

(Please click on highlighted areas to view attachments)



Franklin County

A Natural Setting for Opportunity

AGENDA FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2014

- 1:30 P.M. Call To Order, Vice-Chairman Cline Brubaker
- 1:31 Invocation, Supervisor Bobby Thompson
- 1:32 Pledge of Allegiance, Supervisor Ronnie Thompson
- 1:33 Resolution of Appreciation
✓ Cindy Brooks/2014 Public Service Award
- 1:36 Public Comment
• Wendy Cummings/Leash Law
- 1:39 CONSENT AGENDA (REQUIRES ACTION)
REF: 1. Approval of Accounts Payable Listing, Appropriations, and Minutes for September 16 & October 14, 2014
2. Endorsement for the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan **(See Attachment #11)**
3. Landing Court Accepted Into VDOT Highway System **(See Attachment #13)**
4. Crawford Drive New Revenue Sharing Project **(See Attachment #12)**
5. Ambulance Chassis Remount Bid Award **(See Attachment #8)**
6. EMS Response Vehicle Replacement **(See Attachment #9)**
7. EMS Response Plan **(See Attachment #10)**
8. Tourism MicroGrant Funding Approval **(See Attachment #17)**
9. VACO Annual Business Meeting Voting Credentials for Franklin County **(See Attachment #3)**
- 1:45 Vincent Copenhaver, Director of Finance
REF: 1. Monthly Finance Report
- 1:50 Dr. Mark Church, Superintendent of Schools
Lee Cheatham, Business & Finance Director
REF: 1. School Appropriations **(See Attachment #15)**
- 2:00 Deborah Powell, Director of Social Services
REF: 1. Additional Staff

- 2:15 George Nester, Boones Mill Town Manager
Mike Smith, Boones Mill Town Council
REF: 1. Request for Letter of Support to Include Franklin County to the Virginia Rail Heritage Region **(See Attachment #14)**
2. Historic District Recognition
- 2:30 Captain Duane Amos, Sheriff's Department
REF: 1. Space Needs **(See Attachment #18)**
- 2:55 Richard E. Huff, II, County Administrator
REF: 1. Courthouse Space Allocation **(See Attachment #16)**
2. Ferrum Pedestrian Improvement Update
3. Other Matters
- 3:00 Other Matters by Supervisors
- 3:10 Request for Closed Meeting in Accordance with 2.2-3711, a-1, Personnel, a-3, Acquisition of Land, a-5, Discussion of a Prospective New Business or Industry, or of Expansion of an Existing one, and a-29, Contracts, of the Code of Virginia, as Amended.

Certification of Closed Meeting in Accordance with 2.2-3712 (d), of the Code of Virginia, as Amended.

APPOINTMENTS:

- ☛ Housing Rehab Board **(See Attachment #1)**
- ☛ Western Va. Regional Jail Authority **(See Attachment #2)**
- ☛ West Piedmont Planning Commission Board **(See Attachment #6)**
- ☛ Industrial Development Authority *(Term Expires 11/18/2014)* **(See Attachment #5)**

Recess for Dinner

6:00 Call To Order, Vice-Chairman Cline Brubaker

6:01 Recess for Previously Advertised Public Hearings as Follows:

PETITION FOR REZONE - Petition of **Emily D. Mason, Petitioner/Owner** requesting a rezone from R-1, Residential Suburban Subdivision District to A-1, Agricultural District on a +/- 5.32 acre parcel located at 7920 Burnt Chimney Road (SR 670) in the Union Hall District of Franklin County, and further identified by Franklin County Real Estate records as Tax Map/Parcel # 0470005206. (Case # REZO-8-14-13250)

PETITION FOR SPECIAL USE - Petition of Verizon Wireless/Petitioner and Frances S. Poindexter Children's Trust/Owners requesting a Special Use Permit for "public utilities-towers, structures" for a 10,000 square foot leased area of a +/-98.77 acre tract located at Webster Road (SR 655) in the Union Hall District of Franklin County, on property further identified by Franklin County Real Estate records as Tax Map/Parcels # 0460010100. The purpose of this request is to allow for the location of telecommunications facilities. (Case # SPEC-8-14-13251)

PETITION FOR REZONE - Petition of JMB Investment Co., LLC; Petitioner/Cynthia P. Smith, Jacqueline P. Brubaker, John H. Preston, Jr; Owners requesting a rezone for commercial development on property zoned RC-1, Residential Combined Subdivision District to B-2, Business District General on a +/-2.945-acre site located at 11497 Virgil Goode Highway (SR 220) in the Rocky Mount District of Franklin County, on property further identified by Franklin County Real Estate records as Tax Map/Parcel # 0720204000. (Case # REZO-8-14-13241)

NOTICE OF INTENT TO APPLY FOR FUNDING AND NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The County of Franklin hereby provides notice that it intends to file an application for funding with USDA, Rural Development for assistance in funding two (2) sheriff's vehicles. **(See Attachment #7)**

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Franklin County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing at approximately 6:00 P.M., on Tuesday, October 21, 2014, in the Board of Supervisors Meeting Room in the Franklin County Government Center, 1255 Franklin Street, Suite 104, Rocky Mount, Virginia to consider the adoption of Section 20-64 generally referencing all personal property taxes are due on December 5 of each year and clarifying the penalty for failure to pay the full amount of the tax to be ten dollars (\$10.00) or ten percent (10%), whichever is greater as follows: **(See Attachment #4)**

Sec. 20-64 - Penalty on unpaid personal property taxes.

There is hereby imposed on all personal property taxes due and payable to Franklin County a penalty of \$10.00 or 10% of the tax past due, whichever amount shall be greater, if such tax is not paid by the due date; provided, however, that the penalty shall in no case exceed the amount of the tax that is due. The penalty shall be added to the amount of the tax assessed against the personal property and shall be collected by the Treasurer with the past due tax, interest, and penalty.

Authority: Sec. 58.1-3916 of the Code of Virginia

Call to Order and Action as Deemed Appropriate from Public Hearings

7:00 Robert Shinn, President of Public Affairs, Capital Results
REF: 1. Mountain Valley Pipe Line Presentation

Adjournment Thereafter

RISE & SHINE GUESTS FOR OCTOBER ARE BOBBY THOMPSON & RICK

HOUSING REHABILITATION BOARD (HRB)

1 YEAR TERMS

TERM EXPIRES DECEMBER 31ST

BOARD TO BE APPOINTED DURING BOS ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

AS OF 12/17/2013 (RE-APPOINTED FOR TERM 12/31/2014)

CHARLES WAGNER

330 RIVERVIEW STREET

ROCKY MOUNT, VA 24151

MIKE THURMAN

445 FRANKLIN STREET

ROCKY MOUNT, VA 24151

WILLIAM HELM

2174 S. MAIN STREET

ROCKY MOUNT, VA 24151

DON SMITH (12/31/2014)

1255 Franklin Street, Suite 103

ROCKY MOUNT, VA 24151

NEIL HOLTHOUSER

1255 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 103

ROCKY MOUNT, VA 24151

HUBERT QUINN

12684 FRANKLIN STREET

FERRUM, VA 24088

WESTERN VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Bobby Russell, Executive Director
5885 West River Road
Salem, Virginia 24153
540-380-3047 (t)
540-525-8068 (Mobile)
jodi.bishop@wvarj.org

1 YEAR TERMS

JANUARY 1ST, 2014 - December 31ST, 2014

1. Biography of the Authority.
The Western Virginia Regional Jail Authority was created on June 24, 2005 by and between the Counties of Franklin, Montgomery, Roanoke and the City of Salem, Virginia. The Authority was created to establish a regional jail that would alleviate overcrowding issues faced by each jurisdiction. The regional jail concept was agreed upon between all jurisdictions rather than expanding upon each member's local jail for funding purposes. The Virginia Board of Corrections will reimburse a regional jail project up to 50% of the eligible costs to construct a jail; whereas, a local project would only be reimbursed up to 25% of the eligible costs, therefore, leaving a heavier burden on local governments.
2. How often does the Authority meet?
The Authority holds at least four regular meetings per year. During the construction phase of the jail, the Authority has been meeting monthly.
3. How long are members' terms?
Three Authority members are appointed from each member jurisdiction by their governing body and consist of the Sheriff, one elected member of the governing body and the chief administrative officer any of which may serve more than one consecutive term. Each member of the Authority shall serve for a term of one year beginning each January 1st and ending on each December 31st.
4. What are the responsibilities of the members?
The responsibility of the Authority members include all powers given under Section 53.1-106 of the Code of Virginia (1950) as amended; adopting annual operating and capital budgets of the Authority which will be submitted to the member jurisdictions no later than January 15th of each year; and issuing of bonds pursuant to Section 53.1-95.10 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended upon the advice of bond counsel and a financial advisor with expertise in bonds and investments.
5. What is the purpose of the Authority?
The purpose of the Western Virginia Regional Jail Authority is to own, operate, manage, maintain, regulate, plan for and finance the Western Virginia Regional Jail.

BOARD REPRESENTATIVE

Charles Wagner
330 Riverview Street
Rocky Mount, VA 24151
(540) 483-9109

Alternate David Cundiff
1712 Novelty Road
Penhook, VA 24137
(540) 576-3210

ADMINISTRATIVE REPRESENTATIVE

Christopher Whitlow
Asst. County Administrator
1255 Franklin Street
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Alternate Rick Huff, II
County Administrator
1255 Franklin Street
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Virginia Association of Counties

Connecting County Governments since 1934



President
Lionel A. Moody
Lancaster County

President-Elect
Penelope A. Gross
Fairfax County

First Vice President
David V. Hutchins
Carroll County

Second Vice President
Judy S. Lyttle
Surry County

Secretary-Treasurer
Donald L. Hart, Jr.
Accomack County

Immediate Past President
John D. Miller
Middlesex County

Executive Director
James D. Campbell, CAE

General Counsel
Phyllis A. Errico, Esq., CAE

TO: Chairs, County Board of Supervisors
County Chief Administrative Officers

FROM: James D. Campbell, Executive Director

RE: Voting Credentials for the Annual Business Meeting

DATE: September 10, 2014

The 2014 Annual Business Meeting of the Virginia Association of Counties will be held on Tuesday, November 11, from 11 a.m. to Noon at The Homestead in Bath County.

Article VI of the VACo ByLaws states that each county shall designate a representative of its board of supervisors to cast its vote(s) at the Annual Business Meeting. However, if a member of the board of supervisors cannot be present for this meeting, the Association's ByLaws allow a county to designate a non-elected official from your county or a member of a board of supervisors from another county to cast a proxy vote(s) for your county.

For your county to be certified to vote at the Annual Business Meeting, (1) your annual dues must be paid in full and (2) either a completed Voting Credentials Form or a Proxy Statement must be submitted to VACo by November 1, 2014. Alternatively, this information may be submitted to the Credentials Committee at its meeting on Monday, November 10, at 1 p.m. in the Monroe Room, or to the conference registration desk before this meeting.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee will meet at 5 p.m. in the Wilson Room on Monday, November 10 during VACo's Annual Conference at The Homestead. The committee is charged to nominate a candidate for President-Elect, First Vice President, Second Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer to be elected at the Annual Business Meeting. Please send your expressions of interest and nominations to the Committee or to VACo's Executive Director.

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Pursuant to VACo's By-Laws, "regional directors shall be selected at the Annual Meeting by the member counties located within the region which the director will represent." Regional caucuses will be scheduled during the Annual Meeting to select directors. Incumbent regional directors should chair the caucuses. Reports should be given to VACo's Executive Director by 6 p.m. on Monday, November 10. The attached list shows the regional directors that must be selected.

Attachments

cc: VACo Board of Directors
Nominations Committee

1207 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, Va. 23219-3627

Phone: 804.788.6652
804.788.0083

E-mail: mail@vaco.org
Web site: www.vaco.org

VACo 2014 Annual Meeting
Voting Credentials Form
Form may be returned by mail or fax (804-788-0083)

Voting Delegate:
(Supervisor)

Name _____

Title _____

Locality Franklin County

Alternate Delegate:
(Supervisor)

Name _____

Title _____

Locality Franklin County

Certified by:
(Clerk of the Board)

Name Shaun K. Tudor, MNC

Title Clerk

Locality Franklin County

VACo 2014 Annual Meeting
Proxy Statement

_____ County authorizes the following person to cast its vote at the 2014 Annual Meeting of the Virginia Association of Counties on November 11, 2014.

_____, a non-elected official of this county.

-OR-

_____ a supervisor from _____ County.

This authorization is:

Uninstructed. The proxy may use his/her discretion to cast _____ County's votes on any issue to come before the annual meeting.

Instructed. The proxy is limited in how he/she may cast _____ County's votes. The issues on which he/she may cast those votes and how he/she should vote are:
(List issues and instructions on the back of this form)

Certified by: Name _____

Title _____

Locality _____

- Region 1.....William A. Robertson , Jr. (Prince George County)
- Region 3.....Patricia S. O'Bannon (Henrico County)
- Region 5.....Mozell H. Booker (Fluvanna County)
- Region 6.....J. Michael Hobert (Clarke County)
- Region 7.....Wayne A. Acors (Caroline County)
- Region 8.....Gerry W. Hyland (Fairfax County)
- Region 8.....J. Walter Tejada (Arlington County)
- Region 8.....Sharon S. Bulova (Fairfax County)
- Region 8.....Scott K. York (Loudoun County)
- Region 10.....Gary W. Tanner (Appomattox County)
- Region 11.....Charlotte A. Moore (Roanoke County)
- Region 12.....Timothy A. Reeves, Sr. (Wythe County)

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Franklin County

A Natural Setting for Opportunity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<p><u>AGENDA TITLE:</u> Amendment to Section 20-64 of the County Code to Clarify Penalty for Failure to Pay Taxes by Due Date.</p> <p><u>SUBJECT/PROPOSAL/REQUEST</u> Franklin County Code Section 20-64 is proposed to be added to clarify that a 10% penalty shall be imposed for any taxes, real, personal, or any use or consumption taxes if not paid by the due date.</p> <p><u>STRATEGIC PLAN FOCUS AREA:</u> <u>Goal #</u> <u>Action Strategy:</u></p> <p><u>STAFF CONTACT(S):</u> Messrs. Huff</p>	<p><u>AGENDA DATE:</u> October 21, 2014</p> <p><u>ACTION:</u> YES</p> <p><u>CONSENT AGENDA:</u></p> <p><u>ATTACHMENTS:</u> YES</p> <p><u>REVIEWED BY:</u> RCH</p> <p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u></p> <p><u>INFORMATION:</u></p>
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BACKGROUND:

County Code, as written, is currently unclear as to penalties imposed for failure to pay taxes by the due date for real, personal, or any use or consumption tax. This proposal requests that a public hearing be held at the Board's October meeting to consider adopting the following language to be added to the County Code that clarifies that there is a 10% penalty as allowed by state law, Section 58.1-3916 of the Code of Virginia.

Sec. 20-64 – Penalty on unpaid personal property taxes.

There is hereby imposed on all personal property taxes due and payable to Franklin County a penalty of \$10.00 or 10% of the tax past due, whichever amount shall be greater, if such tax is not paid by the due date; provided, however, that the penalty shall in no case exceed the amount of the tax that is due. The penalty shall be added to the amount of the tax assessed against the personal property and shall be collected by the Treasurer with the past due tax, interest, and penalty.

Authority: Sec. 58.1-3916 of the Code of Virginia

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests Board action to adopt the advertised amendment to County Code Section 20-64 after the duly held public hearing is conducted during the October 21, 2014, Board meeting.

Sec. 20-64 – Penalty on unpaid personal property taxes.

There is hereby imposed on all personal property taxes due and payable to Franklin County a penalty of \$10.00 or 10% of the tax past due, whichever amount shall be greater, if such tax is not paid by the due date; provided, however, that the penalty shall in no case exceed the amount of the tax that is due. The penalty shall be added to the amount of the tax assessed against the personal property and shall be collected by the Treasurer with the past due tax, interest, and penalty.

Authority: Sec. 58.1-3916 of the Code of Virginia

PUBLIC NOTICE

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The Franklin County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing at approximately **6:00 P.M., on Tuesday, October 21, 2014**, in the Board of Supervisors Meeting Room in the Franklin County Government Center, 1255 Franklin Street, Suite 104, Rocky Mount, Virginia to consider the adoption of Section 20-64 generally referencing all personal property taxes are due on December 5 of each year and clarifying the penalty for failure to pay the full amount of the tax to be ten dollars (\$10.00) or ten percent (10%), whichever is greater as follows:

Sec. 20-64 – Penalty on unpaid personal property taxes.

There is hereby imposed on all personal property taxes due and payable to Franklin County a penalty of \$10.00 or 10% of the tax past due, whichever amount shall be greater, if such tax is not paid by the due date; provided, however, that the penalty shall in no case exceed the amount of the tax that is due. The penalty shall be added to the amount of the tax assessed against the personal property and shall be collected by the Treasurer with the past due tax, interest, and penalty.

Authority: Sec. 58.1-3916 of the Code of Virginia

A complete copy of the proposed ordinance amendments is available in the Board Clerk's Office, 1255 Franklin Street, Suite 111, Rocky Mount, Virginia 24151.

All requests for reasonable accommodations due to a disability should be made to Sharon K. Tudor, MMC, Clerk with at least a 48 hour notice.

All interested parties are encouraged to attend.

SHARON K. TUDOR, MMC, CLERK
FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

FRANKLIN NEWS POST

PLEASE PUBLISH IN YOUR **Friday, October 3 & 10, 2014 EDITIONS.**

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**FRANKLIN COUNTY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
AS OF 10-20-2013
4-YEAR TERMS**

Industrial Development Authorities are created under the authority of State Code section 15.2-4903. Industrial Development Authorities are considered political subdivisions of the Commonwealth of Virginia with such public and corporate powers as are set forth in the above referenced chapter.

The Franklin County IDA is composed of seven directors – one director from each magisterial district. The County Administrator, County Attorney and Director of Finance serve as ex-officio, non-voting members of the Authority. Meetings are held as needed. The directors shall elect from their membership a chairman, and a vice-chairman. If desired, a secretary and treasurer may be elected from the membership or may be appointed from outside the current membership. The board shall keep detailed minutes of its proceedings which shall be open to public inspection at all times.

The basic purpose of the Franklin County IDA is to encourage industrial and economic growth in Franklin County and the Town of Rocky Mount. This is accomplished by working with prospective and existing industry to encourage their relocation and expansion in Franklin County and the Town of Rocky Mount. Other purposes include:

- Diversifying the industrial base of the community.
- Improving the job opportunities of local residents.
- Increasing the job opportunities for local young people.
- Increasing the local tax base.

Richard A. Shoemaker 25 Old Furnace Creek Road Rocky Mount, VA 24151 489-1304	Oath of Office administered 11/9/2010 Rocky Mount District	11-18-2017
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Leo H. Scott Post Office Box 88 Ferrum, VA 24088 365-2697	Oath of Office administered 11/07/2008 Blue Ridge District	11-18-2016
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Allen Jones 777 McNeil Mill Road Rocky Mount, VA 24151 483-5547	Oath of Office administered 11/3/2008 Snow Creek District	11-18-2016
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Jesse N. Jones, Jr. 570 Mirey Branch Road Boones Mill, VA 24065 334-2047 (H) 772-5858 (W)	Oath of Office administered 11/9/2010 Blackwater District	11-18-2014
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George McCall
1829 Deepwoods Road
Hardy, Virginia 24101
427-2233 (H)
(540) 890-4273 (H)

Oath of Office administered 11/29/2011
Boone District

11-18-2015

Dennis C. Powell
2695 Golden View
Glade Hill, VA 24092
483-1550

Oath of Office administered 9/28/2010
Union Hall District

11-18-2014

Peter Coriasco
180 Windmere Trail
Moneta, VA 24184
721-3016

Oath of Office administered 11/29/2011
Gills Creek District

11-18-2015

B.J. Jefferson
5 East Court Street
Rocky Mount, VA 24151
483-7475

Attorney

Vincent K. Copenhaver
1255 Franklin Street, Suite 111
Rocky Mount, VA 24151
483-6624

Director of Finance

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WEST PIEDMONT PLANNING DISTRICT BOARD

Post Office Box 5268

Martinsville, VA 24115

1-YEAR TERM (2-BOS MEMBERS)

CITIZEN APPOINTMENT (3-YEAR TERM)

AS OF 11-19-2013

4th THURSDAY 7:00 Executive Board Meeting

7:30 Board Meeting-

tmeade@wppdc.org

In 1968, Virginia was divided into 21 planning districts. A planning district commission is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth chartered under the Regional Cooperation Act by the local governments of each planning district. As such they are a creation of local government encouraged by the state.

The West Piedmont Planning District Commission is made up of the Cities of Danville and Martinsville; the Counties of Franklin, Henry, Patrick, and Pittsylvania; and the Town of Rocky Mount. The Commission has two elected representatives and one appointed representative. Elected representatives serve terms coincident with their elected terms of office or such shorter term as their governing bodies shall determine. Citizen, or appointed, representatives serve a three-year term. Both elected and appointed representatives have a vote on Commission matters. The Commission meets on the fourth Thursday of each month at its office at 1100 Madison Street in Martinsville; an agenda or cancellation notice is sent one week prior to the meeting date.

The purpose of Planning District Commissions, as set out in the Code of Virginia, Section 15.2-4207, is "...to encourage and facilitate local government cooperation and state-local cooperation in addressing on a regional basis problems of greater than local significance. The cooperation resulting from this chapter is intended to facilitate the recognition and analysis of regional opportunities and take account of regional influences in planning and implementing public policies and services. The planning district commission shall also promote the orderly and efficient development of the physical, social and economic elements of the district by planning and encouraging and assisting localities to plan for the future."

Virginia's PDCs provide a variety of technical and program services to member local governments. They include grant application assistance, management services for program implementation, land use planning services and mapping. The merging of mapping and information services has created the field of geographic information systems, where PDC's often lead the way. Transportation planning is another role for PDCs, who may deal with highway development, ridesharing, airport planning, and specialized transit. The West Piedmont Planning District Commission has also been designated as an Economic Development District by the U.S. Department of Commerce, making its member localities eligible to receive federal grant funds from that agency.

For the Commonwealth, PDCs serve as an accessible network that gives quick and complete statewide coverage. Each serves as the Affiliate State Data Center for the region. In this role they provide important information to businesses as well as citizens. PDCs are the regional contact for the Commonwealth Intergovernmental Review Process and provide input for a host of agencies and commissions.

Other duties of the PDC's are:

- To conduct studies on issues and problems of regional significance
- To identify and study potential opportunities for local cost savings and staffing efficiencies through coordinated local government efforts
- To identify mechanisms for the coordination of state and local interests on a regional basis
- To implement services upon request of member localities
- To provide technical assistance to state government and member localities
- To serve as a liaison between localities and state agencies, as requested.
- To review local government aid applications as required by applicable law through the A-95 or Intergovernmental Review Process
- To conduct strategic planning for the regional as required by applicable law
- To develop regional functional area plans as deemed necessary by the commission or as requested by member localities
- To assist state agencies, as requested, in the development of substate plans
- To participate in a statewide geographic information system, the Virginia Geographic Information Network, as directed by the Department of Planning and Budget
- To collect and maintain demographic, economic and other data, acting as a state data center affiliate in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission

Mr. Bobby Thompson
C/O Ferrum College
Post Office box 40
Ferrum, VA 24088
365-2020

12-31-2014

Mr. Leland Mitchell
4180 Sontag Road
Rocky Mount, Virginia 24151
493-0059

12-31-2014

Brian C. Hamilton
100 Fralins Road
Rocky Mount, Virginia 24151

12-31-2016

**NOTICE OF INTENT TO APPLY FOR
FUNDING AND NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

The County of Franklin hereby provides notice that it intends to file an application for funding with USDA, Rural Development for assistance in funding two (2) sheriff's vehicles.

A public meeting on the proposed project will be held on *Tuesday, October 21, 2014* at approximately 6:00 P.M. Anyone requesting information on this project or to offer comments should attend this meeting at 1255 Franklin Street, Suite 104, Rocky Mount, Virginia 24151.



Sharon K. Tudor, MMC
Clerk
Franklin County Board of Supervisors

FRANKLIN NEWS POST:
PLEASE ADVERTISE IN YOUR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2014 EDITION

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNING BODY OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

The governing body of the Franklin County Board of Supervisors, consisting of seven (7) members, in a duly called meeting held on the 21st day of October, 2014 at which a quorum was present RESOLVED, as follows:

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that, in order to facilitate obtaining financial assistance from the United States of America, United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, (the Government) in the development of funding assistance for two (2) vehicles for the Franklin County Sheriff's Department, to serve the community, the governing body does hereby adopt and abide by the covenants contained in the agreements, documents and forms required by the Government to be executed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Franklin County be authorized to execute on behalf of the Franklin County Sheriff's Department for the above referenced agreements and to execute such other documents including, but not limited to, debt instruments and security instruments as may be required in obtaining the said financial assistance.

This Resolution, along with a copy of the above-referenced documents, is hereby entered into the permanent minutes of the meetings of this Board.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Richard E. Huff, II, County Administrator

ATTEST:-----



CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the above resolution was duly adopted by the Franklin County Board of Supervisors in a duly assembled meeting on the 21st day of October, 2014.

Sharon K. Tudor, MMC

Sharon K. Tudor, MMC, Clerk

CODE OF CONDUCT

This written code of conduct will govern the performance of all officers, employees or agents of *Franklin County*, engaged in the award and administration of contracts supported by USDA/Rural Development administered funds. No employee, officer or agent of *Franklin County* shall participate in the selection, award or administration of a contract supported by USDA/Rural Development administered funds if a conflict of interest, real or apparent would be involved. None of the above mentioned officers, employees or agents may accept anything of monetary value from contractors, potential contractors or parties for sub-agreements. Violation of this Code shall result in penalties, sanctions and other disciplinary actions as permitted by state and local laws and regulations.

_____ date

BY _____

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Board of Supervisors



Franklin County
A Natural Setting for Opportunity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<p>AGENDA TITLE: Ambulance Chassis Remount.</p> <p>SUBJECT/PROPOSAL/REQUEST Ambulance remount project/Award bid to ambulance remount vendor</p> <p>STRATEGIC PLAN FOCUS AREA: Goal # 4.3 Action Strategy: Improved fire & EMS service to citizens.</p> <p>STAFF CONTACT(S): Messrs. Huff, Hatcher</p>	<p>AGENDA DATE: October 21, 2014 ITEM NUMBER:</p> <p>ACTION: Yes INFORMATION:</p> <p>CONSENT AGENDA: Yes ACTION: INFORMATION:</p> <p>ATTACHMENTS:</p> <p>REVIEWED BY: <i>REK</i></p>
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BACKGROUND: In June of this year a report that outlined the condition of the EMS fleet was delivered to the Board of Supervisors. Several ambulances with modular bodies that were purchased between 2008 and 2010 are experiencing significant mechanical issues and are capable of being remounted onto a new chassis instead of purchasing an entirely new vehicle. No existing contract is in place from any remount vendor that is open for Franklin County to contract with a vendor for these services.

DISCUSSION: In August of this year, a request to solicit bids to perform remounts of modular ambulances was approved by the Board of Supervisors. Franklin County advertised for bids from interested ambulance remount vendors from August 22, 2014 through September 18, 2014. Only one bid was received as a result of the advertisement and it does comply with the county ambulance specifications that were advertised. Select Custom Apparatus located at 2742 Mary Linda Ave NE, Roanoke, VA 24012 which represents Wheeled Coach Industries. The bid received quoted the amount of \$98,380.00 to perform the remount of a 2009 Ford ambulance onto a 2015 Dodge chassis. Included in the specifications were requirements that each vendor will offer additional warranties that cover new materials and workmanship for each vehicle remounted and Select Custom Apparatus met the conditions outlined in the specifications. Select Custom Apparatus states they can exceed the specifications by completing the remount within 6 months instead of the 8 months outlined in the specifications. Staff has reviewed the bid with Select Custom Apparatus personnel and confirmed the bid does comply with the advertised specifications.

The ambulance chassis to be remounted will be the former Westlake ambulance chassis that was removed from service in 2013 after it suffered a catastrophic failure of the drivetrain. This ambulance was selected since the ambulance module, manufactured in 2009 has less than 5 years of front line service and is in good condition and the remount will not remove an ambulance from front line service. Upon completion of the remount, the remounted ambulance will be sent to the Boones Mill Fire & EMS station which only has one ambulance assigned to that station and it is a 2 wheel drive vehicle. The

current two wheel drive ambulance at Boones Mill Fire & Rescue has less than 70,000 miles and will be sent to Glade Hill where it will replace a two wheel drive ambulance that has in excess of 125,000 miles that has been experiencing numerous mechanical issues in recent years. Career staff are assigned to both the Boones Mill and Glade Hill stations. Vehicles assigned to career stations incur higher than average mileage as was illustrated in the Public Safety Fleet Report delivered to the Board of Supervisors in June of this year.

For comparison, a new ambulance costs in excess of \$170,000 when constructed to county specifications. The quoted cost to remount the existing ambulance as specified is \$71,640 less than the cost to purchase a new ambulance. The contract with Select Custom Apparatus is valid for 3 years and allows the county to obtain additional remounts for similar vehicles during that time frame. There are a total of 8 similarly equipped ambulances in service that were purchased between 2007 and 2010 by the county that were manufactured by Wheeled Coach Industries. These ambulances have been plagued by numerous mechanical failures due to engine and chassis problems related to the 2007 – 2009 Ford F450 chassis and engine.

Adequate funds have been allocated in the 2014-2015 CIP budget in line item 3000-023-0030-7001 to cover the cost of the requested ambulance remount.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff respectfully recommends that the Board of Supervisors award the bid to remount the 2009 modular ambulance, formerly assigned to the Westlake station, to Select Custom Apparatus for the amount specified.

Requester: _____

Date submitted: _____

NEW VEHICLE/REPLACEMENT VEHICLE REQUEST FORM



DEPARTMENT (AND WHOM) VEHICLE IS TO BE ASSIGNED TO: Public Safety, Career Captain

REASON FOR REQUEST: Replace assigned vehicle

DATE VEHICLE IS TO BE PURCHASED/REPLACED: 11/18/2014

ESTIMATED PURCHASE PRICE:

\$ 27,945.00

FUNDING SOURCE (ACCOUNT#, ETC.): CIP funds

FUNDS VERIFIED BY FINANCE ON: 09-15-2014

VEHICLE TO BE PURCHASED BY STATE CONTRACT? YES NO

IF NO, HOW WILL THE VEHICLE BE PURCHASED? Local Ford Dealership

IS THIS A PROJECTED PURCHASE? ? YES NO IF SO, WHICH MONTH?

PROPOSED NEW VEHICLE INFORMATION:

YEAR: 2015 MAKE: Ford MODEL: F250

VEHICLE BEING REPLACED INFORMATION:

YEAR: 2012 TITLE #: 94060102 MILEAGE#: 105,822
MAKE: Ford MODEL: F250 Super Duty VIN#: 1FT7W2B63CEA71369

WILL THIS VEHICLE BE SURPLUS OR USED AS A SPARE? SURPLUS SPARE

WHERE ARE THE KEYS & LICENSE PLATES FOR THIS VEHICLE? Vehicle still in service.

CONDITION OF OLD VEHICLE: EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR POOR JUNKED/PARTS

DISPOSAL OF OLD VEHICLE: AUCTION GOVDEALS TOTALED/INSURANCE SPARE

OFFICE USE ONLY:

REQUEST APPROVED BY ADMIN ON: ____-____-____ BOS MEETING ON: ____-____-____

BOS APPROVED: YES NO

KEYS AND LICENSE PLATES TURNED INTO AMANDA CARTER ON: ____-____-____ (INITIAL) ____

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Board of Supervisors



Franklin County
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<p>AGENDA TITLE: EMS Response Vehicle Replacement</p> <p>SUBJECT/PROPOSAL/REQUEST: EMS response vehicle project/replace existing vehicle/accept quotes from vendors</p> <p>STRATEGIC PLAN FOCUS AREA: Goal # 4.3 Action Strategy: Provision of Fire & EMS services to citizens</p> <p>STAFF CONTACT(S): ssrs. Huff, Hatcher</p>	<p>AGENDA DATE: 10/21//2014 ITEM NUMBER:</p> <p>ACTION: INFORMATION:</p> <p>CONSENT AGENDA: Yes ACTION: INFORMATION:</p> <p>ATTACHMENTS:</p> <p>REVIEWED BY: </p>
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BACKGROUND: The vehicle assigned to the public safety Captain has met its serviceable lifespan for daily fire and emergency medical service (EMS) responses. The vehicle is used 24 hours per day, seven days per week to provide advanced life support services to citizens and currently has in excess of 105,000 miles. The vehicle is equipped with a significant amount of protective gear, advanced medical care equipment, fire suppression gear and other equipment. The Captains vehicle is the most used vehicle in the public safety fleet and serves not only as a means of transportation but as a command post at major incidents. On arrival at emergency scenes, the vehicle is equipped with radios, protective gear, testing equipment, and other items that are used on a daily basis during emergencies. The vehicle must be 4 wheel drive and must be on a ¾ ton chassis in order operate within the vehicles gross vehicle weight rating. The Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services regulations require all EMS vehicles to be weighed to insure that the vehicles are operating within the factory designed gross vehicle weight rating prior to the vehicle being permitted to operate as an emergency medical response vehicle.

DISCUSSION: The ¾ ton pickup purchased in 2011 has offered good service and is functional in how it is designed to transport the emergency equipment. The current ¾ ton chassis has exceeded 105,000 miles and is beginning to become less reliable for daily use. The Captains vehicle averages approximately 6000 miles per month and will be close to 125,000 miles by the time a new chassis can be ordered and delivered and will not be taken out of service until the 125,000 mi. threshold is met. The vehicle is beginning to experience more frequent mechanical breakdowns that is forcing it to be taken out of service for repair. The mechanical issues involve the front brakes, steering linkage, and ignition systems. These repairs are expected to increase given the number of miles the vehicle incurs on a weekly basis.

The current fiberglass camper shell and slide out cabinetry system will be removed from the 2012 pickup chassis and remounted on the 2015 chassis. The rollout shelving and compartments are designed to allow quick access to any equipment stored in the rear of the vehicle. There are also specially designed compartments to safely store medications that are climate controlled as most drugs are sensitive to extreme heat and cold. That equipment is still serviceable and is a functional design according to the Captains that use the vehicle for daily responses

Public Safety has received multiple requests from volunteer fire departments to have the 2012 chassis assigned to their agencies to be used as a utility vehicle instead of it being sent to surplus. At this time no decision has been made regarding reassignment of the chassis. Staff plans to meet with all the requesting agencies to determine the greatest use and need for the chassis should the Board authorize reassignment.

The cost for a new Ford F250, 4 door, 4-wheel drive, chassis with a gasoline engine and standard bed is \$27,940 on state contract. Duncan Ford has provided a quote to purchase an identically equipped vehicle for \$27,569.00. Adequate funds have been allocated in the 2014-2015 CIP budget in line item #3000-023-0145-7005 to cover the purchase of the 2015 chassis as requested.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff respectfully requests the Board of Supervisors approve the request to purchase a 2015 Ford F250, 4-wheel drive, pick-up chassis from Duncan Ford to replace the current Captains vehicle chassis.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Board of Supervisors



Franklin County
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<p>AGENDA TITLE: Emergency Medical Services Response Plan.</p>	<p>AGENDA DATE: 10/21/2014 ITEM NUMBER:</p>
<p>SUBJECT/PROPOSAL/REQUEST EMS Response Plan/Endorse countywide EMS response plan as required by the Code of Virginia</p>	<p>ACTION: Yes INFORMATION:</p>
<p>STRATEGIC PLAN FOCUS AREA: Goal # 4.3 Action Strategy: Provide emergency medical services using best practices.</p>	<p>CONSENT AGENDA: Yes ACTION: INFORMATION:</p>
<p>STAFF CONTACT(S): Messrs. Huff, Hatcher</p>	<p>ATTACHMENTS: Yes REVIEWED BY: </p>

BACKGROUND: In October 2012, the Virginia Administrative Code that governs the Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS) was amended. Specifically 12VAC5-31-610 was adopted by the General Assembly that specifies that every “Designated Emergency Response Agency” must develop and participate in a written response plan that is endorsed by Operational Medical Director and the locality served. Response times are defined as the time it takes for an ambulance to arrive on scene of an emergency from the time that the E911 center receives the call. In 2007 Franklin County adopted a goal of an 8 minute response time goal, 85% of the time, in the village centers and towns within the county however it does not address more rural areas where narrow roads that require greater travel distances. 12VAC5-31-610 specifies that the response plan must meet the goal 90% of the time. Due to the geographic difficulties faced by Franklin County EMS agencies, a flat response time of 8 minutes throughout the county is difficult to meet especially in the rural areas. As such, the response plan must identify actual response times based on historical data that can be met by the county EMS agencies 90% of the time. Every licensed EMS agency in Virginia is required to have the local governing body endorse a response plan to maintain the agency EMS license.

DISCUSSION: In preparing the Franklin County EMS response plan, Public Safety staff met with each of the licensed EMS agencies that provide E911 responses in the county and with the Operational Medical Director, Charles Lane, M.D. to draft the proposed plan. Staff also researched historical data to identify response time goal that all agencies can meet or exceed countywide 90% of the time. Historical response time data indicates that the current response time for EMS agencies varies by community. For example the response time in and around the communities of Rocky Mount, Westlake, Scruggs, Hardy, Boones Mill, Glade Hill, Burnt Chimney and Penhook averages approximately 8 minutes. In more rural areas surrounding Henry, Fork Mountain, Ferrum, Callaway, and Snow Creek response times average 12 minutes. 12VAC5-31-610 does not prohibit a locality from including varied response time goals in the endorsed response plan so the planning group recommends different response time goals for the more rural areas of Franklin County. The four minute difference in the response time goal does not represent a diminished responsibility for timely responses to these communities but it addresses the geographic difficulties that these agencies face when responding to calls due to the distances ambulances must travel on less improved secondary roads during their responses to areas where there are fewer people per square

mile and travel distances are extended.

It should be emphasized that Franklin County EMS agencies will continue to provide the best service possible to the citizens they serve and will continue to develop methods to improve response times. However, in order to comply with 12VAC5-31-610 localities must adopt a response plan that reflects historical EMS agency response time performance that agencies must already comply with 90% of the time.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully recommends that the Board of Supervisors endorse the response plan submitted by the Franklin County Emergency Medical Service agencies and Operational Medical Director attached to this request.



Franklin County Department of Public Safety Response Plan

Local Response Interval

Franklin County Department of Public Safety in conjunction with local volunteer EMS organizations and career staff strive to provide the most consistent and reliable services possible with the personnel and resources available. In an effort to achieve consistent and reliable services, it is imperative that the countywide system have a benchmark to evaluate successes and opportunities.

In compliance with Virginia administrative code 12VAC5-31-610, Designated emergency response agency standards:

¹A. A designated emergency response agency shall develop or participate in a written local EMS response plan that addresses the following items:

- 1. The designated emergency response agency shall develop and maintain, in coordination with their locality, a written plan to provide 24-hour coverage of the agency's primary service area with available personnel to achieve the approved responding time interval standard.*
- 2. A designated emergency response agency shall conform to the local responding interval, or in the absence of a local standard the EMS agency shall develop a standard in conjunction with OMD and local government in the best interests of the patient and community. The EMS agency shall use the response time standard to establish a time frame the EMS agency complies with on a 90% basis within its primary service area (i.e., a time frame in which the EMS agency can arrive at the scene of a medical emergency in 90% or greater of all calls).*
 - a. If the designated emergency response agency finds it is unable to respond within the established unit mobilization interval standard, the call shall be referred to the closest available mutual aid EMS agency.*
 - b. If the designated emergency response agency finds it is able to respond to the patient location sooner than the mutual aid EMS agency, the EMS agency shall notify the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP or E911 Center) of its availability to respond.*
 - c. If the designated emergency response agency is unable to respond (e.g., lack of operational response vehicle or available personnel), the EMS agency shall notify the PSAP.*

¹ Copied directly from Virginia Department of Health, Office of EMS Regulations Manual, Effective October 10, 2012

d. If the designated emergency response agency determines in advance that it will be unable to respond for emergency service for a specified period of time, it shall notify its PSAP.

B. A designated emergency response agency shall have available for review a copy of the local EMS response plan that shall include the established EMS Responding Interval standards.

C. A designated emergency response agency shall document its compliance with the established EMS response capability, unit mobilization interval, and responding interval standards.

D. A designated emergency response agency shall document an annual review of exceptions to established EMS response capability and time interval standards. The results of this review shall be provided to the agency's operational medical director and local governing body.

Therefore, Franklin County Department of Public Safety, in conjunction with the countywide operational medical director, and the leadership of the volunteer emergency medical service agencies located within Franklin County have formed a consensus standard in the best interests of citizens of Franklin County.

Overview

The overwhelming majority of Franklin County's population resides in the Rocky Mount, Boones Mill, Burnt Chimney, Westlake, Hardy, Glade Hill, Scruggs, and Penhook regions of the county. There are numerous main routes by which fire and emergency medical response units can quickly and efficiently respond to emergency scenes.

There is less population density in the Ferrum, Fork Mountain, Henry, Snow Creek and Callaway regions of the county. As such, fire and emergency medical response agencies are more distant from one another and ultimately the main routes of travel are significantly less improved than travel routes in more densely populated areas of the county. The challenges associated with responding to medical emergencies in these areas are mainly associated with time and distance factors that cannot be easily overcome.

Response Intervals

In areas of Franklin County near the incorporated Towns of Boones Mill and Rocky Mount as well as the villages of Westlake, Burnt Chimney, Union Hall, Hardy, Scruggs, Penhook, and Glade Hill: The response interval shall be 8 minutes. This benchmark will be the goal for EMS response. An effort will be made to meet or exceed this benchmark at least 90% of the time.

In and around the villages of Callaway, Ferrum, Henry, Snow Creek, and Fork Mountain: The response interval shall be 12 minutes. This benchmark will be the goal for EMS response. An effort will be made to meet or exceed this benchmark at least 90% of the time.

Response intervals will be measured from the time that a call is received by the E 9-1-1 center, until a properly staffed transport unit arrives at the scene of an emergency medical event. There are three segments that will be evaluated as part of the response interval: call received by the Emergency Communications Center to ambulance dispatch, reaction time (call dispatched to EMS agency until ambulance is responding), and response time (ambulance responding until the ambulance arrives on scene).

Call received to dispatch: This time segment is the time associated with dispatch processing. The starting point for evaluating this data will be from the time a 911 call generates an incident within the Emergency Communications Center. The end point for this element with is once an agency is time-stamped as dispatched in the Emergency Communications Center CAD system.

Reaction Time: This time segment is the time associated with the spool up of personnel and resources to respond to the incident. The starting point for this data will be from the timestamp of “agency dispatched” in CAD, until a staffed transport unit is time-stamped as “en route” in CAD.

Response Time: This time segment is the time associated with the actual response of personnel and apparatus to the scene of the emergency. The starting point for this data will be from the timestamp of “en route” in CAD, until the staffed transport unit is time-stamped as “on scene” in CAD.

Evaluation Process

Response interval benchmarks will be evaluated on a quarterly basis for all EMS agencies. This data will be extracted directly from Image Trend PCR data elements. The generated report will be published for all involved parties, including: the Operational Medical Director, the Director of Public Safety, the District Chief or Captain, the local Board of Supervisors and other entities as requested.

Ongoing review processes will take place in order to ensure that the established benchmarks are effectively being achieved. In such cases where as benchmarks are not being achieved, individual agency leadership will be responsible to provide a summary of findings, as to why their agency is not meeting established benchmarks. In such cases that an agency lacks meeting the 90% percentile for more than two concurrent quarters, the medical director, local governing body and agency leadership shall meet to further explore opportunities for achieving the benchmark in place at that time.

At any point in the future that an agency, the medical director or the local governing body feels that local response intervals need to be revised, it will the responsibility of all parties to meet and discuss potential actions.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Board of Supervisors



Franklin County
A Natural Setting for Opportunity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AGENDA TITLE: Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley Plan	AGENDA DATE: 10/21/14	ITEM NUMBER:
SUBJECT/PROPOSAL/REQUEST: Endorsement by resolution for the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley Plan.	ACTION: Yes	INFORMATION:
STAFF CONTACT(S): Lisa Cooper	CONSENT AGENDA: ACTION: Yes	INFORMATION:
	ATTACHMENTS: Yes	
	REVIEWED BY: <i>REN</i>	

BACKGROUND:

In 2011, The Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission (RVARC) and the Council of Community Services (CCS) brought together seven (7) local governments and more than 60 nonprofits and business organizations to create the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley. The group was formed to address challenges and plan for a better future of the valley. This is the first integrated regional plan. The plan summarizes the two-year long undertaking to engage stakeholders and community in a process to articulate a vision, principles and goals, and develop a strategic action plan to realize our vision for a "Livable Roanoke Valley".

DISCUSSION:

Guiding Principles were based on the input from stakeholders, Virginia Tech Survey, public workshops, and guidance from the Steering Committee and Stakeholder Committees. The following guiding principles were crafted to capture our citizen's values and priorities. The plan gives a description of each guiding principle.

- Protect the beauty and ecology of the Roanoke Valley
- Provide a healthy and equitable quality of life for all our citizens
- Celebrate the diversity of our region and its contribution to our culture
- Embrace both our traditions and new innovations to create economic vitality
- Anticipate and adapt to change with responsible leadership
- Build on the assets of our local communities to strengthen our regional collaboration
- Invest in regional infrastructure improvements that meet the communities' needs of the 21st century
- Promote excellence in education, job training, and culture of lifelong learning

The following are goals to achieve our vision:

- Economic Development
- Workforce Development

- Healthy Roanoke Valley
- Natural Assets

The plan discusses each of the above goals with a series of strategies and actions developed for each goal/focus area. The following are the strategies:

- Invest in regional infrastructure
- Innovate through higher education
- Cultivate and market outdoor and cultural amenities
- Align workforce and economic development investments
- Prepare students for careers in high-demand fields
- Coordinate healthcare resources
- Improve access to healthcare services
- Broaden wellness support services
- Preserve scenic and rural land
- Encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy
- Improve air and water quality

Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley Summary Plan was adopted by the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley Steering Committee on April 9, 2014. The Steering Committee of the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley is requesting the Franklin County Board of Supervisors endorsement of the plan by resolution. Endorsement of the plan does not require a financial commitment, only to continue to work with partnering organizations to help implement the plan.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests the Board of Supervisors consider by resolution the endorsement of the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley Summary Plan.

RESOLUTION

Endorsing the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan

WHEREAS, the Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission (RVARC) and the Council of Community Services (CCS) brought together seven local governments and more than 60 nonprofits and business organizations in 2011 to form the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley (PLRV); and

WHEREAS, the mission of the PLRV is to “promote economic opportunity and a greater quality of life in the Roanoke Valley”; and

WHEREAS, the PLRV took a straight-forward approach to understanding and addressing key issues affecting the region; and

WHEREAS, the PLRV engaged over 60 partnering organizations and over 1,300 citizens to gain a strong understanding of the region’s values, vision, and priorities; and

WHEREAS, Franklin County staff participated in the Plan's development through a Stakeholder Committee, and public input was sought at many points during the plan development, including public meetings and presentations to elected officials, focus groups, and stakeholders;

WHEREAS, the PLRV developed a picture of potential futures for the region based on a detailed understanding of key trends at the local, state, and national level; and

WHEREAS, the PRLV identified 11 strategic initiatives to achieve goals in the areas of economic development, workforce development, health, and natural assets; and

WHEREAS, the PLRV Steering Committee includes an elected representative from Franklin County and the Committee adopted the Plan on April 9, 2014; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Franklin County does hereby endorse the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan and commits to working with the partnering organizations to implement the plan.



Partnership for a **LIVABLE ROANOKE VALLEY PLAN**

Promoting Economic Opportunity and Quality of Life in the Roanoke Valley



SUMMARY

Final February 2014



Cover image source: Kurt Konrad Photography
Back cover image source: Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau

SUMMARY LIVABLE ROANOKE VALLEY PLAN



My time as Chair of the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley has been eye opening. We have learned detailed information about our region's strengths and weaknesses. We have studied service organizations, businesses, and local, commonwealth, and federal programs to really understand what's available in the Roanoke Region. We have asked "what does the future hold for the Roanoke Valley of Virginia" and "how can we ensure a strong quality of life in our communities?"

The Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley is an initiative of seven local governments and more than 60 organizations in the Roanoke Valley. The initiative seeks to promote economic opportunity and a greater quality of life for all Roanoke Valley residents through the development of the area's first regional plan for livability. Starting in 2011, Livable Roanoke Valley has taken a straight-forward approach to understanding and addressing key issues affecting the region. We started by engaging partners, organizations, and over 1,300 citizens to gain a strong understanding of our region's values, vision, and priorities. Next, we developed a picture of potential futures for the region based on a detailed understanding of key trends at the local, commonwealth, and national level. Finally, we identified 11 strategic initiatives to achieve goals in the areas of economic development, workforce development, health, and natural assets.

I'd like to thank everyone who has participated and dedicated their time and expertise to this partnership. Countless hours have been spent to craft a plan that promises economic vitality balanced with a high quality of living. We have made every effort to be inclusive, to set real world measures and to present to you a plan that is representative of what our residents and businesses want and need.

In closing, I want to ask you to do one thing. If you take away nothing else from our efforts, I want you to be proud that you live in Virginia's Blue Ridge and tell people the things you already know:

- How we care for each other.
- Tell them that our schools are good and our educators are dedicated to our children.
- Surprise them with news that your local governments are working together more efficiently than ever.
- Remind those who have moved away that you can kayak or hike or play softball after work.
- Brag that our rush hour is really about 15 minutes, and
- Smile when you tell people that a "long line" for TSA at our airport maybe has a dozen people.

Be ambassadors for our area. We need every single person to spread the word about our efforts, and thanks to Livable Roanoke Valley, I can say quite scientifically that our best resources are our people. And we have a lot to be proud of.

The Honorable Lisa D. Garst
Chair, Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley
Council Member, City of Salem, Virginia

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Council of Community Services

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MindMixer

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Virginia Tech Center for Survey Research

Kathy Baske Young

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The Honorable Bobby Thompson
Franklin County – Vice Chair

The Honorable Stephen Clinton
Botetourt County

Don Davis
Western Virginia Water Authority

Lucy Ellett
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The Honorable Ed Elswick
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WORKING GROUPS

See page 33 and 34 for a full list of the working group members.

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With Support Provided By **AECOM** with Logan Simpson

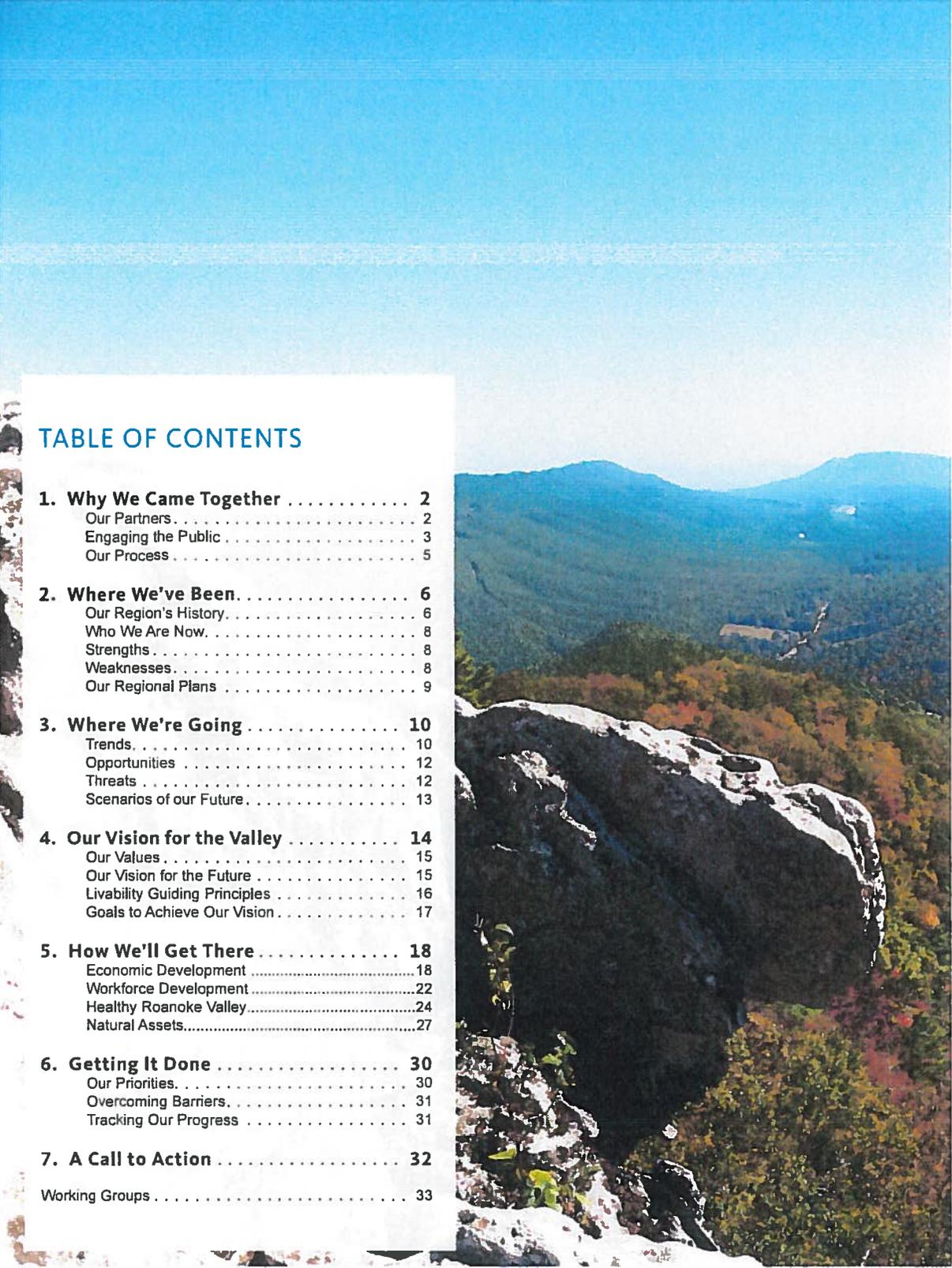


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View from Dragons Tooth trail near Catawba, Virginia.

1 WHY WE CAME TOGETHER

Situated between the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains, the Roanoke Valley has natural beauty and outdoor amenities that have always made it an attractive place to live, work, and visit. Our valley has a lower unemployment rate than the national average. We have growing health care employment and stability in our traditional industries that capitalize on our position as a transportation hub. Students in our schools are doing well and we're now seeing positive signs that our urban and rural schools are closing the achievement gap.

While there are many things that the Roanoke Valley can proudly proclaim, there are also challenges and threats to our continued progress. Our employment rates and population growth, while stable, are far from vigorous and trail other parts of Virginia. Our economy is dominated by employers that are dependent upon the commonwealth and federal government, which is disconcerting in an era of decreasing government funding. We are an aging region that is losing some of its most promising young people to more populated regions. We suffer challenges with obesity, teenage-pregnancy, smoking, and drug use. There is an increased demand for safety net health care services and a shift in the use of the Emergency Department for primary care by the uninsured and low income. The Roanoke Valley is also experiencing growing poverty, especially within its urban and more rural areas.

To address these challenges and better plan for the future, in 2011 the Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission (Regional Commission) and the Council of Community Services (CCS) created the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley (Livable Roanoke Valley) to address these challenges and plan for a better future. With a goal to promote economic opportunity and a greater quality of life for all residents, we have developed the Valley's first integrated regional plan. To

that end, we sought to answer important questions such as: What does the future hold for the Roanoke Valley? How can we ensure a strong quality of life in our communities? Can we improve access to opportunity for all of our residents?

This executive summary summarizes a two-year long undertaking to engage our stakeholders and community in a process to articulate a vision, principles and goals, and to develop a strategic action plan to realize our vision for a "Livable Roanoke Valley." The full-length Livable Roanoke Valley Plan can be found at livableroanoke.org

OUR PARTNERS

Seeking broad community representation, we actively recruited over 60 organizations to take part in the Livable Roanoke Valley process. The core of our partnership is the local governments of the Roanoke Valley region, working with the support of nonprofits, businesses, and commonwealth government, who staffed the following groups (see Figure 1):

- The **Steering Committee**, composed of elected officials and regional non-profit organizations and businesses leaders, guided the process, including the development, review, and adoption of the plan and provided guidance and oversight of the Stakeholder Committees and Working Groups.
- The **Stakeholder Committee** was responsible for directing the public involvement process, with emphasis on outreach to traditionally under represented populations, and reviewing and analyzing the results of each phase of plan development. The

Committee included two representatives from each working group and one member from an organization/population that is traditionally under represented in the planning process.

- **Working Groups** formed to specifically address the issues of housing, transportation, workforce and economic development, land use, energy and environment, and health and education, were composed of representatives from organizations working to address these issues.

A Project Team led by The Regional Commission, with support from the Council of Community Services, AECOM, Logan Simpson, T.J. Willard and Associates, and Kathy Baske Young provided assistance to the committees and management of both the technical planning process and the consultant team.

We used an integrated approach to identify the key issues affecting the region, balancing our research and committee work with outreach efforts that included surveys, public meetings, and the use of web-based tools. A scenario planning exercise was used to help community members explore potential futures as they considered the driving trend for the region.

- Foster collaboration among the cities, counties, and towns in the Roanoke Valley.
- Utilize multiple outreach mediums to capture the largest range of participants and perspectives, including those who have been previously under represented.
- Utilize scenario planning as a means to gain a deeper understanding of the risks facing the valley and the key opportunities and forces that will shape the valley.
- Generate strategic decisions with resiliency.
- Set the foundation for continued dialogue, collaborative learning and planning across the valley.

ENGAGING THE PUBLIC

Engaging the public in the Livable Roanoke Valley planning process was central to shaping a future vision that combines economic opportunity and quality of life for generations. Each phase of the planning process contained a public outreach segment designed to seek opinions regarding the future and share progress regarding the current status of the livability plan, thus ensuring a truly community-driven process. Our outreach efforts were guided by the following objectives:

- Ensure the public has an opportunity to shape the plan and future vision for the region.



FIGURE 1 Partners and their relationship to the engagement process for the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan

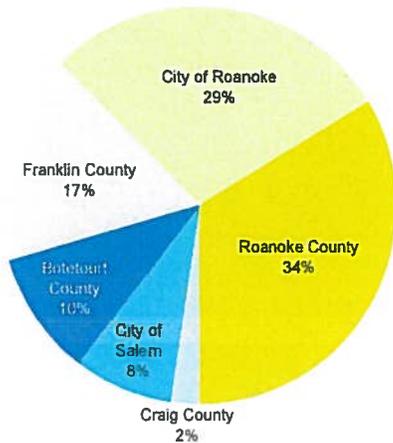


FIGURE 2 Virginia Tech Telephone Survey - Respondent Localities



Source: AECOM

"Framework for the Future" Workshop, October 2012



Source: The Regional Commission

"Livable Strategies" Workshop, October 2013

Through our efforts we actively engaged over 1,500 citizens in the development of the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan. Utilizing phone surveys, public workshops, websites, and social media, we sought to engage the greatest possible range of participants and perspectives.

Statistically Valid Telephone Survey

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) Center for Survey Research surveyed 1,030 citizens in the Roanoke Valley in late summer 2012 regarding their opinions on 13 areas of livability, such as transportation, health care, land usage, and fire and police services. A random-digit dialing method of listed and unlisted land and cellular telephone numbers was employed, achieving demographics that closely match the region's population to insure that the survey results were representative of our community (see Figure 2), and designed to ensure participation from people of all ages, races, and socio-economic levels. The full survey findings are available at livableroanoke.org.

Public Workshops

Public workshops were held in 2012 and 2013 to provide an opportunity for citizens to meaningfully contribute to the work of Livable Roanoke Valley.

- In October 2012, a workshop entitled a "Framework for the Future" was repeated in seven localities over three days to ensure broad access and opportunity to participate so citizens could express their vision and priorities for the future of the Roanoke Valley. Participants viewed, commented, and added suggestions to the Virginia Tech survey findings and had the opportunity to contribute to priorities and goals. Over 150 citizens throughout the region participated in the workshops.
- In October 2013, the "Livable Strategies" Workshop was held in Roanoke City to present the goals and strategies that had been developed by the committees and to provide an opportunity for the public to comment and vote in support of particular strategies using "Roanoke Bucks." Over 75 citizens participated in the workshop and provided their priorities and comments. This input has been incorporated into the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan.

Websites and Social Media

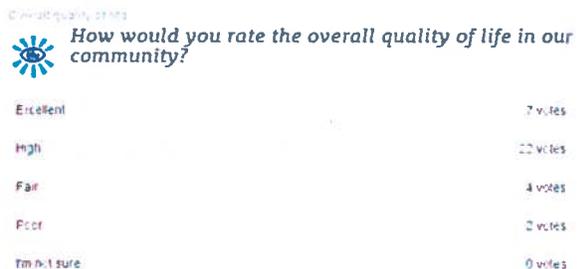
We utilized two websites to promote public engagement in the process.

- A Livable Roanoke Valley website (livableroanoke.org) was developed and launched by The Regional Commission to publicize information about the planning process, including advance advertisement of all meetings for the Steering Committee, Stakeholder Committee, Focus Area Subcommittees, public workshops, and posting of agendas, meeting minutes, survey data, workbook exercises.
- A second website (ideas.livableroanoke.org) was developed by MindMixer to solicit public input via survey questions and to facilitate discussion among community members about the Livable Roanoke Valley strategies. Acting in a "blog-like" fashion, the site allowed citizens to interact with each other as they commented on the priorities outlined in the Virginia Tech survey findings and other activities of the Livable Roanoke Valley planning project.
- Facebook was used to encourage public discussion and promote attendance at public workshops.

We engaged with the public throughout the planning process to inform the outcome of each phase. The Livable Roanoke Valley Plan is truly a reflection of those who live, work and play in the Roanoke Valley.

Engagement of Traditionally Marginalized Populations

We made targeted efforts to engage populations that are traditionally marginalized from the public planning process. We held multiple public workshops in all of our partnering



Sample survey from ideas.livableroanoke.org

jurisdictions, including rural counties and small towns. In our urban area, every public workshop was held in a location that was accessible by walking, biking, and public transportation. Announcements of all public workshops were sent by the Council of Community Services to non-profit organizations that represent marginalized populations.

OUR PROCESS

The Livable Roanoke Valley process and the outcomes of our research, workshops, committee work, and public meeting is described in the following chapters:

Chapter 1 Why We Came Together describes reasons why the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley was formed, and how we worked together and engaged the public.

Chapter 2 Where We've Been includes a brief history of the region, a review of the region's existing strengths and weaknesses, and a summary of more than 40 local and regional plans or initiatives that were inventoried to better understand what has been proposed and what has been accomplished.

Chapter 3 Where We're Going identifies the trends, opportunities, and threats for the Roanoke Valley in the areas of housing, transportation, land use, energy and environment, economic and workforce development, and health and education. We explored scenarios of different futures for the Roanoke Valley based on an understanding of key trends in the region and nation.

Chapter 4 Our Vision for the Valley captures the values that were expressed in the public workshops and the Virginia Tech telephone survey, defines the vision of the future, and states the principles that will guide our activities.

Chapter 5 How We'll Get There outlines the strategies and actions that will be necessary to achieve our vision and goals to increase jobs and the quality of life of our communities, and identifies key organizations that will lead in transforming strategy into action.

Chapter 6 What We'll Accomplish identifies our priorities as we move forward to implement the plan and the framework we will establish to track the success of the strategies and progress towards meeting our common goals.

Chapter 7 A Call to Action asks our community to join us in realizing our plan for a Livable Roanoke Valley.

2 WHERE WE'VE BEEN

As we came together as a region to articulate a vision for our future, we realized it was important to understand the following:

- **Our Region's History** Our region's history and how we have come to be a collection of communities.
- **Strengths and Weaknesses** It has also been important that we take an objective view of the strengths and the weaknesses of both our attributes and our activities to provide a clear and sound context upon which to envision our future.
- **Regional Plans** Finally, we strived to respect the work that has been done before us and to incorporate the lessons learned from the previous plans that have been developed for our region.

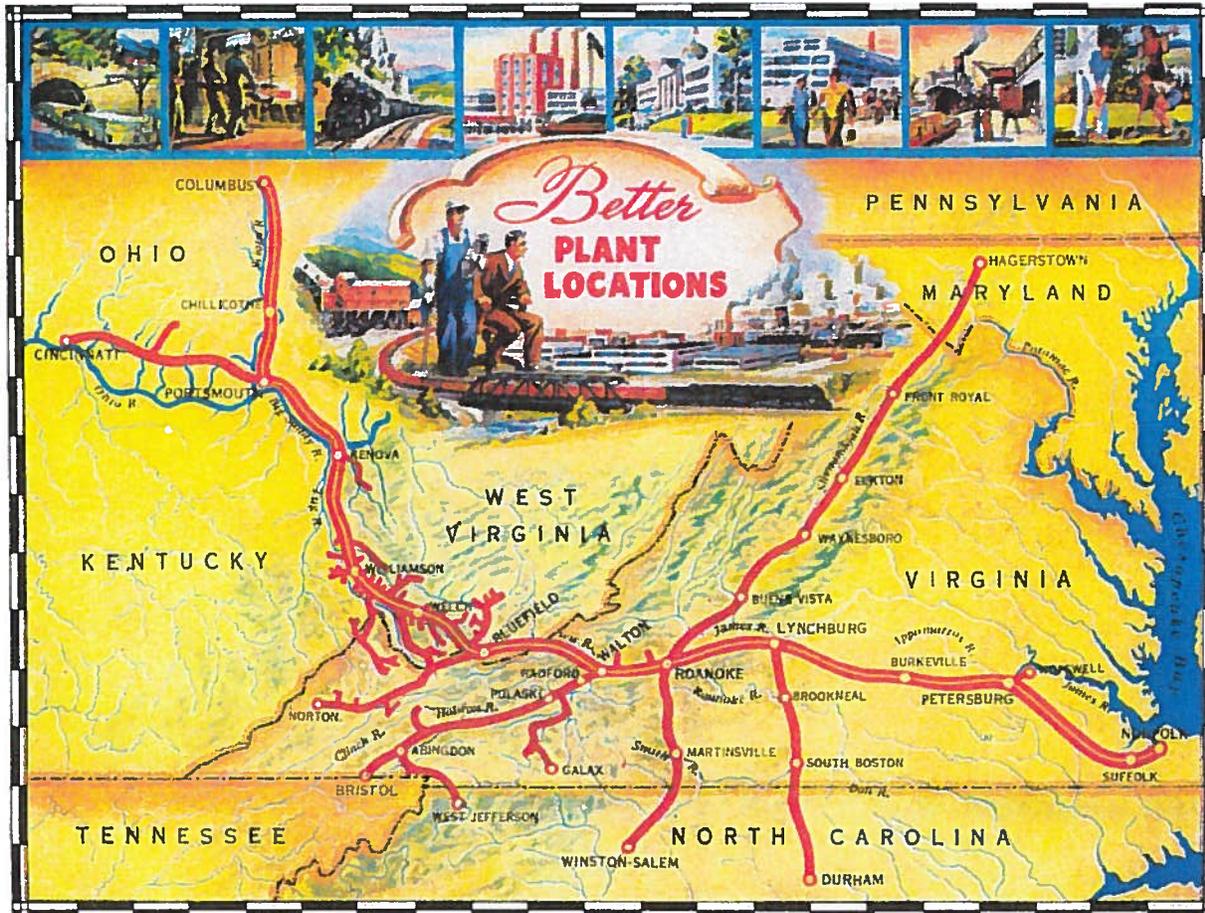
OUR REGION'S HISTORY

The Native Americans who first settled the fertile lands of what was to become the Roanoke Valley created an agriculture-based society along the Roanoke River. European settlers would follow, venturing into the valley as early as the 17th century. Early communities were established as farmers and tradesman populated the region, beginning with Botetourt County, followed by Franklin County and the Town of Salem (now a City). Roanoke County and Craig County were carved out of portions of Botetourt and Montgomery Counties, and Salem and New Castle became the respective county seats.

The growth and character of the region were shaped by the arrival and expansion of the railroad through the second half of the 19th century. The City of Roanoke was located and grew with the arrival of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the Norfolk and Western Railroad, the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, and ultimately the Norfolk and Western Railway (N&W). Initially a hub for the transport of agricultural products, by the 1880s the N&W railroad began to expand into the coalfields of western Virginia and southern West Virginia and by the end of the century, coal transported through the Roanoke Valley to Norfolk was the primary commodity. The region continued to prosper into the 20th Century as the railroad expanded to employ thousands of workers.

From 1900 to 1940 the region changed dramatically due to changing modes of transportation and the move from farming to manufacturing. Factories that employed thousands of workers were built along the rail lines in the City of Roanoke, Towns of Salem and Vinton, and Roanoke County. Roanoke Municipal Airport was established in 1929 and the construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway began in 1936. The construction of the Virginia section of Interstate 81, from 1964 to 1987, connected the Roanoke Valley to cities and markets across the mid-Atlantic region.

Regional health care systems were introduced in the early 1900s with the opening of the nonprofit Roanoke Hospital (now Carilion Clinic) and the Lewis-Gale Hospital in the City of Roanoke and the Catawba Sanatorium in Roanoke County. President Franklin Roosevelt dedicated the Veterans Administration Hospital in Salem in 1934.



Norfolk and Western Railway advertisement showing the industrial development opportunities in its service area.

The region continued to prosper through the late 19th century with the founding of Virginia Tech in 1872 as an agricultural and mechanical land-grant college. Eventually, more than 25 colleges and universities would be founded within a 60-mile radius of the City of Roanoke, enhancing the cultural and economic status of the region as a research and higher education center.

Agricultural employment continued a slow decline through the 20th century as workers transitioned to manufacturing and to homes in the growing suburbs of Roanoke County. Manufacturing employment grew steadily with the location of large industries, such as General Electric (1955), Allstate Insurance Company (1956), ITT Components Division (1959), and the expansion of Advance Auto Parts (1932).

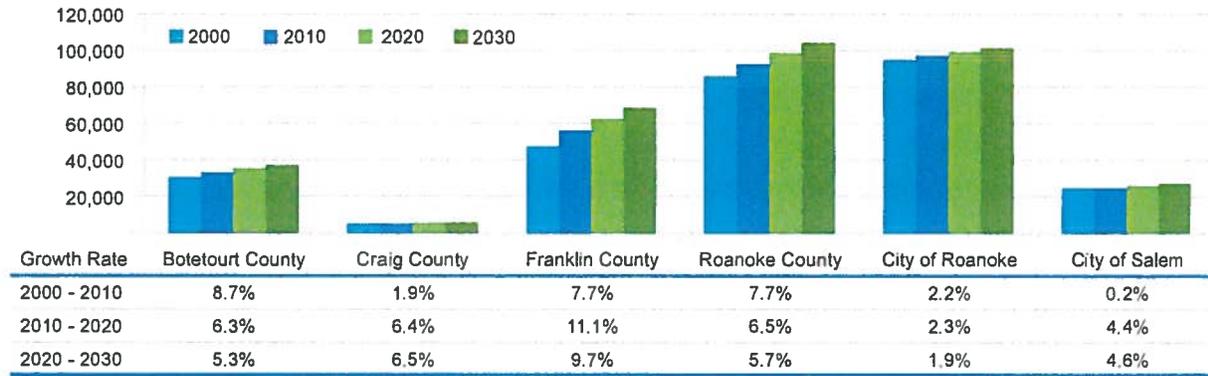
Regional economic progress was disrupted through the 1980s by the merger of N&W Railway with Southern Railway to form Norfolk Southern Corporation and the subsequent relocation of many of its departments and headquarters,

causing the loss of thousands of jobs. The region was further ravaged by the Flood of 1985, which killed ten and caused over \$300 million in damages.

However, during this period the City of Roanoke developed a plan entitled Design79 that inspired the revitalization of its Market District, including the renovation of the City Market Building, formation of Center in the Square, and public improvements to the Historic City Market. Area leaders developed plans for Explore Park, envisioning a historic theme park in Roanoke County as they began to plan for an enhanced tourism economy. Explore Park slowly developed in the 1990s with the construction of a major access road and bridge, as well as the re-location of historic structures to the site. In 1995, the historic Hotel Roanoke was renovated and expanded into a state of the art hotel and conference center.

The 21st century was welcomed by the Roanoke Valley as an opportunity to reinvent itself. There was a new focus on tourism, health care industries, and advanced manufacturing.

FIGURE 3 Historic and Projected Population



Source: US Census 2000, 2010. Weldon Cooper Demographic Research Group. Population Projections 2020 and 2030

In 2000 the Carilion Biomedical Institute was constructed, in partnership with Virginia Tech and the University of Virginia, as a biomedical science, engineering, and technology research and development organization. This would be the first of several significant partnerships between Carilion and Virginia universities. In 2007, Virginia Tech, the Carilion Clinic, and the Governor of Virginia joined to announce the creation of a public-private partnership in the form of a new medical school and research institute, the Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine and Research Institute. Other developments over the past decade include the founding of the Roanoke Higher Education Center (2000), which offers over 200 programs of study through the Center’s 12 partnering universities and colleges; the planning and construction of over 12 miles of the Roanoke River Greenway and over 12 miles of connecting greenways; and the pending arrival of both an intermodal freight rail facility and passenger rail service to the region.

WHO WE ARE NOW

The Roanoke Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes over 300,000 people and is the largest metropolitan area in western Virginia. The Roanoke Valley had a moderate increase (7%) in population from 2000-2010, a slower pace compared to the commonwealth, and is projected to have a slight and slow increase to the year 2030. Franklin County has experienced the fastest growth (18.8%) and the amenities driving growth of Smith Mountain Lake are attracting retirees and those nearing retirement. The population in Roanoke City and Salem City are projected to grow more slowly (see Figure 3).

Population growth has been uneven across age groups. Younger cohorts have tended to emigrate due to education, employment, or lifestyle reasons. At the same time, the region attracts retirees and aging-in-place baby boomers because of our natural amenities, lower than average cost of living, and the presence of quality medical services. Our median

age in the MSA is 42 and, with the exception of the City of Roanoke, the median age in each locality is well above those of the commonwealth (37.5) and the United States (37.2).

STRENGTHS

Economic The Roanoke Valley offers access to unique natural beauty and outdoor amenities and it is recognized as an attractive place to live, work, and visit. The region is strategically located in the mid-Atlantic, equidistant from major commerce centers in New York City and Atlanta. It is well-served by interstates and is the hub of extensive rail service provided by Norfolk Southern and CSX. The region is the medical center for Southwest Virginia, with four major hospitals, several smaller hospitals, and thirteen private and public clinics.

Workforce The Roanoke Valley’s workforce is broad-ranging, talented, well-trained and large. The region attracts workers within a 60-mile radius for a supply of more than 350,000 people. The talent pool is diverse, offering skills in advanced manufacturing, life sciences, engineers and experienced managers, and is continuously refreshed with highly-skilled graduates of our region’s colleges, universities, and training programs.

Nonprofits The 650 nonprofit organizations headquartered in the Roanoke Valley employ 2,563 staff and 1,759 part-time workers, and benefit from the contributions of over 32,000 volunteers. Our nonprofit organizations are working together to resolve community problems, in areas such as homelessness, health, and the environment, and have formed coalitions to act more strategically and use resources more effectively.

Higher Education There are 25 colleges and universities within a 60-mile radius of Roanoke. Virginia Tech, an internationally known research university located within 45 minutes

of City of Roanoke, is nationally ranked in research spending and patents received per research dollar. The region also boasts the centrally located Virginia Western Community College that has an enrollment of over 12,000 students.

Natural Assets The beauty of our region's mountains are the most cited attribute by citizens and visitors alike. We are blessed with beautiful streams, rivers, local parks, national forests, the Blue Ridge Parkway, the Appalachian Trail, and world class recreational waters in Smith Mountain Lake. We have plentiful and high quality drinking water, with streams and rivers. We also have a strong environmental ethic and awareness of energy issues.

WEAKNESSES

Economic Our rolling topography poses challenges in the assembly of large tracks of land for commercial and industrial development. Our employment rates and population growth are stable but significantly trail other parts of the commonwealth. There are pockets of urban and rural poverty with limited access to services that affect the Roanoke Valley as a whole and contribute to the prevalence of other problems, such as concentrated unemployment and obesity.

Workforce Our workforce is negatively impacted by our school dropout rates and areas of urban and rural poverty that frequently lack reliable transportation and access to educational opportunities and jobs. However, recent improvements in educational attainment should help to address this issue in the long-term.

Health Care Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital's Emergency Services, one of the largest and busiest emergency departments (ED) in Virginia, serves as the region's Level I trauma center and Pediatric Emergency Room. In 2011, the ED had 71,247 patient visits with an estimated rate of 15-20% being an "inappropriate utilization" of services, particularly for the uninsured and Medicaid recipients, who use the ED for minor services that do not require emergency evaluation or treatment.

Natural Assets The Roanoke Valley has been affected by degrading air quality due to pollutants from the Ohio Valley. While there has been gradual improvement, we are limited in our ability to eliminate these pollutants. Our region also has more than 127 impaired river and stream segments that contain pollutant levels exceeding water quality standards. Our natural assets are threatened by continued dependence

on greenhouse gas-emitting fossil fuels and a slow transition towards renewable sources.

Regional Cooperation Historically, there has been little incentive for local governments to work together to resolve common problems. Recent progress on regional initiatives promise to turn this challenge into a strength for the region. The formation of the Western Virginia Water Authority to manage water resources and wastewater services is an example of a cross-jurisdictional initiative and more recently, the Roanoke Valley Broadband Authority and the Western Virginia Industrial Facilities Authority have been formed.

OUR REGIONAL PLANS

Livable Roanoke Valley recognizes the significant regional planning that has been undertaken in past decades and is building on the planning foundation it provides. Stakeholders and committee members reviewed 40 plans and reports, ranging from the comprehensive to strategic, to better understand how previous efforts have addressed issues key to livability, such as transportation choice, affordable housing, and healthy communities. The review included 1) the specific plan structure (such as goals, strategies, implementation, and indicators), 2) the extent the plans are aligned with each other, 3) whether they are actively being implemented, 4) gaps in planning, and 5) consistency with initial draft livability principles adapted from the Federal Partnership for Sustainable Communities.

Review of the Roanoke Valley local government comprehensive plans found that plans:

- Acknowledge the need for more transportation options but provide few specific implementation strategies.
- Fail to substantively address affordable housing issues, with the exception of the City of Roanoke.
- Address economic development although not in relation to other Focus Area issues.
- Recognize the need to focus new development in existing developed areas but lack consistent planning strategies.
- Have begun to coordinate the objectives of various programs to achieve broader goals or strategies.
- Placed importance on supporting existing communities and neighborhoods.
- Address educational issues to some level.
- Lack focus on community health and the affect of local government services on health.

3 WHERE WE'RE GOING

The Livable Roanoke Valley process provided us a unique opportunity to explore where we are likely going as a region and the internal and external influences and impacts that may shape our future. To that end, we conducted workshops with our stakeholders to explore:

- **Trends** in social, economic, and political areas that have a likelihood of having a significant impact on the future vitality and livability of the region
- **Opportunities and threats** that may shape our future
- **Scenarios** for the future that could be the result of these trends, opportunities, and threats

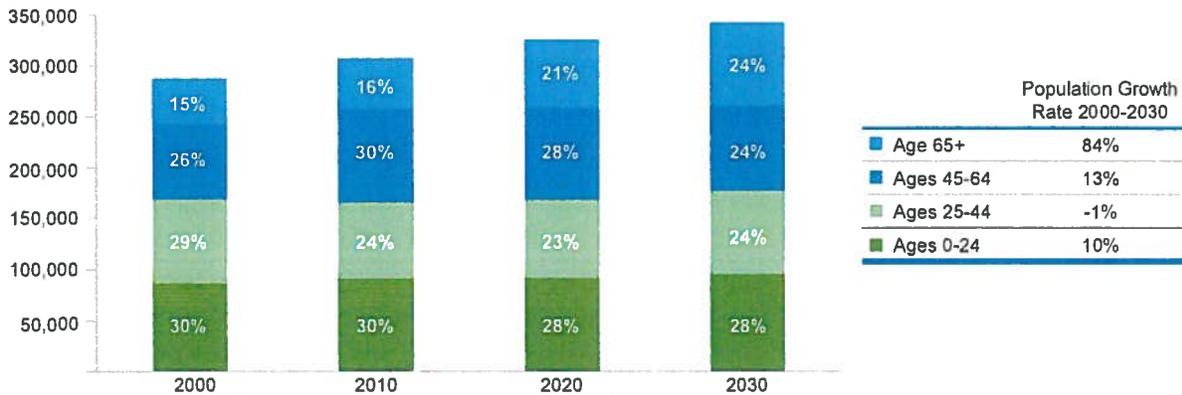
TRENDS

A trend analysis documented key trends affecting the future of the region. Over a series of work sessions with our stakeholders in June 2012, we identified the following top "driving trends" in the region, which have been used to inform the development of the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan:

 **Increasing aging population and changing demographics**

Our region is faced with a decline in overall population growth rate, from a modest 7.1% in the past decade to 5% over the next two decades, driven primarily by the migration of adults aged 25 to 44 to pursue education, employment or lifestyles elsewhere. At the same time, there is an increasing number of retirees and aging-in-place baby boomers attracted to our

FIGURE 4 Roanoke Metropolitan Statistical Area Historic and Projected Population by Age Groups



Source: US Census 2000, 2010. Weldon Cooper Demographic Research Group. Population Projections 2020 and 2030

natural amenities, lower than average cost of living and the presence of quality medical services.

Decreasing commonwealth and federal funding

An outcome of the 2008 national recession was decreasing tax revenue that impacted federal and commonwealth program funding. This is particularly significant for the Commonwealth of Virginia, as 30% of the economy relies on federal funds. Nearly half of our region's employment sectors, including local, commonwealth, and federal government, healthcare and social assistance, and educational services are directly supported by government funds.

Increasing need for regional infrastructure investment

Both reduced tax revenues and increased capital expenditure for maintenance of existing infrastructure are restricting local government investment in new infrastructure. Joint investments to share costs in cross-jurisdictional infrastructure (roads, water, wastewater, stormwater, natural gas, greenways, and broadband) or share benefits (industrial facilities, intermodal freight facilities, waste management, and airports) have emerged as alternative funding mechanisms of local governments. Localities in Roanoke Valley are forming regional authorities to fund broadband infrastructure and industrial facilities.

Continued challenges for employment

Over the past decade, the Roanoke Valley has had a net loss of 3,581 jobs primarily in the information technology, manufacturing, mining, and real estate sectors. Growth has occurred in health care, agriculture, administrative support and education sectors. Employment offering a livable wage in the region will remain a challenge due to a lack of manufacturing and other high paying jobs and/or a lack of required skills to perform the higher paying jobs available in the health-related industry.

Increasing need for technically skilled workforce

Skilled health care, education, and manufacturing workers will need to be replaced as significant percentages of workers from these industries retire within the next ten to fifteen years. In particular, the retirement of 24% of the manufacturing

workforce over the next 10 years will further compound the challenge to fill skilled labor positions in complex automation and other advanced manufacturing systems.

Increasingly rapid changes in technology

The accelerating rate of technological progress, the computation speed of information systems, and smart technology will continue to have significant impacts across all sectors. Remote access to health care and education, integrated industries, new competitors and the further disruption of industries will lead to new business models. Governments will increasingly become involved in technology, investing in a broad range of applications — from home-grown innovation incubators, local manufacturing sites that create jobs, and broadband systems to serve new industry.

Increasing need for health care

An aging population is a primary driver of the increasing need for health care. The Roanoke Valley has a median age of 42 and 16% of the population is 65 years of age or older, above the average found in the commonwealth or the country. Obesity is also a factor affecting the need for health care in the region. Data from the Centers for Disease Control show that 28% of residents 20 years of age and older are obese in the Roanoke MSA.

Increasing need for healthcare workforce

There are too few medical providers in the Roanoke MSA. Craig County and Franklin County are designated Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) as are portions of Northern Botetourt County. In the City of Roanoke, eight census tracts are designated MUA's. Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) are present in the portions of the Roanoke MSA for Primary Care, Dental, and Mental Health providers.

Increasing need for educated workforce

Sixty-five percent of all American employment now requires specific skills and it is projected that 75% of the workforce will need to be retrained merely to retain current jobs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics forecasts that 71% of job growth in 2016 will require post-secondary credentials. This need will be compounded as forty-six million college-educated

baby boomers continue to retire over the next twenty years. Yet today's employers estimate that 39% of their current workforce and 26% of their new hires have basic skills deficiencies. Although almost 86% of the Roanoke Valley's population have a high school diploma or greater, the number of residents who continue their education is far less than the commonwealth percentage, indicating the need for additional training after high school.

Increasing energy costs

The price of oil has fluctuated throughout the 20th century, with occasional spikes of high or low cost. Over the last decade the price has been more volatile and has gradually risen since an historic low in 2009. Many industry experts believe that increasing prices will continue in the long-term due to declining oil supplies and the increasing cost of extraction and refinement. The inflation-adjusted price for electricity is also projected to continue to rise into the future.

Increasing importance of energy efficiency

Reduction in energy use through energy efficiency efforts is growing as energy efficiency measures have become more commonplace in building codes, industry, and government. The Roanoke Valley is seen as a leader in energy efficiency and sustainability efforts within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Increasing affordability of renewable energy systems

Renewable energy sources will become increasingly viable as the costs of utility-scale renewable energy projects continue to decline. Bloomberg New Energy Finance has projected global annual investment in renewable energy will increase from 250% to 450% by 2030, leading to an energy mix of 69-74% renewable new power capacity worldwide.

Increasing value of the natural environment and scenic beauty

Residents of the Roanoke Valley have become increasingly aware of the value of the area's natural and scenic beauty and have looked more strongly at the potential of a tourism economy as the area has lost jobs in the transportation and manufacturing sectors. The focus on outdoor-based tourism means that the natural assets of the region must be protected, enhanced, and better understood.

OPPORTUNITIES

Economics Strengthening our ties to the higher education community will allow us to retain in-demand talents such as biomedical research, life sciences, and healthcare in the region, as well as to support entrepreneurship. Branding our region as "Virginia's Blue Ridge" will enhance our efforts to promote tourism, sports tournaments, and conferences. The proposed intermodal freight facility in Elliston will connect industries from the Midwest to international markets along the Heartland Corridor, which passes through the Roanoke Valley. Passenger rail services will be re-established soon connecting Roanoke to the Amtrak network and improving travel options for professionals and tourists.

Workforce There are 25 colleges and universities within a 60-mile radius of the City of Roanoke, with more than 100,000 students, providing tremendous opportunity to draw new talent and innovation into our communities. The Commonwealth is expanding workforce training and promoting regional collaboration in the area of career and technical education programs.

Higher Education Our numerous institutions of higher education provide great opportunity to pursue education. They are also a unique community asset because they work across jurisdictions to address the academic, career, and technical needs in the region. The Higher Education Center in Roanoke represents a model of providing innovative and customized education options that will benefit our citizens and employers.

Natural Assets Our region can create new opportunities through the preservation of high-priority scenic and rural land. We have promising resources to support solar, small wind, geothermal, and biofuel renewable energy systems. There is growing support to pursue mitigation banks as a means to offset the impacts of land development.

THREATS

Economic There is a strong perception that a "resistance to change" and a lack of business and political leadership to address tough issues has prevented the region from taking forward-thinking actions and investments to promote a vibrant future. Population shifts have created a decline of commonwealth-wide legislative influence from Southwest Virginia and the Roanoke Valley. The migration of young people from the region and our growing percentage of senior citizens also challenge economic vibrancy.

Workforce Over 20% of healthcare, manufacturing, and education workforce in the region will retire by 2020. At the same time, the percentage of working age adults is projected to decline. Our region will be faced with replacing more than 4,000 employees in the manufacturing sector.

Healthcare The high median age of the region's population and the rapid growth of the 65 and older age group are driving the projected increase in the demand for health care. At the same time, a small but growing population in Franklin County and the City of Roanoke cannot access health care due to the costs

Natural Assets Sprawling land development and loss of agricultural land may be one the of largest threats to the region's natural environment, particularly in high-priority scenic areas and adjacent to the region's streams and rivers. Increasing pollution from worsening traffic congestion, especially along Interstate 81, also threaten the assets of the region.

SCENARIOS OF OUR FUTURE

Livable Roanoke Valley utilized the process of scenario planning as a means to gain a deeper understanding of the risks facing the region and to identify key opportunities and forces that will shape the valley. During a Scenario Development Workshop over 30 participants created four "future scenarios"

of what the Roanoke Valley might face (see Figure 5). The scenarios were based on the information collected during our exploration of "why we came together," "where we've been," and "where we are going" and the greater understanding of the issues that were achieved as we worked with the stakeholders and the public.

In developing the scenarios, the following key drivers to shape the future of the Roanoke Valley were identified:

- **Social and Economic Conditions** are a combination of external factors such as demographics, state and federal funding, changes in technology, energy costs, and renewable energy systems. Our region cannot control many of these issues; therefore it must be prepared for both enabling and disabling social and economic conditions.
- **Regional Readiness** relates to the ability of our region to take advantage of enabling social and economic conditions or be prepared for disabling conditions.

Figure 5 describes four future scenarios the region might experience. The Livable Roanoke Valley Steering Committee believes that our region is currently somewhere between "Light at the End of the Valley" and "Happy Go Lucky Valley." The Scenarios were used as tools to help our stakeholders consider how best plan to thrive in any future that might occur.

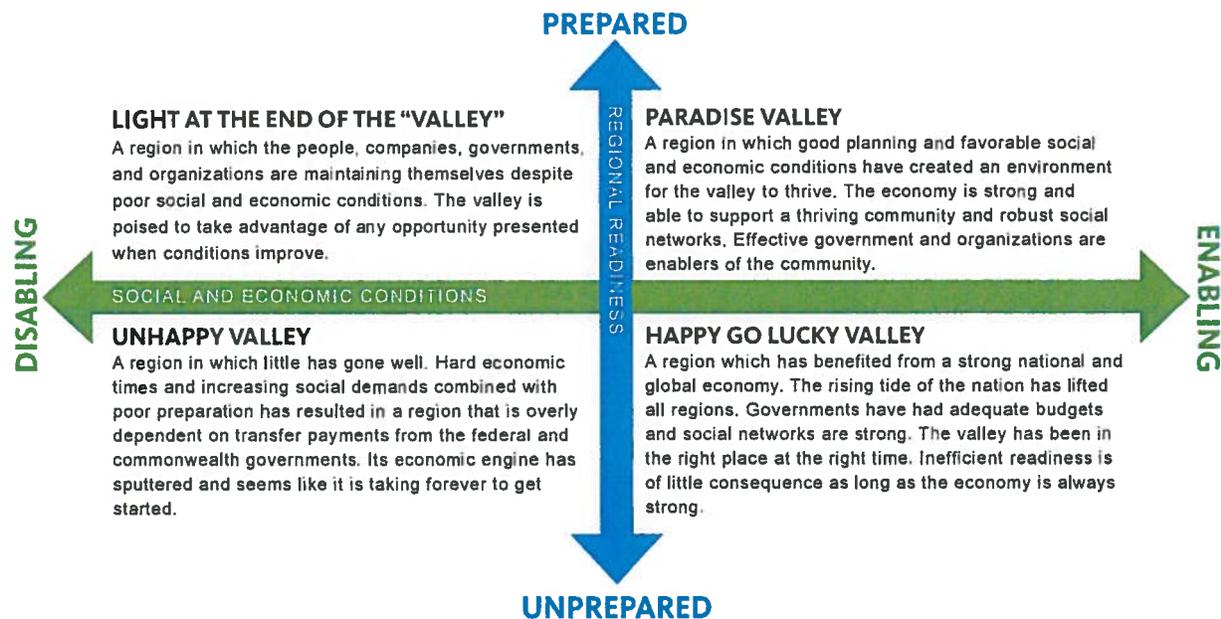


FIGURE 5 Quadrants Describing Four Scenarios of the Future

4 OUR VISION FOR THE VALLEY

The success of any community-based plan is tied to its ability to inspire action towards the accomplishment of its goals. With that in mind, we developed a framework for the Livable Roanoke Valley process to help ensure that we captured the values and priorities of our communities and that they clearly inform the elements of the plan. The framework addresses:

- **Our Vision** – a well articulated statement that outlines what our citizens want our community to be in the future.
- **Our Values** – our understanding of the beliefs and priorities that are shared among our citizens.
- **Our Guiding Principles** – statements that reflect public values and inform future efforts.
- **Our Goals** – statements of what we intend to accomplish to meet the public's priorities and needs.

The development of a vision, principles and goals is just the beginning of a long-term process to maintain and improve the livability of the Roanoke Valley. In the following chapters we present the strategies and actions to achieve our vision and goals, as well as the means to track our progress.

OUR VISION FOR THE FUTURE

We are living the dream. Beautiful mountains. Clean rivers and streams. People who care. The Roanoke Valley is filled with promise. To make the most of these opportunities, we will work to provide quality education, access to healthcare, work and career opportunities, responsible stewardship of the environment, and greater regional cooperation. As we strive to fulfill our promises, we will be the destination for individuals, families and businesses who share our same dream.

OUR VALUES

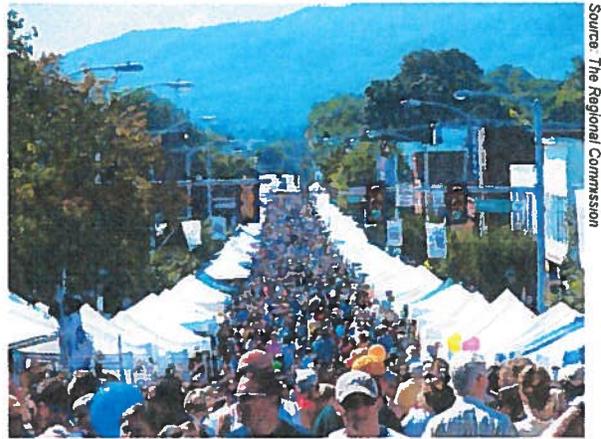
The Virginia Tech survey was highly informative in establishing our community values and priorities. The full results of the survey can be found at <http://livableroanoke.org>. The survey found that:

- Nine out of 10 surveyed (92%) said economic development, job creation and keeping jobs in the area was a top priority
- 85% said clean air and water was a top priority
- 77% said that preventive health care and lowering health care costs was a priority
- 76% said that educational options and academic performance was a priority

The survey findings (see summary in Figure 6), reinforced through the public meetings and in web-based dialogue, are at the core of the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan's four focus areas:

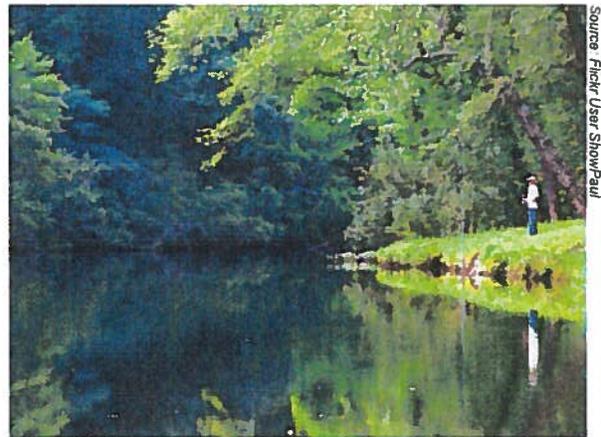
- **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
- **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**
- **HEALTHY ROANOKE VALLEY**
- **NATURAL ASSETS**

The respondents were also asked to answer two open-ended questions regarding what they like best about living in the region and our greatest challenges. They said that the mountains and scenery were what they like best and overwhelmingly stated that jobs and the economy were the greatest challenges.



Source: The Regional Commission

Olde Salem Days arts and crafts festival in Salem, VA



Source: Flickr User ShowPaul

Craig Creek in Botetourt County

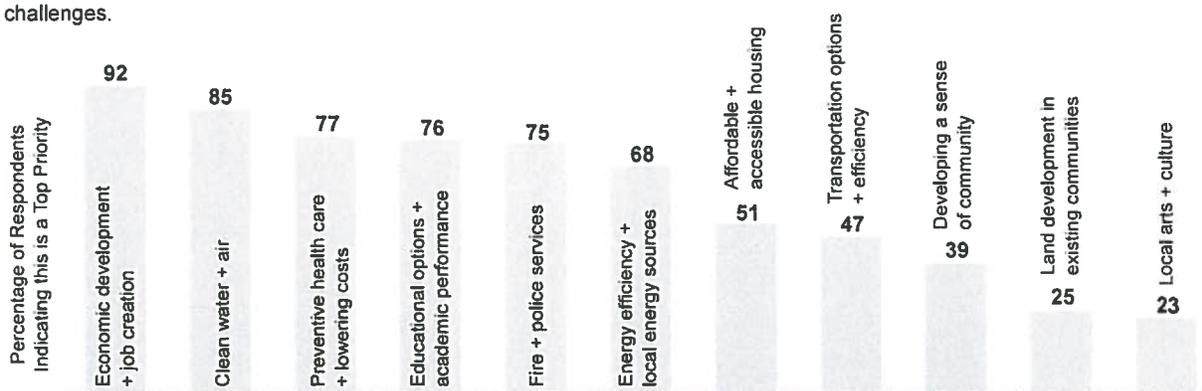


FIGURE 6 Virginia Tech Telephone Survey (2012) - Percent of Respondents Identifying These Priority Areas as a Top Priority

LIVABILITY GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Based on the input from stakeholders, the Virginia Tech Survey, public workshops, and guidance from the Steering and Stakeholder Committees, the following livability guiding principles were crafted to capture our citizen's values and priorities. The livability principles are statements that are open to localized and regionally scaled approaches through collaborative problem solving.

Protect the beauty and ecology of the Roanoke Valley.

Description The principle reflects the pride, appreciation and identification the locals have for the surrounding natural environment, encompassing both the scenic value and the ecological values that have been expressed. The use of *beauty* is intended to make a stronger statement of the quality of the natural environment beyond *scenic*. *Protect* supports the strong survey finding that residents value clean water and air. The principle expresses a strong commitment to ensure that policies and activities undertaken by Roanoke Valley leaders will have the necessary measures to protect the valuable resources of the surrounding natural environment.

Provide a healthy and equitable quality of life for all of our citizens.

Description The principle is phrased at a high-level to encompass a broad array of community quality, health, and equity issues. It supports the survey findings for *promoting equitable, affordable housing, accessible transportation choices, strengthening educational options and providing preventative health care and lower health care costs*. Economic diversity is included at our community table. The principle is an affirmative statement that all are welcome and included at our community table and that we are committed to promoting equitable and accessible services to enhance the quality of life in the Roanoke Valley.

Celebrate the diversity of our region and its contribution to our culture.

Description The principle places emphasis on *celebrate* to reflect community pride in local arts and culture and to welcome an expression of diversity. It supports the survey findings that there is desire for *bringing people together for a sense of community*. The principle is a value statement about respect and admiration for the multitude of cultures and an expression that those cultures are an asset to the Roanoke Valley.

Embrace both our traditions and new innovations to create economic vitality.

Description The principle supports the survey findings for *economic development, job creation and keeping local jobs*. *Embrace* is used to suggest that there is room for many at the economic development table. *Traditions* is used to reflect the regional and local identity and pride and to convey reassurance to our citizens that they matter as we work as a region to attract and inspire entrepreneurs for new economic development. The principal inspires economic development that is progressive and future thinking while also very mindful of the context and sense of place of the Roanoke Valley. Future actions will aim to retain our existing resources as we work to attract new resources.

Anticipate and adapt to change with responsible leadership.

Description The principle begins with *anticipate* to signal forward thinking, intentionality, and responsibility to distinguish from being reactive to change. This statement seeks to acknowledge the dynamic political, environmental and culture changes that the communities are likely to face without addressing polarizing specifics. It supports the survey findings that there is a need for *bringing people together for a sense of community*. The principle is a statement in support of leadership that is accountable, transparent, and forward looking - and is committed to measuring the progress and adapting to the challenges facing the Roanoke Valley.

Build on the assets of our local communities to strengthen our regional collaboration.

Description The principle honors and recognizes the communities as an *asset* and highlights that regionalism does not necessarily mean centralized solutions. It supports survey findings about *bringing people together for a sense of community*. It also can address the survey request for *efficient and reliable fire and police services* that is regionalized for efficiency while servicing local communities.

Invest in regional infrastructure improvements that meet the communities' needs of the 21st century.

Description The principle supports findings that indicate a desire to *provide more transportation choices*. *Invest* reflects a commitment to maintaining and expanding infrastructural needs. *Communities* is included to address the threat of centralized infrastructural solutions that ignore or are disrup-

tive at the local level. *Needs of the 21st Century* is intended to allow essential flexibility to adapt to future infrastructural needs that will make the region attractive to different types of businesses of the future. It also supports survey findings that encourage energy efficiency and local energy sources infrastructure. The principle is a statement of commitment to the leadership required to provide infrastructure to service needs and desires of the communities and responsibly plan for the future.

Promote excellence in education, job training, and a culture of lifelong learning.

Description The principle supports the findings that show strong support for education and training, specifically a *high graduation rate* and *job training programs*. *Lifelong learning* represents the understanding that education is important at all times of our lives, but particularly as we adjust to the changing needs of employers and the broader economy. The principle is a statement that reinforces the foundational aspect of education to a good quality of life and a thriving economy. It affirms that a culture of lifelong learning empowers citizens to anticipate and adapt to change.

GOALS TO ACHIEVE OUR VISION

The following livability goals were developed by the stakeholders to directly reflect the public's priorities and the involvement of key representatives from government, the private sector, and nonprofit organizations. The goals are forward looking and seek to leverage our region's key strengths and opportunities, while addressing our largest threats. They establish the framework for strategies and actions to achieve our vision for the future.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Create jobs, increase incomes and grow businesses to improve the quality of life for all residents of the Roanoke Region.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Provide access to job training and educational advancement by fostering a culture of lifelong learning for people of all ages and abilities.

HEALTHY ROANOKE VALLEY

Mobilize community resources to improve access to care, coordination of services, and promote a culture of wellness.

NATURAL ASSETS

Work collaboratively to preserve and enhance the historic, cultural, and natural assets of the region.

The strategies and actions that will be necessary to achieve our vision and our goals are outlined in the following chapter.

Source: Barton Malow Company



The Center for Science and Health Professions on the campus of Virginia Western Community College in Roanoke, Virginia.

5 HOW WE'LL GET THERE

Our vision and goals provided the framework for our stakeholders to develop the following strategies and actions to realize our ambitions. They reflect our values, the deeper understanding of the region we have acquired through our analysis of “where we are,” and our consideration of the local and national trends in “where we’re going” that are likely to shape our future.

- **Our strategies** are an aligned group of intentional choices for how we will achieve our goals.
- **Our actions** are the well-defined means by which we will “get there.” They are well-integrated and provide co-benefits across the four core goals.

The implementation of the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan will take a long-term commitment from a variety of organizations from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. We have identified the agencies that have agreed to lead and champion each action and the potential partners they will enlist for the implementation of each action. The lead agencies have agreed to be accountable to the region for the accomplishment of the assigned action.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL Create jobs, increase incomes and grow businesses to improve the quality of life for all residents of the Roanoke Region.

STRATEGY A

Invest in regional infrastructure

We will make strategic public/private investments in regional infrastructure that provide competitive advantages for businesses and institutions. Regional infrastructure investment decisions will be made to obtain the greatest public benefit. See the Economic Development Case Study (page 19) to learn how other Virginia communities are incentivizing development that improves quality of life.



Action A.1 Provide large, market-ready industrial sites and buildings.

Increase the Roanoke Valley’s competitive advantage in industrial and manufacturing recruitment by creating larger (>100 acre), market-ready sites and buildings. In demand are modern manufacturing facilities (30’ ceilings, 100,000-300,000 sq. ft., under 10 years old) and office/business sites that are easily accessible, have adequate parking, are within a campus environment, and are close to amenities. The local governments have agreed to form the Western Virginia

CASE STUDY: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This is a synopsis of the economic development case study prepared for the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley. The full case study can be found at <http://livableroanoke.org>.

Columbia Pike Initiative, Arlington, Virginia

The Columbia Pike Initiative (CPI) was created in 1998 to incentivize redevelopment and improve the quality of life along a three and a half mile long corridor of declining commercial strip development. Since the release of the CPI Form Based Code (FBC) for mixed use development in 2003, developers have added nearly 200,000 square feet of commercial space containing nearly 1,200 residential units. The initiative has also yielded public infrastructure and streetscape benefits as utilities are being relocated underground, transit improvements are underway and new and wider pedestrian-friendly sidewalks are being built. Key actions to incentivize development include:

- Creation of a comprehensive and predictable development framework called the Form Based Code (FBC) that clearly defines design requirements and a transparent design review process based on already-designated locations and properties. Developed in partnership with community, business and government partners, the FBC enables developers to generate pro forma documents that are already informed by the knowledge of uses and building types that will be in adjacent locations. Investments in streetscape and pedestrian mobility are generated through compliance with the FBC.
- Establishment of housing density bonuses for development projects promotes investments in affordable housing by providing new units, renovating existing units, converting housing to affordable units or rehabilitating historic housing. A height bonus is also available in some designated neighborhoods if a developer exceeds affordable housing provision goals.
- Promotion of improved, affordable mobility for workforce, businesses and residents has been explored as a key component of a revitalized Columbia Pike with an enhanced quality of life. County leadership has helped secure funds from the County Vehicle Decal fee, federal grants and state revenue-sharing matching to support transit improvement studies and streetscape enhancements.

Albemarle County, Virginia

Albemarle County has faced the challenges of balancing economic development and the maintenance of its rural beauty, healthy environment, and quality of life. In 2010 the County Board adopted a three-year economic vitality action plan that identified ways to promote the growth of target businesses within designated growth zones and reduce complexity of approval processes through the following incentives:

- The county created an Office of Economic Development (with annual budget of approximately \$160,000 for director and staff) that will take a more active role in identifying potential sites for target businesses seeking to locate or expand in the county. The economic development team has also created a web-based map of available, commercial and industrial-zoned properties, including basic property information such as utilities, topography and tax map boundary.
- A "fast track review" process has been approved by the County Board which enables businesses from targeted industries seeking land use designation changes or special use permits to qualify for high priority, fast track review processes. The county is continuing to adjust its approval process to promote efficiency.
- The Albemarle Business First Visitation Program connects prospective business visitors with information and needed resources. Once a business initiates project development, a Community Development manager from the county is assigned as a single point-of-contact liaison to ensure that the project moves efficiently through site plan review and permitting.

The 2013 draft County Comprehensive Plan notes the county will consider proactively rezoning property to align with desired business uses.



Industrial Facilities Authority to identify and create 100-plus acre industrial parks to attract larger business.

- **Lead Agency** Western Virginia Regional Industrial Facilities Authority
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke Regional Partnership, Local Governments, Western Virginia Water Authority, Roanoke Gas Company, Appalachian Power Company

Action A.2 Redevelop small industrial sites.

Support the redevelopment of smaller (<100 acres), existing industrial, warehouse, or office sites within the region. Our focus will be on meeting the needs of smaller businesses and industry that are more likely to utilize these sites. This not only leverages a currently abundant resource, but also supports the value of protecting rural and scenic land.

- **Lead Agency** Western Virginia Regional Industrial Facilities Authority
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke Regional Partnership, Local Governments, The Regional Commission, Western Virginia Water Authority, Roanoke Gas Company, Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke Valley Broadband Authority

Action A.3 Provide high-speed broadband.

Recognize broadband as critical infrastructure and provide access to high-speed broadband for schools, industrial parks, large employers and other economic centers. A Regional Broadband Authority, to include Botetourt and Roanoke County, as well as the Cities of Roanoke and Salem, has been formed to address this issue.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke Valley Broadband Authority
- **Potential Partners** The Regional Commission, Botetourt County, Roanoke County, City of Roanoke, City of Salem, The Center for Innovative Technology, Western Virginia Water Authority

Action A.4 Improve the mobility for freight, travelers, and the workforce.

Improve transportation mobility by reducing interstate highway congestion, expanding public transportation and the greenway network, providing intermodal freight rail facilities, intermodal passenger facilities, and making air service more reliable and affordable.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke Valley Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
- **Potential Partners** The Regional Commission, The Greater Roanoke Transit Company, Roanoke Area Dial-a-Ride, Local Governments, Roanoke Blacksburg Regional Airport, Roanoke Regional Partnership, Virginia Department of Transportation, Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation

STRATEGY B

Innovate through higher education

We will create an environment and culture in the Roanoke Valley that promotes innovation and supports entrepreneurs. We will actively pursue partnerships with local universities and colleges to create new business opportunities and a strong workforce in the region.



Action B.1 Host a regional internship fair.

The area's colleges and universities should regularly co-host a regional internship fair to educate students regarding employment opportunities and the quality of life of the region.

- **Lead Agency** Career Premiere
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke College, Ferrum College, Hollins University, Virginia Western Community College, Jefferson College of Health Sciences, Radford University, Virginia Tech, Chambers of Commerce

Action B.2 Bring alumni back to the region.

Develop a marketing strategy to encourage alumni of our region's colleges and universities to return to the area to visit, live, or start a business. This should be a coordinated effort between career services, alumni offices, and the business community.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke Blacksburg Technology Council
- **Potential Partners** Virginia Tech, Roanoke College, Ferrum College, Hollins University, Virginia Western Community College, Jefferson College of Health Sciences, Radford University, Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau

Action B.3 Create an online academic clearinghouse.

Create an online clearinghouse for service requests, for research projects, for communication, and for the creation of programs and alliances that may not already exist.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke Higher Education Center
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke College, Ferrum College, Hollins University, Virginia Western Community College, Jefferson College of Health Sciences, Radford University, Virginia Tech

STRATEGY C

Cultivate and market outdoor and cultural amenities

We will make the Roanoke Valley the most desirable place in Virginia to live, work, and play. We will actively market our outdoor brand and invest in and maintain our quality of life assets, as they can be a catalyst for broader economic development. Our unique outdoor and cultural assets will attract a talent stream for existing industries and will encourage entrepreneurs to relocate their businesses here or create new businesses.



Action C.1 Enhance sports tournaments infrastructure.

Protect and enhance our region's position as a sports tournament destination by maintaining and expanding our inventory of premier athletic facilities.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau
- **Potential Partners** Local Governments, Virginia Amateur Sports, Roanoke Regional Partnership, Virginia High School League

Action C.2 Package and sell current outdoor amenities.

Package our current outdoor adventures in order to help visitors plan and purchase their experience and provide improved signage and wayfinding to all outdoor amenities. Support the development and maintenance of greenway, blueway, trail, and park resources, the critical infrastructure of our outdoor marketing. Consider an app and/or an Outdoors "Concierge Service" that would work with people to custom design their experience. This app would also include concerts, night life and other urban activities.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke Regional Partnership, Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce, Virginia Tourism Corporation, Roanoke Valley Greenway Commission

Action C.3 Create outdoor ambassadors.

Create outdoor ambassadors of our citizens through an internal marketing campaign to encourage familiarity, knowledge, and excitement about our offerings. Our citizen's familiarity, knowledge and stewardship of our offerings will go a

long way towards creating the hospitality and positive vibe that attracts the businesses and professionals who will want to make the Roanoke Valley their home.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke Regional Partnership
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau, Virginia Amateur Sports, Local Governments' Departments of Parks and Recreation, Virginia's Blue Ridge Hospitality Association

Action C.4 Create a premier outdoor adventure destination.

Create a premier outdoor adventure destination that features our water sports, bicycle, and trail offerings.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke County (Explore Park)
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke Regional Partnership, Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau, The Regional Commission, Local Governments, Roanoke Valley Greenway Commission

Action C.5 Provide more unique accommodations.

Work with private and public interests to increase the supply of campgrounds, cabins, and unique accommodations in the region to meet the demand for quality campgrounds, cabin rentals, and other unique lodging options, particularly as we continue to attract outdoor enthusiasts to our area.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau
- **Potential Partners** Bed and Breakfast Association of Virginia, Virginia Hospitality and Travel Association, Virginia Campground Association, Virginia Tourism Corporation

Action C.6 Advance arts and culture.

Advance arts and culture as a significant contributor to the growth of the region and an essential element to economic development and quality of life.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke Arts Commission, Hollins University, Taubman Museum of Art, Roanoke Symphony Orchestra, The Crooked Road, Salem Fine Arts Commission, Local Governments

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

GOAL Provide access to job training and educational advancement by fostering a culture of lifelong learning for people of all ages and abilities.

STRATEGY D

Align workforce and economic development investments

We will work to align workforce investments with the needs of existing and emerging industries in the Roanoke Valley. We will coordinate workforce and economic development programs and investments in order to maximize employment opportunities in the region. See the Workforce Development Case Study (page 23) to learn about Washington State's successes and lessons learned from integrating workforce and economic development.



Action D.1 Form a regional workforce and economic development network.

Form a Regional Workforce and Economic Development Network to increase interaction with a focus on education, training, data collection and sharing.

- **Lead Agency** The Regional Commission
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke Regional Partnership, Western Virginia Workforce Investment Board, Virginia Western Community College, Chambers of Commerce, United Way of the Roanoke Valley, Roanoke Higher Education Center, Virginia Employment Commission

Action D.2 Develop and maintain a data exchange.

Maintain a robust data exchange environment to provide citizens with access to information on existing and future jobs in the region.

- **Lead Agency** Workforce/Economic Development Network
- **Potential Partners** Western Virginia Workforce Investment Board, The Regional Commission, Roanoke Regional Partnership, Council of Community Services, Virginia Employment Commission

Action D.3 Create industry sector partnerships.

Create industry sector partnerships among employers, educational institutions, training and workforce providers, and economic development organizations to develop expertise in the area of industry focus, coordinate resources, and implement responses.

- **Lead Agency** Workforce/Economic Development Network
- **Potential Partners** The Regional Commission, Roanoke Regional Partnership, Western Virginia Workforce Investment Board, Virginia Western Community College, Chambers of Commerce, United Way of the Roanoke Valley, Roanoke Higher Education Center, Private Sector, Virginia Employment Commission

Action D.4 Create relevant career pathways.

Create workforce development career pathways to meet the evolving needs of industry.

- **Lead Agency** Workforce/Economic Development Network
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke Higher Education Center, Roanoke College, Ferrum College, Hollins University, Virginia Western Community College, Radford University, Virginia Employment Commission

Action D.5 Track outcomes of network and partnerships.

Develop and track desired outcomes and results of network and industry sector partnerships.

- **Lead Agency** Workforce/Economic Development Network
- **Potential Partners** Western Virginia Workforce Investment Board, The Regional Commission, Roanoke Regional Partnership, Council of Community Services, Virginia Employment Commission

CASE STUDY: WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

This is a synopsis of the workforce development case study prepared for the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley. The full case study can be found at <http://livableroanoke.org>.

Washington State Industry Skills Panels

The Washington State Industry Skills Panels were established by the Washington State Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board. Through the Panels, the Board, created in 1993, has convened business, labor and educational institutions at one common table to advise the governor and the legislature regarding prioritization of investments in workforce development.

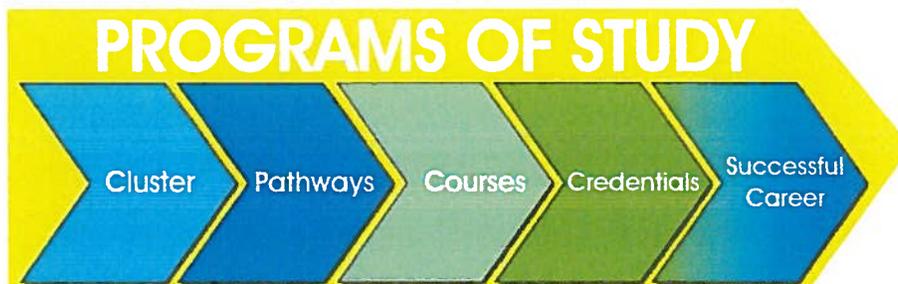
Panels in each region of the state have been established with a focus on key industries, including health care, construction, information technology, manufacturing, marine and industrial safety training, game software development, energy and electronics. Each panel includes approximately 15-20 participants from businesses within the same industry cluster and region as well as community colleges, implementing activities that create integrated solutions to close industry skill gaps.

The panels have enhanced access to job training and educational advancement through integrated programs with local industry and schools. Panel activities have included:

- Identifying and developing skill standards
- Creating certificate programs
- Advising community college center of excellence
- Strengthening career pathways through education and licensure
- Leveraging funds

Although the model presented in this case study was initiated at the state level, it provides examples of how regional Industry Skills Panels composed of industry and workforce development providers are working together to produce a more qualified workforce. The Washington Industry Skills Panels provide numerous outcomes and lessons-learned that may be relevant to the Roanoke Valley's efforts, including:

- Including representatives from industry, labor and education in the process can promote comprehensive solutions.
- Engagement with employers is a key to understanding workforce needs.
- Financially sustainable initiatives have the flexibility to respond to local need through formation of unique education and industry partnerships.
- Efficient decision-making requires engagement with key decision-makers.
- Both a longer-term view and shorter-term flexibility is required to fill employment gaps.
- Focus on specific industries enables greater understanding of barriers and opportunities.
- Numerous workforce development needs may be met through better use of existing education and training institutions.
- Community colleges have resources and leadership skills of value to the panels.
- In-kind support is a valuable contribution to workforce development.
- Monitoring and evaluating progress and outcomes can be challenging.
- Listing of products and services provided can raise awareness of a panel's value.



STRATEGY E

Prepare students for careers in high-demand fields

We will explore the development of a regional career and technical education (CTE) program, including science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and health (STEM-H) Programs. We will offer courses not currently provided in local schools, pool resources to allow divisions to hire more instructors, and purchase state-of-the-art training equipment.



Action E.1 Form a regional task force.

Form a regional CTE task force to explore the feasibility of developing a regional career and technical education program.

- **Lead Agency** The Regional Commission
- **Potential Partners** Local Governments, Virginia Western Community College, Roanoke Regional Partnership, Workforce/Economic Development Network, Chambers of Commerce

Action E.2 Develop feasibility analysis of regional program.

Conduct a feasibility analysis of developing a regional career and technical education program for high school students. Also consider the possibility of providing adult workforce training at the same location.

- **Lead Agency** The Regional Commission
- **Potential Partners** Local Governments, Virginia Western Community College, Roanoke Regional Partnership, Workforce/Economic Development Network, Chambers of Commerce

Action E.3 Engage industry and employers.

Engage local industries regarding their needs and support for a CTE program.

- **Lead Agency** Workforce/Economic Development Network
- **Potential Partners** Roanoke Regional Partnership, Workforce/Economic Development Network, Virginia Western Community College, Chambers of Commerce, United Way of the Roanoke Valley, Roanoke Higher Education Center

Action E.4 Create career and technical ambassadors.

Create ambassadors of educators, career counselors, and workforce programs to encourage students to consider educational programs focused on career readiness.

- **Lead Agency** Junior Achievement
- **Potential Partners** Local Businesses, Virginia Western Community College, Blue Ridge Independent Living Center, Goodwill Industries

HEALTHY ROANOKE VALLEY

GOAL Mobilize community resources to improve access to care, coordination of services, and promote a culture of wellness.

Healthy Roanoke Valley (HRV), an initiative of the United Way of Roanoke Valley, is a partnership of over 50 health and human service providers, academic and business leaders, and community activists dedicated to improving the health of residents living in the Roanoke Valley. HRV origins come from the Roanoke Community Health Needs Assessment performed in 2012 and led by Carilion Clinic.



The *Healthy Roanoke Valley Strategic Framework* was created to implement cost-effective and financially viable programs that demonstrate and measure positive health outcomes using the model of collective impact. There are over 100 volunteers who are addressing these strategies by dedicating their time and talents through the HRV Steering Committee or Action Teams.

The framework addresses the five priority areas identified in the needs assessment that can improve health:

- Access to medical/primary care services; dental services; mental health and substance abuse services
- Coordination of care
- Wellness

CASE STUDY: HEALTHY ROANOKE VALLEY

This is a synopsis of the Healthy Roanoke Valley development case study prepared for the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley. The full case study can be found at <http://livableroanoke.org>.

Jefferson County Public Health, Jefferson County, Colorado

Jefferson County Public Health Department (JCPH), in Colorado, is focusing on the longer-term impacts of strategies, implementation plans, and partnerships that will enable them to more effectively manage health. The Community Health Improvement Plan includes guidance on how government and organizations can work together to affect some of the county's toughest health issues. Because obesity and active living are issues that require inter-disciplinary strategies, JCPH is independently exceeding the state mandate to address policy, environmental, and system changes to improve the long-term health in the county.

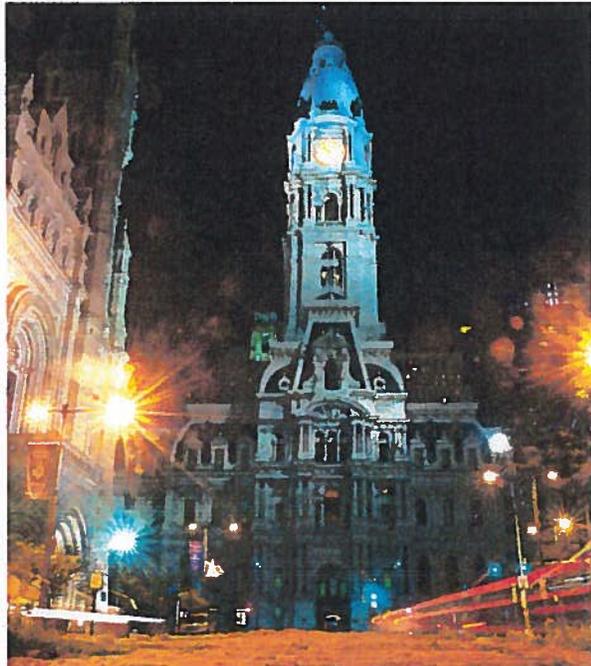
The JCPH initiative is a major community undertaking that is still in the early stages of implementation; the program will need to develop further before a rigorous assessment can be conducted. At this time, JCPH cited challenges with data availability and constrained resources to collect neighborhood level data to determine health trends and built environment opportunities and challenges. Determining earlier on the types of data that the plan might ultimately require would have economized and strengthened their initial assessment of health issues. JCPH recommends investing in data sharing between communities, especially when the study area encompasses multiple jurisdictions.

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Get Healthy Philly program is a collaborative initiative organized by Philadelphia's Department of Public Health (PDPH) that addresses the effects of land use, transportation, and the access to health care and fresh food on public health. With minimal challenges and setbacks, Get Healthy Philly has successfully fulfilled the program's basic objectives to promote active living and healthy eating. There were some difficulties related to transparency, coordination between partners, and collection of data to identify health indicators.

The Get Healthy Philly program is particularly notable for the collaboration and shared funding resources that occurred between partnering agencies and organizations that do not typically engage in public health. Political leadership helped champion Get Healthy Philly's objectives, as did the strategic engagement of key decision makers. Cultivating constructive relationships allowed the program to more directly influence standards for schools, for-profit businesses, and work places.

Access to complete, consistent, and reliable data complicated initial analysis and subsequent evaluation efforts to secure continued funding. City agencies had different methodologies for data collection that had to be addressed at the start of the program and it took almost two years for PDPH to develop a consistent scoring system for food access. However, savings in time and resources should be achieved as PDPH is now aware of the forms of data most effective in the evaluations for health indicators.



Source: Flickr user bengrey

With 32% of adults and 20% of children considered obese, Philadelphia's obesity rates are higher than the 2010 national average.

STRATEGY F

Coordinate healthcare resources

We will develop a centralized coordination of care system that connects residents to medical resources available in the community and helps these residents enter and navigate through the system.



Action F.1 Define and develop coordination of care best practices.

Define and develop centralized coordination of care best practices that are found within Virginia and throughout the nation.

- **Lead Agency** Healthy Roanoke Valley
- **Potential Partners** HRV Coordination of Care Team, Project Access of Roanoke Valley, Council of Community Services

Action F.2 Enlist local partners.

Enlist local organizations and resources to create a sustainable system.

- **Lead Agency** Healthy Roanoke Valley
- **Potential Partners** HRV Coordination of Care Team

Action F.3 Form a coordination of care forum.

Create a coordination of care forum to guide the development and implementation of the system.

- **Lead Agency** Healthy Roanoke Valley
- **Potential Partners** HRV Coordination of Care Team

STRATEGY G

Improve access to healthcare services

Identify and work with partners to attract, recruit, and train healthcare providers (primary care, behavioral health, and oral health) to achieve increased capacity in delivering care and other health-related services to the uninsured, Medicaid-eligible, and other vulnerable populations in the Roanoke Valley.



Action G.1 Identify provider capacity needs.

Identify the primary care, behavioral health, and oral health provider capacity needs of the safety net which serves the uninsured, Medicaid-eligible, and other vulnerable popu-

lations. Advocate for an increase in the number of these providers as needed.

- **Lead Agency** Healthy Roanoke Valley
- **Potential Partners** HRV Medical Team, HRV Mental Health Team, HRV Oral Health Team

Action G.2 Advocate for a health information exchange.

Investigate, promote, and work with partners to initiate a community Health Information Exchange that will serve all citizens of the Roanoke Valley.

- **Lead Agency** Healthy Roanoke Valley
- **Potential Partners** Carilion Clinic, LewisGale Medical Center, Salem VA Medical Center, HRV Medical Team, HRV Mental Health Team, HRV Oral Health Team

Action G.3 Create a community dental clinic.

Strengthen and expand the existing oral health network through the support and development of a community dental clinic which will provide services to the uninsured, Medicaid-eligible and other vulnerable populations.

- **Lead Agency** Healthy Roanoke Valley
- **Potential Partners** New Horizons Healthcare, HRV Oral Health Team

STRATEGY H

Broaden wellness support services

We will support existing and new programs at schools, community- and faith-based sites, and at the workplace that improve access to healthy foods; offer physical activity and health promotion opportunities; and align with strategies to decrease risky behaviors (alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use in youth and young adults). See the Healthy Communities Case Study (page 25) to understand how Jefferson County, Colorado and Philadelphia are comprehensively promoting healthy living.



Action H.1 Address obesity.

Identify and develop a program that decreases the risk of chronic diseases in overweight and obese patients in a primary care setting through access to farmers' markets and other resources in the community that encourage increased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables and physical activity opportunities.

- **Lead Agency** Healthy Roanoke Valley
- **Potential Partners** LEAP, HRV Wellness Team

Action H.2 Reduce risky behaviors in youth.

Support a community-wide initiative that promotes frequent family dining as a prevention strategy to reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use in youth.

- **Lead Agency** Healthy Roanoke Valley
- **Potential Partners** Prevention Council of Roanoke County, Roanoke Area Youth Substance Abuse Coalition, HRV Wellness Team

Action H.3 Identify wellness funding and other resources.

Identify collaborative funding and other shared resources for organizations in the forum to help support high-priority wellness programs or other priorities.

- **Lead Agency** Healthy Roanoke Valley
- **Potential Partners** American Heart Association, American Diabetes Association, American Cancer Society, Virginia Foundation for Healthy Youth

Action H.4 Promote active living.

Promote active living by providing non-motorized access to schools, work places and facilities. Promote policies that encourage physical activity.

- **Lead Agency** RideSolutions
- **Potential Partners** YMCA, Local Governments, Roanoke Valley Greenway Commission, Pathfinders for Greenways, Roanoke Valley Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, Virginia Department of Transportation, Healthy Roanoke Valley, Fleet Feet

Action I.1 Protect ridgetops, viewsheds, and critical rural lands.

Protect high priority ridgetops and viewsheds, such as ones visible from the Blue Ridge Parkway, the Appalachian Trail greenways, and critical rural lands that are vital to the local agricultural economy and the character of our rural communities. Important viewsheds should be mapped and prioritized.

- **Lead Agency** Blue Ridge Land Conservancy
- **Potential Partners** Local Governments, Friends of the Blue Ridge Parkway, Roanoke Appalachian Trail Club, National Parks Conservation Association, The Regional Commission, Roanoke Valley Greenway Commission

Action I.2 Encourage infill and redevelopment.

Incentivize infill and redevelopment of existing industrial and commercial sites, brownfields, and greyfield areas, to protect our scenic beauty while also expanding economic opportunity. (See economic development strategies.)

- **Lead Agency** Local Economic Development Offices
- **Potential Partners** Local Governments, Roanoke Regional Partnership, The Regional Commission, Western Virginia Water Authority, Roanoke Gas Company, Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke Valley Broadband Authority, Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority

NATURAL ASSETS

GOAL Work collaboratively to preserve the historic, cultural, and natural assets of the region.

STRATEGY I Preserve scenic and rural land

We will safeguard our most valued sensitive streams, rivers, areas, and scenic views. We will support redevelopment of infill, brownfield, and greyfield sites to take advantage of existing infrastructure and proximity to existing services. Viewshed protection will occur through volunteer mechanisms, such as land conservation and tree canopy improvements.



STRATEGY J Encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy

We will support the adoption of energy efficient building code standards, the removal of permitting barriers, and the development of incentives programs that promote the installation of renewable energy systems. We will advocate increasing the percentage of renewably-sourced energy serving the region.



Action J.1 Provide energy efficiency & renewable energy incentives.

Provide energy efficiency and renewable energy incentives for commercial and residential application. Virginia Code Section 58.1-3221.2, the Energy Efficient Buildings Tax Exemption, provides a lower property tax rate if owners renovate or construct a building that exceeds the USBC standards by 30%, or meet, the standard of several other recognized energy efficiency certification programs. We will encourage

installation of renewable energy sources by citizens, businesses, local governments, and utilities.

- **Lead Agency** Save-a-Ton
- **Potential Partners** Local Governments, Association of Energy Conservation Professionals, United States Green Building Council of Southwest Virginia, Roanoke Valley Cool Cities Coalition, The Regional Commission

Action J.2 Encourage utilities to use renewable energy.

Support a renewable energy portfolio standard for energy utilities serving the region. Promising renewable systems for our region includes: solar, small wind, geothermal, and biofuels.

- **Lead Agency** Roanoke Valley Cool Cities Coalition
- **Potential Partners** Association of Energy Conservation Professionals, United States Green Building Council of Southwest Virginia, Renewable Energy and Electric Vehicle Association, Appalachian Power Company

STRATEGY K Improve air and water quality

We will explore developing a regional stormwater banking program that allows property owners an option of exercising stormwater credits or paying a fee to meet stormwater management requirements. We will improve air quality by expanding mobility options and increasing access to bicycling, walking, public transportation, ridesharing, vanpooling, and carpooling. We will protect forested lands and land along critical waterways. See the Natural Assets Case Study (page 29) to understand how Upstate South Carolina and Washington D.C. are using market-based programs to address stormwater quality and quantity.



Action K.1 Develop a stormwater banking system.

Initiate the development of a regional stormwater banking system to help property owners meet forthcoming stringent federal stormwater management regulations in areas challenged by dense urban settings by paying a banking fee in lieu of on-site treatment.

- **Lead Agency** The Regional Commission
- **Potential Partners** Local Governments, Clean Valley Council, Roanoke Valley Trout Unlimited, Upper

Roanoke River Roundtable, Western Virginia Water Authority

Action K.2 Increase alternative transportation options and regional connectivity.

Increase the number of on and off-street bike trails, greenways, miles of sidewalks, bus routes and stops, and programs for ridesharing, vanpooling, and carpooling.

- **Lead Agency** RideSolutions
- **Potential Partners** Local Governments, Roanoke Valley Greenway Commission, Greater Roanoke Transit Company, Roanoke Area Dial-a-Ride, The Regional Commission, Pathfinders for Greenways

Action K.3 Restore and maintain stream buffers.

We will protect forested lands and land along critical waterways in order to maintain and enhance air quality and reduce polluted runoff flowing into our rivers and streams. We will also work to secure greenway and trail right-of-way in select areas.

- **Lead Agency** Blue Ridge Land Conservancy
- **Potential Partners** Local Governments, Friends of the Blue Ridge Parkway, Roanoke Appalachian Trail Club, National Parks Conservation Association, The Regional Commission, Roanoke Valley Greenway Commission

CASE STUDIES: NATURAL ASSETS

This is a synopsis of the Healthy Roanoke Valley development case study prepared for the Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley. The full case study can be found at <http://livableroanoke.org>.

The Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley identified a strategy to improve water quality by reducing stormwater runoff. The strategy calls for developing a regional stormwater banking program that allows property owners to reduce on-site water treatment improvements in exchange for payment into a stormwater banking program.

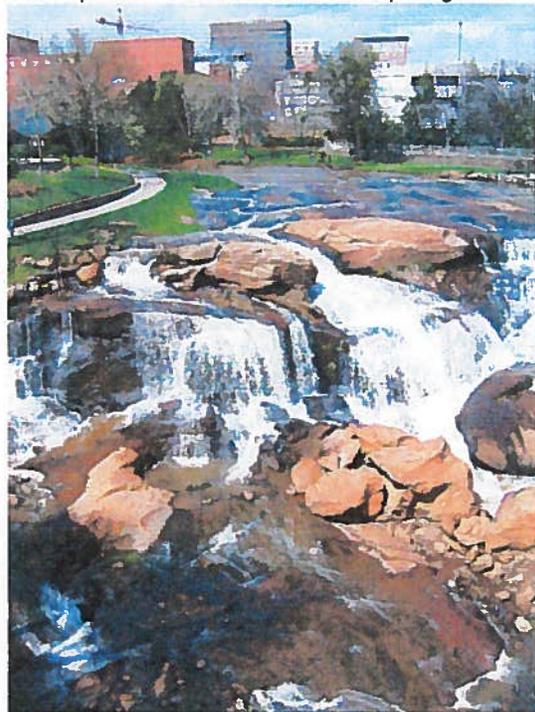
While both the Upstate Forever Stormwater Banking Program and the DC Stormwater Management Regulation both seek to improve waterways in their respective regions, the programs are significantly different. The programs are similar in that they both look to the market to drive a robust outcome. The Upstate Forever program seeks to improve stormwater quality through a voluntary, incentive-based density bonus program. The DC program was developed in response to an EPA mandate requiring the District to develop a mandatory stormwater retention requirement for all significant construction projects.

Upstate Forever Stormwater Banking Program, South Carolina

Upstate Forever launched the EPA-funded Stormwater Banking Program to develop a non-regulatory, market-based solution to improve water quality in the Reedy River watershed. The program focused on two pilot areas: single family residential zones in Greenville County and commercial zones in the City of Greenville. The residential program grants residential developers density bonuses for enhancing stormwater quality through best management practices (BMPs) and other metrics or payment of an in-lieu fee. The commercial program allows the development of surface parking spaces beyond the parking standard if BMPs are installed or an in-lieu fee is paid.

Stormwater Management Regulation, Washington, District of Columbia

In response to a new Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System permit requiring stormwater retention from the 1.2" storm, the District of Columbia significantly revised its Stormwater Regulation to include an on-site retention requirement for all new construction and significant renovation disturbing over 5,000 square feet of land. Once fully implemented in July 2015, the regulation will require qualifying sites to be responsible for 100% of the stormwater from the 1.2" storm. Sites will be required to retain at least 50% of stormwater on-site and the balance can be met through payment of an in-lieu fee, Stormwater Retention Credits (SRCs), or a combination of both. The Stormwater Retention Credit market is a first-of-a-kind market that allows land owners to register properties for SRCs and then sell the SRCs to landowners that are unable to retain 100% of stormwater on-site.



Source: Flickr user Jason Reedy

In 1999, the Reedy River, which flows through the City of Greenville, experienced a significant algal bloom, which generated strong community interest in improving water quality in the watershed.

6 GETTING IT DONE

The development of a vision, goals, and strategies is just the beginning of a long-term process to maintain and improve the livability of the Roanoke Valley. The success of this community-based plan will be tied to our ability to inspire action to accomplish the vision and goals we have described. To that end, we have begun to prioritize our activities and to identify the means to track our progress and ensure that we are moving towards our vision and goals. We believe that this framework is critical to building the public's trust and garnering the buy-in of key partnering organizations, which will be critical to the successful implementation of the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan.

OUR PRIORITIES

The vision and plan for Livable Roanoke Valley is ambitious and expansive, with goals that will take years and the help of many partners to complete. In order for our region to make progress towards these goals we must be organized and start with a prioritized list of actions. Our citizens and stakeholders have helped us develop this list by expressing their priorities for those goals and strategies that should be undertaken in the earliest phases of our work.

During a public meeting held in October of 2013, citizen prioritized the 12 strategies that have been developed to achieve the plan goals through a voting exercise. Our Stakeholder Committee then gave further review and prioritization of the strategies based upon more detailed criteria, asking:

- **Is it in accord with Livability Guiding Principles?** Will this initiative reinforce our livability guiding principles and lead to a more livable Roanoke Valley?
- **Is it Realistic?** Will this initiative produce tangible and measurable results within 5 to 15 years?
- **Is it Championed?** Does the initiative have a local "champion" who will lead and oversee the implementation effort?
- **Is it Aligned?** Is the initiative well-connected to existing regional or sub-regional strategies and programs?
- **Is it Significant?** Will the initiative have a significant livability impact by improving local economic prosperity and net job growth?
- **Is it Opportunity Driven?** Is the initiative linked to available opportunities in the form of existing or new public policies or outside funding?

The citizen and committee review and ranking of strategies have been synthesized into the following prioritization list that we will use to direct our actions and allocate our resources most effectively (see Table 1).

TABLE 1 Strategy Prioritization

Economic Development
1. Invest in regional infrastructure
2. Cultivate and market outdoor and cultural amenities
3. Innovate through higher education
Workforce Development
1. Prepare students for careers in high-demand fields
2. Align workforce and economic development investments
Healthy Roanoke Valley
1. Improve access to healthcare services
2. Coordinate healthcare resources
3. Broaden wellness support services
Natural Assets
1. Preserve scenic and rural land
2. Improve air quality and water quality
3. Encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy

OVERCOMING BARRIERS

If achieving our vision for a Livable Roanoke Valley were easy, our work would already be complete. However, there are significant barriers that are important to consider during the implementation process. In particular, there is a lack of access to services and resources that some of our citizens regularly face that would limit their ability to participate in achieving the vision and goals that we have articulated for the region.

We have mapped and analyzed the access that our citizens have to opportunities and resources in our region as an element of our funding partnership with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The mapping exercise, which can be found at <http://livableroanoke.org>, reveals patterns of limited access to jobs, education, and training, and resources like health care, recreation, and public transportation that will affect our region across our four goal areas. We recognize that we must begin to address these barriers if we are to realize a Livable Roanoke Valley.

TRACKING OUR PROGRESS

The Partnership for a Livable Roanoke Valley has made a commitment to support and monitor the implementation of the strategies. The partnership will meet quarterly to review the progress of the lead agencies in completing their actions. The plan will be reviewed annually and a report prepared to provide a status update on actions completed and implemented. The convening of the Livable Roanoke Valley Steering Committee and production of the annual report will be the responsibility of the Regional Commission.

One role of the Steering Committee will be to develop measurable indicators that help the region evaluate if we are making progress towards achieving the goals. Preliminary, high-level indicators that were identified during the planning process that may be considered include:

Economic Development

- Unemployment rate
- Per capita or median family income
- Cost of living

Workforce Development

- Aggregated high school graduation rate
- Percent of high school or post-secondary graduates with industry certifications or licenses
- Number of positions open or available in particular industries

Healthy Roanoke Valley

- Percent of underserved persons who have access to and appropriate utilization of comprehensive care through a centralized coordination of care system.
- Percent of persons living with a primary care provider.
- Percent of the population that is obese.

Natural Assets

- Percent reduction in key pollutants in our impaired rivers and streams.
- Percent reduction in the annual average air quality index.
- Number of miles of greenways and trails.

7 A CALL TO ACTION

Over the course of two years, we have been pleased and honored to work with the citizens of the Roanoke Valley and the stakeholder and steering committees that came together to develop the Livable Roanoke Valley Plan. We are excited about what we have created and enthused by the community support. But there is more work to do and we need more citizens of the region to help us realize the vision and goals we have established for our future.

We will continue to seek the endorsement of the community and the local governments and partners across the region. We hope that the community will review our plan and continue to provide us valuable comments and ideas. We call our community to work together to protect our regional assets and to realize a truly more livable future for all our citizens.



Source: Flickr user SchumanWeb

The Roanoke Star on Mill Mountain

WORKING GROUPS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

Lisa Allison-Jones Jefferson College of Health Sciences
Dr. Nathaniel Bishop Jefferson College of Health Sciences
Kim Blair Ferrum College
Doug Blount Roanoke County Parks and Recreation
Wayne Bowers City of Roanoke Economic Development
Steve Buschor City of Roanoke Parks and Recreation
Paul Chapman Franklin County Parks and Recreation
Brook Dixon Hollins University
Beth Doughty Roanoke Regional Partnership
Sam English Attention Point
Pete Eshelman Roanoke Regional Partnership
Wayne Flippen Roanoke Small Business Development Center
Lisa Garst City of Salem Council
Nancy Gray Hollins University
Landon Howard Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau
Daniel Knight The Orvis Company
Derrick Maggard Roanoke Blacksburg Technology Council
Dana Martin Commonwealth Transportation Board
Michael Maxey Roanoke College
Tom McKeon Roanoke Higher Education Center
Dan Motley Norfolk Southern
Michael Pace Roanoke College
Melinda Payne City of Salem Planning and Development
Pete Peters Botetourt County Parks and Recreation
John Provo Virginia Tech Office of Economic Development
Todd Putney Medical Facilities of America
Bobby Sandel Virginia Western Community College
Shane Sawyer Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission
John Shaner City of Salem Parks and Recreation
John Smolak Appalachian Power Company
Samantha Steidle Roanoke Business Lounge
Bobby Thompson Ferrum College
Joyce Waugh Roanoke Regional Chamber of Commerce

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

Shelby Assad Salem Veteran's Administration Medical Center
Ron Bradbury National College
Kay Dunkley Virginia Tech Roanoke Center
Debbie Lovelace Carilion Clinic
Kris Meyers Smart Beginnings of Greater Roanoke
Bruce Phipps Goodwill Industries of the Valleys
Jim Poythress Virginia Western Community College
Frank Rogan United Way of the Roanoke Valley
Mary Wells-Garland Salem Veteran's Administration Medical Center
Whitney Wimmer Salem Veteran's Administration Medical Center

NATURAL ASSETS WORKING GROUP

Jeffrey Busby Botetourt County
Diana Christopulos Roanoke Valley Cool Cities Coalition
Lisa Cooper Franklin County
Megan Cronise Roanoke County
Richard Flora Craig County
Frederick Gusler City of Roanoke
John Hull Roanoke Regional Partnership
Eileen Lepro New Horizons Healthcare
Annette Lewis Total Action for Progress
Michael McEvoy Western VA Water Authority
Karen Michalski-Karney Blue Ridge Independent Living Center
Carl Palmer Valley Metro
Melinda Payne City of Salem
David Perry Blue Ridge Land Conservancy
Jim Poythress Virginia Western Community College
Dave Prosser Freedom First Credit Union
Frank Rogan United Way of the Roanoke Valley
Doloris Vest Western VA Workforce Investment Board
Tori Williams Roanoke Regional Chamber of Commerce

Focus Group Participants

Katherin Anderson Elam Junior Achievement of Southwest Virginia
Greg Anderson Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Curtis Andrews RADAR
Neal Barber Roanoke Regional Housing Network
Liz Belcher Roanoke Valley Greenway Commission
Hope Cupit Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project
John D'orazio Roanoke Gas Company
Marc Davis Blue Ridge Independent Living Center
Cristina Finch Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission
Bob Flynn Roanoke Regional Home Builders Association
David Foster RAIL Solutions
Christy Gabbard Catawba Sustainability Center
Tracy Garland Community Housing Partners
Michael Gray Virginia Department of Transportation
Robin Haldiman Child Health Investment Partnership
David Harrison Regional Bicycle Advisory Committee
Jeremy Holmes RIDE Solutions
Doug Jackson Virginia Department of Housing & Community Development
Carla James Roanoke Higher Education Center
Pete Johnson Grandin Gardins
Joe Jones Appalachian Power Company
Gregg Lewis Community Alliance for Energy Efficiency
Mark McCaskill Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission
Reid McClure Blue Ridge Bicycle Club
Hunter Moore Virginia Western Community College
Amy Moorefield Hollins University - Wilson Museum
Rhonda Morgan Arts Council of the Blue Ridge
Rod Nuñez Freedom First Credit Union
Jenna Owen The Orvis Company
Nicole Pendleton Freedom First Credit Union

Courtney Penn Roanoke College - Admissions
Suzanne Renegar Roanoke-Alleghany Health Districts
Leon Robertson RADAR
Kenneth Rodgers Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project
Jim Shaver Goodwill Industries of the Valleys
Owen Shultz Total Action Against Poverty
Helen Smythers Roanoke Valley Urban Forestry Council
Steve Sunderman Terrazia
Carol Tuning Advisory Council of Homelessness
Karla Turman Town of Vinton
Teresa Volk Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project
Marie Webb Carilion Clinic
Susan Williams Local Office on Aging
John Williamson Roanoke Gas Company
Lee Wonson Roanoke-Alleghany Health Districts
Desi Wynter Roanoke Redevelopment & Housing Authority
Tamim Younos The Cabell Brand Center

HEALTHY ROANOKE VALLEY WORKING GROUP

Project Team

Pat Young Program Manager
Becky Kinser Davis Administrative Assistant

Steering Committee

Gail Burruss Blue Ridge Behavioral Healthcare
William Caldwell LewisGale Regional Health System
Jane Conlin City of Roanoke Department of Human Services
Kate Ellmann Project Access
Tim Fortuna Carilion Clinic
Stephanie Harper Roanoke Alleghany Health District
Shirley Holland Carilion Clinic
Miguel LaPuz Salem VA Medical Center
William Lee Loudon Avenue Christian Church
Eileen Lepro New Horizons Healthcare

WORKING GROUPS (continued)

Dan Merenda Council of Community Services
Karen McNally Presbyterian Community Center
Frank Rogan United Way of Roanoke Valley
Abby Verdillo United Way of Roanoke Valley
Sarah Wall Virginia Tech Translational Obesity Research

Coordination of Care Action Team

Brenda Allen Roanoke Valley Healthcare Connection
Clara Anne Spencer Carilion Clinic
Ken Argot The Salvation Army
Estelle Avner Bradley Free Clinic
Jonathan Carrington Kissito Pace
Melissa (Missy) Conley MajestaCare
Mindy Conley Family Service of Roanoke Valley
Kevin Earl Carilion Clinic
Kate Ellmann Project Access
Lori Firebaugh LewisGale Medical Center
Sue Franke TAP Head Start
Robin Haldiman CHIP of Roanoke Valley
Crystal Hall Roanoke Redevelopment & Housing Authority
Aaron Harris-Boush Carilion Clinic
April Jones Kissito Pace
Sally L. Walker Planned Parenthood Health Systems
Todd Martin Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield
Karen McNally Presbyterian Community Center
Anne Millehan Sanofi
Kathy Murphy-Stephenson Carilion Clinic
Sue Nutter Adult Care Center of Roanoke Valley
Sandra P. Davis Anchor of Hope Community Center
Kim Robertson New Horizons Healthcare
Carla Santos Bradley Free Clinic
Pam Shepherd Council of Community Services- 211
Allison Szuba Adult Care Center of Roanoke Valley
Abby Verdillo United Way of Roanoke Valley

Leisa Wade Carilion Clinic Patient Access
Susan Williams LOA Area Agency on Aging
Brendle Wolfe Project Access
Lee Wonson Roanoke/Alleghany Health Districts
Tim Woodrum Salem VA Medical Center

Medical Action Team

Victor Bell, MD New Horizons Healthcare
Kevin Earl Carilion Clinic
Thomas Eldridge, MD Salem VA Medical Center
Timothy Fortuna Carilion Clinic
Shirley Holland Carilion Clinic
Robert Marmorstein LewisGale Medical Center
Todd Martin Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield
Karen Michalski-Karney Blue Ridge Independent Living Center
David Nova Planned Parenthood Health Systems
Randy Rhea, MD Carilion Clinic
Kim Robertson New Horizons Healthcare
Kim Roe Carilion Clinic
Abby Verdillo United Way of Roanoke Valley
Leisa Wade Carilion Clinic Patient Access
Gregory Walter Walter Chiropractic
Mark Watts, MD Project Access/ Carilion Clinic

Mental Health/Substance Use Action Team

Abby Verdillo United Way of Roanoke Valley
Alan Ronk Foundation of Roanoke Valley
Brittany Sandidge Prevention Council of Roanoke Co
Chani Jain Intern- VT MPH
Cheri Hartman, Ph. D. Carilion Clinic/ PATH Coalition Director
David Mortellaro Associates In Brief Therapy
Diane Kelly Mental Health America of Roanoke Valley
Gail Burruss Blue Ridge Behavioral Healthcare
Jane Conlin City of Roanoke - Department of Human Services
Mark Derbyshire Carilion Clinic

Nancy Hans Prevention Council of Roanoke Co
Paula Mitchell LewisGale Medical Center
Rita Cone Salem VA Medical Center
Sharon Jarrett Thacker Family Service of Roanoke Valley
Tamara Baldwin New Horizons Healthcare

Oral Health Action Team

Abby Verdillo United Way of Roanoke Valley
Alison Jorgensen Council of Community Services
Calvin Curry Boys & Girls Clubs of Southwest Virginia
David Black, DDS Blue Ridge Dental Group
Eileen Lepro New Horizons Healthcare
Estelle Avner Bradley Free Clinic
Gary Helton Blue Ridge Dental Group
Helen Ferguson Rescue Mission Ministries
Kate Ellmann Project Access
Kim Robertson New Horizons Healthcare
Leah Russell Carilion Clinic
Marty Sullivan VWCC- School of Dental Hygiene
Robert Humphreys Total Action for Progress
Robin Haldiman CHIP of Roanoke Valley

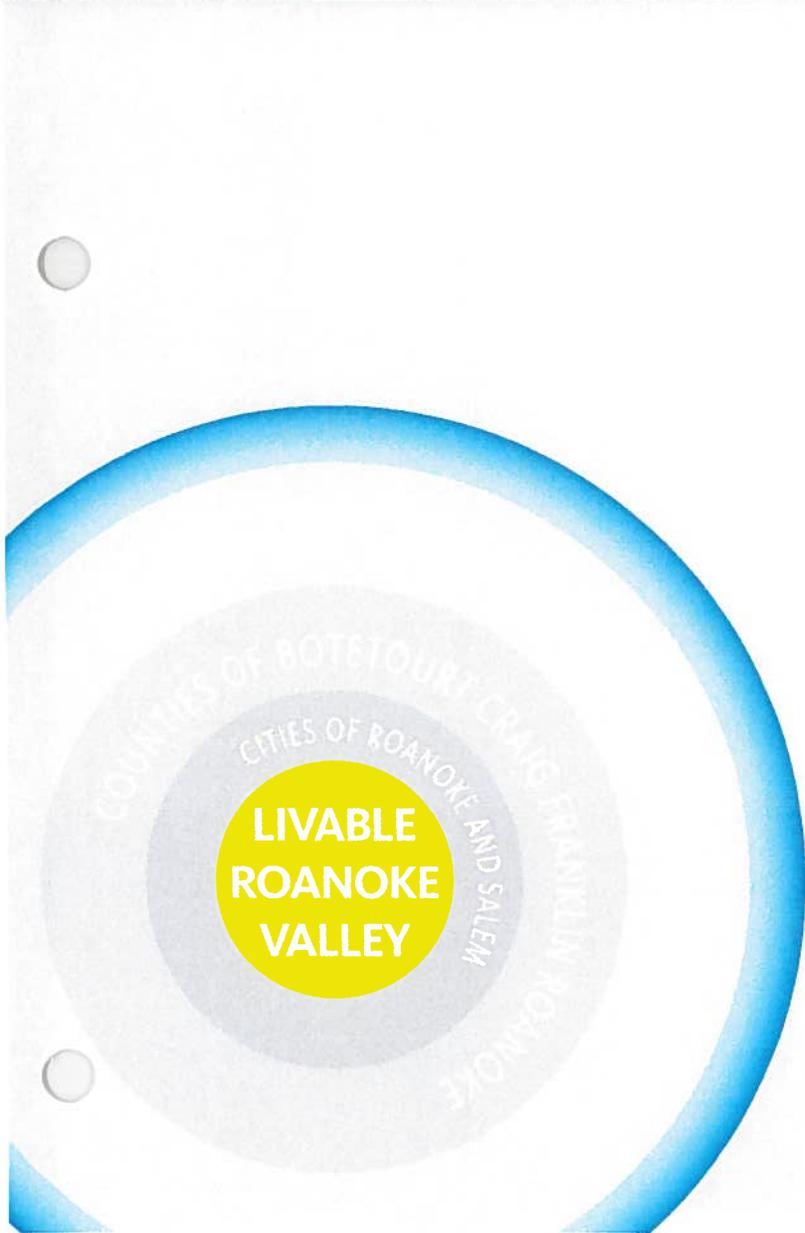
Wellness Action Team

Anna Beebe Sachs Food for Thought/RCPS
Ally Bowersock Jefferson College of Health Sciences
John Bryant Roanoke Natural Foods Co-op
Tom Cain Impact + Amplify
Carroll Carter Pastor- St. Paul United Methodist Church
Deb Chappell Virginia Cooperative Extension
Brent Cochran LEAP
Melissa Conley MajestaCare
Sandra P. Davis Anchor of Hope Community Center
Laurie Gibbons Boys & Girls Clubs of Southwest Virginia
Jake Gilmer Roanoke Valley- Alleghany Regional Commission
Kathy Graham Sullivan RAYSAC

Frederick Gusler City of Roanoke
Nancy Hans Prevention Council of Roanoke County
Virginia Hardin Community Volunteer
Aaron Harris-Boush Carilion Clinic
Cheri Hartman, Ph. D. Carilion Clinic/ PATH Coalition Director
Amy Hatheway Total Action for Progress
Roger A. Hofford, M.D., CPE Carilion Clinic VTC Family Medicine
Karen Hogan Pillis Family Service of Roanoke Valley
Elizabeth Holbrook Roanoke College
Jeremy Holmes Ride Solutions
Pamela Irvine Feeding America Southwest Virginia
Cal Johnson Community volunteer
Miguel LaPuz Salem VA Medical Center
Robin Lewis Fleet Feet Sports
Margaret Macher New York Life
Lynn McDowell Blue Ridge Behavioral Healthcare
Maureen McNamara LEAP
Brooks Michael Carilion Clinic
Anne Millehan Sanofi
Caroline Mueller Roanoke College
Edie Naughton Carilion Clinic
Barbara (Boo) Pack Carilion Clinic
Kerstin Plunkett Food for Thought/VWCC
Mark Powell Roanoke Community Garden Assoc.
Heather Quintana Happy Healthy Cooks
Tricia Reynolds YMCA of Roanoke Valley
Frank Rogan United Way of Roanoke Valley
Brittany Sandidge Prevention Council of Roanoke Co
Kim Shrader Community Volunteer
Abby Verdillo United Way of Roanoke Valley
Sarah Wall Virginia Tech
Ann Weaver Lead Safe Roanoke
Marie Webb Carilion Clinic
Mike Wray Norfolk Southern
Desi Wynter RRHA

Cover image source: Kurt Konrad Photography
Back cover image source: Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau

LIVABLE ROANOKE VALLEY PLAN SUMMARY



Partnership for a
LIVABLE ROANOKE VALLEY

A Program of the
REGIONALcommission

PO Box 2569, Roanoke, VA 24010
Ph: 540.343.4417 • Fax: 540.343.4416
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livableroanoke.org

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Board of Supervisors



Franklin County

A Natural Setting for Opportunity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AGENDA TITLE: Revenue Sharing Program FY2016	AGENDA DATE: 10/21/14	ITEM NUMBER:
SUBJECT/PROPOSAL/REQUEST: Funding and Resolution Requests for FY 2016 Revenue Sharing Program – Crawford Drive	ACTION:	INFORMATION:
STAFF CONTACT(S): Lisa Cooper	CONSENT AGENDA: ACTION: Yes	INFORMATION:
	ATTACHMENTS: Yes	
	REVIEWED BY: <i>REH</i>	

BACKGROUND:

At the August 19th Board of Supervisors' afternoon session, the Board of Supervisors granted permission for staff to advertise for revenue sharing candidates for FY2016. Staff advertised in the Franklin News Post and Smith Mountain Eagle from September 3rd –September 26th seeking application submittal for revenue sharing to improve private roads and bring the roads into the State Highway System.

DISCUSSION:

The County has an adopted policy in place on use of Revenue Sharing Funds. Applicants must submit their request along with a check for \$2,500 to the County Treasurer and a guarantee to provide the right-of-way to the County. The funds are held in escrow until it is determined whether the project will go forward. If it goes forward, the \$2,500 is held in an escrow account until the project is completed and the applicants pay one-half the construction cost and any other costs that arise. Their funds must be deposited with the County prior to advertisement of the project.

Staff has received one request for revenue sharing for the FY2016 funding year. The request is from Deer Creek Section 7 Property Owners Action Committee for the subdivision road listed below:

Crawford Drive/Deer Creek Estates/Section 7:

Revenue Sharing funding is requested for Crawford Drive, which is a 50-foot right of way. There are ten (10) residences and ten (10) vacant lots on Crawford Drive. At this time there are currently three (3) children riding the school bus with the potential of several pre-school age children who will be riding the bus in the near future. One of the Property Owner Action Committee members provided a check for \$2,500 along with their letter of application. (See letter of application attached.)

VDOT estimates the cost of the road improvements to bring the road into the State system at approximately \$60,000.00. The Deer Creek Section 7 Property Owners Action Committee will be responsible for half of the cost for an approximate cost of \$30,000.00. (See VDOT estimate attached.)

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully recommends the Board of Supervisors consider Crawford Drive as a revenue sharing project application and authorize the County Administrator, County staff, and VDOT staff to proceed to request funding from the Commonwealth Transportation Board by the November 1st deadline with the Local Assistance Division of VDOT. It is further recommended that should funding be allocated by the State to this revenue sharing application, that the Board authorize the County Administrator to proceed to implement the project according to County policy and collect all required funds and rights-of-way or easements required prior to advertising the project.

Also, staff respectfully requests that the Board of Supervisors adopt by resolution the FY2016 Revenue Sharing project for Crawford Drive located in Deer Creek Estates Subdivision.

DEER CREEK SECTION 7 (CRAWFORD DRIVE) PROPERTY OWNERS ACTION COMMITTEE

Thursday, September 25, 2014

Lisa Cooper
Senior Planner/Long Range Planning Manager
Development Services
Department of Planning and Community Development
1255 Franklin Street, Suite 103
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Dear Lisa,

Thank you for your assistance in helping us with getting our road placed under consideration for the Revenue Sharing Program. As you know we are a mostly middle class neighborhood and having the road repaired on our own is an unsurmountable task. The growth of our neighborhood has been greatly retarded by this issue. The condition of the road is dangerous and quite embarrassing to those of us who reside on the Street. Property values of the lots have remained at their original 1988 assessment level.

Improving this road and bringing it under the control of VDOT will have the following impact:

- ✓ Increase the property values
- ✓ Spur the construction of additional homes
- ✓ Increase property tax revenues to Franklin County.
- ✓ The construction of one new home would more than double the amount of revenue that the County is currently receiving from all ten vacant lots combined.
- ✓ Improve the access of emergency responders during the winter. Because the road is not plowed there have been long periods of time the access was impossible

Here is the additional information you requested about our neighborhood:

- There are currently 10 Homes on Crawford Drive.
- There are currently 10 vacant lots; more homes have not been built due to the condition of the road.
- The development of Deer Creek Section 7 (Crawford Drive) was completed in about 1985, the developer filed for bankruptcy in about 1988 without getting the road accepted by VDOT.
- There are currently three children riding a school bus and several pre-school children who will be using the bus in the future? The school bus picks the children up at the intersection of Crawford Drive and Club House Drive. These children live at the bottom on the hill and must walk thru the worst section of the road each day.

Our check in the amount of \$2,500.00 has been mailed to you. Please let me know if you need any additional information and thank you again for your help.

Sincerely,

Ed Buchholz, Chairman



End of State Maintenance



Top Section of Crawford Drive



Middle Section of Crawford Drive



Middle Section of Crawford Drive



Middle Section of Crawford Drive



Middle Section of Crawford Drive



Lower Section of Crawford Drive – Children Must Walk
On the Shoulder to get By This Section



Lower Section of Crawford Drive

Crawford Drive (Deer Creek Estates)

From: RTE 1323

To: Cul-De-Sac

Distance: 0.22 mi

Current Conditions:

The existing roadway pavement width is approximately 18 LF and the existing shoulder width is approximately 3 LF left and right of centerline. The road is currently serving 10 homes and appears to be at approximately 50% build-out. Deer Creek Estates was surveyed in 1987. The roadway appears to be within the proposed deeded 50 ft right-of-way. There are no visible utilities in the right of way. The location of any underground utilities is unknown. Any utility conflicts must be resolved prior to acceptance of the roadway into the secondary system. All utility relocations are the responsibility of the home owners and are not eligible for revenue sharing funds. The road surface appears to be plant mix or surface treatment with an unknown depth of stone. The road terminates in a cul-de-sac which is approximately 85 LF in diameter. There is one 18 inch diameter and one 24 inch diameter corrugated metal cross pipe that will not be disturbed. There is an eroded area at the end of the cross pipe under the cul-de-sac which will require repair.

Necessary Improvements to meet VDOT Standard:

- Grading to include shaping of existing ditches and shoulders.
- Removal of various trees within the ROW.
- Eroded area at the end of the cross pipe under the cul-de-sac will require repair.
- Demolish existing roadway surface and place any necessary additional base stone.
- Apply Blotted Seal Coat (Type D) as final surface. (Surface Treatment)

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE:

• Preliminary Engineering	\$ 3,000.00
• Grading	\$20,000.00
• Sediment & Erosion Controls	\$ 2,000.00
• Base Stone	\$10,000.00
• Blotted Seal Coat, TY D	<u>\$20,000.00</u>

SUBTOTAL:	\$55,000.00
• Contingencies	<u>\$ 5,000.00</u>

TOTAL: \$60,000.00

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HELD THEIR REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2014, AT 1:30 P.M., IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING ROOM LOCATED IN THE GOVERNMENT CENTER, 1255 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 104, ROCKY MOUNT, VIRGINIA.

THERE WERE PRESENT: Cline Brubaker, Vice Chairman
Leland Mitchell
Bob Camicia
Bobby Thompson
Ronnie Thompson
Charles Wagner

ABSENT: David Cundiff, Chairman

OTHERS PRESENT: Richard E. Huff, II, County Administrator
Chris Whitlow, Asst. County Administrator
B. J. Jefferson, County Attorney
Sharon K. Tudor, MMC, Clerk

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Franklin County Board of Supervisors desires to submit an application for an allocation of funds of up to \$30,000 through the Virginia Department of Transportation Fiscal Year 2016, Revenue Sharing Program; and,

WHEREAS, Thirty thousand dollars of these funds are requested to fund grading, drainage, and surface of existing roadway, for 0.22 miles from Route 1323 (Crawford Drive) to end of cul-de-sac; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The Franklin County Board of Supervisors hereby supports this application for an allocation of \$30,000 through the Virginia Department of Transportation Revenue Sharing Program.

(RESOLUTION #)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Franklin County Board of Supervisors hereby grants authority for the County Administrator to execute project administration agreements for any approved revenue sharing projects.

MOTION BY:

SECONDED BY:

VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Wagner, Camicia, Thompson & Brubaker

ABSENT: Cundiff

SHARON K. TUDOR, MMC
CLERK

FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Board of Supervisors



Franklin County
A Natural Setting for Opportunity
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<p><u>AGENDA TITLE:</u> Landing Court/Secondary State System Acceptance</p> <p><u>SUBJECT/PROPOSAL/REQUEST:</u> Resolution Request to add Landing Court to the secondary system of state highways.</p> <p><u>STAFF CONTACT(S):</u> Lisa Cooper</p>	<p><u>AGENDA DATE:</u> 10/21/14</p> <p><u>ACTION:</u></p> <p><u>CONSENT AGENDA:</u> <u>ACTION:</u> Yes</p> <p><u>ATTACHMENTS:</u> Yes</p> <p><u>REVIEWED BY:</u> <i>RET</i></p>	<p><u>ITEM NUMBER:</u></p> <p><u>INFORMATION:</u></p> <p><u>INFORMATION:</u></p>
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BACKGROUND:

In June of 2014, Landing Court located in Striper's Landing Subdivision was one of the projects the Commonwealth Transportation Board awarded to Franklin County as part of the State's Revenue Sharing Program for FY2015.

DISCUSSION:

Revenue Sharing project for Landing Court is being administrated by VDOT. VDOT anticipates construction of the road to begin in October, 2014 and to be completed at the end of October, 2014.

A resolution from the Board of Supervisors is required by the VDOT to add Landing Court into the secondary system of state highways, pursuant to Section 33.2-335, taking certain streets into secondary state highway system.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests that the Board of Supervisors adopt by resolution for Landing Court to be added to the secondary system of state highways. The resolution shall be forwarded to the Area Land Use Engineer for VDOT.

Resolution R5-Rural Addition per §33.2-335 (A) – No Speculative Interest Involved

The Board of Supervisors of Franklin County, in regular meeting on the 21st day of October, 2014, adopted the following:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the street described below was established April 18, 1983 and currently serves at least three (3) families per mile, and

WHEREAS, the Virginia Department of Transportation has deemed this County’s current subdivision ordinance meets all necessary requirements to qualify this County to recommend additions to the secondary system of state highways, pursuant to §33.2-335, Code of Virginia, and

WHEREAS, after examining the ownership of all property abutting this street, this Board finds that speculative interest does not exist,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, this Board request the following street be added to the secondary system of state highways, pursuant to §33.2-335 (A), Code of Virginia:

Name of Subdivision: Striper’s Landing
Name of Street: Landing Court

From: Route 941; Rolling Road
To: Cul-de-sac

Guaranteed Right-of-Way: 50 feet Length: 0.08 miles
Plat Recorded Date: April 18, 1983 Plat Book: 371 Page: 368

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board guarantees a clear and unrestricted right-of-way, as described, and any necessary easements for cuts, fills, and drainage, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, this Board request the Virginia Department of Transportation to improve said street to the prescribed minimum standards, funding said improvements pursuant to §33.2-335, Code of Virginia, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Area Land Use Engineer for the Virginia Department of Transportation.

Recorded Vote:

A Copy Testee:

Moved By: _____

Name/Title

Seconded By: _____

Yeas: _____

Nays: _____

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25

Designating "Virginia's Rail Heritage Region."

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, January 21, 2010

Agreed to by the Senate, March 9, 2010

WHEREAS, the region, including the Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Bedford, Botetourt, Campbell, and Roanoke, and the Cities of Lynchburg, Bedford, Covington, Salem, and Roanoke, and the Towns of Buchanan, Clifton Forge, Troutville, Amherst, Iron Gate, and Vinton, involves the largest concentration of rail facilities in Virginia, owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the Southern Railway Company, including the shops in Roanoke where the most modern steam locomotives in the world were designed and built, the Clifton Forge shops of the C&O Railway, and the Southern facilities at Monroe in Amherst County; and

WHEREAS, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Historical Society in Clifton Forge and the Norfolk and Western Historical Society in Roanoke combined with the Roanoke and Blue Ridge chapters of the National Railway Historical Society and the Virginia Museum of Transportation in Roanoke, this region has the largest base of rail enthusiasts in the Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, the region is the location of the Commonwealth's official transportation museum, the Virginia Museum of Transportation in Roanoke, designated by the General Assembly in the 1980s; and

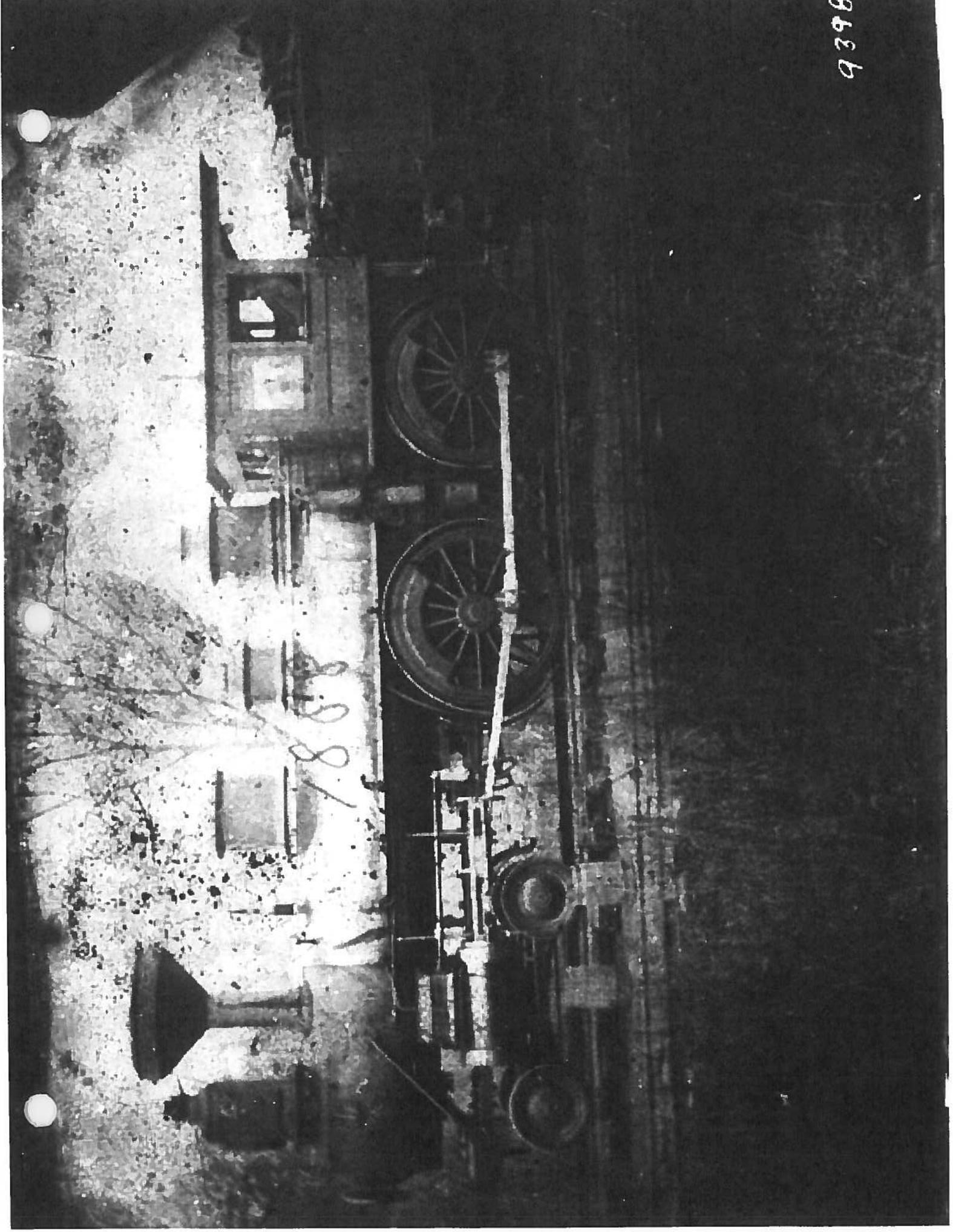
WHEREAS, the region also contains the O. Winston Link Museum, featuring America's finest collection of professional photos taken of Virginia railroads in the 1950s, when steam was king on the Norfolk and Western; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly designate "Virginia's Rail Heritage Region," which includes the Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Bedford, Botetourt, Campbell, and Roanoke, and the Cities of Lynchburg, Bedford, Covington, Salem, and Roanoke, and the Towns of Buchanan, Clifton Forge, Troutville, Amherst, Iron Gate, and Vinton, and encourage state agencies and local governments to work together to promote and encourage rail tourism in their respective areas of the region, to include working with the Commonwealth Transportation Board to establish appropriate highway signage; and, be it

RESOLVED FURTHER, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates transmit copies of this resolution to the city and town councils and the county boards of each locality in "Virginia's Rail Heritage Region" as an expression of the General Assembly's support.



9398



1888



WINSTON-SALEM-DIST. TOBACCO SHED ROCKY MOUNT,

BOONES MIL



11/15/50



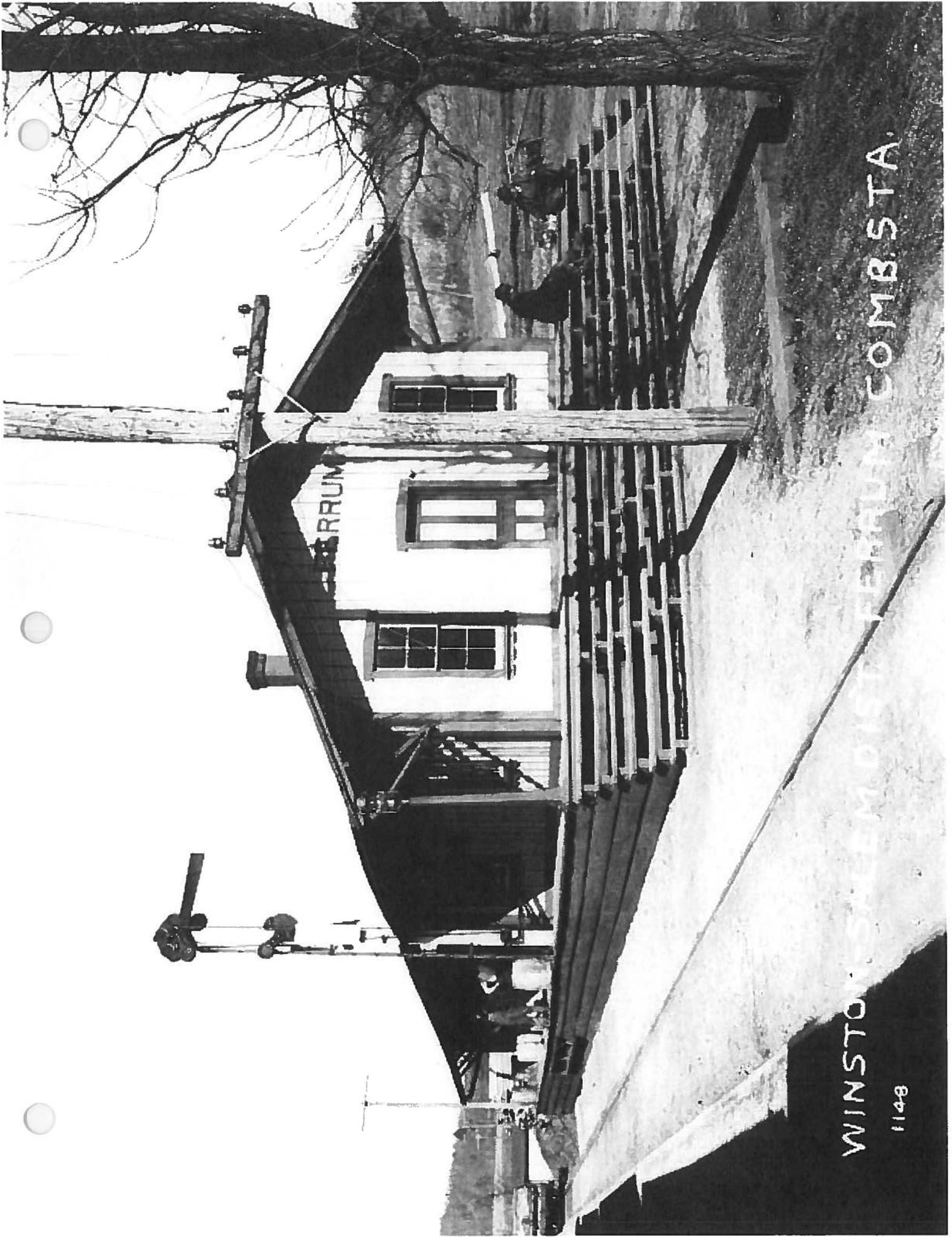
ROCKY MOUNT

WINSTON-SALEM DIST. ROCKY MOUNT COMB. STATION,



242





WINSTON-SALEM DIGITAL ARCHIVE COMB STA.
1148



WINSTON-SALEM DIST. HENRY COAL STATION

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Board of Supervisors



Franklin County
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<p>AGENDA TITLE: School Appropriation Request – Replacement School Buses and Energy Funds</p>	<p>AGENDA DATE: October 21, 2014 ITEM NUMBER:</p>
<p>SUBJECT/PROPOSAL/REQUEST Staff Analysis of the Schools Appropriation Request for Replacement School Buses and School Energy Funds</p>	<p>ACTION: YES INFORMATION:</p>
<p>STRATEGIC PLAN FOCUS AREA: N/A Goal # Action Strategy:</p>	<p>CONSENT AGENDA: ACTION: INFORMATION:</p>
<p>STAFF CONTACT(S): Messrs. Huff, Copenhaver, Cheatham</p>	<p>ATTACHMENTS: YES REVIEWED BY: <i>REN</i></p>

BACKGROUND:

The Board of Supervisors has requested that County staff review all additional appropriation requests from the Franklin County Public Schools.

The County currently has \$340,000 in school bus replacement funds in the County's capital fund. The County is also holding the school energy fund of \$260,640 in the County's capital fund.

DISCUSSION:

The Schools would like to replace four buses in the current fiscal year:

2 Regular 71 Passenger School Buses	\$178,064
2 Special Education Handicapped-Equipped School Buses	\$135,636
Reserve for the Purchase of School Buses in FY15-16	\$26,300
Total	\$340,000

At this time, the Schools would also like to request the Energy Funds Reserve be transferred to pupil transportation for fuel (\$86,880) and to operations and maintenance for electricity (\$86,880) and heating fuel (\$86,880).

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests the Board transfer \$313,700 to the Schools for the purchase of 2 regular 71 passenger school buses and 2 special education handicapped-equipped school buses from the County's capital fund. Unused school bus replacement funds of \$26,300 will be remaining in the county's capital funds for school bus replacement in the 15-16 fiscal year. Staff would also request the \$260,640 School Energy Fund be transferred to the Schools.



FRANKLIN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Office of Superintendent

25 Bernard Road • Rocky Mount, VA 24151-6614
(540) 483-5138 • FAX (540) 483-5806

September 17, 2014

Mr. Vincent K. Copenhaver
County Finance Director
1255 Franklin Street, Suite 111
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Dear Vincent:

I am writing to respectfully request that the Franklin County Board of Supervisor's consider approving an increase in our 2014-15 appropriations as follows:

1. Purchase of School Buses:

Revenues:

County Capital Funds for School Buses \$340,000

Expenditures:

2 Regular Replacement School Buses – 71 Passenger \$178,064

2 Special Education Handicapped-Equipped Replacement Buses – 22 Passenger 135,636

Reserve for the Purchase of School Buses in 2015-16 26,300

Total Expenditures \$340,000

2. Carryover School Energy Funds:

Revenues:

Balance in Reserve as of 6/30/14 \$260,640

Expenditures:

Energy Fund Reserve – Request to Appropriate this Balance into the 2014-15 School Budget:

Pupil Transportation – Fuel \$ 86,880

Operation & Maintenance – Electricity 86,880

Operation & Maintenance – Heating Fuel 86,880

Total Expenditures \$260,640

These three items were cut from the 2014-15 School Budget in April 2014.

Page 2

We respectfully request that the Franklin County Board of Supervisors give its approval for this request at their meeting to be held on October 21, 2014.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Lee E. Cheatham
Director of Business & Finance

LEC:tcw

cc: Dr. W. Mark Church, Division Superintendent
Mrs. Suzanne M. Rogers, Assistant Superintendent
Mr. Phillip L. Poff, Director of Human Resources
Ms. Sharon L. Tuttle, Assistant Director of Business & Finance
Mr. Jon D. Crutchfield, Director of Operations
Mr. Richard E. Huff, II, County Administrator



Franklin County
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MEMORANDUM

TO: Franklin County Board of Supervisors

FROM: Richard E. Huff, II, County Administrator *REH*

DATE: October 15, 2014

REF: Courthouse Space Allocation

Franklin County has been approved for a second Juvenile Court Judge and Judge Rice has requested space be allocated in the courthouse for a second Juvenile Courtroom and second Judge’s office space.

Simultaneously, Judge Alexander and Sheriff Overton requested that permanent office space be allocated for the Court Bailiff Sergeant and Corrections Captain in the courthouse in addition to the former video visitation space (if vacated) to be repurposed for a GED computer classroom, and used for attorney visits, pastoral visits, and mental health evaluations.

Staff requests guidance from the Board on the requests that have been submitted and how to proceed.

RICHARD E. HUFF, II
 COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
 1255 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 112
 ROCKY MOUNT, VIRGINIA 24151
 (540) 483-3030
www.franklincountyva.org

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Board of Supervisors



Franklin County
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<u>AGENDA TITLE:</u> 2014-2015 Tourism MicroGrant Awards – Round 2	<u>AGENDA DATE:</u> October 21, 2014	<u>ITEM NUMBER:</u>
<u>SUBJECT/PROPOSAL/REQUEST</u> The Franklin County Board of Supervisors annually awards small grants to organizations within the community for promotional expenses related to local tourism-related projects and events.	<u>ACTION:</u>	<u>INFORMATION:</u>
<u>STRATEGIC PLAN FOCUS AREA:</u> <u>Goal #</u> <u>Action Strategy:</u>	<u>CONSENT AGENDA:</u> X <u>ACTION:</u>	<u>INFORMATION:</u>
<u>STAFF CONTACT(S):</u> uff, Burnette, Holland	<u>ATTACHMENTS:</u>	
	<u>REVIEWED BY:</u> <i>RET</i>	

BACKGROUND:

Annually, the Franklin County Board of Supervisors awards small grants to organizations within the community to assist with promotional and operational expenses of local tourism-related projects and events. These funds help with the marketing of those events and/or programs, while at the same time further allowing the county tourism office to promote Franklin County to potential visitors. For the 2014-2015 fiscal year, \$20,000 has been set aside within the Franklin County Tourism budget for these awards.

DISCUSSION:

After \$13,600 in grant funding was awarded in May, the remaining funds available for second round applications totaled \$6,400. Eight (8) applications were received from five (5) different organizations during the second round of applications, which had a deadline of June 4, reflecting more than \$10,000 in total requested funds.

Funding for the Tourism MicroGrant Program is generated by the transient occupancy, or lodging tax, applied to the motels, hotels and bed & breakfast properties in the County. The purpose of this MicroGrant program is to increase the local tourism industry thus creating new jobs, attracting new tourists, spawning new hospitality-related investments and improving the quality of life for Franklin County residents. It is recognized that the County cannot, and should not, be the only provider of tourism events for our community. We should instead assist other organizations in the creation of events and marketing campaigns that can leverage the community's limited resources. We must leverage our limited dollars to support interesting, dynamic and creative special events and marketing campaigns that set Franklin County apart from competitors throughout the mid-Atlantic region.

Tourism MicroGrants exist to support events and activities that a) encourage tourists from outside the

region to enjoy our community and make use of our hospitality industry, and b) provide an opportunity to expand the awareness and visibility of the community throughout the region. In reviewing the seven (7) submitted applications, staff evaluated each applicant on a number of different factors, including, but not limited to, the amount of funds leveraging involved; marketing plan and scope; perceived economic impact; financial need; partnership opportunities; and past performance. Based on all criteria and available data, staff has made the following recommendations for this year's Tourism MicroGrant Program awards:

APPLICANT	PURPOSE	AMOUNT SOUGHT	STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS
Community Partnership for Revitalization	History in Bloom	\$2,400.00	\$1,440.00
Warren Street Society	Warren Street Festival	\$4,000.00	\$2,400.00
Southwest Virginia Antique Power Festival, Inc.	Fall Swap Meet	\$250.00	\$140.00
	Spring Swap Meet	\$250.00	\$140.00
	Southwest Virginia Antique Farm Days	\$2,000.00	\$1,200.00
Franklin County Historical Society	Ghost and More Tours	\$900.00	\$540.00
	Moonshine Express Tours	\$900.00	\$540.00
Rocky Mount Center for the Arts	5-Mile Run	\$4,000.00	\$0.00
		TOTAL SOUGHT \$14,700.00	TOTAL RECOMMENDED \$6,400.00

As in the first round, applications included a number of high-caliber projects, but limited funding. As such, not all applications received funding from the Tourism MicroGrant Program.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the board approve the staff recommendations for the second round Tourism MicroGrant Program awards from the Franklin County Tourism budget.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Board of Supervisors



Franklin County

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<p><u>AGENDA TITLE:</u> <i>Additional Space Request</i></p> <p><u>SUBJECT/PROPOSAL/REQUEST</u> <i>Courthouse (Video Visitation) / Old County Administration Building</i></p> <p><u>STRATEGIC PLAN FOCUS AREA:</u> <i>Goal #</i> <i>Action Strategy:</i></p> <p><u>STAFF CONTACT(S):</u> <i>Mr. Huff & Captain Duane Amos</i></p>	<p><u>AGENDA DATE:</u> <i>OCTOBER 21, 2014</i></p> <p><u>ITEM NUMBER:</u></p> <p><u>ACTION:</u> <i>YES</i> <u>INFORMATION:</u></p> <p><u>CONSENT AGENDA:</u> <i>NO</i> <u>ACTION:</u> <u>INFORMATION:</u></p> <p><u>ATTACHMENTS:</u> <i>YES</i></p> <p><u>REVIEWED BY:</u> <i>[Signature]</i></p>
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BACKGROUND:

The purpose of this executive summary is to inform you that the Franklin County Jail is in need of additional space to be able to perform our duties in a more efficient, safe, and professional manner. Currently visitors coming to visit inmates at the Western Virginia Regional Jail must wait outside in the rain, wind, extreme heat, and the cold prior to having their visit. Visitors coming to visit in the Franklin County Jail must be allowed to enter in the secured jail facility, which causes a safety concern for our staff and other incarcerated inmates, with the possibility of contraband being brought in. Currently, there is not adequate space in our jail facility for attorney visits, pastoral visits, mental evaluations, and specialized group programs.

DISCUSSION:

We would like to request that the Old County Administration Building be completely designated to the Office of the Sheriff, to allow for future expansion of office space and to better serve the community that we live in. If this request is granted, our greatest priority would be to move the Western Virginia Regional Jail Video Visitation to the street level of the Old County Administration Building, directly across from the jail. The purpose of this move would allow us to serve the public better and more efficiently. The space requested has direct street access

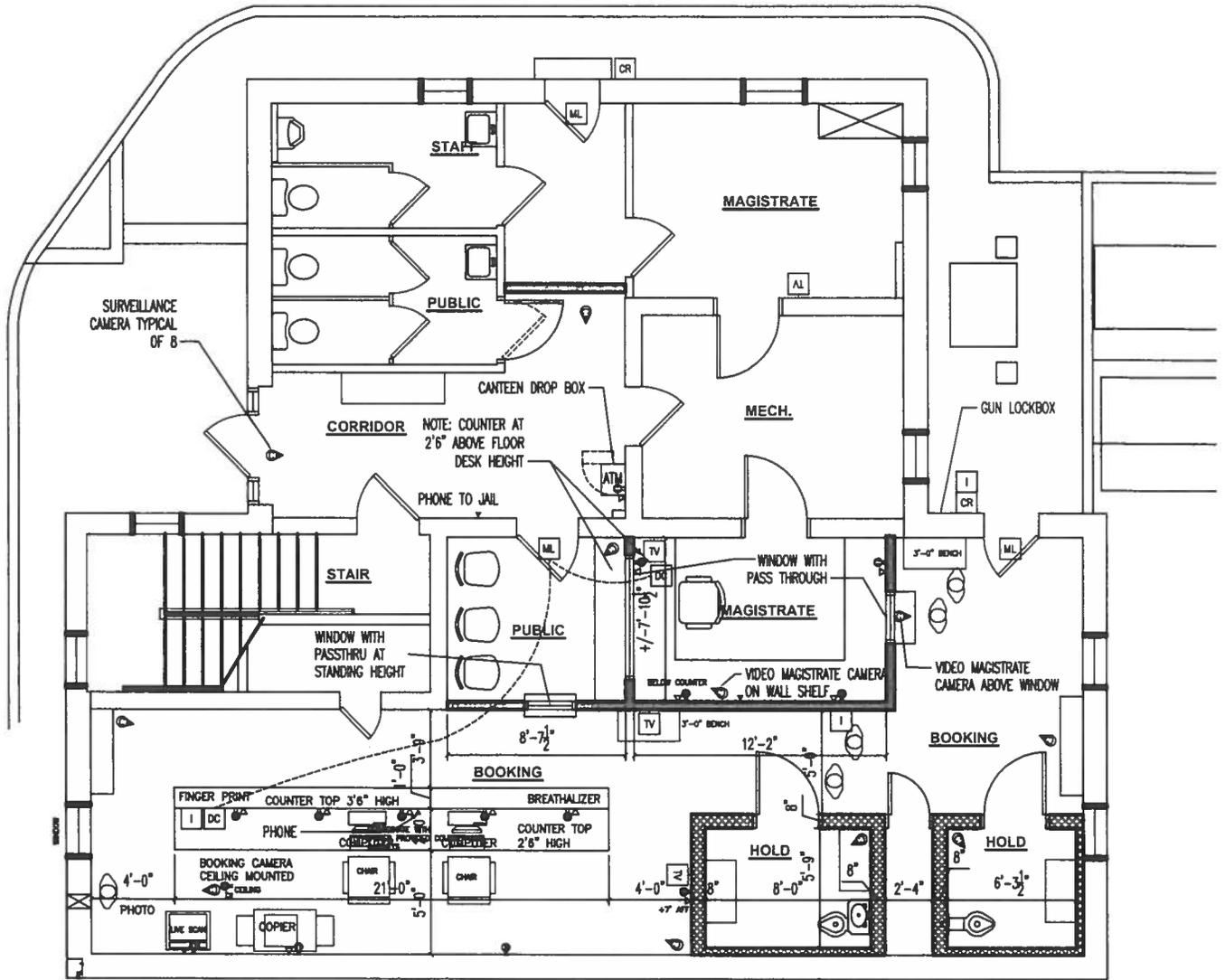
from East Court Street, it has a handicap ramp for those that are disabled, and it will allow for a waiting area that we currently do not have. The space requested is large enough for future expansion of video visitation for the regional jail if the need arises. With the Courthouse renovation that is underway, a sally port will be constructed outside of our jail. The purpose of the sally port will be to only allow authorized personnel in and to stop direct contact between the public and arrestees. Video visitation must be moved from its current location, so that we are not defeating the purpose of the sally port by allowing citizens to enter in this secure area to go to video visitation. Also, for the Franklin County Jail visitation, citizens would need to enter into the sally port area to visit inmates inside our jail, once again defeating the purpose of the sally port. We are currently looking at vendors to allow for video visitation for the Franklin County Jail inmates and their families that will operate the same as it does for the regional jail. We would like to be able to add our video visitation into the requested area above to maximize the space effectively. Also in this area we would like to designate an office for Juvenile Intake for after hours, scrap metal permits, and to register sex offenders for the Virginia State Police.

If the above request is granted, we would like to request to be allowed to turn the current video visitation area into a multipurpose room for the jail inmates. There are multiple programs out today to assist jails with a very high recidivism rate that most localities face. We have reached out to some of these organizations and they are willing to come to Franklin County but we need an area that we can designate for these programs. We currently have the GED program through the high school in place however; the program will soon be going away from traditional pen and paper to online services only. The jail has acquired several surplus computers designated for the GED program, but we must have an area designated for the computers. We would also utilize this area for pastoral visits, attorney visits, and mental health evaluations ordered by the courts. Currently these programs are only offered to trustees that are allowed to be in an unsecured location. Having this area allocated to the jail would allow us to offer these programs to all inmates incarcerated in the Franklin County Jail because of the newly secured sally port.

There will be some costs associated with this move however; I have contacted the regional jail and there will be no charge to come and move the current video equipment to the requested area. There will need to be some minor construction done in the current video visitation area and in the requested space in the Old County Administration Building. The Office of the Sheriff feels that the majority of this work can be completed with inmate labor to assist with keeping costs down.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Office of the Sheriff respectfully requests board authorization for the space requested as presented. County Administration asks that the relocation decision of video visitation be separated from the assignment of space being vacated by video visitation and the repurposing be discussed at a later time as there are other requests for the space.



FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| | NEW BLOCK WALL | | INTERCOM |
| | NEW PARTITION OR INFILL TO MATCH EXISTING | | MAG LOCK |
| | EXISTING WALL | | CAMERA |
| | NEW DOOR AND FRAME | | TV MONITOR |
| | EXISTING DOOR AND FRAME | | TELEPHONE |
| | | | CARD READER |
| | | | ETHERNET COMMUNICATIONS |
| | | | DUPLEX RECEPTACLE |
| | | | QUADPLEX RECEPTACLE |



Franklin County
Magistrates Office
Rocky Mountain, VA

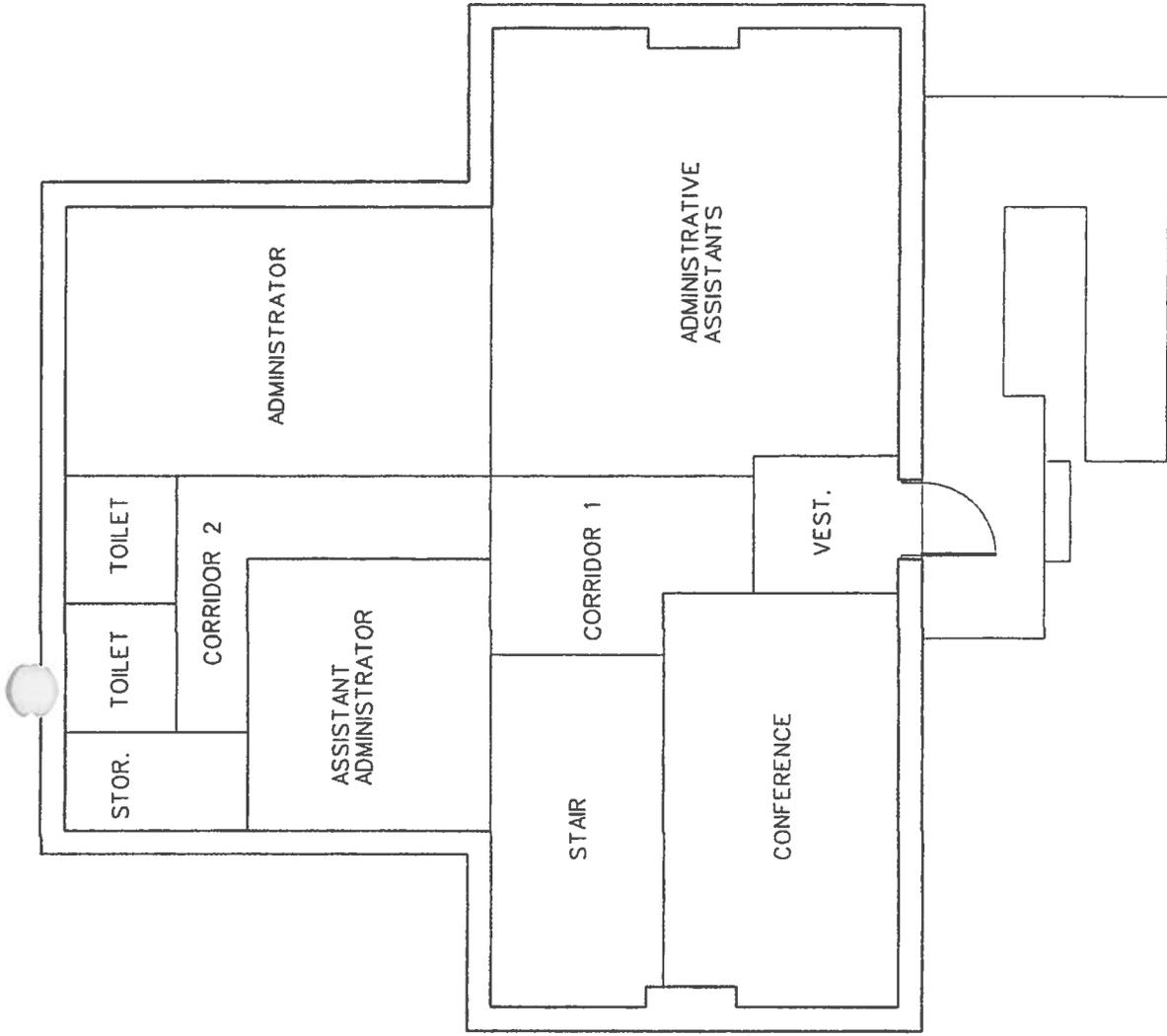
REVISED FLOOR PLAN

DATE: 2/27/13

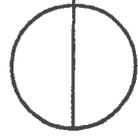
T&L Project No. 11938-00

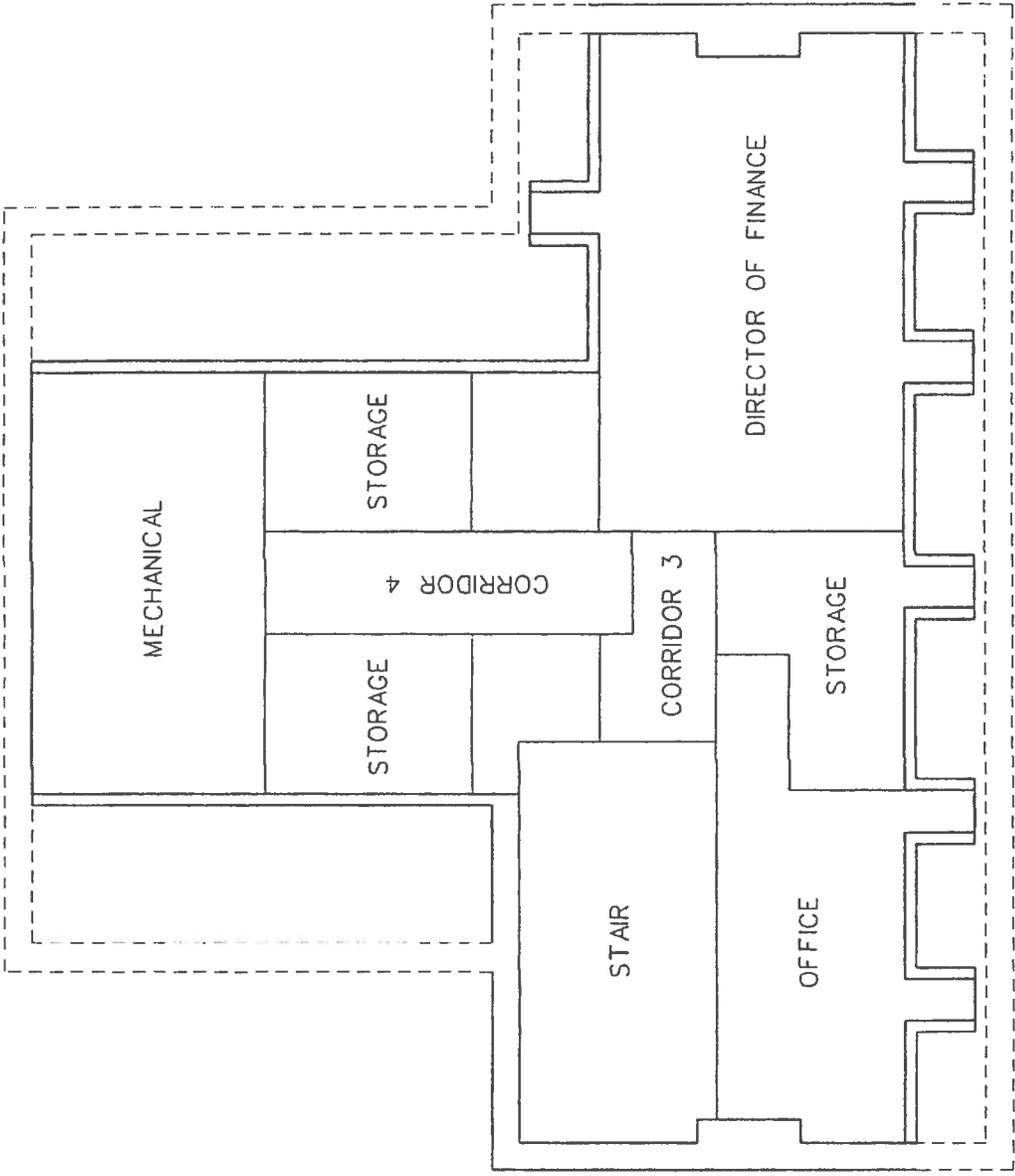


THOMPSON & LITTON
Fifty years of integrity, insight and innovation.



COUNTY ADMINISTRATION
FLOOR 2





COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

FLOOR 3

