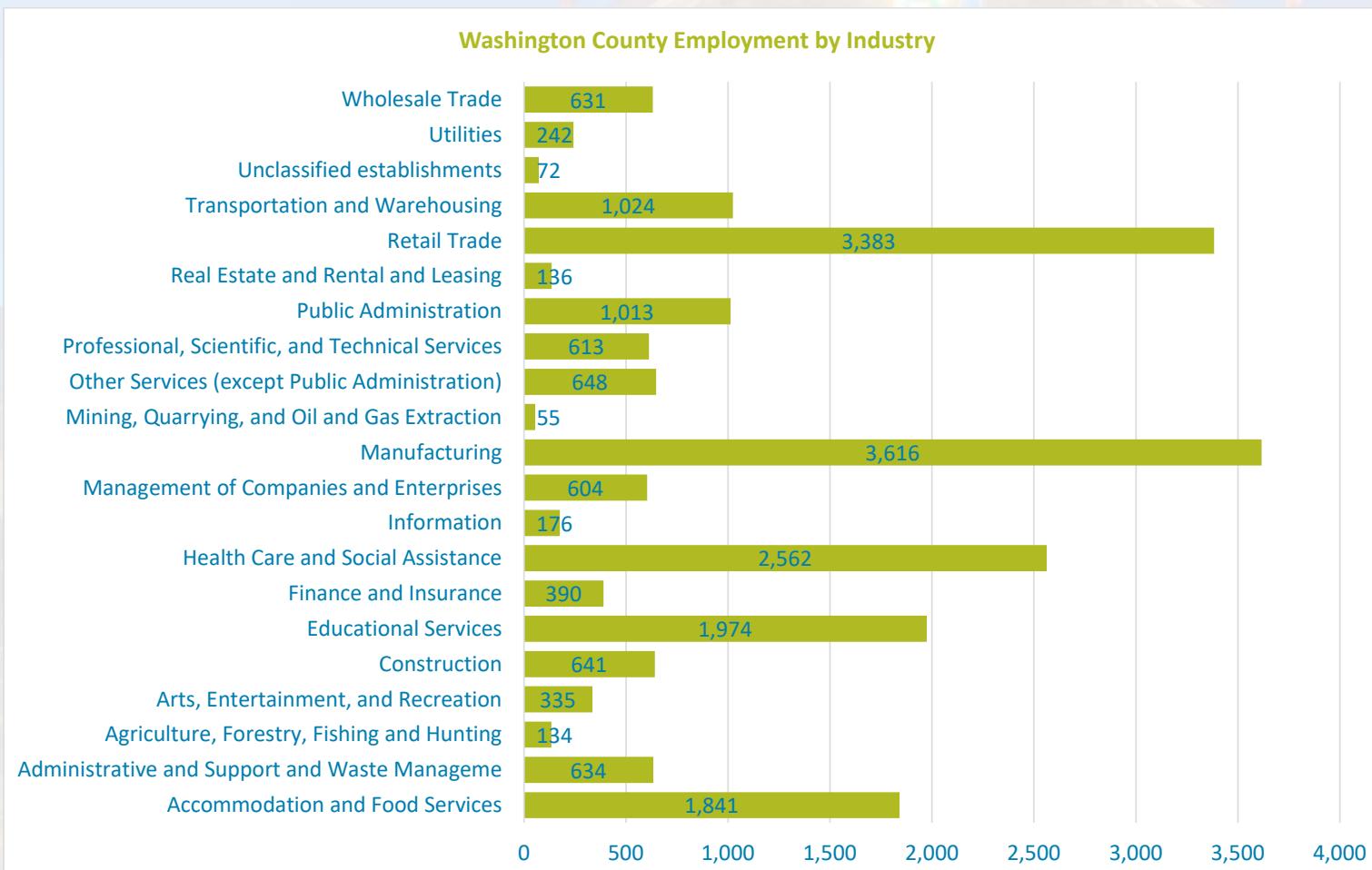
The Stone Mill Business and Technology Park is located west of downtown in close proximity to the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center near I-81, Exit 14. The park consists of approximately 75 acres and is established as a planned business and technology park with design covenants and common amenities, including a boulevard entrance and a trail system. The Virginia Highlands Small Business Incubator was constructed in Stone Mill in 2003.

Other industrial areas are located adjacent to the railroad, south of Main Street. These areas are scattered through town and may be opportunities for improvement and/or redevelopment to better serve the town with mixed-use development.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FACTS AND FIGURES



Source: Virginia Employment Commission (VEC), Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) (July, August, September) 2018

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FACTS AND FIGURES

Industry	Employment			Percent	
	2016 Estimated Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Change	Total	Total Annual
Total, All Industries	146,832	158,439	11,607	7.91%	0.76%
Accommodation and Food Services	14,015	15,478	1,463	10.44%	1.00%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	6,130	7,073	943	15.38%	1.44%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	369	480	111	30.08%	2.66%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,123	1,283	160	14.25%	1.34%
Construction	3,990	4,149	159	3.99%	0.39%
Educational Services	21,194	23,555	2,361	11.14%	1.06%
Finance and Insurance	2,356	2,485	129	5.48%	0.53%
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,222	20,335	4,113	25.35%	2.29%
Information	1,206	1,152	-54	-4.48%	-0.46%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,070	1,123	53	4.95%	0.48%
Manufacturing	25,797	24,401	-1,396	-5.41%	-0.55%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	308	308	0	0.00%	0.00%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,220	3,502	282	8.76%	0.84%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,413	5,138	725	16.43%	1.53%
Public Administration	3,328	3,319	-9	-0.27%	-0.03%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,575	1,670	95	6.03%	0.59%
Retail Trade	18,486	19,203	717	3.88%	0.38%
Transportation and Warehousing	3,131	3,535	404	12.90%	1.22%
Utilities	211	209	-2	-0.95%	-0.10%
Wholesale Trade	2,666	2,693	27	1.01%	0.10%

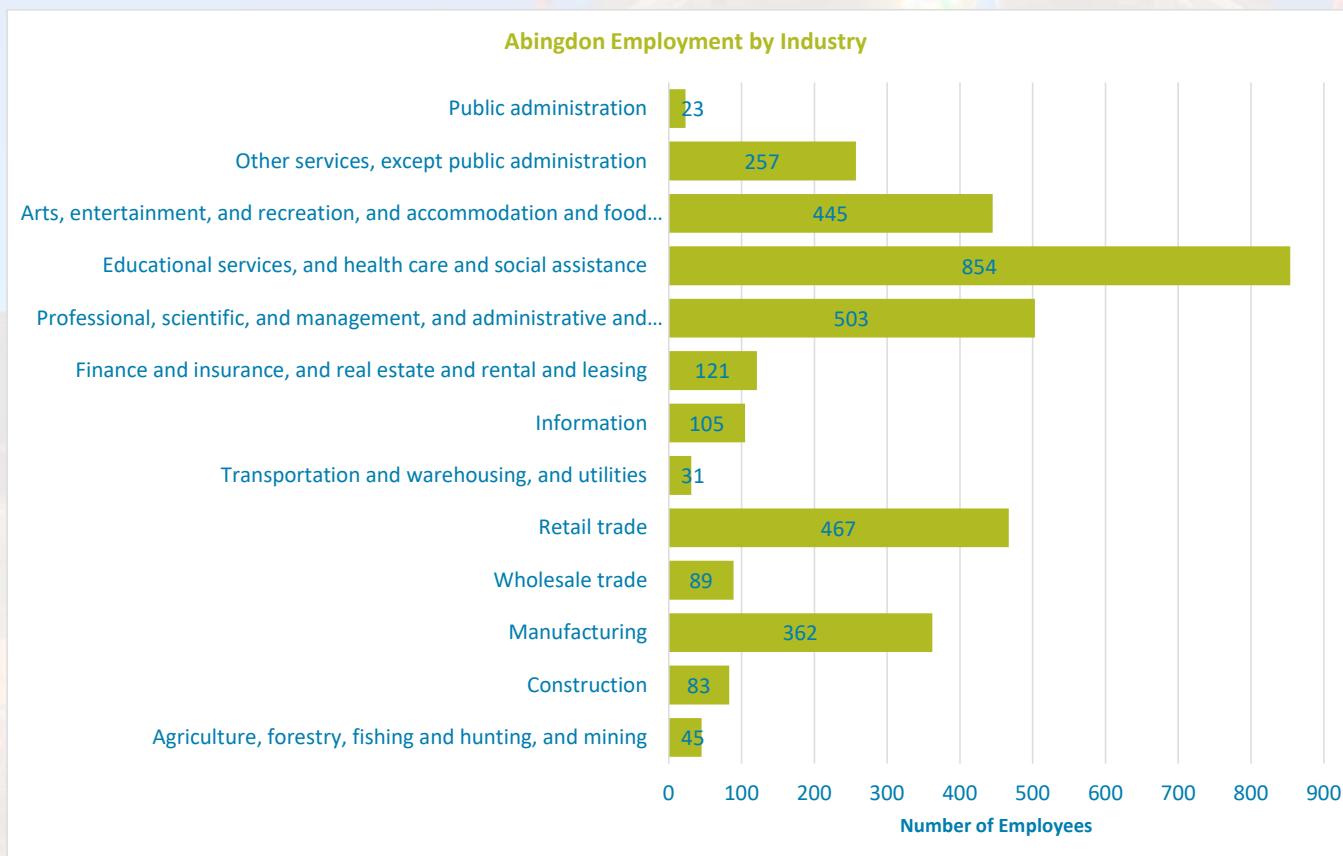
Source: VEC Industry Projections (Long Term) In New River/Mount Rogers (LWIA II) in 2016-2026

Occupation	Employment			Percent	
	2016 Estimated Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Change	Total	Total Annual
Total, All Industries	146,832	158,439	11,607	7.91%	0.76%
Architecture and Engineering	2,114	2,235	121	5.72%	0.56%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1,556	1,741	185	11.89%	1.13%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	4,666	5,134	468	10.03%	0.96%
Business and Financial Operations	4,784	5,323	539	11.27%	1.07%
Community and Social Services	2,663	3,220	557	20.92%	1.92%
Computer and Mathematical	2,227	2,553	326	14.64%	1.38%
Construction and Extraction	4,955	5,162	207	4.18%	0.41%
Education, Training, and Library	12,840	14,571	1,731	13.48%	1.27%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	507	578	71	14.00%	1.32%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	13,516	15,064	1,548	11.45%	1.09%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	7,898	9,144	1,246	15.78%	1.48%
Healthcare Support	3,497	4,228	731	20.90%	1.92%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	6,132	6,504	372	6.07%	0.59%
Legal	741	794	53	7.15%	0.69%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1,419	1,569	150	10.57%	1.01%
Management	4,870	5,346	476	9.77%	0.94%
Office and Administrative Support	20,101	21,058	957	4.76%	0.47%
Personal Care and Service	5,196	7,062	1,866	35.91%	3.12%
Production	18,261	16,952	-1,309	-7.17%	-0.74%
Protective Service	3,823	3,986	163	4.26%	0.42%
Sales and Related	15,773	16,360	587	3.72%	0.37%
Transportation and Material Moving	9,293	9,855	562	6.05%	0.59%

Source: VEC Occupational Projections (Long Term) In New River/Mount Rogers (LWIAII) in 2016-2026

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

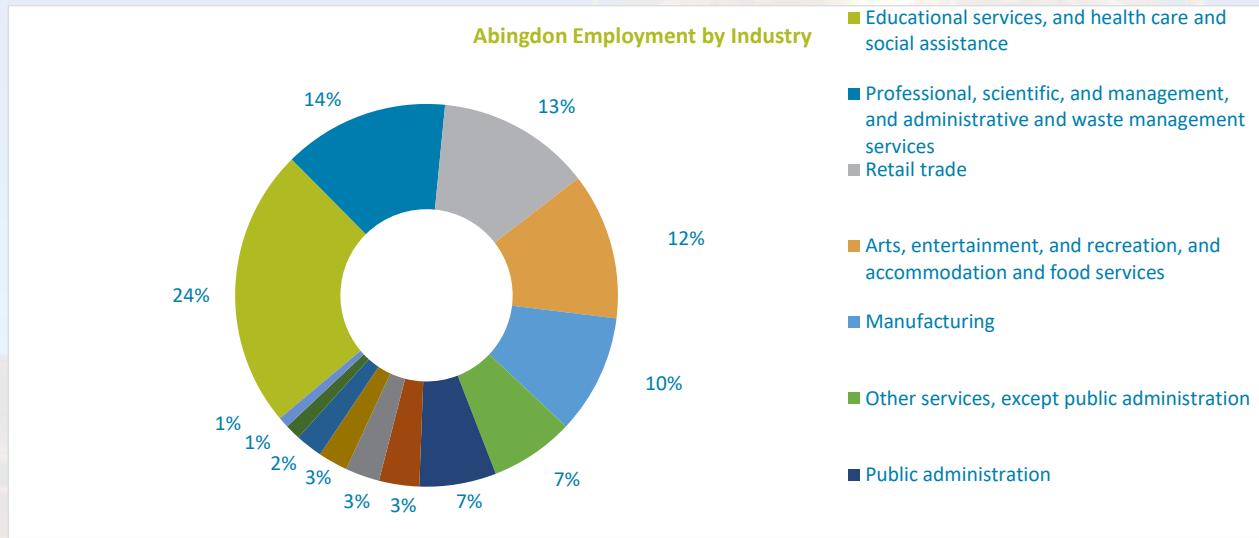
FACTS AND FIGURES



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FACTS AND FIGURES



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Unemployment Trend		
Year	Washington County	Virginia
2009	8.5%	6.7%
2010	7.9%	7.1%
2011	7.1%	6.6%
2012	6.7%	6.1%
2013	6.4%	5.7%
2014	5.8%	5.2%
2015	4.8%	4.5%
2016	4.6%	4.1%
2017	4.1%	3.7%
2018	3.4%	3.0%
2019	3.3%	2.8%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

LARGEST LOCAL EMPLOYERS

Top 20 Abingdon / Washington County Employers
1. Food City
2. Washington County Schools
3. Ballad Health
4. Utility Trailer Manufacturing
5. Wal Mart
6. Paramount Manufacturing
7. Camac Corporation
8. Washington County
9. Emory and Henry College
10. Cabela's
11. Virginia Highlands Community College
12. Kearney National, Inc.
13. Town of Abingdon
14. Columbus McKinnon Corporation
15. Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
16. People, Inc.
17. Lux Enterprises Inc.
18. Lowes Home Improvement Centers, Inc.
19. McDonald's
20. Barter Foundation, Inc.

CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

TOURISM

Visitation and tourism have been, and continue to be, hallmarks of the Abingdon economy. Visitors come to Abingdon for a variety of reasons and activities, including the quaint and historic downtown, major festivals and events, the Barter Theatre, the Martha Washington Inn and Spa, and as a starting point to explore the Virginia Creeper Trail, among others. Tourism benefits the local economy as visitors support local businesses and contribute to the local tax base through lodging and other taxes. Visitors also require comparatively little as they do not require schools for their children or take advantage of many other local government services or programs. While tourism will remain a large part of the Town's future, Abingdon must also work to diversify the local economy to include a broader spectrum of quality employment and enterprises that attract and retain residents.

REGIONAL CENTER

A 2014 Downtown Abingdon Market Assessment found that 61% of Abingdon business customers came from within Washington County. Abingdon is, and will strive to continue to be, a center for government services, healthcare, professional services, and retail spending in the region. The town must continue to market itself, using its prime location and high quality of life, to attract and retain major businesses that desire a presence in southwest Virginia. Abingdon will continue to look beyond its own border.

STONE MILL BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY PARK

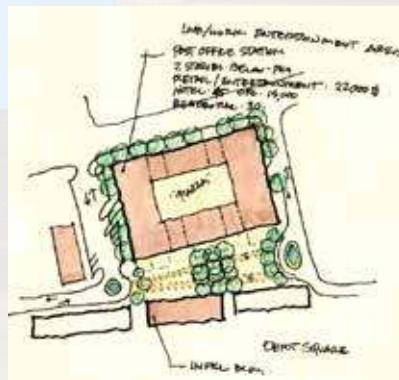
The Stone Mill Business and Technology Park is located west of downtown and adjacent to the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center, Virginia Highlands Community College, and the Southwest Virginia Cultural Center and Marketplace. The Park is near I-81, Exit 14 and consists of approximately 75 acres established as a planned business and technology park with design covenants and common amenities, including a boulevard entrance and a trail system. The Park is now home to the Washington County Government Center and Virginia Highlands Small Business Incubator and features up to eight available sites for other major businesses. The Park is Abingdon's primary site for potential large-business location, adding to the town's economy, tax base, and employment.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BELMONT HOTEL SITE

Many Abingdon residents have fond memories of the historic Belmont Hotel in downtown and the businesses and services available there. Presently, the area contains a large surface parking lot and Abingdon's post office. To complement nearby Depot Square and Main Street in the future, a new building on Main Street may be developed at this site. In-fill development in this area can provide optimal use of valuable land in downtown and add commercial space for retail, entertainment, a hotel, residential, downtown branch post office, and a parking garage. Pedestrian space and additional infill development between the depot buildings on the south edge of this site can also provide space for expanded outdoor activities and festivals. While retaining a branch post office in downtown Abingdon will create an important civic anchor, distribution facilities could be moved to another location.



WEST MAIN CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS

To improve the experience of visiting downtown Abingdon, and to incrementally expand the downtown district, West Main Street offers opportunities for revitalization through corridor improvements and new in-fill development. Improvements that include landscaping, coordinated entrances and parking areas, building façade improvements, new infill development and coordinated signage can elevate the look and feel of the corridor while also opening up this area as a zone of economic improvement in its own right.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Today, Abingdon is well-served with cellular telephone and high-speed internet networks that cover businesses and residences throughout the community. The Town's electronic engagement is due, in part, to early adoption of internet technology. In 1996, the Town of Abingdon established a fiber optic network, known as the Electronic Village of Abingdon, with major fiber optic lines connecting major town employers and institutions including police and fire stations, KVAT/Food City Headquarters, and the Abingdon Convention and Visitor's Bureau. Today, the Town is now served by two major broadband companies, Point Broadband and Comcast, allowing consumer choice in internet service.

Abingdon is fortunate to possess a high level of broadband connectivity. Quality, high-speed data service is increasingly seen as an essential utility rather than a luxury. Quality internet connectivity can be used as a factor in selling new and expanding businesses on locations on Abingdon, including high technology industries that support the Town's desire for well-paying jobs and economic diversification. Quality broadband service can also be a factor in the location decisions of residents, with the availability of service allowing work from home and home-based business opportunities that can draw residents of larger metropolitan areas to smaller towns like Abingdon and reduce the need for Abingdon residents to commute for work.



CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. Abingdon will grow its economy by helping a wide range of local and regional entrepreneurs and businesses prosper
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Actively promote Abingdon as the regional center for health care, professional services, and government services, working with county, regional, state, and federal agencies to retain and expand employers and service providers.1.2. Market and leverage the Town's high-quality broadband access, interstate highway access, and other assets as a part of economic development and business recruitment activities.1.3. Continue to promote and support tourism-related businesses, while creating targets for the recruitment of technology and other businesses and industries that provide higher wage jobs.1.4. Utilize the Infill and Mixed-use Development Feasibility Survey (ASRL-ETSU Report) and the subsequent Hill Studio and Arnett Muldrow Reports to apply for Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development Community Block Grants.
2. The Town will attract businesses looking to grow in Southwest Virginia in appropriate locations as planned and designated in the Comprehensive Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1. Continue to market business location opportunities in the Stone Mill Business and Technology Park and completed planned transportation projects that improve vehicle and pedestrian access to the Park.2.2. Continue to embrace the business potential of the Town's interstate interchanges, while establishing clear boundaries and design guidelines for these areas.2.3. Work with Washington County and the Virginia Highlands Airport Authority to market the airport as a quality general aviation facility for business.
3. Abingdon will continue improving its downtown and quality of life in order to make the Town a top destination for talented people and firms.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1. Continue to support, and coordinate regularly with, the Abingdon Main Street organization and its efforts to attract and retain businesses and events that elevate the vitality of the downtown.3.2. Initiate projects to improve pedestrian amenities, slow traffic, and increase landscaping along West Main Street west of Russell Road to incorporate this area into the pedestrian and activity zone of downtown Abingdon.3.3. Identify and promote key infill and redevelopment sites in the downtown, including the Belmont Hotel site, with emphasis on projects that add residents and business vitality to this area.3.4. Work with appropriate organizations to steadily increase farmers market days, market events, and variety market vendors.

Chapter 5

PARKS, RECREATION, AND

OPEN SPACE



CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

- Facts and Figures
 - Abingdon Parks and Facilities
 - New Sports Complex
 - Regional Parks and Recreation
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Creeper Trail
- Goals
- Strategies

Abingdon's parks, natural areas, and recreational facilities are a powerful asset to the town, helping to attract visitation and tourism while also contributing to a high quality of life that attracts and retains residents and businesses. The town's facilities range from small neighborhood parks and trails to a major indoor recreation center and trails that attract visitors from around the state and country. Abingdon has made a strong commitment to achieving a high level of parks and recreation access for its residents, including funding parks and recreation at a higher level than most towns of its size.

FACTS AND FIGURES

ABINGDON PARKS AND FACILITIES

The Town of Abingdon maintains small neighborhood parks including Munchkin Park, Highlands Street Park, Main Street Park, Park Street Park, and Church Street Park, as well as larger community parks including Lattice Field, Veterans Memorial Park, and Foster-DeBose Field. These town parks include a variety of features and amenities as summarized in the included table. In addition to these parks, Abingdon's Coomes Recreation Center is the town's only indoor recreation facility

Most park and recreation facilities in the Abingdon area are owned and maintained by the town, while the Virginia Creeper Trail is jointly owned and maintained by the Town of Abingdon, the Town of Damascus, and the US Forest Service.

CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Park/Facility	Type	Park Acreage	Playground	Picnic	Restrooms	Trails	Baseball/Softball	Basketball	Tennis	Pickleball	Soccer	Football	Rugby	Volleyball	Skating	Swimming	Other
Harry L. Coomes Recreation Center	Community Center	19	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	Shelters, Outdoor Exercise Stations
Alvarado Park	Community Park	2		*	*	*											Shelters
Dog Park on Walden Road	Community Park	1															Water Fountain, Training Amenities
Lattice Field	Community Park	4.70		*	*		*				*	*	*				Concession Stand, Special Community Events
Little League Fields (Ray Petty & Foster-DeBose)	Community Park	4.78	*	*	*		*										Batting Cages, Concession Stand
Lois Humphreys Park on Main Street	Community Park	0.43	*	*													Gazebo
Veterans Memorial Park	Community Park	12.72	*	*	*	*											War Monuments, Bronze Ribbon, Memorial Sculpture, Missing Man Chair, Ceremonial Flags, Shelters
Eberhardt Park	Neighborhood Park	1.05	*	*	*	*		*									Shelter
Kings Mountain School Park on Highlands Street	Neighborhood Park	0.39	*	*		*											Shelter
Labyrinth Park on Valley Street	Neighborhood Park	0.25		*													
Landon Boyd Park on A Street	Neighborhood Park	2.00	*	*													Shelter, Stage
Munchkin Park	Neighborhood Park	4.15	*	*	*	*											Shelter, Water Fountain
Muster Grounds	Neighborhood Park	8.85		*	*	*											Shelters, Walking Trail
N. Church Street Tennis Courts	Neighborhood Park			*		*				*	*						Water Fountain

CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

NEW SPORTS COMPLEX

The Town of Abingdon is pursuing a major new sports complex at the time of this writing. Adjacent to the recently constructed Meadows commercial development near exit 17 and the Virginia Creeper Trail, the planned facility is to include multiple lighted baseball, softball, soccer, and football fields, as well as concessions buildings and other amenities. The park is envisioned to attract major regional sports tournaments, helping to contribute to local lodging and restaurant businesses. The Town has worked extensively with a design firm on plans for this facility and construction is planned to begin in 2021.



REGIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION

As the hub of a larger region, Abingdon parks and facilities are used not only by town residents, but by residents of Washington County and other nearby areas.

Additional parks, facilities, and attractions are also available outside of the town and enjoyed by Abingdon residents. The Virginia Outdoors Plan, developed by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, documents a wide range of recreational opportunities available outside of the town in the greater Mount Rogers Planning District (incorporating the Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington and Wythe, and the Cities of Bristol and Galax). Residents have access to regional recreation areas including South Holston Lake, the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, Hidden Valley Wildlife Management Area, and Clinch Mountain Wildlife Recreation Area, among others. In particular, South Holston Lake, a reservoir owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority, provides opportunities for water access and recreation in the region. Recreational trails are prominent in the area and in addition to the Virginia Creeper Trail include the Appalachian Trail, Overmountain Victory Trail, and Iron Mountain Trail. Scenic highways and byways, as well as various thematic trails also play a role, including the Virginia Civil War Trail, Wilderness Road Trail, Virginia Birding and Wildlife Trails. The 2018 Virginia Outdoors Plan identifies natural areas, parks, water access, historic areas, trails, scenic drives, and playing fields and sports facilities as the most needed outdoor recreation opportunities in the Mount Rogers Planning District.



Washington County has identified the objective of enhancing and increasing recreational opportunities for citizens and visitors of the County while preserving open space. In particular, the county hopes to provide additional safe public access to recreational waters and participate in studies of trail opportunities in the county.

CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Opportunities and Issues

Virginia Creeper Trail

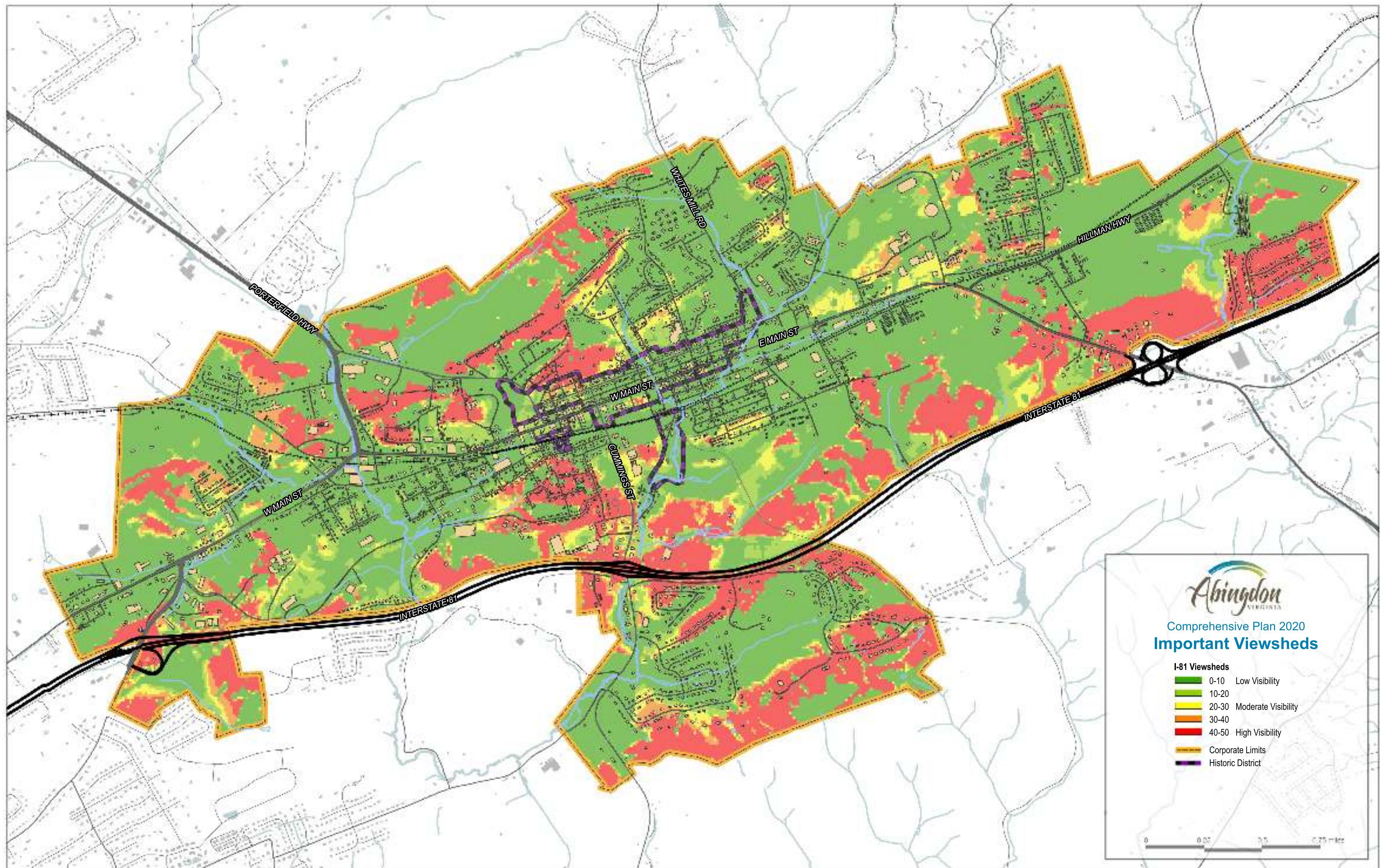
The Virginia Creeper Trail is the primary greenway connection used by most citizens and visitors. Other than this primary facility, there are few non-motorized connections in town. Specific connections recommended for future consideration include:

- Connection to the Barter Campus,
- Connection from the Farmers Market to Veterans Memorial Park,
- Connection linking William King Regional Arts Center and Dubose-Foster Fields by Academy Drive,
- Connection to William King Regional Arts Center from downtown and Depot Square,
- Connection to Main Street Park and William King Regional Arts Center, and
- Sidewalks/trails connections that are designated as “safe routes to schools” for the middle and high school campus.

Note that the specific design for these greenway and pedestrian connections will vary based on location and type of trail needs. Since the Virginia Creeper Trail is located as an off-road greenway with dedicated right-of-way, this design should be utilized where possible on all new connecting greenways. Pedestrian connections along streets should utilize existing and new sidewalks.

In addition to the need for more greenway connections, citizens have expressed their concerns for increasing visual and physical encroachments on the Virginia Creeper Trail from adjacent development along the corridor. This special recreational amenity is important to the overall social and economic health of the community, and therefore, should be protected. Encroachment issues that should be addressed include access to and across the trail, increased buffers for adjacent development, and architectural standards for structures visible from the corridor. At the present time, the town requires new structures to be set back 35 feet from the Creeper Trail right-of-way but should consider larger setbacks to preserve the trail experience for users.





CHAPTER 5 - PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

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|---|
| 1. Abingdon's residents will have exceptional parks and recreational facilities in walking distance of their homes. |
| 1.1. In planning for new and upgraded pedestrian amenities, prioritize projects that make connections to parks and recreational facilities.
1.2. Revise development regulations to require the provision of high-quality active and passive open space in any new residential development.
1.3. Pursue parks and recreation funding through all available Virginia Department of Transportation, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, and other applicable state and federal granting agencies, as well as through private donation or corporate sponsorship. |
| 2. The Town's scenic open spaces and regional recreational facilities are important economic and social amenities that will be protected. |
| 2.1. Continue to discourage development in areas of Abingdon that are highly visible to vehicles traveling on Interstate 81.
2.2. Pursue conservation easements for key open space properties within the Town. |
| 3. Abingdon will be known as a hub of outdoor recreation and regional trails, with a diverse array of opportunities available within and near the Town. |
| 3.1. Aggressively promote Abingdon's trails and recreation opportunities to state-wide and nation-wide audiences as a crucial part of the town's economic development activities.
3.2. Complete construction of the planned Town sports complex as an amenity for town residents and as a regional attraction that supports Abingdon's economy.
3.3. Study the potential designation of a Creeper Trail overlay zone to provide additional protection from adjacent development.
3.4. Work with Washington County and other regional authorities on new regional trails and extensions, including the proposed state-crossing Beaches-to-Bluegrass Trail and trail connections between Emory, Glade Spring, Bristol, and other destinations. |

Chapter 6

ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY



CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

- Brief History of Abingdon
- Arts, Culture and Historic Assets
- Preservation Regulations
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Downtown
 - Public Art
- Goals
- Strategies

The arts, culture and history of Abingdon have been the traditional foundation for the growth and development of the community. These special attributes contribute greatly to the town's quality of life and to its social and economic fabric. It comes as no surprise that these elements are consistently rated by residents and visitors as among the most important assets to be protected and enhanced for the future well-being of the town and the region. Consequently, this comprehensive plan focuses on building on the arts and culture of Abingdon in order to achieve a creative and sustainable future.

Abingdon is considered the cultural and historic center of southwest Virginia. Since the early 1900s, the town has placed a tremendous emphasis on education, the arts, and historic preservation. With the establishment of the Barter Theatre and the Martha Washington Inn in the 1930s, Abingdon became widely appreciated destination for its history, architecture, and art. In the 1970s, the town was one of the first communities in Virginia to establish an architectural review board and adopt an historic preservation ordinance.

HISTORY OF ABINGDON

The Town of Abingdon is rich in history and tradition. Because of its location on the Great Valley Road leading from the Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley to the Cumberland Gap, it was an area of early interest and settlement. It is recognized as the oldest English-speaking settlement west of the Alleghenies/Blue Ridge Mountains. Early surveyors explored the area in the mid-1700s. These included Dr. Thomas Walker, a physician and early explorer/surveyor of southwestern Virginia who discovered the Cumberland Gap in 1750; and later Daniel Boone,

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

noted pioneer and explorer of the American frontier who blazed the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap in 1775.

Abingdon was part of a 6,780-acre tract of land granted by King George II to Dr. Thomas Walker in 1752. The town was initially known as Wolf Hills, after an encounter by Daniel Boone with wolves while in the area. Later, the community was known as Black's Fort (1774) in recognition of a fort constructed by Joseph Black for Indian protection. In 1776, the town was recognized as the county seat of Washington County when the first court met at Black's Fort. In 1778, the town was incorporated as Abingdon.

There are several versions of how the name, Abingdon, was derived. Tradition holds that Abingdon is named in honor of Martha Washington in recognition of her home parish where she worshiped as a girl near Mount Vernon; however, other historical theories indicate that the town was named in honor of Lord Abingdon, a young English nobleman who was a close acquaintance of General William Campbell, a commander of the King's Mountain Men during the important Battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary War. Still another version is that Abingdon's name is associated with Daniel Boone's first residence in America - Abington, Pennsylvania, whose founders hailed from Berkshire, England, specifically the market town of Abingdon. Regardless of the origin of its name, the town is associated with early, well known persons who have contributed immensely to the region and the nation.



Abingdon prospered in the 1800s because of its location on the Great Valley Road, and its location on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad (later operated by the Norfolk & Western Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad). According to the National Register of Historic Places nomination form submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Abingdon was described in 1845 as a town of more than 1,000 persons built on an elevation with many brick buildings and a macadamized principal street, surrounded by a fertile, settled, agricultural county. Although parts of the town were burned during the Civil War, Abingdon retains a historic charm that is cherished by residents and visitors alike.

Abingdon also has traditionally been recognized for its emphasis on education. Originally the home of the Abingdon Male Academy (1803), Martha Washington College (1860), and Stonewall Jackson Female Institute/Stonewall Jackson College (1869), the town now includes the Virginia Highlands Community College, Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center, and has close ties to nearby Emory and Henry College.

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORIC ASSETS

Today, Abingdon is noted for its wealth of arts, cultural, and historic assets and attractions, including museums, schools, theaters, and historic buildings. The town is proud of its 18th, 19th and early 20th century dwellings, churches, and commercial buildings which include such architectural styles as Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Tudor Revival. Today, Abingdon is a certified local government recognized by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

The Abingdon Historic District lies in the heart of town. The district was initially placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 and expanded in 1986. The district is noteworthy because of its architectural character and its role in the growth and development of the community. The district contains over 250 frame and brick buildings that date from the 19th and early 20th centuries that include a diversity of architectural styles. The oldest building in Abingdon is the Tavern (222 East Main Street) circa 1779, which was an early tavern and inn for stagecoach travelers.

In addition to the Abingdon Historic District, there are two additional properties that are listed on the National Register and the Virginia Landmarks Register. These properties are the Abingdon Bank and Dr. William H. Pitts House, both on East Main Street, and Mont Calm near Green Spring Road. Other significant historic properties, including Sinking Spring Cemetery (1776), General Francis Preston Home/Martha Washington Inn (1832) William King School (1913), and the Washington County Courthouse (1869).

In 1998, a survey and inventory of historic properties and areas was conducted. Approximately 325 properties in Abingdon were surveyed and documented as contributing properties at that time. Other historic properties still remain to be surveyed, including mid-century buildings that are now considered contributing historic structures. Areas that may be eligible as National Register Historic Districts include: Depot Square, Stonewall Heights, and Stonewall Jackson College. Properties that may be individually eligible include: Retirement (Craig, 1808), Grafton (White, 1874), Oakland (Branch/Cosby, 1835), Ackland (Greenway, 1859), Clapp House (1828), and Lustron House (1950).



CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

The William King Museum of Art is located on 25 acres west of downtown Abingdon. The museum is located in the historic 1913 William King High School which has been adapted for the facility. The museum receives broad funding support at the federal, state, and local levels and is nationally accredited by the American Association of Museums. The museum is a partner of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and a member of the American Association of Museums, the Virginia Association of Museums, and the Southeastern Museums Conference. The facility houses exhibitions of world cultures, regional historic heritage and contemporary art, and a niche program called the “Cultural Heritage Project” that documents over 2,000 records of material culture and crafts made in Southwest Virginia and Northeast Tennessee from 1780-1940. In addition, the center provides arts programming for school audiences in fourteen school districts as an alternative, innovative method of teaching art in the public schools.

In 2004, the Virginia Tobacco Indemnification and Community Revitalization Commission funded a facility master plan and schematic design to expand the center, with additional funds contributed by the Appalachian Regional Commission, Washington County, and Town of Abingdon. The master plan would ultimately provide for two new buildings, improved parking, realigned roads, an enhanced museum entrance, an amphitheater, and an outdoor sculpture garden.

A companion facility of the arts center is the Fields-Penn House (1860), located on West Main Street at Cummings Street. A property of the Town of Abingdon, the house museum features regional furnishings from the permanent collection of the William King Museum of Art.

The Barter Theatre was founded in 1932 by Robert Porterfield, a young actor who returned to Southwest Virginia during the Depression. He opened the theatre in 1933, furnishing it with salvaged items from New York's Empire Theatre (1875), including a lighting system designed by Thomas Edison. The theatre got its name from the “barter system” used to pay for entertainment; actors performed in exchange for fruit, vegetables, livestock, and other agricultural products. The Barter Theatre was designated the State Theatre of Virginia in 1946. It has a long list of awards, celebrated accomplishments, and recognition by famous persons.

The building was constructed in 1831 for the Sinking Springs Presbyterian Church. The Town of Abingdon owns the building and used it as a town hall, jail, and fire hall before it was used for the theatre.



CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

The Barter Campus extends across Main Street to the former grounds of the former Jackson Female Institute / Stonewall Jackson College. The Barter Green, or Stonewall Jackson Square, is used for outdoor exhibitions. A second venue located here, Barter Stage II, was renovated in 1961 and contains approximately 140 seats. The original building was built in 1831 as a Methodist Protestant Church; it was also used at one point by Martha Washington College.

The Martha Washington Inn was built in 1832 as the private residence of General Francis Preston and Sarah Buchanan Preston. In 1860, the house was converted to a school for young women, Martha Washington College, which operated until 1926. It was during this period that the local residents lovingly referred to the building as “the Martha”. In 1935, the building was opened as a hotel. It is said that many famous guests have stayed there, including Eleanor Roosevelt, President Harry Truman, Lady Bird Johnson, Jimmy Carter, and Elizabeth Taylor. Today, the inn is operated as a four-diamond hotel consisting of 62 guestrooms, banquet and meeting rooms, restaurant, pool, and spa.



PRESERVATION REGULATIONS

In order to preserve the unique historic character of the town’s downtown core, promote historic resources for economic development, and promote quality of life and a sense of place for residents and visitors, Abingdon has established the Old and Historic District within the town’s Zoning Ordinance. Like many zoning districts, the Old and Historic zone regulates land uses, setbacks, building heights, and other aspects of land development in a way that is compatible with existing buildings within the district. Unlike other zoning districts, the Old and Historic zone also regulates the architectural appearance of new or renovated buildings to maintain the unique and historic appearance of this important area. Applying to the general area of Main and Valley Streets between Russell Road and Mill Road, no building in this zone may be built, demolished, or substantially altered without obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness attesting to the compatibility of the proposed work with the historic character of the area. Certificates of Appropriateness are granted by an appointed Board of Architectural Review according to design guidelines established for the district.

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

Arts, culture, and history will continue to be major themes in the future development and economic success of Abingdon. As an attraction to visitors, the town’s historic downtown, cultural institutions, and arts venues help to provide a steady stream of business, employment, and

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

income to the town and its residents. These same features also serve as amenities that help to attract and retain residents who appreciate arts, culture, and history for their contributions to the town's overall quality of life and property values.

DOWNTOWN

As the major hub of Abingdon's arts and culture community, the downtown Main Street core will continue to be the focus of cultural opportunities in the town. The Town should continue to seek not just individual venues in the downtown, but to create a complete arts and culture district that benefits all venues, businesses, and stakeholders together. Designation of downtown Abingdon as a Main Street America Affiliate Community and the leadership of Abingdon Main Street Inc. can help to boost the revitalization of downtown and improve its economy and physical appearance. This will require a committed partnership effort between Main Street merchants, the Main Street coordinator, and other stakeholders, as well as the ongoing support and financial assistance of town government. Increased tourism and business investment will require extended hours of operation, expanded services, and additional opportunities for downtown living to create a vibrant, active district.

PUBLIC ART

In addition to the impressive architecture, performing arts, and cultural heritage, Abingdon offers outstanding examples of public art. There are numerous statues and sculptures located throughout town, in well-landscaped plazas and courtyards. These include the Yellow Ribbon Sculpture in Veterans Memorial Park, and other sculptures on the Barter Green and at the William King Regional Arts Center sculpture garden. There are also historic interiors that display significant works of art. Some of most spectacular ones are the Tiffany stained-glass window in the historic Washington County Courthouse, the interior of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, which was modeled after a 14th Century monastery, the altar rail at St. John's Lutheran Church, forged by a local blacksmith and gravestones at Sinking Springs Cemetery to name a few.



Public art is a relatively simple and inexpensive way to support the uniqueness and community character of Abingdon. The town should support the continued provision of public art through flexible regulations, as well as through small financial grants or other program assistance, favor local artists and art that exemplifies the history and themes of Abingdon and its region.

The future success of additional arts, culture and historical initiatives will require continued protection of assets, public education regarding their value, and excellent communication with various organizations.

CHAPTER 6 - ARTS, CULTURE, AND HISTORY

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. Abingdon will maintain its reputation for talented artisans, diverse cultural opportunities, and architectural and archaeological history.
1.1. Support local organizations working to expand town venues and schedule year-round events and activities for residents and visitors. 1.2. Set aside a small portion of the Town's budget to be used exclusively for public art and cultural enhancements.
2. Artists will be able to find affordable housing and studio space in Abingdon.
2.1. Investigate zoning ordinance changes that can improve the availability of affordable housing by diversifying the type and density of available housing and lower barriers to housing investment.
3. Abingdon will welcome both new and traditional forms of artistic expression.
3.1. Develop an arts master plan that inventories arts and culture venues, agencies, programs, and offerings, and establishes ongoing coordination between the town and arts stakeholders. 3.2. Develop the Depot Square area as an arts and entertainment district.
4. The Town's standards for preservation will maintain the look and feel of its historic districts while allowing for economically viable reuse of the structures.
4.1. Work with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to undertake additional historic surveys of Abingdon and recognize historic assets through local or National Register listings. 4.2. Continually update the historic district's Design Review Guidelines to present clear, high-quality guidance that protects the town's historic fabric while not unduly burdening homeowners and investors. 4.3. Provide financial incentives and/or technical assistance to encourage appropriate rehabilitation of historic properties in targeted revitalization areas. Consider such methods as façade grants, tax abatement programs, and others. 4.4. Study potential expansion of the town's historic district to include additional areas of town. 4.5. Revise the zoning ordinance to include a conservation overlay district that is less stringent than the historic district, yet address new construction, additions, and demolitions to protect important neighborhoods or areas that contribute to Abingdon's historic and architectural qualities.

Chapter 7

TOURISM



CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

TOURISM

- Facts and Figures
 - Tourism Features
 - Tourism Revenue
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Tourism Workforce
 - Events
 - Partnerships
- Goals
- Strategies

Tourism continues to be a cornerstone of the life and economy of Abingdon. The town draws visitors who appreciate the town's quaint and historic downtown, attend major festivals and events, enjoy the Barter Theatre, patronize the Martha Washington Inn and Spa, and use the town as a starting point to explore the Virginia Creeper Trail. Tourism has a long history in Abingdon but has been an especially important part of the local economy since the founding of the Barter Theatre and Martha Washington Inn in the 1930s. Tourism benefits the local economy as visitors support local businesses and contribute to the local tax base through lodging and other taxes. Visitors also require comparatively few local services. While Abingdon desires and continues to work toward a more diverse local economy, tourism will remain an important piece of the town's future.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Historical and cultural attractions make Abingdon an important tourist destination. In addition to traditional historic downtown and theater-driven tourism, Abingdon is using partnerships and regional resources to attract new visitors.

Abingdon is located on "The Crooked Road", Virginia's heritage music trail. With music, a great opportunity for further cultural tourism and economic contribution, Abingdon will continue to pursue a goal of supporting local music venues and events, including using public venues such as the Farmers Market and Community Pavilion and the pavilion at Main Street Park to provide venues for musical events. The Town will work

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

closely with The Crooked Road, whose offices are located in Abingdon, to support forms of traditional music in the community.

Abingdon is also home to the newly opened Southwest Virginia Cultural Center & Marketplace, a 29,000 square foot facility designed to introduce Southwest Virginia to the world. This facility is home to the offices of The Crooked Road, and serves as a visitor center, retail center for local and regional crafts, music venue, and community gathering space. The Center is located near a major entrance corridor to the town and Interstate interchange and is a major asset in serving tourists and capturing pass-by highway traffic.

Abingdon's tourism market is also heavily influenced by major festivals and community events that attract visitors and provide a cultural outlet for locals. The town hosts several major festivals throughout the year. The largest of these is the Virginia Highlands Festival, which began more than 70 years ago. Other popular festivals held in and around Abingdon include the Overmountain Victory Trail Celebration, Garden Tour of Homes, Downtown Christmas Celebration, Summer Concert Series, Plumb Alley Day, the Washington County Fair, Abingdon Music Experience events, and numerous other holiday and seasonal celebrations.

The Virginia Highlands Festival was first organized by Robert Porterfield, founder of the Barter Theatre, to showcase the area's cultural heritage. The festival has grown to a regional festival for all of Southwest Virginia, celebrating the arts, crafts, and performing arts of the region. Today, the Highlands Festival attracts more than 200,000 people during its 9-day celebration in early August. The festival is now billed as one of the top 100 tourist events in North America and one of the top 20 in the Southeast. Activities and displays during the festival include arts, crafts, musical performances, an antique flea market and car show, tours of historic homes, theatre productions and more. Most activities are staged in the historic district including the Juried Craft Show at Barter Green. Other festival activities are held at Virginia Highlands Community College. In 2004, the economic impact of the festival to Abingdon and the region was estimated to be \$75 million.

Overmountain Victory Trail Celebration is held annually in September to recreate the area soldiers' march to Kings Mountain to fight in the Revolutionary War, over two hundred years ago. There are four days of re-enactments, including exhibitions on soldier life and how to make salt, wheels, and pottery.



CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

The Downtown Christmas Celebration is conducted annually by the Hometown Merchants Association to celebrate the Christmas season.

Plumb Alley Day is another increasingly popular celebration centered in downtown Abingdon. Founded in 1982, this community event stretches along the quaint alley between Main and Valley Street. Activities vary from year to year, but generally include a parade, musical entertainment, food and craft vendors, and activities geared specially to children. The festival is a major fundraiser for the Kiwanis Club of Abingdon, with proceeds supporting local charities and non-profit organizations. Plumb Alley Day is traditionally held on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend.

The Washington County Fair is held every September at the county fairgrounds just west of Abingdon. The festival features daily exhibits of farm equipment, tobacco, livestock, and other agricultural commodities. Live entertainment is scheduled throughout the week, including concerts, talent shows, beauty pageants and a parade.

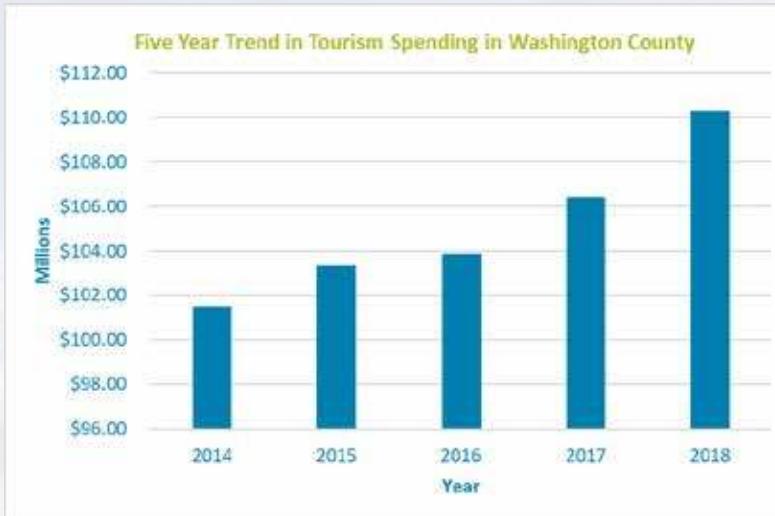
Abingdon Music Experience events are hosted by the Abingdon Convention and Visitors Bureau and include a variety of musical events including January Jams at the Barter Theatre, Thursday Jams, a free weekly concert series during the summer, Creeperfest, focused on outdoor recreation and Abingdon's most famous trail, and Buskerfest, a Main Street event featuring unusual performers such as sword swallowers and fire jugglers.

The Abingdon Convention and Visitors Bureau was first established in 1989 to organize and promote tourism in the town. Its mission is to encourage travel and tourism development and provide the technical assistance and services needed to expand the industry.

The bureau operates a Visitors Center in the historic Hassinger House at 335 Cummings Street. The Convention and Visitors Bureau employs a full-time staff and the visitors center, staffed with part-time employees, welcomes over 13,000 patrons annually. In addition to operation of the Visitors Center, the bureau is responsible for marketing Abingdon as a visitor destination through its strategic marketing plan. The bureau designs and creates brochures, promotional items, videos, and activities, and provides information to the public. The Convention and Visitors Bureau's work in group sales promotes Abingdon as a group destination and has positively influenced hotel occupancy over the past three years by hosting leisure travel, professional groups, family reunions, and others.

Tourism contributes to the local economy mainly through lodging and meals taxes, a contribution of between \$3.8 and \$4.0 million dollars annually, rising slightly over the past several years. In addition, employment in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service industries represent approximately 12% of all jobs in Abingdon. For the larger Washington County area tourism spending makes an even larger contribution, accounting for more than \$110 million in revenue for the year 2018, a figure rising rapidly.

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM



Yearly 2018 Tourism Spending in Washington County

Generated **\$110.3M** in direct tourism spending.

Produced **\$24.3M** in worker paychecks.

Created **\$2.6M** in county tax revenue.

Sustained over **1,200** jobs.

2018 tourism spending increased **3.6%** from 2017.

On an Average Day Tourism Spending Generates

\$7,081 daily in county revenues.

\$13,299 daily in state revenues.

\$64,723 daily in paychecks.

Tax Relief on County Households

Each of the 22,512 households in Washington County pay **\$330 LESS** in state and county taxes. If tourism spending did not exist in Washington County each household would pay \$300 more in county and state taxes to replace tourism spending.

CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

TOURISM WORKFORCE

Even as Abingdon works to expand and diversify the local economy, tourism will remain a major industry and contributor to local revenues and employment. In its efforts to promote tourism and encourage new venues and partnerships, the Town should strive to elevate tourism industry jobs to stable, well-paid professions by encouraging sustainable and high-quality tourism venues.

EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS

The Town's tourism profile and revenues are supported by the area's many festivals and events. The town and its tourism partners should continue to expand event offerings to provide a steady, year-round supply of tourism attractions. A steady and varied calendar of events can help to provide reliable and sustainable income to local businesses and further enhance local tax revenues, while providing steady employment to accommodations, food service, and other tourism-industry workers.

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

As Abingdon continues to establish itself as the hub of a larger Southwest Virginia region, it should continue to take advantage of regional partnerships and linkages to enhance tourism and tourism spending. Just as The Crooked Road provides a means to tie together individual sites and venues to be collectively marketed as a larger experience, many Virginia localities and regions participate in historical, agricultural, arts, brewing, and other trails and partnerships that help smaller points of interest, venues, and businesses achieve larger exposure and returns through collective marketing.

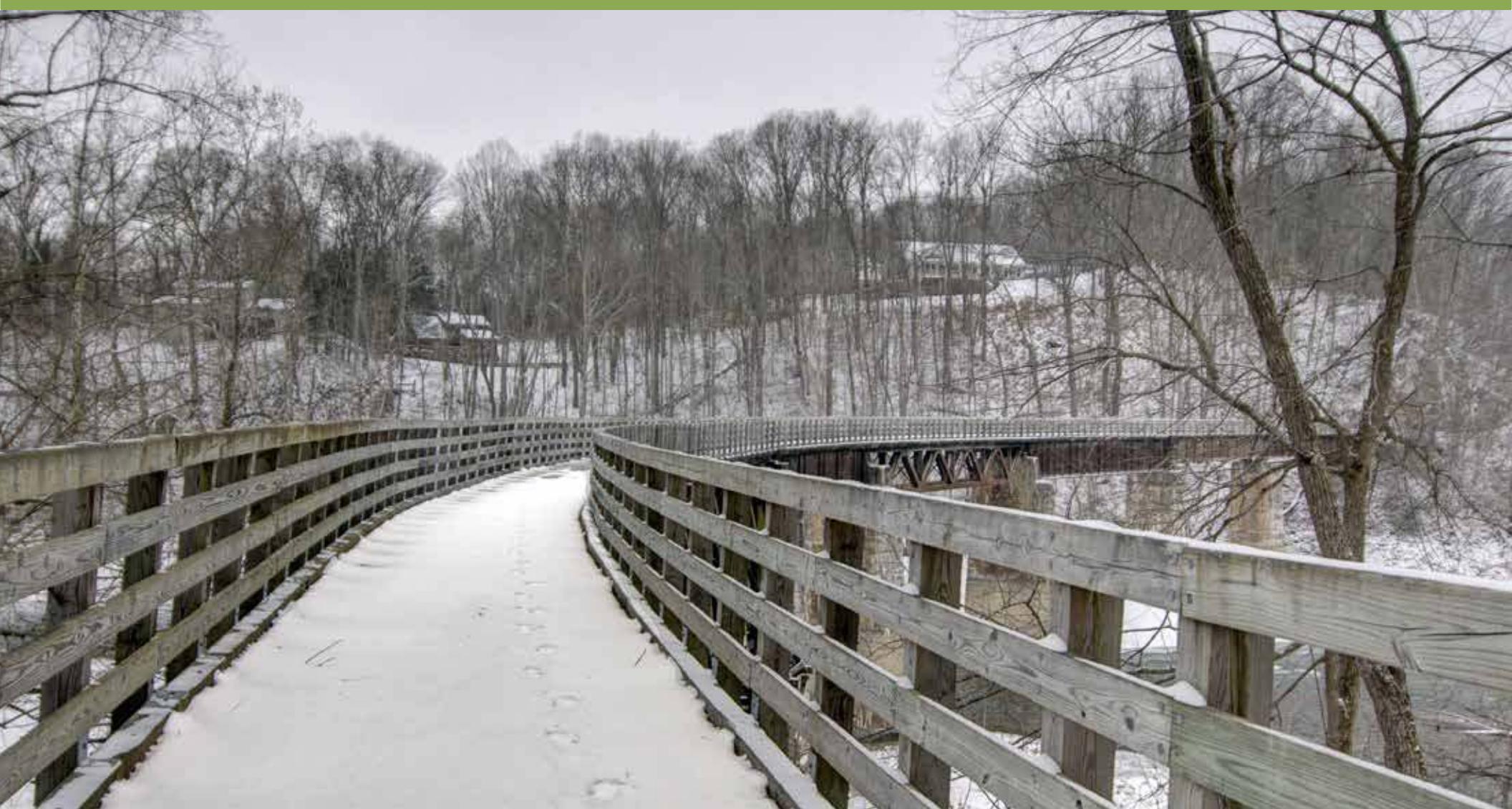
CHAPTER 7 - TOURISM

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. Abingdon will have a thriving tourism economy built upon three main pillars – the arts, history, and outdoor recreation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Use maps, signage, walking tours, and other means to promote tourist sites and amenities in all areas of the town.1.2. Continue to actively promote Abingdon as a tourist destination, promoting events, sites, venues, opportunities, and attractions to a nation-wide audience.1.3. Coordinate tourism promotion with Bristol and other nearby destinations to enhance the overall marketing of Southwest Virginia.1.4. Work with Virginia Highlands Community College and other applicable organizations to improve training and retention among the tourism workforce.
2. The Town will have a wide variety of options, such as lodging, restaurants, experiences, retail, tours, and culinary events to meet the needs of visitors of all ages and interests.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1. Use the Town's significant web and media presence to coordinate events and experiences that connect tourists to multiple Abingdon businesses or venues to improve visitor experience and extend stays.2.2. Provide an active and accessible Convention and Visitors Bureau to connect tourists with local businesses and attractions.
3. Abingdon will invest in activities, amenities, and experiences to meet the changing needs for repeat and new travelers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1. Develop a walking tour and map to showcase significant public art in Abingdon.3.2. Encourage and promote sustainable business opportunities in Abingdon. Promote heritage tourism and eco-tourism, small-scale businesses offering specialty products/services, and artisan crafts of Southwest Virginia.

Chapter 8

ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE



CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

- Facts and Figures
 - Geography
 - Urban Forestry
 - Geology and Soils
 - Watersheds
 - Wildlife
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Urban Tree Plan
- Goals
- Strategies

The environmental and natural features of Abingdon influence the health of the community and the quality of life for residents. Consequently, community plans should encourage protection and responsible stewardship of these amenities. Important environmental features to consider in long-term planning include such resources as mountains, trees, soils, wildlife, and streams. All of these natural features are affected by development and should be considered in public and private undertakings to sustain the high environmental quality found in Abingdon.

FACTS AND FIGURES

GEOGRAPHY

Abingdon is located in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province of Virginia, an area characterized by linear ridges and fertile valleys. Elevations in Abingdon range from 1,934 to 2,316 feet above sea level, while the Town enjoys scenic vistas of higher elevations to the east and west. The Blue Ridge Mountains form the ridgelines to the east, while the Cumberland Mountains form the ridge lines to the west. A slope analysis of Abingdon shows approximately two-thirds of the town's land has a slope of 20% or less, making this land relatively accessible for potential development or agriculture, while approximately one-third of the town exhibits slopes greater than 25%. Disturbance of slopes over 25%

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

for development or agriculture should generally be avoided to minimize erosion and other environmental harm.

Abingdon has long been known as a community that cherishes its trees. The town is recognized as a Tree City USA. Trees play a vital role in contributing to Abingdon's character and quality of life by adding visual interest and value to the landscape. The town is surrounded by forested lands in the George Washington & Jefferson National Forest. Beyond the visual appeal, the trees reduce home energy costs, influence property values, provide safety and shade to pedestrians, manage storm water runoff quantity and quality, and calm traffic. Trees provide town residents with green surroundings that provide a quality environment for social activities, a sense of place, and attractive natural settings.

URBAN FORESTRY

In 2001, town council established the Abingdon Tree Commission. Appointed by council, the commission consists of five members. An arborist is employed by the town and is assigned to the commission to guide conservation activities and provide technical assistance. The purpose of the commission and corresponding ordinance (officially known as the Vegetation Ordinance) is to establish and maintain maximum tree cover, promote conservation of tree resources, promote the health and development of Abingdon's urban forest, and foster community support for an urban forestry program. The ordinance applies to all trees and shrubs planted in public areas. Both the arborist and the commission are active in developing guidance on tree planting, advising the creation and modification of development regulations, and promoting trees as a community asset.

In 2007, a tree inventory was initiated using a matching grant from the Virginia Department of Forestry. This initiative provided technical information on the location of trees and produced a comprehensive tree management plan, which evaluated tree coverage, tree species utilization, and made recommendations for improvements and changes.

In addition to the inventory, the commission and arborist are active in providing training to town crews and others regarding the proper pruning, planting, and maintenance of trees. Education is a primary goal to increase public awareness of the trees and best management practices for tree conservation and growth.



CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Complementing the urban forest initiatives, Abingdon has three official arboreums within its town limits:

1. The campus at Virginia Highlands Community College specializes in non-native species research. The campus arboretum is managed by the college's horticulturist. Also, the campus contains an orchard of heritage apple trees.
2. Valley Street, Russell Road, and "A" Street are designated as "utility line arboreums" by the Virginia Department of Forestry. These streets have extensive plantings of power line compatible trees and are part of the Virginia Municipal Tree Restoration Project that received international attention.
3. Veterans Memorial Park is designated as an arboretum by Abingdon Town Council. It is noted as one of the Best Tree Places in Virginia by the Remarkable Trees of Virginia Project. Individuals and families may purchase trees for planting in honor of a veteran. Currently, trees are being planted on the south side of the park behind the main sign and flags. The middle section of the park holds large, stately trees adjacent to a children's playground. The northern section of the park contains two major tree research plots. The first plot is managed by the Hampton Roads Agricultural Research Experiment Station, a satellite post of Virginia Tech; utility-friendly trees are being grown in several locations throughout the state to test their ability to prosper in the various climates and soils of Virginia. The second plot is managed by the American Chestnut Foundation and contains the new species of American Chestnut. Ultimately, these trees will be inoculated with chestnut blight to determine blight resistance and to provide seeds for further research.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Abingdon is located in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province of Virginia. A map of the provinces in Virginia is shown below. As illustrated in the map, the Valley and Ridge province runs the north-south length of Virginia from Tennessee north to West Virginia and Maryland and lies between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Allegheny Plateau. Linear ridges characterize the Valley and Ridge and valleys with carbonate, limestone rocks in the valleys (erosive) and sandstone and quartzite rocks in the ridges (erosion resistant). Abingdon is located in the Great Valley Sub-province, which contains mostly valleys with higher elevations on the perimeter. Elevations in Abingdon range from 1,934 to 2,316 feet mean sea level (msl).



CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Abingdon exhibits scenic vistas of the neighboring mountains to the east and west. The Blue Ridge Mountains form the ridgelines to the east, while the Cumberland Mountains form the ridge lines to the west. Significant mountains visible from Abingdon include Holston Mountain and Iron Mountains (south), and Mount Rogers/White Top (southeast), and Clinch and Walker Mountain (north and east). A slope analysis conducted for the previous Comprehensive Plan found that approximately two-thirds of the town's land has a slope of 20 percent or less; approximately one-third of the town exhibits slopes greater than 25 percent.

Mapping from the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation shows that Washington County lies in a region that exhibits karst topography (areas with caves, sinkholes). Carbonate rocks that underlay the region (limestone, dolomite and others) are water soluble, creating opportunities for ground and surface waters to intrude, leaving fractures and holes. Consequently, major development projects should investigate the potential for karst features.

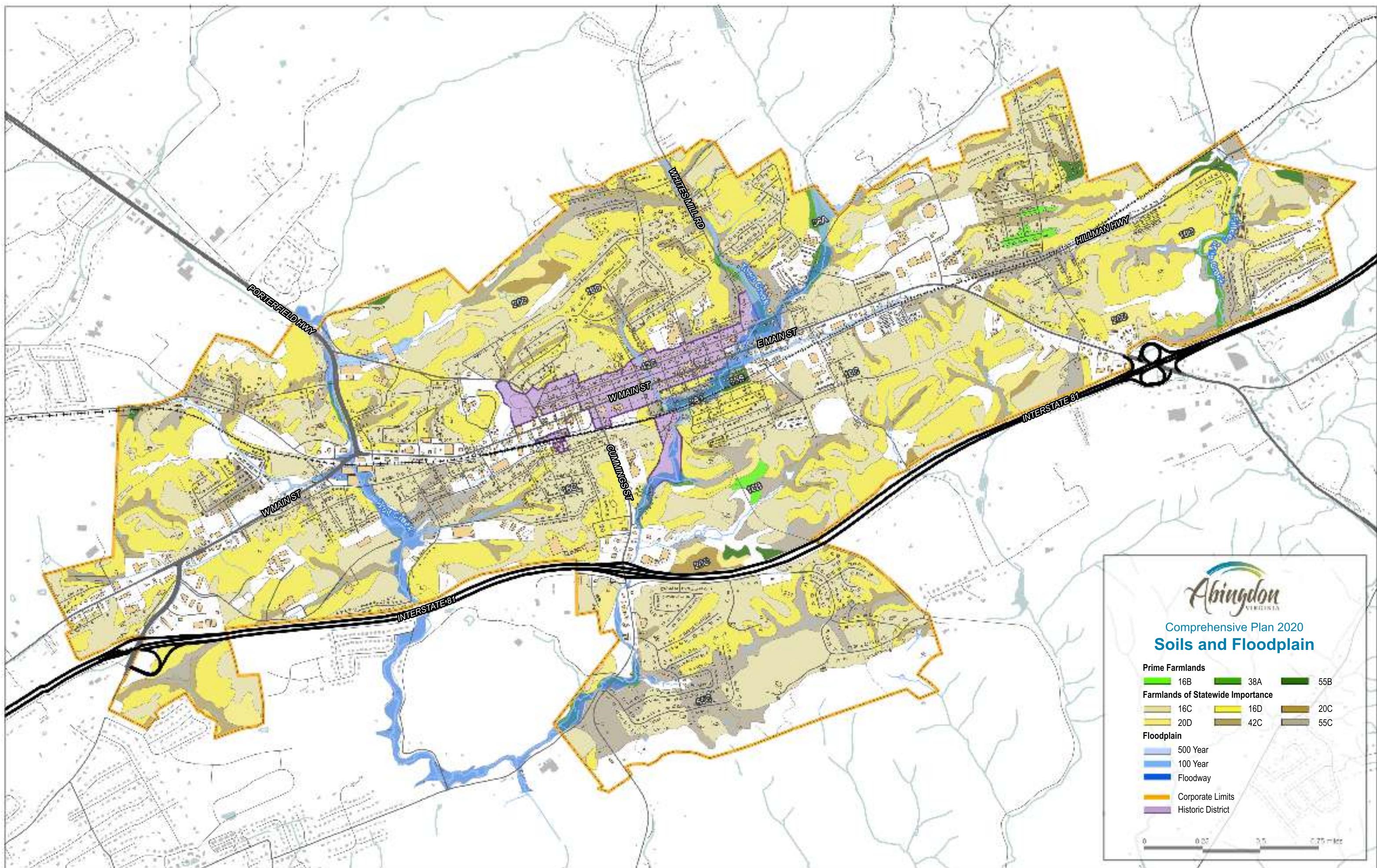
The U.S.D.A. Natural Resource Conservation Service published a soil survey of Washington County and the City of Bristol in 2006. Based on web soil survey information, the Town of Abingdon contains Frederick silt loams (approximately 50 percent), Weikert silt loams (approximately 15 percent), Udorthents/urban land (9 percent), Hagerstown silt loams (approximately 8 percent), Wyrick-Marbie complex (approximately 7 percent), as well as other soil classifications. The Frederick silt loams are particularly suited for croplands and pastures; typically, they are well-drained and deep. The Weikert and Hagerstown silt loams are upland soils that are shallow to bedrock and exhibit rock outcroppings; they are well-suited for forests. The Udorthents soils are those disturbed by development. The Wyrick-Marbie complex soils are lowland soils; they are subject to flooding and particularly suited for pastures.

According to the soil survey, many of the soils in Abingdon are especially important for agriculture. These soils are particularly important to consider when conducting environmental reviews of projects, especially those involving state and federal funds. Also, they are important in enhancing and preserving the agricultural heritage and productivity of the region.

WATERSHEDS

Abingdon is located within the watersheds of the North and Middle Forks of the Holston River, part of the Tennessee and Big Sandy River Basins. South Holston Lake (7,850 acres) is located southwest of town, and extends from Washington County, Virginia to Sullivan County, Tennessee. The lake is owned and operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority and provides hydroelectric





Comprehensive Plan 2020
Soils and Floodplain

Prime Farmlands	16B	38A	55B
Farmlands of Statewide Importance	16C	16D	20C
	20D	42C	55C
Floodplain	500 Year		
	100 Year		
	Floodway		
	Corporate Limits		
	Historic District		

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 miles

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

power for the region. The major streams located in the town are: Wolf Creek, Town Creek, Berry Creek, and Fifteen Mile Creek. The floodplains of these streams are shown on the following map.

According to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality's 2018 Water Quality Assessment, segments of Wolf Creek and Town Creek within Abingdon are listed as impaired with high levels of E. coli bacteria. This contamination is caused by the unrestricted access of livestock to these streams, a problem that may originate in rural areas outside of the Town itself. Consequently, improvement to water quality and further study are recommended to determine appropriate actions. To address the quality of surface waters in town and reduce non-point sources of pollution, Abingdon should continue to work with Washington County to address regional water quality issues that affect the Town.

The public water system for the Town of Abingdon draws water from several sources including the Middle Fork of the Holston River, the South Fork of the Holston River, and several springs. All of these sources are filtered to remove particulate matter, chlorinated for disinfection, and fluoridated for the promotion of dental health. According to the 2018 Water Quality Report published by the Washington County Service Authority, Abingdon's public drinking water meets all established water quality requirements as well as all reporting and monitoring requirements of the Virginia Department of Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

WILDLIFE

In 2005, the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries prepared a Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy which identified approximately 1,000 species in Virginia in need of conservation. Threats for these species included habitat destruction, deterioration in water quality from pollution and sedimentation. Based on the data collected, Washington County is included as an important ecological region that contains species identified for conservation. Abingdon is described as being located in the Ridge and Valley Holston Ecological Region. The list includes 62 species consisting of 32 fish, 17 mussels, 3 snails, 2 insects, and 4 crawfish.

Those species of most concern (Tier 1) in the region include: spotfin chub*, sharphead darter, yellowfin madtom*, Tennessee dace, tan riffleshell*, shiny pigtoe*, little-wing pearlymussel*, bottle hornsnail, and rough rabbitsfoot*. Those species noted with an * are listed as Federal Endangered or Threatened Species.

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

Abingdon's environment and natural beauty are assets to residents and visitors. Open spaces, agriculture, scenic vistas, trees, and nearby National Forests contribute to the social and economic well-being of Abingdon and form a part of the town's unique character. As development and change continues over time special efforts will be needed to protect the community's environmental quality and natural features. This will require coordination with developers, Washington County, and with applicable state and federal agencies and organizations. Enhancing and preserving the green infrastructure of Abingdon will help the community achieve its vision for the future. Public education and increased awareness of the town's environmental features will be critical in assisting and supporting town officials in land development decisions. Maintaining and enhancing the ecology and the natural landscape of Abingdon and the surrounding county should be a priority for the community's long-term health and well-being.



STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS

Stormwater management is an important factor in both protecting the natural environment from erosion and pollution, and in protecting Abingdon residents and properties from the potential for flood-related property damage. The Town should continue to update regulations to ensure that new developments include stormwater management best practices, and should also take on stormwater retrofit projects in priority areas to reduce flood and erosion hazards. Priority stormwater projects include proposed Clark St/Valley View Drive stormwater management improvements that involve upgraded road crossings and channel improvements in the vicinity of Clark Street, Valley View Drive, and Court Street, to reduce flooding and erosion within the right-of-way, and property damage within the drainage area and stormwater management system.

URBAN TREE PLAN

Trees make an important contribution to Abingdon's natural environment, including both stands of forest and individual plantings on both public and private lands, and should be planned and promoted for the future. The Town's 2007 tree inventory, funded using a matching grant from the Virginia Department of Forestry, should be updated for current conditions. While existing tree plans and regulations apply mainly to trees on public lands, the plan may also use the expertise of the tree commission and town arborist to provide useful information to private property owners on promote the benefits of tree planting, to recommend appropriate or native tree species, or provide other guidance. The tree plan should also address the provision of street trees for Abingdon's streets, providing guidance on location, spacing, species, and other parameters to improve shade and enhance the appeal of the town's pedestrian network.

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

- | |
|--|
| 1. Abingdon will be a clean and healthy community that protects natural features through high environmental standards for public and private activities and the built environment. |
| 1.1. Revise the town's zoning and stormwater management regulations to incorporate low impact development techniques, stream buffers, and other features in new developments that protect environmental health.
1.2. Undertake a watershed study in partnership with Washington County to locate actual and potential sources of water pollution and identify options for water quality improvement. |
| 2. New development will not detract from the authentic experience of enjoying Abingdon's most treasured assets, such as the historic Main Street and the Creeper Trail. |
| 2.1. Revise the zoning and subdivision ordinances to strongly promote planned, clustered development that integrates conservation principles into the design of residential and commercial development.
2.2. Amend town ordinances to establish appropriate setbacks and buffers from the Creeper Trail, and other Town trails, that maintain a naturalistic experience for trail users. |
| 3. The protection of natural features and the use of “green” technologies, low-impact development methods and an active bicycle and pedestrian network will establish the town as a development and conservation model for other communities. |
| 3.1. Pursue the installation and maintenance of street trees along the majority of streets to improve aesthetics and provide for the safety and comfort of pedestrians and cyclists.
3.2. Encourage the Town Arborist and the Tree Commission to provide updated lists of preferred tree species, public education materials on the value and proper care of trees, and other information on best urban forestry practices to be provided on the Town's website.
3.3. Study the potential for renewable energy, increased tree planting, and other implementation of green technologies on town-owned building and sites as a community example. |

Chapter 9

PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES



CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

- Facts and Figures
 - Sewer
 - Water
 - Public Safety
 - Libraries
 - Schools
 - Health and Social Services
- Opportunities and Issues
 - Public Building Design
- Goals
- Strategies

The public infrastructure, facilities, and services available to residents and businesses are fundamental elements in maintaining and sustaining any community. Public utilities (water, sewer, solid waste management, etc.) are driving factors for community development. Public facilities (schools, parks, libraries, etc.) are important in retaining and attracting residents and businesses. Finally, public services (police, fire and rescue, social services, etc.) are responsible for ensuring safety and providing essential services for living. Abingdon's public utilities, facilities, and services are provided by the town, the county, and by many other service organizations.

SEWER

Sewer service and treatment of wastewater is provided by the Town of Abingdon. Most of the town's residential areas are served by sewer, with only a few properties remaining on septic systems in the areas of Nicholas and Trigg Streets. The Town's wastewater system includes a variety of sewer lines, as well as six pump stations and one wastewater treatment facility. In 2006, the town completed expansion of its wastewater treatment facility to 4.95 million gallons per day. This facility serves not only the town, but also designated areas of Washington County subject to a joint agreement. The expanded plant should meet the area's needs until approximately 2027. Another plant expansion to update the equipment and processes is proposed for planning in 2024-2025. The overall capacity of the plant should meet the area's needs until 2042 pending any significant developments or industrial users.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

As with many older towns, infiltration and inflow issues can lead to inefficiency in the wastewater system. The Town's west interceptor line was replaced in 2012 to address these issues, and the east interceptor is actively being monitored and inspected for infiltration and inflow. An updated study of Abingdon's sewer collection system was completed in 2019, with critical inflow and infiltration issues in various watersheds identified and planned for repair.

WATER

Abingdon's public water service is provided by the Washington County Service Authority (WSA). Water is supplied by a 4.6 MGD surface water treatment plant on the Middle Fork of the Holston River (the primary water supply), a 1.1 MGD plant on Mill Creek near Chilhowie (the secondary source), and a spring on Route 58 in Taylor's Valley (supplemental supply source). Based on a 2002 study for the region, the WSA plans to expand the 4.6 MGD plant to 12 MGD by adding a new raw water intake point on the South Fork of the Holston River and pumping it to the Middle Fork water treatment plant.

Water service is available to most streets and populated areas in town. Many of the town's water lines consist of 2-inch, galvanized lines that are prone to corrosion and maintenance issues. In addition, these lines may yield low water pressure and affect the aesthetic quality of the water.
(Note: this section has not been updated by the service authority)

PUBLIC SAFETY

The Town of Abingdon operates a police department housed in the Abingdon public safety building on West Main Street. The department employs 25 sworn police officers, as well as 3 full-time and 1 part-time civilian employees.

Fire protection is provided by the Abingdon Fire Department, located in a fire station at 316 Park Street. The department also serves portions of Washington County. The department employs a full-time fire chief and 32 fire fighters

Rescue service is provided by the Washington County Lifesaving Crew, an organization providing emergency services to Abingdon and Washington County. Rescue services are also provided by the Abingdon Ambulance organization.

LIBRARIES

The Town's library, located at the corner of Valley Street and Oak Hill Road, is the main library for the Washington County Public Library system and supports the mission of the Washington County libraries to provide the community with current resources for life-long learning, social exchange, pleasure, and entertainment. The library building was constructed in the 1970s and is in need of expansion to meet the changing needs of library patrons in the town and county.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

SCHOOLS

Abingdon is served by 5 public schools, two vocational centers, and two higher education facilities. Washington County operates the school programs for grades K-12. The mission of Washington County schools is “to provide a safe, supportive and engaging learning environment which challenges all students to achieve their own maximum potential. In partnership with the family and the community, the school system will ensure that each student acquires basic academic skills and received a diverse array of education opportunities that promote health social, physical and intellectual growth.”

Enrollment information on these schools is shown in the table below.

The Neff Center for Science and Technology (1975) offers expanded career and technical training and provides programs in advertising, cosmetology, culinary arts, criminal justice, electronics, nursing, welding, and others. Many of the programs are dual credit programs that are conducted in partnership with participating local colleges.

School	Enrollment 2018-2019, Including PK
Abingdon Elementary	531
Greendale Elementary	330
Watauga Elementary	638
E.B. Stanley Middle School	647
Abingdon High School	869
Washington County Career and Technical Education Center (Neff Center)	605
Virginia Highlands Community College	
Southwest VA Higher Education Center	>1,000

The Virginia Highlands Community College was established in 1967 and is one of 23 community colleges operating in the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is located on a campus of approximately 100 acres housing six buildings (totaling about 84,000 square feet) and offers programs in nursing and applied health, science and engineering technology, and business, humanities, and social sciences. The Center for Business and Industry provides a niche job-training program for the region as a tool to promote economic development. Buildings are equipped with state-of-the-art technology that enables both on-campus and off-campus learning.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

The Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center was established in 1991 to strengthen the economy of the region through workforce training and development. The center offers over sixty graduate and undergraduate degree programs through nine participating colleges and universities. The hi-tech learning center includes a 13,000 square-foot conference facility, 110-person auditorium, and approximately 25 classrooms. The facility is used by both academic institutions and by businesses.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Abingdon has traditionally been a region center for healthcare. Johnston Memorial Hospital, founded in 1905, was located in downtown Abingdon, just north of East Main Street. Lacking room to expand, a new hospital was built approximately three mile east of downtown in Washington County. The new 116-bed Johnston Memorial Hospital opened in 2011. In 2013 K-VA-T Food Stores, parent company of Food City grocery stores, relocated its corporate operations to the former hospital site.

Social services to regional residents are provided by Washington County Department of Social Services. The department provides a diversity of programs oriented to family investment, child support, employment training, and human services. The agency has adopted a Strategic Plan for 2007-2011 which guides work efforts and programs. Goals are established for fostering employee development, developing community partners, continuously improving the quality of services, improving public relations, and providing needed customer/client services.

OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES

PUBLIC BUILDING DESIGN

The Town of Abingdon has a strong interest in preserving the look the Town, as the appearance and character of the town work to attract residents, businesses and tourists in search of a place that differs from typical suburban places found elsewhere, from the architecture of its buildings to the walkability of its streets. For this reason, it is of paramount importance that large new developments, infill projects, and redevelopment efforts all fit with the image of Abingdon. While this does not mean that every new building should imitate the traditional architecture of the downtown, it does mean that the look and scale of any development should be carefully designed to meet the needs and character of the town. To accomplish this, Abingdon should work to develop new, or improve existing, advisory design guidelines that are specific to key areas of the town including entrance corridors, the downtown, key neighborhoods, and other zones.

CHAPTER 9 - PUBLIC UTILITIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

- | |
|--|
| 1. Abingdon will provide quality, effective, and efficient public facilities, and services to residents. |
| 1.1. Pursue an updated Public Utilities Master Plan to establish the maintenance needs and growth capacity of the Town's water system, and in coordination with the Washington County Service Authority, the Town's sanitary sewer system.
1.2. Continually plan for necessary expansions of public works, administration, and other public services to meet the needs of future Town growth. |
| 2. Public buildings will be exemplary in architecture and reflect best practices for site development while complementing the region's natural features and cultural heritage. |
| 2.1. Require the input of the Town's Board of Architectural Review in the planning and design of any new public building or facility, regardless of the project's location within the Town. |
| 3. The Town government will provide outstanding customer service to citizens and businesses. |
| 3.1. Continue to use social media, among other forms of direct communication, to proactively inform and engage residents in Town government and development issues. |
| 4. Abingdon will continue to be a safe community with high quality public safety services. |
| 4.1. Consider the adequacy and capacity of public safety services when reviewing rezoning, subdivision, site plan, or other development proposals.
4.2. Continue to support the needs of local volunteer fire and rescue agencies to ensure appropriate emergency response times, facilities, and personnel. |

Attachment B: Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Valley Street Abingdon VA



Mount Rogers PLANNING DISTRICT'S
Pre-Disaster Hazard
Mitigation Plan



Prepared by the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission for the Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe, the Cities of Bristol and Galax, and the Towns of Abingdon, Chilhowie, Damascus, Fries, Glade Spring, Hillsville, Independence, Marion, Rural Retreat, Saltville, Troutdale, and Wytheville.

Funding through the Virginia Department of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.



A different side of Virginia

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INTRODUCTION

The Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan 2017 update is a revision to the region's original plan, adopted and approved by FEMA in December 2005. In this updated plan, new data and analysis has improved the hazard identification and risk assessment used to determine mitigation strategies. All sections of this plan have been updated to include the newest information and data available. In the past five years, the participating local governments (Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe Counties, the Cities of Bristol and Galax, and the Towns of Abingdon, Chilhowie, Damascus, Fries, Glade Spring, Hillsville, Independence, Marion, Rural Retreat, Saltville, Troutdale, and Wytheville), have participated in a yearly overview and update of the strategies and goals set forth in the original plan.



The Pre- Disaster Hazard Mitigation Update is meant to describe natural hazards and their impacts to people and property; recommend mitigations to reduce or eliminate those hazards; and outline the strategy for maintaining and updating the Plan.

This Plan addresses natural hazards of importance to the Mount Rogers Planning District region of southwest Virginia. This is a rural, mountainous region covering 2,777 square miles that stands within both the Ridge & Valley and Blue Ridge geologic provinces. This plan will focus primarily on natural hazards: dam safety, drought, earthquakes, flooding, karst & sinkholes, landslides, severe winter storms/ice, thunderstorms/lightning, tornadoes/hurricanes, wildfires and windstorms.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

The purpose of this plan is to meet the requirements set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act 2000 (DMA 2000). The DMA 2000 requires state and local government to identify hazards, assess their risks and community vulnerability, and to describe actions to mitigate those risks and vulnerabilities. The plan is meant to be a framework for decreasing needs for post disaster funds for recovery and reconstruction through pre-disaster actions.

Adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and approval from FEMA is required for localities to remain eligible to apply for the five Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs. They include the four annual grant programs; Pre- Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC), and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and the post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Three of these programs (FMA, RFC, and SRL) are directly linked to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). HMGP and PDM can also be used to fund tornado safe rooms, wildfire mitigation, etc. Adoption of this plan is also required to receive a declaration of a federal major disaster or emergency from FEMA.

There are four basic phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Preparedness and mitigation measures occur prior to a disaster event.

Preparedness refers to plans and strategies for efficiently handling disasters as they occur. Response and recovery occur during and after a disaster event, respectively, to return the community to normal operations as quickly as possible. Mitigation includes the long-term strategies determined to reduce risk to life and property from a disaster event.

The benefits of planning to mitigate for natural hazards include a systematic approach for identifying hazards, their risks, and strategies for minimizing those risks. In planning prior to a disaster, the high emotions and rushed environment are absent allowing a diverse group of stakeholders to collaborate to develop strategies from which the community derives the most benefits. The opportunities offered by approaching mitigation planning proactively allow local communities to shape not only post-disaster recovery, but also achieve additional community objectives, such as recreation and housing and economic development.

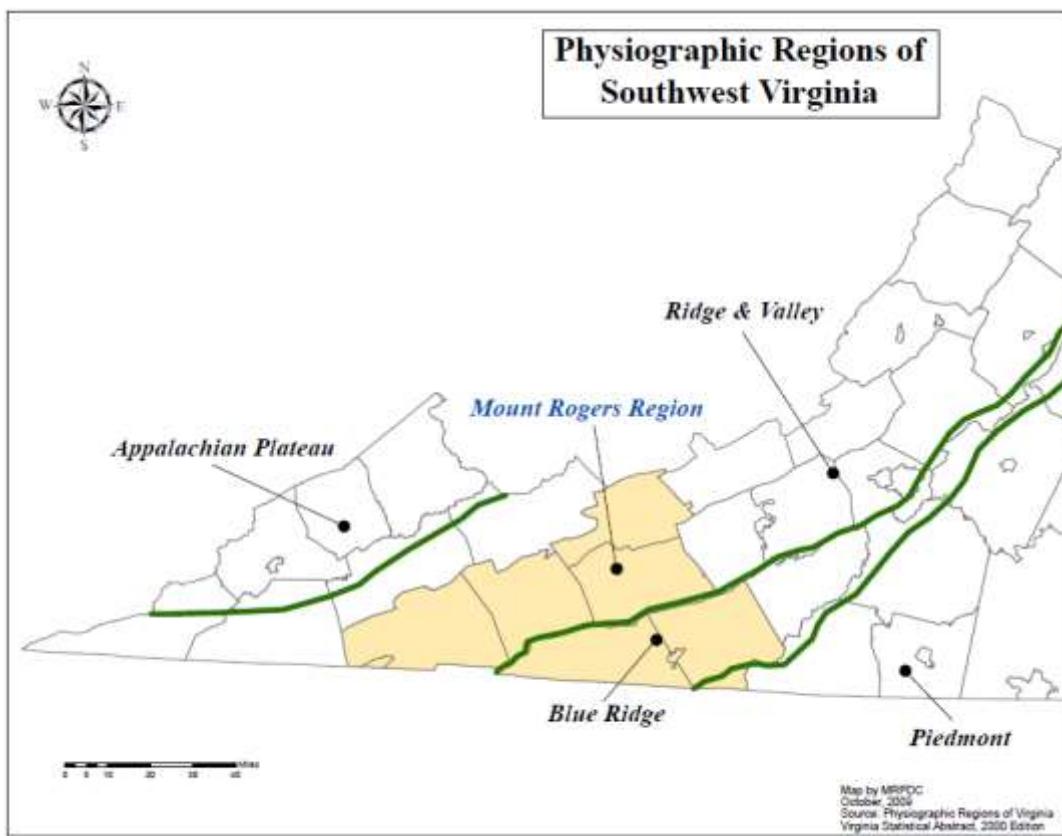
Implementation of mitigation strategies is the final step of these planning efforts. Mitigation strategies can take many forms, most commonly directed towards flooding, hurricanes, and

earthquakes, three historically catastrophic events. The true community benefits of mitigation planning are not realized until the construction or installation of these projects is completed.

Community Profile

Natural Features

The region covers 2,777 square miles and stands within both the Ridge & Valley and the Blue Ridge geologic provinces of Virginia. An image (Physiographic Regions of Southwest Virginia) is shown below.

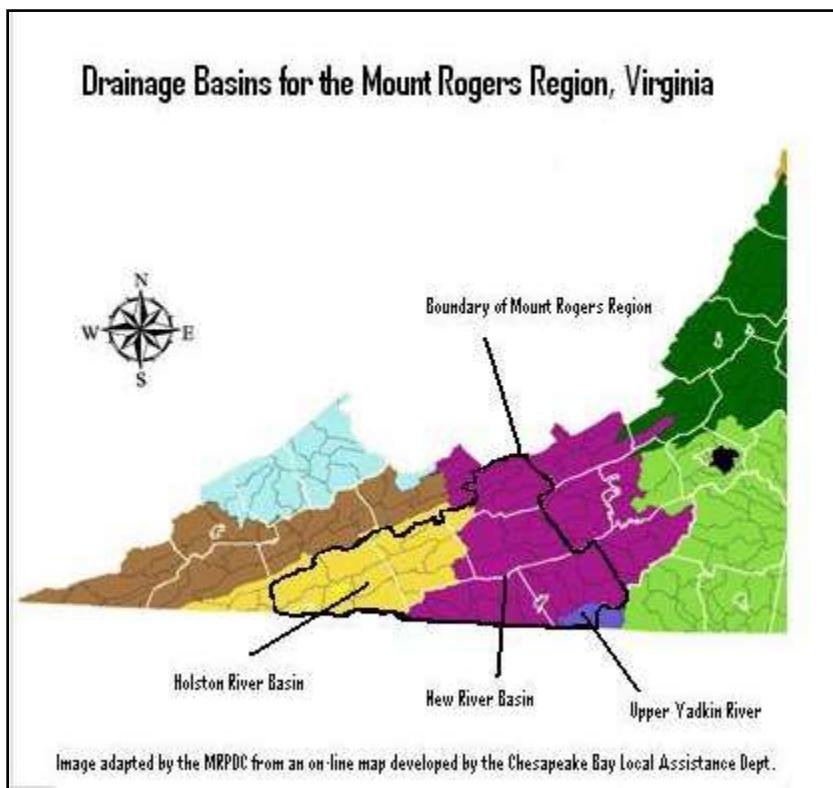


In the Ridge & Valley section, the land is characterized by valleys with low to moderate slopes underlain by carbonate rocks; this area starts in Bristol and runs in a northeasterly direction through Washington, Smyth and Wythe counties in a track toward Roanoke. Elevations generally range between 1,200 and 2,300 feet. The Blue Ridge portion generally includes Grayson and Carroll counties. The land appears as a broad upland plateau with moderate slopes. The elevations are higher, generally ranging from 2,400 to 3,000 feet, and sometimes

much higher. Mount Rogers itself, located near the junction of Grayson, Smyth and Washington counties, stands at more than 5,729 feet.

Natural Resources

The principal watersheds that drain the region include the Holston River system (including the North, South and Middle Forks), the New River, and a small portion of the Upper Yadkin River drainage as shown on the map below.



The Holston River Basin flows in a southwesterly direction to join with the Tennessee River system. The New River flows in a northerly direction into West Virginia, while the Upper Yadkin flows south into North Carolina. Much of the Mount Rogers region contains state and national forest, including the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area. The mountainous terrain generally precludes intensive development other than in the limited valley regions of the district.

Mineral resources of the region include limestone, sandstone, granite, gravel, sand, shale, iron oxide, quartzite and salt. All are actively mined, according to the state Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy. Historically important minerals in the region included coal, iron, lead, zinc,

salt, gold, and gypsum. The richer mineral resources of the west have long since replaced much of the local mining activity in the Mount Rogers region.

Temperatures and Climate

The local region stands within a temperate climate zone influenced by the mountainous nature of southwest Virginia. Temperatures range from average lows of 15° F-25° F (in January) to average highs of 80° F-90° F (in July). The differing elevations and lay of the land account for the range of differences in local weather. The MRPDC ranges in elevation from 5,729 feet at its highest point on Mount Rogers in western Grayson County, to 1,110 feet along Lovills Creek on the Carroll Surry County line. Local annual precipitation also is highly variable. It ranges from 62" annually in the highest mountains (Mount Rogers and surrounding area in the Blue Ridge) to 46" annually in other parts of the district. Weather patterns and climate are influenced by the Appalachian and Blue Ridge mountain ranges, the direction of airflow and the effects of the major river valleys. Weather systems typically move from west to east. Cloud systems may pass up and over the mountains. As clouds rise, their moisture content condenses and falls as rain or snow; that often results in heavy precipitation on the western slopes of the mountains and little or no precipitation on the eastern (or rain shadowed) slopes of the mountains. Weather systems and storms also may follow the river valleys, running parallel to the mountain ranges.

Political Boundaries

The Mount Rogers region, as designated by the Virginia General Assembly, includes six counties Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe, two cities Bristol and Galax, twelve towns Abingdon, Chilhowie, Damascus, Fries, Glade Spring, Hillsville, Independence, Marion, Rural Retreat, Saltville, Troutdale, and Wytheville.

Key transportation systems within the region include the interstate highways (I-81 and I-77), U.S. Route 58 and U.S. Route 11, several local airports, some limited public transit service, and service from local taxicabs and Greyhound Bus Lines. The Norfolk Southern Railway is an important private hauler of freight. Passenger rail service presently is lacking in the region.

The region is variable in nature. It ranges from the very rural character of Bland County, with a population of 6,511 (a decrease of 4.6%since the last plan update) to the rapidly urbanizing character of the largest county, Washington, with a growing population of 53,789 (a decrease of 2.0%since the last plan update). Grayson and Carroll counties are known as places for

second home development, especially in areas with views of the New River. The two mid-size counties, Smyth and Wythe, with populations of roughly 30,000 each, serve as centers of commerce and manufacturing. The three largest towns, each with populations greater than 5,000, are Abingdon, Marion and Wytheville.

Population

As of 2017 the region-wide population numbered 188,498, according to the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia. The population of the Mount Rogers Region was 193,595 as of the 2010 Census, up approximately 2.4% from the 2000 level of 188,984. Currently the region wide population has decreased 2.6% since the last census in

Locality	2017	2012	%Population Change
Bland	6,511	6,824	-4.6%
Carroll County	29,212	30,042	-2.8%
Grayson County	15,669	15,533	0.9%
Smyth County	30,686	32,208	-4.7%
Washington County	53,789	54,876	-2.0%
Wythe County	28,723	29,235	-1.8%
City of Bristol	17,160	17,835	-3.8%
City of Galax	6,748	7,042	-4.2%
Mount Rogers Planning District	188,498	193,595	-2.6%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, 2012 and 2017 Population Estimates

2010. The decline is distributed unevenly within the region. Only one locality saw a slight increase in population. This occurred in Grayson County. Bland County, Carroll County, Smyth County, Washington County, Wythe County, and the Cities of Bristol and Galax saw a slight decrease in population in the past five years since the last update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Median family income for the region as of 2016 came to \$39,655¹, which lags behind the statewide level of \$66,149¹, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. This number reflects a 3% decrease in median household income for the Mount Rogers region over the past ten years. Incomes in the Mount Rogers region have traditionally lagged behind statewide averages, along with the region's rate of new job creation. At the same time, unemployment generally runs higher than the statewide average, reflecting disparities between the high job growth rates in northern Virginia compared against job growth rates in southwest Virginia.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Ethnically, the Mount Rogers region is dominated by whites (95.4%)². Of a total population of 193,595 in the region the largest significant minority populations are African American totaling 2.2% and Hispanics totaling 2.1%

Economy

Manufacturing stands as one of the key employment sectors for the Mount Rogers region, though foreign competition is undermining the sector. From 2000 through 2011, the region lost 10,000 manufacturing jobs, with the total going from 24,274, to 14,106 a decrease of 41%. By end of the third quarter of 2017, the number of manufacturing jobs had stabilized at 13,477², a decrease of only 4.5% over the 6-year period. The sector includes production of refrigeration and heating equipment, clothing, truck trailers and motor vehicle parts, glass products, furniture, wood products, hardware, sporting and athletic goods, and mining equipment.

The next largest employment sector falls in the government category, with 13,405² jobs in third quarter 2017, 8,944 in local government, 3,963 in state government, and 498 in federal government. The next highest employment by category is retail trade (10,103) and health care and social assistance (8,495).

Agriculture and forestry offer relatively few jobs but remain an important industry to the Mount Rogers region. Chief products include livestock, poultry, with a growing sector raising produce. Christmas trees, raised in the higher elevations, also are important to the region.

Planning Process

Planning Team

Since 2017 the Mount Rogers Planning District staff has been working with its localities to update the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan that was approved by FEMA in 2012. Between the years of 2005-2012 each year VDEM provided us with a spreadsheet outlining the recommended mitigations for each locality. The staff at Mount Rogers facilitated a yearly update of the mitigation strategies. VDEM did not provide/require this after the last plan update in 2012. This process is scheduled to start again after the 2018 adoption of the plan on a biennial basis. The hazard mitigation steering committee was composed of county

² Virginia Employment Commission Community Profile, 2018

administrators, town managers, emergency management personnel, local and state personnel, regional governmental employees, members of the business and public utility community, and any interested stakeholders from the public. The steering committee oversaw the plan update process as well as coordinated with local fire, rescue, and police personnel.

Planning Process

The Mount Rogers Planning District Commission initiated the plan update process in the spring of 2017. A regional kick-off meeting was held at the offices of the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission in Marion, Virginia on May 25th, 2017. At this meeting, the MRPDC and the stakeholders from the various localities reviewed the process for updating the plan, as well as outlining how the old plan would be improved upon.

The Mount Rogers staff met with the steering committee members weekly or monthly in small groups or on a one on one basis throughout the rest of the year. All members were also contacted through telephone conversations or emails. A second meeting at the Mount Rogers PDC was called on November 30th, 2017. After that meeting with representatives from VDEM and FEMA some new input was requested to be added into the plan update. Another round of meetings with each locality was conducted in December of 2017 and January of 2018, in addition with meeting with other members of the community outside of local government.

Please see the table below for a listing of meetings and conversations with stakeholders.

Meetings/ Conversations with Stakeholders	
Month	Stakeholder (Day of Month)
May 2017	Kickoff Meeting (25), All localities (31)
June 2017	Town of Chilhowie (1), Smyth County (2), Town of Abingdon (7), Bland County (21)
July 2017	Bland County (5), Town of Damascus (20), Bland County (24)
August 2017	Town of Damascus (10), City of Galax (24), All localities (29), Town of Marion (30)
September 2017	Grayson County (1), Town of Chilhowie (1), Town of Marion (1), Smyth County (1), Washington County (11), Smyth County (18)
October 2017	Wythe County (24), Town of Wytheville (24), Bland County (24)
November 2017	VDEM (1, 2), FEMA (2), All localities (8), FEMA (16), Washington County (27), Town of Chilhowie (27), Grayson County (28), Meeting at MRPDC (30)
December 2017	Town of Saltville (1), FEMA (4), Washington County (6), All localities (6), FEMA (11), NOAA (14, 15)
January 2018	VDEM (3), Appalachian Power (4), DCR (9, 10), City of Bristol (23), Town of Glade Spring (24)
February 2018	Emory & Henry College (7)
March 2018	VDEM (8), All localities (28), Town of Abingdon (30)

April 2018	Wythe County (2), Town of Wytheville (2), Town of Rural Retreat (2), Washington County (3), Grayson County (12)
August 2018	All localities (6)

Sign-In Sheet

Hazard Mitigation Kick-Off Meeting

May 25, 2017

Print Name	Locality	Title	Email
BRIAN MARTIN	GCAPE SPRINGS FRIES, TROUTON	Town Mgr	BMARTIN@MRPDC.ORG
Brian Reed	RR	"	breed
Jenna Dunn	Blind County	All Emerg. Sp. Coord.	j.dunn@blind.org
Everett Lineberry	Carroll Co.	EM Coordinator	elineberry@carrollcountyna.org
Retta Jackson	Hillsville	Town Manager	hillsville@townofhillsville.com
Jason Busick	Wythe Co	EM Coordinator	jbusick@wytheva.org
Tim Estes, Sr	WASH. Co.	EM Coordinator	timestes@washcova.com
Mike Ayers	Galax	A&R Coordinator	mayers@galaxva.com
Gavin N. Blevins	Pamacus	Town Manager	gblevins@purple.org
Aaron T. Smith	Chilhowie	Lieutenant PD	achilhowie.Smith@chilhowie.org
Brandon Moore	Bristol, VA	Lieutenant	brandon.moore@bristolva.org
Mille Armstrong	Bristol, VA	Fire Chief - EM	mille.armstrong@bristolva.org
Aaron Sizemore	MR PDC	Director	a.sizemore@MRPDC.org
Rocky Warren	MRPDC	Planner	R.WARREN@mrpdc.org
Scott McCoy	MRPDC	Intern	smccoy14@vt.edu
Jimmy Moss	Grayson Co.	EM Coordinator	j.moss@graysoncora.gov
James Dillon	MRPDC	GIS Dir	j.dillon@mrpdc.org

Sign-In Sheet

Hazard Mitigation Meeting

November 30, 2017

Print Name	Locality	Title	Email
Charles Harrington	Smyth County	EM Coordinator	CHarrington@SmythCounty.org
TYLER VENCILL	ABINGDON	TOWN ENGINEER	tvencill@abingdon-va.gov
DAVE HAYNES	CHILHOWIE	FIRE CHIEF	cdhaynes 2201 @ comcast.net
Jason Basick	Wythe County	EM Coordinator ES Director	jbasick @wythecco.org
Justin Haga	UDEM	DRRU	justin.haga@udem.virginia.gov
Sara Harrington	UDEM	Nh Hazards Planner	sara.harrington@udem.virginia.gov
John Clark	Chilhowie	Town Manager	chilhowie.town.mgr@chilhowie.org
Aaron Sizemore	MRPDC	Executive Dir.	asizemore@MRPDC.org
Rocky Warren	MRPDC	PLANNER	RWARREN@MRPDC.org
Mari Radford	Floyd	Emergency Planning	mari.radford@floydva.org

The committee members first reviewed the existing data that was included in the last Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Throughout the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process the materials from each section of the original plan as well as any new changes were looked over. For the most part in the past five years there were few changes the committee felt needed to be added to the updated plan due to the fact that little has changed in our region in the past five years. Focus and discussion was placed on each hazard identified to be a potential threat to the district. The committee brought in their own knowledge of any disasters that had happened in their districts within the past five years since the plan's original adoption. The committee took these ideas back to their localities and met with their local representatives in the emergency services field and gathered any additional information they could find concerning how natural disasters are dealt with, as well as any areas where the localities had vulnerabilities or difficulties in responding to disasters. All meetings were open to the public.

Following any reviews of the data gathered, the group then brainstormed mitigation objectives and strategies to include in the plan update. The final component of the committee meetings

was a capabilities and vulnerability assessment. Each member of the committee was encouraged to discuss with any person or group, or with an agency or the public that may have valuable input to add to the plan update. This cast a wider net enabling the steering committee members to consult with many people outside of local government.

Plan Participation

Below are two tables, the first outlining the localities and agencies that had input in developing the Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Some participated on the steering committee that met at the Mount Rogers PDCoffices. Others participated by personal visits, phone calls, or through email. The second outlines the localities that participated in the plan update as well as the original drafting of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Planning Committee Member	Representing	Title/ Department
Tyler Vencill	Abingdon	Civil Engineer Public Works
Jenna Dunn	Bland County	911 Emergency Services Coordinator
Mike Armstrong Brandon Moore	Bristol	Fire Chief Lieutenant
Everett Lineberry	Carroll County	Emergency Services Coordinator
John Clark Dave Haynes	Chilhowie	Town Manager Fire Chief
Gavin Blevins	Damascus	Town Manager, Planner
Scott McCoy	Fries	Town Manager
Mike Ayers	Galax	R&R Director Fire Department
Aaron Sizemore	Glade Spring	Town Manager
Jmmy Moss	Grayson County	Emergency Services Coordinator
Retta Jackson	Hillsville	Town Manager
Jmmy Moss	Independence	Emergency Services Coordinator
Bill Rush	Marion	Town Manager
Jason Childers	Rural Retreat	Town Manager
Brian Martin	Saltville	Town Manager, Planner
Charles Harrington	Smyth County	Housing Authority
Brian Martin	Troutdale	Town Manager, Planner
Tim Estes	Washington County	Emergency Management Coordinator
Jason Busick	Wythe County	Emergency Management Coordinator
Al Newberry	Wytheville	Director of Public Safety
Sara Harrington	VDEM	All Hazards Planner
Justin Haga	VDEM	DRRO
Brian Reed	MRPDC	Planner

James Dillon	MRPDC	GIS Director
Rocky Warren	MRPDC	Planner
Phil Hysell	NOAA	Warning Coordination Meteorologist
Donny Necessary	VDOT	Bristol District Planner
Tony Miller	APCO	Distribution Systems Supervisor
Steve Gibson	LENWISCOO PDC	GIS Analyst
Tom Roberts	DCR	Regional Dam Safety Engineer
Angela Beavers	Cumberland Plateau PDC	GIS Internet Technology
Patrick Wilson	NOAA	Meteorologist Intern

Locality Participation 2005, 2011, & 2017

Locality	2005 Participation	2011 Participation	2017 Participation
Abingdon	X	X	X
Bland County	X	X	X
Bristol	X	X	X
Carroll County	X	X	X
Chilhowie	X	X	X
Damascus	X	X	X
Fries	X	X	X
Galax	X	X	X
Glade Spring	X	X	X
Grayson County	X	X	X
Hillsville	X	X	X
Independence	X	X	X
Marion	X	X	X
Rural Retreat	X	X	X
Saltville	X	X	X
Smyth County	X	X	X
Troutdale	X	X	X
Washington County	X	X	X
Wythe County	X	X	X
Wytheville	X	X	X

Plan Update

For the five-year update for the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan, the planning team and steering committee reviewed and updated each chapter of the plan. Each of the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) sections were revised based on current information and the updated analysis conducted by the Mount Rogers Staff. The committee discussed both historical information focused on each hazard as well as brainstorming new mitigation objectives and strategies. These new strategies are included in each hazard section and in the

mitigation strategy chapter. The Community Summaries chapter was updated through discussions with each community's representative to the steering committee. Information was also gathered by the staff from emergency management personnel as well as interest individuals in the public. Through these discussions, new information was added where necessary and specific mitigation projects identified by the localities were included. The planning team reviewed numerous local documents to include in various sections of the updated plan, including but not limited to local comprehensive plans, emergency operations plans, and capital improvement plans. In some cases, the 2005 original Hazard Mitigation plan was included in discussions and updates of these plans. For example, in the 2011 update process for the Town of Marion comprehensive plan, the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan was referred to specifically in reference to the developed floodplain along the Middle Fork of the Holston River. The 2017 Plan was referenced in the updates of the comprehensive plans of Town of Saltville, Grayson, County, and the Town of Chilhowie. The information gathered from these sources was included as data in the HIRA chapter, as well as providing some of the basis of the capabilities assessment section.

Public Involvement

Public input was solicited throughout the planning process. All committee members were asked to go to their localities and solicit input from their citizens. All meeting at the Mount Rogers PDC were open to the public as well. A project website was created so the public could review the original Hazard Mitigation plan and provide input toward sections of the plan update they were interested in. The website allowed the public to view the plan and share input if they could not attend the called meetings. The plan was also advertised on social media to make it easier for the public to be involved. Also at least one public meeting will be held during the adoption process to give anyone an opportunity to comment on the entire plan before its official adoption by each locality.

Other Involvement

Mount Rogers also discussed update ideas with our neighboring regional government offices Cumberland Plateau, and the LENWISCO Planning District Commissions. Emory and Henry College, Appalachian Power, the Department of Conservation and Recreation, the National Weather Service, and the Virginia Department of Transportation, and the Mount Rogers Health District were also invited to give their input into the plan update. In our meetings with our local officials we stressed to not limit data gathering and input to local governments, fire and rescue.

We asked them to talk to anyone in their community as well as local business owners and land owners to make the fact-finding process as thorough as possible.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT (HIRA)

Introduction

The Mount Rogers Region is susceptible to a wide range of natural hazards. Fortunately, the inland and mountainous setting of the Mount Rogers region protects it from most coastal phenomena such as hurricanes and tropical storms. This also shelters us from the brunt of most tornados. However, the parts of the region suffered severe damage in the spring of 2011 from an F3 tornado. We also suffered minor damage from an F1 tornado in fall of 2017. The mountains, steep slopes, forests, and other geographic factors subject the region to many kinds of other natural hazards. These include:

- Dam Safety
- Karst & Sinkholes
- Tornadoes/Hurricanes
- Drought
- Landslides
- Wildfires
- Earthquakes
- Severe Winter Storms/Ice
- Flooding
- Windstorms
- Thunderstorms/Lightning
- Hazardous Material Spills (HAZMAT)

This section discusses each of the natural hazards possible in the region, including history, risk assessment and vulnerability, and past or existing mitigation. The hazard risk assessment and vulnerability looks specifically at two criteria: locations where the hazard is most likely to have negative impacts and the probability and severity of the hazard should it occur. When information is available, the specific impacts of a hazard is discussed, sometimes based on the

usual impact in the region. These sections haven been completely revised since the 2005 plan to include additional, more helpful information.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

Risk assessment seeks to define the probability of events and the likely consequences of events. In the past five years, the Mount Rogers Planning District has experienced a population declines, which will also decrease our risk of potential disaster. Also, as our population declines the probability of loss of life and injuries will decrease.

The risk assessment and vulnerability presented herein is a result of an extensive analysis of historic event data, scholarly research and field work.

Mitigation

Many times, mitigation seeks to prevent the impacts of hazards on life and property. The primary goal of mitigation is to learn to live within the natural environment. This plan reviews past mitigation efforts in the Mount Rogers Region and identifies both strategies and specific projects that could further mitigate these impacts.

Mitigation options fall generally into six categories: prevention, property protection, natural resource protection, emergency services, structural projects and public information. Prevention projects are those activities that keep hazard areas from getting worse through effective regulatory planning efforts, such as comprehensive planning, building code update and enforcement, burying utility lines and water source planning. Property protection activities are usually undertaken on individual properties or parcels with coordination of the property owner, such as elevation, relocation and acquisition of frequently flooded or damaged structures, eliminating fuel sources surrounding the property, installing rain catchment systems and purchasing additional insurance. Natural resource protection activities seek to preserve or restore natural areas or natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas. They are often implemented by parks, recreation, or conservation agencies or organizations. Emergency services measures are taken during a hazard event to minimize its impact. These measures can include response planning, regional coordination and collaboration and critical facilities protection. Structural projects include activities associated with building new or additional infrastructure or features to minimize impacts from a hazard. The final category of public information is possibly the most important, empowering residents to take action to protect

themselves and their property in the event of a hazard event. This category can include additional information available to the public, such as maps, brochures, and workshops.

Overview of Assessments

The following section describes each of these hazards, their history, severity and impact, and likelihood of causing damage. Describing the hazards separately is problematic because natural hazards often combine. Flooding often follows severe winter storms. Thunderstorms contain lightning, high winds, and, rarely, tornadoes. Heavy rain can cause flooding and landslides. These descriptions, however, will provide detailed information and a basis for further analysis.

Dam Safety

Description

Dams exist to serve various functions within the Mount Rogers region. These include farm use, recreation, hydroelectric power generation, flood and stormwater control, navigation, water supply, fish or wildlife ponds, debris control, and tailings (from mining operations). In some cases, a single dam structure can serve multiple functions, such as generating hydroelectric power and providing recreational opportunities to boaters and fishermen.

State and federal governments regulate dam construction, maintenance and repair. On the state level, the Virginia Dam Safety Act of 1982 serves as the guiding legislation. With certain exceptions, dams that must abide by this statute fall under one of two categories:

- Dams 25 feet tall or higher, with a maximum storage capacity of 15 acre-feet or more.
- Dams 6 feet tall or higher, with a maximum storage capacity of 50 acre-feet or more.

Dams not regulated by the state include those with an agricultural exemption (95 statewide), a federal license (114 statewide), a mining exemption (20 statewide), or a size exemption (879 in the state). Spillways are channels designed to keep water from overflowing the top of the dam and to prevent erosion at the bottom, or toe, of the dam. State law regulates spillway construction based on the dam's hazard classification and site classification. The federal government maintains an inventory of dams through the National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 and, more recently, the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the inventory has been available on-line since January 1999. It is called the National Inventory of Dams, and its database covers roughly 77,000 dams, including

several in the Mount Rogers region. A map showing the location of all dams in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

Dam Hazard Classification

The state and federal governments have adopted slightly different methods of classifying dam hazard potential. For the federal national inventory, dams are grouped into one of three categories, based on two criteria: the potential for loss of human life and the potential to cause economic, environmental and lifeline losses, in the event of a dam failure.

Virginia's dam classification system varies in that it classifies the state-regulated dams into one of four categories. 1.) Loss of human life probable with excessive economic impact, 2.) loss of human life possible with appreciable economic impact, 3.) no loss of human life expected with minimal economic impact, and 4.) no loss of human life expected with no economic impact.

Under the state system, dam operation and maintenance plans, as well as inventory reports, must be completed every six years. Re-inspection reports, performed by professional engineers, must be made at 2-year intervals for Class I dams and 3-year intervals for Class II dams. In addition, dam owners must inspect their own dams and submit annual reports in years when professional inspections are not required.

Dam Hazard History

In the Mount Rogers region there has been some history of dam failures over the years, although obtaining a complete record has proven difficult for the purposes of this Hazard Mitigation report. Regulatory agencies at the state and federal governments are reluctant to release full information on dams, inspection histories, and known hazards. Hazard classifications, in and of themselves, serve as a bureaucratic indicator of potential hazard in the event of dam failure, but the classification does not reflect the present physical condition or status of any given dam.

In Bland County, a failure in the Crab Orchard Creek Dam at about noon on January 29, 1957 flooded the community of Bland as a result of three days and nights of continuous rains. The water went through a crack that opened when a slate hillside on one side gave way. While no one was hurt, the flooding destroyed or severely damaged many homes and also swept away outbuildings, cars, fences, machinery, livestock, and household equipment. The flooding also

damaged several downtown businesses. One house floated a mile downstream and came to rest against a bridge and other wreckage. One home was tilted on edge and carried 200 yards downstream to come to rest against a concrete bridge in the community. Estimated damages came to \$500,000. The local unit of the American Red Cross provided \$30,363 in emergency aid, with nearly \$22,395 going for structural repairs. This photo shows the tilted home (see far right of image) that was swept 200 yards downstream during the Crab Orchard dam failure and flood of 1957.



Some now believe that Interstate 77, which passes between the dam and the community, will protect Bland from a similar occurrence in the event the dam should fail again. However, the state's hazard rating on the dam was upgraded in 2004 from significant hazard (Class II) to high-hazard status (Class I). The dam owner hired an engineer as part of an effort to show why the Crab Orchard Creek Dam does not deserve a Class I rating. Another locally known dam failure occurred on Christmas Eve in 1924, when the muck dam at Saltville broke and flooded the community of Palmertown, killing 19 people and dislodging several homes from their foundations. According to at least one news account at the time, the dam failure occurred due to human intervention; police accused a 27-year-old man named Roy Patrick of using dynamite to blow up the dam.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

For the purposes of hazard mitigation, this report takes note of dams classified with a potential for high or significant hazard in the event of failure, as defined under the National Inventory of Dams. Those dams classified with a low hazard potential were not considered.

High-hazard and significant-hazard dams (14 total) in the Mount Rogers region primarily consist of earthen structures built for recreational use. Four of the dams are used to generate hydroelectric power, although three of those also offer recreational uses. Several of the dams combine recreational uses with flood or stormwater control. Clear Creek Dam in Washington County, near the City of Bristol, serves multiple uses. These include flood and stormwater control, recreation, water supply, and other uses.

Of the 14 previously mentioned dams, six come under federal regulations. These include the Byllesby Dam and Buck Dam on the New River in Carroll County, Hale Lake Dam in Grayson County, and Beaver Creek Dam, Clear Creek Dam and Edmondson Dam (which has been breached), all located in Washington County. These dams mainly serve to provide hydroelectric power or flood control.

Due to recent changes in state dam safety regulations, two more of the region's dams – Laurel Creek Dam and Fields Dam, both in Grayson County – will be required to prepare Emergency Action Plans. EAPs, contained in county emergency operations plans to govern emergency response for natural and man-made disasters, define roles by dam owners and emergency services personnel for monitoring of dams' physical condition and notification of downstream communities in the event of flooding or potential dam failure. For more details on all the region's dams classified as High Hazard and Significant Hazard, please see the table found at the end of this section.

There is no way to predict the likelihood of a dam failure, since failures relate to the structure, condition, age, maintenance, and natural forces (and storm events) that can affect the integrity of the dam. A well-maintained dam classified as a High Hazard structure may in fact pose little risk to downstream community.

Dam regulation first began in this country due to failures of poorly built dams in the early part of the 20th century. More regulations came following a series of dam failures in the 1970s. Legally, dam owners hold the responsibility for the safety, upkeep, and maintenance of dam structures. Of the 75,000 dams listed by the National Inventory of Dams, 95% fall to the regulation of state governments.

The possibility of failure generally increases with age, with many dams designed for an effective life of 50 years. Six of the 14 high-hazard and significant-hazard dams in the Mount

Rogers region are at least 50 years old. Dams with known structural problems can be given conditional operating permits, which point to the need to make improvements. There are 30 such dams in Virginia, with none located in the Mount Rogers region.

Property Exposure Data for Downstream Communities

Legally dam owners must properly monitor and maintain their dams, while state and federal regulators act as overseers and enforcers. But the Association of State Dam Safety Officials and others point out that the effectiveness of regulation vary among states and dam owners often lack the financial resources necessary to undertake costly repairs.

Events that can lead to dam failures include the following: overtopping, structural failure, loss of stability in the dam's foundation, cracking in the dam structure from natural settling, poor upkeep, and piping (resulting from improper filtration in the dam structure, allowing seepage and passing of soil particles to gradually create sinkholes in the dam). The vulnerability of structures and homes at risk of dam failure has not changed since the drafting of the original Hazard Mitigation Plan, and no dam failures have occurred in that time.

High-Hazard and Significant-Hazard Dams
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia

Dam and Location	Nearest Downstream Community	Dam Height and Max. Capacity*	Drainage Area (Sq. Miles)	Year Done	Hazard Potential**	Emergency Action Plan in Place***	Owner Type	Main Use	Structures at Risk	Notes
Crab Orchard Creek Dam (Bland County)	Bland	51 ft high 550 acre-ft	4.98	1953	High (recent upgrade)	Yes	Private	Recreation	19 occupied homes, 18 businesses	Based on 1995 Emergency Operations Plan for Bland County. The state now regulates this as a Class I dam.
Byllesby Dam (New River, Carroll County)	Ivanhoe Austinville	63 ft. high 2034 acre-ft	1,310	1912	High	Federal Regs	Public Utility (AEP)	Hydroelectric	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated hydroelectric dam.
Buck Dam (New River, Carroll County)	Ivanhoe Austinville	45 ft. high 708 acre-ft	1,320	1912	High	Federal Regs	Public Utility (AEP)	Hydroelectric	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated hydroelectric dam.
Stewarts Ck-Lovills Ck Dam #9 (Carroll County)	Mt. Airy, NC	88 ft. high 7415 acre-ft	20.92	1990	High	Yes	Local Govt (Carroll County)	Recreation	N/A	
Hidden Valley Estates Dam (Grayson County)	Not given	29.4 ft. high 77 acre-ft	0.2	1989	Significant	Yes	Private	Recreation	N/A	
Laurel Creek Dam (Laurel Creek, Grayson County)	Fox Creek	24 ft. high 60 acre-ft	0	1974	Significant	Not Yet (formerly size exempt)	Private	Recreation	N/A	Downstream risks have not yet been assessed due to prior size exemption for this dam. The state will require an EAP under new rules adopted in 2002.

Dam and Location	Nearest Downstream Community	Dam Height and Max. Capacity*	Drainage Area (Sq. Miles)	Year Done	Hazard Potential**	Emergency Action Plan in Place***	Owner Type	Main Use	Structures at Risk	Notes
Fields Dam (New River, Grayson County)	Fries	14 ft. high 2000 acre-ft	0	1930	Significant	Not Yet (formerly size exempt)	Private	Hydroelectric	N/A	Downstream risks have not yet been assessed due to prior size exemption for this dam. The state will require an EAP under new rules adopted in 2002.
Hale Lake Dam (Wolf Pen Branch, Grayson County)	Comers Rock	30 ft. high 53 acre-ft	0	1965	Significant	Federal Regs	Federal (U.S. Forest Service)	Fish & wildlife	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated fish & wildlife dam.
Hungry Mother Dam (Smyth County)	Marion	45 ft. high 2500 acre-ft	12.9	1934	High	Yes	State (DCR)	Recreation	Campground A few houses	
Beaver Creek Dam (Washington County)	Bristol	85 ft. high 5020 acre-ft	13.7	1965	High	Federal Regs	Federal (TVA)	Flood control	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated flood control dam owned by TVA.
Clear Creek Dam (Washington County)	Bristol	51 ft. high 2825 acre-ft	5.75	1965	High	Federal Regs	Federal (TVA)	Flood control	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated flood control dam owned by TVA.
Edmondson Dam (Middle Fork Holston River, Washington County)	Mock Mill	47 ft. high 2620 acre-ft	0	1921	Significant	Federal Regs	AEPSOO	Hydroelectric	N/A	Data not available. This is a federally regulated hydroelectric dam.

Dam and Location	Nearest Downstream Community	Dam Height and Max. Capacity*	Drainage Area (Sq. Miles)	Year Done	Hazard Potential**	Emergency Action Plan in Place***	Owner Type	Main Use	Structures at Risk	Notes
Hidden Valley Lake Dam (Brumley Creek, Washington County)	Duncanville	40 ft. high 1975 acre-ft	1.67	1964	Significant	Yes	State (VDGIF)	Recreation	N/A	
Rural Retreat Dam (S. Fork Reed Creek, Wythe County)	State Rt. 749	41 ft. high 2266 acre-ft	3.34	1967	High	Yes	State (VDGIF)	Recreation	N/A	

Sources: National Inventory of Dams maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; consultations with local emergency services coordinators; consultations with Virginia state dam safety officials.

Mount Rogers PDC

High-risk and Significant Hazard Dams



0 10 20 30 40 Miles



List of All Known Dams in Mount Rogers Region

County	Name Dam
Bland County	Hunting Camp Dam
Bland County	Crab Orchard Creek Dam
Bland County	Bland County Farm Dam
Carroll County	Russell Dam
Carroll County	Byllesby Dam
Carroll County	Buck Dam
Carroll County	Olde Mill Golf Club Dam
Carroll County	Patch Inc. Dam
Carroll County	West Dam
Carroll County	Stewarts Creek - Lovills Creek Dam #9
Carroll County	Ernest Golding Dam
Carroll County	Carol Cox Dam
Carroll County	Richard Webb Dam
Carroll County	Lakeside POA Dam
Carroll County	Grassy Creek Farm LLC Dam
Carroll County	Caviness Dam
Carroll County	Vannoy Family Farms LLC Dan
Carroll County	Bruce Bryant Dam
Grayson County	Parker Dam
Grayson County	Hale Dam
Grayson County	Fries Mill Dam
Grayson County	Fields Dam
Grayson County	Hidden Valley Estates Dam
Grayson County	Laurel Creek Dam
Grayson County	Roberts Dam
Grayson County	JbAnn Arey Dam
Grayson County	Cassell Dam
Grayson County	Bolt Dam
Grayson County	Chicago Heritage Farms LLC Dam
Grayson County	Bottomley Evergreen & Farms Inc. Dam
Grayson County	Jhohn Hart Dam
Grayson County	Henry Jbnes Dam
Grayson County	Highlander Dam
Grayson County	Shateley Dam
Smyth County	Glade Mtn Washer Site 3 Dam
Smyth County	Umberger No. 1 Dam
Smyth County	Brushy Mtn No 2 Dam
Smyth County	Glade Mtn Washer Site No. 1 Dam

County	Name Dam
Smyth County	Billings Dam
Smyth County	Johnson Dam
Smyth County	Waddle Dam
Smyth County	Hungry Mother Dam
Smyth County	Smyth County Dam #1
Smyth County	Smyth County Dam #2
Smyth County	Smyth County Dam #3
Washington County	Clear Creek Dam
Washington County	Straight Branch Dam
Washington County	Hidden Valley Lake Dam
Washington County	Beaver Creek Dam
Washington County	Thomas Nichols Dam
Washington County	Kenneth Nicewonder Dam
Washington County	Olde Farm Dam
Washington County	Glenrochie Dam
Washington County	Texas Brine Dam
Wythe County	No. 1 Tailings Pond Dam
Wythe County	Impoundment 173 Dam
Wythe County	Rural Retreat Dam
Wythe County	Butt Dam #1
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Dam
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Horseshoe Pond
Wythe County	Reed Creek Dam
Wythe County	Paul Rieferenberg Dam
Wythe County	Talley Farms Dam
Wythe County	ALC Acquisition Dam
Wythe County	Crowder Dam
Wythe County	Wythe County Dam #1
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Dam #1
Wythe County	Harold Leedy Dam #2
Wythe County	Kenneth Tibbs Dam
Wythe County	Butt Dam #2
Wythe County	Sharon Ball Dam
Wythe County	Windy Acres Dam

Drought

Description

In simple terms, drought can be defined as “a condition of moisture deficit sufficient to have an adverse effect on vegetation, animals, and man over a sizeable area.” Drought can also be defined in terms of its effects and divided into categories, as suggested by FEMA:

- Meteorological drought: Defined solely on the degree of dryness, expressed as departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
- Hydrologic drought: Related to the effects of precipitation shortfalls on streamflows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.
- Agricultural drought: Defined mainly in terms of soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually crops.
- Socioeconomic drought: This occurs when the demand for water exceeds the supply as a result of a weather-related supply shortfall.

Drought occurs as part of the regular climatic regime in virtually all climates, and can occur throughout the entire Mount Rogers Region. Its causes are complex, and not readily predictable, especially in variable climates. Compared to storm events such as hurricanes and floods, drought has a slow onset and can last for months, years or even decades. Estimated dollar losses caused by drought can far exceed those of major storm events.

Some measures of drought, also known as drought indices, include:

- Percent of Normal: Calculated by dividing actual precipitation by normal precipitation (usually defined as the 30-year average) and multiplying by 100% Effective for a single region or a single season. A disadvantage is the average precipitation is often not the same as the median precipitation.
- Standardized Precipitation Index: Index based on the probability of precipitation for any time scale. This is used by the National Drought Mitigation Center. It can provide early warning of drought, can assess drought severity and is less complex than some indices.
- Palmer Drought Severity Index: This is a measure of soil moisture and was the first comprehensive drought index created in the country, in 1965. It works best in areas of

even topography but is less suitable for mountainous areas or places with frequent climatic extremes. Palmer values may lag emerging droughts by several months.

- Crop Moisture Index: A derivative of the Palmer Index. It reflects moisture supply across major crop-producing regions. It is not intended to assess long-term droughts.
- Deciles: This approach groups monthly precipitation events into deciles so that, by definition, "much lower than normal" weather cannot occur more than 20% of the time. This provides an accurate statistical measurement of precipitation, but its accuracy relies on a long climatic data record.

History

The U.S. Geological Survey has noted four major droughts statewide since the early 1900s. These occurred in 1930-1932 (one of the most severe droughts on record for the state), 1938-1942, 1962-1971 and 1980-1982 (the least severe). Other sources suggest the record is somewhat different for the Mount Rogers region. The table below gives a brief review of the some of the major droughts that have affected southwest Virginia.

Droughts in Southwest Virginia

Date	Location	Details	Impact
September 2007	Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, and Wythe Counties	Primary disaster for Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, and Wythe Counties	\$8.0 million in crop damage
2-12-03	Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, large parts of SW VA	USDA disaster declaration due to severe drought for 46 counties. Primary disaster for Carroll, Grayson, Smyth Counties. Contiguous declaration for Galax and Washington County.	Low-interest emergency loans for farmers.
July and August 2002	Statewide	State emergency drought declaration for July and August. USDA disaster declarations for Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe Counties.	Significant crop damage. Reduced streamflow and groundwater levels.
9-1-99 (NCDC)	Bland, Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, large parts of SWVA	Dry conditions began in July 1998, subsided for several months, then returned in June 1999 and through early Sept. Drought largely ended due to heavy rain from remnants of Hurricane Dennis on Sept. 4-5, 1999.	\$8.25 million in crop damage. Very low water levels in creeks, streams and rivers.

Date	Location	Details	Impact
July to October 1998 (NCDC)	Bland, Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, large parts of SW VA	Dryness began in July, subsided in August, resumed in September. Low water levels in creeks, streams, rivers, lakes and some shallow wells.	Water levels low. \$7.7 million crop damage.
9-1-95 (NCDC)	Bland, Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, large parts of SW VA.	A drought that started earlier in the summer peaked in many sections of the state during the first two weeks of Sept. State of emergency declared. Widespread rainfall on Sept. 17 helped to alleviate the dryness.	Crops damaged. Many lakes and rivers with well-below normal water levels.
1988	Mount Rogers region	Drought based on the Palmer Drought Severity Index, with the region in severe drought up to nearly 50% of the time. One of the worst droughts on record for the nation (1988- 1989).	
1954- 1956	Mount Rogers region	Drought based on the Palmer Drought Severity Index. Region in severe drought up to nearly 40% of the time.	
1928- 1934	Mount Rogers region	Drought based on the Palmer Drought Severity Index. Region in severe drought up to nearly 20% of the time.	

For the Mount Rogers region, the worst period came in 1988, with the region in severe drought 40% 49.99% of the time. Over the long-term severe drought conditions in the Mount Rogers region occurred only up to 10% of the time.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

In recent years, major agricultural droughts have occurred five times from 1995 through 2003. The historical record is not as well developed for the years prior to 1995, though major droughts are known to have occurred in 1928- 1934, 1954- 1956 and in 1988.

For the 100- year period from 1895 to 1995, the region has been estimated to experience drought less than 10% of the time. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to drought has not changed.

History shows drought conditions reaching disaster proportions can affect the entire Mount Rogers region. For some parts of the region, especially in Carroll County, well development is difficult and often produces a dry hole.

The impacts appear to have the greatest impact for the farming community. In these cases, the U.S. Department of Agriculture makes damage assessments and provides financial aid to qualifying farmers through the local farm service agencies.

Water issues also are a concern for the general public, local governments, business and industry. Several engineering studies from the mid- to late- 1990s, as well as a 1996 health department survey, identified issues regarding water quantity, water quality and reliability of supply. In the unincorporated areas, most parts of the region depend upon groundwater supplies. The reported problems include low quantity, poor quality (due to mineral or bacterial content), turbidity, petroleum contamination and dry holes. Limited quantities restrict fire-fighting capabilities. Inadequate or limited water supplies also restrict future growth potential for business and industry. The table on the following page describes in more detail water related problems in the Mount Rogers District.

Water Problems Reported to the Mount Rogers Health District	
Bland County Little Creek area Hollybrook Seddon Waddletown Laurel Creek/Dry Fork Ceres	Complaints Bacteria in recently drilled wells. Mineral quality/iron bacteria. Cisterns used for some supplies. Appearance of dry wells. Cisterns used for some supplies. Mineral quality. Poor quality with some wells and springs. Cisterns used for some supplies. Poor quality in some springs and wells. Poor quality in springs and iron bacteria in wells.
Bastian/Hicksville Crandon/Mechanicsburg }	Mineral quality/iron bacteria concerns.
Carroll County Paul's Creek (Cana area) Dugspur (Rt. 753) Star (Rt. 1105) Woodlawn Piper's Gap Fancy Gap (Rt. 683) Chestnut Yard Rt. 645 (below Laurel Fork) Short Creek (Rt. 640/I-77)	Complaints Iron, turbidity, low- yield wells.
Grayson County Old Town – Fries Hill Flatwood Community Helton/Cabin Creek Area Fairview Community Nuckols Curve Area Other Comments:	Complaints High iron levels. Many wells are drilled deep. Many dry holes found. Well construction difficult due to rock formations. Many springs used as private water supplies, especially in western areas of the county. Many springs have bacteria contamination.
Smyth County Walker Mountain area	Complaints High iron/sulphur content.
Washington County Mendota (Rt. 802 area) Rt. 91 (S.F. Holston to Rhea Valley)	Complaints High iron/sulphur content in private water supplies. Low- yield wells and bacteria contamination.
Wythe County Poplar Camp, Crockett, Gateway Trailer Park (Grahams Forge), Rosenbaum Chapel area Sand Mountain area Stony Fork area }	Complaints Petroleum contamination. Dry holes and low- yield wells. High iron/sulphur levels.

Earthquakes

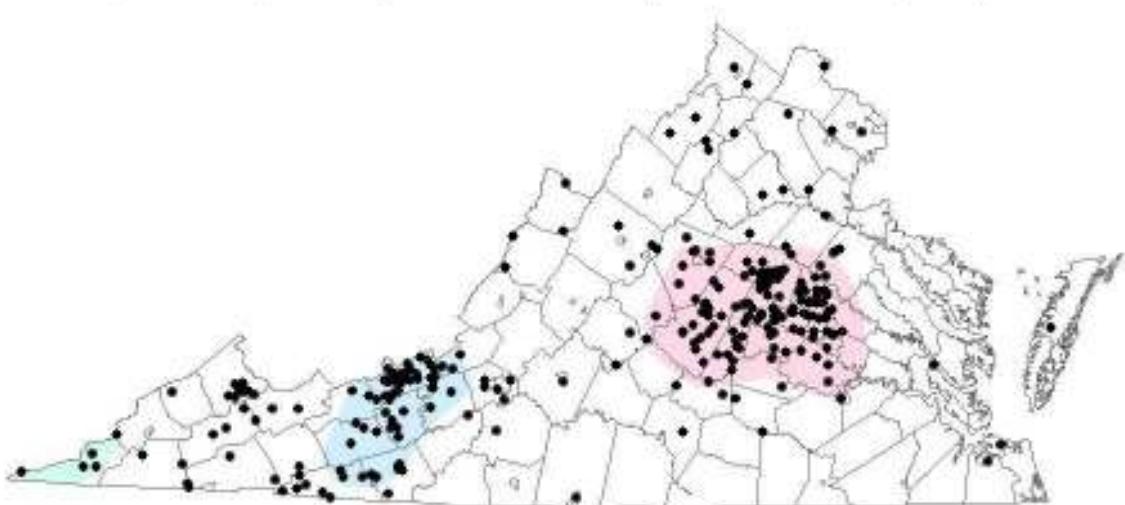
Description

An earthquake can be defined as a sudden motion or trembling caused by an abrupt release of accumulated strain on the tectonic plates that comprise the earth's crust. The theory of plate tectonics has been described since 1967 and is based on the idea the earth's crust is composed of several major plates that move slowly and continuously, at times bumping and grinding against each other and at other times creating separations.

The tectonic plates are thought to bump, slide, catch or hold as they move together. An earthquake happens when faults located near plate boundaries slip when the stress against the rock formations becomes too great. This sudden movement results in surface faulting, ground failure and tsunamis.

Surface faults are thought to occur in various forms, including strike-slip faults, normal faults (with strong vertical movement), and reverse (thrust) faults (mainly horizontal movement). Ground failure is expressed through liquefaction, when coarse soils lose their strength and act like fluids flowing over the landscape. Ground failure created by liquefaction includes lateral spreads, flow failures (the most catastrophic form), and loss of bearing strength (causing buildings to settle and tip). Tsunamis are phenomena associated with the west coast and are not considered further in this report.

Earthquakes are described in various fashions, including by intensity and magnitude. Intensity is defined as a measure of earthquake effects at a particular place on humans, structures or the land. Magnitude is a measure of the strength of an earthquake or the strain energy released by it (originally defined by Charles Richter in 1935).



This map shows the locations of known earthquake epicenters in Virginia. The Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone is shown in green, the Giles County seismic zone is shown in blue and the Central Virginia seismic zone is shown in pink.

History

Sources such as the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy describe the statewide risk of earthquakes as moderate, in keeping with most other states in the eastern seaboard of the United States.

Earthquake activity in Virginia has generally been, with a few exceptions, low-magnitude but persistent. The first documented earthquake in Virginia took place in 1774 near Petersburg, and many others have occurred since then, including an estimated magnitude 5.5 (VII) event in 1897 centered near Pearisburg in Giles County. A Roanoke attorney who was in Pearisburg said that for nearly fifty miles from that place he "saw hardly a sound chimney standing." In his opinion, "If the buildings throughout Giles had been largely of brick, the damage would have been very great, and serious loss of life would have occurred." The largest recorded earthquake in Virginia occurred in Louisa County on August 23, 2011 and had a magnitude of 5.8 (VII). It was felt all along the eastern seaboard by millions of people, causing light to moderate damage in central Virginia, Washington, D.C. and into southern Maryland. Since 1977, more than 195 quakes have been detected as originating beneath Virginia. Of these, at least twenty-nine were large enough to be felt at the Earth's surface. This averages out to about six earthquakes per year, of which one is felt.

Much of Virginia's earthquake activity has been in the southwest and eastern parts of the state. Counties and cities that have experienced earthquakes of intensity VI and higher include Smyth, Washington and Wythe in the local region. Local earthquake history is described by Stover and Coffman and also by the U.S. Geological Survey, through its Earthquake Hazards Program. The table below describes in more detail major recorded earthquakes in the Mount Rogers Region.

Modified Mercalli Scale

PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<17	.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.1	0.1-1.1	1.1-3.4	3.4-8.1	8.1-16	16-31	31-60	60-116	>116
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Earthquakes in The Mount Rogers Region by Date/ Location, Intensity, and Description

Date/ Location	Intensity	Description
March 9, 1828 Southwest VA	V (MM)	Felt over 218,000 sq. miles, from Pennsylvania to South Carolina and the Atlantic coastal plain to Ohio. Doors and windows rattled.
April 29, 1852 Wytheville	VI (MM)	Severe earthquake shook down a chimney near Wytheville and shook down tops of chimneys at Buckingham Courthouse. Homes shook in Staunton. A brick fell from a chimney in Davie County, N.C.
Aug. 31, 1861 Southwest VA	VI (MM)	Epicenter in extreme southwest Virginia or western North Carolina. Bricks fell from chimneys at Wilkesboro, NC. Felt from Washington, D.C. to the Midwest and south to Columbus, GA.
Sept. 1, 1886 South Carolina	V (MM)	Epicenter in Charleston, S.C., with estimated intensity of X. Caused minor structural damages in various parts of Virginia (fallen plaster and chimneys, cracked walls, broken windows).
May 3, 1897 Giles County	VII (MM)	Greatest severity at Radford, where some chimneys were destroyed and plaster fell from walls. Felt in most of southwest Virginia and in a region of 89,500 sq. miles.
May 31, 1897 Giles County	VIII (MM)	Largest known earthquake originating in Virginia in history. Felt over 280,000 sq. miles. Largest effects felt from Lynchburg to Bluefield, W. Va. and from Giles County south to Bristol, Tenn. Many downed chimneys, changes in flow springs and appearance of some earth fissures.
Feb. 5, 1898 Wytheville or Pulaski	VI (MM)	Earthquake felt over 34,000 sq. miles. Bricks fell from chimneys and furniture shifted in a few houses. Effect felt throughout southwest Virginia and south to Raleigh, N.C.

Date/ Location	Intensity	Description
April 23, 1959 Giles County	VI (MM)	Several chimneys were damaged, plaster cracked and pictures fell from walls in Eggleston and Pembroke. Felt over 2,900 sq. miles in Southwest Virginia.
Nov. 11, 1975 Giles County	VI (MM)	Windows were broken in Blacksburg and plaster cracked at Poplar Hill (south of Pearisburg, Giles County). Also felt in Pulaski County.
Sept. 13, 1976 Carroll County	VI (MM)	One of the most persistent areas of activity in recent years, with five small earthquakes felt near Hillsdale. Effects felt in the Carolinas and West Virginia.
Aug. 23, 2011 Mineral, VA	VIII (MM)	The earthquake was felt in some of the eastern parts of the Mount Rogers Region, but no damage was reported.

One notable earthquake occurred in May 1897 and was based in Giles County. It was the largest Virginia-based earthquake in recorded history. Chimneys were shaken down throughout southwest Virginia, including in Wytheville and as far west as Knoxville, Tenn. Effects of the earthquake were felt from Georgia to Pennsylvania and from the Atlantic Coast to Indiana and Kentucky. The effects were strong at Pearisburg, where brick walls cracked and some earth fissures appeared. The magnitude of this quake has been estimated at VII and VIII on the Modified Mercalli intensity scale. This event, felt over 11 states, is described as the third largest earthquake in the eastern part of the country in the past 200 years.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

For the Mount Rogers region, the likelihood of earthquakes appears to be moderate, based on measurements related to maximum ground acceleration and as described by FEMA. This data is incorporated into probabilistic ground motion maps published in the 2015 edition of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program's *NEHRP Recommended Provisions*.

The southwest Virginia region faces a moderate chance of experiencing earthquakes. While recent history shows some part of the region experiences earthquakes roughly once every 18 years, the resulting damage has been relatively minor.

The entire Mount Rogers region is subject to the effects of an earthquake, as shown by the historical record from larger events such as the Giles quake from May 1897.

The Mount Rogers region in total covers 2,786 square miles, with over 68,000 households and a population of 188,498. The region includes 71,000 buildings with an estimated structural replacement value of \$7.3 billion. An estimated 98% of the buildings and 78% of the building value is in residential housing.

While earthquakes can create widespread destruction and death, the damages experienced in southwest Virginia are more moderate, based on the historical record. It should be noted that earthquake analysis is tricky, given that the historical record covers a period of less than 175 years. A much better record for earthquakes would cover hundreds, even thousands, of years. The risk assessment in this report is based upon this limited range of data. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to earthquakes have not changed.

For the Mount Rogers region, the worst of the earthquakes experienced historically appear to correspond to an intensity of VI on the Modified Mercalli Scale. For purposes of analysis, we assumed an intensity of 6.3 and applied the HAZUS 99-SR2 computer model to reflect the characteristics of the Giles earthquake of May 1897.

At the 6.3 level magnitude, HAZUS predicted moderate damage to 3,902 buildings and slight damage to 7,423 buildings. Only 65 buildings would be completely destroyed. Other estimates by HAZUS were as follows:

- \$6.8 million damage to bridges, railways and airports.
- Minor injuries to 47 people, with 9 hospitalized and 1 dead.
- Economic losses of \$118 million (or 1% of the total replacement value of the region's buildings).
- \$3 million in damages to communication facilities.
- Significant loss of function in several schools, especially in Bland, Carroll and Wythe counties.

Flooding

Description

Flooding is regarded as the most damaging natural hazard in Virginia. Average annual flood damages statewide amount to \$100 million. Nationwide, between 1983 and 1997, Virginia ranked 14th with flood damages of \$1,507 million.

In the Mount Rogers region, flood damages can cost millions of dollars. In November 1977, flood damages to business and industry in Smyth County was estimated at up to \$8.6 million.

Flood-Related Definitions

Base Flood: Flood with a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Base Flood is the standard used by the National Flood Insurance Program.

Base Flood Elevation: The elevation of the water surface resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year.

Floodplains: Lowlands, adjacent to rivers, lakes and oceans, subject to recurring floods.

Floodway: The stream channel and that part of the adjacent floodplain that must remain open to permit passage of the Base Flood without raising the water surface elevation by more than one foot. Flooding is the most intense and poses the greatest risk in the floodway area.

In the previous flood of April 1977, damages were estimated at \$7.8 million for 16 jurisdictions.

More recently, in March 2002, Smyth County alone sustained an estimated \$2 million in flood damages, compared to \$100,000 in Wythe County and \$360,000 in Washington County. Preliminary estimates from the November 2003 flooding came to \$485,000 for Bland County, \$251,000 for Carroll County and \$878,000 for Smyth County.

Flood hazards in the local region include *riverine flooding* and the *flash floods* that result from sudden, violent storms that produce large amounts of rainfall in short amounts of time. *Riverine flooding* involves overflows from rivers and streams. The form of flooding is often more gradual in nature and may allow more time for advance warning. *Flash flooding* – such as occurred in November 2003, resulting in federal disaster declarations for several localities may occur with little warning and yet cause significant damage.

History

The Mount Rogers region of Virginia has a long history of flooding. The floods typically result from heavy rains or from melting following a severe winter storm. Heavy rains during thunderstorms can cause flash flooding in localized areas. The data in the chart below only

relates to major flood events through spring of 2018 and does not reflect the full range of flood events that have affected the region over the years.

Major Flooding Events in Mount Rogers Planning District		
Date	Affected Localities	Description
5-24-17	Carroll County	This flood caused \$75,000 in damage
5-24-17	Grayson County	This flood caused \$150,000 in damage
4-23-17	Smyth County	This flood caused \$75,000 in damage
6-27-16	Bland County	This flash flood caused \$75,000 in damage
4-19-15	Wythe County	This flood caused \$50,000 in damage
6-29-14	Smyth County	This flash flood caused \$250,000 in damage
6-9-11	Bland County	This flood cause \$250,000 in damage
5-13-11	Grayson County	This flash flood caused \$85,000 in damage
2-28-11	Bristol	Severe storms and flooding caused \$40,000 in damage
3-4-08	Smyth County	Severe storms and flooding caused \$500,000 in damage
6-12-04	Washington County	This flood caused \$250,000 in damage
11-18-03	Bland, Smyth, Galax; 12 counties and two cities in SW VA and NE TN	Heavy rains of 1.88" to more than 5" caused heavy flooding Nov. 18-19. Federal disaster declaration for Bland, Smyth, Galax in local region. \$12 million damage across entire 12-county region.
2-15-03	Southwest Virginia (Wythe County declared a disaster)	State of emergency declared on 2-17-03 due to snow & ice in northwest VA and more than 4" of rain in southwest VA that caused flooding and mudslides. Federal disaster declared 4-28-03.
2-14-03	Washington, Bristol	Flooding from 4-day rainfall of 2-6" across southwest VA. See state of emergency declaration above.
4-17-02	Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe storms and flooding
3-17-02	All counties in Mount Rogers Planning District	State of emergency declared on 3-18-02 due to heavy rainfall and flash flooding.
8-20-01	Washington	Severe storms and flooding
8-9-01	Smyth	Severe storms and flooding
7-26-01	Smyth, Washington	State of emergency declared on 7-29-01 and \$4.4 million in state and federal aid. This was part of the same weather pattern causing flooding on 7-8-01.
2-2-96	Bland, Grayson, Washington, Wythe	Flooding (resulting from Blizzard of 1996)

Major Flooding Events in Mount Rogers Planning District		
Date	Affected Localities	Description
5-17-94	Galax	Severe ice storms and flooding
3-28-94	Bristol	Severe ice storms and flooding
3-10-94	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe ice storms and flooding
5-19-92	Carroll	Severe storms and flooding
5-29-84	Washington	Severe storms and flooding
5-07-84	Town of Damascus	Flooding on Beaverdam Creek. Town declared a federal disaster area for damage to sewer system, Virginia Creeper Trail and private homes.
11-17-77	Carroll	Severe storms and flooding
11-12-77	Grayson, Smyth, Washington	Severe storms and flooding
10-02-77	Bristol	This 20-year flood caused \$3 million in damage in 1977 dollars.
4-21-77	Carroll	Severe storms and flooding
4-7-77	Bland, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe storms and flooding
9-8-72	Smyth, Galax	Tropical Storm Agnes (flooding)
March 1867	Bristol	Flood of record for Beaver Creek in Bristol, TN and Bristol, VA. This was a 250-year flood.

For Bristol the flood of record occurred in March 1867. This 250-year flood on Beaver Creek and its tributaries caused \$1 million worth of damages (in 1867 dollars). More recently, in October 1977, a 20-year flood caused \$3 million worth of damages (in 1977 dollars) on the Bristol, Virginia side alone. The worst and most costly of flood damages on an annual basis occurs along the main stem of Beaver Creek.

For the Mount Rogers region as a whole, the worst flooding within the past 50 years occurred in April and November of 1977. The floods of 1977 later led to engineering reports that encouraged people to move out of the floodplain.

Engineering Studies

Town of Chilhowie

An engineering study in 1978 on flooding in Smyth County eventually led to a special project in Chilhowie that relocated 67 families and created the Chilhowie Recreation Park.

The Middle Fork Holston River Flood Control Improvements Study, completed in March 1978, studied flooding issues in Smyth County, with special focus on the Town of Chilhowie/ Seven Mile Ford community and the Town of Marion/ Atkins community.

Initial recommendations from that 1978 study carried a total implementation cost of \$18 million. Later the study was reduced to three sub- projects, but the price tag still proved very high. The recommendations included channelizing parts of the Middle Fork Holston River, with rip rap or concrete reinforcement, flood- proofing for selected businesses and industries, rebuilding several bridges to accommodate the widened river channel, relocations out of the floodplain, and installing some levees and pump stations. Of all the proposals discussed in the 1978 study, channelizing the river was deemed as a top priority with the potential for making the greatest impact on future flood levels.

The recommendations also included removing obstructions from the Middle Fork (including the breached dam at the old Marion Ice Plant), development of six flood storage reservoirs along six tributaries, and implementation of floodplain ordinances to limit future development in the floodplain area.

Although the 1977 floods had serious impacts for several industries located in the Middle Fork Holston floodplain, the industries declined to implement the recommendations due to the high cost. The local communities felt equally intimidated by the proposed mitigation costs, and there was little hope of major help from among a range of federal agencies to provide the 100% grant funding needed to carry out any of the proposed projects. The Planning District Commission finally decided to try to get the most for the funds available by demolishing the most flood- prone structures in Chilhowie and relocating families out of the floodplain.

The project that eventually emerged was a \$2.8 million multi- part proposal to relocate families out of the Middle Fork Holston floodplain in Chilhowie, build replacement housing in a new subdivision created for the relocation, and to provide water treatment improvements for the town of Chilhowie. The project area included 72 homes, three churches, three businesses and one lodge. To succeed at all, the effort had to overcome numerous complications created by the funding agencies, the attitudes of local residents, and the feelings of the town council, which observers felt cared more about the water treatment project than the flood mitigation project.

In the end, 67 families moved out of the floodplain. Of those, 53 families had help from the Tennessee Valley Authority and 14 had help through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Due to the time it took to form the Chilhowie Redevelopment and Housing Authority (created in July 1979) and the new subdivision, most families relocated elsewhere. Only six families opted to relocate to the subdivision as planned. The town had the abandoned property demolished and built a community recreation park in the floodplain area (between Holston Street and Railroad Avenue). The project took seven years to complete.

Town of Damascus

Building on flood study work begun by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the late 1950s, the Town of Damascus also undertook projects to relocate 34 homes (88 residents) and three businesses out of the floodplain following the 1977 flooding. Historically a flood-prone community due to development along Beaverdam and Laurel Creeks, along with obstructions in the creeks, Damascus suffered three major floods in 1977 (in April, October, and November). Twice in 1977 the community qualified as a federal disaster area. The 1977 flood events 1977 led to a comprehensive flood mitigation study completed in 1979. An initial cost estimate of more than \$3.2 million would have built a levee emergency access route, relocated flood-prone homes out of the floodplain, flood-proofed some homes and businesses, removed two abandoned dams from Laurel Creek, installed storm drainage collection systems, and required more control of floodplain development by the town. In 1981, a follow-up flood mitigation program proposed by the town was estimated at \$4.3 million.

Successful efforts by Damascus to mitigate its flooding problems over the years have included the following:

- A \$559,000 grant from the HUD in 1981 to install storm sewers along Mock, Surber, and Haney Hollows (finished in 1983).
- State and federal disaster assistance following another major flood in May 1984 helped make repairs to nearly \$86,000 worth of damage to the community.



Image 1: 2003 Flooding in Damascus



Image 2: Flooding in Marion, VA
View of flooding at Baughman Street Bridge in Marion. The bridge itself becomes a barrier during times of high water

- Grant funding in 1984 (\$700,000 from the state CDBG program and \$190,000 from the Tennessee Valley Authority) to relocate 34 families (88 people) and three local businesses out of the floodplain (1985 through 1988).

- The town also converted the old Damascus Elementary School for housing under a project funded by the state CDBG program.

Recent Flood Events

The more recent flood events from 2001-2011 were less drastic in extent and damages compared to the floods of 1977. Nonetheless the floods disrupted the lives of those who had to endure them, including the first major flood in several decades for the City of Galax.

The events of 2001 occurred in late July and early August. Heavy rainstorms caused flooding that forced more than 100 Smyth County residents from their homes, according to news accounts. Smyth and Washington counties became federal disaster areas. In all the flooding affected nine counties in southwest Virginia and led to at least \$4.4 million in state and federal aid.

The next round of disaster-level flooding occurred March 17-20, 2002. Three to six inches of rain fell in a 36-hour period and led to federal disaster declarations for Smyth, Washington and Wythe counties.

The event affected numerous homes and businesses, with residential evacuations along the North Fork Holston River in Smyth County near the Town of Saltville and in remote parts of eastern Washington County near the Smyth County line. The floods also created overflows for water and sewer plants in the Towns of Saltville, Chilhowie, and Rural Retreat and in Washington County. Additionally, floods ruined some businesses and temporarily stranded some communities, such as Downtown Chilhowie. FEMA disaster aid came to more than \$500,000 in the local region as of June 2002, with an estimated \$2.5 million total in damages.

For the entire southwest Virginia region, state and federal disaster assistance had reached \$8 million.

The 2002 flooding led Chilhowie to undergo a preliminary \$100,000 study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on causes of the flooding and potential solutions, including river dredging and use of levees. In March 2004, the Chilhowie Town Manager recommended buy-outs of the 15 properties that flood most often and the decision was made to buy out six homeowners located on River Bottom Circle along the North Fork Holston River.

The flood disasters continued into 2003, with a federal declaration resulting from two back-to-back snowstorms February 15-28, affecting all localities in the Mount Rogers Planning District. In total, the storm cost \$37 million in snow removal costs and \$71 million in damages to homes, businesses, public facilities, roads and other property. In the local region, Bland and Wythe counties sought federal aid for flood damages to public and private property.

On November 18-19, 2003, heavy rains caused severe flooding across 10 counties in northeast Tennessee and southwest Virginia. In Bland County damages were estimated at \$485,000, with \$878,000 in damage in Smyth County and \$251,000 in damage in Carroll County. This included major damage or destruction of numerous homes, flooded roadways, damage to public and private property, some evacuations and temporary closure of area schools.

The City of Galax suffered its first major flooding since 1940; initial reports to FEMA included damage to 10 businesses and 70 homes in an area that included the city's main business district along Chestnut Creek. Some sinkholes appeared, and there was flooding in several nearby residential communities. Total damages amounted to \$100,000, with about half consumed by the cost of cleanup by the city, according to city officials. Because Galax does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, the designated floodplain area was not eligible for federal disaster assistance. The city so far has resisted suggestions it consider rejoining the flood insurance program. Damaged properties located out of the designated floodplain were eligible for disaster assistance. City officials have said many flooding problems are caused by undersized and deteriorated stormwater drainage systems.

In the past five years only one flood event in the Town of Fries was recorded. In May of 2011 a flash flood caused minor flooding at the elementary school, damaged approximately 20

vehicles, and caused some minor damage at an RV park. This flood also caused a manure spill that caused some localized water contamination. The town residents were asked by officials at the water treatment plant to conserve water. The town had enough water in reserve until the spill was cleaned.

National Flood Insurance Program

Most communities with flooding issues in the local region participate in the National Flood Insurance program (NFIP). Participation in NFIP allows homeowners and commercial businesses to obtain flood damage protection. For single-family homes, the insurance provides up to \$250,000 for structural damages and up to \$100,000 for contents damages. Commercial businesses can be covered for up to \$500,000 in structural damages and up to \$500,000 in contents damages.

Flood insurance helps cover flood damages during minor and major flood events. Insurance coverage through NFIP also covers a larger amount for losses than typically would be available during a federal disaster. Emergency aid that is available following declaration of a federal disaster most often comes in the form of a low-interest loan. FEMA promotes participation in NFIP for all qualifying communities.

Community Participation in NFIP
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia

Jurisdiction	NFIP Status			
	Y	N	N/A	CRS Class
Bland County	X			N/A
Carroll County	X			N/A
Grayson County	X			N/A
Smyth County	X			N/A
Washington County	X			N/A
Wythe County	X			N/A
City of Bristol	X			N/A
City of Galax		X		N/A
Town of Abingdon	X			N/A
Town of Chilhowie	X			N/A
Town of Damascus	X			N/A
Town of Fries	X			N/A
Town of Glade Spring	X			N/A
Town of Hillsdale	X			N/A
Town of Independence	X			N/A
Town of Marion	X			N/A
Town of Rural Retreat	X			N/A
Town of Saltville	X			N/A
Town of Troutdale		X		N/A
Town of Wytheville	X			N/A

As shown in table above, most of the localities participate in floodplain management and make NFIP coverage available to property owners. The City of Galax, with Chestnut Creek flowing through the city's downtown industrial district, participated in NFIP for a few years before dropping out. As a result of the November 2003 flood disaster, the city met with state and federal flood program officials. The city has opted to remain a non-participant. Galax recently submitted a request to the US Army Corps of Engineers to look at possible projects upstream of Chestnut Creek through the Flood Damage Reduction Program (Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act). The end result would be a project that would reduce the 100-year flood plain to the Chestnut Creek channel. The Town of Troutdale due to its small size and the fact that relatively little water runs through the town does not find it feasible to participate in the NFIP.

The FEMA floodplain maps available for communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) depict 100- year floodplains for flood-prone areas. That means, in any given year, the floodplain area faces a 1% chance of having a flood.

One major drawback for the floodplain maps in effect for the Mount Rogers region, as well as for many communities nationwide, is the age and relative inaccuracy of the maps. Although a fine effort has been made by FEMA to update the existing maps digitally, there are still existing accuracy issues, however, FEMA is in the process of rectifying these errors. We expect new data for much of the Mount Rogers Region in the next two years.

In addition, most local floodplains have not been subject to hydrological studies to determine the Base Flood Elevations; the floodplain extent in such cases has been estimated based on the local topography.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region has experienced 18 presidential disaster declarations or state-level emergencies related to flooding over 30 years. That does not account for the more minor flooding that may occur from time-to-time due to a brief but severe rainstorm or thunderstorm causing small stream flooding in localized areas.

As shown in the table below, Smyth County has received a relatively large share of payments under the National Flood Insurance Program, due to the frequency and severity of flooding in that county.

NFIP Claims Data as of October 31, 2018			
Community Name	Losses	Total Payments	Average Payments
Bland County	19	177,105	9,321.32
Carroll County	19	136,910	7,205.79
Grayson County	6	14,563	2,427.17
Smyth County	89	841,130	9,450.90
Town of Chilhowie	40	222,697	5,567.43
Town of Marion	32	192,960	6,030.00
Town of Saltville	1	1,271	1,271.00
Washington County	44	499,023	11,341.40
Town of Abingdon	11	158,112	14,373.80
Town of Damascus	10	6,311	631.10
Town of Glade Spring	1	4,347	4,347.00

Wythe County	15	66,077	4,405.13
Town of Wytheville	1	35,472	35,472.00
City of Bristol	19	71,753	3,776.47
City of Galax	2	3,227.00	1,613.50

The NFIP defines Repetitive Loss Properties as those with 2 or more claims of at least \$1,000 over a 10-year rolling period. There are 21 such properties in the Mount Rogers Region. The breakdown by locality follows in the table on the next page:

Repetitive Loss Properties for Mount Rogers Planning District, as of 2018	
Locality	Number of Properties
Town of Abingdon	2
Bland County	6
City of Bristol	2
Town of Chilhowie	3
Town of Hillsville	1
Town of Marion	1
Town of Saltville	3
Washington County	1
Wythe County	1
Town of Wytheville	1

The Hazard Mitigation Assistance program defines Repetitive Loss as having incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and, at the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.

Flooding causes damages ranging from blocked roadways and flooded basements to severe damage and destruction of homes and businesses. People sometimes die when they attempt to cross flood-swollen creeks that under normal circumstances appear fairly harmless. Severe flooding can take out bridges and sections of roadway. Flooding can also force people out of their homes into emergency shelters as a way to save lives and prevent people in flood-prone areas from becoming stranded. Fortunately, despite the constant threat of flooding for much of the Mount Rogers region, few people have died. Many more have sustained property damage, and some have been relocated out of the floodplain through government-sponsored programs.

A map showing the 100-year floodplain for all localities in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

The localities in the Mount Rogers Region do not allow construction inside the floodplain unless the structure is elevated above the 100-year floodplain elevation. For this reason, the vulnerability of structures inside the floodplain have either not changed or become less vulnerable since the original writing of the 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

At-risk Structures in the 100-year Flood Plain				
Locality	Number of Structures	%of Total Structures	Total \$ Value of Structures*	Estimated Potential Damage (25%of Total Structure \$ Value)
Bland County	237	6.25%	\$11,376,000	\$2,844,000
Carroll County	31	0.16%	\$1,488,000	\$372,000
Grayson County	48	0.44%	\$2,304,000	\$576,000
Smyth County	425	2.44%	\$20,400,000	\$5,100,000
Washington County	216	0.76%	\$10,368,000	\$2,592,000
Wythe County	226	1.42%	\$10,848,000	\$2,712,000
City of Bristol	146	1.77%	\$7,008,000	\$1,752,000
City of Galax	53	1.54%	\$2,544,000	\$636,000

* Average value of structure in flood plain is \$48,000

Hazardous Material Spills

Description

Hazardous materials can be found in many forms and quantities that can potentially cause death; serious injury; long-lasting health effects; and damage to buildings, homes, and other property in varying degrees. Such materials are routinely used and stored in many homes and businesses and are also shipped daily on the nation's highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. This subsection on the hazardous material hazard is intended to provide a general overview of the hazard, and the threshold for identifying fixed and mobile sources of hazardous materials is limited to general information on rail, highway, and FEMA-identified fixed HAZMAT sites determined to be of greatest significance as appropriate for the purposes of this plan.

Hazardous material (HAZMAT) incidents can apply to fixed facilities as well as mobile, transportation-related accidents in the air, by rail, on the nation's highways, and on the water. Approximately 6,774 HAZMAT events occur each year, 5,517 of which are highway incidents, 991 are railroad incidents, and 266 are due to other causes. In essence, HAZMAT incidents consist of solid, liquid, and/or gaseous contaminants that are released from fixed or mobile containers, whether by accident or by design as with an intentional terrorist attack. A HAZMAT incident can last hours to days, while some chemicals can be corrosive or otherwise damaging over longer periods of time. In addition to the primary release, explosions and/or fires can result from a release, and contaminants can be extended beyond the initial area by persons, vehicles, water, wind, and possibly wildlife as well.

HAZMAT incidents can also occur as a result of, or in tandem with, natural hazard events, such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes, which in addition to causing incidents can

also hinder response efforts. In the case of Hurricane Floyd in September 1999, communities along the Eastern United States were faced with flooded junkyards, disturbed cemeteries, deceased livestock, floating propane tanks, uncontrolled fertilizer spills, and a variety of other environmental pollutants that caused widespread toxicological concern.

Hazardous material incidents can include the spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of a hazardous material, but exclude:

- 1) any release which results in exposure to poisons solely within the workplace with respect to claims which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons;
- 2) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel or pipeline pumping station engine;
- 3) release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident; and
- 4) the normal application of fertilizer.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The majority of Hazardous events in the Mount Rogers Region are due to fuel/oil releases from motor vehicle crashes. Typically range from a few ounces up to over one hundred gallons of diesel and oil from overturned tractor trailers.

The easiest way to mitigate against these events is early notification and have the appropriate agency (typically the fire department) to perform Hazardous Materials Operations level job functions such as, damming, diking, plugging, placing absorbent pads and/or booms down. Of course, this is for the small fuel spills. If the region has a larger event, then a large-scale HAZMAT team response would be necessary.

Karst and Sinkholes

Description

Sinkholes are bowl-shaped, funnel-shaped, or vertical-sided depressions in the land surface that form over underground voids. These depressions, which can range in size from a few feet to several hundred feet in diameter, usually result from the natural collapse of the roofs of caves eroded in soluble bedrock, but they can also result from man-made activity such as mining, groundwater pumping, or the failure of sewer and storm water drains. Subsidence of the ground is usually gradual, but on occasions it can be sudden and dramatic.

In regions of carbonate bedrock such as limestone or dolomite, slightly acidic rainwater percolating through organic soil dissolves the carbonate minerals as it comes into contact with the bedrock. Over time, this persistent process can create extensive systems of underground fissures and caves. The surface of such a region is often pocked with depressions. This type of topography is called karst terrain. In well-developed karst terrain, chains of sinkholes form what are known as solution valleys and streams frequently disappear underground.

Sinkhole collapse, either slow or dramatic, regularly causes considerable damage to buildings, highways, rails, bridges, pipelines, storm drains, and sewers. In addition, sinkholes provide a pathway for surface water to directly enter groundwater aquifers. The increasing potential for pollution is particularly high due to the minimal filtering of surface water.

A poor understanding of Karst terrain has led to land-use practices that pose significant economic and environmental impacts to households and communities. Sinkhole formation is closely related to local hydrological conditions, and human-induced changes to the local hydrology commonly accelerate the process. Diverting surface water, pumping groundwater, and constructing reservoirs all contribute to sinkhole collapse. An extreme example occurred in Florida on February 25, 1998, when, during the flushing of a newly drilled irrigation well, hundreds of sinkholes up to a hundred and fifty feet across formed over a twenty-acre area within a few hours. Runaway urbanization and development dramatically increases water usage, alters drainage pathways, and overloads the ground surface. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the number of human-induced sinkholes has doubled since 1930, while insurance claims for related damages has increased 1,200 % from 1987 to 1991, costing nearly \$100 million. Subsidence is not covered by standard homeowners insurance.

In Virginia, the principal area affected by sinkholes is the Valley and Ridge province, an extensive karst terrain underlain by limestone and dolomite, but the narrow marble belts in the Piedmont and some shelly beds in the Coastal Plain are also pocked with sinkholes. Dramatic collapses that swallow homes or persons have happened in Virginia, but are rare. The most notable incidents occurred in the City of Staunton: on August 11, 1910, parts of several homes and the firehouse were lost in a series of sinkholes on Baldwin Street and Central Avenue, and on October 28, 2001, a 45-feet deep chasm opened up on Lewis Street. In April of 2000, thirty-two sinkholes were reported in the upper Shenandoah Valley after seven inches of rain fell after a long dry spell.

Sinkholes regularly cause problems for transportation infrastructure in the Commonwealth. During the past thirty years, VDOT has recorded approximately 500 sinkholes that have damaged roads throughout the state. In March 2001, a nine-mile stretch of Interstate 81 in Augusta County was closed after the sudden appearance of three sinkholes, the largest measuring 20 feet long, 11 feet wide and 22 feet deep. On October 5, 2004, the right southbound lane of I-81 just north of the Exit 118 Cramp in Montgomery County collapsed. Due to the potential for damage to infrastructure and danger to the travelling public, VDOT maintains an emergency contract for sinkhole repair. In general, sinkhole occurrence is unpredictable and the size of a sinkhole cannot be estimated from the surface collapse, so repair costs range from the tens of thousands to the hundreds of thousands of dollars per sinkhole. Research into sinkhole distribution and early prediction is ongoing; however, a true method of early prediction remains elusive.

Groundwater contamination is a common problem in populated areas overlying karst terrain. Karst aquifer contaminants in Virginia have included petroleum products, herbicides, solvents, fertilizers, sheep and cattle dip, sewage, dead livestock, and household garbage. In the late 1800s, a Shenandoah County community was subjected to a cholera outbreak due to the pollution of the local karst aquifer. A significant concern is the vulnerability of karst aquifers to contamination along the I-81 corridor, where hazardous materials are regularly transported and accidents can occur. For some chemicals that do not readily mix with water, contamination can be widespread and remain in the groundwater for many years. Most of Virginia's karst region follows Interstate 81, and twenty-seven of Virginia's counties lie in this zone, where hundreds of thousands of people get their drinking water from wells and springs.

State law prohibits the dumping of waste into sinkholes, and some Virginia counties have implemented ordinances about sinkhole dumping and outfalls. Meanwhile, the Virginia Health Department discourages the use of karst springs as public water supplies and requires periodic testing of those karst springs that are used. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's Natural Heritage Karst Program is responsible for groundwater and habitat protection in karst areas, supported by EPA Section 319 Clean Water Act Program. The USGS, working with various state agencies, has developed a National Karst Map.

Areas over underground mine workings are also susceptible to subsidence. Mine collapses have resulted in losses of homes, roadways, utilities and other infrastructure. Subsidence is often exacerbated by the extensive pumping of groundwater associated with underground

mining. Abandoned coal mines occur in Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Scott, Russell, Tazewell, Wise, Montgomery, and Pulaski counties in southwest Virginia; and Henrico, Chesterfield and Goochland counties in the Richmond coal basin. Other abandoned underground mines occur throughout the state. Information of past mining activity can be obtained from the Virginia Division of Mineral Mining and Division of Mined Land Reclamation.



Virginia counties containing significant Karst terrain. Modified from Virginia Natural Heritage Karst Program.
Source: Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy

History

In the local region, sinkholes suddenly appear from time to time on Interstate 81, which passes through the karst region of Virginia. One recent incident occurred in October 2003, when a sinkhole appeared on I-81 about one mile past the junction with I-77 in Wythe County. Both the Virginia Department of Transportation and Duke Energy said the sinkhole appeared in connection with drilling under the highway in connection with installation of a 24-inch natural gas pipeline. The incident blocked a northbound lane of I-81 for a few days before VDOT completed the needed repairs and the reopened the lane to regular use.

Subsidence also has been a problem for Saltville due to mining for salt and gypsum. Salt mining first began in 1782 and continued until 1972 with the shutdown of Olin Industries, once a major employer in Saltville. Commercial production of salt resumed in 2000 with completion of an evaporator plant by Virginia Gas Company, which was removing brine from the underground caverns to make room for natural gas storage.

Gypsum mining began in 1815 and continued under the U.S. Gypsum Company, starting in the early 1900s. U.S. Gypsum, which has since moved to production of artificial gypsum, closed its Saltville area facilities in 2000.

In 1960 a major collapse occurred in a section of the high-pressure brine field located just southwest of Saltville. The collapse involved four wells spaced closely together and considered shallow, ranging from 450 to 800 feet deep, according to expert testimony. Over time the bottom cavities of the wells appeared to have merged together. The underground collapse moved upwards through the relatively thin rock "roof" layers (themselves 200-316 feet thick) to the surface. This resulted in a crater 400 feet wide and 250 feet deep.

More recently, a section of State Rt. 91 collapsed into a 50-foot wide sinkhole in front of the offices of U.S. Gypsum. In the past gypsum mining had occurred under the collapse site and may have been a contributing factor. Blame was also placed on a leaking water line that had apparently dissolved the underlying limestone, thereby weakening the underground support structure and leading to the collapse. It should be noted these incidents have resulted from human-induced activities, while the focus of this study has been on hazards created by nature.

In the Wythe County community of Ivanhoe an underlying sinkhole eventually caused the floor of the local post office to fall through. A new post office has since been established for Ivanhoe. Karst terrain also is a factor in the Town of Chilhowie, which is investigating why the town water system loses 16 million gallons a month; some is thought to leak into the underlying terrain. Construction workers for Duke Energy Gas Transmission also encountered karst terrain during the recent installation of the Patriot Extension natural gas pipeline near New River Trail State Park (near Foster Falls in Wythe County).

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

There is no known way to predict when sinkholes might open up or when subsidence might occur. There is only limited data available on karst terrain, its extent, and its importance from an ecological standpoint and as a natural hazard.

The ecological importance of this landform is only beginning to be understood through the efforts of various state and federal agencies and by groups such as the Karst Waters Institute, Cave Conservancy of the Virginias, The Nature Conservancy, and others.

As noted in the section on landslides, detailed basic geology maps are still under development in the state and local region. It is not possible to make any risk assessment other than in a generalized fashion. This task may become possible in the future under a new program on karst and subsidence hazards proposed for the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping

Program. The NOGMP is a digitized mapping effort by the U.S. Geological Survey in coordination with the Association of American State Geologists. The Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 mandated creation of a national geologic database.

The Karst and Subsidence Hazards program has been planned to develop better understanding of groundwater contamination, sinkhole formation, new techniques for karst analysis through remote sensing and geophysics, regional karst issues in the Appalachians, and understanding of karst issues on a national scale through development of a new National Atlas karst map.

Karst terrain is a special concern for Bland, Wythe, Smyth and Washington counties as a feature of the Valley and Ridge geological province. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to karst and sinkholes have not changed.

Karst as a natural hazard can be a costly matter for the community. There are the long-term costs associated with environmental pollution and contamination of the groundwater supply. There also are costs associated with damage created by subsidence, such as the collapse of State Rt. 91 into a sinkhole near Saltville in 1977. In 2004 VDOT was nearing completion on relocating 0.5 miles of Rt. 91 at an estimated cost of \$2 million.

Due to the lack of mapping of significant karst terrain, incidents involving the sudden appearance of sinkholes and leakage often come as a surprise to local governments. No historical events have occurred since 2005.

Landslides

Description

Landslides can be defined as the downward and outward movement of soils and slope-forming materials reacting under the force of gravity. These movements can be triggered by floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and excessive rain. The three important natural factors include topography, geology and precipitation. Human- caused factors include cut- and-fill highway construction, mining and construction of buildings and railroads.

Types of landslides include slides, flows, falls and topples (which occur rapidly), and lateral spreads (which occur much more slowly).

The Appalachian Highlands, along with other mountainous regions of the United States, are known to be highly susceptible to landslides. These come in the form of earth flows, debris flows and debris avalanches, mainly in areas of weathered bedrock and colluvium. Debris avalanches can occur during period of continual steady rainfall followed by a sudden heavy downpour. Areas prone to landslides include the plateau of the western Appalachian Highlands (especially in Tennessee and Kentucky) and southeast of the Appalachian Plateau, in the flanks of the Appalachian Ridge and the Blue Ridge (which includes the Mount Rogers region). For the most part these movements are comprised of slowly moving debris slides.

On a generalized scale, hazard-prone areas have been mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey. However, this information needs to be evaluated at ground level to more clearly identify the landslide-prone areas of the Mount Rogers region. A map showing landslide incidence and susceptibility in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Information is limited regarding landslides and debris flows for the Mount Rogers region. While generalized statewide geology maps have been published, detailed maps for the local region are still in development. These will become the basic geology maps that in the future can be used in landslide risk assessment. Geologists with the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy were in the process in 2003 of creating basic geology maps in Washington County and were planning to move into Smyth County and other parts of the Interstate 81 corridor. In the past most geologic mapping related to resources of economic value, such as coal.

The record is scant concerning landslide incidents in the Mount Rogers region. A staff review of a comprehensive, nationwide database giving locations of debris flows, debris avalanches, and mud flows revealed no information pertaining to the local region.

Small-scale landslides are known to occur on steep slopes and can sometimes block roadways. The Virginia Department of Transportation makes emergency repairs as needed. On occasion, a major landslide can block a roadway. Heavy rains and the annual freeze-thaw cycle can trigger these landslides.

More recently in March of 2011 a rockslide occurred in Carroll County. The event happened on Interstate 77 at mile marker 3.8 in the left northbound lane. A boulder roughly the size of a car

fell onto the highway. A man struck the boulder with his car killing him instantly. VDOT officials surveyed the cliff above and determined that no other rocks were in danger of falling.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region is mountainous in nature, and its steep slopes make parts of the region susceptible to landslides. The hazard-prone areas have been generally mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey, as shown below.

The USGS divides landslide risk into six categories. These six categories were grouped into three, broader categories to be used for the risk analysis and ranking; geographic extent is based off of these groupings. These categories include:

High Risk

1. High susceptibility to landsliding and moderate incidence.
2. High susceptibility to landsliding and low incidence.
3. High landslide incidence (more than 15% of the area is involved in landsliding).

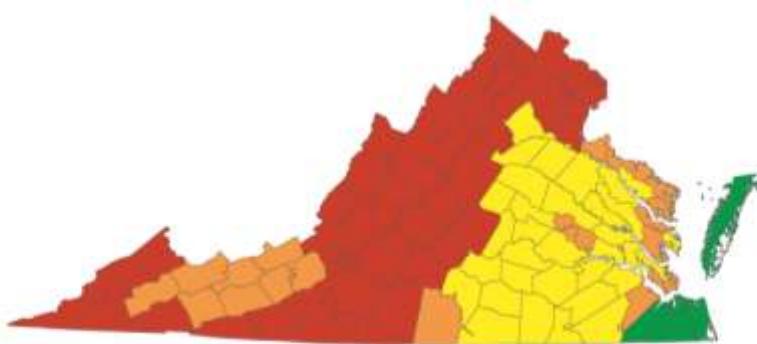
Moderate Risk

4. Moderate susceptibility to landsliding and low incidence.
5. Moderate landslide incidence (1.5 - 15% of the area is involved in landsliding).

Low Risk

6. Low landslide incidence (less than 1.5 % of the area is involved in landsliding).

The six categories were grouped into High (categories 1-3), Medium (categories 4 –5), and Low (category 6) to assess the risk to state facilities, critical facilities and jurisdictions.



Counties in Virginia that are susceptible to landslides.

Red = high potential; orange = moderate potential; yellow = moderate to low potential; green = low potential.

Source: Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy

Certain types of rocks and geologic conditions, when they occur on slopes, make an area prone to landsliding. These types include fine- grained clastic rocks (those consisting mainly of silt and clay- sized particles), highly sheared rocks and loose slope accumulations of fine- grained surface debris, which give way during times of intense or sustained rainfall. Steep slopes also can add to the likelihood of landslides. Debris flows, for instance, are known to occur mainly on slopes steeper than 25°.

There is no accepted method for determining the likelihood of a landslide in the Mount Rogers region. Given the relative lack of historical data on catastrophic landslides affecting the region, our best guess is a major landslide incident appears to be unlikely.

Landslides are not well understood in the Mount Rogers region. Most geologic studies have been focused on mineral resources (especially coal) of economic importance. Basic geologic mapping is only beginning to get underway in the region. More information will be needed before any detailed risk assessment can be made for localities in the Mount Rogers region.

Please see the image above ([Generalized Landslide Image of Southwest Virginia](#)) for a visual depiction of potential landslide risk areas in the local region.

Generally speaking, the areas posing the greatest landslide risk include the pink and red regions. The pink regions include parts of Washington, Smyth and Grayson counties and a corner of Carroll County. The red regions include much of Carroll County and the border area between Washington, Smyth and Grayson counties.

Landslides can damage or destroy roads, railroads, pipelines, utilities and infrastructure, forests, fisheries, parks and farms. Damages can include economic losses to local, state and federal agencies – because of the impacts to public infrastructure – and to the private sector for impacts to land and buildings. When located near communities, sudden landslides also can cause death. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to Landslides have not changed.

Severe Winter Storms and Ice

Description

Blizzards represent the worst of the winter season, combining heavy snowfall, high winds, extreme cold and ice storms. Severe winter storms can be characterized by heavy snowfall but

lacking the severity usually associated with blizzards. They often begin as mid-latitude depressions or cyclonic weather systems and sometimes follow the jet stream.

For the Mount Rogers region storm systems travel in from the Midwest and Tennessee Valley, from the Gulf Coast region and sometimes as a result of a major coastal storm that passes inland. On the northern side, extreme cold weather and Arctic cold fronts move in from Canada and are known to sweep into the Mid-Atlantic region. The severity of these storms may result from high snowfall accumulations that lead to major snowdrifts and blizzard conditions or that later melt and cause flooding. Wetter storms may have only limited amounts of snow but are severe due to accumulations of ice. A light covering of ice can easily create numerous traffic accidents. Both ice and heavy snow can tear down tree limbs, trees, power lines and telephone lines, creating major disruptions that sometimes cannot be cleared up for weeks. A map showing the heaviest average snow accumulations in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

The historical record for snowstorms and blizzards in the Mount Rogers regions gives numerous examples of how bad these storms can get. Major winter events in the region resulted in seven federal disaster declarations and at least four state emergency declarations. The chart below contains inconsistencies in monetary values and locations of damage due to poor recordkeeping within localities.

Major Winter Storms, Cold and Ice
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia 1993-2017

Date	Localities	Description
01-17-13	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	The region was hit by a winter storm that brought heavy snow fall ranging from 12 inches in Rocky Gap (Bland County) to 6.0 inches in Ceres (Bland County). This winter storm brought the interstate to a standstill with accidents and heavy snow fall.
4-28-03	Wythe County	Severe winter storm, near record snowfall, heavy rain, flooding, and mudslide. 39 jurisdictions had disaster declarations. Wythe qualified in April for public assistance as result of the March storm.
3-30-03	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Winter storm with heavy snow that began during the predawn hours of the 30 th and continued through the early afternoon. Snow accumulated 6- 12", brought down numerous tree limbs and power lines, resulting in more than 50,000 power outages.
2-15-03	Bland, Grayson, Wythe	State emergency declaration due to severe winter storm, impassable roads and flooding. SW Virginia got more than 4" of rain. Evacuations from homes in Bland and Wythe counties.
12-11-02	Carroll, Galax	State emergency declaration due to icy conditions creating massive power outages. Accretions of $\frac{1}{4}$ " of ice. An icy winter storm followed on Dec. 13.
12-04-02	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Galax.	Winter storm affected a wide area of SW Virginia. Snowfall amounted to 5- 10" and ice of 1" or more in Carroll and Floyd counties. Numerous traffic accidents.
5-22-02	Bland, Carroll, Wythe, Bristol, Galax	Freeze damage affected Christmas tree growers.
2-28-00	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe winter storm. 107 jurisdictions had disaster declarations for winter storm from Jan. 25-30, 2000.
1-25-00	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Wythe, Galax	State emergency declaration due to winter storm with high winds that dumped up to 18" of snow across much of the state, with drifting and blizzard conditions. Local storm occurred on Jan. 29. Snow mixed with sleet amounting to 4-8" inches, 11" in higher elevations.
3-15-99	Bland, Carroll, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Winter storm developed with rain and sleet changed to a wet snow early in the morning. Snow amounts of 4-8", with up to 10" in the higher elevations. The snow downed power lines and small trees, resulting in power outages.

Date	Localities	Description
3-03-99	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Winter storm resulted from rain changing to sleet and then snow, with accumulations of 6-12". Numerous motor vehicle accidents. Motorists stranded for 5-6 hours on I-77.
12-23-98	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Ice storm created ice accretions of $\frac{1}{2}$ " and sometimes as much as 1". Ice downed tree limbs and power lines and created numerous power outages. Many traffic accidents and some injuries due to ice-covered roads and bridges.
1-28-98	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	State emergency declaration for severe winter storm with heavy snowfall in the western part of the state causing riverine flooding. Snowfall of 15-32" closed schools, businesses & church services & stranded people in vehicles & homes. Numerous traffic accidents. A charter bus overturned on I-81 near Marion, injuring 20 people. I-81 was closed for several hours during the height of the storm. Power lines, tree limbs and trees were knocked down.
12-29-97	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Heavy winter snowstorm produced accumulations of 5-10", with 4-7" in Bland County. Bad road conditions resulted in numerous traffic accidents.
3-28-96	Bland, Carroll, Wythe, Galax (Bath County hardest hit)	Ice storm with freezing rain all day created significant ice cover above 1900 feet. Ice downed tree limbs, power lines, telephone lines. Numerous power outages and some traffic accidents.
2-02-96	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Bristol, Galax	State emergency declaration for a winter storm with heavy snow, followed by extreme cold Feb. 3 rd - 6 th . Burkes Garden in Bland County recorded 22° below zero. Most locations had morning lows on the 5 th of zero to 12° below zero. Emergency declaration based on an Arctic air mass moving across state Feb. 1-4, with potential to cause widespread power outages.
1-06-96	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax	Blizzard of 1996. State emergency declaration for a predicted winter storm with blizzard conditions and snowfall of 12-24" expected. Statewide disaster declaration. Occurred Jan. 6-13.
Winter of 1995-96	VDEM "Virginia Winters" account	Unusually heavy snowfall for the winter. Burkes Garden had 97", while Bland had 62". Some schools lost up to 15 days due to snow.
3-28-94	Bristol	Severe ice storms, flooding
3-10-94	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe	Severe ice storms, flooding. May be related to the state emergency declaration of March 2, 1994.

Date	Localities	Description
3-12-93 to 3-13-93	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Galax (affected a region from Florida to New England)	Blizzard of 1993. 43 jurisdictions received disaster declarations statewide. Extreme cold and heavy snowfall, along with high winds, sleet and freezing rain left many motorists stranded. \$5 million property damage. It was the biggest storm in a decade in Virginia. SW VA got 24-42" of snow. Interstate highways were closed and emergency shelters were opened to house up to 4,000 motorists.
12-18 2009	Grayson, Carroll, Smyth, Washington.	Grayson County received federal assistance. A total of \$600,000 of damage was reported

Source: Virginia Department of Emergency Management and National Climatic Data Center.

Note: Items with dates appearing in boldface and shading resulted in presidential disaster declarations.

Major storms such as the Blizzard of 1993 closed down interstate highways, stranded motorists in their vehicles and trapped people in their homes. The event also brought high winds, sleet and freezing rain, adding to the disruptions created by the snowfall. In southwest Virginia, snowfall ranged from 24 to 42 inches in what was the largest snowstorm in a decade for the state. The Blizzard of 1996 (January 6-13) began in the southeastern states and moved into the northeastern states to cover the entire eastern seaboard. Snowfall amounted to one to four feet, with the greatest impacts for Virginia and West Virginia. On a statewide level, Virginia had 48 inches of snow, followed by West Virginia with 43 inches of snow. Much of the same region experienced two more snowstorms that dumped up to 12 inches more within the next 10 days. The National Climatic Data Center listed the storm of December 2009 as the only winter storm since the writing of the original plan that caused major monetary damage.

Below is the Northeast Snowfall Impact Scale (NESIS) that characterizes and ranks high impact winter storms.

Category	NESIS Value	Description
1	1—2.499	Notable
2	2.5—3.99	Significant
3	4—5.99	Major
4	6—9.99	Crippling
5	10.0+	Extreme

Locality	Avg. Annual Total Snowfall
Abingdon	16.3"
Bland	25.5"
Burkes Garden	46.3"
Byllesby	11.4"
Chilhowie	19.2"
Damascus	22.0"
Galax Radio	19.1"
Hillsville	18.9"
Independence	20.2"
Mendota	15.6"
Saltville	13.4"
Troutdale	20.2"
Wytheville	19.9"

Snowstorms pose a threat not only because of dangerous driving conditions and downed power lines, but also due to the melting that can lead to flooding. During the 2002-2003 winter season, severe winter storms later created flooding problems in Bland, Grayson and Wythe counties, with Wythe declared eligible for federal disaster assistance.

Due to variable topography and other factors, average annual snowfall amounts vary greatly throughout the Mount Rogers region, based on available weather records shown in the accompanying table shown at left. The data covers time periods as long as 81 years.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

Winter storms are a regular part of the weather regime for the Mount Rogers region. The severity of the season varies from year-to-year and can be highly variable among the localities for any given storm event. The variability can be due to differences in elevation, differences in temperature and the track of given storm systems.

In recent years there have been at least seven federal disaster declarations and four state emergency declarations due to severe winter storms over a 10-year period, as shown in the table on Major Winter Storms, Cold and Ice. Based on this brief time period, it is likely localities in the Mount Rogers region will experience at least one major snow and/or ice storm per year with the potential to become a federal disaster. The winter season typically runs from November to April of each year.

The average winter season in the Mount Rogers region can create annual snowfall amounts ranging from 8 to 46 inches. The average snow season in Roanoke produces 23 inches per year. The average winter season in the Mount Rogers region can create annual snowfall amounts ranging from 8 to 46 inches. The average snow season in Roanoke produces 23 inches per year (over 49 years) and in the Bristol- Johnson City- Kingsport, Tenn. area produces 15.6 inches per year (over 59 years).

Any major winter storm or blizzard is likely to affect the entire Mount Rogers region, with the most direct impacts affecting highways and power lines. Most snow-related deaths result from traffic accidents, overexertion, and exposure. Sometimes also there is damage to buildings from collapsed roofs and other structural damage. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to winter storms have not changed. There is no way that we know of to calculate the likely costs of a major winter snow or ice storm. The available data, through the National Climatic Data Center, reports damages by storm event, but this is not broken down by locality.

Severe winter storms and ice can cause death and injury on the highways and trap people in their motor vehicles or in their homes due to impassable roads. Snowstorms also regularly result in the closing of schools; in some years, the local schools have been closed as much as 15 days due to winter conditions. Forecasts of impending snowstorms also regularly result in early school closings to reduce risk from bus and traffic accidents. Likewise, winter conditions can result in temporary disruptions of business activity, with workers advised to remain home until driving conditions improve.

The Virginia Department of Transportation deals directly with the effects of snowstorms. On average in the past five years, VDOT has spent \$83 million annually on snow removal. As a general rule, the first priority is to plow interstate highways, major primary roads and secondary roads. Plowing in subdivision and residential areas are the second priority during winter storms. VDOT seeks to get ahead of snow conditions on the roadways through pre-treatments with liquid chloride and close monitoring of storm conditions and incoming storms.

For American Electric Power the main concern is icing, which can tear down overhead power lines. AEP is sometimes hampered in its efforts to restore power during major snowstorms due to the poor condition of the roads. The state's system of highway maintenance, carried out by several private contractors, at times creates uneven results during snow clearing.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

Description

Thunderstorms arise from atmospheric turbulence caused by unstable warm air rising rapidly into the atmosphere, enough moisture to form clouds and rain and an upward lift of air currents caused by colliding warm and cold weather fronts, sea breezes or mountains.

Thunderstorms are always accompanied by lightning, but they may also be associated with heavy rains, hail and violent thunderstorm winds.

Thunderstorms occur most often during the spring and summer months and can occur throughout the entire Mount Rogers Region. Nationwide the average storm is 15 miles wide and generally last less than 30 minutes at any given location. Some storm systems have been known to travel more than 600 miles. A map showing the favored high wind areas in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Storm events reported to the National Climatic Data Center reflect the kind of activity and damages resulting from high winds and thunderstorm winds. Describing the data can be problematic, since storms often travel over wide regions. The reported damages represent those for the entire storm event and are not usually limited to a given locality. The data given in the table below offers a guide to thunderstorm history in the Mount Rogers region.

Storm Event History for Thunderstorm Winds, as of April 2018					
Location	Time Period	No. Of Years	No. Of Events	Avg. Per Year	Reported Damages
Bland County	May 1989- April 2018	28	38	1.4	\$334,000
Carroll County	June 1960- April 2018	57	81	1.4	\$1,430,000
Grayson County	May 1962- April 2018	55	62	1.1	\$672,000
Smyth County	April 1972- April 2018	45	62	1.4	\$828,000
Washington County	June 1995- April 2018	22	119	6	\$1,570,000
Wythe County	July 1962- April 2018	55	55	1	\$705,000
City of Bristol	July 1980- April 2018	37	46	1.3	\$252,000
City of Galax	Jan. 1998- April 2018	19	14	0.7	\$29,000

Another event, on July 4, 1997, captured in the NCDCdata involved a supercell thunderstorm and associated severe thunderstorms affecting a region stretching from Tazewell to Pittsylvania counties. Thunderstorm winds estimated at 60-80 mph and hail the size of golf

balls damaged at least 29 homes, 16 mobile homes, five outbuildings, four businesses and a church in a two-mile path near Wytheville. There was also widespread damage to vehicles, roofs, sidings, satellite dishes, trees and a large sign knocked down by the winds. Wytheville Community College sustained 100 broken windows. Hail drifts amounted to six to eight inches deep in several locations. The event caused an estimated \$300,000 in property damage.

A supercell thunderstorm, while rare, is often the most violent known form of thunderstorm and is associated with tornadoes, damaging straight-line winds and large hail. These events are defined as long-lived thunderstorms with a persistent rotating updraft. They often contain a mesocyclone, or storm-scale regions of rotation typically two to six miles in diameter that may produce tornadoes.

Lightning

Thunderstorms are always accompanied by lightning, which can cause fires, injury and death. Florida is known for having the greatest number of thunderstorms and the highest density lightning strikes in the contiguous United States.

Lightning becomes a problem when the discharge of a lightning bolt connects with an object or surface on the ground. Lightning will be considered together with thunderstorms in judging the importance of this hazard for the Mount Rogers region.

Risk Assessment and vulnerability

Southwest Virginia experiences 60-80 thunderstorms on average per year. Most of these occur during the summer months, extending from May through September, with July the peak month for thunderstorms statewide, according to the state climatology office. This is moderate compared to other parts of the country with more than 130 thunderstorms annually. During the peak of the thunderstorm season in the local region, storms may roll through at the rate of three or four per week, which is relatively frequent.

People and property throughout the Mount Rogers region are subject to damages and injuries created by lightning and thunderstorms. But any individual storm is likely to affect only a very limited area. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to thunderstorms and lightning has not changed.

Virginia experiences a moderate number of thunderstorms and lightning strikes compared to other parts of the country, according to research cited by FEMA. Thunderstorms in the Mount

Rogers region typically last 70- 80 minutes in any given location, which falls in the mid- range for storm duration nationwide. In some areas thunderstorms last 130 minutes or more, based on findings by the National Weather Service for the years 1949- 1977.

These storms can cause serious structural damage to buildings, start forest fires and wildfires, blow down trees and power lines, and cause death. On rare occasions, events such as the supercell thunderstorm from July 1997 can cause widespread damage, as previously discussed on the history section.

Nationally, Virginia falls in the mid- range for lightning fatalities, based on the cited research through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. States such as Florida, North Carolina, New York and Tennessee rank far ahead of Virginia. The lightning that accompanies thunderstorms in the Mount Rogers region averages 4- 6 strikes per square kilometer, which is relatively low.

It is not possible based on available data to quantify the impacts of thunderstorms and lightning for localities in the Mount Rogers region. Available data from the National Climatic Data Center, which tracks incidents of thunderstorms and thunderstorm wind damage, is reported on a regionalized basis often covering numerous localities as a storm system moves through. Data resources will have to improve in the future to be able to make these calculations on the local level.

Tornadoes and Hurricanes

Description

A tornado appears as a rapidly spinning vortex or funnel of air extending to the ground from an overhead storm system (usually a thunderstorm). Tornadoes come in many sizes, ranging from several yards to more than a mile wide. The severest tornadoes can achieve wind speeds of more than 300 mph, though most are 100 mph or less. The weakest tornadoes may last only about a minute, while the stronger ones may continue for 30 minutes at a time and travel miles before dissipating. Virginia is said to have an average of seven reported tornadoes per year (1950 through 2006), though the actual number of tornadoes may be higher.

Statistically the peak month for tornadoes in Virginia is July, though the tornado season goes from spring through fall. Tornadoes spring from an estimated 1 %of all thunderstorms; of the group that produces tornadoes, only about 2%are considered violent with winds over 200 mph

(categories F3, F4 and F5 on the Fujita scale). Tornadoes also can be associated with hurricanes, though hurricanes are not a significant factor in southwest Virginia.

FUJITA SCALE			DERIVED EF SCALE		OPERATIONAL EF SCALE	
F Number	Fastest 1/4-mile (mph)	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	40-72	45-78	0	65-85	0	65-85
1	73-112	79-117	1	86-109	1	86-110
2	113-157	118-161	2	110-137	2	111-135
3	158-207	162-209	3	138-167	3	136-165
4	208-260	210-261	4	168-199	4	166-200
5	261-318	262-317	5	200-234	5	Over 200

As seen in table shown above, tornadoes are measured on the Enhanced Fujita Scale, with categories ranging from F0 to F5. The categories are defined according to wind speed and the types and severity of damage caused. Parts of southwest Virginia show some tendency toward tornadoes in an area that extends from Tennessee into Bristol and Washington County due to the lay of the land and its influence on storm systems. Maps showing tropical cyclone tracks and tornado hazard frequency in the Mount Rogers Region are located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Between 1950 and 2005, Virginia experienced six tornadoes per year or 1.6 tornadoes annually per 10,000 square miles. Two storms per year on average were rated as strong or violent (F2-F5), with 0.5 such storms per 10,000 square miles per year.

Tornado History: Mount Rogers Region 1950 through 2017

Locality	Date	Time	Dead	Hurt	F Scale
Bland Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Carroll Co.	Aug. 1, 1965	0230	0	5	F1
	Aug. 21, 1977	1700	0	0	F2
	July 4, 1979	1620	0	0	F1
	May, 6 2009	2126	0	0	F0
Grayson Co.	July 10, 1959	1500	0	0	F1
	May, 6 2009	2125	0	0	F0
	October 23, 2017	1747	0	0	F1

Locality	Date	Time	Dead	Hurt	F Scale
Smyth Co.	April 4, 1974	0405	0	3	F3
	Jan. 25, 1975	2335	0	2	F2
	June 5, 1975	1815	0	0	F0
	July 13, 1975	1900	0	0	F1
	April 28, 2011	0200	0	1	F2
	April 28, 2011	0015	0	0	F2
Washington Co.	April 30, 1953	1845	0	0	F0
	June 10, 1953	1500	0	0	F1
	June 3, 1962	1600	0	0	F2
	April 4, 1974	0400	1	1	F3
	Jan. 25, 1975	2330	0	0	F2
	April 30, 1990	1725	0	0	F0
	April 28, 2011	0100	4	50	F3
Wythe Co.	-	-	-	-	-
City of Bristol	April 4, 1974	0300	0	0	F0
City of Galax	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	20 events		5	61	

For the Mount Rogers region there have been 20 reported tornadoes from 1950 through April 2011, with 5 people killed and 61 people injured. The highest intensity ever recorded for these storms was F3. See the table above for more details.

On the Fujita scale, an F3 category tornado is considered severe, with winds up to 206 mph. This fits with the FEMA Wind Zone III designation for the region. By definition, Zone III communities are known to experience winds of 160-200 mph.

The tornadoes of April 4, 1974 were part of what is known as the "Super Outbreak," when severe thunderstorms at the leading edge of a cold front moved into southwest Virginia. Eight tornadoes struck statewide, killing one person and hurting 15. The destruction affected more than 200 homes and barns and more than 40 mobile homes and trailers. The storm event in total spawned 148 tornadoes killed 315 people and injured 5,484. "Super Outbreak" created the most tornadoes ever recorded in a 24-hour period and the worst tornado outbreak since Feb. 19, 1884. This was true until the tornado outbreak of April 25-28 of 2011. This outbreak produced at least 336 tornados in 21 states from Texas to New York and even created isolated tornadoes in Canada. The storms caused \$10 billion worth of damage and tragically resulted in

346 deaths. In the Mount Rogers Planning District, the storms resulted in 4 fatalities and caused \$38.5 million in damages.

One of the tornadoes, rated at F0 to F1, struck near Bristol, demolishing several mobile homes and hurting four people. A stronger F3 tornado hit the Saltville area, traveling up the valley of the North Fork Holston River from Washington County, then following Tumbling Creek into Poor Valley and traveling up the Poor Valley to Cardwell Town. The storms resulted in one dead, one injured and destruction of two houses, two mobile homes, a church and three barns. There was also damage to 42 homes, two mobile homes and the roof of a high school. Wind damage was reported in Bland and Wythe counties.

Hurricanes

Generally speaking, the Mount Rogers region does not have hurricanes and is not considered hurricane-susceptible like communities all along the east coast. Hurricanes become a factor on those rare occasions when the storm systems take an inland route as they pass over the Mid-Atlantic region. Two of the most significant hurricanes in recent decades affecting the Mount Rogers region were *Hurricane Agnes* (June 1972) and *Hurricane Hugo* (September 1989).

Hurricane Agnes, originating off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, became a tropical storm on June 16, 1972 and then a hurricane in June 19, 1972. It crossed the Florida panhandle on June 19 and passed through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina before returning to the Atlantic Ocean to regain strength. The storm made landfall a second time on June 22, 1972 in southeastern New York and moved west across the southern tier of New York and into north-central Pennsylvania, where the \$3.1 billion hurricane made its greatest impact.

Though the local record is scanty for this storm, 106 jurisdictions in Virginia qualified for a presidential disaster declaration due to widespread flooding. Those included Smyth County and the City of Galax. Most notable for damage caused by flooding, Agnes dropped an average of 6-10 inches of rain over the Mid-Atlantic region from June 20-25, 1972. The storm in Virginia created an estimated \$126 million in damages and resulted in 13 deaths.

Hurricane Hugo began as a cluster of thunderstorms moving west off the coast of Africa. As the storm system passed over the Atlantic Ocean, it gained strength to become a tropical depression and then a hurricane, on Sept. 13, 1989. Once classified as a Category 5 storm

(highest intensity hurricane) on the Saffir-Simpson Scale, Hugo did great damage in the Caribbean and Puerto Rico. By Sept. 19 the storm had weakened and moved back over the Atlantic, where Hugo regained strength and became a Category 4 hurricane with winds up to 135 mph when it made landfall near Charleston, S.C. on Sept. 22, 1989. By the time Hugo passed west of Charlotte, N.C., it had weakened to a tropical storm with peak winds of 87 mph. The storm continued tracking north over southwest Virginia and West Virginia; the Appalachian Mountains helped weaken the storm further as it continued into western New York and passed out of the country. In the end, six Virginians died as a result of Hugo. As the storm passed over the Appalachians, orographic effects were thought to cause locally heavy rainfalls of more than six inches over western North Carolina and southwest Virginia, causing small stream flooding. Orographic effects are defined as those caused by the presence of mountains; most commonly, this occurs when air rises over the mountains and then cools, creating condensation and rainfall. In total Hugo was estimated as a \$9 billion storm in damages and economic losses, with \$7 billion of that total occurring on the mainland, particularly in the Carolinas.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region appears to face a low risk of tornadoes and hurricanes. FEMA classifies the region under Wind Zone III, meaning winds can reach speeds ranging from 160 mph to 200 mph. The region also, based on historical information, experiences less than one tornado per 1,000 square miles. Tornadoes are rare for the Mount Rogers region.

FEMA High Wind Matrix
Tornado and Hurricane Risk

		Wind Zone			
		I	II	III	IV
No. of Tornadoes per 1,000 sq. miles	< 1	Low Risk	Low Risk *	Low Risk *	Moderate Risk
	1-5	Low Risk	Moderate Risk *	High Risk	High Risk
	6-10	Low Risk	Moderate Risk *	High Risk	High Risk
	11-15	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk
	> 15	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk

Saffir-Simpson Scale

Category	Winds	Effects
One	74-95 mph	No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage
Two	96-110 mph	Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.
Three	111-130 mph	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet ASL may be flooded inland 8 miles or more.
Four	131-155 mph	More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain continuously lower than 10 feet ASL may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as 6 miles.
Five	greater than 155 mph	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 feet ASL and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5 to 10 miles of the shoreline may be required.

A tool to judge damage potential from tornadoes and hurricanes can be found in a FEMA publication called *Taking Shelter from the Storm: Building a Safe Room Inside Your House*. The tool appears in the table above.

The matrix and the wind zone assignments are based on 40 years of tornado history and more than 100 years of hurricane history in the United States, as well as research by the Wind Engineering Research Center at Texas Tech University. This serves as the basis for a low risk rating for the Mount Rogers region.

Tornadoes, though rare for the Mount Rogers region, have been known to achieve an F3 intensity rating, based on the Fujita scale. These most severe known tornado incidents have occurred in Smyth and Washington counties. An F3 intensity tornado contains sufficient power to tear roofs and walls from well-built homes, uproot most trees, and lift objects such as

automobiles off the ground and send them flying through the air. These storms can generate wind speeds of 158-206 mph.

As for hurricanes, the Mount Rogers region stands far inland and is not part of the coastal zone region where hurricanes cause most of their damage. Generally speaking, the local region experiences the outer effects of hurricanes; this can include high winds and heavy rainfall. Since heavy rainfall mainly results in flooding, hurricane impacts in this plan are covered in the section on flooding. In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to tornadoes and hurricanes has not changed.

Wildfires

Description

Wildfires occur as a regular part of the natural environment and are fueled by trees, brush and grasses. The three primary factors that influence these fires are topography, fuel and weather. Nationwide, the most frequent and worst of the wildfires occur in the western states, due to the dry climate and the prevalence of conifer and brush fuel types.

Wildfires also occur as a result of human actions, with increasing numbers of people choosing to live in wooded and wildland settings (described as the wildland urban interface), a factor that is also an issue for the eastern states, including the Mount Rogers region.

It is possible to group wildfires into four categories, as follows:

- Wildland fires occur in national forests and parks and are fueled by natural vegetation. Federal agencies typically hold the lead role for fire management and suppression for this group of fires.
- Interface or intermix fires happen at or near the junction between natural vegetation and the built environment.
- Firestorms are high- intensity fire events that are impossible to control or suppress until conditions change or the available fuel is gone. Firestorms have been a particular problem in the western states.

Prescribed fires and prescribed natural fires include those that are intentionally set and those that are allowed to burn as part of a fire management program to help clear out excessive accumulations of vegetative fuels.

A map showing wildfire risk in the Mount Rogers Region is located in the section titled Appendix I at the end of the document.

History

Wildfires in the Mount Rogers region are not as prevalent or as damaging as the massive fire events that occur every year in the western states. But the risks still exist due to the amount of forested land in the region, presence of contributing factors (steep slopes, pine woods, wildfire history), and residential development in remote, wooded areas throughout the region.

From 1995 through 2011 the Mount Rogers region had roughly 505 fires causing an estimated \$730,000 in damages as shown in the table below. Total property saved from destruction was estimated at more than \$23 million, according to data by the Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF). The greatest number of fires occurred in Carroll County. Though it had fewer fires during the seven- year period, Washington County sustained fire damage to the largest total land mass.

VDOF data also points to debris burning and incendiary (arson) sources as the most common cause of fires in the Mount Rogers region. Those two sources accounted for 370, or 73% of the 505 fires occurring between 1995 and 2011. Less frequent fire causes included equipment use, miscellaneous, smoking and children.

On the federal level, catastrophic fire losses in the western states have led to the development of the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forests Initiative.

The National Fire Plan has resulted in more spending by state and federal agencies for improved prevention of wildfires. In the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, which include the Mount Rogers region, the added funding supported efforts to reduce levels of fire-prone fuels and to establish a Type I firefighting crew. The National Fire Plan aims to provide sufficient resources for firefighting, rehabilitate fire-damaged ecosystems, reduce levels of fire-prone fuels found in the forests, and reduce fire risk faced by woodland property owners.

The Healthy Forests Initiative is a long-term plan promoted by federal agencies to improve management of federal lands and expedite forest and rangeland restoration projects. This effort is focused on communities near the wildland urban interface, in high-risk municipal watersheds, in watersheds containing habitat for threatened and endangered species, and where ecosystems are being destroyed by insect and disease epidemics and face increased threat of catastrophic wildfire. The wildland urban interface, particularly where rural housing development intermingles with the forest, is a concern for the Mount Rogers region.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

The Mount Rogers region covers an estimated 1.77 million acres of land. Of that total, an estimated 1 million acres of land (roughly 58%) is classified as forestland, with nearly all used as timberland. Areas subject to fire risk include the forestlands and places where people are building homes and residential subdivisions in wooded settings.

Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF) criteria for determining areas of highest risk take into account factors such as density of historical wildfires, nature of the land cover (pines are more flammable than hardwoods), steepness and orientation of slope, population density, distance to roads, road density and developed areas, and presence of railroads. VDOF is incorporating its data into a GIS-based mapping system called ForestRIM to help make wildfire risk assessments and to identify woodlands home communities.

VDOF statistics for the state show most fires occur during the spring fire season (February-May) and on a lesser level during the fall fire season (October-December). More fires occur during these periods due to drier weather conditions, higher winds and the presence of cured fuels that can easily ignite. Causes of fires statewide include: open burning (30%), arson (20%), smokers (14%), miscellaneous (11%), children (9%), equipment use (7%), railroads (5%), lightning (3%), and campfires (1%).

In any given year on average, the Mount Rogers region may experience 70 wildfires, based on the state forestry data over the past 15 years.

Information on wildfire risk was being developed through VDOF and its GIS-based ForestRIM program, which mapped areas of risk into categories of low, moderate and high, based on criteria described above. The VDOF data did not include information on wildfires occurring on

federal lands (which would include the national forests and the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area).

The VDOF wildfire risk data as available in early 2004 showed:

- Carroll and Washington counties contained the largest amount of land subject to high risk of wildfire (more than 100,000 acres for each county).
- Washington County appeared to have the highest number of woodland homes subject to high risk of wildfire, followed by Carroll County.
- Substantial regions of high wildfire risk were also apparent for Smyth County (in its midsection and far northwestern corner, roughly 70,000 acres) and Grayson County (all along its eastern border and generally along the U.S. Rt. 58 corridor, roughly 60,000 acres).
- Areas with lesser acreages subject to high risk of wildfire included Bland (approximately 27,000 acres) and Wythe counties (roughly 20,000 acres).

Loss estimates have been based on the preliminary data available through the Forest RIM program (for housing counts) and estimates (for housing values) as applied by the MRPDC.

The values shown in the table below reflect the estimated value of all woodland homes in the region. In any given wildfire, only a portion of this housing stock would be at risk of destruction. However, any given woodland home that catches on fire faces a high risk of substantial or total destruction in some of the more remote parts of the local region. We have no way of estimating the potential loss for any given wildfire event.

LOSS ESTIMATES FOR WOODLAND HOMES, as of 2018

Locality	Est. Number Homes at Risk	Total Value of Homes at Risk	Est. Total Land Mass at Risk
Bland County	265	\$34,430,390	27,000 acres
Carroll County	712	\$92,507,312	> 100,000 acres
Grayson County (incl. Galax)	258	\$33,520,908	60,000 acres
Smyth County	475	\$56,895,500	70,000 acres
Washington County	804	\$96,303,120	> 100,000 acres
Wythe County	No data avail.		20,000 acres
City of Bristol	No data avail.		
City of Galax	67	\$8,705,042	

People with homes in woodland communities can face a substantial risk of wildfire and catastrophic loss. These homes generally cannot be insured against loss, which places the

entire financial burden on the homeowners. In some cases, private housing developments in wooded settings contain narrow, poorly designed roads that cannot accommodate fire-fighting equipment. Other potentially serious issues include lack of access to a water supply, remote location, unidentified roads, and presence of vegetation (pines, broom sage) that is more prone to catch on fire. Wildfire can result in loss of property, injury and loss of life. In the five-year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to wildfires has not changed. This is due to a lack of development in this short time span, and or lack of historical events.

The table on the following page shows a detailed breakdown the land cover in the Counties of the Mount Rogers Region.

Land Cover Information: Mount Rogers Region

County	All Land	Forest Land				Non-forest Land
		Total	Timberland	Woodland	Reserved	
Bland	229,545	172,214	166,519	na	5,695	57,331
Carroll	308,115	162,291	160,499	na	1,792	144,141
Grayson	285,304	173,873	161,883	na	11,991	111,431
Smyth	289,337	183,428	178,103	na	5,325	105,909
Washington	368,481	192,734	191,190	na	1,544	174,119
Wythe	296,480	153,942	153,610	na	332	142,538
Total	1,777,262	1,038,482	1,011,804	na	26,679	735,469

Windstorms

Description

Wind can be defined as the motion of air relative to the earth's surface. Extreme wind events may come in the form of cyclones, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, downbursts and microbursts.

Wind speeds may vary from 0 at ground level to 200 mph in the upper atmosphere.

Nationwide the mean annual wind speed falls in the 8- 12 mph range. Frequently, wind speeds reach 50 mph and sometimes exceed 70 mph. Coastal areas from Texas to Maine may experience tropical cyclone winds with speeds of greater than 100 mph. The Mount Rogers region is located in Wind Zone III, with winds reaching up to 200 mph. A *special wind region* is known to occur in an area reaching from northeast Tennessee into southwest Virginia.

History

High winds in the Mount Rogers region blow down trees and power lines and cause varying amounts of property damage. A wind tunnel effect observed in a *special wind region* reaching from northeast Tennessee into southwest Virginia sometimes blows tractor trailers off I- 77 in Carroll County. Some winds have lifted trucks off the highway and deposited them some distance away, like the effects of tornadoes. The image below is of such a storm that occurred in January 2003.



Since the writing of the original Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2005, Virginia Department of Transportation has installed a highway warning system, (overhead signs) designed to alert truck drivers to wind and fog incidents in the Fancy Gap area as well as other areas along the interstate system. The system is intended to help drivers avoid these hazards to the extent possible. In the Mount Rogers region, high winds have been known to tear down trees and power lines, blow in parts of buildings, and cause other kinds of property damage. An accounting of several recent high-wind incidents in the region is shown in the table below.

High Wind Incidents as of 2018

Date	Location	Description	Damages
10-5-95	Entire Mount Rogers region, plus much of SW VA	No description available.	\$20,000 property
11-11-95	Bland, Carroll, Galax	Two windstorms occurred on same day.	\$8,000 property
1-19-96	Carroll, Galax	No description available.	None reported
9-6-96	Carroll, Galax, Floyd, Franklin, Patrick	No description available.	\$175,000 property, \$200,000 crops
4-1-97	Carroll, Galax	Tractor-trailer blown over on I-77.	\$7,000 property

Date	Location	Description	Damages
2-4-98	Carroll, Galax, Patrick	Winds downed trees and damaged some mobile homes.	\$15,000 property
3-3-99	Bland, along with Floyd, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski	Winds downed trees and power lines.	\$11,000 property
4-12-99	Carroll, Galax, Franklin, Patrick	High winds blew over a tractor-trailer on Rte. 58 and a mobile home (Patrick County). Winds blew over two tractor-trailers 5 miles south of Fancy Gap on I-77.	\$14,000 property
1-13-00	Entire Mount Rogers region, plus much of SW VA	Winds downed large trees and power lines, caused minor property damage in all counties. Winds at 68 knots in Bland County.	\$180,000 property
3-20-00	Smyth, Wythe	Winds downed trees and power lines.	\$6,000 property
1-10-01	Carroll, Galax, Bedford	Winds of 65 knots blew over 3 tractor-trailers on I-77. Much damage in Bedford County with shingles and siding stripped off more than 90 homes. Winds also downed power lines, power poles and numerous trees.	\$410,000 property
3-6-01	Carroll, Galax, Grayson, Patrick	Winds associated with a snowstorm downed trees and power lines. Winds blew in a wall and partly collapsed a roof on an auto repair shop in Carroll County.	\$80,000 property
3-10-02	Carroll, Galax, Grayson	High winds downed trees across Grayson and Carroll counties.	None reported
12-25-02	All of Mount Rogers region, plus wide area of SW VA	Winds downed numerous trees and power lines. A tree fell on a house in Roanoke, damaging the roof and crushing the front porch.	\$20,000 property
1-8-03	Carroll, Galax, Grayson, other parts of SW VA	Winds of 50 knots downed trees and power lines. Many downed trees in Grayson County damaged several homes.	\$80,000 property
1-9-03	Carroll, Galax, Wythe, plus 6 other SW VA counties	Winds of 60 knots downed trees and power lines.	None reported
1-23-03	Carroll, Galax, Wythe, other parts of SW VA	Winds of 100 knots blew over 6 tractor-trailers on I-77, near Fancy Gap. Trees and power lines downed throughout region.	\$50,000 property
2-22-03	All of Mount Rogers region, plus wide reaches of SW VA	Winds of 80 knots downed numerous trees and power lines. Many people lost power across the region. Roof blown off an outbuilding in Tazewell County.	\$3,000 property

Date	Location	Description	Damages
5-11-03	Bland County	Winds of 70 knots downed several trees and power lines.	None reported
7-15-05	Grayson County	A small microburst causing winds of 70 knots blew the roof off a vacant hotel, and damaged 10 trees.	None reported
3-06-11	Carroll County	High winds overturned 2 tractor trailers on Interstate 77 at the 2.8 mile marker.	\$200,000 property
4-17-14	Carroll County	High winds overturned 2 tractor trailers on Interstate 77 at the between the 2.7 and 2.8 mile marker.	\$300,000 property

The details for these high wind events were drawn from the National Climatic Data Center's database, as well as from news reports and emergency management personnel. For some incidents, even when damages are reported, an accompanying description of the event is not always available.

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

Of the high wind events reported to the National Climatic Data Center, some part of the Mount Rogers region experienced damaging winds at least 15 times in eight years. That amounts to an average of roughly twice a year when winds are known to cause at least some damage.

Though the entire region is subject to high winds, Carroll County and the City of Galax appear to be hit the most often. Given the regionalized nature of the available data, it is not possible to quantify what a typical wind incident might consist of and how much cost it may create for the community or to private individuals.

Damage estimates through the National Climatic Data Center are reported by incident rather than by locality, unless the damages are confined to a small geographic area. Based on the reported incidents, damages may range from zero to up to more than \$400,000.

The reported damages include downed trees, tree limbs and power lines; shingles, siding and roofs torn away from homes; damage and uprooting of mobile homes; tractor-trailers blown over and sometimes lifted off the highway, particularly near the Fancy Gap area of Interstate 77; and loss of electrical power. High wind events, while they occur frequently, appear to cause only scattered property damage. This hazard does not appear to pose a disaster-level hazard to the Mount Rogers region as a whole, although some localities regularly sustain high winds.

In the five- year time span since the original Hazard Mitigation Plan was written, the region's vulnerability to windstorms has not changed.

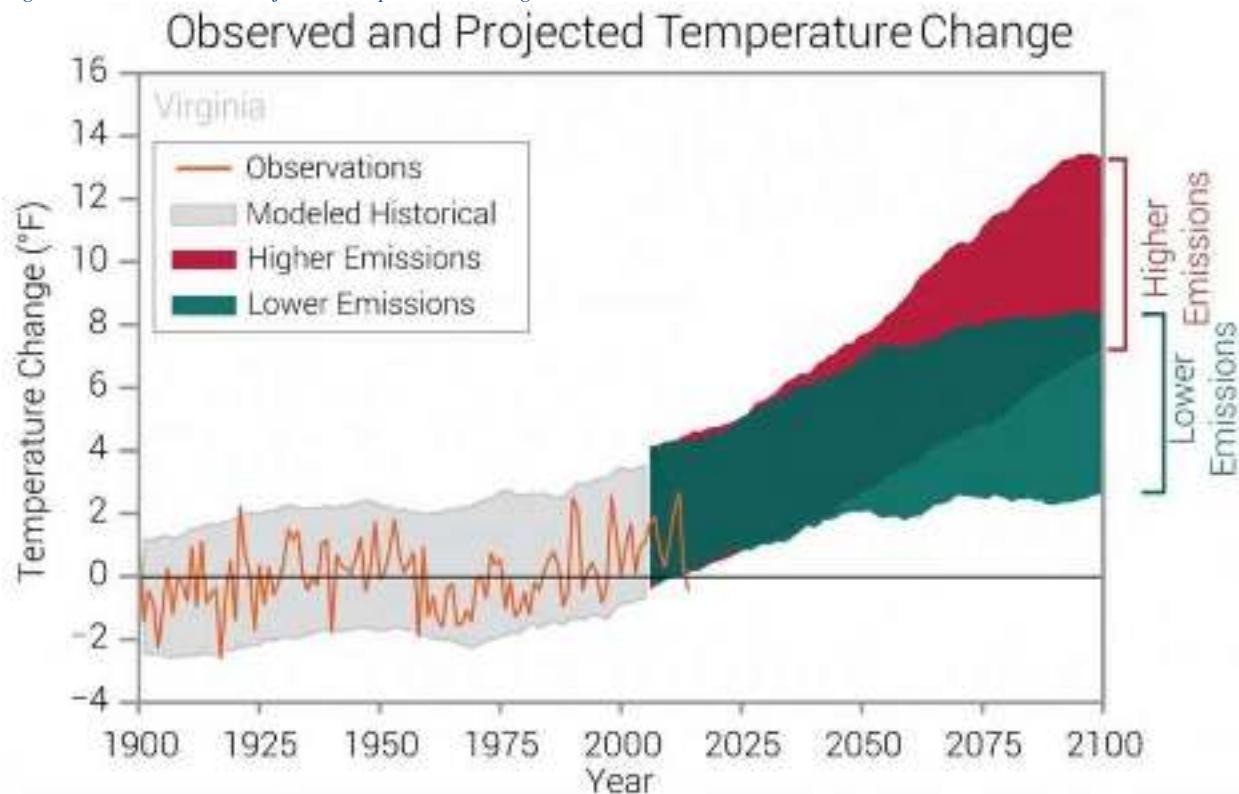
Climate Change

2017 NOAA Technical Report NESDIS³

Virginia has a humid climate with very warm summers and moderately cold winters. The climate exhibits substantial regional variation due to the state's diverse geographic elements, which include the Appalachian Mountains and Blue Ridge Mountains in the west and the Atlantic coastal region in the east. Temperature and precipitation patterns are highly influenced by these geographic features with the west and north being cooler and drier than the eastern coastal region. Statewide average temperatures range from 35° F in January to 75° F in July. The amount of rainfall generally decreases toward the west. For example, total annual precipitation is less than 40 inches in parts of the central mountain region of the state compared to around 50 inches along the tidewater coastal region.

³ Runkle, J., K. Kunkel, L. Stevens, S. Champion, B. Stewart, R. Frankson, and W. Sweet, 2017: Virginia State Summary. *NOAA Technical Report NESDIS*

Figure 1: Observed and Projected Temperature Change



Observed and projected changes (compared to the 1901-1960 average) in near-surface air temperature for Virginia. Observed data are for 1900-2014. Projected changes for 2006-2100 are from global climate models for two possible futures: one in which greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase (higher emissions) and another in which greenhouse gas emissions increase at a slower rate (lower emissions). Temperatures in Virginia (orange line) have risen about 1.5°F since the beginning of the 20th century. Shading indicates the range of annual temperatures from the set of models. Observed temperatures are generally within the envelope of model simulations of the historical period (gray shading). Historically unprecedented warming is projected during the 21st century. Less warming is expected under a lower emissions future (the coldest years being about as warm as the hottest year in the historical record; green shading) and more warming under a higher emissions future (the hottest years being about 1°F warmer than the hottest year in the historical record; red shading). Source: CICS-NC and NOAA NCEI.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, temperatures have risen approximately 1.5° F. The 1930s and 1950s were very warm, followed by a period of generally below average temperatures during the 1960s through early 1980s (Figure 1). Although the 5-year average highest number of very hot days (maximum temperature above 95° F) and corresponding number of very warm nights (minimum temperature above 75° F) occurred in the early 1930s (Figures 2a and 2b), gradual warming has occurred since the early 1990s.

Figure 2: Observed Number of Very Hot Days and Very Warm Nights



There is no overall trend in average annual precipitation in Virginia (Figure 2c), although over the past two decades (1995–2014), annual precipitation has been generally above the long-term average. The driest multi-year periods were in the early 1930s and late 1960s; the wettest period was in the 1970s. The driest 5-year period was 1963–1967 and the wettest was 1971–1975 (Figure 2c). The year 2003 was the wettest on record (statewide average of 62 inches) while 1930 was the driest (25 inches). There is an upward trend in the annual number

of extreme precipitation events (precipitation greater than 2 inches) over the past two decades (1995–2014), with the number of such events in 1995–1999 surpassing record levels of the early 1940s. Average annual summer precipitation (Figure 2d) has been below or near the long-term average during the most recent decade (2005–2014).

Figure 3: Observed Number of Very Cold Nights

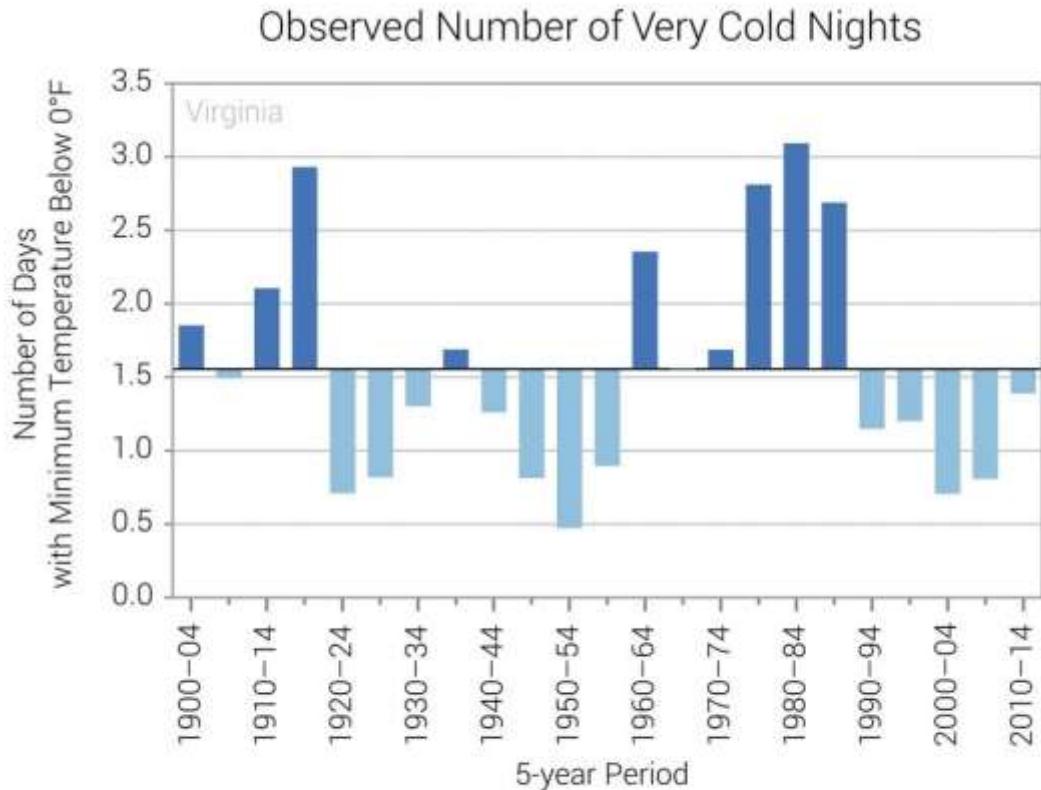


Figure 3: The observed number of very cold nights (minimum temperature below 0°F) for 1900–2014, averaged over 5-year periods. These values are averages from nine long-term reporting stations. The number of very cold nights dropped below the long-term average between the 1920s and 1960s, followed by an above average number of such events until the early 1990s. The number of very cold nights has remained below average for the past two decades (1990–2014). The dark horizontal line is the long-term average (1900–2014) of 1.6 days per year. Source: OCS-NCE and NOAA NCEI.

Average annual temperatures during the 21st century (2000–2014) have exceeded the previous highs of the 1930s. A winter warming trend is reflected in the below average number of very cold nights (minimum temperature below 0° F) since 1990 (Figure 3). Average summer temperatures in the most recent decade (2005–2014) exceeded those in the early 1930s (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Observed Summer Temperature

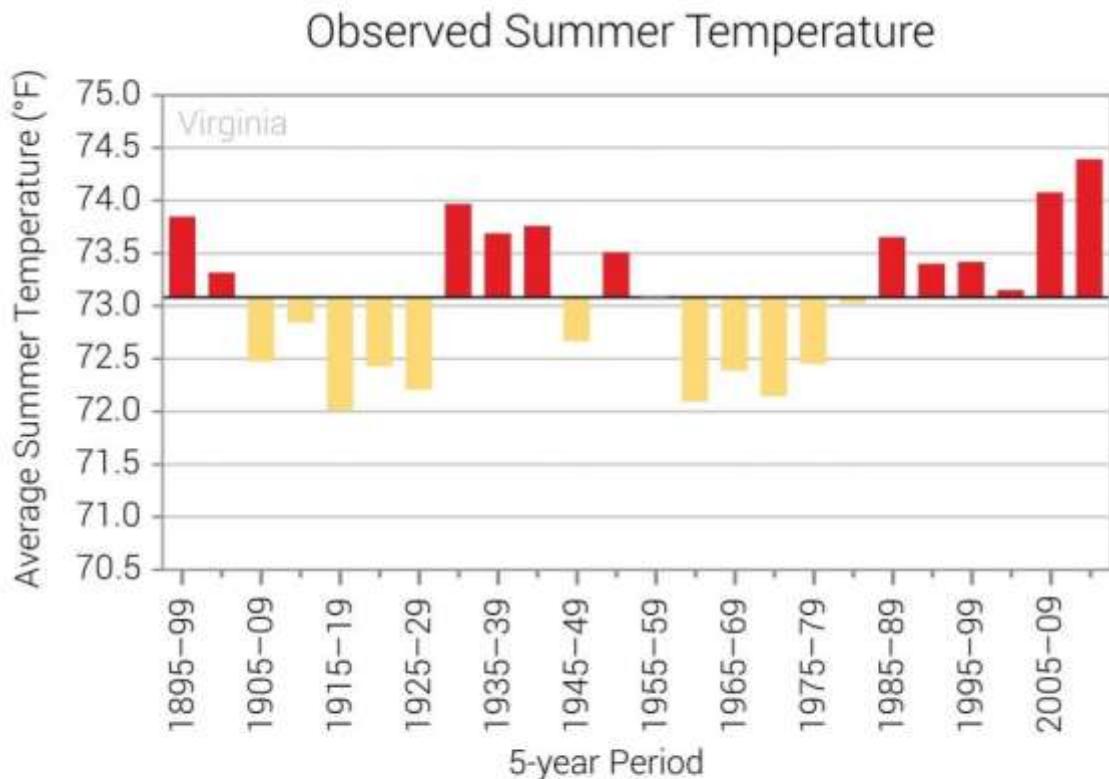


Figure 4: The observed annual summer temperature for 1900–2014, averaged over 5-year periods; these values are averages from NCEI's version 2 climate division dataset. Average annual summer temperature has been the warmest on record over the last decade (2005–2014). The dark horizontal line is the long-term average (1900–2014) of 73.1°F. Source: CICS-NC and NOAA NCEI.

Weather hazards in the state include severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, tropical storms, hurricanes, droughts, and heat waves. Virginia was affected by 35 of the 144 U.S. billion-dollar disaster events that occurred between 1980 and 2012. The costliest event to ever affect the state was Superstorm Sandy (a post-tropical storm) in 2012, which caused severe coastal flooding from storm surges. The 2012 North American Derecho, an intense, long-lasting series of thunderstorms characterized by hurricane-force winds, was also very costly to the state, causing \$3 billion in total damages. This historic summer derecho event interrupted power for more than 1 million residents in Virginia, Washington D.C., and Maryland. Winds of up to 70 mph were recorded at Reagan National Airport, causing portions of Northern Virginia to be without emergency 911 services. Tropical Storm Lee in 2011 also resulted in total damages of \$3 billion, with Washington Dulles International Airport receiving a total of 8.74 inches of rainfall from the storm.

Under a higher emissions pathway, historically unprecedented warming is projected by the end of the 21st century (Figure 1). Even under a pathway of lower greenhouse gas emissions,

average annual temperatures are projected to most likely exceed historical record levels by the middle of the 21st century. However, there is a large range of temperature increases under both pathways, and under the lower pathway, a few projections are only slightly warmer than historical records. If the warming trend continues, future heat waves are likely to be more intense. This will pose human health risks, particularly in the large metropolitan areas. While heat waves are projected to become more intense, cold waves are projected to become less intense.

Figure 5: Projected Change in Annual Precipitation

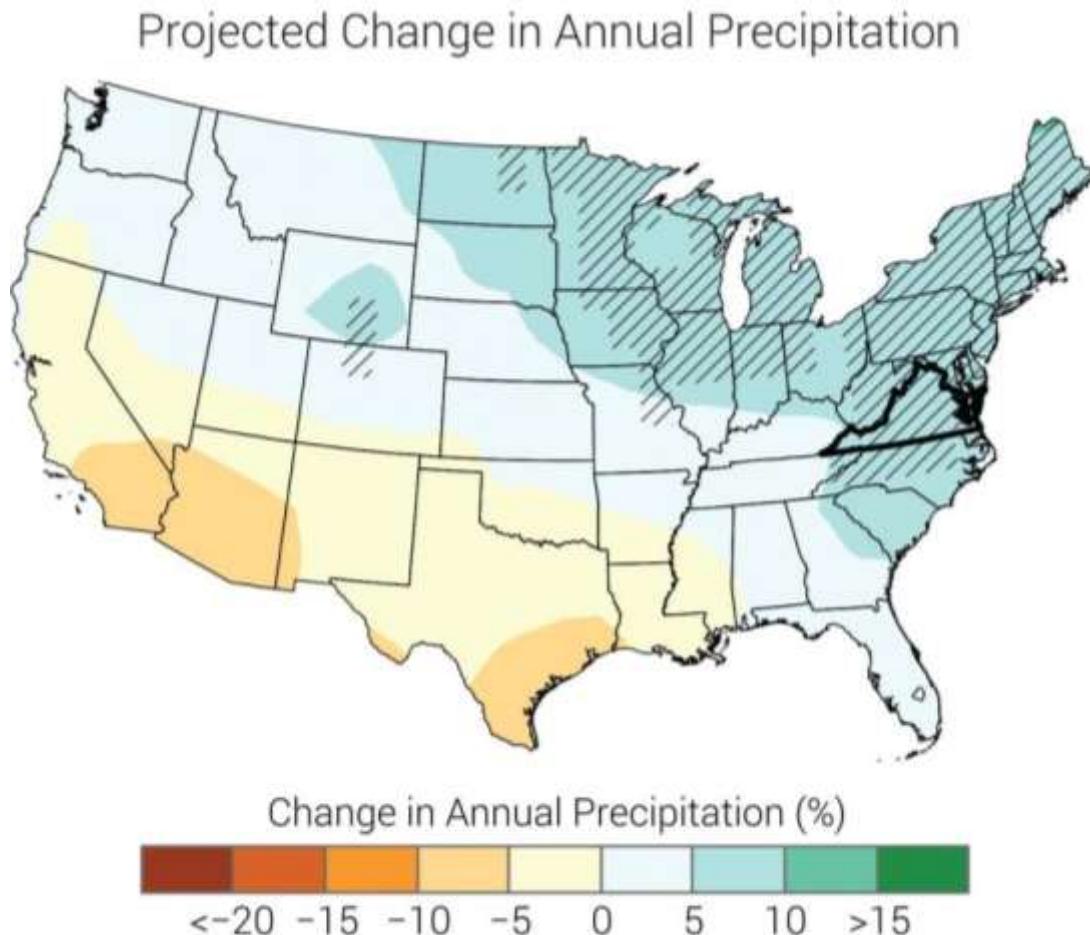


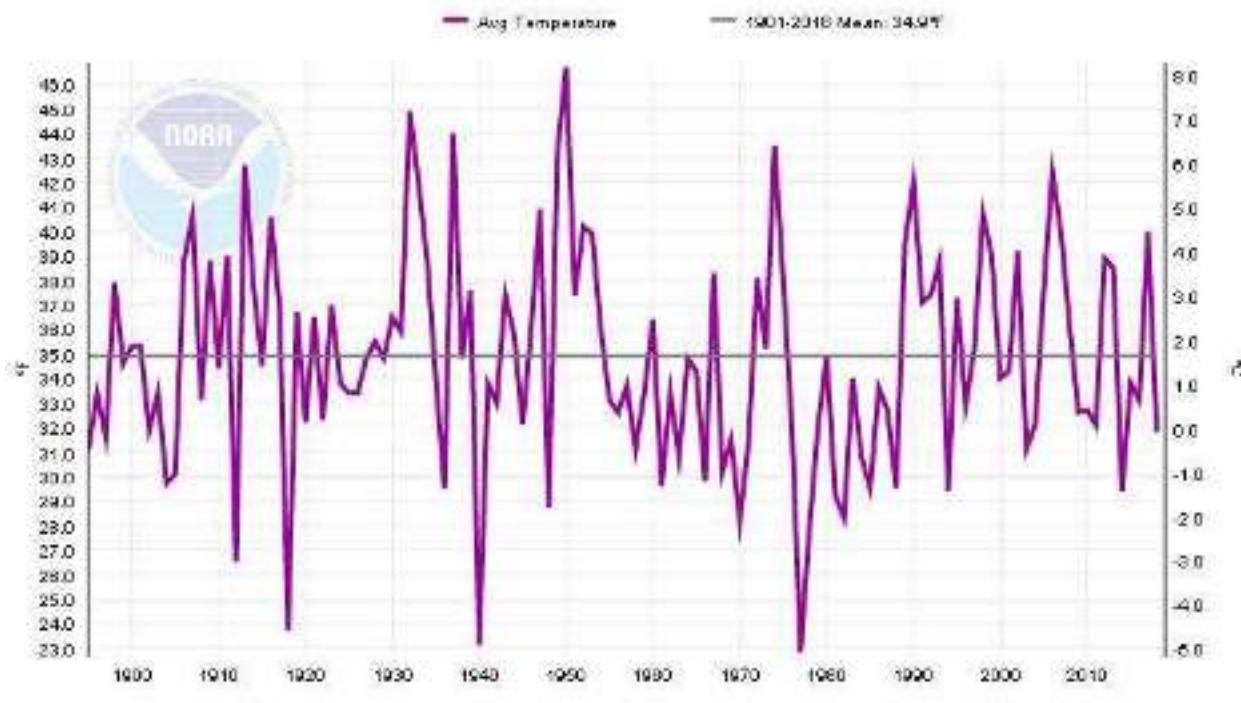
Figure 6: Projected change in annual precipitation (%) for the middle of the 21st century compared to the late 20th century under a higher emissions pathway. Hatching represents areas where the majority of climate models indicate a statistically significant change. Virginia is part of a large area of projected increases that includes all of the northeastern United States. Source: CICS-NC, NOAA NCEI, and NEMAC.

Annual precipitation is projected to increase in Virginia (Figure 5). The state is part of a large area of projected increases in precipitation across the northern and central United States by the middle of the 21st century. The number and intensity of heavy precipitation events is also projected to increase, continuing recent trends. Drought is a periodically- occurring natural

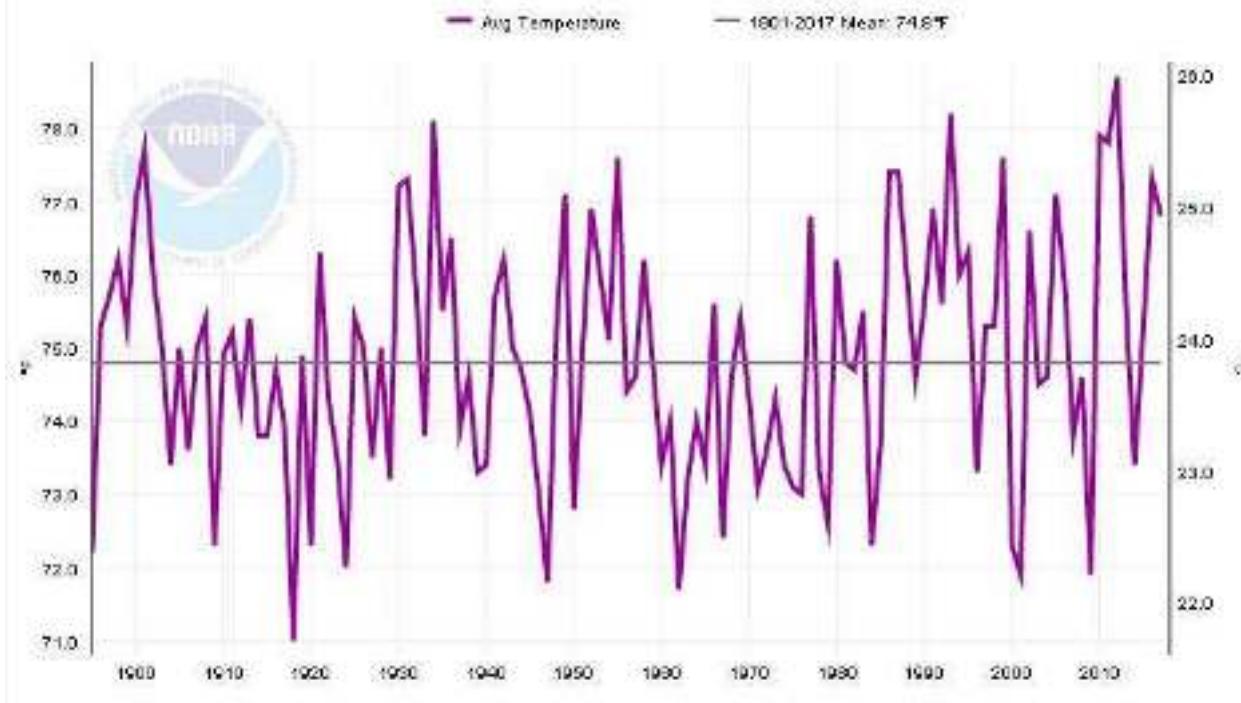
phenomenon within the state. Even if overall precipitation increases, naturally occurring droughts are projected to be more intense because higher temperatures will increase the rate of loss of soil moisture during dry spells. During such periods, decreased water availability will likely have important implications for the state's agricultural economy.

Increasing temperatures raise concerns for sea level rise in coastal areas. Since 1880, global sea level has risen by about 8 inches. It has risen even more along the Virginia coast with a rise of 14.5 inches between 1930 and 2010 at Sewell Point, Global sea level is projected to rise another 1 to 4 feet by 2100 as a result of both past and future emissions due to human activities with greater rises possible along the Virginia coast following historical trends. Sea level rise has caused an increase in tidal floods associated with nuisance-level impacts. Nuisance floods are events in which water levels exceed the local threshold (set by NOAA's National Weather Service) for minor impacts. These events can damage infrastructure, cause road closures, and overwhelm storm drains. As sea level has risen along the Virginia coastline, the number of tidal flood days (all days exceeding the nuisance level threshold) has also increased, with the greatest number occurring in 2007.

Virginia, Average Temperature, January



Virginia, Average Temperature, July





Other Hazards

Animal-related Damage

Appalachian Power have had a problem in the past 5 years with bears scratching power poles rendering them structurally weakened to the point they need to be replaced. Bears have also been known to climb the poles and electrocute themselves to death causing a localized power outage. This problem has been reported in Washington and Grayson counties in the Mount Rogers District.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment: Conclusions

Hazard Risk Matrix

The risk assessment analysis has been used to create the Hazard Risk Matrix shown below to provide a guideline on the relative importance of natural hazards across the entire Mount Rogers region. The rankings for individual localities will differ from the regional matrix due to differences in terrain, impacts from flooding, potential for wildfire, and so on. This plan rates natural disasters as an average over time. It was the view of the steering committee that our risk to various natural hazards in the Mount Rogers Region had changed little since the plan update five years ago. The risk ratings went down slightly for dams and earthquakes. Our rankings do not necessarily reflect the rankings shown the Hazard Rankings Maps in the Appendix, however, we feel confident that these rankings are consistent with the priorities of our region.

Hazard Risk Matrix

Hazard	Frequency	Geographic Extent	Impact	Hazard Risk Index Rating
Dam Safety	2	1	3	6
Drought	2	4	1	7
Earthquakes	1	2	1	4
Flooding	4	2	3	9

Hazard	Frequency	Geographic Extent	Impact	Hazard Risk Index Rating
Karst and Sinkholes	2	1	1	4
Landslides	1	1	2	4
Snow/ Ice	4	4	1	9
Thunderstorms/ Lightning	4	1	1	6
Tornadoes/ Hurricanes	4	1	1	6
Wildfires	4	1	2	7
Winds	4	2	1	7

Note: Highest numbers mean highest risk or impact.

The frequency column is based on likelihood of occurrence: 4=More than once in 10 years 3=More than once in 10- 100 years 2=More than once in 100- 1,000 years 1=Less than once in 1,000 years	The geographic extent column relates to the extent any given hazard affects the jurisdiction: 4=More than 50%of jurisdiction affected 3=Estimated 25-50%of jurisdiction affected 2=Estimated 10-25%of jurisdiction affected 1=Less than 10%of jurisdiction affected
The impact column relates to the amount of death, injury, destruction and inconvenience created for the affected area, as shown below: 4=Many deaths and injuries possible. More than 50%of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more. 3=Multiple injuries possible. More than 25%of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one week. 2=Minor injuries only. More than 10%of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one day. 1=Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	

Natural hazards on a regional basis can then be ranked as shown in the table below. As already noted, there will be some variances for some localities.

Hazard Risk Categories

High Risk Hazards (score 8 or higher) ➡	Flooding Severe Winter Storms/Ice
Moderate Risk Hazards (score of 7) ➡	Drought Wildfires Winds
Low Risk Hazards (score of 6 or less) ➡	Dam Safety Earthquakes Karst and Sinkholes Landslides Thunderstorms/Lightning Tornadoes/Hurricanes

Hazard Risk Assessment By Jurisdiction

The main natural hazards faced by the 20 local jurisdictions in the Mount Rogers region are displayed in the matrix shown below. This data has been drawn from the descriptions given in the preceding pages of this section. The table below was reviewed and updated by the steering committee in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Identified Natural Hazards, By Locality
Mount Rogers Region, Virginia (6 counties, 2 cities, and 12 towns)

Hazard Type	Hazards Identified	Individual Localities																		
		Bland County	Carroll County	Grayson County	Smyth County	Wash. County	Wythe County	City Bristol	City Galax	Abingdon	Chilhowie	Damascus	Fries	Glade Spring	Hillsville	Independence	Marion	Rural Retreat	Saltville	Troutdale
Avalanche																				
Coastal Erosion																				
Coastal Storm																				
Dam Safety	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Drought	X	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Earthquake	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Expansive Soils																				
Extreme Heat																				
Flood	X	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	H	L	H	M
Hailstorm																				
Hazardous Material Spills	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Hurricane (see Tornadoes)																				
Karst and Sinkholes	X	X	na	na	X	X	X	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Landslide	X	L	H	H	H	H	L	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe Winter Storm/Ice	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Tornadoes/Hurricanes	X	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Tsunami																				
Volcano																				
Wildfire	X	M	H	M	H	H	H	na	M	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Windstorm	X	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M
Thunderstorms/Lightning	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

Notes:

The term "na" means the hazard data is not available.

The H, M, and L symbols refer to the relative likelihood and/or relative severity of given hazards, comparing one locality to another. H = highest likelihood, M = moderate likelihood, and L = low likelihood. X indicates the hazard was identified, but further hazard assessment data was lacking.

MITIGATION STRATEGY

Defining Hazard Mitigation

FEMA defines hazard mitigation as "sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards and their effects."

These sustained actions can come in the form of physical projects (enlargement of drainage culverts, streambank stabilization and restoration, vegetation removal, installation of advance warning systems, etc.) or educational programs designed to help local officials and property owners understand and reduce hazard risk (media campaigns, special mailings, special events, self-help guides, etc.).

For some hazards, these actions could involve simply getting out of the way – such as not building in the floodplain or removing structures from the floodplain, when feasible. For other hazards, such as major weather events that cover large areas of landscape, the mitigations could involve more indirect methods, such as improved building codes to strengthen structures and reduce damages from violent windstorms or major blizzards. Some hazards – such as an F4 or F5 tornado – carry such force that a direct hit means destruction is assured, although properly built "safe rooms" can reduce loss of life.

In the previous section of this study, we have identified and ranked the main natural hazards that can afflict communities in the Mount Rogers region of southwest Virginia. We are now moving on in this next section to describe the following:

- Planning process used to develop the hazard mitigation strategy.
- Goals and objectives for the overall hazard mitigation strategy for the region.
- Recommended hazard mitigations on a locality-by-locality basis.

Process Used to Develop Mitigation Strategy

MRPDC staff, the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team, and representatives from the local jurisdictions worked together to develop the Hazard Mitigation Strategy for the Mount Rogers region.

Following the guidance found in the FEMA Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance, MRPDC staff identified the at-risk hazards that affect the region and its 20 local jurisdictions.

This was done based on available data. With the basic data assembled, the MRPDC organized a Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee to review and make comments on the hazard vulnerability assessments. Some of the recommended mitigations emerged from those discussions, such as a suggestion by a representative from Appalachian Power to work to improve coordination among emergency response organizations to improve snow-removal and accelerate restoration of electric power following major snow and ice storms. In addition, the MRPDC mailed out draft copies of the hazard vulnerability assessments to the 20 local jurisdictions and invited comments from local planners, emergency services personnel, and the public.

MRPDC staff moved on to develop the specifics for both the Hazard Mitigation Strategy and proposed mitigations. In some cases, we have followed the advice of experts, such as the applications of Firewise methods to reduce wildfire risks. In other cases, we have proposed mitigation strategies based on limitations of the available data and on long-understood shortcomings, such as the lack of accurate floodplain mapping (as determined by hydrological engineering studies) and the lack of floodplain mapping in some areas known to be flood-prone but passed over by previous mapping efforts.

For flood hazards, which affect much of the population of the Mount Rogers region, MRPDC staff applied the principles of FRED (i.e., Fix and Repair, Elevate, Relocate or Demolish). Staff developed generalized cost estimates based on the experience of the staff and others in the region that had past experience in such matters.

All participants in the process have always recognized that any major undertakings will only be possible with outside funding support (i.e., state and federal grants), since most localities in the Mount Rogers region are sparsely populated, sparsely staffed, and lack the financial means to provide little other than basic government programs and services.

Regional Hazard Mitigation Strategy

The following outline consists of goals and objections for the natural hazard mitigation strategy to be applied in the Mount Rogers region of Virginia. These goals were reviewed by the members of the steering committee as well as other stakeholders during the update process. They were reviewed in our meetings throughout the summer months of 2011, as well as reviewed by participants on an individual basis.

Goal: Addition of a Nexedge System or the RIOS-Comlinc system (radio communications system) for each locality in the Mount Rogers District

Objective: Make communications better across different localities.

Strategy:

- Link counties together for a better coverage of communications and reduce response time in times of natural disasters.

Cost Benefit: Better communications will help reduce the loss of live and property

Responsible Office: Police; Fire; and Rescue.

Goal: Protect Lives and Property from Flooding

Objective: Increase Public Awareness

Strategy:

- Promote and make the public aware of the need for mitigation
- Promote planning as well as membership in the National Flood Insurance Program

Objective: Improve data resources to improve the regional Hazard Mitigation opportunities.

Strategy:

- Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.
- Update FEMA flood plain maps throughout the Mount Rogers region. (FEMA/DCR responsible for updating floodplain maps).
- Develop new FEMA floodplain maps for areas not previously mapped.

Objective: Provide opportunities for property owners of flood prone and/ or repetitive loss properties to acquire and relocate from the flood plain, elevate structures, acquire and demolish, flood proof their property, or apply for funds to construct minor localized flood control projects.

Strategy:

- Pursue funding for such projects from federal and state agencies such as FEMA, VDEM, as well community development block grants.

Cost Benefit: The benefits of flood protection are ongoing. Money should be invested wisely to protect existing structures, as well as to prevent future losses to new structures. This will be a savings to the localities, as well as to the property owners in the form of repair and insurance cost. \$100,000 spent today, could save millions of dollars in damage over long periods of time, as well as save lives.

Responsible Office: MRPDC; local Board of Supervisors; Local Emergency Management

Goal: Encourage Public Safety in the Event of Snowstorms, Ice and High Winds, Earthquakes, Landslides, Tornadoes, Hurricanes, and/ or Drought

Objective: Increase public awareness of actions before, during, and after such events.

Strategy:

- Educate public on the methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for these events.
- Inform motorist of high wind potential along selected highways.

Cost Benefit: Public awareness is crucial to prevent losses due to natural hazards. Not only prevention, but a large savings of time and money could be seen during and after such adverse weather. \$100,000- \$500,000 spent on increased road advisories will save money on working traffic accidents, as well as work hours lost in Traffic.

Responsible Office: VDOT; Local Board of Supervisors; Red Cross; VDEM

Goal: Increase Dam Safety for the Mount Rogers Region

Strategy:

- Improve the availability of data resources for dam safety to save lives and property coordinated through agencies such as FEMA and the Department of Conservation and Recreation.

Cost Benefit: Knowledge and being aware of potential hazards plays a key role in their prevention. Due to many recent events, information on dams in the region is hard to come by. Property owners in a high-risk area could benefit from greater knowledge of possible dangers. For a minimal cost, this could save property as well as lives.

Responsible Office: Department of Conservation and Recreation; Corps of Engineers

Goal: Minimize the Impact of Wildfires on Woodland Communities.

Objective: Increase public awareness.

Strategy:

- Educate homeowners on Firewise and Department of Forestry programs on methods to cope with drought.
- Support and encourage the existing education efforts of the American Red Cross in ways homeowners can reduce the risk of wildfires by property maintenance and cleanup.
- Projects creating perimeters around homes, structures, and critical facilities through the removal or reduction of flammable vegetation.
- Projects that apply ignition resistant techniques and/or non-combustible materials on new and existing homes, structures, and critical facilities.
- Projects that remove vegetative fuels proximate to the at-risk structure that, if ignited, pose significant threat to human life and property, especially critical facilities.

Cost Benefit: Education is invaluable to prevent Wildfires. For a minimal cost, educational programs for homeowners in woodland communities will help minimize fire damage to property, and natural resources.

Responsible Office: USDA; VA Dept. of Forestry; American Red Cross; FireWise; Local Fire and Rescue

Goal: Encourage Citizens to Prepare for Possible Damage from Sinkholes and Karst

Objective: Increase public awareness

Strategy:

- Make sure local building codes and zoning ordinances address placement of structures in such areas.
- Educate the public on karst safety through educational efforts such as agencies like the Virginia Cave Board.
- Map areas that are in danger of karst and sinkholes with the state division of mineral resources, and the Virginia Cave Board.

Cost Benefit: Having and making available good data where land is susceptible to karst and sinkholes can pay dividends in the future. Accurate mapping of such areas made available to local officials can greatly reduce the risk of structures and roads being damaged by these hazards.

Responsible Office: Local Building inspector; VDOT, Department of Conservation and Recreation

Goal: Minimize Damage due to Thunderstorms as well as Tornadoes/ Hurricanes

Strategy:

- Support and encourage existing efforts by the American Red Cross to educate homeowners on retrofitting and mitigation.
- Educate citizens on tornado and severe storm safety.

Cost Benefit: Public awareness is crucial to prevent losses due to natural hazards. Not only prevention, but a large savings of time and money could be seen during and after such adverse weather.

Responsible Office: Local emergency management departments

Goal: Reduce the risk of hazards on new buildings and infrastructure

Objective: Encourage continued practice of proper building site construction.

Strategy:

- Incorporate the hazard mitigation plan into comprehensive planning.
- Use the hazard mitigation plan in the permit process for new construction in floodplain or high hazard areas.

Cost Benefit: Proper planning in new construction will result in a large savings after natural disasters.

Responsible Office: Local building inspectors.

Regional Strategic Priorities

This section outlines the top regional priorities for Pre- Disaster Hazard Mitigation in the Mount Rogers region. These have been determined through discussions among MRPDC staff and the members of the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. The priorities presented in this section correspond to the objectives listed under the six goal statements given for the regional strategic plan described above. MRPDC staff initially developed the goals- and- objectives outline, and then presented it to the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team for comment.

The Steering Committee ranked individual objectives as follows, high priority, mid- level priority, and lowest priorities. More than one objective could be assigned to any given priority level. Each marker carried a value of one point, with the highest point scores indicating the objectives of highest importance. The Steering Committee reviewed the table below from the original 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan and determined that it was still applicable.

Prioritized Listing of Hazard Mitigation Objectives

Objective	Points
Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	12
Promote need for pre-disaster mitigation to prevent future losses.	12
Update FEMA floodplain maps as applicable throughout the Mount Rogers Region.	12
Promote prevention methods homeowners can undertake.	12
Implement in-the-ground projects to reduce natural hazard risks.	9
Provide copies of the Pre- Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan to the 20 local jurisdictions in the Mount Rogers region.	8
Support projects offering the best benefit/cost ratio.	6
Publicize successful mitigation projects.	5
Support guidelines for flood mitigation:	5
A property is a candidate for relocation if the first-floor floods twice (or more) in 50 years.	5
A property is a candidate for elevation or flood-proofing if flooding occurs below the first floor twice (or more) in 50 years.	5
Meet requirements of the Uniform Relocation Act.	5
The top priorities for federal relocation assistance should be based on need, frequency of flooding, and a favorable benefit/cost ratio.	5
Create project serving multiple objectives (social, community, economic, mitigation).	4
Support educational efforts of existing organizations, such as the American Red Cross.	4
Develop new FEMA floodplain maps for flood-prone areas not previously mapped.	3
Promote useful programs, such as the National Flood Insurance Program.	1

Support state/federal efforts to improve data resources for dam safety, drought, karst and sinkholes, landslides, thunderstorms, and windstorms.	1
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Capabilities Assessment

Most localities in the Mount Rogers region are for the most part limited by financial issues and staff size. The capabilities of the localities are largely defined through staff and organizational capacity, technical capacity, and fiscal capacity. Most of our localities, especially the towns, require assistance due to the size of budgets, and number of personal. Many of the strategies from the 2012 plan have not been completed due to the lack of existing resources.

Existing Locality Staffing, as of 2018	
Locality	Number of Staff
Bland	1
Carroll County	1
Grayson County	1
Smyth County	2
Washington County	2
Wythe County	1
City of Galax	1
City of Bristol	1
Hillsville	1
Independence	0
Fries	0
Troutdale	0
Marion	1
Chilhowie	1
Saltville	0
Abingdon	6
Damascus	0
Glade Spring	0
Wytheville	1
Rural Retreat	1

All localities in the Mount Rogers Planning District have little to no staff dedicated to work on natural hazards and mitigation planning. For the counties, cities and larger towns, other departments are available to assist on special projects and in times of emergency. For the six smallest towns, there is no staff dedicated to all hazards planning; in fact, for five of the six smallest towns, MRPDC staff provides town management, due to small populations and lack of funding for full-time staff. The Mount Rogers PDC is the agency that fills this role in almost

100% capacity. The PDC also assists all 20 localities in hazard mitigation planning. Contact information for these departments is listed in the multi-jurisdiction summary sheet in the appendix.

Community Summaries & Recommended Mitigations

The following section provides descriptions, by jurisdiction, of high- and moderate-risk natural hazards, past or ongoing mitigations (if any), and recommended mitigations resulting from this study. For the hazards of floods, wildfire, dam safety, snowstorms/ice, high winds, landslides, sinkholes/karst, drought, hurricanes/tornados, and earthquake mitigation strategies for each locality are included in the recommended mitigations section. The hazard of thunderstorm/lightening did not warrant a local mitigation action due to its low risk. The section is organized in alphabetical order by county and the towns contained within that county, followed by the cities. This includes:

- Bland County
- Carroll County and the Town of Hillsville
- Grayson County and the towns of Fries, Independence, and Troutdale
- Smyth County and the towns of Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville
- Washington County and the towns of Abingdon, Damascus, and Glade Spring
- Wythe County and the towns of Rural Retreat and Wytheville
- The City of Bristol
- The City of Galax

Regionwide Weather Events in the Past Five Years, As Reported by Localities

Below is a listing of major weather events within the region, for a more detailed list of all weather events see the community hazard profile for each locality. Within the community hazards profiles, there may or may not be more weather events officially recorded, some were omitted due to redundancy in geographic distance or the weather event being too insignificant to list.

7-27-12 Regionwide

The Mount Rogers Region was affected by a Derecho that knocked down road signs, disrupted power, and brought down several trees and limbs. As a result, several power outages were reported.

1-17-13 Bland County

Bland County was hit by a winter storm that brought heavy snow fall ranging from 12 inches in Rocky Gap to 6.0 inches in Ceres. This winter storm brought the interstate to a standstill with accidents and heavy snow fall. A local emergency was declared and a shelter was opened at the Bland County Rescue Squad. The shelter received approximately 40 individuals.

3-31-13 Carroll County

"Excessive fog" in the Fancy Gap Mountain area, near the North Carolina border, caused at least 75 vehicles to crash in the southbound lanes of the I- 77. Three people were killed and at least 25 were taken to the hospital after the pile- up.

5-19-13 Saltville, Smyth County

A torrential downpour caused a flood through the streets of Saltville. Drains and ditches overflowed sending rushing water into several businesses and rocks the size of baseballs hurtling down Palmer Avenue. Saltville fire, police, and rescue responded in minutes to the danger. Town employees and VDOT helped clear the town roads. The National Weather Service said that over five inches of rain fell in about an hour.

7-12-13 Galax

July of 2013 saw 600% of the average expected rainfall for the month. On the 12th the streets of downtown Galax were flooded causing damage to cars and businesses. The flooding was due to storm drains not being able to handle the amount of water from the massive downpour.

4-17-14 Carroll County

Estimated Wind gust of 100 miles per hour caused 2 tractor trailers to overturn on I- 77 north. Both tractor trailers overturned between the 2.7 and 2.8- mile marker. As the trailers were being overturned the wind blew one 30 feet and fell against the side of a state trooper car and a VDOT truck.

3-5-15 Chilhowie, Smyth County

Heavy rain and melting snow caused the Holston River to overflow its banks. Rt. 604 (Dry Fork Rd) was closed in Chilhowie. A small mud slide on B.F. Buchanan Hwy caused an interruption in one lane of traffic which was cleared by VDOT.

4-19-15 Bland County

Wolf Creek flooded into the road at Shady Branch Circle. The rain left several roads flooded with debris due to clogged culverts. Also, Several Houses had flooded basements. This caused the county roads of West Bluegrass Trail, Suiter Road, Waddletown Road, and White Pine Drive to be closed and schools were also closed for one day.

4-19-15 Wythe County

Between 2.5 and 3.5 inches of Rain fell in one day. The Schools as well as 20 roads were closed in the county due to washouts, flooding, and downed Trees. The hardest hit areas were Max Meadows, the Stony Fork area off of Highway 52, and Ivanhoe along the New River. The trash convenience center in Max Meadows was flooded. A man had to be rescued from a truck in Ivanhoe. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, Reed Creek at Graham's Forge crested at 9.14 feet. That's the highest reading since a level of 10 feet on April 5, 1977.

4-26-17 Marion, Smyth County

The Bridge to the Holston Hills Community Golf Course was critically damaged by flood waters.

4-26-17 Smyth County

A 14-inch sewer line was damaged in Seven Mile Ford. Houses were flooded in the McCreedy and North Holston communities outside of Saltville.

4-26-17 Chilhowie, Smyth County

Berry Metals along the Holston River received flood damage. A Section of 107 was closed near McDonalds due to high water. Springs serving the town were out of commission for about a week and water had to be purchased from Washington County.

5-22-17 Hillsdale, Carroll County

Members of the Carroll County Fire/EMS are reporting several roads are flooded to excessive rain that fell over the county Thursday evening.

Flooding was also reported along Pilgrims Trail, depositing debris along 221. Several mudslides have been reported along Buck Horn Road. Additional reports of flooding in the vicinity of Hillsdale and Dugspur.

Water is flowing onto many roadways along creeks and poor drainage areas. A flash flood warning was issued for Carroll County until 8:30 p.m.

10-23-17 Fries, Grayson County

An F-1 Tornado Touched down at 5:47 in the evening of October 23. The tornado traveled about a third of a mile and caused damage about 150 yards wide. The storm caused trees to be uprooted and barns to be damaged. There was also localized flooding in the area.

Recommended Mitigations

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Addition of a NEXEDGE System or the RIOS-Comlinc system for each locality in the Mount Rogers District.	All hazards	All Localities, MRPDC, VITA	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDC total) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	All localities, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Provide public outreach and start an educational campaign to inform citizens of actions to take before, during, and after an earthquake strikes.	Earthquake	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Make sure local building codes and zoning ordinances address placement of structures in areas susceptible to karst and sinkholes, and map areas that are in danger of such hazards.	Karst/Sink holes	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Make sure local building codes and zoning ordinances address placement of structures in areas susceptible to landslides, and map areas that are in danger of such hazards.	Landslides	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Provide public outreach and start an educational campaign to inform citizens of actions to take before, during, and after a tornado or hurricane event strikes.	Tornadoes/ Hurricanes	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Provide public outreach and start an educational campaign to inform citizens of actions to take during a severe drought if water supplies are depleted.	Drought	All Localities, MRPDC	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA

Bland County

Community Hazard Profile

Bland County is a rural, lightly populated community of nearly 6,511 (which is a decrease of 4.6% since the last plan update) with Interstate 77 bisecting the county as the highway travels in a north-south direction. There are no incorporated towns, though county administrative functions are centered in the community of Bland, located at the junction of I-77 and State Rt. 42. The Appalachian Trail crosses through parts of the county.

The main natural hazards faced in Bland County are flooding, severe snow and ice storms, wildfire, and potential dam failure. Due to its mountainous terrain, communities are subject to flash flooding caused by heavy rainfalls and snowmelt; this is especially true for Rocky Gap, a small, unincorporated community located almost entirely in the floodplain. Bland County also experiences its share of high-wind conditions, though these have not been known to create natural disasters.

In January 1957, the community of Bland sustained substantial damage from a failure in the Crab Orchard Creek Dam, which had been under development as a privately-owned recreation attraction. The dam break occurred following three days and nights of continuous rain, and the resulting flood caused \$500,000 worth of damage to the small community. There is now some thought that, with construction of I-77 (which passes between the dam and the community), a similar event would not happen again, since I-77 and its drainage systems would redirect the flood flows.⁴

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Bland County centralizes its emergency response system through its E-911 and emergency services coordinator (one individual). Emergency responders include a system of local volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, as well as the sheriff's department and state police. The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Bland County has not engaged in pre-disaster mitigation efforts in the past.

For flood hazards, Bland County contains six repetitive loss properties, including four in the community of Rocky Gap.

⁴ This information was given to us by an engineer at a hazard mitigation meeting in the early 2000s.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
Stowersville	5/19/13	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
Point Pleasant	5/22/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Ceres	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	Trained Spotter
	12/8/13	Ice Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Bland	6/10/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/21/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/25/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Long Spur	4/19/15	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Holly Brook	4/20/15	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Broadcast Media
	4/3/16	Avalanche	0	0	\$1,000	0	Law Enforcement
Bastian	6/27/16	Flash Flood	0	0	\$75,000	0	Broadcast Media
Rocky Gap	4/23/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Public
			0	0	\$81,000	0	

Flood Loss Statics, as of 3/31/2017

Total Losses- 56

Closed losses- 42

Open losses- 0

CWOP (Closed without Payment losses- 14

Total Payments \$726,016.36

Recommended Mitigations

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/engineering studies to properly determine Base Flood Elevations in those watersheds with estimated floodplains.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Conduct detailed studies to determine the most cost-effective mitigations for communities with flooding issues, which include Bland, Bastian, and Rocky Gap.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Mitigate against future flood losses, with highest priority given to repetitive loss properties.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with NFIP
Medium	Promote the Firewise program for people who live in woodland	Wildfire	Bland County, MRPDC,	3-5 Years/	Funding needed from

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
	communities. An estimated 265 homes fall into this category in various parts of Bland County.		RC&D, DOF	Not Started	VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Work with the New River-Highlands RC&D Council a wildfire strategic plan for Bland County.	Wildfire	Bland County, MRPDC, RC&D, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Continue inspection and enforcement as necessary on the Crab Orchard Creek Dam, rated Class I for hazard potential.	Dam Safety	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing/	Done through Federal State and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Bland County, MRPDC, DCR, VDEM	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will start next year

Carroll County and Hillsdale

Community Hazard Profile

Carroll County abuts the northern border of North Carolina and includes a section of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the New River Trail State Park. A community of 29,212 (decrease of 2.8% since 2012), the county includes the incorporated Town of Hillsdale, which serves as the county seat, and abuts the City of Galax to the west. Elevations vary from 3,570 feet above sea level at Fisher Peak to 1,110 feet above sea level at Cana. The county also is notable for the Blue Ridge Escarpment (steep slope) that separates the piedmont of North Carolina from the Blue Ridge Plateau. More than half of the land area has slopes greater than 20% which precludes most development.

Carroll County is bisected by Interstate 77 in a north-south direction and by U.S. Rt. 58 in an east-west direction. The county is known for high wind conditions at Fancy Gap, where tractor trailers sometimes get blown over or even lifted away from the highway altogether and dumped into a field some distance away. Carroll County is part of a Special Wind Region, with potential wind speeds up to 200 mph.

Other natural hazards experienced in Carroll County include severe winter storms and ice, wildfires, drought, and undefined risk potential for landslides and impacts from karst terrain. Flood hazards are limited (one repetitive loss property in or near Hillsdale). There are two federally regulated hydroelectric dams and one state-regulated dam in Carroll County.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

A special project by the New River-Highlands RC&D Council has produced a draft strategic plan for wildfire hazard reduction in Carroll County. For emergency response, the area is served by the Twin County E-911 system, volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, a paid EMS, and the sheriff's department and state police.

VDOT has installed a warning system to help truckers get off I-77 and find alternate routes during high-wind conditions and other potentially dangerous conditions, such as fog, another ongoing problem in the Fancy Gap area. Members of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team have said the warning system has limited usefulness since there are few exits from the highway.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Severe Weather Events

Multicar Pileup Due to Dense Fog

On March 31, 2013, at least three people were killed and at least 25 were taken to the hospital after a pile-up involving dozens of cars today on a Virginia interstate.

Virginia State Police said "excessive fog" in the Fancy Gap Mountain area, near the North Carolina border, caused at least 75 vehicles to crash in the southbound lanes of the I- 77.

The first emergency calls began coming in at 1:15 p.m. ET, authorities said. The northbound lanes were closed to allow emergency vehicles to quickly reach people needing assistance at the scene, according to a statement from the Virginia State Police.

While the cause of the initial crash remains under investigation, Virginia State Police spokeswoman Corinne Geller said it was a classic pile up.

"[There were] 17 separate traffic crashes, but they all occurred as a chain reaction in that one-mile stretch of Interstate 77," Geller said. "The initial crash, the very first one, we're still investigating obviously what caused that one exactly, that's still under investigation."

After the first crash, she said, other vehicles on the highway were traveling too fast to stop by the time they saw the accidents ahead of them in the thick fog.

"People were traveling too fast for the road conditions and you had the initial crash and then you had a chain reaction, a series of crashes because the fog was so thick, people could not see what was up ahead," she said.

Traffic was re-directed in both directions as authorities worked to clear the scene and investigate the crashes, the Virginia State Police said.

The highway was expected to reopen at around 9 p.m. ET.

Authorities advised travelers, many of whom may be traveling for the Easter holiday, to make alternate travel plans or to expect significant delays.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	3/31/13	Dense Fog	3	25	\$500,000 ⁵	0	Newspaper
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Eona	6/7/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Pipers Gap	6/7/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Giffview	6/7/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Gladeville	6/25/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Dugspur	6/25/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Hillsville	7/5/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Fries Jct	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
	12/8/13	Ice Storm	0	0	\$-	0	COOP Observer
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	3/6/14	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Hillsville	5/15/14	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
Fries Jct	6/16/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Hilltown	6/16/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	CoCoRaHS
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/ Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/25/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Amateur Radio
Cana	4/19/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
Hillsville	6/18/15	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	4/5/16	Frost/Freeze	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Dugspur	5/18/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Dugspur	5/18/17	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Dugspur	5/18/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	911 Call Center
Cana	5/19/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Hilltown	5/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$75,000	0	Broadcast Media
Gladeville	7/18/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
TOTAL			3	25	\$580,000		

⁵ The total amount of damage included the 75 damaged vehicles

Recommended Mitigations: Carroll County and Hillsville

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Upgrade public safety communication infrastructure from analog to digital, for Twin County Region (counties of Carroll and Grayson and the City of Galax).	All hazards	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1 Year/ In Progress	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Promote the Firewise program for people who live in woodland communities. An estimated 712 homes fall into this category in various parts of Carroll County. This represents one of the worst natural hazard threats in the region.	Wildfire	Carroll County RC&D, Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/Ice High Winds	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with NFIP
Low	Consider flood-proofing or relocation/demolition for the repetitive loss property near Hillsdale.	Floods	Town of Hillsdale, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams.	Dam Safety	Carroll County, MRPDC, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through Federal, State, and Local codes

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Carroll County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will be looked at next year

Grayson County and Fries, Independence and Troutdale

Community Hazard Profile

Grayson County is a remote, rural area with a population of 15,669 (increase of 0.9% since 2012). The county is traversed east-west by U.S. Rt. 58, north-south by State Rt. 16 (passing through the Town of Troutdale), and north-south by U.S. Rt. 21 (passing through the Town of Independence). The three incorporated towns include Fries, Independence, and Troutdale. Parts of the county border the independent City of Galax at the county's eastern border. Grayson's mountainous terrain includes Grayson Highlands State Park in the western end and parts of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area running roughly along the county's northern border.

Chief natural hazards occurring in Grayson County include flooding, severe snow and ice storms, high winds, and risk of wildfire. Flooding affects relatively few properties, and there is no FEMA record of repetitive loss properties. Substantial parts of Grayson, encompassing roughly 60,000 acres, are subject to wildfire risk. Grayson also contains four dams rated for significant hazard potential and has a risk of potential for landslides, especially in the northern part of the county.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

A special project by the New River-Highlands RC&D Council has produced a draft strategic plan for wildfire hazard reduction in Grayson County. The emergency services system includes the Twin County E-911 center, several volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, the sheriff's department and the state police.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Grayson County has not participated in the pre-disaster hazard mitigation projects in the past, other than what has already been noted. Like the other localities in the Mount Rogers region, most hazard mitigation efforts are not possible without substantial outside support from state and federal grants.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Reavistown	7/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000 ⁶	0	Trained Spotter
Reavistown	7/19/13	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	12/8/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Independence	5/10/14	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	11/26/14	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Park/Forest Service
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/15/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/25/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Reavistown	4/19/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
Benington Mills	5/11/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Carsonville	5/11/15	Debris Flow	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained

⁶ Property Damage Totals resulted from septic system damage

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
							Spotter
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Stevens Creek	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
Rugby	5/9/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Park/Forest Service
Rugby	5/20/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Oak Hill	5/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$150,000 ⁷	0	Broadcast Media
Carsonville	6/15/17	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Carsonville	6/15/17	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Independence	6/15/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$2,000	0	911 Call Center
Riverside	7/12/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
TOTAL			0	0	\$157,000	\$ -	

Recommended Mitigations: Grayson County and Fries, Independence, and Troutdale

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Upgrade public safety communication infrastructure from analog to digital, for Twin County Region (counties of Carroll and Grayson and the City of Galax).	All hazards	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1 Year/ In Progress	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Make improvements to drainage and runoff issues caused by flash flooding at the Fries School.	Floods	Grayson County, Town of Fries	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

⁷ Property Damage Totals resulted from campers and camper covers that sustained flood damage along the New River

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Pursue federal certification of the Base Flood Elevation of the Grayson Highlands Combined School floodwall, as well as funds for possible repairs or additions, as needed, to the floodwall	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support implementation of the strategic plan for wildfire hazard reduction in Grayson County.	Wildfire	Grayson County RC&D MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 258 homes are part of woodland communities in Grayson County.	Wildfire	Grayson County RC&D Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/Ice High Winds	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to properly determine Base Flood Elevations in those watersheds with estimated floodplains.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations within the Town of Troutdale, which presently lacks a recognized floodplain.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	Project Complete	Flood mapping has been provided

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Medium	Identify flood prone properties for potential acquisition/ demolition, elevation, flood proofing, and minor localized flood control projects.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations within the Towns of Fries and Independence.	Floods	Town of Independence, Town of Fries, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Grayson County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams.	Dam Safety	Grayson County, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done though local and state codes

Smyth County and Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville

Community Hazard Profile

Smyth County, with a population of 30,686 (decrease of 4.7% since 2012), stands along the east-west path of I-81 and also is part of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area.

Population growth is stagnant, due in part to loss of the traditional industrial base and limited housing development. Despite those drawbacks, the county is traversed by the Appalachian Trail, offers appealing country vistas, and stands within easy reach of many natural resource attractions.

The main natural hazards affecting Smyth County include flooding along the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Holston River, as well as several tributaries; severe winter storms and ice; some potential for dam failure; drought; and undetermined risk from landslides and karst terrain, which appears in an estimated 30% of the county's territory. The county is also part of a Special Wind Region (with wind speed potential of 200 mph), but this problem rarely causes enough damage to be considered a major hazard. Smyth County contains seven repetitive loss properties. The county has the most flood-prone properties in the Mount Rogers Region (see At-risk Structures in the 100-year Flood Plain table in the Flood Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Section). While not a frequent event as defined by our hazard matrix, Smyth and Washington Counties suffered a severe tornado in April of 2011 that resulted in 4 deaths (all in Washington County), and over 50 injuries throughout the two counties.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Due to its long history with disaster-level flooding, Smyth County and its communities have participated in special flood mitigation projects. Record-level disasters resulting from the floods of 1977 led to a flood mitigation engineering study for the towns of Chilhowie and Marion, as well as the nearby communities of Atkins and Seven Mile Ford. In Chilhowie, the work resulted in the eventual relocation of 67 families and the creation of the Chilhowie Recreation Park. Other recommended flood mitigations have not been pursued due to lack of funding.

Also, as a result of flooding in 2001 and 2002, Smyth County obtained federal disaster relief funds and relocated five homes out of the floodplain in River Bottom Circle, located near the Broadford community along the North Fork of the Holston River.

More recently the Town of Chilhowie participated in a preliminary flood reduction study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. About 12-15 properties continue to sustain flood damage within town borders. The town has opted against pursuing a more detailed study due to the high cost and instead is advocating for mitigating the most flood-prone structures in the town.

Emergency response is coordinated through Smyth County's centralized E-911 system. The county also creating a modernized countywide communications system for emergency response and direct radio communications among police, fire departments, and rescue squad organizations.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Severe Weather Events

In April of 2017, the Holston Hills Country Club bridge was critically damaged in a massive flood event, rendering the bridge impassable. Since that time the bridge has been rebuilt and reopened to through traffic.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Marion	5/10/13	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Saltville	5/19/13	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Saltville	5/19/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	State Official
Groseclose	6/13/13	Lightning	0	0	\$5,000	0	State Official
Adwolf	7/10/13	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Emergency Manager
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$ -	0	AWOS
	1/25/14	Winter Weather	0	1	\$50,000	0	911 Call Center
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
Chilhowie	6/29/14	Flash Flood	0	0	\$250,000 ⁸	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/15/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$ -	0	AWOS
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$ -	0	AWOS
	2/21/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/25/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Sugar Grove	4/19/15	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Department of Highways
Thomas Bridge	4/20/15	Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	State Official
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Saltville	8/16/16	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Mt Carmel	4/23/17	Flood	0	0	\$75,000 ⁹	0	Newspaper
McMullin	4/23/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	County Official
Marion	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
Furnace Hill	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
Chilhowie	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained

⁸ Total Property Damage includes homes damaged in northern parts of the county and in the Town of Saltville.

⁹ Property Damage Totals includes flooding in downtown Town of Chilhowie, which caused damage to buildings and vehicles.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
							Spotter
Saltville	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
Saltville	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
McOrady	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Broadford	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
Adwolf	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Sevenmile Ford	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
McMullin	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Amateur Radio
Thomas Bridge	5/27/17	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Sugar Grove	10/23/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Emergency Manager
TOTAL			0	1	\$380,000	0	

Recommended Mitigations: Smyth County and Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Install a natural gas-powered backup generator for the Prater pump station, which is critical to the hydraulics of the water system.	All	Marion	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Mitigate against future flood losses, with highest priority given to the repetitive loss properties.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Conduct hydrological/engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations in watersheds containing estimated floodplains.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3 - 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with NFIP
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	When this issue arises, flood analysis is used
High	Identify flood prone properties for potential acquisition/demolition, elevation, flood proofing, and minor localized flood control projects.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support the continued development of the improved countywide radio communications system to improve emergency response and coordination during major disasters and other emergencies.	All	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Worked on when possible
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 475 homes are located in wooded settings and subject to risk of wildfire.	Wildfire	Smyth County RC&D Firewise MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/Ice High Winds	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. Presently Hungry Mother Dam is regulated as a high- risk potential dam in the county.	Dam Safety	Smyth County, MRPDC, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through federal, state, and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Smyth County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Will be looked at next year

Washington County and Abingdon, Damascus, and Glade Spring

Community Hazard Profile

Washington County is a rapidly developing area located on the west end of the Mount Rogers region and is bisected by Interstate 81 in an east-west direction. Within the past decade the most change and growth has been occurring along the I-81 corridor between the Town of Abingdon and the City of Bristol, with much housing development, as well as burgeoning commercial development at the Exit 7 area. Former communities consisting largely of open space and farming are being converted into residential subdivisions to accommodate the population of 53,789 (decrease of 2.0% since 2012).

The chief natural hazards of concern to Washington County and its localities include flooding, wildfires, severe winter storms and ice, drought, undetermined risk for impacts from landslides and karst terrain (which occurs in 50% of the county's territory), and high winds. While not a frequent event as defined by our hazard matrix, Smyth and Washington Counties suffered a severe tornado in April of 2011 that resulted in 4 deaths (all in Washington County), and over 50 injuries throughout the two counties.

The flooding results from sustained heavy rainfalls, violent thunderstorms, or as the aftermath of a major snowstorm. FEMA records show three repetitive loss properties with an average claim of \$10,063.89. Wildfire risks derive from being located in a rural, forested region and development of woodland home communities (encompassing more than 100,000 acres in the county). Severe winter storms and/or ice have been known to lead to disaster declarations, while drought is only an occasional hazard with impacts mainly for the farming community.

Washington County also contains four dams rated for high- or significant-hazard in the event of failure. Two are flood control structures owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority and one is a hydroelectric dam that has been breached and is no longer active. A fourth dam, owned by the state Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, is a recreational area regulated by the state.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Washington County operates its own E-911 system for emergency response from among an array of volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, the sheriff's department and the state police.

A long history of disaster-level flooding led to a comprehensive flood mitigation study for the Town of Damascus completed in 1979. In time, with support from outside grant funding, the town relocated 34 families (88 people) and three local businesses out of the floodplain. The town also was able to install storm drainage systems along flood-prone areas in Mock, Surber, and Haney Hollows. Damascus continues to face a serious flood threat due to its location at the confluence of Beaverdam and Laurel creeks and the lack of developable land outside of the floodplain.

As with the flood mitigation studies done for Smyth County, Damascus could not afford the high cost of the comprehensive approach. In addition, some mitigations considered in the 1970s and 1980s – including stream channelization and installation of levees – would not be allowed under modern state and federal regulations.

The Town of Glade Spring obtained funding to install a culvert underneath Grace Street and the Town Square intersection as part of a downtown revitalization effort.

The Town of Abingdon has recently updated some of its floodplain maps but has not been involved in mitigation efforts such as elevations or relocations and demolitions. Currently Abingdon is pursuing funding from FEMA to mitigate against losses associated with flooding in the Country Club Estates and surrounding areas. This area is in the southern portion of the town. Over the past 25 years there have been several rainfall events that have caused localized flooding to several homes in the drainage swale that conveys stormwater from east to west, crossing Fairway Drive, Bogey Drive, and Birdie Drive. After a flooding event in 1992, the Town Council commissioned the "Preliminary Engineering Report, Country Club Estates, Storm Drainage Improvements, Abingdon, Virginia." This study resulted in solution alternatives with associated cost estimates. Very few, if any, of the recommendations in that report were implemented. There have been other flood events in this area, most recently in July of 2009. During that storm, stormwater encroached nearby and even into several of the residences along the drainage path. Another Preliminary Engineering Report has since been commissioned by the Town Council to update the previous study discussed above.

The Town of Abingdon identifies as an ongoing need for the immediate future the review of all streams and creeks within the Town's corporate limits, which includes the Town Creek and Wolf Creek drainage basins and their tributaries and a drainage swale paralleling Hillman Highway that contributes floodwaters to Fifteen Mile Creek.

Flooding issues affecting private and public property specifically identified within the Town Creek Basin are:

- 1) Tributary #1 to Town Creek – This tributary is in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A from Hillside Drive downstream to Railroad Street
- 2) Tributary #2 to Town Creek- This tributary is in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A from Thompson Drive downstream to Tanner Street
- 3) Tributary #3 to Town Creek – This tributary is in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A from Washington County along Whites Mill Road downstream to Town Creek and
- 4) Town Creek – In FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zones AE and X and experiences localized flooding from Branch Street to Interstate 81.

Flooding issues specifically identified within the Wolf Creek Basin occur within Tributary #2 to Wolf Creek. Portions of this tributary are in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone A and flooding affects private and public property along the drainage path from Hill Street to Wolf Creek.

Although not specifically identified on the Town of Abingdon Flood Insurance Rate Map, private properties located within the drainage swale paralleling Hillman Highway experience damage from floodwaters of the drainage basin. The headwaters of this swale begin near East Main Street and discharge into Fifteen Mile Creek. Continued development within the watershed areas, which includes portions of Washington County, has created additional impervious surfaces, such as roofs and pavements that increase storm water runoff. Portions of all of the aforementioned sections within the Town are prone to flooding, property damage, loss and possible harm to residents.

In order to mitigate the conditions as described briefly above, the Town must perform hydrologic and hydraulic analyses of the watershed areas that specifically identify the problem areas and develop solutions and plans that address the problems. The aforementioned practices including analysis, planning, establishing priorities and application for available funds will help enable project work to progress so that all concerned can be protected from flooding.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009.

Severe Weather Events

The Town recently had to intercede and perform emergency repairs on a property at 341 East Main Street, Abingdon, VA (Tax # 013-1-79) to allow Town Creek to flow properly and eliminate a blockage that was ponding water in East Main Street and became a potential flood hazard for neighboring properties. The Town would like to purchase the property to perform improvements to help alleviate the potential for high water at the intersection of East Main Street and Town Creek and the potential flooding of adjacent properties. The building on the property dates from the 1930s and it would not be cost effective to attempt to renovate or flood proof. Our intent will be to demolish the existing building and pavement, reestablish the stream bank on both sides of Town Creek, and to create a floodplain on the rest of the property for future storm events. This will be a precursor to a larger project to improve the existing drainage under East Main Street and improve pedestrian movement.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	3/5/13	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Law Enforcement
Damascus	5/22/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	911 Call Center
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Amateur Radio
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Shakesville	9/4/14	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
	11/1/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
	2/16/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Trained Spotter
	2/16/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/17/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Emergency Manager
	2/21/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	2/26/15	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	COOP Observer
Saltville	3/5/15	Flood	0	0	\$1,000	0	Emergency Manager
Saltville	4/25/15	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Saltville	4/25/15	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Damascus	8/14/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center
	1/22/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	1/22/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Broadcast Media
	2/8/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	911 Call Center

	2/14/16	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Watauga	3/14/16	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
Abingdon	6/22/16	Hail	0	0	\$ -	0	Post Office
	1/6/17	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
	1/6/17	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$ -	0	Public
			0	0	\$6,000	0	

Recommended Mitigations: Washington County and Abingdon, Damascus, and Glade Spring

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Make flood improvements at the intersection of E. Main St. and Town Creek; reestablish the stream bank and create a floodplain.	Floods	Town of Abingdon, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations in watersheds containing estimated floodplains.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Encourage more property owners to insure their homes through the National Flood Insurance Program.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Residents are encouraged to do so
High	Consider appropriate mitigation projects for the three repetitive loss properties identified by FEMA data.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations and create new floodplain map for Cedar Creek in the Meadowview community.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	When this issue arises flood analysis is used
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 804 homes are located in wooded settings and subject to risk of wildfire.	Wildfire	Washington County, RC&D, Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Medium	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3- 5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/FEMA
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. There are four such dams in Washington County, one of which has been breached.	Dam Safety	Washington County, MRPDC, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through federal, state, and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses, and making inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Washington County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Will be looked at next year

Wythe County and Rural Retreat and Wytheville

Community Hazard Profile

Wythe County is a community of 28,723 that is traversed north-south by Interstate 77 and east-west by Interstate 81, as well as routes 21, 52, and 94. The county includes the incorporated towns of Rural Retreat and Wytheville, which serves as the county seat. The county caters to the trucking industry and also facilitated the construction of a major new Pepsi bottling plant along the I-81 corridor. More than 50% of the county contains slopes of more than 20% which hinders development in those steep areas.

Chief natural hazards experienced in Wythe County and its localities include flooding, severe winter storms and ice, high winds, drought, and undetermined hazards from karst terrain (which appears in roughly 30% of the county's landscape). There is one high-hazard potential dam (Rural Retreat Dam) owned as a recreational attraction by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries.

The flooding results from sustained heavy rainfalls, violent thunderstorms, and melting as the aftermath of a major snowstorm. Flood hazards have been identified for the Town of Wytheville and the community of Max Meadows east of Wytheville. There are two repetitive loss properties in Wythe County.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Emergency response is based around the county's E-911 system, the sheriff's department, the state police, and several fire departments and rescue squads, including both paid and volunteer units.

The county's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009. These modern codes help protect against hazard damages, such as those from high winds.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Catron	7/10/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$5,000	0	911 Call Center
Lots Gap	7/11/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$16,000	0	Emergency Manager
Blacklick	7/17/13	Lightning	0	0	\$1,500	0	911 Call Center
Fort Chiswell	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
	12/8/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	1/10/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$50,000	0	911 Call Center
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	COOP Observer
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	Mesonet
	2/25/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Cedar Springs	4/19/15	Flood	0	0	\$50,000	0	Newspaper
Simmerman	4/19/15	Flood	1	0	\$-	0	Broadcast Media
Max Meadows	4/20/15	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Wytheville	4/20/15	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Max	4/20/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
Meadows							
Fort Chiswell	4/20/15	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	State Official
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Porters Crossroads	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Department of Highways
Favonia	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Newspaper
Max Meadows	4/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Department of Highways
Rural Retreat	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Broadcast Media
Haven	4/29/17	Hail	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Rural Retreat	4/29/17	Flash Flood	0	0	\$1,000	0	Public
Gunton Park	5/24/17	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Emergency Manager
TOTAL		1	0		\$123,500	0	

Recommended Mitigations: Wythe County and Rural Retreat and Wytheville

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Mitigate against repetitive flooding of main transportation infrastructure in Max Meadows along Reed Creek and Millers Creek. Mitigate against erosion and damage to homes and transportation infrastructure caused by repetitive flooding in Speedwell along Cripple Creek and Dry Run Creek.	Flooding	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Apply for funding to purchase and install generators at Wythe County's main pumping station.	All hazards	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age, and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDC total) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Conduct hydrological/ engineering studies to determine Base Flood Elevations in watersheds containing estimated floodplains.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP
High	Use the flood analysis as a basis for consideration of future relocation/demolition and flood-proofing projects.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Used when these projects are looked at

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Medium	Support development of strategic wildfire risk reduction plans such as being promoted by the New River-Highlands RC&D Council.	Wildfire	Wythe County, RC&D, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 20,000 acres of land (unknown number of woodland homes) are subject to wildfire risk in Wythe County.	Wildfire	Wythe County, RC&D, Firewise, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. Rural Retreat Dam falls into the high-hazard potential category in Wythe County.	Dam Safety	Wythe County, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through Federal, State, and local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	Wythe County, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will start next year

City of Bristol

Community Hazard Profile

The City of Bristol, Virginia is a community of 17,160 (decrease of 3.8% since 2012) located along Interstate 81 and abutting the far southwestern reach of Washington County. The city has experienced some transition in some traditional residential areas being converted to commercial uses and some shift toward high-tech industry. Bristol stands in the lowlands of the Valley and Ridge physiographic province, and this area is characterized by karst terrain.

Chief natural hazards experienced in the City of Bristol include flooding, which in the past has caused damages in the millions of dollars according to a study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Other natural hazards faced in Bristol include severe winter storms and ice, high winds, and undetermined hazard risks from karst terrain and landslides. Two high-hazard potential dams affecting Bristol include Clear Creek Dam and Beaver Creek Dam, both located upstream in Washington County. The City of Bristol contains two repetitive loss properties.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

Emergency response is based around the city's E-911 system, the Washington County Sheriff's Department, the City of Bristol Police Department, the state police, and fire department and rescue squads.

In the spring of 2015, the City of Bristol installed a new water management device at Sugar Hollow Dam. The 1.1 million Dollar phase was part of a larger \$6.9 million project by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The project addresses flood events along Beaver Creek by replacing a water control structure on the upstream side of the dam.

The City of Bristol, Virginia teamed up with the City of Bristol, Tennessee to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct the "Flood Damage Reduction Feasibility Study" of 2003 to identify ways to reduce continuing flood damage, especially along the main stem of Beaver Creek, which passes through the center of the adjacent cities. The Corps of Engineers recommended the following flood mitigations in July 2003:

- Widening the Beaver Creek channel near 6th Street (in Bristol, Tennessee)
- Replacing a pedestrian bridge and removing the 8th Street Bridge (in Bristol, Tennessee)
- Removing the old Sears commercial building near State Street (in Bristol, Tennessee)

- Replacing the existing outlet structure (a 48-inch diameter pipe) on Beaver Creek Dam with a larger reinforced concrete structure to more effectively hold back flood flows.

The Corps of Engineers estimated the proposed mitigations will reduce total average annual flood damages by 20% and reduce flood levels by nearly one foot in the central business districts of both Bristol, Virginia and Bristol, Tennessee.

The city's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2009. These modern building codes help offset damages caused by natural hazards, such as high winds, for new construction.

Severe Weather Events

The City of Bristol, VA experienced flooding conditions due to a heavy rainfall event on August 18, 2018. A small un-named stream that flows from the north side of Interstate 81 through the Briarwood Subdivision (located just south of the interstate) overflowed and flooded basements of several homes specifically along Brookdale Circle, in addition to the parking lot of a neighboring business located on Lee Highway (Rt. 11). The FIRM panel map (510022-0008 D) shows no Special Flood Hazard Area for this area. The City would like to do a flood risk analysis of this area and a mitigation plan for measures that could be done to address future flood events. In addition, Mumpower Creek which is a small tributary to Beaver Creek overflowed its banks with the same event on the 18th, affecting several homes located in the floodplain. If resources are available, the City would like to also do a flood study of this area between Valley Drive and Beaver Creek to address mitigation.

The anticipated cost of the study would be \$60,000. The City would provide the required 25% match with in-kind staff time (valued at \$15,000 – salary and fringes) from our Engineering staff.

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	3/5/13	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Law Enforcement
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Trained Spotter
	2/13/14	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
Bristol	7/27/14	Hail	0	\$-	0	0	Trained Spotter
	11/1/14	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	911 Call Center
	2/16/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Trained Spotter
	2/17/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Emergency Manager
	2/21/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
	2/26/15	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	COOP Observer
	1/22/16	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Broadcast Media
	2/8/16	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	911 Call Center
	2/14/16	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
	1/6/17	Heavy Snow	0	\$-	0	0	Public
TOTAL			0	\$0	0	0	

Recommended Mitigations: City of Bristol

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Perform flood studies at Briarwood Subdivision along Brookdale Circle and along Lee Hwy; also at Mumpower Creek between Valley Drive and Beaver Creek.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Funded by Bristol, TN/VA
High	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Support implementation of the remedies outlined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the cities of Bristol in Virginia and Tennessee.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Ongoing	Funded by Bristol, TN/VA
High	Identify flood prone properties for potential acquisition/demolition, elevation, flood proofing, and minor localized flood control projects.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Comply with NFIP for floodplain identification and mapping, responsible floodplain management, and the promotion of flood insurance.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through compliance with the NFIP
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods, as appropriate to residents of woodland communities. More specific data for the city was not available at the time this report was written.	Wildfire	City of Bristol, Firewise, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Low	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for various types of natural disaster.	Floods Snowstorms/ Ice High Winds	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
Low	Properly inspect and enforce applicable state and federal dam regulations for high- and significant-hazard dams. These include Clear Creek Dam and Beaver Creek Dam.	Dam Safety	City of Bristol, MRPDC, DCR	1-3 Years/ Ongoing	Done through Federal, State, and Local codes
Low	Verify the geographic location of all NFIP repetitive losses and make inquiries as to whether the properties have been mitigated, and if so, by what means.	Floods	City of Bristol, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1-3 Years/ Not Started	Will start next year

City of Galax

Community Hazard Profile

The City of Galax, a community of 6,748 (decrease of 4.2%since 2012), is located in a hilly area with above- sea elevations ranging from 2,340 feet to 2,980 feet at Ward Knob.

While the City of Galax contains a defined floodplain along Chestnut Creek, which flows north-south through the city core, Galax does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and has resisted suggestions it rejoin the program, despite disaster- level flooding in November 2003 and repeat flooding problems in 2004. For communities that refuse to participate in NFIP, disaster help from FEMA is not available in the defined floodplains. Flooding problems also have been evident recently along the tributary of Mill Creek, which is not part of a recognized FEMA floodplain. Flooding on the tributaries occurs because the city's storm drainage system is aging (50 years old), with parts of the piping collapsing; these problems block storm water drainage and worsen flooding problems in some residential neighborhoods.

Other natural hazards faced by the City of Galax include wildfires and high winds. The city, along with much of the Mount Rogers region, is part of a Special Wind Zone (winds up to 200 mph), although the problems created do not appear to be of disaster level and the city does enforce current building codes.

Past or Ongoing Mitigations

The City of Galax grew up around its industrial district along Chestnut Creek in the core of the city. Due to disastrous flooding problems along Chestnut Creek (especially in 1940), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1950 channelized the creek through the downtown area and flood- proofed the industrial buildings located there. Following the flood disaster from November 2003, Galax city officials said they had developed a P.E.R. to improve the drainage system to help alleviate flooding problems. The City has completed Bottom Area Project Phase I and is currently underway with the next phase of projects. A new P.E.R. was done after 3 events in 2018. The city is considering methods of grants, financing, or fees to address those identified problems that affect the downtown area. In 2018, the City submitted a request to the US Army Corps of Engineers to look at possible projects upstream of Chestnut Creek through the Flood Damage Reduction Program (Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act). The end result would be a project that would reduce the 100- year flood plain to the Chestnut

Greek channel. It is their understanding that Galax is under consideration for this study, and it may be approved in 2019.

The city's building codes are in line with the most recent statewide revisions known as the Uniform Statewide Building Code, which took effect in 2015. These modern codes help to offset the impacts of natural hazards such as winds for new construction. For emergency response, the City of Galax participates in the Twin County E-911 system, which covers the entire city, along with the adjoining counties of Carroll and Grayson. Responders include fire departments and rescue squads, local police and sheriff's departments, and the state police.

Severe Weather Events

Begin Location	Begin Date	Event Type	Deaths Direct	Injuries Direct	Damage Property Number	Damage Crops Number	Source
	4/4/13	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	6/18/13	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$-	0	Law Enforcement
Galax	7/3/13	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	7/11/13	Heavy Rain	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	7/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	7/27/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$20,000	0	Trained Spotter
Galax	8/12/13	Flash Flood	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	12/8/13	Ice Storm	0	0	\$-	0	COOP Observer
	1/7/14	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/12/14	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	3/6/14	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
Galax	7/3/14	Flood	0	0	\$-	0	911 Call Center
	11/1/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	CoCoRaHS
	11/26/14	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	1/23/15	Winter Weather	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/16/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Public
	2/19/15	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	\$-	0	AWOS
	2/25/15	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Amateur Radio
	1/22/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	2/14/16	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
	4/5/16	Frost/Freeze	0	0	\$-	0	County Official
	1/6/17	Winter Storm	0	0	\$-	0	Trained Spotter
			0	0	\$20,000	0	

Recommended Mitigations: City of Galax

Rank	Activity	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Timeline/ Status	Comments
High	Upgrade public safety communication infrastructure from analog to digital, for Twin County Region (counties of Carroll and Grayson and the City of Galax).	All hazards	City of Galax, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1 Year/ In Progress	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
High	Educate residents on methods recommended by the American Red Cross to prepare for all types of natural disaster.	All hazards	City of Galax, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR, American Red Cross	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Further develop local capacity to document the number, size, age and value of the approximately 1,400 (PDCtotal) structures located in the floodplain.	Floods	City of Galax, MRPDC, VDEM, DCR	1- 3 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Support development of strategic wildfire risk reduction plans such as being promoted by the New River- Highlands RC&D Council.	Wildfire	City of Galax, RC&D, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA
Medium	Support educational programs to promote Firewise methods to affected residents of woodland communities. An estimated 67 homes in Galax are in wooded settings and at risk of wildfire.	Wildfire	City of Galax Firewise, RC&D, MRPDC, DOF	3-5 Years/ Not Started	Funding needed from VDEM/ FEMA

PLAN MAINTENANCE

Plan Adoption

It is anticipated that the 2018 revision of the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan will be adopted in the summer of 2018. All resolutions for adoption of the plan by participating localities will be included in the final document. The plan was available for public comment throughout the update process. The Public will also have an opportunity to view the plan during the final adoption phase by the localities. The MRPDC will assist any locality in guiding the plan through the adoption process with all necessary public hearings and provide the adoption resolutions.

Plan Implementation

The Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan will be implemented as follows:

- 1) policy changes that avoid development in hazard areas or that protect buildings from future impacts, and
- 2) implementation projects that physically change the environment to reduce impacts or educate landowners and residents on how to protect themselves and their property in the case of an event.

The goal of implementing the identified strategies is to reduce the loss of life and/or property due to natural hazard events. Policy changes are an ongoing way to implement the hazard mitigation plan. As local plans are updated, such as comprehensive plans, zoning and subdivision ordinances, or capital improvement plans, strategies for mitigating hazard impacts can be included. Changes to these plans do require some foresight and public involvement but can be a way for localities to make significant progress with little capital investment. The MRPDC works regularly with its member localities as they update these plans and is willing to provide technical assistance for including hazard mitigation specific strategies and language when requested.

Implementing projects require more work and investment from the locality or lead agency. Many of the identified projects are contingent on finding grant funding and partnering with other agencies and organizations to complete the project. Grant funding is especially critical in the current economic situation.

Plan Maintenance

The Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan will be reviewed annually by the staff of the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission with local government staffs to ensure that the project list stays up-to-date (and completed projects are noted). If necessary, the plan will be reviewed and revised after significant hazard events impacting the region. Cost-effective projects may be added to the locality project list each year, with that local government's approval. This review and potential update may be conducted electronically or through an annual meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. The PDC will ensure that each locality section of the mitigation plan is integrated into the comprehensive plans as updates occur. The method of review will depend on the events of the previous year and the extent of potential revisions to be made. An annual report of the status of mitigation actions will be reviewed and sent to VDEM to reduce the burden of evaluating strategies for the required five-year revision.

In five years, the Mount Rogers PDC will work to find funding from VDEM and/or FEMA to update the Mount Rogers Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any update of the plan will include a public input session or strategy to engage the community in this planning effort. At the time of the next update, the effectiveness of the mitigation strategies will be evaluated by determining any reduction in vulnerability to a particular hazard. New vulnerabilities will be identified by looking at event history in the past five years, as well as development that may have occurred in hazard areas. During the interceding five years, the Mount Rogers PDC will maintain the hazard mitigation website and will update it periodically with grant funding availability and project updates from localities, if available. This will also allow for continued public input throughout the plan implementation phase.

Strengthen public participation by providing more avenues for the public to comment on and ask questions about the Hazard Mitigation Plan and its development. The PDC recommends holding at least two regional public input sessions, one to be held in Wytheville for the Bland, Wythe, Carroll, Galax, areas, and one to be held in Marion for the Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Bristol areas. The PDC will also stress to the localities the importance of educating the public on the Mitigation Plan and the need for community support. This outreach can be done via websites and social media.

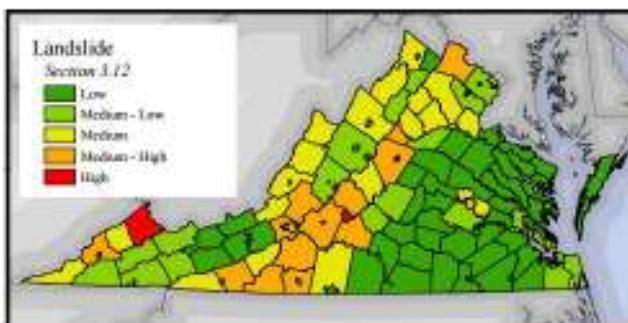
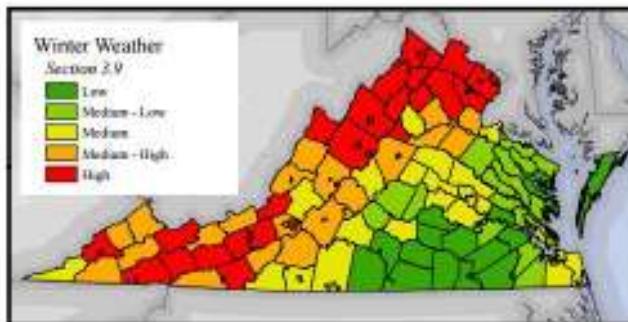
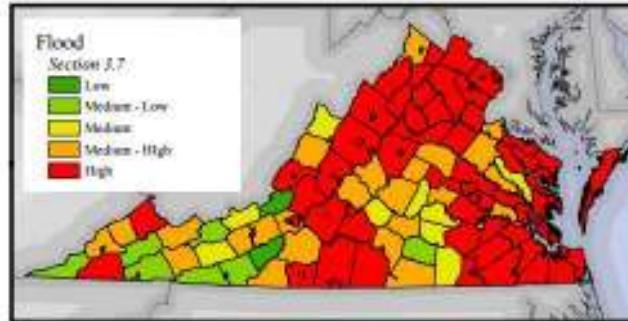
APPENDIX I

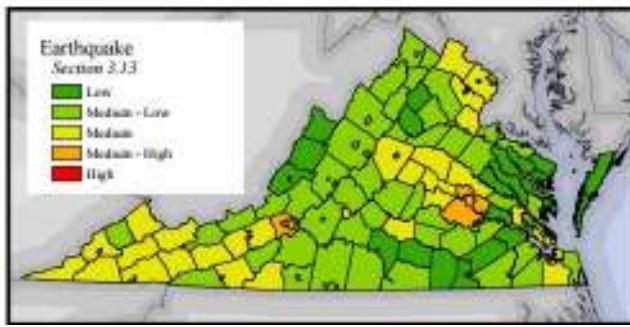
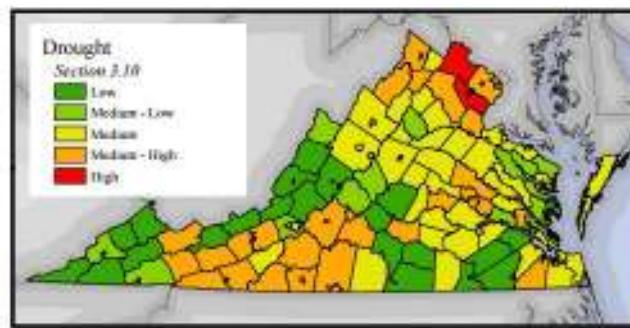
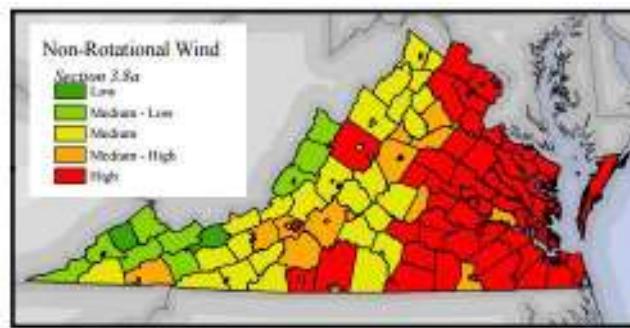
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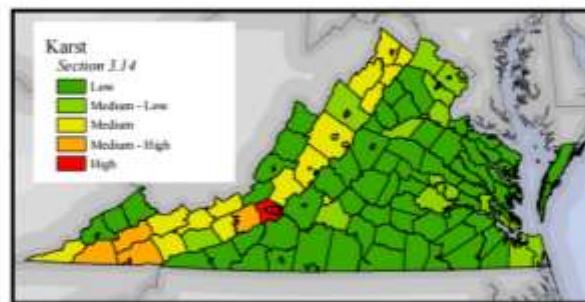
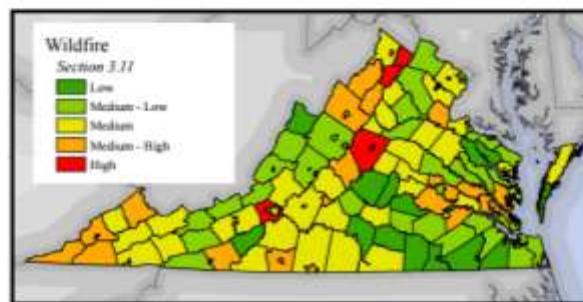
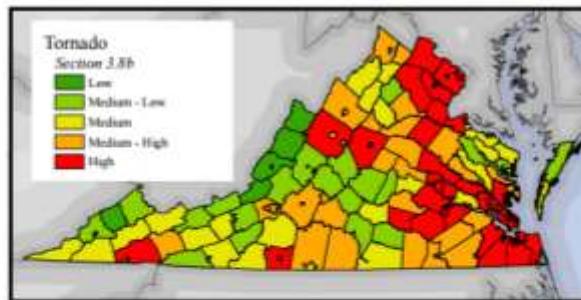
Emergency Management Personnel Contact Information

Jurisdiction Name	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone
Bland County	Jenna Dunn	612 Main St. Bland VA24315	jdunn@bland.org	276-688-4641
Carroll County	Everett Lineberry	605-2 Pine St, Hillsville, VA 24343	elineberry@carrollcountyVAorg	276-730-3012
Grayson County	Jmmy Moss	129 Davis St. Independence VA 24348	jmooss@graysoncountyVAgov	276-773-3673
Smyth County	Charles Harrington	121 Bagley Circle Suite 100. Marion VA 24354	cph@marionrha.com	276-783-3381
Washington County	Theresa Kingsley	20281 Rustic Ln, Abingdon VA 24210	tkingsley@washcoVAcum	276-525-1330
Wythe County	Curtis Crawford	340 6 th Street, Wytheville VA 24382	ccrawford@wytheco.org	276-724-6000
City of Galax	Mike Ayers	300 West Grayson St., Galax VA, 24333	mayers@galaxVAcum	276-235-9580
City of Bristol	Mike Armstrong	211 Lee St. Bristol VA 24201	Mike.armstrong@bristolVAorg	276-645-7303
Town of Hillsdale	Retta Jackson	410 N. Main St., P.O. Box 545, Hillsdale, VA 24343	hillsville@townofhillsville.com	276-728-2128
Town of Independence	Jmmy Moss	129 Davis St. Independence VA 24348	jmooss@graysoncountyVAgov	276-773-3673
Town of Fries	Scott McCoy	1021 Terrace Drive, Marion, VA 24354	smccoy@mrpdc.org	276-783-5103
Town of Troutdale	Scott McCoy	1021 Terrace Drive, Marion, VA 24354	smccoy@mrpdc.org	276-783-5103
Town of Marion	Bill Rush	138 W. Main Street, Marion VA 24354	brush@marionVAorg	276-783-4113
Town of Chilhowie	John Clark	325 East Lee Highway, PO Box 5012, Chilhowie, VA 24319	chilhowie.townmgr@chilhowie.org	276-646-3232
Town of Saltville	Brian Martin	217 Palmer Ave. Saltville VA 24370	townmanager@saltville.org	276-496-5342
Town of Abingdon	Tyler Vencill	P.O. Box 789, Abingdon VA 24212	tvencill@abingdon-va.gov	276-628-3167
Town of Damascus	Gavin Blevins	1021 Terrace Drive, Marion, VA 24354	gblevins@mrpdc.org	276-783-5103
Town of Glade Spring	Aaron Sizemore	1021 Terrace Drive, Marion, VA 24354	asizemore@mrpdc.org	276-783-5103
Town of Wytheville	Ian Bishop	150 E. Monroe St, Wytheville, VA 24382	iab@wytheville.org	276-223-3302
Town of Rural Retreat	Jason Childers	PO Box 130, Rural Retreat, VA 24368	jasonc@townofruralretreat.com	276-686-4221

Hazard Ranking Risk Maps







HAZARD RANKING

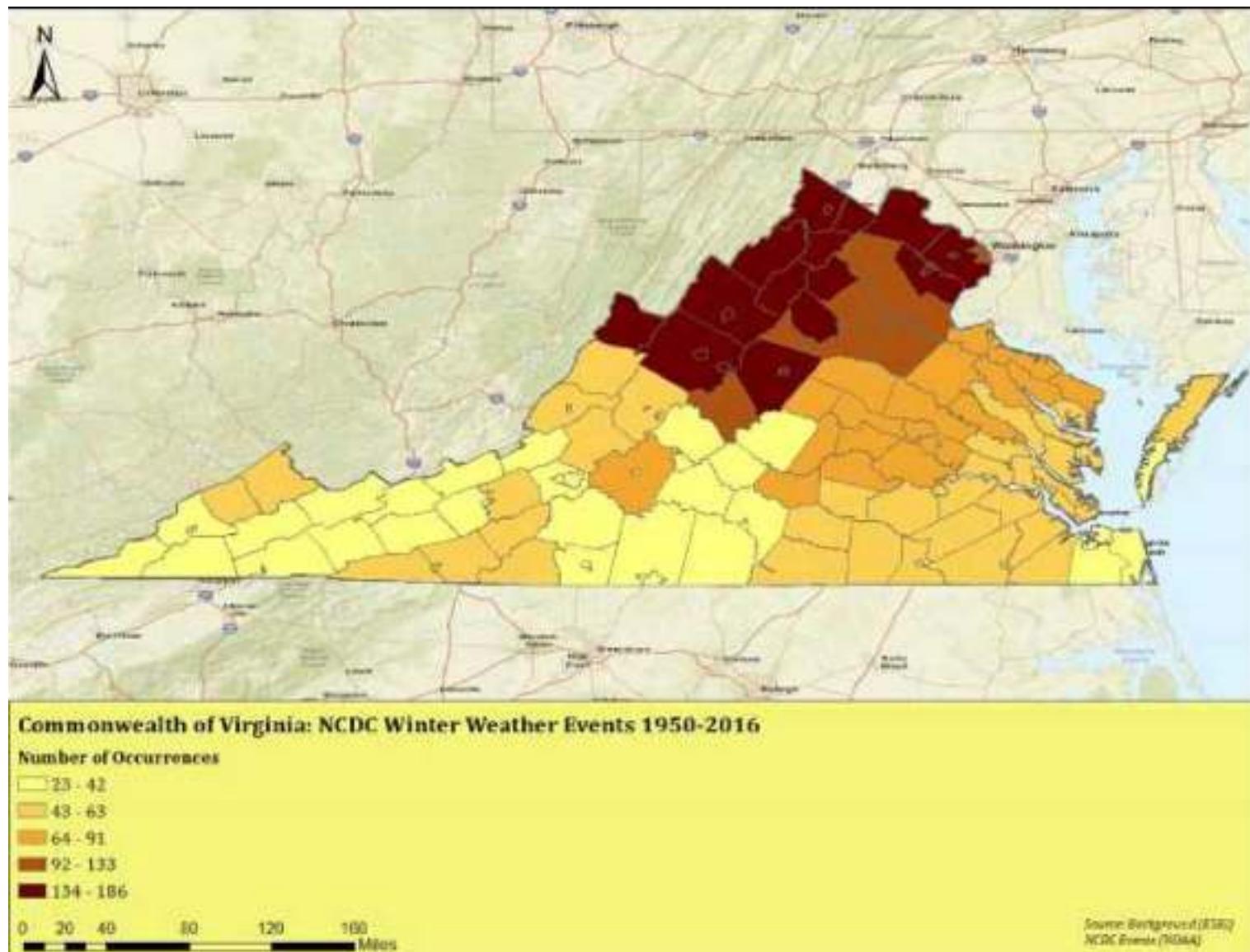
This is a summary of the individual hazard risk maps found in Section 3.7 through Section 3.14. The parameters used to create the Hazard Ranking Parameters and Risk Maps are explained in Section 3.5.

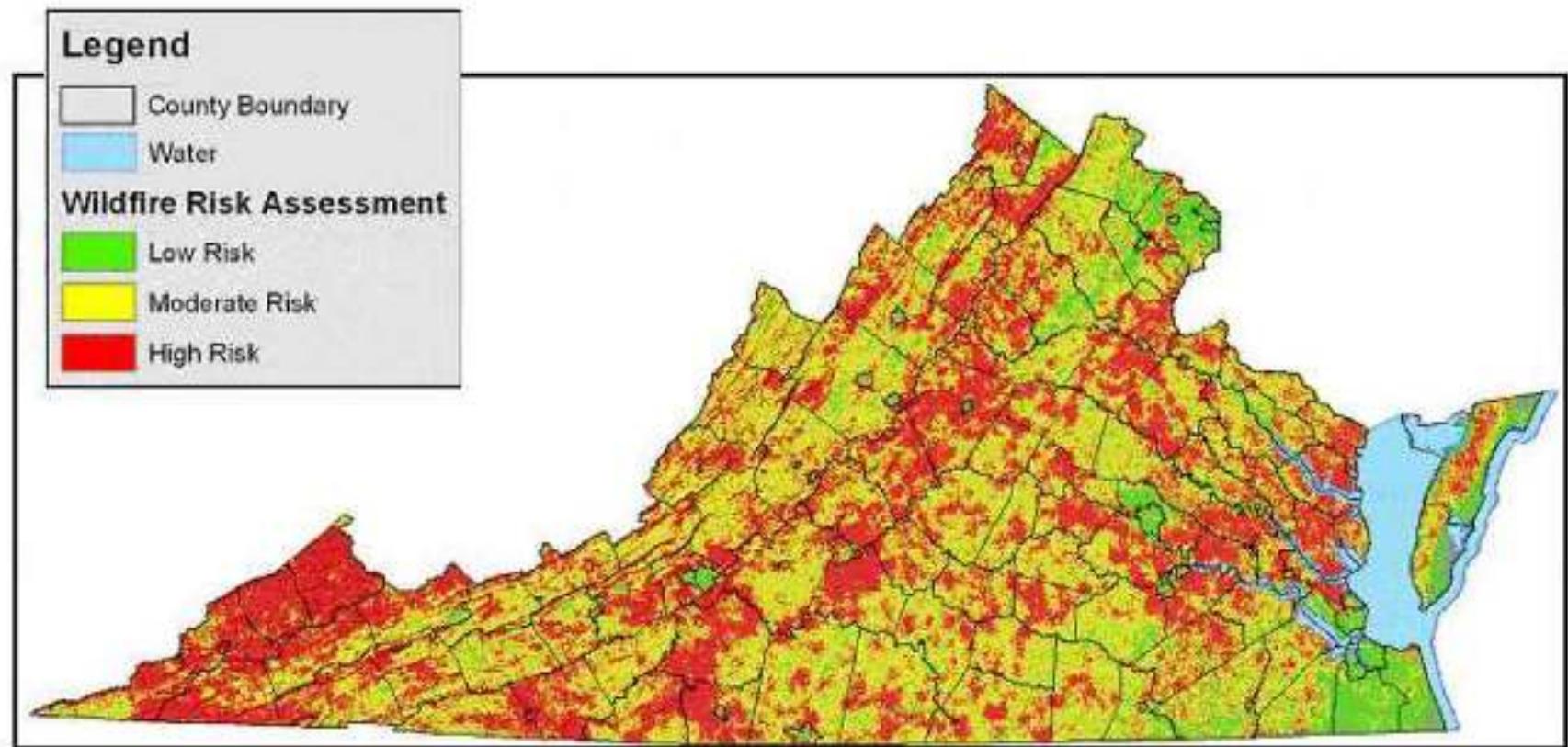
DATA SOURCES

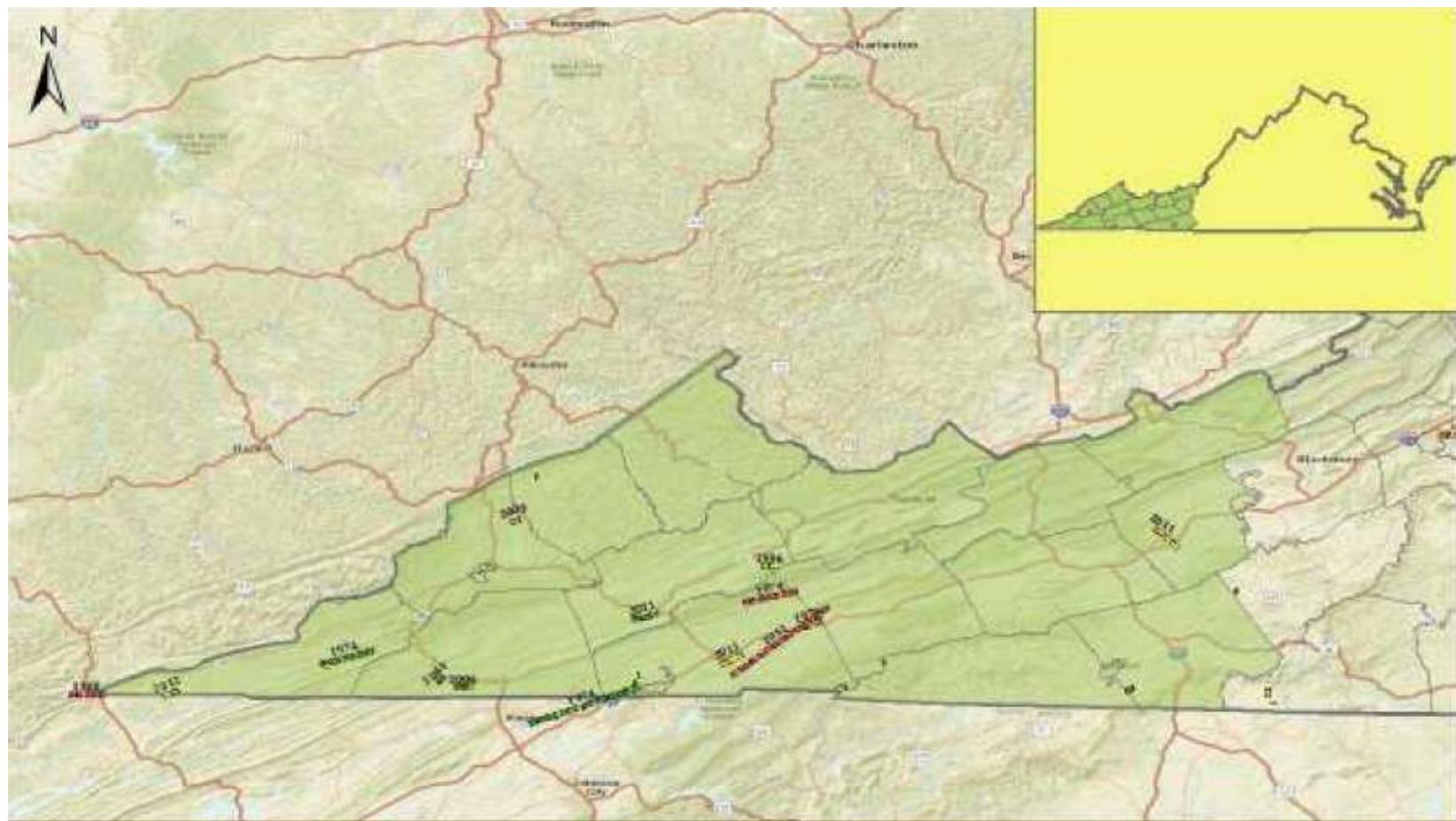
CGIT Ranking Methodology
VGIN Jurisdictional Boundaries
ESRI State Boundaries

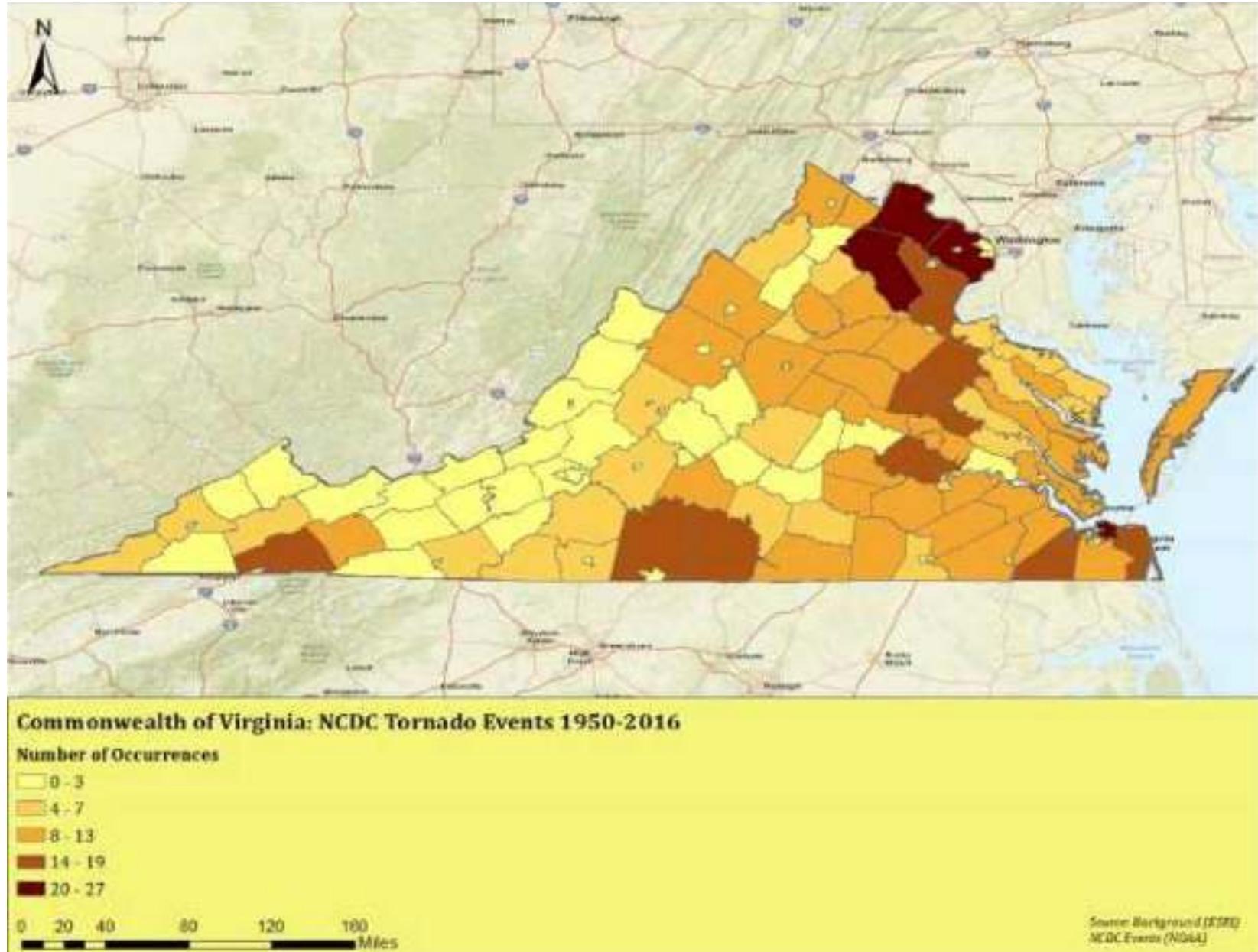
Hazard Identification Maps

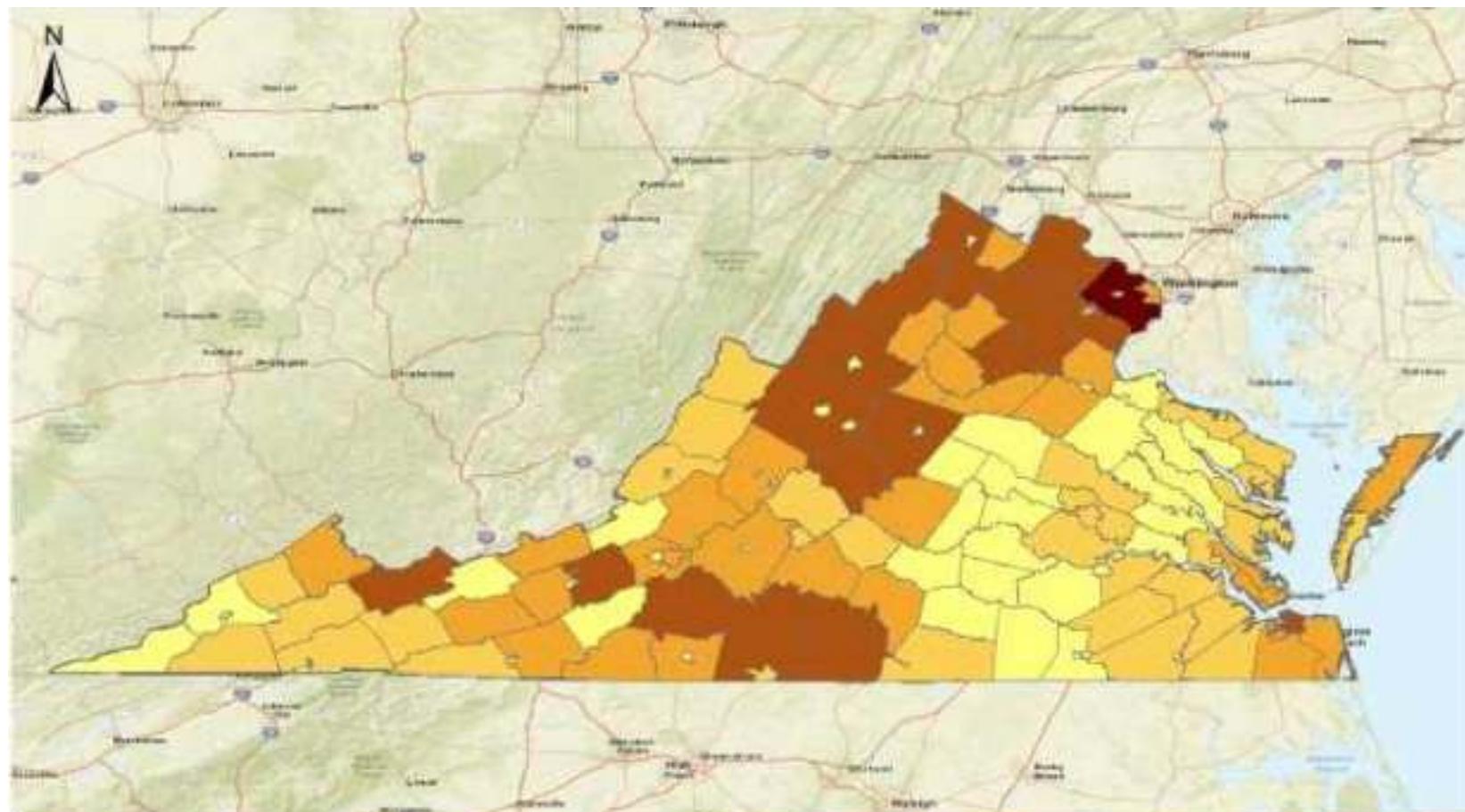
The following maps are sourced from the Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan.











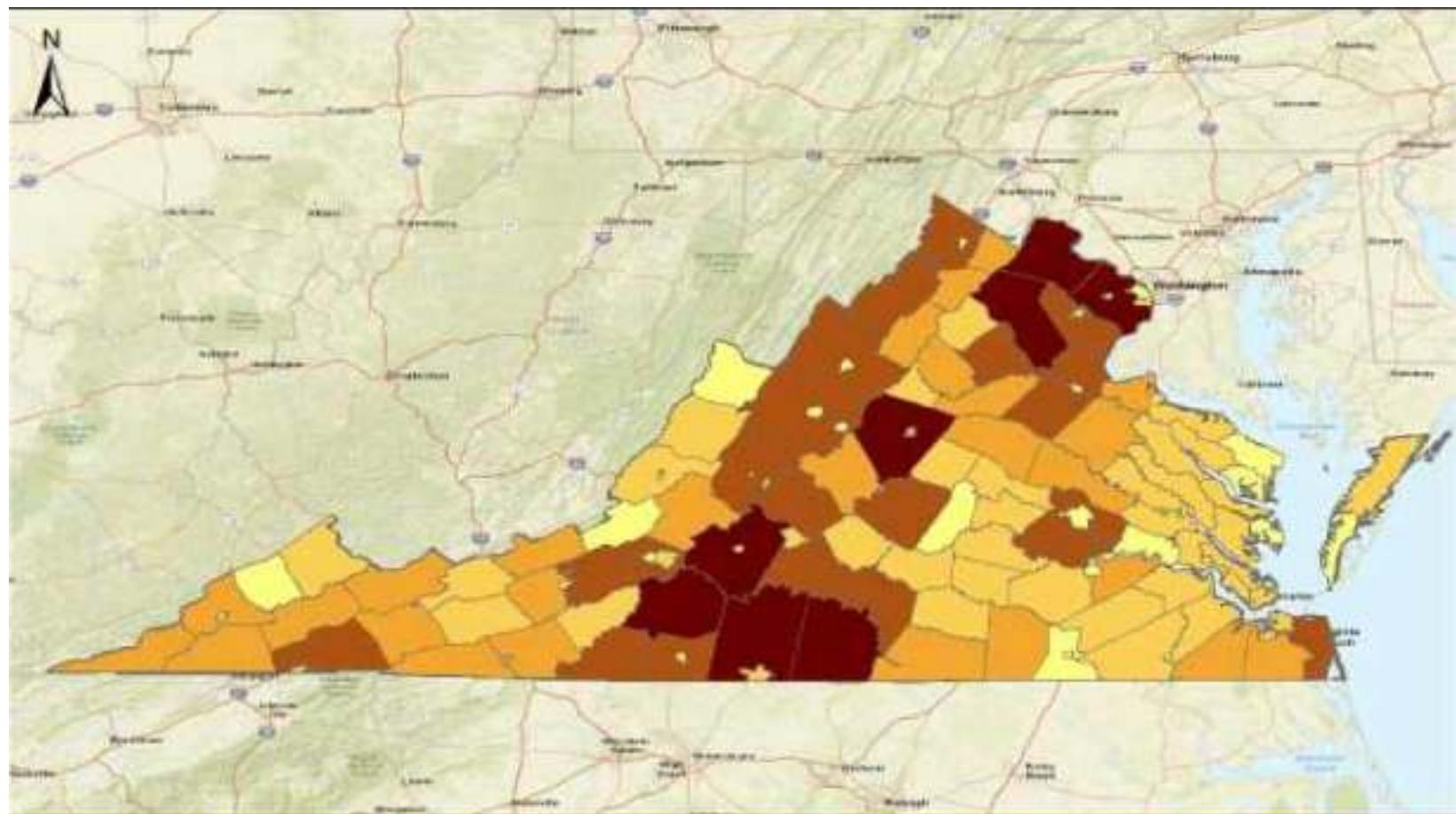
Commonwealth of Virginia: NCDC Flood Events 1950-2016

Number of Occurrences

- 5 - 24
- 25 - 41
- 42 - 67
- 68 - 131
- 132 - 214

0 20 40 60 120 160 Miles

Source: Background (ESRI)
NCDC Events (NOAA)



Commonwealth of Virginia: NCDC Wind Events 1950-2016

Number of Occurrences

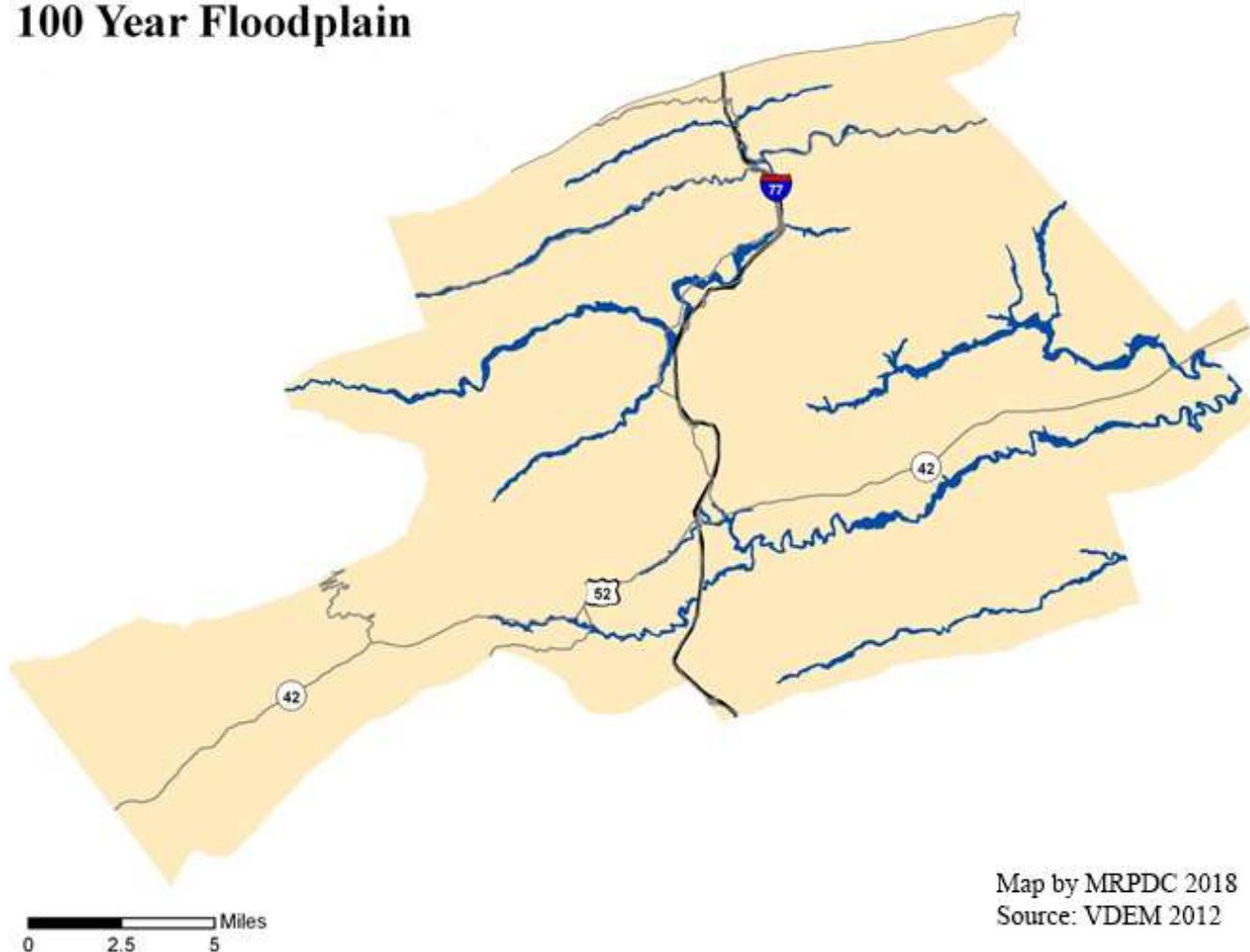
- 15 - 62
- 63 - 104
- 105 - 153
- 154 - 229
- 230 - 464

0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

Source: Background (ESRI)
NCDC Events (NOAA)

Bland County

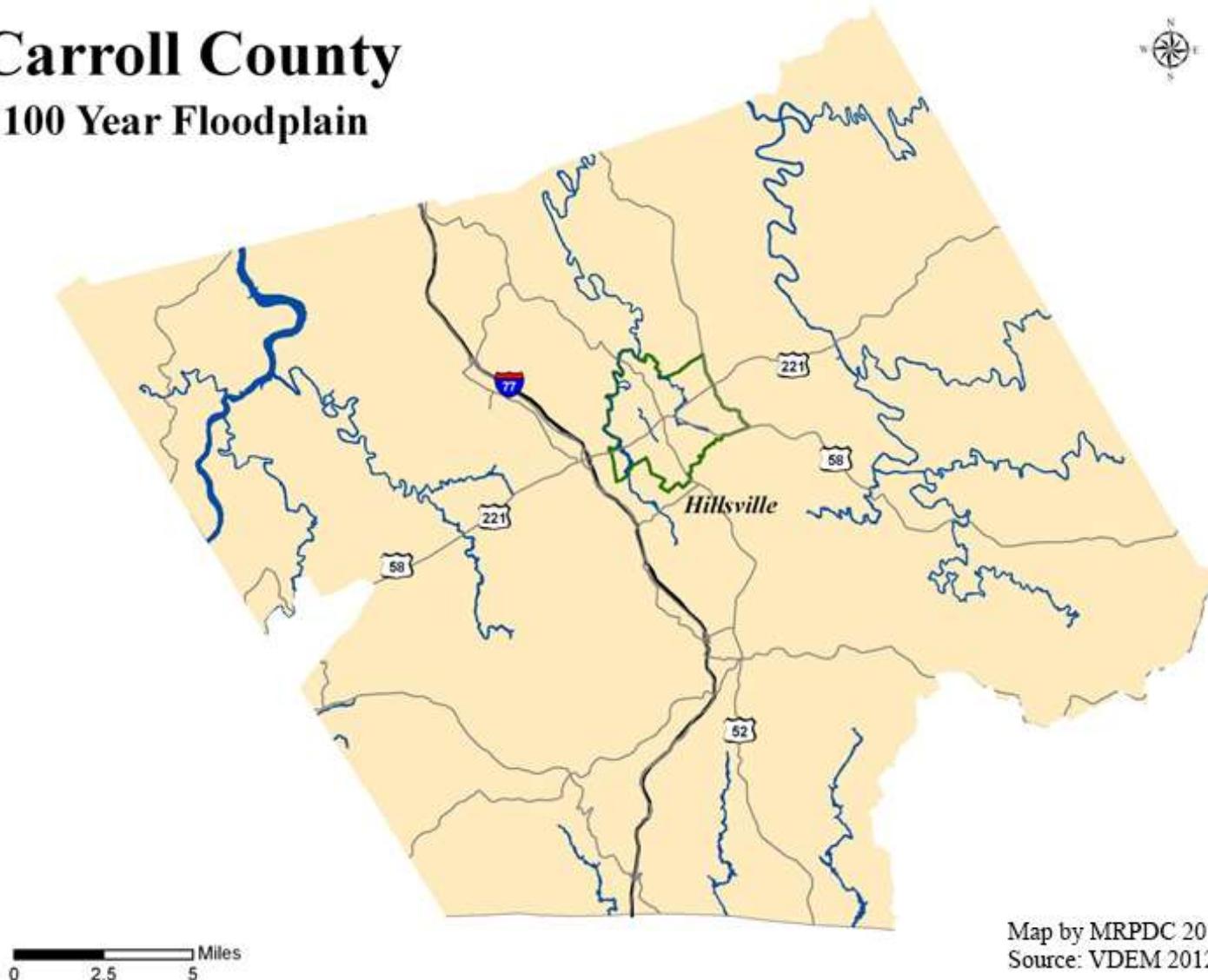
100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

Carroll County

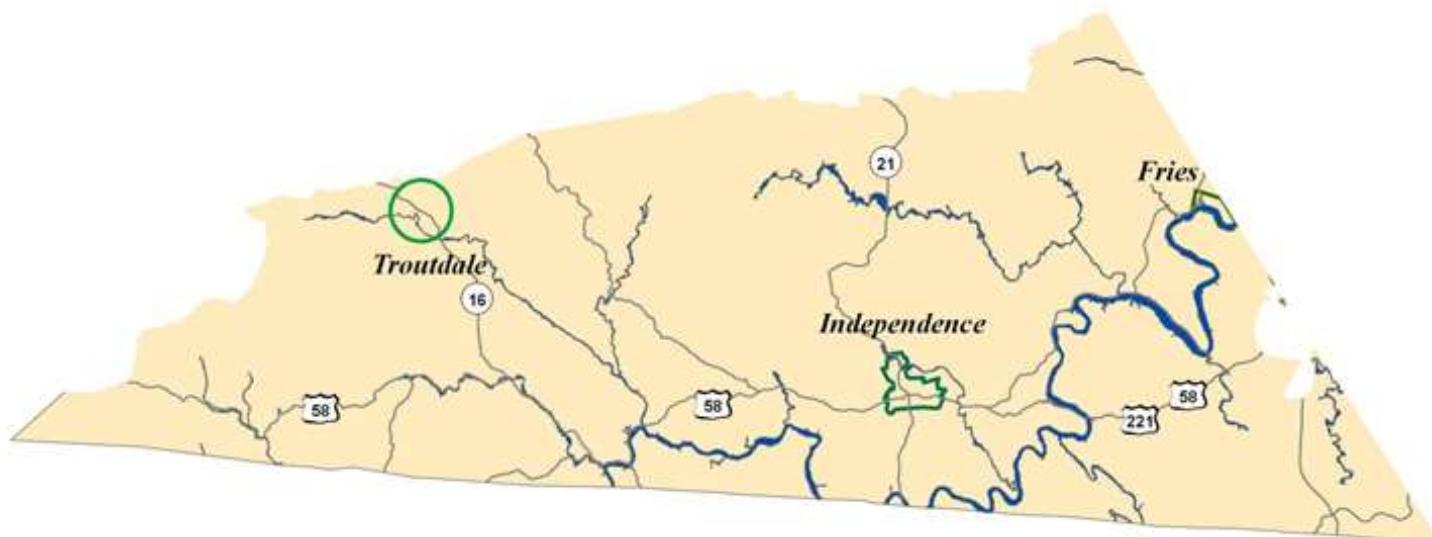
100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

Grayson County

100 Year Floodplain

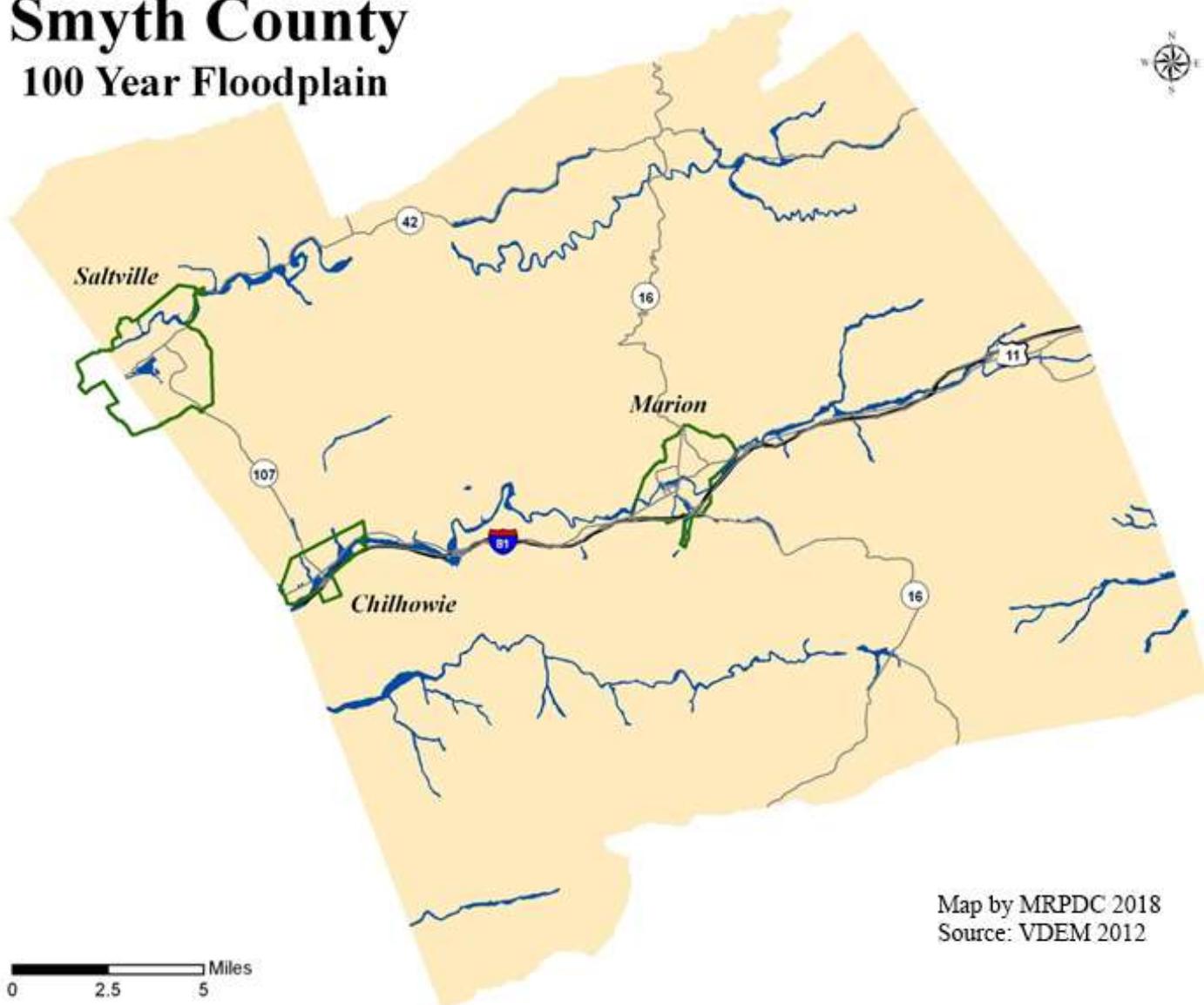


Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

Smyth County

100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

Washington County

100 Year Floodplain

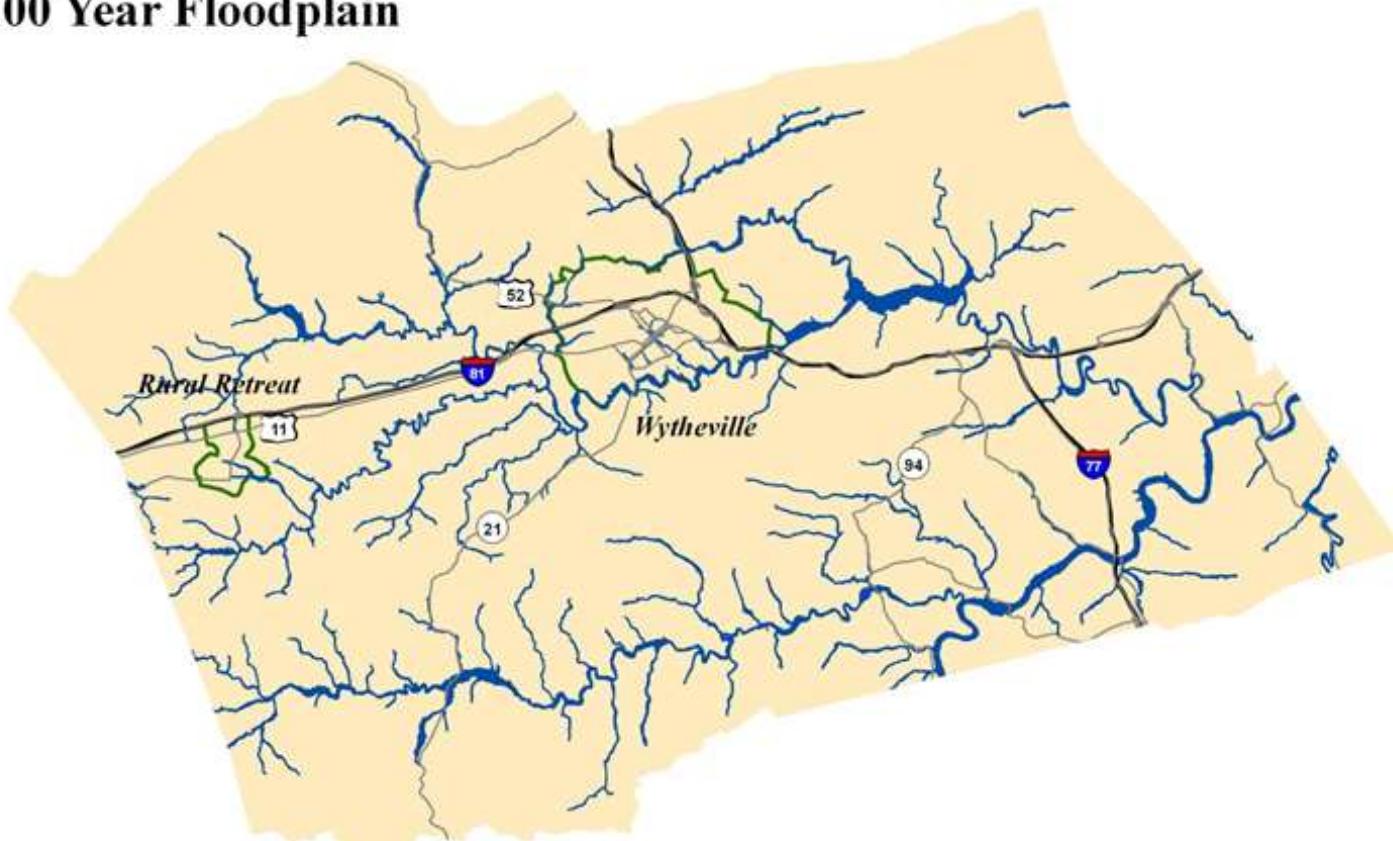


Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

Wythe County

100 Year Floodplain



Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012

0 2.5 5 Miles

City of Bristol

100 Year Floodplain

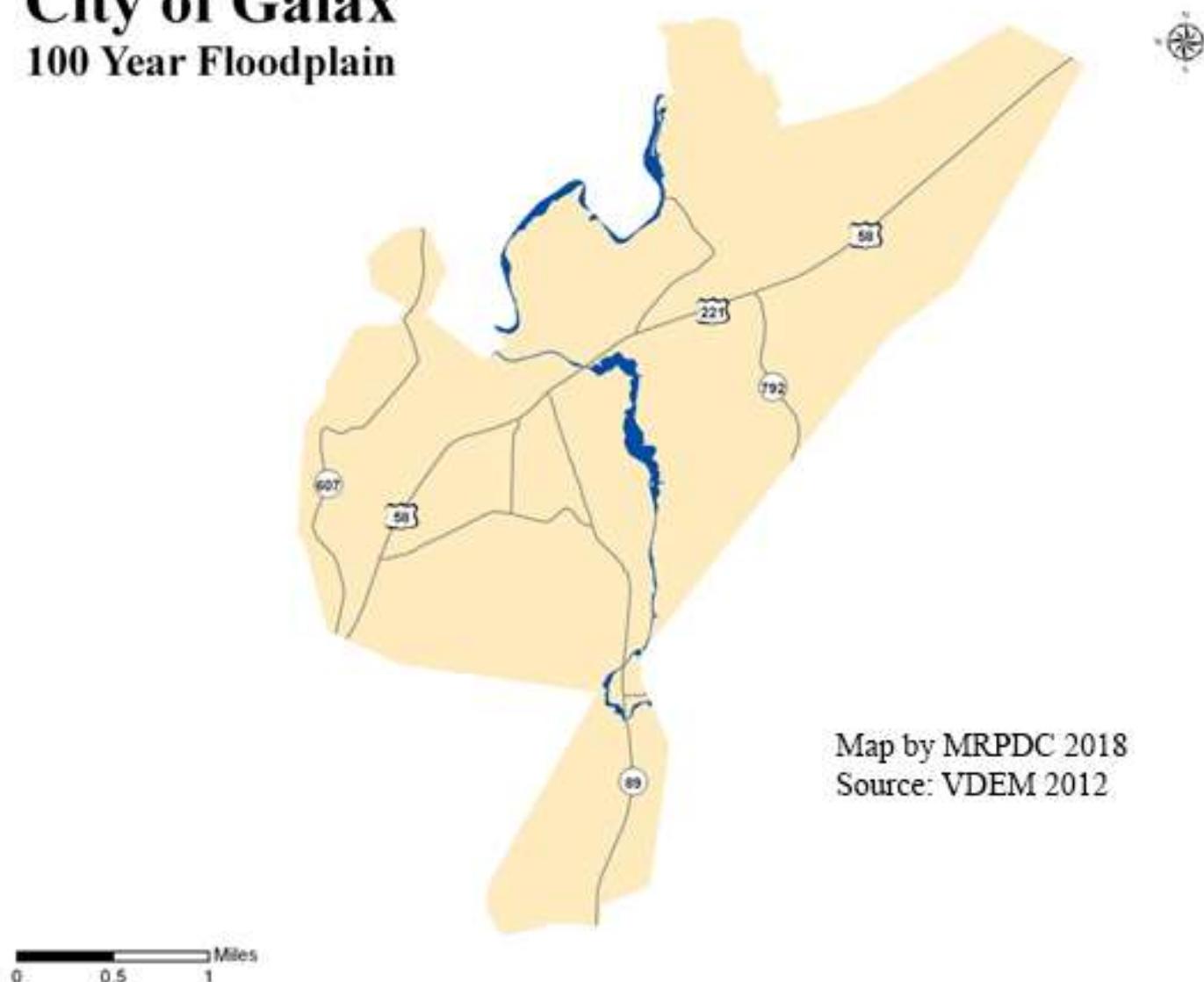


Map by MRPDC 2018
Source: VDEM 2012



City of Galax

100 Year Floodplain



Attachment C: Town of Abingdon's Floodplain Ordinance



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Deadmore Street Abingdon VA

DIVISION 7
Flood Hazard Overlay District

Section 5-7-1. Authority and purpose. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

This division is adopted pursuant to the authority granted to localities by the Code of Virginia, § 15.2-2280, and may be referred to as the "Town of Abingdon Floodplain Overlay District," "Floodplain Overlay," or "Flood Hazard Overlay."

Section 5-7-2. Applicability. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

This chapter shall apply to all lands within the jurisdiction of the Town of Abingdon and identified as special flood hazard areas (SFHAs) identified by the Town or shown on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM) or included in the flood insurance study (FIS) that are provided to the Town by FEMA.

Section 5-7-3. Compliance and liability. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) No land shall hereafter be developed and no structure shall be located, relocated, constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, or structurally altered, except in full compliance with the terms and provisions of this division and any other applicable ordinances and regulations which apply to uses within the jurisdiction of this division.
- (b) The degree of flood protection sought by the provisions of this division is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on acceptable engineering methods of study but does not imply total flood protection.
- (c) This division shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Abingdon or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this division or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Section 5-7-4. Abrogation and greater restrictions. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) This division supersedes any locally adopted flooding regulations currently in effect in flood-prone districts. Any regulations, however, shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that its provisions are more restrictive.
- (b) These regulations are not intended to repeal or abrogate any existing ordinances including subdivision, zoning ordinances, or building codes. In the event of a conflict between these regulations and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern.

Section 5-7-5. Severability. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this division shall be declared invalid for any reason whatever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this division. The remaining portions shall remain in full force and effect and

for this purpose, the provisions of this division are hereby declared to be severable.

Section 5-7-6. Violations and penalties. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) Any person who fails to comply with any of the requirements or provisions of this division, or directions of the Administrator, or any other authorized employee of the Town of Abingdon, shall be subject to the penalties pursuant to the Code of Virginia, and as outlined in the VA Uniform Statewide Building Code (USBC)¹ for building code violations and Chapter 44, Land Use, of the Town of Abingdon for violations and associated penalties.
- (b) In addition to the above penalties, all other actions are hereby reserved, including an action in equity for the proper enforcement of this division. The imposition of a fine or penalty for any violation of or noncompliance with this division shall not excuse the violation or noncompliance or permit it to continue, and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations within a reasonable time. Any structure constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, altered, or relocated in noncompliance with this division may be declared by the Town to be a public nuisance and abatable as such. Flood insurance may be withheld from structures constructed in violation of this division.

Section 5-7-7. Designation of the Administrator. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

The Town shall appoint a designee to administer and implement the regulations of this division, referred to herein as the Administrator. The Administrator may:

- (1) Administer the duties and responsibilities herein.
- (2) Delegate duties and responsibilities set forth in these regulations to qualified technical personnel, plan examiners, inspectors, and other employees.
- (3) Enter into a written agreement or written contract with another community or private sector entity to administer specific provisions of these regulations. Administration of any part of these regulations by another entity shall not relieve the community of its responsibilities pursuant to the participation requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR 59.22.

Section 5-7-8. Duties and responsibilities of the Administrator. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) The duties and responsibilities of the Administrator shall include but are not limited to:
 - (1) Interpret floodplain boundaries and provide available base flood elevation and flood hazard information.
 - (2) Review applications to determine whether the activities will be reasonably safe

1. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

from flooding and all necessary permits have been obtained from the federal, state or local agencies from which prior or concurrent approval is required; in particular, permits from state agencies for any construction, reconstruction, repair, or alteration of a dam, reservoir, or waterway obstruction (including bridges, culverts, structures), any alteration of a watercourse, or any change of the course, current, or cross section of a stream or body of water, including any change to the 100-year frequency floodplain of free flowing nontidal waters of the state.

- (3) Verify that an applicant proposing to alter a watercourse has notified adjacent local governments, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) and has submitted copies of such notifications to FEMA.
- (4) Approve applications and issue permits to develop in SFHA if the provisions of this division have been met or disapprove applications if the provisions of this division have not been met.
- (5) Inspect, or cause to be inspected, prospective buildings, structures and other prospective development for which permits have been issued to determine compliance with this division or to determine if noncompliance has occurred or violations have been committed.
- (6) Review elevation certificates and require incomplete or deficient certificates to be corrected.
- (7) Submit to FEMA, or require to be submitted to FEMA, at the applicant's expense, data, and information necessary to maintain FIRMs, including hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses prepared by or for the Town of Abingdon, within six months after such data and information becomes available if the analysis indicates changes in base flood elevations.
- (8) Enforce the provisions of these regulations, investigate violations, issue notices of violations or stop-work orders, and require permit holders to take corrective action.
- (9) Advise the Board of Zoning Appeals regarding the intent of these regulations and, for each application for a variance, prepare a staff report and recommendation.
- (10) Administer the requirements related to proposed work on existing buildings that are located in SFHA that are damaged and identify needed repairs.
- (11) Undertake, as determined appropriate by the Administrator due to the circumstances, other actions, which may include but are not limited to, public information materials related to permit requests and repair of damaged structures; coordinating with other federal, state, and local agencies to assist with substantial damage determinations; providing owners of damaged structures information related to the proper repair of damaged structures in

SFHAs and assisting property owners with documentation necessary to file claims for increased cost of compliance coverage under National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) flood insurance policies.

- (12) Notify FEMA when the corporate boundaries of the Town of Abingdon have been modified.
- (13) Upon the request of FEMA, complete and submit a report concerning participation in the NFIP, which may request information regarding the number of buildings in the SFHA, number of permits issued for development in the SFHA, and number of variances issued for development in the SFHA.
- (14) The Town of Abingdon's base flood elevations may increase or decrease resulting from physical changes affecting flooding conditions. As soon as practicable, but not later than six months after the date such information becomes available, the Administrator shall notify FEMA of the changes by submitting technical or scientific data. The Administrator may submit data via a LOMR. Such a submission is necessary so that upon confirmation of those physical changes affecting flooding conditions, risk premium rates and floodplain management requirements will be based upon current data.

Section 5-7-9. Records. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

Records of actions associated with administering this division shall be kept on file and maintained by the Administrator or his/her designee.

Section 5-7-10. Use and interpretation of FIRMs. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) The following shall apply to the use and interpretation of FIRMs and data:
 - (1) Where field surveyed topography indicates that adjacent ground elevations:
 - a. Are below the base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a SFHA on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as a SFHA and subject to the requirements of these regulations;
 - b. Are above the base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated as a SFHA unless the applicant obtains a LOMC that removes the area from the SFHA.
 - (2) In FEMA-identified SFHAs where base flood elevation and floodway data have not been identified and in areas where FEMA has not identified SFHAs, any other flood hazard data available from a federal, state, or other source shall be reviewed and reasonably used.
 - (3) Base flood elevations and designated floodway boundaries on FIRMs and in FISs shall take precedence over base flood elevations and floodway boundaries by any other sources if such sources show reduced floodway widths and/or lower base flood elevations.

- (4) Other sources of data shall be reasonably used if such sources show increased base flood elevations and/or larger floodway areas than are shown on FIRMs and in FISs.
- (5) If a preliminary FIRM and/or a preliminary FIS has been provided by FEMA:
 - a. Upon the issuance of a Letter of Final Determination (LOFD) by FEMA, the preliminary flood hazard data shall be used and shall replace the flood hazard data previously provided from FEMA for the purposes of administering these regulations.
 - b. Prior to the issuance of a LOFD by FEMA, the use of preliminary flood hazard data shall be deemed the best available data pursuant to Section 5-7-16(a)(2) as defined by this division and used where no base flood elevations and/or floodway areas are provided on the effective FIRM.
 - c. Prior to issuance of a LOFD by FEMA, the use of preliminary flood hazard data is permitted where the preliminary base flood elevations or floodway areas exceed the base flood elevations and/or designated floodway widths in existing flood hazard data provided by FEMA. Such preliminary data may be subject to change and/or appeal to FEMA.

Section 5-7-11. Jurisdictional boundary changes. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44 Subpart (B) Section 59.22(a)(9)(v), all NFIP participating communities must notify the Federal Insurance Administration and optionally the state coordinating office in writing whenever the boundaries of the community have been modified by annexation or the community has otherwise assumed or no longer has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area.

Section 5-7-12. District boundary changes. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

The delineation of any of the Flood Hazard Overlay may be revised by the governing body where natural or man-made changes have occurred and/or where more detailed studies have been conducted or undertaken by the United States Army Corps of Engineers or other qualified agency or an individual documents the need for a change. However, prior to any such change, approval must be obtained from FEMA. An approved Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) serves as record of this change.

Section 5-7-13. Interpretation of district boundaries. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

Initial interpretations of the boundaries of the Flood Hazard Overlay shall be made by the Administrator or designee. Should a dispute arise concerning the boundaries of any of the districts, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall make the necessary determination in accordance with Article II, Administration. The person questioning or contesting the location of the district boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present his

case to the Board of Zoning Appeals and to submit his own technical evidence if he so desires

Section 5-7-14. Letters of map revision. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

When development in the floodplain will cause or causes a change in the base flood elevation, the applicant, including state agencies, must notify FEMA by applying for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) or a LOMR. Examples include:

- (1) Any development that causes a rise in the base flood elevations within the floodway.
- (2) Any development occurring in Zone AE without a designated floodway, which will cause a rise of more than one foot in the base flood elevation.
- (3) Alteration or relocation of a stream (including but not limited to installing culverts and bridges), 44 CFR 65.3 and 65.6(a)(12).

Section 5-7-15. Establishment of flood hazard zones. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) Basis of flood hazard zones. The various flood hazard zones shall include special flood hazard areas (SFHA). The basis for the delineation of these zones shall be the FIS and the FIRM for Washington County, Virginia, and incorporated areas prepared by FEMA, Federal Insurance Administration, dated September 29, 2010, and any subsequent revisions or amendments thereto. The Town of Abingdon may identify and regulate local flood hazard or ponding areas that are not delineated on the FIRM. These areas may be delineated on a "Local Flood Hazard Map" using best available topographic data and locally derived information such as flood of record, historic high water marks, or approximated study methodologies. The boundaries of the SFHA and flood hazard zones are established as shown on the FIRM which is declared to be a part of this division and which shall be kept on file at the Abingdon Planning Department offices. The flood hazard zones described below shall constitute the Flood Hazard Overlay District. It shall be an overlay to the existing underlying zoning districts as shown on the Official Zoning Ordinance Map, and as such, the provisions for the Flood Hazard Overlay District shall serve as a supplement to the underlying district provisions.

- (1) The AE Zone shall have two categories, defined below:

- a. Category 1 areas on the FIRM accompanying the FIS are delineated for purposes of this division using the criteria that certain areas within the floodplain must be capable of carrying the water of the base flood without increasing the water surface elevation of that flood more than one foot at any point. These areas included in this district are specifically defined in Table 3 of the above-referenced FIS and shown on the accompanying FIRM on file with the Abingdon Planning Department. Category 1 areas shall be those areas for which 1% annual chance flood elevations have been provided and the floodway has been delineated.

- b. Category 2 areas on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas for which 1% annual chance flood elevations have been provided and the floodway has not been delineated.
- (2) The AH Zone shall be those areas on the FIRM accompanying the FIS with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from one foot to three feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a thirty-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones; for the purposes of elevation and construction standards of Section 5-7-15, the AH Zone shall be considered a Category 2 area.
- (3) The A Zone on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas for which no detailed flood profiles or elevations are provided, but the 1% annual chance floodplain boundary has been approximated. For these areas, the base flood elevations and floodway information from federal, state, and other acceptable sources shall be used when available [44 CFR 60.3(b)].
- a. Base flood elevation data shall be obtained from other sources or developed using detailed methodologies comparable to those contained in a FIS for subdivision proposals and other proposed development proposals (including manufactured home parks) that exceed 15 lots or five acres, whichever is the lesser.
- (4) The AO Zone on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas of shallow flooding identified as AO on the FIRM.
- (5) Other flood districts shall be those areas identified as Zone X on the maps accompanying the flood insurance study. This zone includes areas of 0.2% annual chance flood or areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile.
- (b) The applicant for the proposed use, development and/or activity shall determine this elevation in accordance with hydrologic and hydraulic engineering techniques. Hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by professional engineers or others of demonstrated qualifications, who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough review by the Town of Abingdon.

Section 5-7-16. District provisions. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) Permit requirement. All uses, activities and development occurring within the Flood Hazard Overlay shall be undertaken only upon the issuance of a special use permit. Such development shall be undertaken only in strict compliance with the provisions of this division and with all other applicable codes and ordinances, as amended, such as the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code (VA USBC is available online, public libraries and at the office of the building official at the Abingdon Town Hall) and Article X, Subdivision, of this chapter of the Town Code of

Abingdon.² Under no circumstances shall any use, activity and/or development adversely affect the capacity of the channels or floodways or any watercourse, drainage ditch or any other drainage facility or system.

- (b) Site plans and permit applications. All applications for development within any flood hazard district and all permits issued for the flood hazard districts shall incorporate the following information:
 - (1) The elevation of the base flood at the site;
 - (2) The elevation of the lowest floor (in relation to mean sea level), including the basement, of all new and substantially improved structures;
 - (3) For structures to be floodproofed (nonresidential only), the elevation to which the structure will be floodproofed;
 - (4) Topographic information showing existing and proposed ground elevations.
- (c) General standards. The following shall apply to all permits:
 - (1) New construction and substantial improvements shall be built according to this chapter and the VA USBC, and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
 - (2) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
 - (3) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
 - (4) New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
 - (5) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air-conditioning equipment, and other service facilities, including duct work, shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
 - (6) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
 - (7) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters.
 - (8) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid

2. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

- (9) In addition to Subsection (c)(1) through (8) above, in all SFHAs, the additional provisions shall apply:
 - a. Prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of any channels or of any watercourse, stream, etc., within this jurisdiction a permit shall be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (a joint permit application is available from any of these organizations). Furthermore, in riverine areas, notification of the proposal shall be given by the applicant to all affected adjacent jurisdictions, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management), other required agencies, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. The flood-carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any watercourse shall be maintained.
- (d) Table 5.7.16 defines the permissible uses in the Flood Hazard Overlay, provided that they are in compliance with the provisions of the underlying district and provided that the development will not increase base flood elevations:

Table 5.7.16 Flood Hazard Zones and Permitted Uses

Flood Hazard Zone	Description	Permitted Uses (All structures must apply for an obtain approval of a special use permit in all Flood Hazard Zones)
AE and AH	Category 1: areas for which 1% annual chance flood have been provided and the floodway has been delineated. Category 2: areas for which 1% annual chance flood elevations have been provided and the floodway has not been delineated.	Agricultural uses, such as general farming, pasture, grazing, outdoor plant nurseries, horticulture, truck farming, forestry, sod farming, and wild crop harvesting; public and private recreational uses and activities; open accessory residential uses such as yard areas, gardens, play areas and previous loading areas, but not storage or other accessory structures
A	Areas for which no detailed flood profiles or elevations are provided, but the 1% annual chance floodplain boundary has been approximated.	All uses permitted in the AE District as well as accessory structures, except for manufactured homes, accessory to the uses and activities permitted in the AE District; utilities and public facilities and improvements such as railroads, streets, bridges, transmission lines, pipelines, water and sewage treatment plants, and other similar, related uses Temporary uses such as circuses, carnivals, and similar activities Other similar uses and activities, provided that they cause no increase in flood heights or velocities, subject to the regulations found in all other applicable codes and ordinances
AO	Areas of shallow flooding as determined by the FIRM.	All uses permitted in the underlying zoning district as listed in Article VI, Use Permissions, subject to all other applicable codes and ordinances

Table 5.7.16 Flood Hazard Zones and Permitted Uses

Flood Hazard Zone	Description	Permitted Uses (All structures must apply for an obtain approval of a special use permit in all Flood Hazard Zones)
X	Areas of 0.2% annual flood and areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile.	All uses permitted in the underlying zoning district as listed in Article VI, Use Permissions, subject to all other applicable codes and ordinances

Section 5-7-17. Elevation and construction standards. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

In all identified flood hazard areas where base flood elevations have been provided in the FIS or generated by a certified professional in accordance with Section 5-7-15(b), the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) In general:
 - a. Within any Category 1 area, no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development shall be permitted unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment will not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. Hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by professional engineers or others of demonstrated qualifications, who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough review by the Floodplain Administrator.
 - 1. Development activities which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood may be allowed, provided that the applicant first applies (with the Town of Abingdon's endorsement) for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR), and receives the approval of FEMA.
 - 2. If Subsection (1)a1 above is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply will all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 5-7-17.
 - b. Within any Category 2 area, until a regulatory floodway is designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within the areas of special flood hazard, designated as Zones AE or AH on the FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the

base flood more than one foot at any point within the Town.

- c. Development activities in Zones AE or AH on the Town of Abingdon's FIRM which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot may be allowed, provided that the applicant first applies (with the Town's endorsement) for a CLOMR, and receives the approval of FEMA.

(2) Residential construction:

- a. New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) in Zones AE, AH, and A with detailed base flood elevations shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood level plus 12 inches.
- b. The placement of any manufactured home (mobile home) within any Flood Hazard Zone is specifically prohibited, except as a replacement for a manufactured home on an individual lot or parcel or in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision. A replacement manufactured home may be placed provided all the requirements specified below are met:
 1. In Zones A, AE, AH, and AO, all manufactured homes placed, or substantially improved, on individual lots or parcels, must meet all the requirements for new construction, including:
 - i. The elevation and anchoring requirements of the VA USBC;³
 - ii. Shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces; and
 - iii. Shall have the lowest floor elevated to one foot above the base flood elevation.

(3) Nonresidential construction:

- a. New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or nonresidential building shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood level plus 12 inches.
- b. Nonresidential buildings located in all AE and AH Zones may be floodproofed in lieu of being elevated, provided that all areas of the building components below the elevation corresponding to the BFE plus one foot are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and use structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such

3. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

certification, including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed, shall be maintained by the Administrator.

(4) Space below the lowest floor:

- a. In Zones A, AE, AH, and AO, fully enclosed areas, of new construction or substantially improved structures, which are below the regulatory flood protection elevation shall:
 1. Not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator).
 2. Be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials below the regulatory flood protection elevation;
 3. Include measures to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum design criteria:
 - i. Provide a minimum of two openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding.
 - ii. The total net area of all openings must be at least one square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding.
 - iii. If a building has more than one enclosed area, each area must have openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit.
 - iv. The bottom of all required openings shall be no higher than one foot above the adjacent grade.
 - v. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other opening coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.
 - vi. Foundation enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes and, therefore, do not require openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires openings as outlined above.

(5) Accessory structures.

- a. Accessory structures in the SFHA shall comply with the elevation requirements and other requirements of Section 5-7-17(3) or, if not elevated or

dry floodproofed, shall:

1. Not be used for human habitation;
2. Be limited to no more than 600 square feet in total floor area;
3. Be usable only for parking of vehicles or limited storage;
4. Be constructed with flood-damage-resistant materials below the base flood elevation;
5. Be constructed and placed to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwater;
6. Be anchored to prevent flotation;
7. Have electrical service and mechanical equipment elevated to or above the base flood elevation;
8. Shall be provided with flood openings which shall meet the following criteria:
 - i. There shall be a minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area; if a building has more than one enclosure below the lowest floor, each such enclosure shall have flood openings on exterior walls.
 - ii. The total net area of all flood openings shall be at least one square inch for each square foot of enclosed area (non-engineered flood openings), or the flood openings shall be engineered flood openings that are designed and certified by a licensed professional engineer to automatically allow entry and exit of floodwaters; the certification requirement may be satisfied by an individual certification or an Evaluation Report issued by the ICC Evaluation Service, Inc.
 - iii. The bottom of each flood opening shall be one foot or less above the higher of the interior floor or grade, or the exterior grade, immediately below the opening.
 - iv. Any louvers, screens or other covers for the flood openings shall allow the automatic flow of floodwaters into and out of the enclosed area.

(6) Recreational vehicles.

- a. All recreational vehicles place on sites must either:

1. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days and be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions); or

2. Meet all the requirements of Section 5-7-17(2)(b).

Section 5-7-18. Existing structures in the floodplain. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

A structure or use of a structure or premises which lawfully existed before the enactment of this chapter, but which is not in conformity with this chapter may be continued subject to the following conditions:

- (1) Existing structures and/or uses in the floodway district shall not be expanded or enlarged unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practices that the proposed expansion would not result in any increase in the base flood elevation.
- (2) Any modification, alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement of any kind to a structure and/or use located in any flood hazard district to an extent or amount of less than 50% of its market value (determined by an independent licensed appraiser and as based upon percentage determination of a registered design professional, at the burden of the applicant) shall conform to the VA USBC.⁴
- (3) The modification, alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement of any kind to a structure and/or use, regardless of its location in a flood hazard district to an extent or amount of 50% or more of its market value (determined by an independent licensed appraiser and as based upon percentage determination of a registered design professional, at the burden of the applicant) shall be undertaken only in full compliance with this division and shall require the entire structure to conform to the VA USBC.

Section 5-7-19. Procedures for Considering Variances in the Flood Hazard Districts. [1-3-2023 by Ord. No. 2023.01.03]

- (a) Variances shall be issued only upon:
 - (1) A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (2) After the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that failure to grant the variances would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (3) After the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that the granting of such variance will not result in any of the following:
 - a. Unacceptable or prohibited increases in flood height;
 - b. Additional threats to public safety, or otherwise strictly against public policy;
 - c. Extraordinary public expense;
 - d. The authorization of said variance shall not:

4. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

1. Create nuisances;
 2. Cause fraud or victimization of the public; nor
 3. Conflict with local laws or ordinances.
- (b) All actions by any agent, commission or board of the Town, including but not limited to variances, shall consider all pertinent facts found in other sections of this chapter, and especially:
- (1) The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments. No variance shall be granted for any proposed use, development, or activity within the Flood Hazard Overlay Zones that will cause any increase in the base flood elevation.
 - (2) The danger that materials may be swept on to other lands or downstream or the injury of others.
 - (3) The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination, and unsanitary conditions.
 - (4) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owners.
 - (5) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.
 - (6) The requirements of the facility for a waterfront location.
 - (7) The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
 - (8) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
 - (9) The relationship of the proposed use to the Comprehensive Plan and floodplain management program for the Town and surrounding area.
 - (10) The safety of access by ordinary and emergency vehicles to the property in time of flood.
 - (11) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters expected at the site.
 - (12) The historic nature of a structure. Variances for repair or rehabilitation of historic structures may be granted upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
 - (13) Such other factors which are relevant to the purposes of this division.

- (c) When considering variances, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall ensure that the granting of same will comply with the requirements of the VA USBC.⁵
- (d) The Board of Zoning Appeals may refer any application and accompanying documentation pertaining to any request for a variance to an engineer or other qualified person or agency for technical assistance in evaluating the proposed project in relation to flood heights and velocities, and the adequacy of the plans for flood protection and other related matters.
- (e) Variances shall be issued only after the Board of Zoning Appeals has made its determination in accordance with Section 5-7-19(a) through (b) above, and as set forth in Article III, Division 10, Appeals, of this chapter of the Town Code of Abingdon, Virginia.
- (f) Variances shall be issued only after the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that the variance will be the minimum required to provide relief.
- (g) The Board of Zoning Appeals shall notify the applicant for a variance, in writing and signed by the Administrator with regard to the applicant's petition. If the requested variance is authorized and the applicant is thereby allowed to construct a structure below the base flood elevation, said Board of Zoning Appeals shall include in such written communication official notification that such construction below the base flood elevation:
 - (1) Increases the risks to life and property; and
 - (2) Will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance.
- (h) Should the decision of the Board of Zoning Appeals uphold the prior decision of the Administrator, an additional appeal is available, subject to the requirements of the Code of Virginia.
- (i) A record shall be maintained of the above-referenced notification as well as all variance actions, including justification for the issuance of the variances. Any variances that are issued shall be noted in the annual or biennial report submitted to the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration.

5. Editor's Note: See Code of Virginia, § 36-97 et seq.

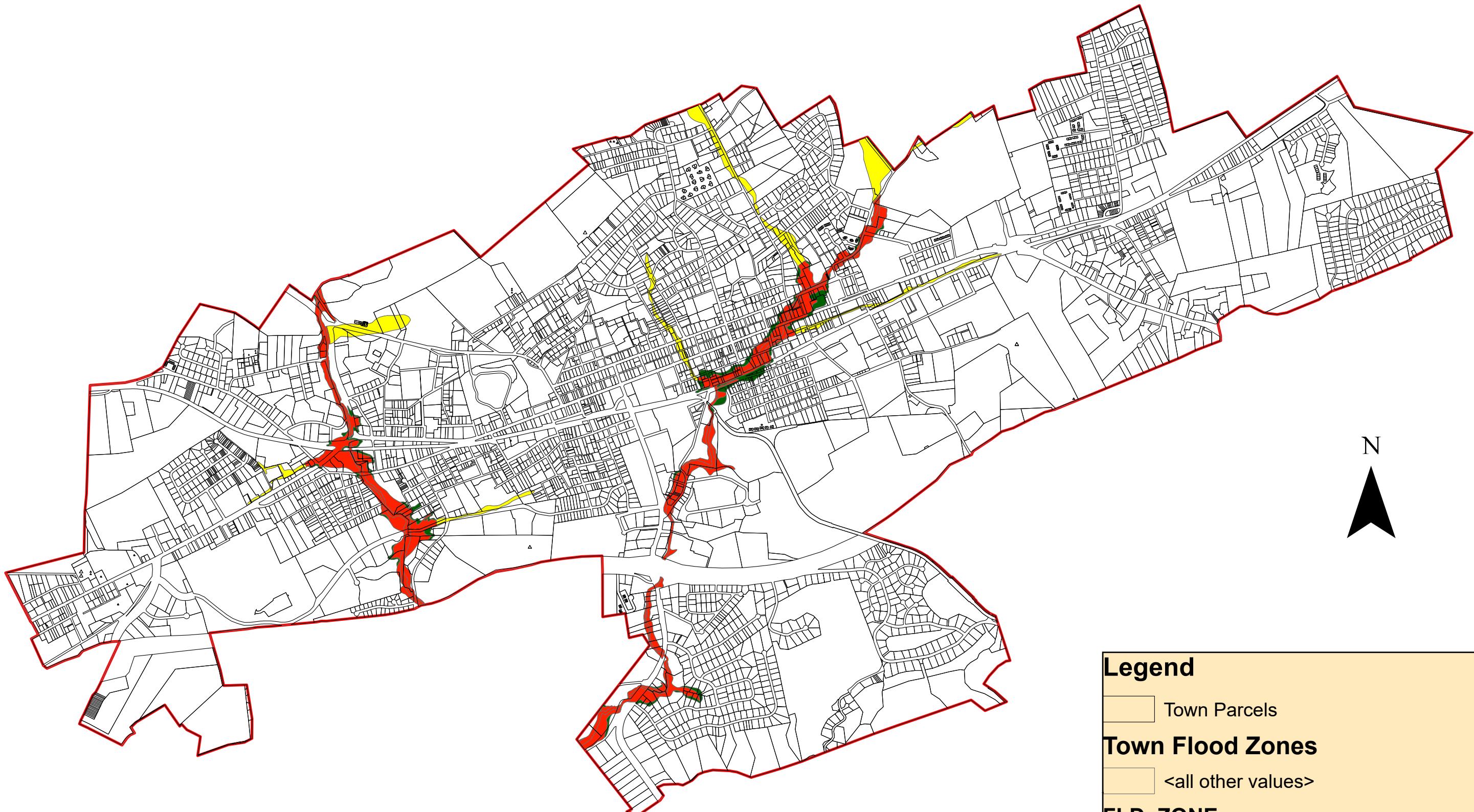
Attachment D: Town of Abingdon's Flood Zones Map



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Town of Abingdon, VA Flood Zones



Legend

Town Parcels

Town Flood Zones

<all other values>

FLD_ZONE

0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD

A

AE

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

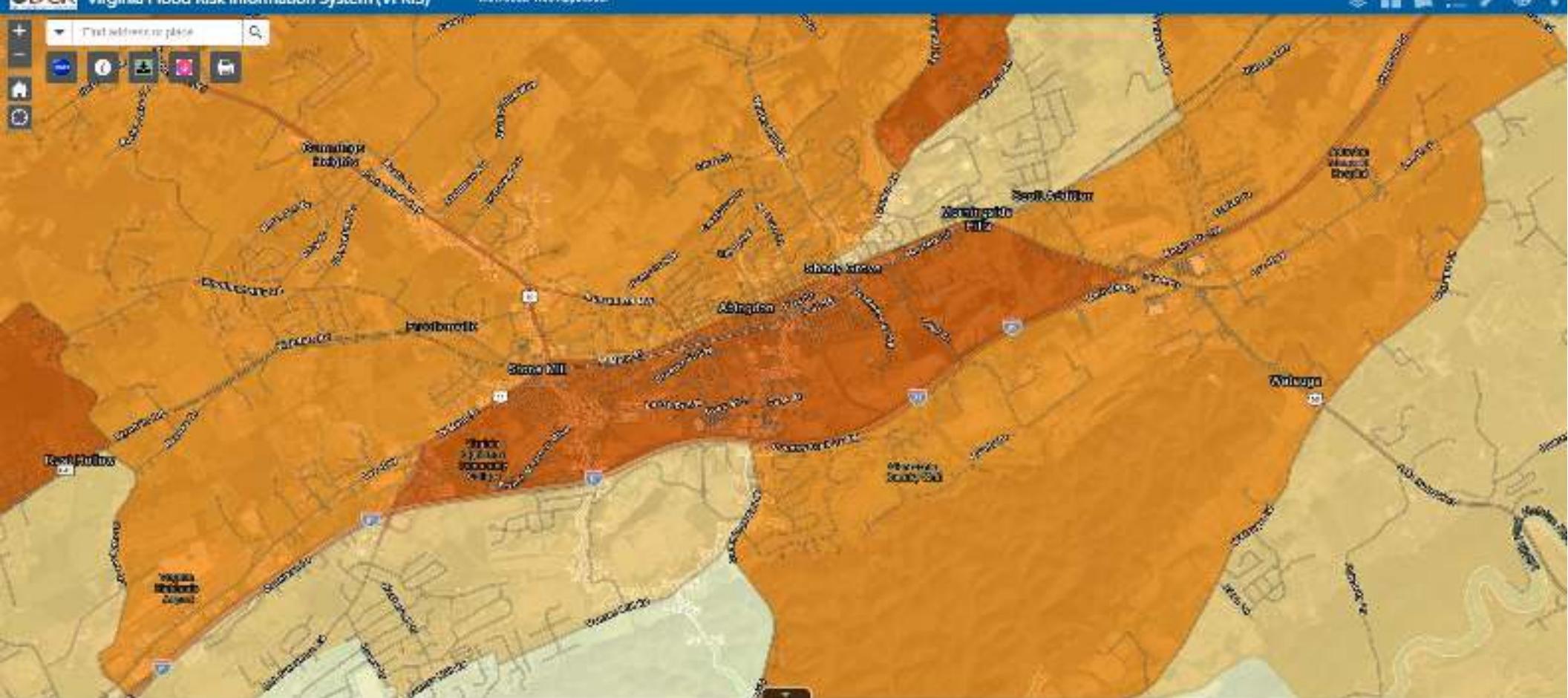
Attachment E: Town of Abingdon's Social Vulnerability Map



TOWN OF ABINGDON

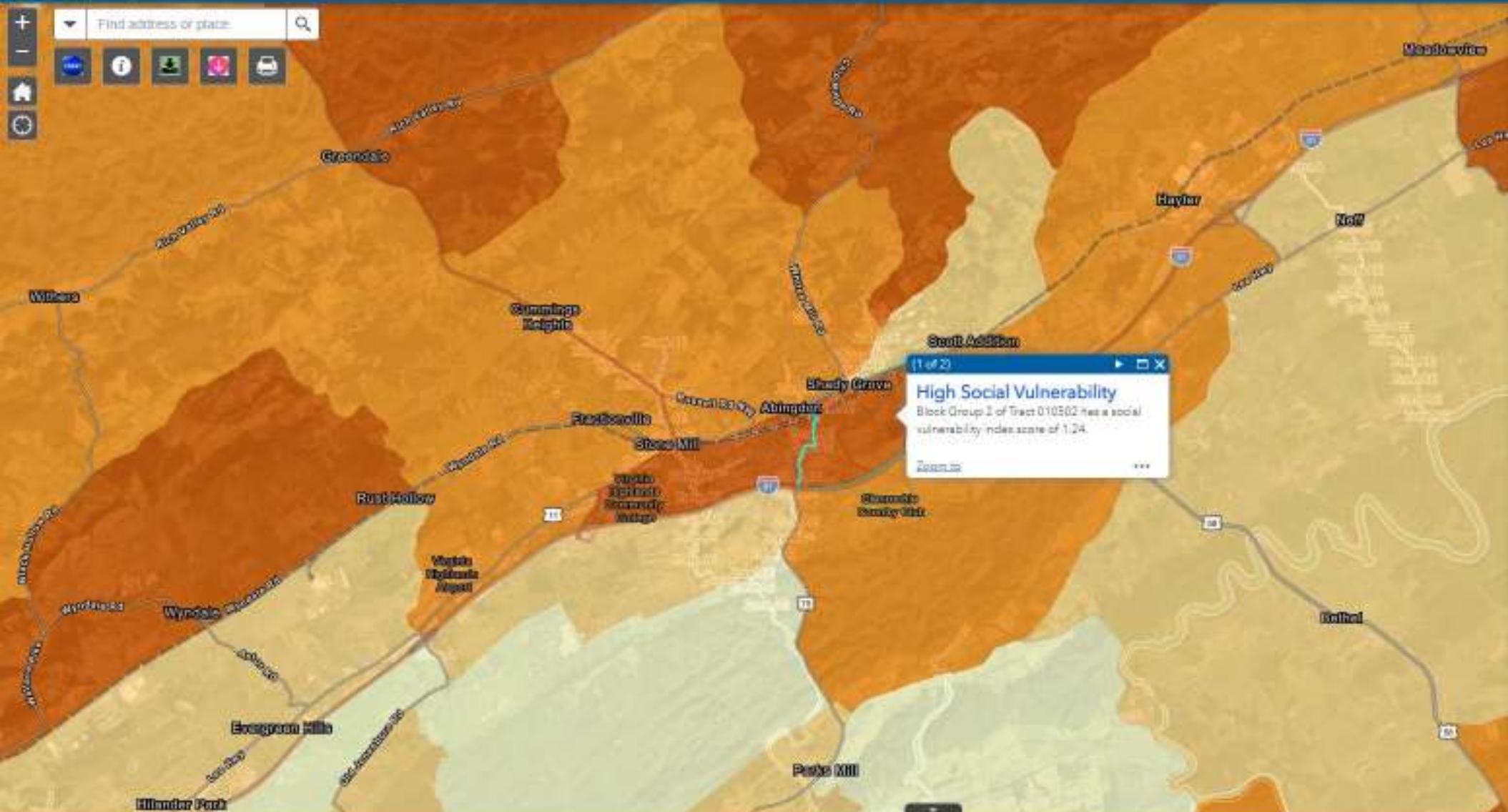


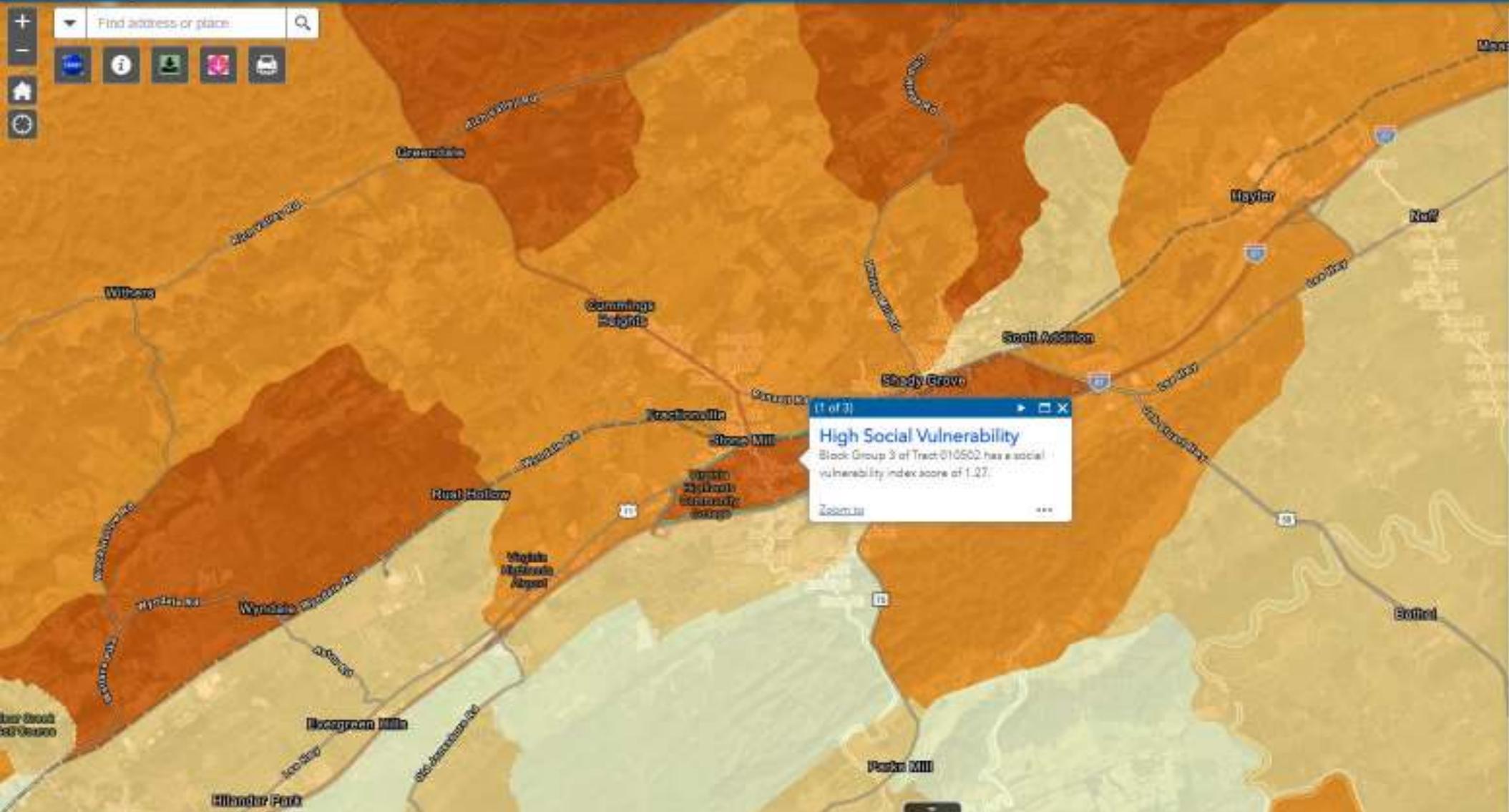
Valley Street Abingdon VA

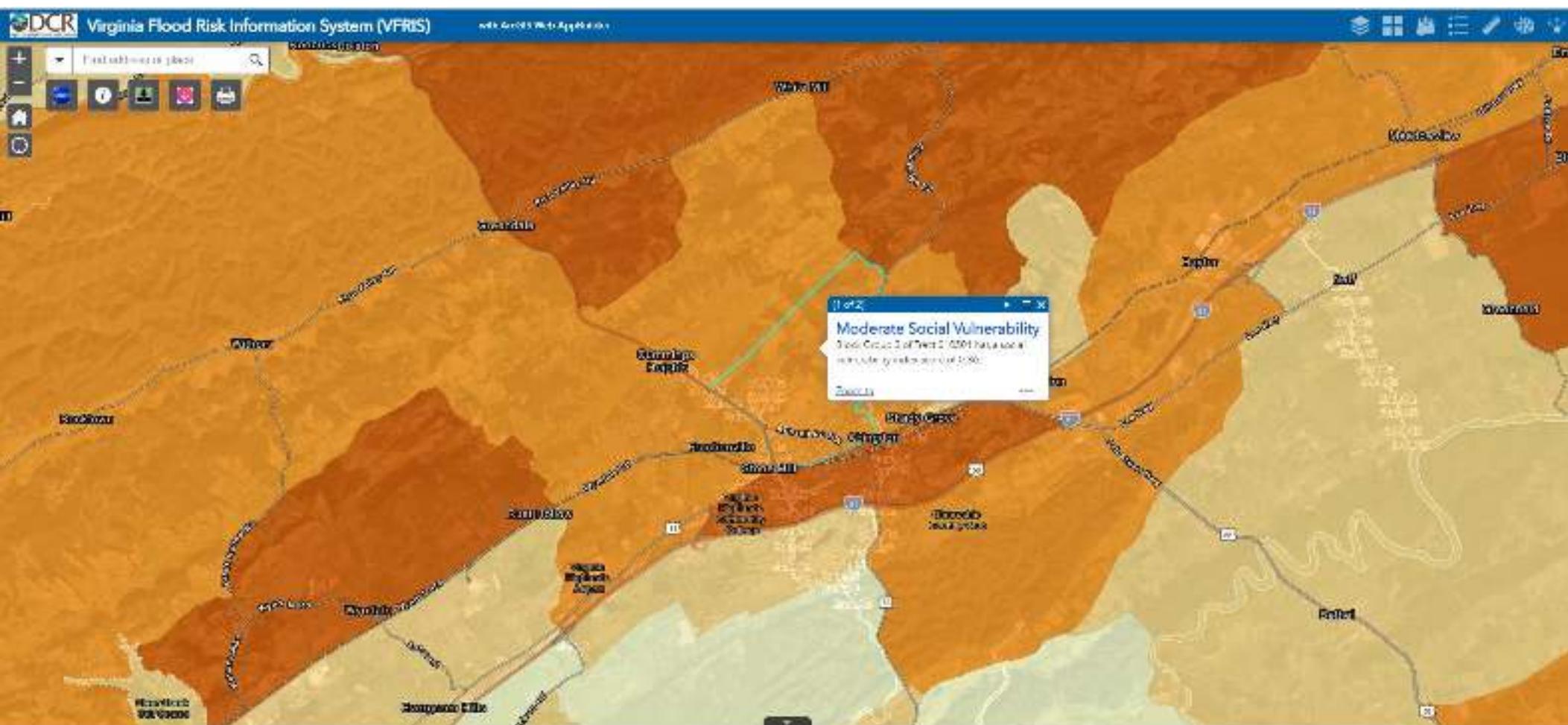


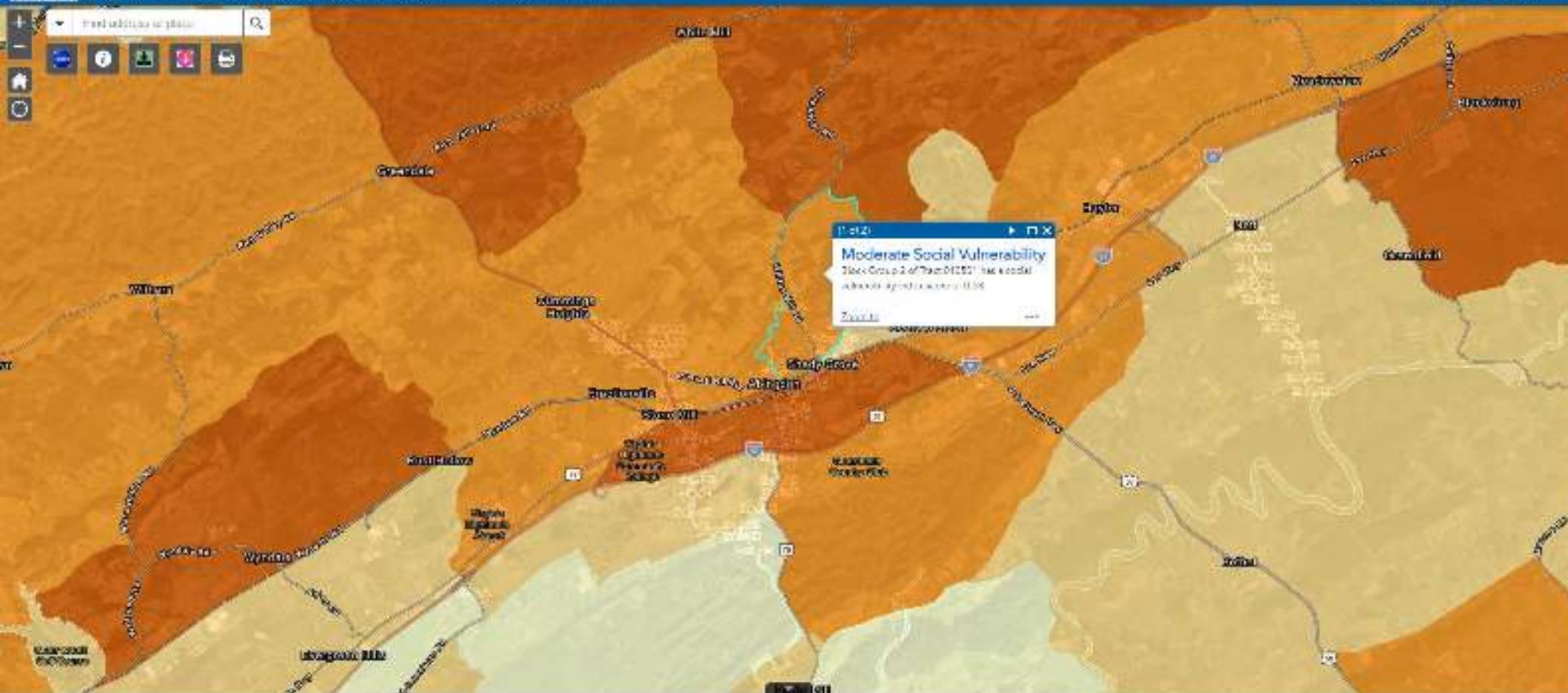
- ✓ Virginia Social Vulnerability Block Groups 2020 -

- Very Low Social Vulnerability
 - Low Social Vulnerability
 - Moderate Social Vulnerability
 - High Social Vulnerability
 - Very High Social Vulnerability









Attachment F: Estimated Summary of Proposed Services and Associated Costs



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Whites Mill Road Abingdon VA

Ms. Laura Dowell
Grants Coordinator
FOIA Officer
Town of Abingdon
133 W. Main Street
Abingdon, VA 24210
ldowell@abingdon-va.gov

Proposal to Develop Resilience Plan for Town of Abingdon, VA

Dear Laura,

RK&K is pleased to provide you this proposal for select engineering services to support the development of a Resilience Plan for the Town of Abingdon (Town), to be funded by a Round 4 Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF) Grant administered by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). This task will include evaluation of the vulnerability of public assets, utilities, roads, and structures within the Town to mitigate flooding within several watersheds. The Resilience Plan will focus on the Town's floodplains, current and planned infrastructure and stormwater management, evaluate flood mitigation options, and provide a path forward to allow the Town to plan for improvements in the future.

Background

Areas within the Town of Abingdon, Virginia have historically flooded, including Wolf Creek, Town Creek, Berry Creek, and Fifteen Mile Creek. Utilizing an established Resilience Plan will enable the Town to develop a strategy that will focus on upgrading, modifying, and installing new stormwater and flood control practices in strategic locations within the Town. The development of the Resilience Plan will be guided by social data and principles as it relates specifically to this effort. The Resilience Plan will aim to implement nature-based solutions to the maximum extent practicable to mitigate current flooding as well as increase resilience to future flooding situations.

The Town, in conjunction with RK&K will develop the Resilience Plan. The Town currently lacks the capacity or in house expertise to undertake this effort and thus outside resources are required for the completion of this task.

Scope of Services

RK&K will assist the Town in preparing and adopting a Resilience Plan in accordance with the 2023 Grant Manual for the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund. The Plan will include the five Commonwealth Planning Principles established by the Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Planning Framework and will include the Elements of Resilience Plans listed in Appendix F of the 2023 CFPF Grant Manual. The following tasks will be performed:

Task 1 – Publications/Documents Review and Gap Analysis

RK&K will review the following documents as made available by the Town to identify components appropriate to include in the Resilience Plan:

- Existing GIS datasets and other utility mapping
- Town of Abingdon Comprehensive Plan (2020-2040)

- Abingdon Municipal Code
- Previously completed Watershed Studies (Town to inform which projects have been completed)
- Current Studies yet to be completed
- CIP and internal project lists
- Other Regional Hazard Mitigation Plans or documents if available

Once all documents have been reviewed, RK&K will develop a summary of the review, listing items for inclusion in the Resilience Plan and identifying any gaps. This could include items that are required but are incomplete or missing from the Resilience Plan Requirements as provided in the Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant Manual for Grant Round 4. Missing elements will be noted in the Plan to be developed during the design stage of the project. There will be no formal deliverable at this stage but working documents shall be prepared & submitted electronically.

This task also includes a discussion with Town personnel to identify specific locations where flooding regularly occurs and where projects are planned that should be included in the Plan. This will include flooding areas inside and outside of SFHAs. Finally, this task will include a review of the current and available revised FEMA Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and other applicable data pertaining to the Town. RK&K will attend a meeting at the end of this task with the Town to discuss the Gap Analysis and refine the approach for the Resilience Plan.

Task 2 – Stakeholder Engagement and Community Outreach Plan

RK&K will assist the Town with stakeholder engagement and community outreach. This will include developing digital content for inclusion on the Town's website (to be developed by the Town) and a Public Information Meeting to collect information from the public on flooding concerns, potential strategies, and general flood resilience education.

RK&K will develop up to four (4) display boards for the Public Meeting and provide up to three (3) staff members at the meeting to participate and assist with presentations. We will also develop a one-page brochure that summarizes the Resilience Plan goals and provide up to 200 color copies.

Task 3 – Develop New Projects for Inclusion In Resilience Plan

RK&K will utilize the information collected and developed in Tasks 1 and 2 to identify a list of conceptual flood mitigation and stormwater improvement projects that will provide a holistic approach to improving resilience at select areas within the Town. Projects that provide community-wide benefits while utilizing nature-based solutions will be prioritized and additional focus will be given to areas of social and economic vulnerability as defined in the 2023 Grant Manual for Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund. The following project types may be included as part of this effort:

- Regional ponds
- Stormwater conveyance improvements
- Residential and commercial building floodproofing
- Urban green infrastructure installation
- Restoration of floodplains
- Site specific nature-based solutions
- Acquisition of flood-prone properties

RK&K will conduct a general feasibility analysis for each potential project identified to determine its viability. These evaluations are intended to serve as a planning level exercise and the conceptual projects are not intended to be used as engineering documents. Each conceptual project will include a brief project summary and potential benefits and constraints. Project prioritization ranking, Engineering plans and cost-estimates are not included in this scope of work but could be developed as part of a future phase of work.

Task 4 – Development of Draft and Final Resilience Plan

RK&K will develop the Resilience Plan (The Plan) in accordance with the guidance provided in the 2023 Grant Manual for the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund. The Plan will utilize information collected, identified, and developed in the Town of Abingdon's Comprehensive plan and vision for 2040 which includes developmental goals and strategies for People, neighborhoods, and land use / Transportation / Economic development / Parks, Recreation, and Open Space.

The Plan will document the following:

- Summary of Information Review and Gap Analysis
- Summary of Town Capital Improvement Plan Projects
- Social and Natural Resources Vulnerability Assessment
- Summary of Suggested Flood Mitigation Projects and Management Tools

The Plan will encompass the entire geographic area of the Town and identify vulnerability to flooding based on current FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps as well as any NOAA Inundation Maps that account for climate change. It will also provide potential solutions or tools for flood preparedness and identify strategies to address other natural disasters that would cause, affect or result from flooding events such as earthquakes, wildfires, dam failures, and hazardous waste releases. Vulnerability maps using ARCGIS will be developed based on existing and readily available information.

The Plan will identify low-income, minority, and vulnerable areas of the Town and assess whether enhanced flood protection is needed in these areas. It will also assess existing social, economic, natural conditions, vulnerability, and natural and social stressors based on existing and readily available information such as the 2020 Census and Town Comprehensive Plan.

Using existing and published databases, the Plan will identify known cultural and natural resources, and populations, including low-income populations which may be at risk of flood damage. Potential property acquisitions or easements to preserve and protect vulnerable areas from development will be identified. The Plan will identify ecosystems, wetlands (using published wetland inventory data), and floodplains which may be suitable for protection and/or enhanced regulation.

RK&K will prepare the Draft Resilience Plan in electronic format for review and comment by the Town and then DCR. The Town's comments will be addressed, and RK&K will incorporate the Town's desired projects that are applicable under the CFPF grant into the final plan. The final plan will then be submitted to DCR.

Task 5 – Project Management, Coordination and Meetings

This task includes the following:

- Recurring communication between the Town and identified stakeholders including biweekly project status calls, emails, and virtual meetings.
- Project management tasks include monthly invoicing and progress reports.



November 8, 2023

- Quality control reviews of all deliverables and products prepared as part of this project.
- Assistance with the development of CFPF progress reports.
- Attendance at milestone meetings, including the following:
 - Kick-off Meeting (assumed to be virtual, two hours in length)
 - One Public Information Meeting
 - Resilience Projects Identification Meeting – Present the results of the Plan development efforts and preliminary list of identified resilience projects to Town personnel and identified stakeholders.
 - Resilience Plan Development Meeting – discuss the Draft Resilience Plan submittal and comments and develop strategy for Final Plan development and submittal.

Deliverables for this task include meeting agendas, meeting summaries, invoices, and progress reports.

Assumptions / Exclusions

1. Town of Abingdon to provide GIS data available.
2. Stakeholder outreach to be performed by the Town
3. The Resilience Plan is a planning level document and will not be stamped and sealed by a Virginia Professional Engineer (PE).
4. Consultant will not be providing site plans, landscaping plans or detailed design for any of the identified flood mitigation measures contained in the study in this phase of the project.
5. Environmental delineations or permitting will not be performed.
6. Phase I, II, III Archeological Investigations are not included.
7. FEMA CLOMR or LOMR applications are not included.
8. Stormwater modeling

Schedule

The notice to proceed (NTP) is dependent on the timing of the CFPF grant awards. The estimated schedule for project milestones following NTP is as follows:

Publications and Documents Review & Gap Analysis: 4 weeks

Public Involvement/Engagement: 2 weeks

Identify New Projects: 4 weeks

Develop Draft Resilience Plan: 6 weeks

Town and DCR Review of Resilience Plan: 4 weeks each

Final Resilience Plan: 4 weeks

Fee

RK&K estimates the above-described services to cost a lump sum fee of **\$67,769** as shown in the Task Breakdown table below.

Task	Labor Cost	Expenses
Task 1 - Publications/Documents Review and Gap Analysis	\$9,828	
Task 2 - Stakeholder Engagement and Community Outreach Plan	\$8,944	\$1,273
Task 3 - Develop New Projects for Inclusion Within Resilience Plan	\$12,264	
Task 4 - Development of Draft and Final Resilience Plan	\$28,470	
Task 5 - Project Management, Coordination and Meetings	\$6,990	
	Sub-Total: \$66,496	
		Total Fee: \$67,769



November 8, 2023

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to help the Town of Abingdon with planning for this unique task.

Sincerely,

Michael Hogan, PE
Project Delivery Leader

Description:

Resilience Plan Assistance

Location:

Town of Abingdon

RK&K FEE				
Category	Hours	Rate	Fee	
Project Manager	58	\$240.00	\$	13,920.00
Senior Engineer	126	\$178.00	\$	22,428.00
Engineer II	132	\$137.00	\$	18,084.00
Engineer I	104	\$116.00	\$	12,064.00
CAD/Tech	0	\$103.00	\$	-
Senior Inspector	0	\$104.00	\$	-
Inspector	0	\$85.00	\$	-
<i>Labor Subtotal</i>	420		\$	66,496.00
Direct Costs				
Mileage (mi)	600	\$ 0.655	\$	393.00
Traffic Counts	0	\$ 1,000.00	\$	-
Color 8.5X11 Copies	0	\$ 0.06	\$	-
B/W 11X17 copies	0	\$ 0.09	\$	-
Color 11X17 Copies	1000	\$ 0.40	\$	400.00
Courier	0	\$ 20.00	\$	-
Per Diem Meals	3	\$ 59.00	\$	177.00
Per Diem Lodging*	3	\$ 101.00	\$	303.00
<i>Direct Cost Subtotal</i>			\$	1,273.00
RK&K TOTAL (Rounded):			\$	67,769

Description: Resilience Plan Assistance

Location: Town of Abingdon

PROPOSED HOURS BY TASK - RK&K									
Task		Project Manager	Senior Engineer	Engineer II	Engineer I	CAD/Tech	Senior Inspector	Inspector	TOTAL
1	Publications Review and Gap Analysis	8	16	20	20				64
2	Stakeholder Engagement and Community Outreach	16	16	8	10				50
3	Develop New Projects	8	24	24	24				80
4	Draft and Final Resilience Plan Development	10	60	70	50				190
5	Project Management and Meetings	16	10	10					36
TOTAL		58	126	132	104	0	0	0	420

Attachment G:

Town of

Abingdon's

Fiscal Year 2023

Adopted Budget



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Wolf Creek Abingdon VA

Town of Abingdon, Virginia

Fiscal Year 2024 Adopted Budget

July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024



Public Inspection Copy





MESSAGE FROM THE TOWN MANAGER

Council - The following is the recommended budget for FY2023-2024. Based upon the current operational needs, the capital needs, community requests and council requests, this proposal has been assembled to enable the Town to carry out its necessary functions in the coming fiscal year. The form of this budget is proscribed by §15.2-2500 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended.

In order to establish the funding priorities for the budget, we reviewed our historical and trending financial performance as provided by our analysts and discussed the desired outcomes for the proposed budget. The desires were infrastructure, tourism, recreation, art, attracting young families, supporting our businesses, housing and safety. This budget was assembled to help equip staff with the resources necessary to help attain these objectives.

In the Town's first full year post-pandemic, there were various changes and some additions to the Town's operations that had been removed as part of the response to the COVID situation. The notable changes were:

- Special events put on by the Town ceased during the COVID.
- The Coomes Center programming were heavily curtailed.
- Tourism functions were heavily reduced.

During the 2022/2023 fiscal year, the Town changed several things that impacted the budget:

- Two paid firefighter were added to assist with improving response times during peak hours.
- The position of Assistant Town Manager was approved but not funded.
- A position to oversee and manage The Meadows was added.
- The maintenance duties at The Meadows commenced.
- Funding for tourism was added to allow the town to sponsor and promote events put on by third parties.
- Increased membership and usage at the Coomes Center -March 1, 2022 had 2,188 memberships, increasing to 2,882 on March 1, 2023 along with 11,855 day-passes being issued.
- High School swim meets, and CAST Swim Team have returned to Coomes.
- Pump and Skills Track land was acquired, and the construction funded.
- Restored the Banner Poles to Cummings Street
- Completed the Splash Pad
- Held special events - Halloween on Main Street, January Jams, town-wide Yard Sales while working to support groups that host special events in Town.

- Valley Street traffic calming / striping is being done.
- Mileage was added to the VDOT roads from the Town's road inventory.
- Received a \$5.7 million to update and repair the sanitary sewer collection lines on the wastewater system. This loan is at 0% interest and is 75% forgivable.

THE EMPLOYEES

With the return of many of the services provided and functions performed by the Town, employee retention is a key element to future success. Historically, the Town has enjoyed and benefitted from a relatively low employee turnover rate of 13.3%. Since the changes necessitated by the COVID situation, the rates have gone up to 28.25%. The table below illustrates this trend as it applies to the General Fund employees. Most notably, Public Works positions that require a CDL license experienced a much higher than normal turnover due in part to escalating wage rates in the private sector for that specific skillset.

FULL TIME EMPLOYEES - GENERAL FUND

	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Beginning	113	109	105	110	102	102	97	85	81	87
Additions	15	14	13	5	15	7	9	14	44	32
Terminations	-19	-17	-9	-13	-15	-12	-21	-18	-38	-21
Ending	109	106	110	102	102	97	85	81	87	98
Average # Emp	111	107.5	108	106	102	99.5	91	83	84	92.5
CHURN	17%	16%	8%	12%	15%	12%	23%	22%	45%	23%

The cost of turnover is considerable but often not considered when looking at employee costs. With each employee who is hired, there are additional costs – advertising, interviewing, background checks, pre-employment testing, orientation, position specific training, town orientation and so forth. These costs are several thousand dollars per employee and can be more than \$55,000 per employee in the case of a sworn police officer.

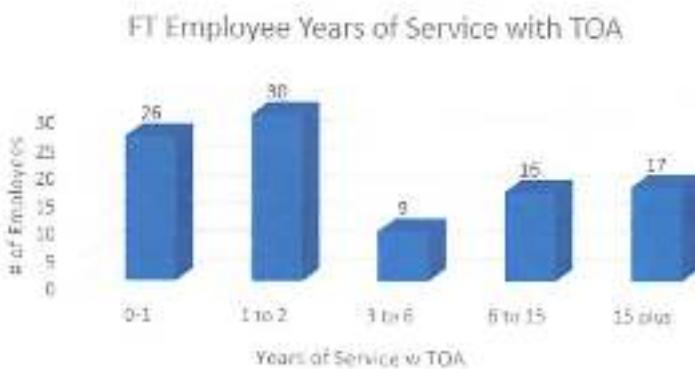
When we turn over police officers that we have trained, the costs are even more significant considering to the pre-service time, police academy length and field training time. These costs exceed \$55,000. When officers learn their community, the result is a better and more efficient officer. Officers with tenure know the community better and typically provide a higher level of service. If we hire and train an officer but they leave before the 3-year mark, the training investment over just 2 years as the first is in-training. Spread over 2 years, that takes our cost of an officer up by \$27,500 per year. Service

quality aside, spending our revenues endlessly on training is not a prudent use of them. As with all employees, we must consider the total cost of the employee.

Tenure with employees lends itself to proficiency and familiarity with the town, its residents and the nuances of their particular job. Many of the functions with the highest turnover are from public works, particularly the CDL drivers. Public works employees perform some of the most public facing work that we provide. Garbage and lawn debris cleanup are two services that they provide. When turnover is high in these areas, workers who do not normally do these functions are utilized. While the work is done, the level of work done is often not what the residents expect. When workers are pulled from another area of public works, the functions they are supposed to be doing get delayed. While some changes have been made during the FY 2022-2023 fiscal year, we must continue to work on employee retention town-wide.

When looking at the population of full-time Town employees paid for out of the General Fund, it is notable that the 56 out of 98 (57%) have less

than 2 full years of service. While the turnover trend in the local government sector is high nationally, we must continue to strive to retain our talented staff. We have 7 key, highly skilled staff in the Town who have more than 25 years of experience. Absent



enhanced employee retention and successful employee development to help replace these employees, we will not have the requisite skills sets to perform many of the functions that town staff does. This will result in more outsourcing of projects at vastly inflated costs.

THE BUDGET IN BRIEF

The Fiscal Year 2024 proposed budget for all funds totals \$36,567,618. This represents an overall increase of \$6,158,723 or 20.0% from the Fiscal Year 2023 budget. Most of the increase is driven by substantial capital improvement projects within the sewer fund.

The following table reflects the Fiscal Year 2024 proposed budget for the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Sewer Fund and ARPA Fund.

FUND	FY 2023 ADOPTED	FY 2024 PROPOSED	\$ CHANGE	% CHANG E
General Fund	\$18,358,476	\$20,273,317	\$1,914,841	10%
Capital Projects Fund	\$ 875,885	\$ 1,048,080	\$ 172,195	20%
ARPA Fund	\$ 5,982,186	\$ 5,157,449	(\$824,737)	(14%)
Sewer Fund	\$ 5,192,348	\$10,088,772	\$4,896,424	94%
Total	\$30,408,895	\$36,567,618	\$6,158,723	20%

GENERAL FUND

General Fund Revenue

The Town continues to be a highly desirable community in which to live, work and visit. The FY 2023-2024 budget is based on the strong growth in consumer-based taxes driven by: Sales & Use, Meals, and Lodging. This strong growth is a result of not only incremental growth in spending but also inflationary pressures. It's important to note that meals and lodging taxes are heavily reliant on tourism dollars spent by the many visitors to Abingdon.

The Proposed Budget for FY 2024 anticipates NO increases in any tax rates for real estate and personal property of those listed above.

Increase in investment income, VDOT road maintenance funding and increase usage and service fees, solid waste collection fees, contribute to the overall growth in general fund revenue for FY 24. Solid waste collections will see substantial growth in revenue because of increased monthly collection rates and the addition of approximately 575 in-Town addresses not currently being billed for service. Consideration by the council for semi-annual billing to be included as a line item on Town property real estate tax bills is proposed.

Use of general fund reserves of \$1,349,113 is required to balance the FY24 budget. While on the surface this would seem to be unsustainable and present a structural imbalance it should be noted that \$330,000 of that amount is for intra-fund transfers to separate savings accounts,

and \$828,080 is for self-financing of capital projects. That leaves only \$191,035 of general fund reserves being used for other non-operational requests as highlighted in the GF summary page of the budget book.

General Fund Expenditures

The Proposed Budget for FY 2024 is approximately \$20,273,317 which is an increase of \$1.9 million or 10% over the Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year 2023.

Expenditure increases are driven by overall inflationary pressures in operating expenses (\$748,796), filling all open personnel positions necessary to operate the Town at full capacity and providing for a 5% COLA (\$536,583), and capital projects and departmental capital outlays (\$436,040).

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The five-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP) for Fiscal Year 2023-2024 totals approximately \$1,048,080 and includes necessary projects, some of which have been previously deferred, including:

- -Coomes Recreational Center parking lot repaving
- -Renovations to the Coomes Recreational Center's wooden playground
- -Bike Pump Track & Skills Track at The Meadows
- -Improvements to fencing/lighting at the Lattice field and Russell Road fields

Funding for these capital projects comes from State Grants, local donations, general fund transfer (for self-financing portion), and an ARPA passthrough contribution from Washington County.

ARPA FUND

The ARPA fund consists of previously identified and appropriated priorities of the Town council and includes Main Street flood mitigation, Creeper Trail trestle repairs, and other projects to be identified. The funding comes from drawdowns from already received ARPA funds from the US Treasury and segregated for the sole purpose of these projects. It is not anticipated that these projects will be completed in their entirety during FY 2024 and will be rolled over to subsequent budget years until they are completed. * Note that all funds must be obligated by December 2024 and spent by December 2026 per US Treasury rules.

SEWER FUND

The sewer fund is separate from the general fund and functions as an enterprise. As such it should be self-sustaining without the infusion of cash or capital from the general fund. In January 2022 the Town engaged with Woodard & Curran as contract operators of the wastewater

facility and collection system. The Town maintains all physical rights and possession of the facility and bills and collects fees for service.

The FY 2024 revenue is greatly increased over FY23 because of major capital improvements to the collection system being funded by VRA loans and DEQ loan forgiveness grants. The overall operating revenue will increase due to a 5% increase in service and connection fees.

A modest \$424,996 use of sewer reserves is being proposed to fund several deferred maintenance projects that have accumulated over the past several years. These deferred maintenance items are included in the expenditure budget.

UNASSIGNED FUND BALANCE

The proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 2023-2024 includes strategic use of the Unassigned Fund Balance for one-time expenditures and intra-fund transfers. In February 2023, the Town's Financial Advisor, Davenport & Company LLC (Davenport), briefed the Town Council with the Annual Comprehensive Financial Review. This briefing included a recap on the Fiscal Year 2022 General Fund financial results, highlighted the importance of the Town's very strong fund balances, and discussed the Town's capital funding strategies.

FY	Unassigned Fund Balance	Governmental Revenues ⁽¹⁾	Fund Balance vs. Revenues
2013	6,830,035	9,526,614	72.60%
2014	7,147,706	9,752,069	73.29%
2015	5,769,285	9,928,172	57.82%
2016	4,957,351	12,574,829	39.42%
2017	4,026,549	10,486,253	36.99%
2018	5,093,732	10,559,656	48.24%
2019	5,005,430	10,859,187	46.94%
2020	5,361,729	10,290,216	52.35%
2021	7,569,213	10,555,135	71.34%
2022	8,344,788	12,383,847	69.00%
5-Year CAGR	13.81%	4.06%	9.36%
10-Year CAGR	0.36%	2.96%	3.23%

⁽¹⁾ Governmental Revenues exclude intergovernmental revenues.

Figure 1 Davenport Comprehensive Financial Review, 02/2023

The Town's continued cautious approach to municipal budgeting and the strength of its consumer taxes, even in uncertain economic times, has aided in General Fund operating revenues. In FY 2021-2022 the Unassigned Fund Balance increased to \$8.54 million which is equivalent to 69% of the General Fund operating revenue (excluding inter-governmental revenue), well above the Town's \$5 million or 35% policy requirement. The FY 2022-2023 budget anticipated using approximately \$2 million in unassigned balance to fund capital projects operating expenses, and other requests. However, it is expected that no fund balance will be required at the close of FY23 leaving the \$8.54 million balance intact for the start of the FY24 budget. Well above the required

minimum and available for the self-financing needs and intra-fund transfers noted above.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Cochran".

Mike Cochran, Town Manager



NOTICE

- The Town of Abingdon's tax rate on REAL PROPERTY will remain at \$0.28 per \$100 of assessed value.
- The Town of Abingdon's tax rate on PERSONAL PROPERTY will remain at \$0.28 per \$100 of assessed value.
- The Town of Abingdon's tax rate on MOBILE HOMES will remain at \$0.76 per \$100 of loan value.
- The Town of Abingdon's CIGARETTE tax rate will remain at \$0.40 per pack.
- All other tax rates will remain the unchanged.

Effective July 1, 2023, the following fees will take effect in the Town of Abingdon:

Trash Fees:

The costs to provide solid waste services have gone up considerably. In order to be able to provide the essential services now and in the future, solid waste fees were increased to reflect the costs of providing these services.

Solid Waste – Residential \$30.00 per month, Extra Trash Cart, \$12.00 per month, per cart

Solid Waste – Non-Residential \$30.00 per month, per cart

Solid Waste collection includes weekly trash collection town-wide, weekly brush collection and once per month bulk trash pickup (first Tuesday of every month).

Sewer Fees:

The sewer rate was adjusted to keep pace with the increased costs to operate and maintain the system. This is part of a multi-year plan which that was necessary in order to ensure that our sewer system will continue to meet the pertinent regulations as well allow it to meet the needs of our customers.

Sewer Deposit – Residential	\$75.00
Sewer Deposit – Commercial	\$150.00
Sewer Penalty	10%
Sewer Reconnect Fee	\$50.00 per disconnection

Monthly Service Charges:

In Town – Residential	\$27.77 (first 2,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
In Town – Residential	\$ 4.88 (additional 1,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
In Town – Commercial	\$36.97 (first 2,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
In Town – Commercial	\$ 6.52 (additional 1,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
Out Town – Residential	\$50.63 (first 2,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
Out Town – Residential	\$ 8.22 (additional 1,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
Out Town- Commercial	\$54.73 (first 2,000 gallons or fraction thereof)
	\$ 9.88 (additional 1,000 gallons or fraction thereof)

In Town – Well	\$30.60
Out Town – Well	\$47.81



ABINGDON ALL FUNDS BUDGET

FY 2023-2024

General Fund - \$20,273,317

Sewer Fund - \$10,088,772

Capital Projects Fund - \$ 1,048,080

ARPA Fund - \$ 5,157,449

TOTAL - \$36,567,618



GENERAL FUND BUDGET

FY 2023-2024

\$20,273,317

2024 BUDGET SUMMARY

GENERAL FUND

Operating Revenue	\$ 18,720,202	
Loans (<i>Patrol Cars</i>)	\$ 204,000	
Use of General Fund Reserves	\$ 1,349,115	<i>Appropriated when council approves use.</i>
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 20,273,317	

Non-personnel Operating Expenditures	\$ 8,043,068	
Personnel	\$ 8,951,394	
Department Capital Outlay	\$ 636,545	
Debt Service	\$ 1,484,230	
<i>Operating Expense subtotal</i>	\$ 19,115,237	
Transfers to savings	\$ 330,000	
Transfer to Capital Projects	\$ 828,080	
<i>Transfers subtotal</i>	\$ 1,158,080	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 20,273,317	
Variance	\$ -	

Uses of GF Reserves (*Included in expenditure total above*)

Transfer to Capital Projects Fund	\$ 828,080	<i>Self financing from GF Reserves</i>
Transfer to Fleet Replacement Account	\$ 100,000	<i>Non expense - savings xfr</i>
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Account	\$ 230,000	<i>Non expense - savings xfr</i>
	\$ 1,158,080	

Non-operational expenditures included in proposed FY 24 budget.

Barter Theatre	\$ 200,000	
Washington County Library	\$ 7,500	
Overmountain Victory MOU	\$ 25,000	
Chamber of Commerce	\$ 15,000	
RDHD	\$ 25,000	
Arts Commission	\$ 52,200	
EDA	\$ 10,000	
	\$ 334,700	

Range of Expend Accounts: 100-4-00-000-0000 to 100-4-99-999-9999
 For Budget: %PY = ((Budgeted / (Appropriated + Transfers)) - 1) * 100

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted		
** GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES **											
100-4-00-000-0000											
* TOWN COUNCIL *											
100-4-11-010-0000											
Salaries & Wages Council											
100-4-11-010-1101	25,747.00	25,747.00	25,747.00	25,163.00	25,748.00		26,268.00	26,268.00	26,268.00	2.02	
	25,748.16	25,747.16	25,756.74	25,185.25	25,748.16	0.00					
Salaries & Wages Mayor											
100-4-11-010-1201	8,625.00	8,625.00	8,625.00	8,625.00	8,625.00		8,865.00	8,865.00	8,865.00	2.78	
	8,625.00	8,625.00	8,811.00	8,615.94	8,625.00	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-11-010-2100	2,629.00	2,629.00	2,629.00	2,585.00	2,680.00		2,690.00	2,690.00	2,690.00	0.37	
	2,629.68	2,629.68	2,588.64	2,634.69	2,629.68	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-11-010-2600	202.00	120.00	120.00	252.00	275.00		128.00	128.00	128.00	53.45-	
	332.18	222.05	261.60	250.72	167.77	0.00					
Transfers	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Worker's Comp											
100-4-11-010-2700	31.00	31.00	31.00	30.00	31.00		24.00	24.00	24.00	22.58-	
	29.84	30.84	33.36	8.69-	24.24	0.00					
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-11-010-3100	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	18,611.22	19,057.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	6,300.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Professional Services											
100-4-11-010-3110	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Budget Account Number	2019 Approp Actual	2020 Approp Actual	2021 Approp Actual	2022 Approp Actual	***** Approp Actual	2023 Estimated Full Year	***** Requested	2024 Admin. Recmd	***** Budgeted	%PY
	DEPT:: 100-4-11-010-0000 * TOWN COUNCIL *									
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Advertising										
100-4-11-010-3600	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	22,632.32	33,417.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	1,200.00-	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone										
100-4-11-010-5230	800.00	600.00	0.00	387.00	0.00					0.00
	272.10	0.00	115.94	472.81	0.00	0.00				
Public Official Liability Insurance										
100-4-11-010-5307	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,937.00	0.00				
Travel - Lodging										
100-4-11-010-5500	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	316.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
	1,865.45	1,384.77	0.00	289.76	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	8,100.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Meals										
100-4-11-010-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.27	0.00	0.00				
Travel - Transportation										
100-4-11-010-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	765.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.92	0.00	0.00				
Travel - Other										
100-4-11-010-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Training										
100-4-11-010-5540	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	1,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Meeting Expenses										
100-4-11-010-5800	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	9,004.00	10,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	80.00-
	2,858.19	6,484.49	373.06	8,291.86	1,204.13	0.00				

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-11-010-0000	* TOWN COUNCIL *									
<hr/>										
Transfers	2,100.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment										
100-4-11-010-6000	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	882.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00
	1,953.67	5,826.16	404.90	889.31	295.20	0.00				
Transfers	1,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Town Code Updates										
100-4-11-010-6012	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	2,068.55	11,225.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	2,900.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Arthur Campbell Award										
100-4-11-010-6013	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	4,950.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Contingency										
100-4-11-010-8000	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	177,118.00	497,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	94.97-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	177,117.99	0.00	0.00				
Budget Stabilization										
100-4-11-010-8100	0.00	0.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Capital Outlay										
100-4-11-010-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Control Total										
	111,534.00	111,252.00	320,652.00	475,177.00	550,959.00		74,575.00	74,575.00	74,575.00	86.46-
	87,626.36	114,649.55	39,945.24	224,486.83	42,631.18	0.00				
Transfers	26,900.00-	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total										
	111,534.00	111,252.00	320,652.00	475,177.00	550,959.00		74,575.00	74,575.00	74,575.00	86.46-
	87,626.36	114,649.55	39,945.24	224,486.83	42,631.18	0.00				
Transfers	26,900.00-	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT::: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *										
* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *											
100-4-12-110-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-12-110-1101	208,269.00	158,704.00	241,555.00	282,995.00	313,440.00		393,164.00	393,164.00	393,164.00	25.44	
	88,627.88	166,984.67	260,895.27	277,088.35	337,996.78	0.00					
Transfers	121,915.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-12-110-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,624.00	6,105.00		5,663.00	5,663.00	5,663.00	7.24-	
	0.00	0.00	1,126.51	4,292.31	4,763.62	0.00					
Salaries & Wages PT											
100-4-12-110-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Salary Contingency Certification											
100-4-12-110-1401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-12-110-2100	15,965.00	12,141.00	18,479.00	21,394.00	24,456.00		30,515.00	30,515.00	30,515.00	24.78	
	6,669.79	12,185.29	19,154.65	21,035.53	25,186.64	0.00					
Transfers	9,367.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-12-110-2200	20,625.00	16,525.00	22,922.00	18,846.00	34,521.00		44,152.00	44,152.00	44,152.00	27.90	
	6,547.66	16,519.16	25,924.24	17,149.39	38,300.49	0.00					
Transfers	13,800.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-12-110-2300	13,477.00	12,759.00	42,238.00	33,707.00	54,357.00		69,480.00	69,480.00	69,480.00	27.82	
	8,167.92	21,490.60	40,249.54	33,718.40	60,837.21	0.00					
Transfers	5,216.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-12-110-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,157.00	1,336.00		1,809.00	1,809.00	1,809.00	35.40	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,118.45	1,440.49	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT::: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *										
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-12-110-2400	2,588.00	2,074.00	3,093.00	2,543.00	3,892.00		5,268.00	5,268.00	5,268.00	35.35	
	840.50	2,047.24	3,180.62	2,499.24	4,196.31	0.00					
Transfers	1,745.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-12-110-2600	262.00	108.00	210.00	175.00	217.00		122.00	122.00	122.00	43.78-	
	112.80	83.09	255.19	178.46	137.69	0.00					
Transfers	101.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-12-110-2700	178.00	148.00	208.00	170.00	264.00		275.00	275.00	275.00	4.17	
	63.36	148.44	251.02	48.15-	222.98	0.00					
Transfers	25.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-12-110-3100	96,320.00	88,000.00	85,000.00	112,422.00	69,050.00		56,100.00	56,100.00	56,100.00	18.75-	
	214,585.34	94,515.75	102,395.81	115,290.85	43,974.39	0.00					
Transfers	117,238.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-12-110-3101	27,300.00	20,898.00	8,750.00	590.00	0.00					0.00	
	933.36	1,223.92	2,133.96	540.78	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	20,365.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Benefits Administration											
100-4-12-110-3105	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,187.00	11,000.00		11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,506.64	21,441.36	0.00					
Professional Services											
100-4-12-110-3110	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	1,407.00	500.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	77,553.50	1,290.00	500.00	0.00					
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-12-110-3111	500.00	500.00	5,000.00	438.00	5,200.00		5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600.00	7.69	
	147.88	226.77	3,917.43	402.02	819.48	0.00					
Legal Services											
100-4-12-110-3150	0.00	0.00	190,000.00	226,427.00	160,000.00		180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	12.50	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *											
	0.00	10,077.07	125,377.95	247,500.64	178,494.81	0.00						
Printing & Binding												
100-4-12-110-3300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.68	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Repairs - Office Equipment												
100-4-12-110-3310	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Repairs - Insurance Claims												
100-4-12-110-3311	0.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	25,101.24	56,600.94	3,771.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Employee Programs												
100-4-12-110-3330	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	3,146.00	3,000.00							66.67
	0.00	0.00	776.06	2,883.75	2,150.76	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			
Advertising												
100-4-12-110-3600	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	11,511.00	12,000.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	15,447.10	13,926.85	19,396.30	0.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00			
Computers Software & Equipment												
100-4-12-110-4100	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures												
100-4-12-110-5000	0.00	0.00	64,536.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	64,536.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Postage												
100-4-12-110-5210	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	4.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Telephone												
100-4-12-110-5230	7,730.00	6,900.00	7,500.00	4,339.00	0.00							0.00
	5,251.20	5,475.17	3,643.99	4,330.01	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Transfers	1,673.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *										
Insurance - Other											
100-4-12-110-5301	9,869.00	20,066.00	12,929.00	11,916.00	17,000.00		17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	0.00	
	14,848.00	12,729.00	14,999.25	10,922.75	4,900.00	0.00					
Insurance - Buildings & Property											
100-4-12-110-5305	30,263.00	30,868.00	30,359.00	24,847.00	30,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	
	33,542.68	32,407.40	37,960.30	22,776.18	34,349.16	0.00					
Insurance - Surety Bonds											
100-4-12-110-5306	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Insurance - Commercial Automobile											
100-4-12-110-5307	44,505.00	45,395.00	47,859.00	43,228.00	60,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	
	47,698.20	47,542.72	55,445.10	39,625.54	33,882.12	0.00					
Insurance - General Liability											
100-4-12-110-5308	13,614.00	13,886.00	14,585.00	12,715.00	16,000.00		16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	0.00	
	13,771.78	16,016.56	19,684.73	11,655.67	18,251.76	0.00					
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-12-110-5500	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	1,271.00	3,500.00		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	
	3,065.71	1,303.49	0.00	1,341.87	2,407.07	0.00					
Transfers	3,900.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Meals											
100-4-12-110-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	30.44	432.69	71.61	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-12-110-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00		750.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	848.25	1,204.10	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-12-110-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-12-110-5540	3,500.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	6,348.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *										
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	Transfers	1,613.55 2,100.00-	1,709.66 0.00	3,741.93 0.00	5,819.05 0.00	6,551.02 0.00	0.00				
Tuition Reimbursement											
100-4-12-110-5545		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	15,000.00 6,805.00	11,241.00 11,010.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Meeting Expense											
100-4-12-110-5800		2,000.00 155.99	2,000.00 992.19	250.00 79.08	904.00 1,429.47	1,000.00 786.80	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
	Transfers	1,350.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-12-110-5810		4,000.00 3,298.69	4,000.00 3,593.00	10,924.00 9,350.40	9,574.00 10,419.00	8,000.00 10,428.99	0.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00
	Transfers	1,129.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-12-110-6000		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,000.00 378.80	1,010.00 925.63	1,000.00 2,363.91	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Office Supplies											
100-4-12-110-6001		3,000.00 5,888.87	3,000.00 1,424.25	3,000.00 1,811.86	994.00 2,038.40	1,000.00 1,720.96	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.00
	Transfers	2,541.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-12-110-6008		1,200.00 39.28	1,200.00 0.00	100.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	300.00 347.23	0.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	50.00-
	Transfers	1,162.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Town Code Updates											
100-4-12-110-6012		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	5,000.00 3,386.48	3,035.00 2,782.00	0.00 8,400.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Board of Elections											
100-4-12-110-6017		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 3,745.98	0.00 0.00	4,000.00 2,110.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-110-0000	* TOWN ADMINISTRATION *										
Contingency											
100-4-12-110-8000	5,000.00 4,387.67	2,000.00 1,163.50	5,000.00 4,349.67	2,182.00 2,000.00	5,000.00 41.95	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
Capital Outlay											
100-4-12-110-8101	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Control Total											
	516,165.00 485,359.35	511,172.00 506,464.57	874,997.00 912,359.76	870,396.00 882,730.02	858,488.00 867,867.67	0.00	991,648.00	991,648.00	991,648.00	15.51	
Transfers	64,069.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total											
	516,165.00 485,359.35	511,172.00 506,464.57	874,997.00 912,359.76	870,396.00 882,730.02	858,488.00 867,867.67	0.00	991,648.00	991,648.00	991,648.00	15.51	
Transfers	64,069.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* TOWN ATTORNEY *											
100-4-12-210-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-12-210-1101	149,618.00 22,580.47	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Transfers	124,804.37-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Fica											
100-4-12-210-2100	11,446.00 1,746.49	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Transfers	9,511.85-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-12-210-2200	15,537.00 1,209.62	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Transfers	14,289.38-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-12-210-2300	13,514.00 1,012.06	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Transfers	12,481.94-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT::: 100-4-12-210-0000	* TOWN ATTORNEY *											
Vrs - Life Insurance												
100-4-12-210-2400	1,950.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	162.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	1,787.54-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Workman's Comp.												
100-4-12-210-2700	134.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	11.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	122.92-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Contractual Services & Licenses												
100-4-12-210-3100	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	3,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Legal & Professional Svcs.												
100-4-12-210-3150	15,000.00	183,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	244,634.29	184,624.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	210,124.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Litigation Expenses												
100-4-12-210-3160	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	510.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	4,400.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Telephone												
100-4-12-210-5230	2,850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	729.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	2,120.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Training												
100-4-12-210-5540	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	743.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	3,750.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Dues & Subscriptions												
100-4-12-210-5810	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	678.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	3,104.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-12-210-0000	* TOWN ATTORNEY *											
Office Supplies												
100-4-12-210-6001	1,000.00 35.07	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Gas & Diesel												
100-4-12-210-6008	0.00 35.05	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Control Total												
	228,549.00 274,087.79	186,000.00 184,624.02	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Transfers												
DEPT: Total												
	228,549.00 274,087.79	186,000.00 184,624.02	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Transfers												
* HUMAN RESOURCES/SAFETY *												
100-4-12-220-0000												
Salaries & Wages Regular												
100-4-12-220-1101	58,405.00 57,968.87	59,579.00 38,921.32	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Fica												
100-4-12-220-2100	4,468.00 4,166.64	4,558.00 2,905.93	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Vrs - Retirement												
100-4-12-220-2200	6,086.00 6,111.42	6,204.00 4,188.16	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Hospitalization Insurance												
100-4-12-220-2300	12,721.00 12,720.80	13,955.00 9,123.90	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Vrs - Life Insurance												
100-4-12-220-2400	764.00 748.32	779.00 519.04	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT::: 100-4-12-220-0000	* HUMAN RESOURCES/SAFETY *											
Unemployment Insurance												
100-4-12-220-2600	81.00	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	45.73	36.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.												
100-4-12-220-2700	52.00	53.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	49.48	35.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Services & Licenses												
100-4-12-220-3100	0.00	18,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	3,000.00	37,840.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Health, Safety & Medical												
100-4-12-220-3111	6,000.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	6,649.06	2,991.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	447.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Programs												
100-4-12-220-3330	4,500.00	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	3,417.65	2,511.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	447.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Telephone												
100-4-12-220-5230	2,010.00	1,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	1,847.01	867.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Lodging												
100-4-12-220-5500	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	1,235.42	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	240.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Training												
100-4-12-220-5540	1,500.00	1,250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	1,286.07	1,613.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dues & Subscriptions												
100-4-12-220-5810	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	283.50	149.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-410-0000	* TREASURER *										
100-4-12-410-2300	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,198.00	18,176.00		18,171.00	18,171.00	18,171.00	0.03-	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	12,439.54	18,016.10	0.00		
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-12-410-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	416.00	586.00		635.00	635.00	635.00	8.36	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	427.40	589.75	0.00		
VRS - Life Insurance											
100-4-12-410-2400	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,345.00	1,707.00		1,851.00	1,851.00	1,851.00	8.44	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	1,368.06	1,718.26	0.00		
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-12-410-2600	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	165.00		77.00	77.00	77.00	53.33-	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	183.57	95.95	0.00		
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-12-410-2700	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	115.00		97.00	97.00	97.00	15.65-	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	28.68-	90.45	0.00		
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-12-410-3100	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,855.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	4,450.01	5,000.00	0.00		
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-12-410-3101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Professional Services											
100-4-12-410-3110	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Bank Charges & CC Processing Fees-GF											
100-4-12-410-3120	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,804.00	23,750.00		12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	49.47-	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	8,997.32	11,703.09	0.00		
Tax Collection Expense											
100-4-12-410-3125	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	1,300.00	0.00	0.00		

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-410-0000	* TREASURER *										
Tax Refund Interest Expense											
100-4-12-410-3130	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		200.00		200.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	149.13	0.00					
Office Equipment											
100-4-12-410-3310	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Computer Syst. Finance-Support (CO)											
100-4-12-410-4100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Postage											
100-4-12-410-5210	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone											
100-4-12-410-5230	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,584.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,582.91	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-12-410-5500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00		600.00		600.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Meals											
100-4-12-410-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	250.00		250.00		250.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.48	19.18	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-12-410-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.84	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-12-410-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-12-410-5540	0.00	0.00	0.00	153.00	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	700.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-12-410-0000	* TREASURER *									
Meeting Expense										
100-4-12-410-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dues & Subscriptions										
100-4-12-410-5810	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	400.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	25.00
		0.00	0.00	555.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Materials & Equipment										
100-4-12-410-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	110.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office Supplies										
100-4-12-410-6001	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,160.00	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	3,014.36	4,334.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gas & Diesel										
100-4-12-410-6008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purchase Of Cigarette Stamps-Resale										
100-4-12-410-6013	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,434.00	7,000.00	0.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	6,814.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purchase Of Tax Tickets RE & PP										
100-4-12-410-6015	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,280.00	9,000.00	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	8,506.32	8,471.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Outlay										
100-4-12-410-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Control Total										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	169,991.00	224,545.00	0.00	223,213.00	223,213.00	223,213.00	0.59-
		0.00	2,327.10	171,376.88	212,070.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEPT: Total										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	169,991.00	224,545.00	0.00	223,213.00	223,213.00	223,213.00	0.59-
		0.00	2,327.10	171,376.88	212,070.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-420-0000	* DIRECTOR OF FINANCE *										
<hr/>											
100-4-12-420-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-12-420-1101	278,925.00 289,104.76	297,751.00 286,864.24	249,518.00 226,980.91	188,505.00 190,015.60	221,380.00 223,741.31	0.00	240,616.00	240,616.00	240,616.00	8.69	
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-12-420-1201	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 756.49	100.00 100.11	517.00 176.14	0.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	46.42-	
Salaries Staff - Part Time											
100-4-12-420-1301	3,000.00 5,025.00 Transfers 5,000.00	3,000.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	0.00	
Fica											
100-4-12-420-2100	21,338.00 21,433.22	23,007.00 21,259.60	19,088.00 16,320.14	13,672.00 13,951.96	17,358.00 16,461.65	0.00	18,430.00	18,430.00	18,430.00	6.18	
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-12-420-2200	28,533.00 28,716.92	30,780.00 29,448.60	24,107.00 23,237.72	18,067.00 16,729.06	26,686.00 27,202.95	0.00	27,021.00	27,021.00	27,021.00	1.26	
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-12-420-2300	65,171.00 55,406.42	60,082.00 55,311.30	46,321.00 43,048.87	41,238.00 41,237.98	44,746.00 41,772.01	0.00	40,988.00	40,988.00	40,988.00	8.40-	
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-12-420-2350	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,340.00 768.24	1,041.00 1,018.96	0.00	1,107.00	1,107.00	1,107.00	6.34	
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-12-420-2400	3,580.00 3,704.88	3,862.00 3,650.16	3,253.00 2,851.32	2,438.00 2,437.91	3,033.00 2,980.68	0.00	3,224.00	3,224.00	3,224.00	6.30	
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-12-420-2600	665.00 432.16	456.00 304.91	291.00 331.74	264.00 241.32	212.00 151.86	0.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	53.30-	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-420-0000											
* DIRECTOR OF FINANCE *											
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-12-420-2700	246.00 251.47	265.00 256.37	219.00 216.17	165.00 47.19-	204.00 155.42	0.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	17.65-	
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-12-420-3100	53,000.00 61,048.33 Transfers	22,600.00 28,526.77 11,454.00	0.00 4,492.28 0.00	14,373.00 13,175.00 0.00	25,200.00 25,700.00 0.00	0.00	16,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00	34.52-	
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-12-420-3101	7,830.00 6,976.77	7,000.00 6,417.05	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Professional Services											
100-4-12-420-3110	0.00 0.00 Transfers	60,750.00 51,400.00 6,000.00-	57,400.00 65,675.00 0.00	85,527.00 78,900.00 0.00	70,500.00 86,000.00 0.00	0.00	65,625.00	65,625.00	65,625.00	6.91-	
Bank Charges & CC Processing Fees - GF											
100-4-12-420-3120	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	19,090.00 18,648.75	14,633.00 13,413.42	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Office Equipment											
100-4-12-420-3310	2,000.00 0.00 Transfers	1,000.00 0.00 1,025.00-	1,000.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	250.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	
Computer Syst. Finance-Support (co)											
100-4-12-420-4100	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Postage											
100-4-12-420-5210	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Telephone											
100-4-12-420-5230	7,700.00 6,496.74	7,220.00 5,933.29	6,720.00 3,844.41	2,228.00 2,217.70	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-12-420-0000	* DIRECTOR OF FINANCE *											
100-4-12-420-6008	200.00	200.00	100.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	229.89	153.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Purchase Of Cigarette Stamps-Resale												
100-4-12-420-6013	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	6,361.20	6,814.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Purchase Of Tax Tickets RE & PP												
100-4-12-420-6015	10,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	7,830.69	7,988.76	7,895.54	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Capital outlay												
100-4-12-420-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total												
	504,688.00	548,023.00	451,107.00	395,535.00	418,827.00		423,855.00	423,855.00	423,855.00			1.20
Transfers	506,894.59	514,432.11	420,223.50	382,799.73	429,483.95	0.00						
	16,654.00	6,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00							
DEPT: Total												
	504,688.00	548,023.00	451,107.00	395,535.00	418,827.00		423,855.00	423,855.00	423,855.00			1.20
Transfers	506,894.59	514,432.11	420,223.50	382,799.73	429,483.95	0.00						
	16,654.00	6,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00							
* INFORMATION SVCS. DEPARTMENT *												
100-4-12-510-0000												
Salaries Staff - Regular												
100-4-12-510-1101	145,887.00	153,056.00	146,095.00	210,100.00	197,691.00		200,181.00	200,181.00	200,181.00			1.26
	151,652.96	148,502.06	156,791.44	205,239.34	160,092.73	0.00						
Transfers	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Salaries & Wages - Overtime												
100-4-12-510-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,585.00	5,693.00		2,329.00	2,329.00	2,329.00			59.09-
	0.00	0.00	4,620.16	5,402.77	1,734.45	0.00						
Salaries Staff - Part-Time												
100-4-12-510-1301	0.00	3,000.00	15,000.00	142.00	0.00							0.00

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-510-0000											
	* INFORMATION SVCS. DEPARTMENT *										
100-4-12-510-3101	7,025.00 6,545.08	6,550.00 6,286.78	6,550.00 6,228.97	6,266.00 6,225.49	6,300.00 5,877.51	0.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	19.05	
Professional Services											
100-4-12-510-3110	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
ARPA-CLRFR Expenditures											
100-4-12-510-5000	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	255,839.00 222,152.57	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Electric											
100-4-12-510-5110	6,515.00 12,363.89	34,727.00 39,381.38	4,895.00 1,138.49	4,187.00 4,708.43	6,000.00 5,634.61	0.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	
Fuel - Heat											
100-4-12-510-5120	280.00 1,063.72 Transfers 825.00	1,200.00 755.61 0.00	1,200.00 793.88 0.00	1,358.00 1,261.55 0.00	1,200.00 1,103.20 0.00	0.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	8.33	
Water & Sewer											
100-4-12-510-5130	410.00 371.16	410.00 376.67	410.00 388.57	360.00 395.48	500.00 485.68	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
Telephone											
100-4-12-510-5230	7,050.00 6,806.22	5,900.00 5,976.00	5,900.00 6,908.85	5,803.00 6,462.95	99,600.00 102,631.47	0.00	131,000.00	131,000.00	131,000.00	31.53	
EVA - Utilities & Lease											
100-4-12-510-5240	0.00 22,822.60	0.00 0.00	29,632.00 26,405.04	28,881.00 28,751.57	0.00 1,280.01	0.00	—————	—————	—————	0.00	
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-12-510-5500	1,000.00 28.49	1,000.00 1,157.32	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,000.00 0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
Travel - Meals											
100-4-12-510-5501	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 15.48	104.00 95.56	1,000.00 0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-12-510-0000	* INFORMATION SVCS. DEPARTMENT *										
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-12-510-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	94.19	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-12-510-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-12-510-5540	7,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	2,446.00	15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	
	10,567.27	7,488.00	122.00	2,242.10	2,642.00	0.00					
Transfers	3,568.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expenses											
100-4-12-510-5800	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	36.30	151.40	0.00	0.00	33.12	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-12-510-5810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-12-510-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,612.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,624.75	13,520.91	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-12-510-6001	200.00	200.00	200.00	218.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	35.02	11.62	199.45	173.51	0.00					
Transfers	120.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-12-510-6008	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	621.00	0.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	716.72	516.83	649.96	859.92	913.37	0.00					
Uniforms											
100-4-12-510-6011	0.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	870.00	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	
	956.82	1,194.66	938.98	887.25	1,507.29	0.00					
Transfers	1,050.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000											
	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *										
100-4-31-100-1101	1,095,118.00	1,152,642.00	1,307,115.00	1,259,542.00	1,355,612.00		1,422,499.00	1,422,499.00	1,422,499.00	4.93	
	1,158,775.17	1,148,194.85	1,195,573.68	1,253,458.71	1,308,330.50	0.00					
Transfers	5,568.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-31-100-1201	70,000.00	70,000.00	60,000.00	78,995.00	92,178.00		130,463.00	130,463.00	130,463.00	41.53	
	76,157.17	61,923.66	75,516.32	82,712.10	100,446.87	0.00					
Salaries & Wages-Reg. Pt.-Custodian											
100-4-31-100-1301	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	————	————	0.00	
	4,849.86	4,778.97	44.88	0.00	0.00						
Fica											
100-4-31-100-2100	89,514.00	93,915.00	96,341.00	97,813.00	110,221.00		118,802.00	118,802.00	118,802.00	7.79	
	88,036.46	85,027.51	90,387.49	97,151.18	102,838.19	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-31-100-2200	113,231.00	119,142.00	116,576.00	116,980.00	166,302.00		159,747.00	159,747.00	159,747.00	3.94-	
	110,337.62	116,104.94	120,272.46	117,029.75	153,534.28	0.00					
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-31-100-2300	273,433.00	312,876.00	349,141.00	292,297.00	338,768.00		377,544.00	377,544.00	377,544.00	11.45	
	297,676.09	337,119.98	302,083.44	289,730.38	326,162.18	0.00					
Transfers	5,568.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-31-100-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,106.00	6,217.00		6,544.00	6,544.00	6,544.00	5.26	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,134.83	5,774.86	0.00					
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-31-100-2400	14,208.00	14,950.00	15,731.00	15,786.00	18,112.00		19,061.00	19,061.00	19,061.00	5.24	
	14,314.02	14,389.62	14,757.28	15,792.79	16,822.90	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-31-100-2600	2,798.00	1,740.00	1,800.00	2,088.00	1,578.00		742.00	742.00	742.00	52.98-	
	1,651.77	1,537.08	1,906.40	1,913.65	771.20	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-31-100-2700	24,078.00	24,661.00	25,421.00	33,889.00	42,656.00		42,542.00	42,542.00	42,542.00	0.27-	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *											
	22,234.88	23,684.83	26,162.33	33,622.78	39,083.21	0.00						
Contractual Services & Licenses												
100-4-31-100-3100	2,700.00 445.00	3,115.00 2,416.68	3,280.00 3,062.72	2,910.00 2,817.72	20,000.00 17,973.41	0.00	83,670.00	83,670.00	83,670.00	318.35		
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease												
100-4-31-100-3101	500.00 0.00	500.00 0.00	500.00 0.00	1,367.00 1,462.68	3,100.00 2,514.24	0.00	3,100.00	3,100.00	3,100.00	0.00		
Professional Svcs. - Medical												
100-4-31-100-3110	1,500.00 644.00	1,425.00 1,137.00	1,425.00 905.00	447.00 410.00	1,000.00 360.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00		
Health, Safety & Medical												
100-4-31-100-3111	600.00 322.67	550.00 276.55	550.00 328.96	290.00 301.30	500.00 1,013.49	0.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	400.00		
Repairs & Maint.												
100-4-31-100-3300	22,500.00 11,773.17 Transfers 8,417.00-	13,500.00 7,650.02 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Repairs - Office Equipment												
100-4-31-100-3310	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Employment Advertising & Testing												
100-4-31-100-3600	2,000.00 894.75	3,565.00 821.50	3,565.00 756.50	1,708.00 1,923.00	2,500.00 428.50	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	20.00-		
Computers, Equip. & Software												
100-4-31-100-4100	12,275.00 7,651.00	12,500.00 10,228.00	12,500.00 9,355.00	9,595.00 8,795.00	16,000.00 7,736.90	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	43.75-		
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures												
100-4-31-100-5000	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	176,310.00 176,309.98	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000											
* POLICE DEPARTMENT *											
Electric Power											
100-4-31-100-5110	7,650.00 6,867.39	7,650.00 6,600.47	7,150.00 5,840.83	6,280.00 7,062.54	7,150.00 8,451.87	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	25.87	
Fuel - Heat											
100-4-31-100-5120	700.00 1,063.74 Transfers 370.00	1,200.00 755.68 0.00	1,200.00 793.93 0.00	1,358.00 1,261.64 0.00	1,200.00 1,014.00 0.00	0.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	16.67	
Water & Sewer											
100-4-31-100-5130	1,630.00 1,484.96	1,630.00 1,507.30	1,630.00 1,554.38	1,440.00 1,582.21	3,200.00 1,942.75	0.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	40.62-	
Postage											
100-4-31-100-5210	300.00 328.86 Transfers 22.00	300.00 527.65 0.00	575.00 404.40 0.00	504.00 527.79 0.00	500.00 736.38 0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	20.00	
Radio Contract & Maint.											
100-4-31-100-5220	3,500.00 3,622.00 Transfers 122.00	3,800.00 1,785.04 0.00	2,800.00 956.00 0.00	3,215.00 2,947.17 0.00	3,500.00 1,978.00 0.00	0.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	28.57	
Telephone											
100-4-31-100-5230	17,500.00 16,240.03	16,500.00 16,929.06	16,502.00 21,062.56	28,059.00 29,999.24	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Insurance-Loda											
100-4-31-100-5302	15,000.00 17,644.25 Transfers 2,645.00	19,000.00 16,938.48 0.00	19,000.00 18,650.06 0.00	21,282.00 19,508.85 0.00	19,500.00 19,091.52 0.00	0.00	19,500.00	19,500.00	19,500.00	0.00	
Insurance - Personal Liability											
100-4-31-100-5308	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-31-100-5500	8,000.00 5,737.71	9,500.00 9,255.91	3,000.00 3,258.83	2,449.00 3,602.56	5,000.00 7,113.33	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	80.00	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *										
Travel - Meals											
100-4-31-100-5501	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	1,364.00	3,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	100.00	
	0.00	0.00	1,445.96	1,533.81	3,678.44	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-31-100-5502	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	1,322.00	1,500.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	33.33	
	0.00	0.00	1,186.24	1,407.78	2,829.51	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-31-100-5503	0.00	0.00	1,800.00	0.00	750.00		750.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-31-100-5540	18,020.00	30,157.00	15,407.00	15,329.00	20,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	50.00	
	19,786.22	27,222.00	15,659.25	16,674.99	16,013.94	0.00					
Transfers	1,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expense											
100-4-31-100-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-31-100-5810	2,710.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	47,423.00	3,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	33.33-	
	2,432.34	1,871.00	1,367.73	26,057.32	1,095.74	0.00					
Crime Prevention											
100-4-31-100-5845	3,000.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	2,146.00	4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	
	1,688.55	3,509.05	4,300.00	4,160.74	4,152.65	0.00					
Drug Investigation Funds (Reimb.)											
100-4-31-100-5855	5,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	147.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	899.60	0.00	58.98	135.13	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-31-100-6000	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	11,937.00	20,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	50.00	
	4,471.25	5,436.22	6,065.62	16,316.55	41,730.26	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-31-100-6001	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	4,894.00	6,000.00		7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	16.67	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *										
	3,407.35	4,390.36	2,517.07	5,291.09	6,689.95	0.00					
Criminal Invest. - Equipment & Supplies											
100-4-31-100-6002	4,000.00	4,750.00	4,750.00	5,873.00	5,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	20.00	
	4,143.30	1,026.78	1,922.02	5,658.41	1,569.80	0.00					
Narcotics Invest. - Equipment & Supplies											
100-4-31-100-6003	5,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	7,172.00	4,000.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	125.00	
	1,151.00	0.00	3,913.29	6,574.00	523.53	0.00					
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-31-100-6005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-31-100-6008	32,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00	46,072.00	35,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	71.43	
	39,653.82	33,004.87	33,965.76	55,226.96	62,836.52	0.00					
Transfers	3,245.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Ammunition											
100-4-31-100-6010	5,950.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	7,390.00	9,500.00		9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	0.00	
	5,915.71	5,987.21	5,721.76	6,967.52	9,741.20	0.00					
Uniforms											
100-4-31-100-6011	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	23,122.00	25,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	20.00	
	26,696.72	25,003.86	26,216.01	25,804.89	22,973.50	0.00					
Transfers	913.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Clandestine Lab Cleanup/Disposal											
100-4-31-100-6012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Contingency											
100-4-31-100-6600	3,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,194.00	4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	
	3,679.21	908.41	3,026.31	2,451.52	3,071.37	0.00					
Grant Purchases (Co)											
100-4-31-100-8100	0.00	0.00	0.00	29,449.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	1,838.00	0.00	26,995.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000	* POLICE DEPARTMENT *											
Capital Outlay												
100-4-31-100-8101	180,950.00	48,685.00	0.00	9,720.00	0.00		308,545.00		308,545.00		308,545.00	0.00
	181,045.24	12,330.54	0.00	8,909.81	31,415.91	0.00						
Replacement - General Equip. (Co)												
100-4-31-100-8102	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Replacement - Automobiles (co)												
100-4-31-100-8105	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Replacement - Firearms (co)												
100-4-31-100-8106	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Additional - General Equip. (Co)												
100-4-31-100-8201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Mobile Data (Co)												
100-4-31-100-8203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Additional - Automobile Equip. (Co)												
100-4-31-100-8207	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Criminal Invest.-Equip. & Supp.(co)												
100-4-31-100-8212	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Narcotics Invst. Eq. & Supp. (Co)												
100-4-31-100-8213	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total	2,077,865.00	2,065,053.00	2,344,069.00	2,198,954.00	2,356,544.00		2,934,909.00		2,934,909.00		2,934,909.00	24.54
	2,143,722.88	1,992,119.08	2,177,309.43	2,188,913.39	2,332,440.90	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-31-100-0000											
DEPT: Total	2,077,865.00	2,065,053.00	2,344,069.00	2,198,954.00	2,356,544.00		2,934,909.00	2,934,909.00	2,934,909.00	24.54	
** FIRE AND RESCUE SVCS. **											
100-4-32-000-0000											
* FIRE DEPARTMENT *											
100-4-32-100-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-32-100-1101	80,672.00	103,290.00	87,328.00	96,124.00	176,045.00		178,417.00	178,417.00	178,417.00	1.35	
	89,885.44	87,841.55	83,153.78	100,900.73	159,102.64		0.00				
Transfers	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages Overtime											
100-4-32-100-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00		4,106.00	4,106.00	4,106.00	2.65	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,727.34		0.00				
Comp. For Volunteers											
100-4-32-100-1301	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	154,470.00	187,878.00		266,608.00	266,608.00	266,608.00	41.90	
	177,395.55	185,370.28	175,055.55	152,378.14	166,504.32		0.00				
Transfers	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Fica											
100-4-32-100-2100	19,559.00	21,289.00	20,068.00	18,914.00	28,064.00		34,157.00	34,157.00	34,157.00	21.71	
	19,917.44	20,509.87	18,973.24	18,794.69	24,795.69		0.00				
Transfers	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-32-100-2200	7,726.00	10,083.00	8,657.00	9,635.00	21,652.00		20,036.00	20,036.00	20,036.00	7.46-	
	7,973.58	8,517.48	8,800.60	9,634.64	18,339.60		0.00				
Transfers	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Insurance - Group											
100-4-32-100-2201	8,850.00	16,850.00	3,922.00	4,144.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	4,066.00	4,090.00	4,144.12	0.00		0.00				
Transfers	8,750.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-32-100-0000											
	* FIRE DEPARTMENT *										
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-32-100-2300	15,901.00	23,934.00	16,666.00	19,350.00	32,048.00		34,644.00	34,644.00	34,644.00	8.10	
	16,658.92	15,475.00	16,666.00	19,349.52	31,475.98	0.00					
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-32-100-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	671.00	815.00		821.00	821.00	821.00	0.74	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	409.16	689.88	0.00					
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-32-100-2400	1,056.00	1,265.00	1,080.00	1,300.00	2,373.00		2,391.00	2,391.00	2,391.00	0.76	
	1,034.88	1,055.52	1,079.76	1,300.12	2,009.40	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-32-100-2600	2,467.00	240.00	1,120.00	1,005.00	1,650.00		897.00	897.00	897.00	45.64-	
	1,471.46	1,067.86	1,111.51	966.02	772.07	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-32-100-2700	11,681.00	13,547.00	14,131.00	13,144.00	18,945.00		20,026.00	20,026.00	20,026.00	5.71	
	12,172.35	14,460.52	14,902.46	13,061.87	14,630.86	0.00					
Transfers	850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-32-100-3100	14,000.00	24,500.00	24,500.00	29,929.00	0.00		32,724.00	32,724.00	32,724.00	0.00	
	14,264.35	25,246.69	21,953.35	28,916.19	35,824.54	0.00					
Transfers	265.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-32-100-3111	21,200.00	21,200.00	21,200.00	14,393.00	18,000.00		18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	0.00	
	15,439.00	16,226.19	15,542.80	13,193.99	10,662.34	0.00					
Transfers	3,340.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Repairs & Maint.											
100-4-32-100-3310	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	8,327.00	12,000.00		12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	
	15,287.20	12,438.82	8,664.11	8,193.33	8,722.60	0.00					
Transfers	1,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Background Checks-New Members											
100-4-32-100-3600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-32-100-0000	* FIRE DEPARTMENT *										
100-4-32-100-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	214.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
				0.00	220.79	62.00	0.00				
Travel - Other											
100-4-32-100-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-32-100-5540	1,000.00 929.19	1,000.00 864.00	500.00 562.08	752.00 770.10	500.00 1,147.95	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.00	
Meeting Expense											
100-4-32-100-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
				0.00	0.00	0.00					
Membership & Dues											
100-4-32-100-5810	200.00 300.00	200.00 395.00	200.00 355.00	178.00 163.00	200.00 395.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	
Fire Prevention											
100-4-32-100-5845	1,300.00 1,261.00	1,300.00 721.49	1,300.00 1,384.30	1,247.00 1,142.95	1,300.00 1,236.21	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	15.38	
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-32-100-6000	7,000.00 17,116.19	7,000.00 7,374.14	7,000.00 7,662.20	7,863.00 11,576.15	7,000.00 8,131.11		7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	
	Transfers	1,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Office Supplies											
100-4-32-100-6001	2,500.00 902.37	1,500.00 988.20	1,500.00 3,168.98	741.00 679.37	1,300.00 1,024.49		1,300.00 0.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	0.00	
	Transfers	1,300.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-32-100-6005	1,500.00 1,056.68	1,500.00 1,383.47	1,500.00 869.54	493.00 549.47	1,400.00 1,497.07		1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	0.00	
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-32-100-6008	9,000.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,917.00	9,500.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	5.26	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-32-100-0000											
	* FIRE DEPARTMENT *										
	9,747.71	7,690.59	7,323.79	11,767.98	15,828.94	0.00					
Repairs - Equipment											
100-4-32-100-6010	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	9,783.00	12,000.00		12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	
	7,612.87	8,656.68	9,711.64	8,967.96	6,711.76	0.00					
Transfers	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Personal Protective Equip.											
100-4-32-100-6011	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	1,071.00	5,500.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	9.09	
	4,742.49	22,768.08	9,211.69	1,178.20	7,026.05	0.00					
Contingency											
100-4-32-100-6020	4,400.00	4,400.00	3,400.00	5,866.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	
	8,122.20	10,628.95	4,347.11	6,611.71	6,908.93	0.00					
Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dress Uniforms											
100-4-32-100-6021	6,200.00	6,200.00	6,200.00	4,137.00	6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	
	4,153.62	3,786.70	6,303.96	3,792.11	2,814.49	0.00					
Capital Outlay											
100-4-32-100-8101	913,424.00	56,624.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	897,247.67	70,992.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
New Equipment For-Apparatus (co)											
100-4-32-100-8201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
New Fire Apparatus Purchase (CO)											
100-4-32-100-8205	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Grant Purchases-Commonwealth (co)											
100-4-32-100-8212	27,384.00	28,351.00	29,843.00	37,337.00	31,205.00		52,880.00	52,880.00	52,880.00	69.46	
	27,384.00	29,842.99	50,012.33	34,225.60	52,880.00	0.00					
New Bldg Antique Trks & Storage (CO)											
100-4-32-100-8213	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-34-100-0000 * BUILDING INSPECTOR *											
100-4-34-100-5230	2,800.00	2,850.00	1,820.00	821.00	0.00					0.00	
	3,161.71	1,455.08	864.20	954.91	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	183.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-34-100-5500	600.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	500.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.00	
	417.81	145.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	8.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Meals											
100-4-34-100-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00		750.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-34-100-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-34-100-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-34-100-5540	2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	326.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	1,398.15	113.37	100.00	299.00	0.00	0.00					
Meeting Expense											
100-4-34-100-5800	900.00	1,200.00	100.00	0.00	250.00		250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	
	853.81	230.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-34-100-5810	240.00	350.00	350.00	240.00	300.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	400.00	
	195.00	130.00	130.00	220.00	214.99	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-34-100-6000	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	14.00	500.00					0.00	
	655.56	549.66	0.00	12.50	173.00	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-34-100-6001	800.00	800.00	1,000.00	457.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-100-0000	**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS-ADMIN**										
100-4-41-100-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Fica											
100-4-41-100-2100	17,936.00	18,773.00	17,217.00	14,612.00	16,375.00		14,025.00	14,025.00	14,025.00	14.35-	
	17,625.53	19,125.66	14,961.81	15,449.29	13,325.66	0.00	14,025.00	14,025.00	14,025.00	14.35-	
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-41-100-2200	24,386.00	25,512.00	22,239.00	19,638.00	24,777.00		20,525.00	20,525.00	20,525.00	17.16-	
	24,231.14	26,346.66	22,581.97	18,184.09	21,742.16	0.00	20,525.00	20,525.00	20,525.00	17.16-	
Transfers	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-41-100-2300	45,316.00	58,496.00	48,713.00	44,797.00	40,911.00		41,770.00	41,770.00	41,770.00	2.10	
	53,929.98	59,113.34	51,829.83	44,797.44	39,700.10	0.00	41,770.00	41,770.00	41,770.00	2.10	
Transfers	8,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-41-100-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,458.00	1,045.00		841.00	841.00	841.00	19.52-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	843.32	817.82	0.00	841.00	841.00	841.00	19.52-	
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-41-100-2400	3,060.00	3,201.00	3,001.00	2,650.00	3,043.00		2,449.00	2,449.00	2,449.00	19.52-	
	3,138.48	3,265.42	2,770.74	2,650.24	2,382.12	0.00	2,449.00	2,449.00	2,449.00	19.52-	
Transfers	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-41-100-2600	383.00	240.00	219.00	215.00	209.00		68.00	68.00	68.00	67.46-	
	226.64	290.40	238.34	215.22	128.64	0.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	67.46-	
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-41-100-2700	5,933.00	7,576.00	6,853.00	4,477.00	3,156.00		3,113.00	3,113.00	3,113.00	1.36-	
	7,202.42	9,350.67	8,604.71	1,329.87-	3,063.77	0.00	3,113.00	3,113.00	3,113.00	1.36-	
Transfers	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-41-100-3100	3,000.00	3,000.00	12,900.00	59,341.00	21,140.00		32,700.00	32,700.00	32,700.00	54.68	
	39.01	3,166.68	11,147.34	47,353.54	9,879.45	0.00	32,700.00	32,700.00	32,700.00	54.68	
Transfers	2,548.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-100-0000	**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS-ADMIN**										
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-41-100-3101	10,610.00 9,536.62	9,550.00 9,486.12	9,550.00 8,297.35	7,222.00 6,939.24	500.00 4,152.60	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
Professional Svcs.											
100-4-41-100-3150	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	5,000.00 11,518.55	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
Advertising											
100-4-41-100-3600	500.00 0.00 Transfers 100.00-	500.00 0.00 0.00	500.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	500.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
Postage											
100-4-41-100-5210	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	350.00 0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	28.57-	
Radio Contract & Maint.											
100-4-41-100-5220	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Telephone											
100-4-41-100-5230	8,530.00 8,993.65 Transfers 26.00	9,300.00 7,865.41 0.00	9,300.00 4,666.61 0.00	5,023.00 5,213.55 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-41-100-5500	1,500.00 1,042.92 Transfers 26.00-	1,500.00 266.66 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 720.60 0.00	2,000.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
Travel - Meals											
100-4-41-100-5501	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	750.00 188.62	0.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-41-100-5502	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	633.00 580.22	400.00 181.25	0.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-100-0000	**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS-ADMIN**										
Travel - Other											
100-4-41-100-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-41-100-5540	2,000.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	3,374.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
	3,054.28	1,022.79	1,786.00	3,172.60	1,240.00	0.00					
Transfers	980.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expense											
100-4-41-100-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	152.94	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-41-100-5810	500.00	500.00	1,500.00	953.00	1,500.00		1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	20.00-	
	597.00	78.00	305.00	1,032.00	1,615.83	0.00					
Transfers	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
V SMP Permit Fee											
100-4-41-100-5880	750.00	750.00	750.00	5,136.00	0.00					0.00	
	2,268.00	3,690.00	5,343.00	5,464.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	1,518.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Annual Permits											
100-4-41-100-5890	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	14,000.00					0.00	
	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	858.30	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-41-100-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,500.00		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	255.04	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-41-100-6001	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,647.00	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	
	1,860.82	2,388.00	997.59	3,023.33	1,024.15	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-41-100-6008	500.00	700.00	700.00	824.00	800.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	87.50	
	637.38	489.60	401.56	1,102.37	1,192.50	0.00					
Transfers	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-100-0000	**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS-ADMIN**										
Capital Outlay											
100-4-41-100-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	25.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,500.00	0.00					
Consulting Svcs. (Co)											
100-4-41-100-8214	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Control Total	364,858.00	418,996.00	369,000.00	385,515.00	395,580.00		352,867.00	352,867.00	352,867.00	10.80-	
	387,753.19	412,563.46	346,493.62	367,513.48	315,860.90	0.00					
Transfers	16,780.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	364,858.00	418,996.00	369,000.00	385,515.00	395,580.00		352,867.00	352,867.00	352,867.00	10.80-	
	387,753.19	412,563.46	346,493.62	367,513.48	315,860.90	0.00					
Transfers	16,780.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* STREET DEPARTMENT *											
100-4-41-200-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-41-200-1101	558,462.00	543,090.00	562,352.00	476,833.00	527,122.00		631,471.00	631,471.00	631,471.00	19.80	
	584,645.59	573,675.98	551,206.14	477,578.26	518,736.69	0.00					
Transfers	25,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-41-200-1201	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	11,799.00	16,091.00		22,398.00	22,398.00	22,398.00	39.20	
	11,665.22	6,902.14	5,523.83	12,205.62	20,231.32	0.00					
Transfers	2,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages Regular PT											
100-4-41-200-1301	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	16,969.00	57,459.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,538.65	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	12,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages PT Overtime											
100-4-41-200-1401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-200-0000 * STREET DEPARTMENT *											
100-4-41-200-3101	41,420.00	58,000.00	64,300.00	65,150.00	64,000.00		73,800.00	73,800.00	73,800.00	15.31	
Transfers	55,998.00	64,306.81	65,284.37	64,820.73	63,252.10	0.00					
Transfers	14,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-41-200-3111	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,373.00	5,000.00		5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	10.00	
	2,607.53	3,601.82	3,079.02	4,008.83	4,119.29	0.00					
Professional Svcs.											
100-4-41-200-3150	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Parking Lot Maintenance											
100-4-41-200-3300	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,232.00	5,350.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	12.15	
	2,028.10	10,147.80	6,000.00	2,046.25	2,520.00	0.00					
Hazardous Waste Disposal											
100-4-41-200-3301	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	9,512.00	12,000.00		13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	8.33	
	10,753.10	13,909.22	11,419.48	11,560.18	5,984.91	0.00					
Paint											
100-4-41-200-3302	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	898.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	
	2,902.12	4,445.21	2,355.36	823.28	0.00	0.00					
Street Signs											
100-4-41-200-3303	23,000.00	23,000.00	30,000.00	15,600.00	30,000.00		35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	16.67	
	19,033.54	29,506.17	17,509.59	14,346.62	30,310.45	0.00					
Repairs-Signals											
100-4-41-200-3304	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	25,951.00	20,000.00		22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	10.00	
	12,430.33	30,254.17	1,253.03	23,788.34	8,617.78	0.00					
Repairs - Equipment											
100-4-41-200-3310	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	4,923.00	7,800.00		8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	2.56	
	6,147.93	5,477.10	7,113.64	6,292.30	7,452.94	0.00					
ARPA-CLRF Expenditures											
100-4-41-200-5000	0.00	0.00	667.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	666.80	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-200-0000											
* STREET DEPARTMENT *											
Electric Power(Traffic Control)											
100-4-41-200-5110	150,240.00	158,840.00	161,800.00	137,820.00	160,000.00		175,000.00		175,000.00	175,000.00	9.38
	142,200.15	143,663.59	144,575.25	151,682.79	164,036.87	0.00					
Radio Contract & Maint.											
100-4-41-200-5220	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone											
100-4-41-200-5230	7,450.00	7,300.00	10,300.00	8,804.00	0.00						0.00
	8,009.05	8,253.07	9,763.60	9,523.81	0.00	0.00					
Lease Of Equipment											
100-4-41-200-5410	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	166.00	2,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	50.00
	937.07	2,363.51	6,294.79	152.00	1,026.81	0.00					
Training											
100-4-41-200-5540	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,405.00	3,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
	889.04	265.00	408.00	1,287.70	6,713.00	0.00					
Meeting Expense											
100-4-41-200-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Dues & Memberships											
100-4-41-200-5810	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Right-Of-Way Costs											
100-4-41-200-5840	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,816.00	1,300.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	53.85
	0.00	0.00	1,622.43	1,664.93	1,850.00	0.00					
Guardrail Repair											
100-4-41-200-5850	55,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	2,880.00	0.00						0.00
	19,817.50	17,568.50	24,192.50	2,637.50	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	19,206.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-41-200-6000	52,500.00	52,500.00	52,500.00	21,180.00	50,000.00		50,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-41-200-0000	* STREET DEPARTMENT *											
	42,316.96	46,849.73	32,448.63	24,736.76	51,928.37	0.00						
Office Supplies												
100-4-41-200-6001	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	487.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00		
	1,867.36	1,214.42	1,271.45	859.22	1,703.53	0.00						
Gas & Diesel												
100-4-41-200-6008	54,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	56,339.00	60,000.00		56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	6.67-		
	66,489.67	52,057.06	46,209.09	68,480.25	71,483.66	0.00						
	Transfers	5,016.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Uniforms												
100-4-41-200-6011	7,800.00	12,100.00	12,100.00	5,879.00	7,000.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	28.57		
	11,211.07	8,555.49	7,316.13	6,489.99	8,948.79	0.00						
	Transfers	3,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Road Salt												
100-4-41-200-6014	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	27,642.00	50,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80.00-		
	869.44	0.00	30,827.36	25,338.71	750.00	0.00						
	Transfers	40,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Asphalt Pavement Maint.												
100-4-41-200-6021	635,660.92	500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00		
	692,709.45	569,223.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
	Transfers	57,049.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Railroad Grade Xing Maint.												
100-4-41-200-6022	5,000.00	8,430.00	4,215.00	4,598.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00		
	8,430.00	5,812.83	4,215.00	4,215.00	610.61	0.00						
Capital outlay												
100-4-41-200-8101	479,527.00	804,211.00	50,000.00	41,858.00	84,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	76.19-		
	307,612.33	280,404.86	42,129.55	27,970.35	33,303.60	0.00						
	Transfers	121,829.00-	500,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VDOT Urban Maintenance Expense												
100-4-41-200-8102	0.00	0.00	1,734,167.00	1,108,000.00	1,217,000.00		1,426,750.00	1,426,750.00	1,426,750.00	17.24		
	0.00	0.00	730,309.62	1,170,599.93	1,266,564.96	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-41-200-0000	* STREET DEPARTMENT *										
Park Street Project - VDOT Sharing											
100-4-41-200-8103	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,760.00	1,450,000.00		1,450,000.00	1,450,000.00	1,450,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,280.00	67,548.50	0.00					
Control Total	2,526,307.92	2,735,325.00	3,250,626.00	2,327,880.00	4,166,375.00		4,389,545.00	4,389,545.00	4,389,545.00	5.36	
	2,326,056.29	2,217,067.18	2,074,865.38	2,401,529.04	2,627,834.95	0.00					
Transfers	95,780.00-	500,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	2,526,307.92	2,735,325.00	3,250,626.00	2,327,880.00	4,166,375.00		4,389,545.00	4,389,545.00	4,389,545.00	5.36	
	2,326,056.29	2,217,067.18	2,074,865.38	2,401,529.04	2,627,834.95	0.00					
Transfers	95,780.00-	500,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* SOLID WASTE COLLECTION *											
100-4-42-300-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-42-300-1101	139,039.00	94,668.00	94,782.00	74,892.00	71,565.00		108,670.00	108,670.00	108,670.00	51.85	
	93,540.30	88,682.21	79,217.51	69,736.59	38,815.15	0.00					
Transfers	46,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-42-300-1201	8,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	546.00	1,118.00		1,329.00	1,329.00	1,329.00	18.87	
	727.32	868.23	978.13	510.89	1,176.98	0.00					
Transfers	7,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages Part Time											
100-4-42-300-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,430.00	10,000.00		30,274.00	30,274.00	30,274.00	202.74	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,099.08	24,904.80	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-42-300-2100	11,249.00	7,395.00	7,404.00	5,609.00	7,320.00		10,736.00	10,736.00	10,736.00	46.67	
	6,903.14	6,684.11	5,743.34	5,578.06	4,892.03	0.00					
Transfers	4,300.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-42-300-2200	14,353.00	9,709.00	9,235.00	6,647.00	9,565.00		12,204.00	12,204.00	12,204.00	27.59	
	9,321.44	9,120.04	8,134.32	5,913.20	4,279.31	0.00					
Transfers	4,700.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-42-300-0000	* SOLID WASTE COLLECTION *										
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-42-300-2300	44,099.00	26,488.00	21,804.00	22,770.00	25,317.00		38,784.00	38,784.00	38,784.00	53.19	
	28,006.29	21,100.62	18,673.29	21,849.22	6,372.02	0.00					
Transfers	16,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-42-300-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	307.00	435.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	14.94	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.63	160.98	0.00					
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-42-300-2400	1,801.00	1,218.00	1,246.00	897.00	1,267.00		1,457.00	1,457.00	1,457.00	15.00	
	1,185.78	1,130.34	998.24	861.72	468.82	0.00					
Transfers	600.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-42-300-2600	504.00	240.00	240.00	117.00	165.00		103.00	103.00	103.00	37.58-	
	170.22	135.89	173.43	120.43	113.61	0.00					
Transfers	320.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-42-300-2700	8,441.00	5,663.00	6,101.00	4,070.00	5,674.00		6,176.00	6,176.00	6,176.00	8.85	
	5,344.21	5,696.13	5,402.64	1,146.05-	2,726.65	0.00					
Transfers	2,800.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-42-300-3111	500.00	500.00	500.00	516.00	550.00		550.00	550.00	550.00	0.00	
	500.00	300.56	246.15	494.48	1,072.10	0.00					
Cont.Svcs.-Solid Waste Col & Recyc											
100-4-42-300-3160	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	154,644.00	0.00	10,836.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	118,608.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Repairs - Portable Equipment											
100-4-42-300-3310	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	136.99	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Advertising/Promotion											
100-4-42-300-3600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT::: 100-4-42-300-0000	* SOLID WASTE COLLECTION *										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Tipping Fees											
100-4-42-300-3840	75,000.00	114,000.00	130,000.00	111,500.00	195,000.00		180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	7.69-	
	99,330.39	134,417.71	123,700.56	118,901.08	154,418.47	0.00					
	Transfers	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Radio Contract & Maint.											
100-4-42-300-5220	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Meeting Expense											
100-4-42-300-5800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-42-300-6000	2,000.00	2,000.00	7,250.00	8,151.00	8,000.00		8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	
	218.28	296.16	6,418.84	7,472.15	4,480.89	0.00					
	Transfers	388.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-42-300-6008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,197.90	0.00					
Uniforms											
100-4-42-300-6011	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	614.00	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	
	749.66	838.61	832.97	637.49	345.90	0.00					
Purchase Of Equipment (co)											
100-4-42-300-8000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Capital outlay											
100-4-42-300-8101	61,750.00	28,962.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	61,464.88	28,961.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Purchase Of Equipment-Carts (co)											
100-4-42-300-8201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	400.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,731.25	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-42-300-0000	* SOLID WASTE COLLECTION *										
Control Total	368,186.00	294,293.00	282,012.00	238,066.00	344,476.00		510,283.00	510,283.00	510,283.00	48.13	
Transfers	462,105.91	298,232.02	261,492.41	235,322.97	271,156.86	0.00					
Transfers	48,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	368,186.00	294,293.00	282,012.00	238,066.00	344,476.00		510,283.00	510,283.00	510,283.00	48.13	
Transfers	462,105.91	298,232.02	261,492.41	235,322.97	271,156.86	0.00					
Transfers	48,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
BLDG. & GROUNDS MAINT. DIVISION											
100-4-43-000-0000											
* FACILITY MAINTENANCE *											
100-4-43-201-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-43-201-1101	0.00	0.00	88,814.00	125,545.00	135,264.00		159,631.00	159,631.00	159,631.00	18.01	
	0.00	1,298.66	73,096.05	125,000.50	124,413.69	0.00					
Salaries & Wages Overtime											
100-4-43-201-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,074.00	2,588.00		417.00	417.00	417.00	83.89-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,102.47	745.86	0.00					
Salaries & Wages Regular PT											
100-4-43-201-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-43-201-2100	0.00	0.00	6,794.00	8,952.00	10,617.00		12,245.00	12,245.00	12,245.00	15.33	
	0.00	0.00	5,102.35	8,949.54	8,905.18	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-43-201-2200	0.00	0.00	8,797.00	11,906.00	17,255.00		17,927.00	17,927.00	17,927.00	3.89	
	0.00	0.00	7,886.88	10,908.35	14,954.76	0.00					
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-43-201-2300	0.00	0.00	34,886.00	41,270.00	44,071.00		45,890.00	45,890.00	45,890.00	4.13	
	0.00	0.00	21,076.90	40,091.59	32,676.02	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-201-0000	* FACILITY MAINTENANCE *										
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-43-201-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	499.00	687.00		734.00	734.00	734.00	6.84	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	497.70	562.50	0.00					
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-43-201-2400	0.00	0.00	1,187.00	1,607.00	2,000.00		2,139.00	2,139.00	2,139.00	6.95	
	0.00	0.00	967.64	1,589.88	1,638.48	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-43-201-2600	0.00	0.00	120.00	248.00	165.00		76.00	76.00	76.00	53.94-	
	0.00	0.00	135.25	227.43	76.80	0.00					
Workman's Comp. Insurance											
100-4-43-201-2700	0.00	0.00	1,648.00	2,345.00	2,612.00		2,139.00	2,139.00	2,139.00	18.11-	
	0.00	0.00	1,457.54	661.68-	1,702.86	0.00					
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-43-201-3100	0.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	19,579.00	44,350.00		35,050.00	35,050.00	35,050.00	20.97-	
	0.00	31,500.00	0.00	21,971.78	27,922.57	0.00					
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-43-201-3101	0.00	0.00	9,300.00	9,582.00	11,000.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	7,378.65	9,582.48	9,582.48	0.00					
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-43-201-3111	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	302.51	247.18	0.00					
Repairs - Maintenance											
100-4-43-201-3310	552,660.00	942,828.00	148,450.00	93,462.00	137,750.00		136,000.00	136,000.00	136,000.00	1.27-	
	130,006.49	800,047.08	64,449.18	88,885.13	87,995.76	0.00					
Transfers	1,802.00-	105,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures											
100-4-43-201-5000	0.00	0.00	41,191.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	41,191.16	0.00	0.00						
Electric Power											
100-4-43-201-5110	19,060.00	19,525.00	20,945.00	21,704.00	14,500.00		33,400.00	33,400.00	33,400.00	130.34	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-201-0000	* FACILITY MAINTENANCE *										
	Transfers	19,060.47 757.00	19,119.09 0.00	20,826.46 0.00	23,349.23 0.00	30,435.58 0.00	0.00				
Fuel-Heat											
100-4-43-201-5120		3,500.00 2,346.15	3,000.00 2,049.17	3,000.00 2,188.33	3,326.00 3,167.60	3,000.00 3,161.04	0.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	20.00
Water & Sewer											
100-4-43-201-5130		5,370.00 5,737.09	5,905.00 5,318.57	5,785.00 5,150.26	4,703.00 5,447.57	1,800.00 9,692.91	0.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	433.33
	Transfers	375.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone											
100-4-43-201-5230		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,125.00 509.33	1,409.00 1,579.62	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Training											
100-4-43-201-5540		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,077.00 1,095.09	2,000.00 585.00	0.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	175.00
Meeting Expense											
100-4-43-201-5800		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	250.00 0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-43-201-6000		7,750.00 2,317.18-	4,750.00 911.76	7,000.00 8,106.81	14,287.00 13,119.68	17,000.00 17,222.57	0.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	67.65-
Office Supplies											
100-4-43-201-6001		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	906.00 830.72	165.00 288.99	0.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	51.52
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-43-201-6005		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-43-201-6008		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	360.00 800.51	1,521.00 1,673.37	0.00 77.12	0.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-202-0000	* ARBORIST *										
100-4-43-202-5540	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	150.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Meeting Expenses											
100-4-43-202-5800	500.00	500.00	500.00	11.00	500.00		600.00	600.00	600.00	20.00	
	100.00	220.00	0.00	10.00	75.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-43-202-5810	100.00	100.00	200.00	120.00	200.00		400.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	
	100.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-43-202-6000	750.00	850.00	850.00	558.00	900.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	11.11	
	675.47	370.87	467.79	601.33	768.52	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-43-202-6001	100.00	100.00	100.00	24.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
	31.72	0.00	21.68	21.72	173.27	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-43-202-6008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Trees											
100-4-43-202-6023	6,000.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	2,477.00	7,100.00		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	50.70-	
	2,457.77	2,638.78	2,657.10	3,144.24	4,092.14	0.00					
Abingdon Tree Initiative											
100-4-43-202-6024	500.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	2,500.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	20.00	
	773.28	1,036.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Arboretum											
100-4-43-202-6025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Capital Outlay											
100-4-43-202-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-202-0000	* ARBORIST *										
Arboretum (Co)											
100-4-43-202-8201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total	28,071.00	33,389.00	45,390.00	33,426.00	24,850.00		35,300.00	35,300.00	35,300.00	42.05	
	16,693.40	19,574.54	35,182.66	31,773.96	34,501.85	0.00					
DEPT: Total	28,071.00	33,389.00	45,390.00	33,426.00	24,850.00		35,300.00	35,300.00	35,300.00	42.05	
	16,693.40	19,574.54	35,182.66	31,773.96	34,501.85	0.00					
* CENTRAL GARAGE/TOWN SHOP *											
100-4-43-500-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-43-500-1101	109,028.00	117,839.00	117,953.00	73,524.00	109,787.00		135,655.00	135,655.00	135,655.00	23.56	
	115,590.00	118,845.78	112,764.08	70,558.92	92,389.82	0.00					
Transfers	6,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-43-500-1201	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,029.00	3,735.00		2,251.00	2,251.00	2,251.00	39.73-	
	3,076.86	1,646.58	1,289.08	3,790.72	1,902.39	0.00					
Salaries & Wages Regular PT											
100-4-43-500-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		_____	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-43-500-2100	8,723.00	9,397.00	9,406.00	5,360.00	9,214.00		10,550.00	10,550.00	10,550.00	14.50	
	8,626.03	8,616.69	7,989.19	5,211.88	6,570.26	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-43-500-2200	11,248.00	12,156.00	11,562.00	7,243.00	14,751.00		15,234.00	15,234.00	15,234.00	3.27	
	11,445.04	12,307.76	11,118.94	6,449.09	11,440.80	0.00					
Transfers	560.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-43-500-2300	33,130.00	37,411.00	37,410.00	27,405.00	42,071.00		34,644.00	34,644.00	34,644.00	17.65-	
	34,571.94	37,409.84	37,178.47	26,040.42	27,409.72	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-43-500-0000	* CENTRAL GARAGE/TOWN SHOP *									
Transfers	1,450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
VRS- Health Care Credit										
100-4-43-500-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	592.00		624.00	624.00	624.00	5.41
	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.37	430.32	0.00				
Vrs - Life Insurance										
100-4-43-500-2400	1,411.00	1,525.00	1,560.00	977.00	1,726.00		1,818.00	1,818.00	1,818.00	5.33
	1,485.44	1,525.20	1,364.30	939.84	1,253.58	0.00				
Transfers	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance										
100-4-43-500-2600	302.00	240.00	240.00	124.00	165.00		77.00	77.00	77.00	53.33-
	170.20	138.81	217.83	113.65	131.20	0.00				
Workman's Comp.										
100-4-43-500-2700	2,497.00	2,946.00	3,109.00	1,518.00	2,804.00		2,211.00	2,211.00	2,211.00	21.15-
	2,785.06	3,148.08	2,961.04	416.50-	1,516.10	0.00				
Transfers	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Contractual Service _ Enterprise Lease										
100-4-43-500-3101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Health, Safety & Medical										
100-4-43-500-3111	300.00	300.00	300.00	246.00	450.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	11.11
	0.00	0.00	130.00	225.68	133.95	0.00				
Repairs & Maint.										
100-4-43-500-3310	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,428.00	3,500.00		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00
	2,615.81	2,397.97	3,288.42	2,291.06	2,685.73	0.00				
Electric Power										
100-4-43-500-5110	8,900.00	9,050.00	8,350.00	6,419.00	8,000.00		8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00
	7,858.16	7,126.33	6,881.52	7,227.40	7,949.65	0.00				
Transfers	21.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fuel - Heat										
100-4-43-500-5120	3,500.00	6,950.00	7,951.00	8,687.00	7,500.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	20.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-500-0000											
	* CENTRAL GARAGE/TOWN SHOP *										
100-4-43-500-8101	13,700.00	13,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00	
	13,751.49	13,241.88	20.88	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Purchase Of Equipment (co)											
100-4-43-500-8201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,300.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,716.50	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total	360,839.00	378,414.00	375,741.00	329,143.00	404,795.00		541,764.00	541,764.00	541,764.00	33.84	
Transfers	363,372.78	374,485.41	398,511.95	343,806.36	489,784.47	0.00					
DEPT: Total	360,839.00	378,414.00	375,741.00	329,143.00	404,795.00		541,764.00	541,764.00	541,764.00	33.84	
Transfers	363,372.78	374,485.41	398,511.95	343,806.36	489,784.47	0.00					
	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* THE MUSTER GROUNDS *											
100-4-43-700-0000											
SALARIES STAFF REGULAR											
100-4-43-700-1101	41,067.00	41,922.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	51,891.84	39,364.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Salaries & Wages Regular PT											
100-4-43-700-1301	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
Transfers	13,726.43	12,448.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
FICA											
100-4-43-700-2100	3,907.00	3,972.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	3,920.95	3,821.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
VRS RETIREMENT											
100-4-43-700-2200	4,264.00	4,349.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	4,122.66	3,669.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE											
100-4-43-700-2300	15,901.00	17,443.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	15,901.08	14,088.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-43-700-0000	* THE MUSTER GROUNDS *									
100-4-43-700-5810	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	221.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Events										
100-4-43-700-5841	10,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	11,610.93	11,180.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	1,611.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Trail Maint.										
100-4-43-700-5842	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment										
100-4-43-700-6000	2,500.00	4,000.00	250.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	904.56	833.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	2,100.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Custodial Supplies										
100-4-43-700-6005	250.00	250.00	100.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	52.53	173.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	250.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Merchandise For Resale										
100-4-43-700-6500	2,000.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	1,815.62	1,032.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Control Total	98,694.00	105,267.00	3,030.00	1,986.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	109,293.59	96,080.56	1,357.32	1,983.51	0.00	0.00				
Transfers	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	98,694.00	105,267.00	3,030.00	1,986.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	109,293.59	96,080.56	1,357.32	1,983.51	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Transfers	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

* URBAN PATHWAYS *

100-4-43-957-0000

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-957-0000	* URBAN PATHWAYS *										
VDOT Appropriation											
100-4-43-957-5840	220,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	325,227.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Local Match VDOT Appropriation											
100-4-43-957-5841	55,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	81,306.90	5,965.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Transfers	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total											
	275,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	406,534.51	5,965.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Transfers	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total											
	275,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	406,534.51	5,965.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Transfers	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* ABINGDON FARMERS MARKET *											
100-4-43-964-0000											
Salaries & Wages Reg PT											
100-4-43-964-1301	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	4,975.00	0.00					0.00	
	7,657.59	4,506.31	5,468.68	4,216.53	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-43-964-2100	765.00	765.00	765.00	381.00	0.00					0.00	
	585.83	357.68	405.04	350.43	0.00	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-43-964-2600	101.00	60.00	60.00	39.00	0.00					0.00	
	79.72	33.45	39.72	35.49	0.00	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-43-964-2700	232.00	232.00	265.00	111.00	0.00					0.00	
	176.25	124.60	154.33	28.73-	0.00	0.00					
Maint. Building											
100-4-43-964-3310	1,250.00	1,250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-43-964-0000	* ABINGDON FARMERS MARKET *										
	485.08	1,220.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	418.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Maint. Grounds											
100-4-43-964-3315	250.00 0.00	250.00 115.89	250.00 32.00	68.00 62.41	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Telephone											
100-4-43-964-5230	445.00 810.66 Transfers	445.00 905.01 293.00	645.00 929.35 0.00	1,075.00 1,074.10 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-43-964-6000	250.00 245.57	250.00 235.60	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Control Total	13,293.00 10,040.70 Transfers	13,252.00 7,498.55 0.00	11,985.00 7,029.12 0.00	6,649.00 5,710.23 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
DEPT: Total	13,293.00 10,040.70 Transfers	13,252.00 7,498.55 0.00	11,985.00 7,029.12 0.00	6,649.00 5,710.23 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
** PARKS AND RECREATION **											
100-4-71-000-0000											
* PARKS & GROUNDS *											
100-4-71-310-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-71-310-1101	334,313.00 339,740.58 Transfers	355,386.00 358,280.81 4,200.00	367,796.00 352,098.25 0.00	306,991.00 300,562.15 0.00	318,958.00 315,142.27 0.00	0.00	382,060.00	382,060.00	382,060.00	19.78	
Salaries & Wages Overtime											
100-4-71-310-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,667.00	10,385.00		7,894.00	7,894.00	7,894.00	23.99-	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT::: 100-4-71-310-0000	* PARKS & GROUNDS *									
	0.00	0.00	6,093.86	11,536.86	9,625.36	0.00				
Salaries & Wages-Regular PT										
100-4-71-310-1301	19,360.00	19,360.00	6,560.00	4,864.00	47,029.00		54,468.00	54,468.00	54,468.00	15.82
	18,895.14	4,113.80	4,517.38	6,988.68	17,195.86	0.00				
	Transfers	0.00	15,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Salaries & Wages - PT Over.										
100-4-71-310-1401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Fica										
100-4-71-310-2100	27,056.00	28,668.00	28,638.00	23,506.00	28,562.00		34,010.00	34,010.00	34,010.00	19.07
	25,911.49	25,773.49	25,536.76	23,850.89	25,003.53	0.00				
	Transfers	1,300.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Vrs - Retirement										
100-4-71-310-2200	34,510.00	36,555.00	36,051.00	29,111.00	38,620.00		42,905.00	42,905.00	42,905.00	11.10
	33,744.15	37,117.54	36,370.88	26,184.01	37,775.22	0.00				
	Transfers	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Hospitalization Insurance										
100-4-71-310-2300	97,003.00	112,513.00	118,006.00	97,293.00	114,709.00		136,440.00	136,440.00	136,440.00	18.94
	102,159.72	114,413.37	106,932.08	94,050.27	88,707.75	0.00				
	Transfers	5,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
VRS- Health Care Credit										
100-4-71-310-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,230.00	1,490.00		1,757.00	1,757.00	1,757.00	17.92
		0.00	0.00	1,201.05	1,420.60	0.00				
Vrs - Life Insurance										
100-4-71-310-2400	4,330.00	4,587.00	4,865.00	3,928.00	4,331.00		5,120.00	5,120.00	5,120.00	18.22
	4,366.08	4,600.14	4,462.66	3,815.99	4,139.14	0.00				
Unemployment Insurance										
100-4-71-310-2600	1,008.00	660.00	780.00	698.00	770.00		307.00	307.00	307.00	60.13-
Workman's Comp.	751.81	491.40	756.87	653.07	529.00	0.00				

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-71-310-0000										
	* PARKS & GROUNDS *									
100-4-71-310-2700	8,328.00 8,159.65	8,831.00 9,432.22	9,795.00 9,870.54	7,084.00 2,021.41-	7,906.00 5,672.61	0.00	7,282.00	7,282.00	7,282.00	7.89-
Contractual Svcs.										
100-4-71-310-3100	21,750.00 22,806.53 Transfers	38,966.00 31,744.88 5,000.00-	29,881.00 27,385.09 0.00	39,238.00 39,141.21 0.00	46,900.00 40,097.45 0.00	0.00	43,550.00	43,550.00	43,550.00	7.14-
Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease										
100-4-71-310-3101	11,136.00 13,363.66 Transfers	12,000.00 11,131.46 0.00	12,000.00 9,996.93 0.00	10,768.00 10,650.71 0.00	14,500.00 12,225.57 0.00	0.00	19,300.00	19,300.00	19,300.00	33.10
Health, Safety & Medical										
100-4-71-310-3111	2,200.00 1,670.08 Transfers	3,350.00 3,915.69 0.00	5,225.00 3,233.13 0.00	3,703.00 3,633.53 0.00	6,050.00 4,859.90 0.00	0.00	7,100.00	7,100.00	7,100.00	17.36
Repairs & Maint.-Equip./Bldgs.										
100-4-71-310-3310	2,500.00 1,683.20 Transfers	17,200.00 17,691.45 0.00	18,250.00 1,839.62 0.00	2,032.00 3,030.32 0.00	7,350.00 2,456.74 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures										
100-4-71-310-5000	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	4,190.00 4,189.90	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Electric Power										
100-4-71-310-5110	19,835.00 12,071.60 Transfers	19,955.00 9,313.45 0.00	11,505.00 9,638.79 0.00	11,014.00 11,742.95 0.00	0.00 20,389.68 0.00	0.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	0.00
Gas-Propane										
100-4-71-310-5120	2,000.00 2,777.63 Transfers	3,250.00 2,822.70 0.00	3,250.00 3,009.58 0.00	2,435.00 2,231.91 0.00	0.00 4,072.26 0.00	0.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	0.00
Water & Sewer										
100-4-71-310-5130	4,760.00	590.00	3,590.00	3,609.00	0.00	0.00	7,050.00	7,050.00	7,050.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-310-0000	* PARKS & GROUNDS *										
	Transfers	4,183.34 592.00-	4,038.27 0.00	4,001.35 0.00	4,117.62 0.00	6,719.08 0.00	0.00				
Telephone Lattice Field											
100-4-71-310-5230		6,902.00 6,098.20	6,602.00 3,652.92	4,280.00 3,005.86	2,409.00 2,583.98	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	Transfers	695.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-71-310-5540		450.00 819.99	700.00 365.95	700.00 366.84	1,003.00 919.81	3,000.00 705.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	66.67
	Transfers	368.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Meeting Expense											
100-4-71-310-5800		500.00 405.90	500.00 214.12	500.00 0.00	127.00 116.28	300.00 0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-71-310-5810		755.00 663.84	555.00 484.94	555.00 244.95	434.00 397.83	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
Grounds Maint.											
100-4-71-310-5840		16,900.00 18,290.80	18,900.00 14,912.24	23,780.00 17,017.26	18,162.00 18,631.30	30,500.00 32,065.91	0.00	43,900.00	43,900.00	43,900.00	43.93
	Transfers	1,411.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Seasonal Decorations											
100-4-71-310-5845		2,000.00 1,629.94	2,000.00 1,287.22	2,000.00 1,188.29	534.00 1,148.09	4,000.00 2,739.50	0.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	20.00
	Transfers	333.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-71-310-6000		18,375.00 18,057.15	9,200.00 6,619.19	10,385.00 8,292.27	6,566.00 6,143.35	10,600.00 9,735.74	0.00	11,500.00	11,500.00	11,500.00	8.49
	Transfers	165.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-71-310-6001		500.00 613.51	750.00 685.04	750.00 166.28	557.00 589.30	700.00 577.51	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-310-0000	* PARKS & GROUNDS *										
	Transfers	64.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-71-310-6005	3,200.00	8,175.00	8,175.00	9,976.00	11,550.00		12,800.00	12,800.00	12,800.00	10.82	
	3,321.01	10,256.59	6,862.66	10,431.37	10,257.88	0.00					
	Transfers	122.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-71-310-6008	13,000.00	14,000.00	12,301.00	15,707.00	0.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	
	12,766.15	9,442.99	11,746.35	19,322.55	21,968.48	0.00					
	Transfers	1,830.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Uniforms											
100-4-71-310-6011	2,300.00	4,605.00	4,605.00	2,359.00	5,500.00		5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	0.00	
	2,230.75	3,564.40	2,585.91	4,066.81	3,488.18	0.00					
Recreation Equipment											
100-4-71-310-6013	1,500.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	1,303.00	1,300.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	53.85	
	1,043.02	1,173.92	324.53	1,194.24	2,218.27	0.00					
	Transfers	275.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Landscaping											
100-4-71-310-6023	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,000.00	2,573.00	8,200.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9.76	
	8,978.77	9,391.30	5,352.95	7,358.30	8,330.60	0.00					
	Transfers	1,021.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Toilet Trailer Supplies/Maintenance											
100-4-71-310-6024	600.00	1,200.00	1,850.00	744.00	1,650.00		1,650.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	0.00	
	595.95	881.78	155.98	681.96	308.80	0.00					
Community Parks											
100-4-71-310-6500	6,500.00	9,600.00	6,500.00	4,727.00	6,600.00		7,300.00	7,300.00	7,300.00	10.61	
	5,679.84	5,815.83	6,243.52	4,644.51	9,523.96	0.00					
	Transfers	1,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Capital Outlay											
100-4-71-310-8101	9,400.00	52,800.00	0.00	9,292.00	12,500.00		19,500.00	19,500.00	19,500.00	56.00	
	7,003.00	6,631.62	0.00	8,517.95	9,367.11	0.00					
	Transfers	2,397.00-	7,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-310-0000											
	* PARKS & GROUNDS *										
Control Total	682,971.00	803,858.00	745,163.00	635,644.00	743,960.00		929,593.00	929,593.00	929,593.00	24.95	
	680,482.48	710,260.72	673,487.32	628,117.44	707,318.96	0.00					
Transfers	23.00-	27,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	682,971.00	803,858.00	745,163.00	635,644.00	743,960.00		929,593.00	929,593.00	929,593.00	24.95	
	680,482.48	710,260.72	673,487.32	628,117.44	707,318.96	0.00					
Transfers	23.00-	27,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* VA CREEPER TRAIL & MUSEUM *											
100-4-71-500-0000											
Vdot Enhancement Watauga Pk.Lot											
100-4-71-500-5846	34,025.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	34,026.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers											
Watauga Land Acquisiton Annual Payment											
100-4-71-500-5847	66,586.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	62,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	807.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Va Creep Trail Improvement Local Match											
100-4-71-500-5848	0.00	73,917.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers											
Control Total	100,611.00	73,917.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	96,526.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	807.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	100,611.00	73,917.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	96,526.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	807.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* RECREATION CENTER *											
100-4-71-600-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-71-600-1101	422,100.00	433,585.00	209,881.00	238,350.00	304,372.00		318,528.00	318,528.00	318,528.00	4.65	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-600-0000											
	* RECREATION CENTER *										
100-4-71-600-2600	1,310.00	840.00	1,352.00	1,478.00	2,255.00		1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	46.70-	
	3,490.53	1,919.79	1,120.36	1,505.57	1,198.02	0.00					
	Transfers	2,275.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-71-600-2700	16,491.00	16,858.00	6,878.00	6,489.00	11,893.00		12,019.00	12,019.00	12,019.00	1.06	
	16,138.26	16,160.28	7,669.04	1,909.36-	7,445.79	0.00					
	Transfers	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-71-600-3100	48,793.00	49,025.00	30,000.00	49,416.00	75,290.00		79,740.00	79,740.00	79,740.00	5.91	
	43,709.08	42,360.30	26,539.52	55,618.33	56,450.04	0.00					
	Transfers	2,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-71-600-3101	4,860.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
	7,150.49	6,248.49	1,143.47	0.00	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-71-600-3111	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	739.00	2,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	50.00	
	2,685.16	1,161.07	205.15	911.33	1,738.08	0.00					
Maint. Bldg & Pools											
100-4-71-600-3310	16,500.00	16,500.00	11,000.00	12,944.00	15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	
	15,745.41	15,666.36	9,489.10	13,497.38	15,017.12	0.00					
Maint. Equipment											
100-4-71-600-3311	13,000.00	13,000.00	5,000.00	2,229.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	
	13,385.34	7,518.64	4,627.16	5,274.19	8,726.49	0.00					
	Transfers	3,110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Maint. Grounds											
100-4-71-600-3315	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	686.00	0.00		0.00	-----	-----	0.00	
	5,051.22	2,078.89	0.00	651.83	0.00	0.00					
Athletic Supplies											
100-4-71-600-3329	3,000.00	4,500.00	0.00	362.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	
	2,718.52	4,309.29	978.50	518.41	1,865.05	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-600-0000	* RECREATION CENTER *										
Printing & Advertising											
100-4-71-600-3500	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		500.00		500.00	500.00	0.00
	89.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	850.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures											
100-4-71-600-5000	0.00	0.00	34,385.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	34,385.16	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Electric Power											
100-4-71-600-5110	72,660.00	69,660.00	30,000.00	42,048.00	49,000.00		58,000.00		58,000.00	58,000.00	18.37
	54,305.40	43,413.45	36,431.30	48,743.70	54,452.11	0.00					
Transfers	21,105.00-	26,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Water & Sewer											
100-4-71-600-5130	33,285.00	26,000.00	8,000.00	16,189.00	32,000.00		34,000.00		34,000.00	34,000.00	6.25
	25,346.16	18,156.18	17,004.28	27,678.99	35,349.23	0.00					
Transfers	8,564.00-	7,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Postage											
100-4-71-600-5210	3,050.00	3,050.00	500.00	0.00	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00
	3,050.00	2,900.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone											
100-4-71-600-5230	10,175.00	10,685.00	9,873.00	8,352.00	0.00						0.00
	10,691.54	9,101.42	9,379.30	8,363.43	0.00	0.00					
Travel - LODGING											
100-4-71-600-5500	1,500.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	500.00		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	100.00
	623.88	1,231.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Meals											
100-4-71-600-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-71-600-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-600-0000											
	* RECREATION CENTER *										
100-4-71-600-6001	6,000.00 5,346.22	7,000.00 6,159.08	1,000.00 1,136.79	3,576.00 4,097.36	2,500.00 4,276.64	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.00	
Concession Supplies											
100-4-71-600-6002	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 2,859.50	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
Outdoor Concession Supplies											
100-4-71-600-6003	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	————— ————— —————	0.00	
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-71-600-6005	22,000.00 20,481.91	21,000.00 14,627.02	7,500.00 7,160.30	10,531.00 11,308.73	14,000.00 13,517.10	0.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	0.00	
Natural Gas - Bldg. & Pool											
100-4-71-600-6006	33,340.00 16,912.86 Transfers 3,556.00-	24,000.00 13,300.59 8,000.00-	13,600.00 11,344.88 0.00	20,486.00 22,272.61 0.00	20,000.00 15,963.86 0.00	0.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	10.00-	
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-71-600-6008	1,500.00 2,588.38 Transfers 944.00	2,400.00 1,206.15 0.00	946.00 815.58 0.00	477.00 673.00 0.00	1,000.00 2,045.90 0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
Uniforms											
100-4-71-600-6011	3,000.00 1,051.17	3,000.00 989.34	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,000.00 1,147.25	0.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	250.00	
Pool Programs											
100-4-71-600-6012	5,000.00 4,960.75 Transfers 0.00	18,000.00 8,868.67 2,000.00-	2,500.00 1,435.43 0.00	3,091.00 5,682.17 0.00	5,000.00 3,350.27 0.00	0.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	20.00	
Pool Supplies											
100-4-71-600-6013	24,000.00 19,161.43 Transfers 0.00	25,000.00 12,108.76 10,000.00-	12,500.00 12,187.21 0.00	17,994.00 12,960.84 0.00	18,000.00 17,504.35 0.00	0.00	22,800.00	22,800.00	22,800.00	26.67	

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-71-600-0000	* RECREATION CENTER *									
Contingency										
100-4-71-600-6020	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00
Transfers	3,565.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
C.A.S.T. Swim Team										
100-4-71-600-6021	14,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	11,280.03	178.00-	498.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Summer Day Camp Program										
100-4-71-600-6022	12,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Transfers	11,658.12	770.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	0.00	10,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Toa Employee Fitness Programs										
100-4-71-600-6023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Toa Cpr-Fa Training										
100-4-71-600-6024	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	209.00	500.00					0.00
	596.00	30.00	0.00	192.00	142.00	0.00				
Capital Outlay										
100-4-71-600-8101	8,500.00	25,000.00	0.00	11,562.00	13,200.00		40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	203.03
Transfers	15,948.96	24,185.12	0.00	10,598.34	38,857.13	0.00				
	7,456.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Control Total										
	1,305,939.00	1,318,266.00	566,551.00	681,319.00	983,570.00		1,244,729.00	1,244,729.00	1,244,729.00	26.55
Transfers	1,280,885.32	1,067,328.13	574,976.75	707,121.92	892,284.19	0.00				
	830.00	123,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total										
	1,305,939.00	1,318,266.00	566,551.00	681,319.00	983,570.00		1,244,729.00	1,244,729.00	1,244,729.00	26.55
Transfers	1,280,885.32	1,067,328.13	574,976.75	707,121.92	892,284.19	0.00				
	830.00	123,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-800-0000	* THE MEADOWS *										
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-71-800-1101	0.00	0.00	0.00	123,777.00	189,846.00		230,805.00	230,805.00	230,805.00	21.57	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	127,561.19	169,210.50	0.00					
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-71-800-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	295.00	1,000.00		820.00	820.00	820.00	18.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.39	617.06	0.00					
Salaries & Wages PT											
100-4-71-800-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	918.00	38,985.00		36,812.00	36,812.00	36,812.00	5.57-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24,545.40	0.00					
Fica											
100-4-71-800-2100	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,184.00	15,440.00		20,482.00	20,482.00	20,482.00	32.66	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,611.50	14,739.71	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-71-800-2200	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,072.00	15,902.00		25,919.00	25,919.00	25,919.00	62.99	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,609.91	19,560.56	0.00					
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-71-800-2300	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,766.00	18,678.00		46,860.00	46,860.00	46,860.00	150.88	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,814.38	16,360.16	0.00					
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-71-800-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	505.00	560.00		1,062.00	1,062.00	1,062.00	89.64	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	445.50	735.58	0.00					
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-71-800-2400	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,198.00	1,632.00		3,093.00	3,093.00	3,093.00	89.52	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,254.72	2,143.32	0.00					
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-71-800-2600	0.00	0.00	0.00	535.00	495.00		231.00	231.00	231.00	53.33-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	302.53	325.64	0.00					
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-71-800-2700	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,480.00	4,501.00		4,630.00	4,630.00	4,630.00	2.87	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	728.79-	3,338.75	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-800-0000	* THE MEADOWS *										
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-71-800-3100	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	9,536.00	44,500.00		40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	10.11-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,921.00	20,660.00	0.00					
Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-71-800-3101	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	1,100.00		1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.88	335.58	0.00					
Health, Safety & Medical											
100-4-71-800-3111	0.00	0.00	0.00	723.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	694.96	1,012.37	0.00					
Legal & Professional svcs											
100-4-71-800-3150	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	170,966.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	0.00	171,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Maintenance Baseball/Softball											
100-4-71-800-3310	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,615.00	100,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,491.93	29,753.52	0.00					
Maintenance Multipurpose											
100-4-71-800-3311	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,625.14	0.00					
Maintenance Building/Grounds											
100-4-71-800-3315	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	25,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	60.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.07	14,401.40	0.00					
Maintenance Equipment											
100-4-71-800-3329	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,295.00	6,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	50.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,548.72	1,330.74	0.00					
Printing											
100-4-71-800-3500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Advertising											
100-4-71-800-3600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-71-800-0000	* THE MEADOWS *										
100-4-71-800-5540	0.00	0.00	0.00	469.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	430.00	639.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-71-800-5810	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.00	205.00		280.00	280.00	280.00	36.59	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	70.00	0.00					
Right-of-Way Costs											
100-4-71-800-5840	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Adult Programs											
100-4-71-800-5841	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Youth Programs											
100-4-71-800-5842	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Community Programs											
100-4-71-800-5845	0.00	0.00	0.00	805.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	737.46	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-71-800-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	51,889.00	20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	52,137.08	8,316.94	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-71-800-6001	0.00	0.00	0.00	354.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	324.33	816.56	0.00					
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-71-800-6005	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,146.00	10,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	50.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,944.69	7,439.00	0.00					
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-71-800-6008	0.00	0.00	0.00	620.00	8,000.00		8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	881.95	2,250.03	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 100-4-81-100-0000										
100-4-81-100-0000										
Salaries Staff - Regular										
100-4-81-100-1101	125,422.00	167,948.00	168,100.00	161,324.00	253,593.00		229,149.00	229,149.00	229,149.00	9.64-
	143,857.16	167,705.11	174,039.88	157,331.58	195,660.20	0.00				
Transfers	19,725.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Salaries & Wages - Overtime										
100-4-81-100-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,629.00	2,070.00		23.00	23.00	23.00	98.89-
	0.00	0.00	850.36	1,578.60	14.83	0.00				
Salaries & Wages Regular PT										
100-4-81-100-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,524.00	5,597.00		15,192.00	15,192.00	15,192.00	171.43
	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,648.53	6,436.00	0.00				
Fica										
100-4-81-100-2100	9,595.00	12,849.00	12,859.00	12,122.00	17,183.00		18,699.00	18,699.00	18,699.00	8.82
	10,265.41	11,975.73	12,400.24	11,847.45	14,925.70	0.00				
Transfers	1,953.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement										
100-4-81-100-2200	13,078.00	17,502.00	16,648.00	13,023.00	26,921.00		25,733.00	25,733.00	25,733.00	4.41-
	13,057.10	17,535.44	17,974.64	11,799.24	23,359.58	0.00				
Transfers	3,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Hospitalization Insurance										
100-4-81-100-2300	29,415.00	42,302.00	46,782.00	27,861.00	48,288.00		54,676.00	54,676.00	54,676.00	13.23
	32,213.50	45,920.30	45,499.80	26,981.80	43,847.24	0.00				
Transfers	9,566.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
VRS- Health Care Credit										
100-4-81-100-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	937.00	1,666.00		1,054.00	1,054.00	1,054.00	36.73-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	557.47	878.51	0.00				
Vrs - Life Insurance										
100-4-81-100-2400	1,642.00	2,197.00	2,246.00	1,757.00	4,484.00		3,071.00	3,071.00	3,071.00	31.51-
	1,616.24	2,173.10	2,205.38	1,719.54	2,559.55	0.00				
Transfers	395.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-100-0000	* DIRECTOR OF PLANNING & ZONING *										
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-81-100-2600	303.00	240.00	240.00	309.00	380.00		174.00	174.00	174.00	54.21-	
	293.81	213.07	273.52	299.83	179.62	0.00					
Transfers	151.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-81-100-2700	113.00	3,145.00	3,724.00	2,366.00	3,769.00		3,338.00	3,338.00	3,338.00	11.44-	
	2,806.28	3,098.37	3,288.05	669.90-	2,819.18	0.00					
Transfers	3,025.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-81-100-3100	24,485.00	59,595.00	102,700.00	62,471.00	159,500.00		171,000.00	171,000.00	171,000.00	7.21	
	28,616.40	50,676.23	59,809.17	70,422.64	48,819.44	0.00					
Transfers	3,120.00	10,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-81-100-3101	5,322.00	5,100.00	5,101.00	471.00	0.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	4,705.86	4,655.01	2,888.76	479.40	239.70	0.00					
Blight & Nuisance Abatements											
100-4-81-100-3313	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	710.75	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Publicity & Advertisements											
100-4-81-100-3600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Postage											
100-4-81-100-5210	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Telephone											
100-4-81-100-5230	3,920.00	4,290.00	4,290.00	1,886.00	0.00					0.00	
	5,514.60	4,170.83	2,398.55	1,931.07	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	2,850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-81-100-5500	4,400.00	3,900.00	0.00	305.00	4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	
	1,539.00	1,043.44	0.00	279.62	1,065.70	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-100-0000	* DIRECTOR OF PLANNING & ZONING *										
Travel - Meals											
100-4-81-100-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	157.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	143.54	561.86	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-81-100-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,648.00	1,750.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,511.10	1,690.44	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-81-100-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-81-100-5540	5,000.00	4,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	6,500.00		6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	0.00	
	1,309.03	1,673.02	0.00	430.00	2,626.33	0.00					
Meeting Expenses											
100-4-81-100-5800	250.00	750.00	750.00	87.00	0.00					0.00	
	406.54	175.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-81-100-5810	1,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	1,645.00	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	
	943.21	485.00	395.00	1,507.70	1,506.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-81-100-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-81-100-6001	3,000.00	2,250.00	2,000.00	957.00	3,750.00		3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	0.00	
	3,709.69	1,027.52	626.70	1,334.47	605.27	0.00					
Transfers	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-81-100-6008	0.00	500.00	500.00	46.00	700.00		700.00	700.00	700.00	0.00	
	448.69	316.21	285.22	51.38	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-81-100-0000												
* DIRECTOR OF PLANNING & ZONING *												
Dues & Subscriptions												
100-4-81-100-6012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,546.02	0.00						
Planning Commission												
100-4-81-100-6500	8,500.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	21.00	580.50	613.27	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	6,120.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Board of Zoning Appeals												
100-4-81-100-6501	3,000.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00						
Transfers	1,500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Historical Preservation Review Board												
100-4-81-100-6502	2,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	33.53	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	1,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Capital Outlay												
100-4-81-100-8101	14,000.00	14,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	3,717.50	7,015.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total												
	254,445.00	348,068.00	388,440.00	303,525.00	565,151.00		564,059.00	564,059.00	564,059.00	0.19-		
	255,041.02	320,439.64	324,292.82	292,265.06	353,386.17	0.00						
Transfers	37,965.00	10,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00							
DEPT: Total												
	254,445.00	348,068.00	388,440.00	303,525.00	565,151.00		564,059.00	564,059.00	564,059.00	0.19-		
	255,041.02	320,439.64	324,292.82	292,265.06	353,386.17	0.00						
Transfers	37,965.00	10,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00							
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS												
100-4-81-200-0000												
Musical Events												
100-4-81-200-5842	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-200-0000	*COMMUNITY PROGRAMS*										
January Jams											
100-4-81-200-6500	80,000.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	73,251.73	63,201.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	6,710.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Thursday Jams											
100-4-81-200-6501	58,000.00	65,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	67,133.90	13,069.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	7,242.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Abingdon Sessions											
100-4-81-200-6502	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	98,282.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
July 4th Celebration											
100-4-81-200-6503	5,500.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	5,920.00	1,900.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Creeper Trail Fest											
100-4-81-200-6505	8,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	8,809.84	510.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	810.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Street Party											
100-4-81-200-6506	10,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	5,848.87	8,149.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	3,962.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Buskerfest											
100-4-81-200-6507	10,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	12,198.26	19,066.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	2,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Control Total	171,500.00	206,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	173,162.60	204,179.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	171,500.00	206,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	173,162.60	204,179.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-500-0000	* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT *										
100-4-81-500-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
100-4-81-500-1101	48,806.00 48,995.71	49,813.00 52,066.24	56,351.00 62,245.12	70,547.00 71,020.23	78,788.00 78,809.04	0.00	82,719.00	82,719.00	82,719.00	4.99	
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
100-4-81-500-1201	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Salaries & Wages Regular PT											
100-4-81-500-1301	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Fica											
100-4-81-500-2100	3,734.00 3,522.52	3,811.00 3,729.42	4,311.00 4,413.28	5,156.00 5,244.93	6,027.00 5,702.46	0.00	6,330.00	6,330.00	6,330.00	5.03	
Vrs - Retirement											
100-4-81-500-2200	5,056.00 4,888.28	5,157.00 5,220.88	4,905.00 6,335.92	6,884.00 6,421.60	9,636.00 9,564.96	0.00	9,289.00	9,289.00	9,289.00	3.60-	
Hospitalization Insurance											
100-4-81-500-2300	10,472.00 10,472.02	11,952.00 11,951.94	11,952.00 11,951.94	12,036.00 11,951.94	13,287.00 13,283.92	0.00	13,284.00	13,284.00	13,284.00	0.02-	
VRS- Health Care Credit											
100-4-81-500-2350	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	286.00 291.58	362.00 359.76	0.00	381.00	381.00	381.00	5.25	
Vrs - Life Insurance											
100-4-81-500-2400	634.00 634.32	647.00 647.04	662.00 777.40	929.00 935.88	1,056.00 1,048.08	0.00	1,108.00	1,108.00	1,108.00	4.92	
Unemployment Insurance											
100-4-81-500-2600	101.00 56.41	60.00 46.60	60.00 66.39	38.00 34.78	55.00 25.60	0.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	52.73-	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-500-0000	* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT *										
Workman's Comp.											
100-4-81-500-2700	44.00 42.68	44.00 47.00	44.00 59.02	63.00 18.02-	71.00 54.86	0.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	18.31-	
Contractual Services & Licenses											
100-4-81-500-3100	9,000.00 7,895.89 Transfers 1,100.00-	9,000.00 6,241.35 0.00	19,500.00 17,400.00 0.00	818.00 1,360.00 0.00	5,000.00 818.00 0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-81-500-3101	6,430.00 5,859.21 Transfers 540.00-	5,900.00 4,913.39 0.00	0.00 339.88 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Advertising											
100-4-81-500-3600	7,500.00 11,070.47 Transfers 3,571.00	7,500.00 8,422.88 0.00	8,000.00 8,135.70 0.00	6,860.00 7,206.96 0.00	8,000.00 12,748.53 0.00	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	12.50	
Economic Development Activities											
100-4-81-500-3800	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	52,545.00 44,000.00	39,000.00 39,000.00	0.00	39,000.00	39,000.00	39,000.00	0.00	
Community Programs											
100-4-81-500-3825	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	78,000.00 74,121.77	103,000.00 60,710.00	0.00	103,000.00	103,000.00	103,000.00	0.00	
ARPA-CLRF Expenditures											
100-4-81-500-5000	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	255,369.00 255,369.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	
Postage											
100-4-81-500-5210	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 172.68	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
Telephone											
100-4-81-500-5230	720.00 710.43	1,332.00 1,025.83	1,332.00 780.82	890.00 906.68	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT::: 100-4-81-500-0000	* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT *										
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-81-500-5500	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00		1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	
	329.42	863.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	1,100.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Meals											
100-4-81-500-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-81-500-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00		700.00	700.00	700.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-81-500-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00		1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	175.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-81-500-5540	2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	0.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
	693.55	945.31	235.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	1,271.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expense											
100-4-81-500-5800	500.00	500.00	100.00	369.00	400.00		600.00	600.00	600.00	50.00	
	428.76	155.47	0.00	338.54	80.00	0.00					
Transfers	100.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DHCD Grant Expenditures											
100-4-81-500-5841	0.00	0.00	81,000.00	249,578.00	12,000.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	135,634.53	249,584.73	0.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-81-500-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	339.00	0.00		-----	-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	310.82	0.00	0.00					
Office Supplies											
100-4-81-500-6001	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	851.00	800.00		800.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	
	699.34	95.91	266.60	910.69	511.87	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-500-0000	* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT *										
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-81-500-6008	275.00	540.00	440.00	0.00	500.00		600.00	600.00	600.00	20.00	
	345.83	216.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VHSBI Allocation											
100-4-81-500-6010	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00		75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	0.00					
Dues & Subscriptions											
100-4-81-500-6012	500.00	500.00	15,600.00	273.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	250.00	360.00	15,250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00					
Computer Software & Supplies											
100-4-81-500-6014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Capital Outlay											
100-4-81-500-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Local Match Grant Expense											
100-4-81-500-9000	5,000.00	23,500.00	5,000.00	8,105.00	10,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	200.00	
	5,000.00	9,250.00	5,000.00	8,180.00	0.00	0.00					
Control Total											
	103,472.00	124,756.00	541,126.00	569,567.00	368,382.00		382,295.00	382,295.00	382,295.00	3.78	
Transfers	101,894.84	106,199.12	599,260.60	558,053.11	298,139.76		0.00				
Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total											
	103,472.00	124,756.00	541,126.00	569,567.00	368,382.00		382,295.00	382,295.00	382,295.00	3.78	
Transfers	101,894.84	106,199.12	599,260.60	558,053.11	298,139.76		0.00				
Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
* ABINGDON TRANSIT *											
100-4-81-600-0000											
Salaries & Wages-Regular PT											
100-4-81-600-1301	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 100-4-81-600-0000												
	* ABINGDON TRANSIT *											
	3,890.00	0.00	1,984.90	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Fica												
100-4-81-600-2100	765.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	297.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Unemployment Insurance												
100-4-81-600-2600	1,008.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	48.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.												
100-4-81-600-2700	344.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	128.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dues & Subscriptions												
100-4-81-600-5810	0.00	4,833.00	4,833.00	4,833.00	4,833.00							9.19
	0.00	4,833.00	4,833.00	4,833.00	4,833.00	0.00						
Gas & Diesel												
100-4-81-600-6008	1,450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	986.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Cost of Operations-Buses												
100-4-81-600-6010	24,434.00	49,434.00	49,434.00	49,047.00	49,434.00							0.78-
	24,434.00	49,047.00	49,047.00	49,047.00	49,047.00	0.00						
Control Total												
	38,001.00	54,267.00	54,267.00	53,880.00	54,267.00							0.11
	29,784.67	53,880.00	55,864.90	53,880.00	53,880.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total												
	38,001.00	54,267.00	54,267.00	53,880.00	54,267.00							0.11
	29,784.67	53,880.00	55,864.90	53,880.00	53,880.00	0.00						
* TOURISM *												
100-4-81-700-0000												
Salaries Staff - Regular												
100-4-81-700-1101	183,962.00	192,490.00	116,842.00	54,535.00	43,924.00							91.52
	187,480.67	181,965.50	72,739.06	52,734.46	44,442.92	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT::: 100-4-81-700-0000	* TOURISM *									
Salaries & Wages - Overtime										
100-4-81-700-1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				0.00	0.00	88.23	26.40	0.00	0.00	
Salaries & Wages-Regular PT										
100-4-81-700-1301	58,000.00	59,600.00	0.00	16,653.00	73,841.00	0.00	79,875.00	79,875.00	79,875.00	8.17
Transfers	57,378.86	39,730.02	12,170.00	22,633.52	68,687.25	0.00				
	0.00	15,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica										
100-4-81-700-2100	18,510.00	19,285.00	8,938.00	5,432.00	8,780.00	0.00	12,571.00	12,571.00	12,571.00	43.18
	18,188.94	16,560.90	6,285.78	5,669.79	8,571.98					
Vrs - Retirement										
100-4-81-700-2200	19,154.00	20,028.00	11,568.00	4,188.00	5,005.00	0.00	9,447.00	9,447.00	9,447.00	88.75
	19,251.40	18,950.36	4,936.22	3,856.49	5,423.92					
Hospitalization Insurance										
100-4-81-700-2300	45,316.00	42,830.00	23,934.00	5,794.00	8,287.00	0.00	32,676.00	32,676.00	32,676.00	294.30
	42,071.25	39,196.21	11,292.24	5,870.34	8,076.12					
VRS- Health Care Credit										
100-4-81-700-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	224.00	188.00	0.00	387.00	387.00	387.00	105.85
	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.59	203.96					
Vrs - Life Insurance										
100-4-81-700-2400	2,403.00	2,513.00	1,561.00	565.00	548.00	0.00	1,127.00	1,127.00	1,127.00	105.66
	2,433.84	2,348.56	605.60	561.96	594.32					
Unemployment Insurance										
100-4-81-700-2600	1,234.00	300.00	60.00	175.00	275.00	0.00	282.00	282.00	282.00	2.55
	691.48	397.40	145.26	210.79	320.24					
Workman's Comp.										
100-4-81-700-2700	217.00	1,381.00	51.00	66.00	103.00	0.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	11.65
Transfers	1,212.58	1,176.80	59.89	18.68-	79.11	0.00				
	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-700-0000	* TOURISM *										
<hr/>											
100-4-81-700-3000	16,500.00	21,500.00	3,500.00	23,463.00	30,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	
	15,569.56	17,439.39	10,506.04	16,773.96	6,373.82	0.00					
Transfers	800.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
<hr/>											
Professional Svcs.											
100-4-81-700-3100	36,000.00	36,000.00	0.00	33,172.00	20,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25.00	
	35,006.42	34,546.66	2,475.00	30,788.32	16,596.58	0.00					
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Contractual Svcs - Enterprise Lease											
100-4-81-700-3101	4,425.00	5,250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	4,858.59	4,825.87	0.00	0.00	1,320.42	0.00					
Transfers	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
<hr/>											
Repairs & Maint.											
100-4-81-700-3310	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	6,589.78	4,227.82	0.00	0.00	29.80	0.00					
<hr/>											
Printing & Binding											
100-4-81-700-3500	17,500.00	17,500.00	0.00	4,630.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	
	19,183.38	11,115.00	0.00	5,751.80	18,249.45	0.00					
Transfers	1,685.00	5,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
<hr/>											
Advertising											
100-4-81-700-3600	190,500.00	175,500.00	500.00	81,873.00	100,000.00		130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	30.00	
	193,983.42	174,292.00	13,703.50	85,785.50	105,434.31	0.00					
<hr/>											
Advertising Grant Funded											
100-4-81-700-3601	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	
	48,415.60	20,692.65	2,332.09	0.00	3,899.00	0.00					
Transfers	2,785.00-	25,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
<hr/>											
ARPA-CLFRF Expenditures											
100-4-81-700-5000	0.00	0.00	52,772.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	52,771.80	0.00	0.00	0.00					
<hr/>											
Electric Power											
100-4-81-700-5110	7,345.00	8,415.00	8,365.00	4,220.00	0.00		7,950.00	7,950.00	7,950.00	0.00	
	8,735.39	7,851.57	5,654.91	4,385.59	7,109.20	0.00					
Transfers	1,332.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT#: 100-4-81-700-0000	* TOURISM *										
Fuel-Heat											
100-4-81-700-5120	355.00	450.00	450.00	1,771.00	0.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	
	453.66	431.20	352.18	1,633.69	1,259.60	0.00					
Transfers	64.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Water & Sewer											
100-4-81-700-5130	1,620.00	1,540.00	1,540.00	795.00	0.00		1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	0.00	
	1,514.04	1,204.97	942.33	897.95	1,401.58	0.00					
Transfers	206.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Postage & Messenger Service											
100-4-81-700-5210	18,400.00	18,400.00	1,000.00	315.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	
	18,151.32	17,270.83	105.92	383.49	585.23	0.00					
Telephone & Communications											
100-4-81-700-5230	9,040.00	10,760.00	9,010.00	5,919.00	0.00					0.00	
	9,846.47	8,632.50	6,656.11	5,588.22	0.00						
Transfers	955.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Lodging											
100-4-81-700-5500	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	
	7,133.13	3,153.62	0.00	0.00	1,087.88	0.00					
Travel - Meals											
100-4-81-700-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.12	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
100-4-81-700-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.16	0.00					
Travel - Other											
100-4-81-700-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	50.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00					
Training											
100-4-81-700-5540	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	109.00	1,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.00	
	2,821.10	0.00	0.00	100.00	1,978.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-700-0000	* TOURISM *										
Meeting Expenses											
100-4-81-700-5800	28,500.00	28,500.00	0.00	68.00	500.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	30,269.68	18,092.33	0.00	62.49	166.87	0.00					
Transfers	1,100.00	10,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dues & Memberships											
100-4-81-700-5810	5,500.00	5,500.00	0.00	867.00	10,000.00		10,475.00	10,475.00	10,475.00	4.75	
	3,435.00	3,520.00	0.00	795.00	1,475.00	0.00					
Fish Virginia First											
100-4-81-700-5840	0.00	0.00	0.00	545.00	0.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00					
Barter Theatre - Grant											
100-4-81-700-5843	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	100.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00					
Materials & Equipment											
100-4-81-700-6000	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	491.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	2,601.35	137.11	0.00	1,136.42	1,552.14	0.00					
Transfers	1,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Office Supplies											
100-4-81-700-6001	2,500.00	3,500.00	1,000.00	1,935.00	300.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	66.67	
	1,522.12	1,628.74	449.54	2,129.73	1,357.89	0.00					
Gift Shop Supplies/Stock											
100-4-81-700-6002	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	
	411.66	790.57	0.00	0.00	9,484.12	0.00					
Custodial Supplies											
100-4-81-700-6005	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	339.19	168.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	16.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Gas & Diesel											
100-4-81-700-6008	300.00	300.00	200.00	156.00	400.00		600.00	600.00	600.00	50.00	
	352.88	364.60	63.35	210.08	227.74	0.00					
Transfers	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-81-700-0000	* TOURISM *										
Capital Outlay											
100-4-81-700-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58,757.25	0.00					
Control Total	741,181.00	745,442.00	241,291.00	248,086.00	452,151.00		684,530.00	684,530.00	684,530.00	51.39	
Transfers	739,902.76	630,711.66	204,335.05	248,687.90	575,491.98	0.00					
Transfers	1,845.00	55,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
DEPT: Total	741,181.00	745,442.00	241,291.00	248,086.00	452,151.00		684,530.00	684,530.00	684,530.00	51.39	
Transfers	739,902.76	630,711.66	204,335.05	248,687.90	575,491.98	0.00					
Transfers	1,845.00	55,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
NON-DEPART.											
100-4-91-000-0000											
Processing Fee-CC/ON LINE-HLC & TOA											
100-4-91-000-3110	0.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	14,976.48	15,787.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sustain Abingdon Committee-Go Green											
100-4-91-000-3115	10,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	
	11,018.97	10,113.35	6,365.51	5,349.71	8,769.48	0.00					
Bank Charges											
100-4-91-000-3120	0.00	7,090.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	3,191.64	3,049.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Consultant-Employee Health Insur.											
100-4-91-000-3170	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	4,800.00	4,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	4,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
CONTRIBUTIONS NON-DEPART.**											
100-4-91-000-5600											
Cont.Va Highlands Festival											
100-4-91-000-5640	30,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-91-000-0000	**NON-DEPART.**										
100-4-91-000-5656	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Small Business Incubator											
100-4-91-000-5658	17,412.00	32,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	17,412.00	32,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
CONT. ABINGDON MAIN STREET											
100-4-91-000-5660	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Veterans Memorial Park											
100-4-91-000-5670	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Glade Spring Tractor Club											
100-4-91-000-5681	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Economic Development Authority											
100-4-91-000-5688	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Abingdon RDHA											
100-4-91-000-5690	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	
	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Cont. Virginia Creeper Trail Club (VCTC)											
100-4-91-000-5695	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
MEMBERSHIPS NON-DEPARTMENTAL**											
100-4-91-000-5800											
Membership-- Va Municipal League											
100-4-91-000-5810	5,382.00	5,524.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	5,469.00	5,459.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-91-400-0000	* CONTINGENCIES/DEBT SERVICE *										
100-4-91-400-9784	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	52.00-	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEBT SERVICE 2013-CARTER BANK											
100-4-91-400-9785	209,993.00	209,993.00	18,810.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	209,992.79	209,992.78	1,525,741.08	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEBT SERVICE 2013-CARTER BNK REFUNDING											
100-4-91-400-9786	290,290.00	283,943.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	164,257.60	164,463.64	407,067.53	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	0.00	100,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Debt Service 2016 - Carter Bank LOC											
100-4-91-400-9787	25,000.00	75,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	38,525.94	7,524,994.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Debt Service 2017-FB&T(Network Upgrades)											
100-4-91-400-9788	50,600.00	51,175.00	51,175.00	48,298.00	0.00					0.00	
	50,647.50	49,844.25	48,924.43	48,297.53	0.00	0.00					
Debt Service 2019 Bond - Webster Bank											
100-4-91-400-9789	0.00	0.00	261,906.00	216,750.00	498,750.00		498,750.00	498,750.00	498,750.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	261,906.25	216,750.00	498,750.00	0.00					
Debt Service - Wells Fargo (Fire Truck)											
100-4-91-400-9790	0.00	0.00	56,624.00	56,623.00	56,625.00		56,625.00	56,625.00	56,625.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	56,623.23	56,623.23	56,623.23	0.00					
Debt Service 2018-HP Financial (IT Dept)											
100-4-91-400-9791	0.00	0.00	22,214.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	22,213.78	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Debt Service 2018 - FCB (Recycle Truck)											
100-4-91-400-9792	0.00	0.00	29,000.00	28,965.00	28,955.00		28,995.00	28,995.00	28,995.00	0.14	
	0.00	0.00	28,961.41	28,961.41	28,956.36	0.00					
Debt Service 2018 - FCB (Brush Truck)											
100-4-91-400-9793	0.00	0.00	31,200.00	31,210.00	29,275.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	31,210.30	31,210.30	28,839.65	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 100-4-94-100-0000	****CAPITAL PROJECTS****										
100-4-94-100-8214	863,000.00 46,739.17	27,309.00 1,958.00	1,550,000.00 1,940.38	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Russell Road Enhancements - VDOT Sharing											
100-4-94-100-8216	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	50,000.00 48,631.20	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Green Springs Road Realignment (co)											
100-4-94-100-8232	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	125,000.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
DEPT: Total	863,000.00 46,739.17	27,309.00 1,958.00	1,725,000.00 50,571.58	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Budgeted Total	21,107,737.92 18,389,432.61	15,553,185.00 22,227,322.80	15,830,619.00 17,389,063.13	20,287,224.00 14,420,705.29	18,358,476.00 15,178,024.49	0.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	10.43	
Transfers	5,202.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Non-Budget Total	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Budget Fund Total	21,107,737.92 18,389,432.61	15,553,185.00 22,227,322.80	15,830,619.00 17,389,063.13	20,287,224.00 14,420,705.29	18,358,476.00 15,178,024.49	0.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	10.43	
Transfers	5,202.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Year Total	21,107,737.92 18,389,432.61	15,553,185.00 22,227,322.80	15,830,619.00 17,389,063.13	20,287,224.00 14,420,705.29	18,358,476.00 15,178,024.49	0.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	0.00	
Transfers	5,202.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						



GENERAL FUND REVENUE

FY 2023-2024

Range of Revenue Accounts: 100-3-00-000-0000 0 to 100-3-99-999-9999 9

For Revenue: %PY = ((Anticipated / Actual) - 1) * 100

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
** GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES **									
100-3-11-000-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Real Property Taxes-Prepaid									
100-3-11-000-0100-	15,000.00 0.00	15,000.00 0.00	15,000.00 0.00	5,453.00 0.00	0.00 5,790.40	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* REAL PROPERTY TAXES *									
100-3-11-010-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Real Property Tax- 1st Half									
100-3-11-010-0200-	1,015,000.00 1,030,084.47	1,045,450.00 1,066,277.20	1,063,399.00 1,129,863.88	1,134,671.00 1,189,012.92	1,200,000.00 1,155,804.88	0.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	0.00
Real Property Tax- 2nd Half									
100-3-11-010-0300-	1,015,000.00 1,016,086.31	1,020,000.00 1,028,028.99	1,063,400.00 1,037,033.66	1,132,481.00 1,136,967.98	1,200,000.00 1,155,615.86	0.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	0.00
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.									
100-3-11-010-0500-	20,000.00 33,565.87	30,000.00 28,548.81	30,000.00 35,250.29	51,455.00 57,520.27	60,000.00 59,776.98	0.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	8.33
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.									
100-3-11-010-2004-	0.00 70.72	0.00 201.04	0.00 96.38	36.00 35.70	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.									
100-3-11-010-2005-	0.00 81.48	0.00 159.32	0.00 53.75	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.									
100-3-11-010-2006-	0.00 303.80	0.00 162.77	0.00 37.99	160.00 159.69	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2007-	0.00 81.48	0.00 381.64	0.00 105.00	189.00 189.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2008-	0.00 81.48	0.00 230.72	0.00 336.56	207.00 207.20	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2009-	0.00 173.83	0.00 309.68	0.00 586.88	140.00 140.00	0.00 21.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2010-	0.00 318.23	0.00 334.44	0.00 421.14	895.00 950.44	0.00 682.65	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2011-	0.00 779.73	0.00 377.79	0.00 600.98	1,276.00 1,317.03	0.00 1,021.45	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2012-	0.00 384.86	0.00 658.45	0.00 1,009.27	1,872.00 1,871.73	0.00 784.46	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes-Delinquent Yrs.											
100-3-11-010-2013-	0.00 2,657.56	0.00 1,351.28	0.00 2,752.05	1,853.00 1,852.81	0.00 1,025.56	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Real Property Taxes Delinquent Yr- 2014											
100-3-11-010-2014-	0.00 5,272.40	0.00 1,452.06	0.00 4,314.16	2,625.00 3,005.60	0.00 1,164.20	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
* REAL & PERSONAL PUB. SERV. CORP *											
100-3-11-020-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
Pub. Svc. Corp.Real Prop. Curr. Yr.											
100-3-11-020-0100-	75,000.00 83,185.79	75,000.00 75,697.55	75,000.00 83,361.00	100,951.00 100,958.28	103,400.00 72,291.32	0.00 0.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	32.30-	32.30-	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Pub. Svc. Corp.Pers.Prop. Curr. Yr.											
100-3-11-020-0200-	600.00 559.79	600.00 188.59	600.00 384.51	360.00 359.89	400.00 381.24	0.00		375.00	375.00	6.25-	
* PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES *											
100-3-11-030-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Personal Property Taxes Curr. Year											
100-3-11-030-0100-	0.00 149,904.10	0.00 138,465.63	0.00 138,465.63	138,466.00 138,465.63	138,465.00 138,465.63	0.00		138,465.00	138,465.00	0.00	
Mobile Home Taxes Current Year											
100-3-11-030-0300-	0.00 0.00	0.00 13.33	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-Delinquent Yrs											
100-3-11-030-0500-	1,000.00 278.32-	1,000.00 38.54-	1,000.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-2014											
100-3-11-030-2014-	0.00 570.55	0.00 448.88	0.00 490.56	29.00 29.13	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-2015											
100-3-11-030-2015-	0.00 901.65	0.00 740.65	0.00 495.96	78.00 77.78	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-2016											
100-3-11-030-2016-	0.00 1,767.97	0.00 1,840.93	0.00 1,002.10	744.00 852.89	0.00 1,095.27	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-2017											
100-3-11-030-2017-	0.00 7,746.82	0.00 4,935.86	0.00 3,849.07	1,341.00 1,716.89	0.00 2,779.48	0.00				0.00	
Personal Prop. Taxes-2018											
100-3-11-030-2018-	600,000.00 447,975.89	0.00 15,911.35	0.00 5,625.10	2,239.00 2,834.64	0.00 6,110.28	0.00				0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Personal Prop. Taxes-2019											
100-3-11-030-2019-	0.00	600,000.00	0.00	5,727.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	449,660.11	15,902.97	6,648.78	11,740.21	0.00					
Personal Prop. Taxes-2020											
100-3-11-030-2020-	0.00	0.00	600,000.00	16,036.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	460,366.61	17,837.63	17,560.18	0.00					
Personal Prop. Taxes-2021											
100-3-11-030-2021-	0.00	0.00	0.00	501,291.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	505,947.61	38,259.10	0.00					
Personal Prop. Taxes-2022											
100-3-11-030-2022-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500,000.00				535,000.00	535,000.00	7.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	595,539.16	0.00					
* MACHINERY & TOOLS TAXES *											
100-3-11-040-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Machinery & Tools Taxes Current Yr.											
100-3-11-040-0100-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2017											
100-3-11-040-2017-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	2,847.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2018											
100-3-11-040-2018-	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	25,244.88	1,281.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2019											
100-3-11-040-2019-	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	36,798.31	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2020											
100-3-11-040-2020-	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	37,144.53	0.00	127.23	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2021									
100-3-11-040-2021-	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,472.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,471.65	619.81	0.00			
Machinery & Tools Taxes 2022									
100-3-11-040-2022-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38,000.00		35,000.00	35,000.00	7.89-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34,675.69	0.00			
* MOBILE HOME TAXES *									
100-3-11-050-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2013									
100-3-11-050-2013-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	13.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2014									
100-3-11-050-2014-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	13.33	39.99	13.33	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2015									
100-3-11-050-2015-	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00				0.00
	20.29	35.27	13.33	4.72	0.00	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2016									
100-3-11-050-2016-	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	0.00				0.00
	39.99	39.99	26.66	26.66	13.33	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2017									
100-3-11-050-2017-	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	0.00				0.00
	131.01	118.14	26.66	53.32	166.92	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2018									
100-3-11-050-2018-	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	0.00				0.00
	1,754.64	254.97	26.66	66.65	193.05	0.00			
Mobile Home Taxes 2019									
100-3-11-050-2019-	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	167.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	1,532.70	180.18	167.42	268.27	0.00			

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Mobile Home Taxes 2020											
100-3-11-050-2020-	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	225.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	1,730.72	237.89	194.77	0.00					
Mobile Home Taxes 2021											
100-3-11-050-2021-	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,549.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,562.80	396.64	0.00					
Mobile Home Taxes 2022											
100-3-11-050-2022-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00				1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,840.86	0.00					
* PENALTIES & INT. *											
100-3-11-060-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Penalty (Real & Personal Taxes)											
100-3-11-060-0100-	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	27,586.00	28,000.00				30,000.00	30,000.00	7.14
	21,771.12	27,856.89	25,730.88	30,422.48	39,547.97	0.00					
Int. (Real & Personal Taxes)											
100-3-11-060-0200-	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	41,896.00	37,500.00				45,000.00	45,000.00	20.00
	26,577.51	22,157.91	33,003.26	47,340.33	60,179.63	0.00					
** OTHER LOCAL TAXES **											
100-3-12-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* LOCAL SALES AND USE TAXES *											
100-3-12-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Local Sales & Use Taxes											
100-3-12-010-0100-	512,000.00	510,000.00	549,000.00	618,384.00	519,000.00				600,000.00	600,000.00	15.61
	488,092.07	517,471.79	574,619.15	625,761.08	683,473.25	0.00					
* CONSUMER'S UTILITY TAXES *											
100-3-12-020-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd Anticipated		***** 2024 %PY	
Consumer Utility Taxes										
100-3-12-020-0100-	82,500.00 84,166.59	82,500.00 83,571.82	82,500.00 83,681.54	83,306.00 83,047.70	85,000.00 83,797.50	0.00	82,000.00	82,000.00	3.53-	
* BUSINESS LICENSE TAXES *										
100-3-12-030-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
Bus. Lic. Revenue-Holding Account										
100-3-12-030-0001-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
Contracting										
100-3-12-030-0100-	20,000.00 35,612.52	40,000.00 57,450.01	36,000.00 51,930.76	29,903.00 30,408.29	32,000.00 34,647.91	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	6.25-	
Retail Sales										
100-3-12-030-0200-	525,000.00 447,781.36	550,000.00 440,737.06	495,000.00 493,086.25	544,321.00 549,501.65	500,000.00 569,900.89	0.00	535,000.00	535,000.00	7.00	
Professional Services										
100-3-12-030-0300-	175,000.00 175,299.81	175,000.00 191,760.44	157,500.00 194,564.95	200,307.00 203,747.66	180,000.00 218,960.64	0.00	190,000.00	190,000.00	5.56	
Business & Personal Services										
100-3-12-030-0400-	135,000.00 142,391.08	142,500.00 143,033.49	128,250.00 119,014.21	113,774.00 121,507.73	120,000.00 161,781.61	0.00	140,000.00	140,000.00	16.67	
Wholesale										
100-3-12-030-0500-	28,000.00 29,783.91	28,000.00 31,679.07	25,200.00 36,061.14	38,709.00 38,708.87	37,000.00 50,485.40	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	35.14	
Bus. License Penalty/Int.										
100-3-12-030-0900-	10,000.00 7,733.14	10,000.00 8,285.96	10,000.00 17,804.29	11,291.00 13,658.85	7,500.00 13,476.68	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	33.33	
* FRANCHISE LICENSE TAXES *										
100-3-12-040-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
Franchise License Taxes (Utilities)									
100-3-12-040-0100-	70,000.00 60,555.30	70,000.00 57,916.72	60,000.00 51,530.97	51,165.00 51,903.11	55,000.00 51,913.11	0.00	52,000.00	52,000.00	5.45-
Communications Tax									
100-3-12-040-0200-	120,000.00 102,748.91	115,000.00 100,406.09	110,000.00 89,183.27	86,345.00 86,561.93	95,000.00 84,550.67	0.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	10.53-
* MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEE *									
100-3-12-050-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	————— —————	0.00	
Motor Vehicle License Fee									
100-3-12-050-0100-	140,000.00 158,944.26	150,000.00 155,418.77	150,000.00 149,584.28	151,010.00 157,071.00	145,000.00 182,447.75	0.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	3.45
* BANK FRANCHISE TAXES *									
100-3-12-060-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	————— —————	0.00	
Bank Franchise Taxes									
100-3-12-060-0100-	575,000.00 618,638.85	585,000.00 583,927.46	585,000.00 664,201.15	692,257.00 692,257.07	665,000.00 737,508.90	0.00	700,000.00	700,000.00	5.26
* MEALS & LODGING TAXES *									
100-3-12-070-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	————— —————	0.00	
Lodging Tax									
100-3-12-070-0100-	875,000.00 896,561.94	895,000.00 731,585.28	691,750.00 706,960.29	1,057,184.00 1,107,104.83	1,195,000.00 1,345,229.32	0.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	33.89
Meals Tax									
100-3-12-070-0200-	3,100,000.00 3,026,414.76	3,162,000.00 2,828,453.91	2,645,300.00 3,119,720.92	3,733,320.00 3,777,616.65	4,225,000.00 4,125,797.28	0.00	4,350,000.00	4,350,000.00	2.96
Meals & Lodging Tax Penalty/Int.									
100-3-12-070-0900-	15,000.00 12,274.97	15,000.00 13,791.29	12,500.00 6,784.96	14,388.00 19,180.67	15,000.00 27,096.17	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
* TOBACCO TAXES *									
100-3-12-080-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Cigarette Tax									
100-3-12-080-0100-	300,000.00	275,000.00	250,000.00	181,835.00	240,000.00	0.00	235,000.00	235,000.00	2.08-
	256,458.30	198,607.50	213,239.46	207,297.69	261,900.00				
* PERMITS *									
100-3-13-030-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Building Permits									
100-3-13-030-0100-	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	17,091.00	15,500.00	0.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	254.84
	36,498.25	29,404.46	16,315.10	20,485.39	54,528.93				
Sign Permits									
100-3-13-030-0200-	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,426.00	1,500.00	0.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	433.33
	1,434.20	2,821.72	2,643.00	1,426.00	10,126.00				
Application Fees									
100-3-13-030-0300-	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	100.00	450.00	7,624.00				
Storm Drainage Permits									
100-3-13-030-0350-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Miscellaneous Permits									
100-3-13-030-0400-	3,500.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	9,168.00	7,000.00	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	185.71
	12,143.60	8,030.00	8,219.40	12,033.20	22,900.00				
* COURT FINES AND FORFEITURES *									
100-3-14-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Circuit Court Fines & Int.									
100-3-14-010-0100-	33,000.00	27,000.00	24,000.00	18,132.00	11,500.00	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	73.91
	16,564.16	11,280.82	11,252.28	21,117.37	25,386.46				

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd Anticipated		***** %PY	
E-Summons Fee - Police Department										
100-3-14-010-0200-	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	930.00	1,000.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	50.00	
	0.00	7,509.59	1,100.74	1,586.06	1,586.06	0.00				
Traffic/Parking Fines										
100-3-14-010-0900-	3,500.00	3,000.00	2,400.00	172.00	300.00		250.00	250.00	16.67-	
	1,382.30	608.00	270.00	172.00	858.00	0.00				
* REVENUE FR: USE OF MONEY & PROP.*										
100-3-15-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Int.-General Fund Savings										
100-3-15-010-0100-	1,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	481.00	250.00		250,000.00	250,000.00	*****	
	5,926.95	4,127.67	406.76	757.79	128,600.42	0.00				
Int.-D.A.R. Savings										
100-3-15-010-0140-	10.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
	0.70	0.50	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Int.-General Fund Cd's										
100-3-15-010-0200-	10,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	13,883.00	10,000.00		-----	-----	0.00	
	58,010.18	47,280.78	7,073.21	11,709.92	8,110.39	0.00				
Int.-Gf Asset Forfeiture-Police										
100-3-15-010-0250-	10.00	15.00	0.00	18.00	14.00		-----	-----	0.00	
	16.61	20.98	11.18	23.56	60.19	0.00				
Int.-Child.Comm.Pk.Association										
100-3-15-010-0300-	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
	1.31	1.32	0.71	0.20	0.00	0.00				
Int.-General Fund Checking										
100-3-15-010-0400-	100.00	175.00	175.00	983.00	1,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	100.00	
	169.49	119.71	117.14	1,103.63	1,221.84	0.00				
Interest - General Fund Money Market										
100-3-15-010-0450-	800.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,064.00	1,270.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	*****	
	2,023.34	1,230.77	1,127.21	1,219.51	34,571.44	0.00				

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Int. -Historical Properties											
100-3-15-010-0500-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Int. -Construction Bond											
100-3-15-010-0550-	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	2.17	8.10	18.42	0.00					
Int. -Tourism											
100-3-15-010-0650-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Int. -GF Payroll											
100-3-15-010-0700-	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	5.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	*****	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.48	31.99	192.03	0.00					
Int.-Gf Police Dept. Grants											
100-3-15-010-0900-	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.15	1.15	0.59	0.23	0.00	0.00					
INTEREST - BOND ISSUE											
100-3-15-010-1200-	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,335.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	23,453.38	26,297.23	5,335.15	0.00	0.00					
INTEREST-VIP BUDGET STABILIZATION											
100-3-15-010-1300-	2,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	552.00	350.00	0.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	*****	0.00	
	9,425.10	6,604.33	651.74	1,112.25	17,691.17	0.00					
Interest - Fire Accounts											
100-3-15-010-1600-	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.90	3.11	5.81	0.00					
* REVENUE FROM USE OF PROPERTY *											
100-3-15-020-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Rental-General Property											
100-3-15-020-0100-	3,600.00	0.00	0.00	6,842.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	4,825.00	0.00	2,688.33	9,293.10	30,381.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Subscribers Revenue - EVA											
100-3-15-020-0200-	0.00	0.00	10,500.00	8,126.00	9,500.00						0.00
	9,537.00	11,718.00	10,009.00	7,870.48	1,281.48	0.00					
* CHARGES FOR SERVICES *											
100-3-16-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Background Check Fees											
100-3-16-030-0200-	30.00	30.00	150.00	110.00	80.00				80.00	80.00	0.00
	140.00	140.00	60.00	120.00	120.00	0.00					
Property Damage Reimbursements											
100-3-16-070-0005-	100.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	100.00	0.00						0.00
	2,558.54	2,100.00	153.60	100.00	0.00	0.00					
Fire Inspection Fee											
100-3-16-070-0100-	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	675.00	1,100.00						0.00
	1,350.00	2,375.00	1,075.00	675.00	0.00	0.00					
Fire Department - Charge for Services											
100-3-16-070-0110-	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00				750.00	750.00	0.00
	350.52	797.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
GIS Mapping Fee											
100-3-16-070-0200-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Police Department - Charge for Services											
100-3-16-070-0210-	0.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	717.00	610.00						0.00
	8,026.85	5,256.22	785.00	795.00	1,532.00	0.00					
Police Department - CITAC											
100-3-16-070-0220-	0.00	0.00	53,315.00	87,164.00	75,000.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	76,818.33	98,270.85	0.00	0.00					
* CHARGES FOR SANITATION & WASTE *											
100-3-16-080-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
Solid Waste Collection (Accrual)									
100-3-16-080-0003-	432,000.00 419,276.87	432,000.00 419,188.71	420,000.00 432,871.83	446,145.00 471,146.37	595,000.00 601,614.07	0.00	1,175,000.00	1,175,000.00	97.48
Delivery Fee - Solid Waste									
100-3-16-080-0005-	0.00 200.00	100.00 60.00	100.00 40.00	380.00 400.00	400.00 420.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	75.00-
Charge for Mowing Services									
100-3-16-080-0300-	0.00 3,537.84	1,000.00 1,815.83	2,500.00 4,249.12	1,094.00 1,093.93	1,000.00 318.87	0.00	100.00	100.00	90.00-
* CHARGES FOR PARKS & RECREATION *									
100-3-16-130-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	0.00
Recreation Center Memberships									
100-3-16-130-0800-	200,000.00 236,968.50	215,000.00 195,069.23	69,147.00 91,858.43	183,021.00 191,768.43	145,000.00 236,268.90	0.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	20.69
Daily Guest Fees									
100-3-16-130-0801-	75,000.00 58,591.75	65,000.00 38,761.00	5,544.00 18,156.00	32,888.00 39,758.00	35,000.00 49,687.00	0.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	14.29
Outdoor Swimming Pool Fees									
100-3-16-130-0802-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	-----	-----	0.00
CRC Rental Fees									
100-3-16-130-0803-	22,000.00 15,817.50	22,000.00 7,947.80	1,879.00 8,216.00	20,967.00 22,186.93	15,000.00 16,662.00	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	33.33
Program Fees									
100-3-16-130-0804-	50,000.00 59,416.20	54,000.00 32,533.60	6,070.00 15,001.00	33,442.00 35,941.50	25,000.00 71,328.66	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	100.00
Concession Sales									
100-3-16-130-0805-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 3,255.66	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Actual	Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmd	Anticipated	%PY	
Vending Machine Sales											
100-3-16-130-0806-	3,250.00 3,798.81	4,000.00 2,214.24	154.00 433.56	2,019.00 2,026.83	2,500.00 2,948.29	0.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	
C.A.S.T. Swim Team											
100-3-16-130-0807-	18,000.00 12,028.37	15,000.00 8,171.45	0.00 0.00	0.00 965.00	0.00 350.00	0.00				0.00	
Afterschool/Summer Camp											
100-3-16-130-0808-	36,000.00 74,426.81	58,000.00 37,538.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	
Merchandise Sales											
100-3-16-130-0809-	2,000.00 1,620.98	2,500.00 2,121.50	526.00 733.51	703.00 702.99	800.00 850.66	0.00		800.00	800.00	0.00	
Athletic Field Fees											
100-3-16-130-0810-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	3,080.00 4,870.00	2,575.00 2,575.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Recreation Facility Fees - Other											
100-3-16-130-0811-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
* CHARGES FOR MEADOWS SPORTS COMPLEX *											
100-3-16-140-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Program Fees - The Meadows											
100-3-16-140-0800-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00				0.00	
Sponsorships - The Meadows											
100-3-16-140-0801-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	108,750.00 111,793.70	65,000.00 80,831.52	0.00		65,000.00	65,000.00	0.00	
Donations - The Meadows											
100-3-16-140-0802-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	5,000.00 210,222.00	0.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
CONCESSION STAND LEASE - THE MEADOWS									
100-3-16-140-0805-	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	0.00			
Vending Machine Sales - The Meadows									
100-3-16-140-0806-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Merchandise Sales - The Meadows									
100-3-16-140-0809-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Athletic Field Rental - Town									
100-3-16-140-0810-	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	15.00	0.00			
Athletic Field Rental - The Meadows									
100-3-16-140-0811-	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,590.00	40,000.00		40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,730.00	16,075.00	0.00			
* INFORMATION REVENUE *									
100-3-16-150-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Information Request Cost									
100-3-16-150-0033-	2,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	6,031.00	0.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
	5,131.61	6,348.27	5,152.64	8,780.32	15,581.57	0.00			
* MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE *									
100-3-18-990-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Other Revenue									
100-3-18-990-0100-	15,500.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	38,605.00	18,500.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	45.95-
	42,826.44	20,385.34	19,361.08	38,605.14	115,189.81	0.00			
Overpayments On Taxes									
100-3-18-990-0200-	0.00	0.00	0.00	626.00	0.00				0.00
	7,905.59-	1,673.50-	5,516.47-	233.41	3,562.22-	0.00			

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Commemorative Bench Sales									
100-3-18-990-0300-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		7,600.00	7,600.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,100.00	0.00			
GIFT SHOP SALES - Welcome & Visitor Ctrs									
100-3-18-990-0400-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,358.36	0.00			
Sale of Materials & Supplies									
100-3-18-990-0500-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Sale of Salvage & Surplus									
100-3-18-990-0600-	7,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,670.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
	0.00	41,065.00	14,317.96	6,670.00	18,489.30	0.00			
Sale of Real Estate									
100-3-18-990-0601-	183,660.00	0.00	0.00	499,922.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	183,660.00	0.00	0.00	499,922.00	0.00	0.00			
NSF & CERT MAIL FEES									
100-3-18-990-0700-	0.00	0.00	0.00	285.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	284.95	235.45	0.00			
CREDIT CD CONVENIENCE FEES									
100-3-18-990-0900-	300.00	300.00	300.00	2,431.00	1,500.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	*****
	212.01	284.10	83.76	3,534.31	17,229.70	0.00			
Reimbursement-TAC Collection Fees									
100-3-18-990-0950-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,500.65	0.00			
Abingdon Music Experience									
100-3-18-990-0975-	121,500.00	131,500.00	131,500.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	125,564.14	136,266.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Tourism - Other Revenue									
100-3-18-990-0980-	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00
	18,158.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

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* RECOVERED COSTS *										
100-3-19-020-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
RECOVERED COST										
100-3-19-020-0200-	20,000.00	5,000.00	326,733.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	1,389.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
RECOVERED COST - POLICE DEPARTMENT										
100-3-19-020-0204-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	204.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
RECOVERED COST - FIRE DEPARTMENT										
100-3-19-020-0206-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
RECOVERED COST - STREET DEPARTMENT										
100-3-19-020-0208-	0.00	0.00	625,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
RECOVERED COST - SOLID WASTE COLLECTION										
100-3-19-020-0209-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
** NON-CATEGORICAL AID **										
100-3-22-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
* NON-CATEGORICAL *										
100-3-22-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Rolling Stock Tax										
100-3-22-010-0300-	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,350.00	8,832.00	9,000.00	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00	
	9,347.35	9,297.63	9,090.29	8,831.59	8,850.71	0.00				
Mobile Home Titling Tax										
100-3-22-010-0400-	500.00	400.00	1,500.00	4,020.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	
	615.00	1,728.00	360.00	4,020.00	0.00	0.00				

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Moped Sales Tax									
100-3-22-010-0500-	0.00 64.49	100.00 702.95	600.00 384.94	50.00 49.50	200.00 1,091.56	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Games of Skill Tax									
100-3-22-010-0600-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	6,768.00 13,104.00	2,304.00 1,152.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* SHARED EXPENSES - CATEGORICAL *									
100-3-23-000-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* WASHINGTON COUNTY *									
100-3-23-080-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Fire Protection									
100-3-23-080-0010-	147,890.00 146,083.44	78,000.00 78,000.00	78,000.00 78,000.00	78,000.00 78,000.00	78,000.00 78,000.00	0.00	78,000.00	78,000.00	0.00
Recreation									
100-3-23-080-0020-	27,000.00 33,750.00	27,000.00 27,000.00	20,250.00 27,000.00	27,000.00 27,000.00	27,000.00 27,000.00	0.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	0.00
New Fire Truck-Wash.Co.Share									
100-3-23-080-0030-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Washington Co - Fire Dept Contributions									
100-3-23-080-0040-	0.00 0.00	0.00 17,974.00	0.00 21,903.18	7,590.00 7,590.00	0.00 19,275.00	0.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	0.00
CARES Act									
100-3-23-080-0050-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,035,071.00 1,035,071.56	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* CATEGORICAL AID-COMMONWEALTH *									
100-3-24-000-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00

Town of Abingdon
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* COMMONWEALTH *										
100-3-24-040-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
DCJS Grants - Law Enforcement										
100-3-24-040-0100-	202,316.00	202,316.00	210,208.00	210,228.00	215,000.00	0.00	329,114.00	329,114.00	53.08	
Norfolk Southern Grant - Law Enforcement										
100-3-24-040-0101-	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
DOJ Grants - Law Enforcement										
100-3-24-040-0102-	0.00	0.00	0.00	26,995.00	0.00	0.00	85,365.00	85,365.00	0.00	
DHCD Grant - Building										
100-3-24-040-0103-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
Litter Prevention Grant										
100-3-24-040-0104-	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,625.00	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	
Va Outdoors Foundation Grant										
100-3-24-040-0105-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
Virginia Comm. For The Arts										
100-3-24-040-0200-	0.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.00	
VIRGINIA TOURISM GRANT										
100-3-24-040-0300-	50,000.00	50,000.00	15,000.00	13,983.00	0.00	0.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	0.00	
VDOT Urban Pathways										
100-3-24-040-0400-	55,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	
	321,733.89	174.48-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				

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Charge Card Rebate Program											
100-3-24-040-0500-	5,000.00 4,817.08	5,000.00 4,863.47	5,000.00 4,241.96	3,829.00 3,828.78	4,000.00 3,819.97	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
VDOT Street And Highway Maintenance											
100-3-24-040-0600-	1,935,660.92 2,053,283.09	1,709,250.00 1,709,259.80	1,734,167.00 1,736,766.72	1,766,554.00 1,766,555.04	1,766,555.00 2,039,247.70	0.00	2,194,987.00	2,194,987.00	24.25		
VDOT Revenue Sharing - Federal Funds											
100-3-24-040-0650-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	290,000.00 14,775.95	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
VDOT Revenue Sharing											
100-3-24-040-0700-	1,620,000.00 1,686,081.68	635,000.00 319,811.36	50,000.00 52,350.80	0.00 0.00	0.00 1,049.16	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
VDOT Revenue Sharing-Park Street											
100-3-24-040-0701-	863,000.00 129,707.64	3,043.00 1,619.13	1,550,000.00 1,851.97	0.00 4,681.09	1,087,500.00 0.00	0.00	1,421,000.00	1,421,000.00	30.67		
VDOT Revenue Sharing - Russell Road											
100-3-24-040-0702-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	50,000.00 0.00	52,351.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
Grants For Fire Dept-Commonwealth											
100-3-24-040-0800-	27,384.00 28,351.00	28,384.00 29,833.00	29,833.00 31,216.00	33,153.00 33,153.00	0.00 33,605.00	0.00	33,605.00	33,605.00	0.00		
Grant-Creeper Trail Improvements											
100-3-24-040-1100-	362,388.00 100,221.00	454,828.00 346,229.83	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
National Trust for Historic Preservation											
100-3-24-040-1202-	0.00 0.00	34,250.00 0.00	25,000.00 0.00	0.00 2,500.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		
National Park Service Fds.(Federal)											
100-3-24-040-1203-	8,000.00 8,000.00	8,000.00 20,278.20	13,000.00 721.80	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00		

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FEMA Grant											
100-3-24-040-1204-	778,910.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	764,541.00	14,369.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
National Park Svc Grant											
100-3-24-040-1205-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Stream Restoration Grant											
100-3-24-040-1206-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
USDA Grant											
100-3-24-040-1207-	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rooted In Appalachia Grant											
100-3-24-040-1208-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
DMV Grants - Federal											
100-3-24-040-1210-	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,641.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,300.00	7,300.00	46.00	0.00	
	9,180.76	5,008.33	4,371.18	5,056.44	6,808.31	0.00					
DHCD - Prepared Meals Grant											
100-3-24-040-1212-	0.00	0.00	81,000.00	275,364.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	140,730.94	256,769.06	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
NON-BUDGETED-FIRE DEPARTMENT REVENUE											
100-3-32-100-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Membership Dues - Fire Department											
100-3-32-100-0100-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	205.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Contributions-Fire Department											
100-3-32-100-0200-	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,358.00	0.00	200.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	12,343.97	5,764.91	2,472.00	1,358.12	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

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** NON BUDGETED REVENUE **											
100-3-41-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
LOAN PROCEEDS											
100-3-41-000-0016-	4,062,927.00	1,263,908.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	204,000.00	204,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	2,402,982.70	10,944,023.47	10,780,790.27	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Town Shop Funds-Drink/Scrap Monies											
100-3-41-000-0020-	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,842.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	1,352.00	1,224.86	1,371.00	1,842.00	5,409.00	0.00					
Asset Forfeiture Funds-Police-State											
100-3-41-000-0030-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	621.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Asset Forfeiture Funds-Police-Federal											
100-3-41-000-0031-	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	46,817.27	5,064.00	5,802.68	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Passenger Car Rental Tax											
100-3-41-000-0402-	60,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	71,110.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	45.45	45.45	
	56,843.01	57,345.19	70,053.09	73,091.64	81,455.50	0.00					
Drug Investigation Funds (Police)											
100-3-41-000-0404-	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	615.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	
	644.27	363.21	592.01	614.75	774.43	0.00					
EAF - Donations											
100-3-41-000-0405-	0.00	0.00	0.00	98,000.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	98,000.00	0.00	0.00					
United Way											
100-3-41-000-0407-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Historical Properties Donations											
100-3-41-000-0409-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00	0.00	
	275.00	240.00	460.00	55.00	0.00	0.00					

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Treatment Ash Trees (Private Prop)											
100-3-41-000-0410-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Insurance Creeper Trestle											
100-3-41-000-0411-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Muster Grounds Retail											
100-3-41-000-0412-	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	2,382.13	2,547.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Borrowed Proceeds-Capital Improv.											
100-3-41-000-0414-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Borrowed Proceeds-E.D.A.											
100-3-41-000-0415-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Meadows Sports Complex Gifts-Contr.											
100-3-41-000-0416-	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	2,500.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00					
Insurance Proceeds											
100-3-41-000-0417-	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	40,374.36	93,624.54	58,945.30	0.00	145,224.72	0.00					
Workers Comp Payroll Reimbursement											
100-3-41-000-0418-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	625.75	0.00					
Advertising CO-OP											
100-3-41-000-0450-	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	9,257.73	13,008.04	5,581.93	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* FUND TRANSFERS *											
100-3-41-050-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

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Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	%PY
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Actual	Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmd	Anticipated			
Transfer From ARPA Fund												
100-3-41-050-0300-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,462.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfer From General Fd Reserves												
100-3-41-050-0721-	0.00	29,000.00	0.00	5,137,967.00	2,082,804.00			1,349,115.00	1,349,115.00	35.23-		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfer Fr Capital Fund Reserves												
100-3-41-050-0722-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	44,263.71	0.00	0.00						
TRANSFER FROM REHAB FUND												
100-3-41-050-0733-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,243.66	0.00	0.00						
Cancel Prior Year Expenditure												
100-3-50-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	291.00	0.00							0.00
	1,207.14	5,593.71	8,631.00	290.59	513.98	0.00						
Other Financing - Enterprise Lease												
100-3-91-500-3001-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Other Financing - Mach & Equip Lease												
100-3-91-500-3011-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Other Financing - Office Equip Lease												
100-3-91-500-3021-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Revenue Fund Total	21,112,939.92	15,557,355.00	15,830,619.00	20,287,224.00	18,358,476.00			20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	10.43		
	18,983,816.53	24,160,630.06	24,808,581.43	15,500,742.89	16,780,162.16	0.00						
Year Total	21,112,939.92	15,557,355.00	15,830,619.00	20,287,224.00	18,358,476.00			20,273,317.00	20,273,317.00	0.00		
	18,983,816.53	24,160,630.06	24,808,581.43	15,500,742.89	16,780,162.16	0.00						



SEWER FUND BUDGET

FY 2023-2024

\$10,088,772

2024 BUDGET SUMMARY

SEWER FUND

Operating Revenue	\$ 3,900,100
Non operating revenue	\$ 30,700
Project Grants	\$ 3,694,991
Project Loans	\$ 2,037,991
Use of Sewer Reserves	\$ 424,990
Total	<u>\$ 10,088,772</u>

Operating Expenditures	\$ 3,038,494
Repair & Maintenance	\$ 527,000
Capital Expenditures	\$ 5,732,980
Debt Service	\$ 790,298
Total	<u>\$ 10,088,772</u>

\$ -

Range of Expend Accounts: 502-4-00-000-0000 to 502-4-99-999-9999

For Budget: %PY = ((Budgeted / (Appropriated + Transfers)) - 1) * 100

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted		
** SEWER FUND EXPENDITURES **											
502-4-00-000-0000											
* DIRECTOR OF ENTERPRISE FD-ADMIN *											
502-4-42-100-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
502-4-42-100-1101	131,395.00	138,686.00	181,399.00	216,335.00	130,067.00		184,180.00	184,180.00	184,180.00	41.60	
	113,564.58	124,882.48	174,129.12	160,173.58	113,674.69	0.00					
Transfers	18,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
502-4-42-100-1201	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	1,993.20	1,489.84	666.72	0.00					
Fica											
502-4-42-100-2100	10,052.00	10,610.00	13,452.00	16,700.00	9,950.00		14,090.00	14,090.00	14,090.00	41.61	
	8,303.69	9,374.31	13,954.99	11,676.57	8,433.92	0.00					
Transfers	1,700.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement											
502-4-42-100-2200	13,718.00	14,479.00	18,079.00	22,857.00	15,907.00		20,570.00	20,570.00	20,570.00	29.31	
	23,779.62	10,605.34	44,188.44	74,487.40-	13,569.96	0.00					
Transfers	1,600.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hospitalization Insurance											
502-4-42-100-2300	25,495.00	28,239.00	37,938.00	44,580.00	28,986.00		34,640.00	34,640.00	34,640.00	19.51	
	17,554.84	28,790.60	42,669.35	5,498.50	23,763.05	0.00					
Transfers	700.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
VRS- Health Care Credit											
502-4-42-100-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	598.00		848.00	848.00	848.00	41.81	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	646.10	510.39	0.00					

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 502-4-42-100-0000											
* DIRECTOR OF ENTERPRISE FD-ADMIN *											
Vrs - Life Insurance											
502-4-42-100-2400	1,721.00 476.92	1,817.00 857.04	2,442.00 1,215.88	2,855.00 8,755.68-	1,743.00 1,486.96	0.00	2,460.00	2,460.00	2,460.00	41.14	
Unemployment Insurance											
502-4-42-100-2600	242.00 125.42	144.00 120.80	256.00 224.12	430.00 135.99	149.00 63.91	0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	39.60-	
Workman's Comp.											
502-4-42-100-2700	795.00 716.67	773.00 764.69	2,437.00 2,510.75	3,185.00 893.10	789.00 311.79	0.00	1,190.00	1,190.00	1,190.00	50.82	
Contractual Services & Licenses											
502-4-42-100-3100	5,000.00 6,160.91	5,000.00 8,379.92	10,334.00 17,805.05	1,000.00 1,279,608.78	2,536,809.00 2,585,189.05	0.00	2,736,051.00	2,736,051.00	2,736,051.00	7.85	
Benefits Administration											
502-4-42-100-3105	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	2,500.00 612.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Bank Charges											
502-4-42-100-3120	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	24,440.00 21,175.60	25,000.00 6,962.91	0.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	
Professional Services											
502-4-42-100-3150	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	2,413.00 2,412.50	3,500.00 294.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	19,375.00	19,375.00	19,375.00	0.00	
Repairs - Insurance Claims											
502-4-42-100-3311	0.00 7,828.94	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 1,503.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Postage											
502-4-42-100-5210	20,000.00 20,234.00	25,000.00 32,274.00	27,600.00 32,922.00	0.00 29,385.41	0.00 28,354.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	
Telephone											
502-4-42-100-5230	5,175.00 4,470.60	5,400.00 4,180.59	4,900.00 2,508.49	0.00 4,966.52	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-100-0000	* DIRECTOR OF ENTERPRISE FD-ADMIN *											
Insurance - Buildings & Property												
502-4-42-100-5305	0.00	0.00	18,912.00	18,900.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	23,265.95	13,959.57	15,625.83	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Insurance - Commercial Automobile												
502-4-42-100-5307	0.00	0.00	8,011.00	8,000.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	7,672.40	4,722.96	1,047.92	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Insurance - General Liability												
502-4-42-100-5308	0.00	0.00	4,629.00	4,800.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	6,019.77	3,676.83	376.21	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - LODGING												
502-4-42-100-5500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,633.62	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Meals												
502-4-42-100-5501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Transportation												
502-4-42-100-5502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,350.06	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Other												
502-4-42-100-5503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Materials & Equipment												
502-4-42-100-6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00			
Office Supplies												
502-4-42-100-6001	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	5,818.51	5,528.38	2,640.38	1,743.59	3,580.69	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Capital Outlay												
502-4-42-100-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 502-4-42-100-0000											
	* DIRECTOR OF ENTERPRISE FD-ADMIN *										
Control Total	216,093.00	235,148.00	339,302.00	370,082.00	2,749,998.00		3,040,494.00	3,040,494.00	3,040,494.00	10.56	
	209,034.70	225,758.15	376,132.39	1,461,996.54	2,803,618.00	0.00					
	Transfers	22,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	216,093.00	235,148.00	339,302.00	370,082.00	2,749,998.00		3,040,494.00	3,040,494.00	3,040,494.00	10.56	
	209,034.70	225,758.15	376,132.39	1,461,996.54	2,803,618.00	0.00					
	Transfers	22,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* COLLECTION *											
502-4-42-300-0000											
Salaries Staff - Regular											
502-4-42-300-1101	362,541.00	413,929.00	439,387.00	404,720.00	0.00					0.00	
	377,557.64	400,429.17	365,995.38	173,965.69	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	8,280.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Salaries & Wages - Overtime											
502-4-42-300-1201	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	0.00					0.00	
	3,444.39	2,556.77	4,266.42	1,295.95	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	1,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fica											
502-4-42-300-2100	27,887.00	31,819.00	33,766.00	31,345.00	0.00					0.00	
	27,508.28	29,761.46	29,132.56	16,734.79	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	500.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Vrs - Retirement											
502-4-42-300-2200	37,492.00	41,452.00	44,063.00	42,082.00	0.00					0.00	
	98,351.47	28,500.00	93,452.24	80,907.43-	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	830.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Hospitalization Insurance											
502-4-42-300-2300	106,916.00	113,720.00	121,840.00	120,060.00	0.00					0.00	
	78,217.57	117,443.46	126,019.10	27,736.32	0.00	0.00					
	Transfers	6,300.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
VRS- Health Care Credit											
502-4-42-300-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-300-0000	* COLLECTION *											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	938.23	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Life Insurance												
502-4-42-300-2400	4,704.00	5,201.00	5,529.00	5,349.00	0.00							0.00
	2,693.16	3,520.43	2,514.66	9,490.61-	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Unemployment Insurance												
502-4-42-300-2600	1,210.00	780.00	840.00	805.00	0.00							0.00
	582.04	551.68	731.14	171.34	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Transfers	550.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Workman's Comp.												
502-4-42-300-2700	7,326.00	7,649.00	8,678.00	9,645.00	0.00							0.00
	6,824.04	8,292.11	7,978.46	3,482.36	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease												
502-4-42-300-3101	5,220.00	6,925.00	15,125.00	21,000.00	0.00							0.00
	6,094.59	15,138.76	19,437.82	8,775.40	815.25	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Transfers	875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Contractual Services & Licenses												
502-4-42-300-3110	140,000.00	152,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00							0.00
	199,737.78	93,928.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Health, Safety & Medical												
502-4-42-300-3111	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.00							0.00
	1,629.64	2,029.37	1,061.99	346.96	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Buildings & Grounds Maint.												
502-4-42-300-3311	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00							0.00
	516.12	2,065.19	152.40	55.36	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Transfers	1,225.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Repairs Property Damage												
502-4-42-300-3312	2,000.00	2,000.00	41,100.00	5,000.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	350.00	41,071.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Repair To Mains												
502-4-42-300-3321	45,000.00	55,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	50,000.00							0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 502-4-42-300-0000	* COLLECTION *										
	31,061.12	40,831.04	67,443.19	17,440.36	0.00	0.00					
Repairs Pump Station											
502-4-42-300-3357	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		131,250.00	131,250.00	131,250.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,440.00	0.00					
ARPA-CLRF Expenditures											
502-4-42-300-5000	0.00	0.00	281.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	114.50	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Electric Power											
502-4-42-300-5110	21,000.00	22,100.00	25,101.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	24,856.51	24,483.05	25,079.30	12,098.81	0.00	0.00					
Transfers	2,350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Water											
502-4-42-300-5130	7,800.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	7,728.36	6,609.43	8,013.14	9,386.04	6,501.42	0.00					
Telephone & Telemeter											
502-4-42-300-5230	7,320.00	5,760.00	5,860.00	7,000.00	0.00					0.00	
	5,923.25	6,282.36	5,262.76	4,875.93	0.00	0.00					
V.U.P.S. Utility											
502-4-42-300-5240	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	0.00					0.00	
	1,346.10	1,327.20	1,478.40	636.30	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Lodging											
502-4-42-300-5500	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,580.00	500.00	0.00					0.00	
	89.22	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Meals											
502-4-42-300-5501	0.00	0.00	250.00	300.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Travel - Transportation											
502-4-42-300-5502	0.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-300-0000	* COLLECTION *											
Travel - Other												
502-4-42-300-5503	0.00	0.00	20.00	50.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Training												
502-4-42-300-5540	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	0.00							0.00
	383.65	555.00	255.00	928.56	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	2,569.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Meeting Expense												
502-4-42-300-5800	0.00	0.00	400.00	100.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Right-Of-Way Costs												
502-4-42-300-5840	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	0.00							0.00
	6,957.28	6,076.31	4,842.80	5,644.03	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	458.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Materials & Equipment												
502-4-42-300-6000	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,000.00	0.00							0.00
	14,943.99	18,192.29	12,867.96	9,016.47	0.00	0.00						
Office Supplies												
502-4-42-300-6001	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	0.00							0.00
	1,488.97	837.60	1,032.59	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Gas & Diesel												
502-4-42-300-6008	12,500.00	15,600.00	16,600.00	16,000.00	0.00							0.00
	16,983.25	15,097.97	16,826.80	7,808.83	166.99	0.00						
Transfers	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Uniforms												
502-4-42-300-6011	5,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00	0.00							0.00
	8,335.95	9,695.77	8,620.54	4,881.79	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	3,336.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Processing Chemicals												
502-4-42-300-6021	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	0.00							0.00
	1,959.10	2,385.54	6,735.64	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-300-0000	* COLLECTION *											
Pump Station Equip. Repairs												
502-4-42-300-6022	24,800.00	21,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	0.00							0.00
	14,101.23	14,700.65	5,470.13	2,309.38	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	2,350.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Capital Outlay												
502-4-42-300-8101	204,654.65	136,531.00	1,321,000.00	1,331,665.00	840,000.00		5,732,980.00	5,732,980.00	5,732,980.00	582.50		
	6,854.65	10,181.00	0.00	4,650.00	557,181.57	0.00						
Transfers	2,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Control Total												
	1,072,620.65	1,093,716.00	2,351,820.00	2,268,321.00	890,000.00		5,864,230.00	5,864,230.00	5,864,230.00	558.90		
	946,169.35	861,867.47	855,855.96	222,780.86	570,105.23	0.00						
Transfers	3,875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
DEPT: Total												
	1,072,620.65	1,093,716.00	2,351,820.00	2,268,321.00	890,000.00		5,864,230.00	5,864,230.00	5,864,230.00	558.90		
	946,169.35	861,867.47	855,855.96	222,780.86	570,105.23	0.00						
Transfers	3,875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
* DISPOSAL *												
502-4-42-400-0000												
Salaries Staff - Regular												
502-4-42-400-1101	592,133.00	538,400.00	497,431.00	507,357.00	0.00							0.00
	591,216.04	468,225.52	445,589.74	189,851.22	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	7,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Salaries & Wages - Overtime												
502-4-42-400-1201	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	0.00							0.00
	1,018.09	864.88	829.92	511.91	0.00	0.00						
Fica												
502-4-42-400-2100	45,053.00	41,341.00	38,206.00	38,892.00	0.00							0.00
	44,519.55	38,000.98	35,856.50	18,340.45	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Retirement												
502-4-42-400-2200	60,047.00	50,275.00	50,079.00	53,092.00	0.00							0.00
	157,596.82	28,630.22	113,180.99	88,539.77-	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	450.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-400-0000	* DISPOSAL *											
Hospitalization Insurance												
502-4-42-400-2300	163,490.00	138,686.00	130,172.00	140,345.00	0.00							0.00
Transfers	104,261.15	133,699.01	140,706.42	17,138.67	0.00	0.00						
	22,550.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
VRS- Health Care Credit												
502-4-42-400-2350	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,019.90	0.00	0.00						
Vrs - Life Insurance												
502-4-42-400-2400	7,535.00	6,308.00	6,284.00	6,811.00	0.00							0.00
	4,214.24	3,475.64	3,101.73	10,408.08-	0.00	0.00						
Unemployment Insurance												
502-4-42-400-2600	1,210.00	900.00	780.00	1,000.00	0.00							0.00
	895.15	458.36	716.90	301.37	0.00	0.00						
Workman's Comp.												
502-4-42-400-2700	11,095.00	9,300.00	9,834.00	12,165.00	0.00							0.00
Transfers	11,250.05	9,800.62	9,665.27	3,267.61	0.00	0.00						
	450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Contractual Services & Licenses												
502-4-42-400-3100	9,700.00	9,700.00	10,200.00	10,000.00	0.00							0.00
	9,125.49	10,038.57	11,246.85	3,167.22	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	590.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease												
502-4-42-400-3101	11,000.00	10,830.00	5,100.00	5,100.00	0.00							0.00
	10,828.07	7,015.70	2,881.34	2,142.15	0.00	0.00						
Lab Testing												
502-4-42-400-3110	7,000.00	10,500.00	12,500.00	15,000.00	0.00							0.00
Transfers	12,651.62	5,960.00	8,847.07	8,578.14	0.00	0.00						
	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Health,Safety & Medical												
502-4-42-400-3111	2,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00							0.00
	2,942.15	1,436.56	2,843.52	1,066.15	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-400-0000	* DISPOSAL *											
	Transfers	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Repairs - Buildings & Structures												
502-4-42-400-3310	7,500.00	7,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	0.00							0.00
	3,184.81	3,150.44	3,430.68	1,530.48	11,177.83	0.00						
	Transfers	1,410.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Repairs - Processing Equipment												
502-4-42-400-3368	22,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	45,000.00	100,000.00							
	15,526.40	32,624.39	33,850.84	39,336.83	71,218.64	0.00						
ARPA-CLRF Expenditures												
502-4-42-400-5000	0.00	0.00	1,888.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	905.48	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Electric Power												
502-4-42-400-5110	109,100.00	153,000.00	153,000.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	165,598.82	168,357.55	148,322.16	73,213.77	1,598.94	0.00						
	Transfers	43,853.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
SCADA & Hardware Maintenance												
502-4-42-400-5130	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00							0.00
	4,433.90	433.31	5,838.52	46,905.05	0.00	0.00						
	Transfers	3,000.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Disposal of sludge												
502-4-42-400-5140	42,000.00	48,000.00	75,000.00	65,000.00	0.00							0.00
	48,961.57	54,776.09	65,590.23	30,540.58	0.00	0.00						
	Transfers	3,670.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Postage												
502-4-42-400-5210	100.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00							0.00
	231.44	624.63	75.54	268.59	0.00	0.00						
	Transfers	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Telephone & Telemeter												
502-4-42-400-5230	12,500.00	12,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00	0.00							0.00
	12,734.54	15,265.03	14,546.96	11,149.93	0.00	0.00						
	Transfers	8.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-400-0000	* DISPOSAL *											
Lighting & UV Lamps and Parts												
502-4-42-400-5301	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00							0.00
	4,354.09	4,438.76	5,210.46	9,284.72	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Travel - Lodging												
502-4-42-400-5500	1,500.00	4,000.00	3,050.00	1,500.00	0.00							0.00
	2,347.24	1,874.52	0.00	1,047.70	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	2,065.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Travel - Meals												
502-4-42-400-5501	0.00	0.00	620.00	600.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Transportation												
502-4-42-400-5502	0.00	0.00	250.00	200.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Travel - Other												
502-4-42-400-5503	0.00	0.00	80.00	50.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Training												
502-4-42-400-5540	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	0.00							0.00
	336.49	2,123.00	1,255.00	2,079.00	0.00	0.00						
Permit Fees												
502-4-42-400-5640	9,200.00	9,200.00	9,500.00	10,000.00	0.00							0.00
	9,067.00	9,384.00	9,594.00	9,569.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expense												
502-4-42-400-5800	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	200.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Dues & Subscriptions												
502-4-42-400-5810	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00							0.00
	505.00	688.00	306.41	40.00	0.00	0.00						
Transfers	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-400-0000	* DISPOSAL *											
Grounds Maint.												
502-4-42-400-5840	4,000.00 3,013.70	4,000.00 1,888.79	4,000.00 3,700.59	5,000.00 650.51	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Materials & Equipment												
502-4-42-400-6000	4,500.00 4,389.75 Transfers 418.00-	4,500.00 3,311.81 0.00	4,500.00 5,171.14 0.00	6,000.00 3,682.22 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Office Supplies												
502-4-42-400-6001	5,000.00 3,317.80	4,000.00 1,919.25	4,000.00 1,929.66	4,000.00 1,467.37	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Lab Supplies												
502-4-42-400-6004	12,000.00 14,467.11 Transfers 1,200.00	12,000.00 14,626.98 0.00	14,000.00 15,896.02 0.00	18,000.00 7,845.33 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Gas & Diesel												
502-4-42-400-6008	3,000.00 3,985.88 Transfers 1,200.00	3,300.00 2,394.37 0.00	3,300.00 1,876.74 0.00	3,300.00 809.45 0.00	0.00 38.94 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Uniforms												
502-4-42-400-6011	10,000.00 12,127.40 Transfers 2,128.00	12,500.00 10,072.31 0.00	12,500.00 11,279.89 0.00	12,000.00 5,882.05 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Processing Chemicals												
502-4-42-400-6021	10,000.00 6,426.10 Transfers 3,175.00-	12,500.00 11,416.39 0.00	12,500.00 22,358.15 0.00	14,000.00 5,291.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Equip. Maint. & Lubrication												
502-4-42-400-6022	3,000.00 1,803.52	3,000.00 3,807.56	11,000.00 6,236.96	20,000.00 10,036.89	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Capital Outlay												
502-4-42-400-8101	48,000.00	33,235.00	187,000.00	260,000.00	705,000.00		_____	_____	_____	0.00		

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 502-4-42-400-0000	* DISPOSAL *										
	22,329.67	19,889.26	82,631.44	0.00	98,849.95	0.00					
	Transfers	14,470.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Control Total	1,233,663.00	1,181,975.00	1,330,774.00	1,305,612.00	805,000.00		393,750.00	393,750.00	393,750.00	51.09-	
	Transfers	1,289,660.65	1,070,672.50	1,215,473.12	407,067.41	182,884.30	0.00				
		22,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	1,233,663.00	1,181,975.00	1,330,774.00	1,305,612.00	805,000.00		393,750.00	393,750.00	393,750.00	51.09-	
	Transfers	1,289,660.65	1,070,672.50	1,215,473.12	407,067.41	182,884.30	0.00				
		22,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* DEBT SERVICE *											
502-4-42-600-0000											
VRLF Loan Payments (C-515229-02)											
502-4-42-600-9000	46,411.00	46,411.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	1,844.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
VRLF Loan Payments (C-515483-02)											
502-4-42-600-9120	95,420.00	95,420.00	95,420.00	95,420.00	95,420.00		95,420.00	95,420.00	95,420.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95,419.60	0.00					
VRLF Loan Payments (C-515312-02)											
502-4-42-600-9201	597,530.00	597,530.00	597,530.00	597,530.00	597,530.00		597,530.00	597,530.00	597,530.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	597,529.52	0.00					
Debt Service - FBT - Dump Truck											
502-4-42-600-9202	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,700.00		18,700.00	18,700.00	18,700.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Debt Service 2013 Carter Bank Refunding											
502-4-42-600-9203	0.00	0.00	88,126.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Debt Service 2018 FB&T - Equipment											
502-4-42-600-9204	0.00	0.00	34,842.00	31,535.00	31,535.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31,530.93	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

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Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-700-0000												
	* PRETREATMENT CONTROL AUTHORITY *											
502-4-42-700-2400	576.00	588.00	588.00	618.00	0.00							0.00
	256.48	329.00	308.49	1,639.47-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Unemployment Insurance												
502-4-42-700-2600	101.00	60.00	60.00	90.00	0.00							0.00
	56.99	45.83	61.27	21.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Workman's Comp.												
502-4-42-700-2700	40.00	40.00	740.00	1,190.00	0.00							0.00
	864.33	1,001.59	986.22	542.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Transfers	850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Professional Services												
502-4-42-700-3100	4,540.00	4,800.00	5,400.00	5,500.00	0.00							0.00
	4,964.84	5,068.26	5,644.70	4,759.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Transfers	420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Contractual Service - Enterprise Lease												
502-4-42-700-3101	5,200.00	4,720.00	4,720.00	5,100.00	0.00							0.00
	4,711.35	4,694.74	2,908.11	716.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lab Testing												
502-4-42-700-3110	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00							0.00
	1,872.00	2,524.50	450.00	1,793.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Health, Safety & Medical												
502-4-42-700-3111	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00							0.00
	36.05	36.29	148.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Industrial Monitoring												
502-4-42-700-3112	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00							0.00
	442.00	385.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Contractual Services												
502-4-42-700-3113	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00							0.00
	650.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
ARPA-CLRF Expenditures												
502-4-42-700-5000	0.00	0.00	114.00	0.00	0.00							0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-700-0000												
	* PRETREATMENT CONTROL AUTHORITY *											
	0.00	0.00	114.32	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Postage												
502-4-42-700-5210	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Telephone & Telemeter												
502-4-42-700-5230	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,000.00	0.00							0.00
	4,150.53	3,895.21	2,916.19	2,899.45	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Lodging												
502-4-42-700-5500	1,000.00	1,000.00	800.00	500.00	0.00							0.00
	824.93	432.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Meals												
502-4-42-700-5501	0.00	0.00	250.00	200.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Transportation												
502-4-42-700-5502	0.00	0.00	80.00	75.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Travel - Other												
502-4-42-700-5503	0.00	0.00	20.00	50.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Training												
502-4-42-700-5540	1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00	800.00	0.00							0.00
	420.00	235.00	255.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Transfers	220.00-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Meeting Expense												
502-4-42-700-5800	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00							0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			
Dues & Subscriptions												
502-4-42-700-5810	100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00							0.00
	90.00	90.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____			

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted			
DEPT:: 502-4-42-700-0000												
* PRETREATMENT CONTROL AUTHORITY *												
Materials & Equipment												
502-4-42-700-6000	1,000.00 861.87	1,000.00 493.03	5,000.00 5,622.92	5,000.00 2,142.98	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Office Supplies												
502-4-42-700-6001	500.00 127.28	500.00 232.44	500.00 146.18	500.00 23.98	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Lab Supplies												
502-4-42-700-6004	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Gas & Diesel												
502-4-42-700-6008	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	250.00 0.00	250.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Uniforms												
502-4-42-700-6011	250.00 0.00	250.00 0.00	0.00 91.95	250.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Capital Outlay												
502-4-42-700-8101	4,000.00 1,809.52 Transfers 1,050.00-	3,500.00 4,757.46 0.00	500.00 0.00 0.00	500.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00		
Control Total												
	89,790.00 94,424.88	92,202.00 87,297.78	94,506.00 88,910.81	94,944.00 33,325.22	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEPT: Total												
	89,790.00 94,424.88	92,202.00 87,297.78	94,506.00 88,910.81	94,944.00 33,325.22	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
** DEBT SERVICE COST **												
502-4-42-999-0000												
INTEREST ON DEBT SERVICE COST												
502-4-42-999-9999	10,824.00 16,291.60	11,459.00 15,405.23	3,740.00 13,929.28	3,830.00 14,817.68	4,165.00 1,680.94	0.00	4,165.00	4,165.00	4,165.00	0.00		

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 502-4-93-100-0000	* TRANSFERS *									
502-4-93-100-0000										
Transfer to General Fund										
502-4-93-100-0100	0.00	0.00	321,733.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Transfer to Capital Projects Fund										
502-4-93-100-0700	0.00	0.00	124,105.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
Control Total										
	0.00	0.00	445,838.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEPT: Total										
	0.00	0.00	445,838.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Budgeted Total										
	3,399,584.65	3,450,650.00	5,401,898.00	4,767,274.00	5,192,348.00		10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	94.30
	3,230,431.91	2,788,975.04	3,045,424.91	2,622,935.33	4,282,768.52	0.00				
Transfers	3,875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Non-Budget Total										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Budget Fund Total										
	3,399,584.65	3,450,650.00	5,401,898.00	4,767,274.00	5,192,348.00		10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	94.30
	3,230,431.91	2,788,975.04	3,045,424.91	2,622,935.33	4,282,768.52	0.00				
Transfers	3,875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Year Total										
	3,399,584.65	3,450,650.00	5,401,898.00	4,767,274.00	5,192,348.00		10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	0.00
	3,230,431.91	2,788,975.04	3,045,424.91	2,622,935.33	4,282,768.52	0.00				
Transfers	3,875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					



SEWER FUND REVENUE

FY 2023-2024

Range of Revenue Accounts: 502-3-00-000-0000 0 to 502-3-99-999-9999 9
 For Revenue: %PY = ((Anticipated / Actual) - 1) * 100

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
* INT. *									
502-3-15-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Int.-Sewer Fund Savings									
502-3-15-010-0100-	1,400.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	600.00	300.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	*****
	6,245.43	4,370.53	430.95	715.20	29,677.37	0.00			
Int.-Sewer Fund Cd's									
502-3-15-010-0125-	9,000.00	9,000.00	14,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00				0.00
	21,077.20	24,313.12	11,012.28	4,029.25	2,189.90	0.00			
Int.-Sewer Escrow Savings									
502-3-15-010-0150-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00		200.00	200.00	33.33
	0.00	0.00	15.28	104.28	246.77	0.00			
Int.-Sewer Fund Checking									
502-3-15-010-0300-	30.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	250.00		500.00	500.00	100.00
	38.05	34.79	43.23	272.81	615.51	0.00			
INT - SEWER IMPACT FEE FUND									
502-3-15-010-0400-	2,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	50.00				0.00
	10,428.41	7,324.74	723.04	80.08	1,085.39	0.00			
Int - Sewer Fund Money Market									
502-3-15-010-0450-	1,000.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	250.00				0.00
	850.16	789.51	547.84	233.00	7,119.73	0.00			
** CHARGES FOR SERVICES **									
502-3-16-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
* SEWER FUND REVENUE *									
502-3-16-080-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Actual	Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmnd	Anticipated	%PY	
Sewer Service											
502-3-16-080-0001-	2,960,000.00 2,957,747.05	3,035,000.00 2,924,503.64	3,125,098.00 2,965,443.92	3,250,098.00 3,244,690.39	3,380,000.00 3,389,547.54	0.00		3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	3.55	
Sewer Service Penalty											
502-3-16-080-0002-	48,000.00 47,190.50	50,000.00 46,056.30	50,000.00 56,166.02	50,000.00 52,585.01	52,000.00 60,789.09	0.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	15.38	
Reconnect Fees											
502-3-16-080-0005-	20,000.00 22,290.00	20,000.00 13,900.00	20,000.00 17,650.00	15,000.00 22,650.00	15,000.00 22,550.00	0.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	33.33	
Sewer Connection											
502-3-16-080-0011-	30,000.00 105,849.26	60,000.00 95,093.89	60,000.00 71,817.89	60,000.00 157,775.02	70,000.00 58,130.02	0.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	64.29-	
Sewer Extension											
502-3-16-080-0012-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
Return Item Cost											
502-3-16-080-0020-	0.00 1,823.03	0.00 1,404.76	2,000.00 1,089.88	1,000.00 1,275.36	1,000.00 2,212.50	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
SEWER IMPACT FEE											
502-3-16-080-0050-	0.00 3,596.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		55,000.00	55,000.00	0.00	
Treatment Costs-Exit 19											
502-3-16-080-0105-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	
WCSA SW TREATMENT EX 13 SPRING CREEK											
502-3-16-080-0110-	90,000.00 75,388.74	80,000.00 76,766.24	82,500.00 58,609.84	80,000.00 70,012.88	70,000.00 88,168.92	0.00		80,000.00	80,000.00	14.29	
Recovered Cost											
502-3-16-080-0140-	4,000.00 0.00	4,000.00 0.00	1,000.00 3,680.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		-----	-----	0.00	

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
* CHARGES FOR SANITATION & WASTE *											
502-3-16-082-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Solid Waste Collection											
502-3-16-082-0001-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* PRETREATMENT CONTROL AUTHORITY *											
502-3-16-083-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Septage Waste											
502-3-16-083-0010-	7,000.00	7,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00		65,000.00	65,000.00	333.33		
	9,076.25	10,652.50	10,405.00	47,027.51	65,506.00	0.00					
Automotive/Car Wash											
502-3-16-083-0011-	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Special Waste											
502-3-16-083-0012-	30,500.00	32,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00	35,000.00		75,000.00	75,000.00	114.29		
	35,700.00	34,450.00	37,200.00	31,000.00	35,650.00	0.00					
Restaurants/Food Establishments											
502-3-16-083-0013-	35,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	20,000.00	17,500.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	14.29		
	28,562.27	23,158.17	14,217.79	14,802.54	24,240.00	0.00					
Manhole Lids											
502-3-16-083-0014-	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00						0.00
	700.00	5,250.00	2,100.00	3,500.00	0.00	0.00					
Miscellaneous Permits											
502-3-16-083-0016-	1,500.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	250.00		100.00	100.00	60.00-		
	0.00	0.00	150.00	550.00	0.00	0.00					
* SEWER FUND EXIT 19 *											
502-3-17-080-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
Sewer Service - Exit 19											
502-3-17-080-0005-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sewer Service Penalty - Exit 19											
502-3-17-080-0006-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sewer Connection - Exit 19											
502-3-17-080-0013-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Recovered Cost - Exit 19											
502-3-17-080-0019-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Credit Cd / Dir.Dep.Fee-On Ln Ex 19											
502-3-17-080-0975-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE *											
502-3-18-990-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sales - Other											
502-3-18-990-0600-	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	500.00						0.00
	3,493.00	2,345.00	4,335.50	65.00	0.00	0.00					
Other Revenue											
502-3-18-990-0800-	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	100.00						0.00
	515.32	10,585.83	19.99	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Insurance Proceeds											
502-3-18-990-0900-	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	0.00						0.00
	4,924.41	3,590.00	0.00	503.00	1,000.00	0.00					
CREDIT CD CPNVENIENCE FEES											
502-3-18-990-0975-	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00						0.00
	2,274.00	1,868.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd		***** 2024 Anticipated		%PY
* NON-OPERATING REVENUE *											
502-3-19-020-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
West Interceptor Repl.VRA											
502-3-19-020-0101-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
West Interceptor Replace.Mt.Rogers PDC											
502-3-19-020-0102-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
MOUNT ROGERS PDC											
502-3-19-020-0103-	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	20,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00					
Phase II SSES - VRA											
502-3-19-020-0104-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	0.00	0.00					
Phase II SSES - MRPDC											
502-3-19-020-0105-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Phase I SSES - VRA											
502-3-19-020-0106-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			828,500.00	828,500.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	0.00					
Phase I SSES - DEQ Grant											
502-3-19-020-0107-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			2,485,500.00	2,485,500.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Town Creek Interceptor Rpl Proj VRA											
502-3-19-020-0108-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			949,663.00	949,663.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Town Creek Interceptor Rpl Prj DEQ Grant											
502-3-19-020-0109-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			949,663.00	949,663.00		0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmnd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
Exit 19 Force Main Relo Proj VRA									
502-3-19-020-0110-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	259,828.00	259,828.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Exit 19 Force Main Relo Proj DEQ Grant									
502-3-19-020-0111-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	259,828.00	259,828.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
** CATEGORICAL **									
502-3-23-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
* WASHINGTON COUNTY *									
502-3-23-080-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
CARES Act									
502-3-23-080-0050-	0.00	0.00	2,283.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	2,282.96	0.00	0.00	0.00			
* NON BUDGETED REVENUE *									
502-3-41-000-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Loan Proceeds									
502-3-41-000-0016-	157,654.65	95,000.00	1,396,674.00	0.00	600,000.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
* FUND TRANSFERS *									
502-3-41-050-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Transfer from Sewer FD Reserves									
502-3-41-050-0406-	0.00	0.00	520,893.00	1,228,666.00	926,198.00	0.00	424,990.00	424,990.00	54.11-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Revenue Fund Total	3,405,584.65	3,453,650.00	5,403,898.00	4,769,274.00	5,192,348.00	0.00	10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	94.30
	3,337,769.08	3,306,457.02	3,262,941.41	3,726,871.33	3,888,728.74				

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmnd	Anticipated	%PY		
Year Total	3,405,584.65	3,453,650.00	5,403,898.00	4,769,274.00	5,192,348.00		0.00	10,088,772.00	10,088,772.00	0.00		
	3,337,769.08	3,306,457.02	3,262,941.41	3,726,871.33	3,888,728.74							



CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND BUDGET FY 2023-2024

\$1,048,080

2024 BUDGET SUMMARY

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

FUNDING SOURCES

Federal Grants	\$	-
State Grants	\$	125,000
Wash Cty ARPA Passthrough	\$	70,000
Other Grants	\$	25,000
Loans/Debt	\$	-
VDOT Maintenance Fund	\$	-
General Fund Transfers In	\$	828,080
		<hr/>
	\$	1,048,080

CAPITAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES

IT Dept	\$	-
Police Dept	\$	-
Street Dept	\$	-
Facility Dept	\$	-
Parks & Grounds dept.	\$	340,480
Coomes Recreation Center	\$	237,600
Tourism Dept.	\$	470,000
	<hr/>	
	\$	1,048,080

Variance

 \$ -

Range of Expend Accounts: 700-4-00-000-0000 to 700-4-99-999-9999
For Budget: %PY = ((Budgeted / (Appropriated + Transfers)) - 1) * 100

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	*****	

**** CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND EXPENDITURES ****

700-4-00-000-0000

*** INFORMATION SVCS. DEPARTMENT ***

700-4-12-510-0000

Capital Outlay - Information Svcs. Dept

700-4-12-510-8101	0.00	0.00	596,680.00	0.00	199,000.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	563,451.23	0.00	40,033.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Control Total	0.00	0.00	596,680.00	0.00	199,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	563,451.23	0.00	40,033.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	596,680.00	0.00	199,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	563,451.23	0.00	40,033.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*** POLICE DEPARTMENT ***

700-4-31-100-0000

Capital Outlay - Police Department

700-4-31-100-8101	0.00	0.00	184,550.00	0.00	309,702.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____	0.00
	0.00	0.00	111,147.51	0.00	279,750.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Control Total	0.00	0.00	184,550.00	0.00	309,702.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	111,147.51	0.00	279,750.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	184,550.00	0.00	309,702.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	111,147.51	0.00	279,750.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*** GIS ***

700-4-41-150-0000

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 700-4-43-201-0000	* FACILITY MANAGEMENT *										
700-4-43-201-0000											
Capital Outlay - Facility Maintenance											
700-4-43-201-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168,500.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,813.25	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168,500.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,813.25	0.00					
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168,500.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,813.25	0.00					
* CENTRAL GARAGE/TOWN SHOP *											
700-4-43-500-0000											
Capital Outlay - Central Garage/Town Shp											
700-4-43-500-8101	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	3,578.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	3,578.90	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	3,578.90	0.00	0.00	0.00					
* FIELDS-PENN *											
700-4-43-900-0000											
Capital Outlay - Fields-Penn											
700-4-43-900-8101	0.00	0.00	125,000.00	223,000.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	116,830.09	296,262.40	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total	0.00	0.00	125,000.00	223,000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	116,830.09	296,262.40	0.00	0.00					
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	125,000.00	223,000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00			0.00						

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 700-4-43-900-0000	* FIELDS-PENN *										

0.00	0.00	116,830.09	296,262.40	0.00	0.00
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* FLOOD MITIGATION *

700-4-71-300-0000

Capital Outlay - Flood Mitigation

700-4-71-300-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,203.75	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	
Control Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,203.75	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,203.75	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	

* PARKS & GROUNDS *

700-4-71-310-0000

Capital Outlay - Parks & Grounds

700-4-71-310-8101	0.00	0.00	18,650.00	0.00	0.00		340,480.00	340,480.00	340,480.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	31,087.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	
Control Total	0.00	0.00	18,650.00	0.00	0.00		340,480.00	340,480.00	340,480.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	31,087.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	18,650.00	0.00	0.00		340,480.00	340,480.00	340,480.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	31,087.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	

* RECREATION CENTER *

700-4-71-600-0000

Capital Outlay - Recreation Center

700-4-71-600-8101	0.00	0.00	40,500.00	0.00	61,683.00		237,600.00	237,600.00	237,600.00	285.20
	0.00	0.00	44,734.22	0.00	57,764.00	0.00	—	—	—	
Control Total	0.00	0.00	40,500.00	0.00	61,683.00		237,600.00	237,600.00	237,600.00	285.20

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Budget Account Number	2019 Approp Actual	2020 Approp Actual	2021 Approp Actual	2022 Approp Actual	***** Approp Actual	2023 Estimated Full Year	***** Requested	2024 Admin. Recmnd	***** Budgeted	%PY
DEPT:: 700-4-81-700-0000										
Capital Outlay - Tourism										
700-4-81-700-8101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		470,000.00	470,000.00	470,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Control Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		470,000.00	470,000.00	470,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		470,000.00	470,000.00	470,000.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Budgeted Total	0.00	0.00	8,593,485.00	7,556,105.00	875,885.00		1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	19.66
	0.00	0.00	4,588,441.27	5,973,741.29	638,889.19	0.00				
Non-Budget Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Budget Fund Total	0.00	0.00	8,593,485.00	7,556,105.00	875,885.00		1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	19.66
	0.00	0.00	4,588,441.27	5,973,741.29	638,889.19	0.00				
Year Total	0.00	0.00	8,593,485.00	7,556,105.00	875,885.00		1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	4,588,441.27	5,973,741.29	638,889.19	0.00				



CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND REVENUE FY 2023-2024

Range of Revenue Accounts: 700-3-00-000-0000 0 to 700-3-99-999-9999 9

For Revenue: %PY = ((Anticipated / Actual) - 1) * 100

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
State Grant - CIP									
700-3-24-040-0200-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	0.00
Wash Cty Grant - CIP									
700-3-24-040-0300-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	0.00
Other Grant - CIP									
700-3-24-040-0400-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00
VRA Flood Mitigation Grant									
700-3-24-040-0703-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 43,203.75	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND REVENUES *									
700-3-41-000-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Loan Proceeds									
700-3-41-000-0016-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	8,030,680.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	200,000.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
* FUND TRANSFERS *									
700-3-41-050-0000-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00
Transfer from General Fund									
700-3-41-050-0100-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	438,700.00 3,802,371.60	7,556,105.00 1,698,480.58	675,885.00 727,785.95	0.00	828,080.00	828,080.00	22.52
Transfer from Sewer Fund									
700-3-41-050-0502-	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	124,105.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	_____	_____	0.00

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Actual	Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmd	Anticipated	%PY	
Revenue Fund Total	0.00	0.00	8,593,485.00	7,556,105.00	875,885.00			1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	19.66	
	0.00	0.00	3,802,371.60	1,741,684.33	727,785.95	0.00					
Year Total	0.00	0.00	8,593,485.00	7,556,105.00	875,885.00			1,048,080.00	1,048,080.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	3,802,371.60	1,741,684.33	727,785.95	0.00					



ARPA FUND BUDGET

FY 2023-2024

\$5,157,449

2024 BUDGET SUMMARY		
ARPA FUND		
Interest Income	\$	200,000
ARPA-CLFRF Draw	\$	4,957,449
TOTAL REVENUE	\$	5,157,449
 ARPA PROJECT EXPENDITURES		
The Meadows	\$	-
Flood Mitigation	\$	3,596,985
VCT Trestle Repair	\$	1,133,080
Green Spring Road Realignment	\$	-
Other	\$	427,384
	\$	5,157,449
<i>Variance</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>-</i>

Range of Expend Accounts: 300-4-00-000-0000 to 300-4-99-999-9999

For Budget: %PY = ((Budgeted / (Appropriated + Transfers)) - 1) * 100

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	%PY
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	*****	

ARPA CLFRF FUND EXPENDITURES

300-4-00-000-0000

ARPA-VCT Trestle Repairs

300-4-10-100-0000

ARPA-VCT Trestle Repairs

300-4-10-100-1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,250,000.00	1,235,100.00		1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	8.26-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,900.00	80,899.86	0.00				
Control Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,250,000.00	1,235,100.00		1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	8.26-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,900.00	80,899.86	0.00				
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,250,000.00	1,235,100.00		1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	1,133,080.00	8.26-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,900.00	80,899.86	0.00				

ARPA-The Meadows

300-4-10-200-0000

ARPA-The Meadows

300-4-10-200-1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00					0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,858,134.00	99,090.09	0.00				
Control Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,858,134.00	99,090.09	0.00				
DEPT: Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,858,134.00	99,090.09	0.00				

ARPA-Storm Water/Flood Mitigation

300-4-10-300-0000

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	2024	*****	*****
Budget Account Number	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Approp Actual	Estimated Full Year	Requested	Admin. Recmnd	Budgeted	%PY	
DEPT:: 300-4-93-100-0000	* TRANSFERS *										
<hr/>											
300-4-93-100-0000											
Transfer to General Fund											
300-4-93-100-0100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,462.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Transfer to Sewer Fund											
300-4-93-100-0502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Transfer to Capital Project Fund											
300-4-93-100-0700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Control Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,462.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
DEPT: Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,462.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Budgeted Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,982,186.00					5,157,449.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,946,137.85	624,882.07	0.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	13.79-	
Non-Budget Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_____	_____	_____		
Budget Fund Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,982,186.00					5,157,449.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,946,137.85	624,882.07	0.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	13.79-	
Year Total											
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,982,186.00					5,157,449.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,946,137.85	624,882.07	0.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	0.00	



ARPA FUND REVENUE

FY 2023-2024

Range of Revenue Accounts: 300-3-00-000-0000 0 to 300-3-99-999-9999 9

For Revenue: %PY = ((Anticipated / Actual) - 1) * 100

Description Revenue Account Number	2019 Anticipated Actual	2020 Anticipated Actual	2021 Anticipated Actual	2022 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Anticipated Actual	***** 2023 Estimated Full Year Actual	***** 2024 Admin. Recmd	***** 2024 Anticipated	%PY
* INTEREST *									
300-3-15-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Int. ARPA Fund Checking									
300-3-15-010-0100-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00		200,000.00	200,000.00	*****
	0.00	0.00	27.95	7,091.24	171,298.69	0.00			
* RECOVERED COST *									
300-3-19-020-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Recovered Cost - General Fund									
300-3-19-020-0100-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Recovered Cost - Sewer Fund									
300-3-19-020-0502-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Recovered Cost - Capital Project Fund									
300-3-19-020-0700-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
VRA FLOOD MITIGATION GRANT									
300-3-24-040-0703-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
* NON CATEGORICAL AID - FEDERAL *									
300-3-32-010-0000-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
ARPA-CLRF									
300-3-32-010-0100-	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,974,686.00		4,957,449.00	4,957,449.00	17.03-
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,946,137.85	619,882.07	0.00			

Town of Abingdon
Budget/Revenue Preparation Worksheet

Description Revenue Account Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	*****	2023	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Anticipated Actual	Estimated Full Year Actual	Admin. Recmd	Anticipated	%PY	
Revenue Fund Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,982,186.00			5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	13.79-	
	0.00	0.00	27.95	1,953,229.09	791,180.76	0.00					
Year Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,081,156.00	5,982,186.00			5,157,449.00	5,157,449.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	27.95	1,953,229.09	791,180.76	0.00					

Attachment H: U.S. Census Data



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Please note that new Connecticut county and township level geographies are not available within the map.

An official website of the United States government



QuickFacts

Abingdon town, Virginia

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

Table

Income & Poverty		Abingdon town, Virginia
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$54,384
PEOPLE		
Income & Poverty		
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$54,384
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$36,815
Persons in poverty, percent		▲ 15.5%

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Measuring America's People, Places, and Economy

Is this page helpful?

Yes

No

Please note that new Connecticut county and township level geographies are not available within the map.

An official website of the United States government



QuickFacts

Virginia

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

Table

Income & Poverty		Virginia
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$80,615
PEOPLE		
Income & Poverty		
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$80,615
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		\$43,267
Persons in poverty, percent		▲ 10.6%

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Measuring America's People, Places, and Economy

Is this page helpful?

Yes

No

Attachment I: **Town of** **Abingdon's** **Authorization to** **Request Funding**



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Jefferson Street Abingdon VA



TOWN OF ABINGDON

November 9, 2023

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
ATTN: Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF)
600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219

RE: 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund

Dear DCR Review Committee:

Please accept this written correspondence as signed documentation authorizing the Town of Abingdon's request for funding from the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF).

The Town of Abingdon has prepared this application packet to request funding through the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF). The Town's application is for the Capacity Building and Planning category to develop a Town Resilience Plan.

The Town of Abingdon is requesting funds of \$67,769. Per the 2023 CFPF Manual, the Resilience Plan development is categorized as a Planning and Capacity Building activity with a match for low-income geographic areas to be Fund 90% and Match 10%. The Town of Abingdon is requesting funds of \$60,992.10, a 90% CFPF share, and the Town of Abingdon will appropriate a 10% share of \$6,776.90 in matching from the Town's General Fund.

Thank you for your consideration of this grant proposal. If you have any questions about this proposal, please contact Laura Dowell, Grant Coordinator for the Town of Abingdon, at ldowell@abingdon-va.gov or 276-492-2140.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Cochran".

Mike Cochran
Town Manager

Attachment J: CFPF's Application Form for Capacity Building & Planning



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Deer Run Abingdon VA

Applicants must have prior approval from the Department to submit applications, forms, and supporting documents by mail in lieu of the WebGrants portal.

Appendix A: Application Form for Grant and Loan Requests for All Categories

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant
Program

Name of Local Government: Town of Abingdon, VA

Category Being Applied for (check one):

**Capacity Building/
Planning**

Project

Study

NFIP/DCR Community Identification Number (CID) 510169

Name of Authorized Official and Title: Mike Cochran, Town Manager

Signature of Authorized Official: 

Mailing Address (1): PO Box 789

Mailing Address (2): _____

City: Abingdon **State:** VA **Zip:** 24212

Telephone Number: (276) 492-2140 **Cell Phone Number:** (_____) _____

Email Address: mcochran@abingdon-va.gov

Contact and Title (If different from authorized official): Laura Dowell, Grants Coordinator

Mailing Address (1): PO Box 789

Mailing Address (2): _____

City: Abingdon **State:** VA **Zip:** 24212

Telephone Number: (276) 492-2140 **Cell Phone Number:** (____) _____

Email Address: ldowell@abingdon-va.gov

Is the proposal in this application intended to benefit a low-income geographic area as defined in the Part 1 Definitions? Yes No

Categories (select applicable activities that will be included in the project and used for scoring criterion):

Capacity Building and Planning Grants

- Floodplain Staff Capacity.
- Resilience Plan Development
 - Revisions to existing resilience plans and modifications to existing comprehensive and hazard mitigation plans.
 - Resource assessments, planning, strategies, and development.
 - Policy management and/or development.
 - Stakeholder engagement and strategies.
- Other: _____

Study Grants (Check All that Apply)

- Studies to aid in updating floodplain ordinances to maintain compliance with the NFIP, or to incorporate higher standards that may reduce the risk of flood damage. This must include establishing processes for implementing the ordinance, including but not limited to, permitting, record retention, violations, and variances. This may include revising a floodplain ordinance when the community is getting new Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), updating a floodplain ordinance to include floodplain setbacks, freeboard, or other

higher standards, RiskMAP public noticing requirements, or correcting issues identified in a Corrective Action Plan.

- Revising other land use ordinances to incorporate flood protection and mitigation goals, standards, and practices.
- Conducting hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) studies of floodplains. *Changes to the base flood, as demonstrated by the H&H must be submitted to FEMA within 6 months of the data becoming available.*
- Studies and Data Collection of Statewide and Regional Significance.
- Revisions to existing resilience plans and modifications to existing comprehensive and hazard.
- Other relevant flood prevention and protection project or study.

Project Grants and Loans (Check All that Apply – Hybrid Solutions will include items from both the “Nature-Based” and “Other” categories)

Nature-based solutions

- Acquisition of property (or interests therein) and/or structures for purposes of allowing floodwater inundation, strategic retreat of existing land uses from areas vulnerable to flooding; the conservation or enhancement of natural flood resilience resources; or acquisition of structures, provided the acquired property will be protected in perpetuity from further development, and where the flood mitigation benefits will be achieved as a part of the same project as the property acquisition.
- Wetland restoration.
- Floodplain restoration.
- Construction of swales and settling ponds.
- Living shorelines and vegetated buffers.
- Permanent conservation of undeveloped lands identified as having flood resilience value by *ConserveVirginia* Floodplain and Flooding Resilience layer or a similar data driven analytic tool, or the acquisition of developed land for future conservation.
- Dam removal.
- Stream bank restoration or stabilization.
- Restoration of floodplains to natural and beneficial function.

Other Projects

- Structural floodwalls, levees, berms, flood gates, structural conveyances.
- Storm water system upgrades.
- Medium and large-scale Low Impact Development (LID) in urban areas.

- Developing flood warning and response systems, which may include gauge installation, to notify residents of potential emergency flooding events.
- Dam restoration.
- Beneficial reuse of dredge materials for flood mitigation purposes
- Removal or relocation of structures from flood-prone areas where the land will not be returned to open space.
- Acquisition of property (or interests therein) and/or structures for purposes of allowing floodwater inundation, strategic retreat of existing land uses from areas vulnerable to flooding; the conservation or enhancement of natural flood resilience resources; or acquisition of structures, provided the acquired property will be protected in perpetuity from further development, and where the flood mitigation benefits will not be achieved as a part of the same project as the property acquisition.

Other project identified in a DCR-approved Resilience Plan.

Location of Project or Activity (Include Maps): _____
Town of Abingdon, VA

NFIP Community Identification Number (CID#) : 510169 _____

Is Project Located in an NFIP Participating Community? Yes No

Is Project Located in a Special Flood Hazard Area? Yes No

Flood Zone(s) (If Applicable): _____ Attachment D: Flood Zone Map

51191CIND0A (Index), 51191C0260C,

Flood Insurance Rate Map Number(s) (If Applicable): 51191C0280C, 51191C0285C, 51191C0290C

Total Cost of Project: \$67,769 _____

Total Amount Requested \$60,992.10 _____

Amount Requested as Grant \$60,992.10 _____

Amount Requested as Project Loan (not including short-term loans for up-front costs)

N/A _____

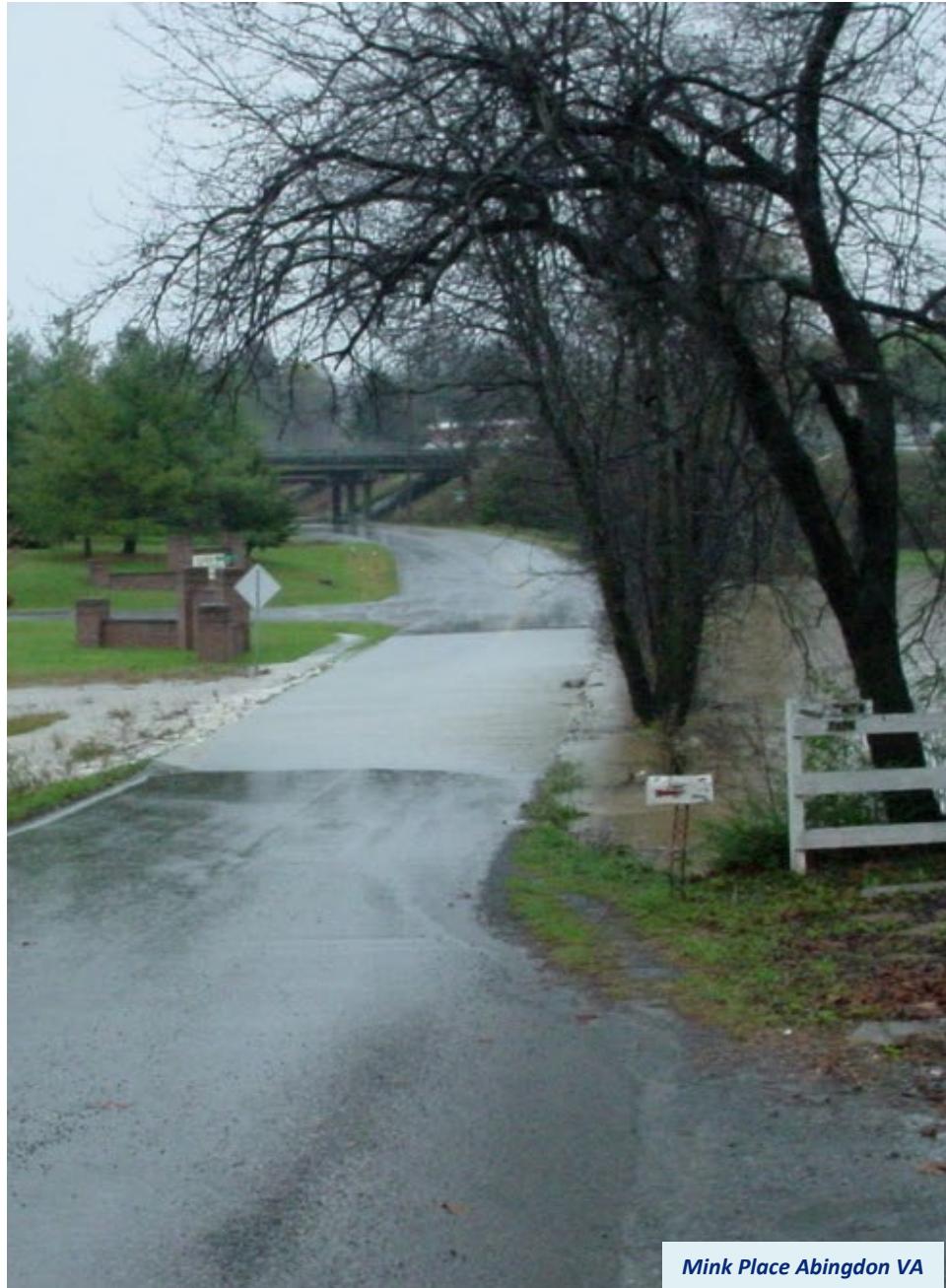
Amount Requested as Short-Term loan for Up-Front Costs (not to exceed 20% of amount requested as Grant) _____

For projects, planning, capacity building, and studies in low-income geographic areas: Are you requesting that match be waived? Yes No

Attachment K: CFPF's Checklist



TOWN OF ABINGDON



Mink Place Abingdon VA

Appendix C: Checklist All Categories

(*Benefit-cost analysis must be included if the proposed Project is over \$2 million.*)

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant Program

-
- Detailed map of the project area(s) (Projects/Studies)
 - FIRMette of the project area(s) (Projects/Studies)
 - Historic flood damage data and/or images (Projects/Studies)
 - A link to or a copy of the current floodplain ordinance
 - Non-Fund financed maintenance and management plan for project extending a minimum of 10 years from project close
 - A link to or a copy of the current comprehensive plan
 - Social vulnerability index score(s) for the project area from VFRIS SVI Layer
 - If applicant is not a town, city, or county, letters of support from affected localities
 - Letter of support from impacted stakeholders
 - Budget Narrative
 - Supporting Documentation, including the Benefit-Cost Analysis tool/narrative (for projects over \$2 million)
 - Authorization to request funding from the Fund from governing body or chief executive of the local government

Signed pledge agreement from each contributing organization

Detailed budget and narrative for all costs

Attachment L: **Letters of** **Support**



Main Street Abingdon VA



TOWN OF ABINGDON



316 Park Street, SE
Abingdon, Virginia 24210
Phone: (276) 628-5563

Tim Estes, Sr.
Fire Chief

Town of Abingdon Virginia
Fire Department

November 6, 2023

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
ATTN: Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF)
600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219

RE: Letter of Support for the Town of Abingdon's Grant Application for the 2023 CFPF

Dear DCR Review Committee:

I am writing this letter to support the grant application submitted by the Town of Abingdon for the 2023 Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF). The Town's request for funding in the Capacity Building and Planning category, specifically for the development of a Town Resilience Plan, is a critical initiative that aligns perfectly with the principles and objectives outlined in the CFPF.

The Town of Abingdon faces recurrent challenges associated with flooding that significantly impact the community. Unfortunately, the Town currently lacks the resources to proactively address these flooding issues and plan for a more resilient future. The CFPF grant opportunity provides a ray of hope for Abingdon to plan effectively for resilience, ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents. Abingdon's goal is to develop a Resilience Plan that addresses the escalating flooding within the community through nature-based solutions. The Town Resilience Plan will serve as a vital framework for future efforts to combat repetitive flooding, enhance flood preparedness, and promote community resilience.

The Town of Abingdon's grant application for the development of a Town Resilience Plan represents a vital and responsible approach to addressing the imminent threats posed by flooding and climate change. By approving this grant, the committee will be supporting a community that is proactive, equitable, and dedicated to the well-being of its residents. I wholeheartedly recommend the approval of the Town of Abingdon's grant application for the Capacity Building and Planning category, and I firmly believe that this funding will make a significant difference in safeguarding the future of the community.

Sincerely,

Tim Estes, Sr.
Fire Chief



TELEPHONE 276 · 628 · 5563
EMAIL: timestr@abingdon.virginia.gov
www.abingdonfire.org





November 9, 2023

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
ATTN: Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant (CFPF)
600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219

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Sincerely,
The Lane Group, Inc.

Matthew R. Lane, P.E.
President