

**Work Session Agenda
Staunton City Council
Rita S. Wilson Council Chambers
August 12, 2021
6:15 p.m.**

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--|
| 6:15 p.m. | 1. | Consideration of Work Session and Regular Meeting Agendas |
| 6:20 p.m. | 2. | Discussion of Letter of Support of COPN Request No. Va-8582—Augusta Health for Additional General Purpose Operating Room |
| 6:35 p.m. | 3. | Discussion of Establishment of Council Appointed Commission for Equity and Diversity |
| 6:50 p.m. | 4. | Discussion of Resolution of Intent to Amend Chapter 18.120, Yard, Building Setback, and Open Space Exceptions, Subsection 18.120.010(4)(f) of Title 18, Zoning, of the Staunton City Code |
| 7:15 p.m. | | Break |

**Regular Meeting Agenda
Staunton City Council
Rita S. Wilson Council Chambers
August 12, 2021
7:30 p.m.**

Call to Order

Pledge of Allegiance

Invocation/Moment of Silence—Dull

Mayor's Report

Additional Items by Members of Council

Approval of Minutes

Work Session and Regular Meeting of July 22, 2021

REGULAR MEETING

- A. Public Hearing and Consideration of a Request by Jonathan Robert Goff to Rezone 814 N. Augusta Street from B-1, Local Business District, to R-2, Low Density Residential District***
- B. Discussion, Introduction and Public Hearing of Ordinance to Amend the FY2022 Budget Ordinance for the City of Staunton by Adding Budget Amendment Number Two***
- C. Discussion and Consideration of Resolution of the Council of the City of Staunton Authorizing the Adoption of the Central Shenandoah Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update**
- D. Consideration of Letter of Support of COPN Request No. Va-8582—Augusta Health for Additional General Purpose Operating Room**
- E. Consideration of Substantial Amendment to FY2019 Annual Action Plan, Substantial Amendment to FY2020 Annual Action Plan, and FY2021 Annual Action Plan Relating to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program for the City of Staunton as a HUD Entitlement Community**

Matters from the City Manager

Matters from the Public*

Adjournment

***Public Participation**

For instructions on how to participate in a Public Hearing and Matters from the Public portions of the City Council meeting visit www.staunton.va.us/council.

City Grants Update

Per **Council Procedure Memorandum No. 5, Grant Applications**, grants that do not require City funds or property to be contributed as a matching share do not require City Council approval. However, Council's procedure requires that the City Manager report all such grants to Council no later than the second meeting of City Council following their approval and submittal by the City Manager. Recently approved and submitted grants include:

1. **Public Works:** Annual Virginia Risk Sharing Association Safety Grant for a large mobile work light to be housed at Public Works and shared with requesting departments.
Grant Amount: \$5,000

CITY COUNCIL



AGENDA BRIEFING

Staunton, VA

Meeting Date:	August 12, 2021	City Council
Item #	1	
Ordinance #		
Department:	City Council	
Council Vision:	Responsive, Efficient Government	
Subject:	Work Session and Regular Meeting Agendas	

Background: Consistent with Procedural Memorandum No. 3, attached are draft meeting agendas for City Council's consideration and for approval as Council prefers.

Suggested Motion: I move to approve the Work Session agenda and the Regular Meeting agenda [as presented] [with the following changes: as to the Work Session, the addition/deletion of _____; as to the Regular Meeting, the addition/deletion of _____].

City Manager: Steven L. Rosenberg

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Staunton City Council
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- D. Consideration of Letter of Support of COPN Request No. Va-8582—Augusta Health for Additional General Purpose Operating Room**
- E. Discussion and Consideration of the FY 2019 Substantial Amendment, FY 2020 Substantial Amendment, and the FY 2021 Annual Action Plan for the City of Staunton through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program Fund**

Matters from the City Manager

Matters from the Public*

Adjournment

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Grant Amount: \$5,000

CITY COUNCIL



AGENDA BRIEFING

Staunton, VA

Meeting Date:	August 12, 2021	Steven L. Rosenberg City Manager
Item #	2 & D	
Ordinance #		
Department:	City Manager	
Council Vision:	Responsive, Efficient Government	
Subject:	Letter of Support of COPN Request No. Va-8582— Augusta Health for Additional General Purpose Operating Room	

Background: On June 21, 2021, Mayor Andrea Oakes received an email from Augusta Health requesting a letter of support from her in connection with Augusta Health's application to the Virginia Department of Health for a certificate of public need for an additional general purpose operating room. Because the support letter is required within a short timeframe, staff will brief City Council on the proposal at its meeting on August 12, with discussion and consideration scheduled for the same date.

General Purpose Operating Room: According to the request of Augusta Health:

- Approval of this project would greatly benefit residents of this community and the surrounding areas.
- Too often, many patients requiring elective surgical procedures are facing scheduling difficulties due to Augusta Health's operating room utilization nearing capacity. This is difficult for patients and their loved ones who are forced to receive care away from home or experience delays in receiving care away from our community.

Augusta Health has requested that City Council approve a letter of support expressing its support for the application. Details about the certificate of public need program can be viewed at <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/licensure-and-certification/the-certificate-of-public-need-program>.

Attachments:

Attachment 1—Proposed Letter of Support

Attachment 2—Augusta Health's Proposal Summary dated August 2, 2021

City Manager's Recommendation: Approve the proposed letter of support of COPN Request No. Va-8582 – Augusta Health for an additional general purpose operating room.

Suggested Motion: I move that City Council approve the proposed letter of support of COPN Request No. Va-8582 – Augusta Health for an additional general purpose operating room.

City Manager: Steven L. Rosenberg

August xx, 2021

Mr. Erik Bodin, Director
Division of Certificate of Public Need
Office of Licensure and Certification
Virginia Department of Health
9960 Mayland Drive, Suite 401
Henrico, Virginia 23233-1463

Re: Augusta Health COPN Application VA-8582 Addition of 1 GPOR

Dear Mr. Bodin:

I am writing in support of Augusta Health's Certificate of Public Need application to add one general purpose operating room to their hospital. Approval of this project would greatly benefit residents of this community and the surrounding areas. Too often, many patients requiring elective surgical procedures are facing scheduling difficulties due to our operating room utilization nearing capacity. This is difficult for patients and their loved ones who are forced to receive care away from home or experience delays in receiving care away from our community.

Our community cherishes the care and treatment that Augusta Health provides. Our residents depend on the hospital for a wide variety of complex medical treatments and services, but they also deserve to have access to surgical services. The addition of a general purpose operating room would address an ongoing and critical need of our population.

Augusta Health already boasts state of the art facilities that will only be enhanced with the addition of this operating room. Additionally, the expertise of the medical staff that are committed to this project and will be providing treatment will ensure optimal care for the residents of our area.

Please consider the needs of our community and grant Augusta Health's application.

Sincerely,

Mayor Andrea Oakes

Cc: Mark LaRosa, Vice President of Business Development and Chief Strategy Officer at Augusta Health
Staunton City Council

**Augusta Health
Certificate of Public Need
Request for 1 additional Operating Room
August 2, 2021**

Background

Augusta Health proposes to expand general purpose operating room capacity at its facility through the conversion of an existing special procedure room to a general purpose operating room (GPOR). The proposed conversion requires minimal construction and renovation and can be completed efficiently to address the current need for expanded general purpose OR capacity at the hospital. Nine new full-time staff positions will be needed to support the pre-op, surgical, post-op services related to the addition of this operating room; including 6 nurses, 2 surgical technicians, and a surgical assistant. The estimated cost for changing procedure room in a new compliant operating room with equipment is approximately \$1 million.

Augusta Health currently operates 11 GPORs, 6 endoscopy/pain special procedure rooms and 1 cystoscopy suite. The following specialty surgery services are offered at Augusta Health: General, ENT, Breast, GI Endoscopy, GYN, Neurosurgery, Ophthalmology, Oral Maxillofacial, Orthopedics, Pain Management, Plastics, Robotics, Thoracic, Urology and Vascular.

Project Description

In this project, Augusta Health proposes to meet an institutional need for expanded GPOR capacity at its facility. The below table demonstrates that Augusta Health's existing 11 GPORs are operating at full capacity. In 2019, Augusta Health's existing 11 GPORs were used for a total of 17,079 hours. On average, each of Augusta Health's 11 GPORs operated at 1,553 hours per GPOR. This equates to 97% of the State Medical Facilities Plan 1600 hours/GPOR/year expansion threshold. In 2021, Augusta Health anticipates that its existing 11 GPORs will operate at 109% of the SMFP GPOR expansion threshold.

August Health 11 GPOR Utilization – 2017 through 2021			
	Surgery Cases	Hours Used (includes cut-to-suture and prep and clean-up)	% of SMFP Capacity Threshold (1600 hours/OR/year)
2017	9,333	16,759	95%
2018*	8,241	15,567	88%
2019	9,075	17,079	97%
2020	6,751	13,364	76%
2021**	9,966	19,252	109%

*In 2018, Augusta Health was out-of-network with Anthem for 6 months. This impacted GPOR utilization that year.

**2021 data is annualized based on actual data for March – June 2021. Data for January and February 2021 was not used due to the unusual impact that the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency had on surgery services during those months (and during 2020).

The need for expanded surgical capacity is expected to continue to increase as Augusta Health recruits additional surgeons to its Medical Staff. In 2021, the following surgeons have been added to Augusta Health's medical staff:

- 1 Spine Surgeon – July 2021
- 2 Orthopedic Surgeons – April 2021
- 1 Urologist – 2021
- 1 Breast Surgeon – May 2021
- 1 Ophthalmologist – March 2021
- 1 GYN – July 2021

The above new surgeons have had a direct impact on GPOR utilization at Augusta Health. In the first 6 months of 2021, the above new surgeons have been responsible for performing 889 cases (1,005 hours of GPOR use). These cases are in addition to the cases performed by surgeons who joined Augusta Health's medical staff before January 2021. Augusta Health has also recruited the following additional surgeons who are scheduled to start in the next 12 months: 1 GYN, 1 Orthopedic, 1 ENT and 1 Urologist.

Expanded GPOR capacity is also needed to accommodate a higher volume of complex, lengthier surgical procedures at Augusta Health. Through its surgeon recruitment efforts, Augusta Health has successfully expanded the subspecialty surgery offerings at its facility. The volume of more complex spine, vascular and interventional radiology procedures has grown at Augusta Health. As indicated in its letter of support for this project, Bath County Community Hospital depends on Augusta Health to take their referrals for more complex surgical cases. (See attached letter of support from BCCH CEO Jeff Lingerfelt). Due to the increasing complexity of surgical cases at Augusta Health, many surgical cases performed at Augusta Health are much longer than those procedures performed in the past. The average time per surgical case increased from 79 minutes to 88 minutes between 2017 and 2021.

Along with Augusta Health's aggressive recruiting efforts, the aging population of the area Augusta Health serves will also contribute to an increased demand for surgical services. The age 65+ population in Augusta County, Staunton, and Waynesboro is expected to increase from 21% to 23% of the total population by 2023.

If this project is approved, Augusta Health will add a 12th GPOR through the conversion of an existing special procedure room to a GPOR. To bring the special procedure room into compliance with GPOR design requirements, minimal renovation is required. Therefore, this project proposes the most cost effective and efficient manner for meeting an institutional need for surgery service expansion at Augusta Health.



Mr. Erik Bodin, Director
Division of Certificate of Public Need
Office of Licensure and Certification
Virginia Department of Health
9960 Mayland Drive, Suite 401
Henrico, Virginia 23233-1463

**Re: Augusta Health COPN Request No. VA-8582
Addition of 1 GPOR**

Dear Mr. Bodin:

I am writing in support of Augusta Health's Certificate of Public Need application to add one general purpose operating room to their campus (COPN Request No. VA-8582). I have been the Chief Executive Officer of Bath County Community Hospital since August 2020.

Bath County Community Hospital is committed to caring for our community and continually builds resources and partnerships to provide a full range of healthcare services. Augusta Health strives to continue a tradition of personalized care with small-town hospitality much like Bath County Community Hospital. Bath County Community Hospital has a long-standing history of working closely with Augusta Health to bring essential community healthcare services to residents of the region.

We frequently transfer patients to Augusta Health for services that we do not offer.

Currently, Augusta Health's existing operating rooms are operating at or above full capacity. It is necessary for Augusta Health to have adequate operating room capacity in order to continue supporting referrals from the region. Augusta Health has the full support of Bath County Community Hospital in seeking approval for COPN Request No. VA-8582.

The proposed project will enhance the complement of healthcare services available to the residents in our region. I offer my full support for this application, and I hope you approve this vital project. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jeff Lingerfelt, CEO
Bath County Community Hospital

CITY COUNCIL



AGENDA BRIEFING

Staunton, VA

Meeting Date:	August 12, 2021	Councilmember Brenda Mead
Item #	3	
Ordinance #		
Department:	City Council	
Council Vision:	Inclusiveness	
Subject:	Establishment of Council Appointed Commission for Equity and Diversity	

Background: At the request of the Staunton Branch of the NAACP, Councilmember Brenda Mead requested that this item be added to Council's work session agenda for the August 12, 2021, for discussion. Ms. Rebecca "Cookie" Johnson and Dr. Amy Tillerson-Brown, representatives of the NAACP, will attend the Council meeting, at the invitation of Councilmember Mead.

City Manager's Recommendation: Not applicable.

Suggested Motion: Not applicable.

City Manager: Steven L. Rosenberg

CITY COUNCIL



AGENDA BRIEFING

Staunton, VA

Meeting Date:	August 12, 2021	Councilmember Steve Claffey John Blair, II City Attorney
Item #	4	
Ordinance #		
Department:	City Council	
Council Vision:	Built Environment	
Subject:	Resolution of Intent to Amend Chapter 18.120, Yard, Building Setback, and Open Space Exceptions, Subsection 18.120.010(4)(f) of Title 18, Zoning, of the Staunton City Code	

Background: On July 22, 2021, the Staunton City Council rejected a proposed zoning text amendment (ZTA). The ZTA would have permitted lots not meeting street frontage requirements to be developed with a single family dwelling. Specifically, development of lots with thirty or fewer feet of street frontage would be permitted with proof of a ten foot wide easement providing ingress/egress to a public street. The lots needed to be platted prior to annexation from Augusta County or prior to November 1, 1969, if already existing within the City of Staunton.

Councilmember Steve Claffey is proposing a modification of the ZTA which would limit the use of an easement as an alternative to street frontage requirements to one residential dwelling.

The practical effect of the amendment, modified as proposed by Councilmember Claffey, is as follows: if the owner of a landlocked lot obtained a ten foot wide ingress/egress easement to a public street to comply with Staunton City Code Section 18.120.010 (4)(f), only one single family dwelling could be constructed on the lot and use the easement to comply with Staunton City Code Section 18.120.010(4)(f). The proposed amendment would also prohibit the use of the same easement to meet the street frontage requirements for more than one dwelling.

If Council desires to pursue such an amendment to the City's Zoning Ordinance, it may adopt the attached resolution of intent, during the regular meeting on August 12, 2021, or a subsequent meeting, to refer the matter to the Staunton Planning Commission for further review and study. At a later date, the matter would then be presented to Council for consideration subsequent to a recommendation by the Planning Commission.

Attachments:

Attachment 1—Resolution of Intent

Attachment 2—Draft Ordinance

City Manager's Recommendation: Discuss the proposed amendment and provide guidance and direction to staff concerning the resolution of intent.

Suggested Motion: I move that City Council adopt a resolution of intent to amend the Zoning Code of the City of Staunton, Virginia to add an exception for existing lots without the required street frontage, as presented.

City Manager: Steven L. Rosenberg

**A RESOLUTION OF INTENT
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STAUNTON, VIRGINIA
TO CONSIDER AMENDING SECTION 18.120.010,
SETBACK EXCEPTIONS, OF CHAPTER 18.120, YARD, BUILDING SETBACK,
AND OPEN SPACE EXCEPTIONS,
OF TITLE 18, ZONING, OF THE STAUNTON CITY CODE
TO ADD AN EXCEPTION FOR EXISTING LOTS WITHOUT THE REQUIRED
STREET FRONTAGE**

Recitals

A. City Staff have ascertained that there are a number of lots in the City of Staunton that were platted on subdivision plats without frontage on a public street;

B. The Staunton City Code (SCC) prohibits dwellings from being constructed on a lot that does not front on a public street for at least 30 feet;

C. The Planning Commission of the City of Staunton (Planning Commission) authorized staff to draft an amendment to the SCC that would allow one single-family dwelling to be constructed on each existing lot that was platted without the 30 feet of required street frontage;

D. At its regular meeting on June 17, 2021, the Planning Commission, after study and review, properly heard the matter and recommended approval of the proposed code amendment on the basis that it would serve the interests of public necessity, convenience, general welfare, and good zoning practice;

E. Staunton City Council conducted a public hearing at its regular meeting on July 22, 2021, and after properly hearing the matter, voted not to approve the proposed code amendment;

F. After further consideration and review, City Council desires to propose a change to the previously rejected zoning text amendment which would allow a property owner to construct one single-family dwelling on a lot provided that the property owner obtained a ten-foot-wide ingress/egress easement from the lot to a public street; and the proposed amendment would prohibit another lot from utilizing the same ingress/egress easement in order to meet the SCC's street frontage requirement. A copy of the proposed zoning text amendment is annexed and incorporated by reference;

G. This matter has been properly advertised, heard, and considered; and

H. These recitals are an integral part of this ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that for purposes of public necessity, convenience, general welfare, and good zoning and development practices, the Council of the City of Staunton, Virginia hereby adopts a resolution of intent to consider amending Section 18.120.010, Setback exceptions, of Chapter 18.120, Yard, Building Setback, and Open Space Exceptions, of Title 18, Zoning, of the Staunton City Code.

The Clerk of Council is **DIRECTED** to forward a copy of this resolution to the City's Planning and Zoning staff so they may facilitate having this item placed on an upcoming Planning Commission agenda for further review and study.

Introduced:
Adopted:
Effective Date:

Andrea W. Oakes, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachael M. Zinni, Clerk of Council

Chapter 18.120

YARD, BUILDING SETBACK, AND OPEN SPACE EXCEPTIONS

Sections:

18.120.010 Setback exceptions.

18.120.010 Setback exceptions.

The following requirements provide exceptions or qualify and supplement, as the case may be, the specific district regulations set forth except in Division II of this title:

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4) The following provisions also apply to certain conditions with respect to the use of lots and access points:

(a) If 25 percent or more of the lots on one side of the street between two intersecting streets are improved with buildings all of which have effectively established an average setback line which is less than the specified setback for that district, then no building on that side of the street shall be required to have a front yard greater than the average front yard of the existing buildings. However, when there are buildings on the adjacent lots on both sides, the front yard shall not be required to be greater than the average of the front yards of the buildings on the adjacent lots. Only front yards that are front facing based on the orientation of the principal structure, and the address assigned by the city, shall be a factor in these calculations.

(b) Lots having frontage on more than one street shall provide the required front yards along those streets. On a corner lot in a residential district (R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 and P-1), the front yard shall be designated by the orientation of the front or main door of the principal structure, as determined by the address assigned by the city, unless the front yard is designated on the recorded subdivision plat. The rear yard shall be opposite the front yard. The other yard abutting a street shall be a side yard and shall not be less than one-half of the front yard setback of the underlying district for single-family dwellings and accessory buildings, unless the lot meets the small lot exception granted under subsection (4)(d) of this section. Terraces and porches shall not encroach into this side yard setback notwithstanding the exceptions in subsection (1) of this section.

(c) Division of a Lot. No recorded lot shall be divided into two or more lots unless such division results in the creation of lots, each of which conforms to all of the applicable regulations of the district in which the property is located. No reduction in the size of a recorded lot below the minimum requirements of this title shall be permitted.

(d) Dwellings on Small and/or Narrow Lots. Where there are existing recorded lots which do not meet the minimum lot area and/or width requirements, single-family dwellings may be constructed (provided the building front yard setback is 15 feet or the average setback established by dwellings or structures existing at the start of construction, whichever is greater) and as long as a side yard shall be not less than four feet and the sum of the side yards shall be not less than 10 feet and as long as all other requirements, except lot size and lot width, are met.

(e) Principal Uses Without Buildings. Where a permitted use of land involves no structures, such use, excluding agricultural uses, shall nonetheless comply with all yards and minimum lot area requirements applicable to the district in which located, as well as obtain any other license or permit applicable to that particular use.

(f) No dwelling shall be erected on a lot which does not abut on at least one street for at least 30 feet. A street shall form the direct and primary means of ingress and egress for all dwelling units. Alleys, where they exist, shall form only a secondary means of ingress and egress.

(g) For any existing lot zoned residential which was displayed on a recorded subdivision plat without the required 30 feet of street frontage required in subsection (f), one single-family dwelling may be approved pursuant to the following conditions.

(i) In cases where frontage on a public street is less than 10 feet:

(a) The applicant must show evidence of the existence of an easement to the lot for ingress and egress to a public street

(b) The easement shall be a minimum of 10 feet in width.

(c) Undeveloped streets, or undeveloped portions of streets, may not be used for access to the lot. Access must come from a constructed and accepted public street.

(d) The lot must have been originally platted prior to annexation from Augusta County or in the City of Staunton prior to November 1, 1969 regardless of subsequent revisions.

(ii) In cases where the frontage on a public street is less than 30 feet but more than 10 feet, the lot may obtain approval for one single-family dwelling to be developed without an easement

(iii) An easement approved pursuant to this subsection may only be utilized by one single family dwelling to meet the street frontage requirements of this section.

(gh) An attached or detached private garage which faces on a street shall not be located closer than 25 feet to the street right-of-way line.

(hi) Accessory buildings shall not be located in any required front yard with the exception of through lots in residential districts. On a lot in a residential district (R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 and P-1) with frontage on two parallel streets, the front yard shall be designated by the orientation of the front or main door of the principal structure, as determined by the address assigned by the city unless the front yard is designated otherwise on the recorded plat. The yard abutting the other, parallel street shall be considered the secondary front yard, and an accessory building thereon is permitted solely for a single-family use that satisfies the front yard setback requirements of such district. (Ord. 2021-02; Ord. 2019-09; Ord. 2011-07; Ord. 2009-22; Ord. 2009-20; Ord. 2004-06. Zoning ordinance Art. 5, § 4).

REGULAR MEETING OF STAUNTON CITY COUNCIL**Thursday, July 22, 2021****7:30 p.m.****Rita S. Wilson Council Chambers**

PRESENT: Mayor Andrea Oakes
Mark Robertson, Vice Mayor
Stephen W. Claffey
Amy G. Darby
Carolyn W. Dull
R. Terry Holmes
Brenda O. Mead

ABSENT: Steve Rosenberg, City Manager

ALSO PRESENT: Leslie Beauregard, Acting City Manager
John Blair, City Attorney
Rachael ML Zinni, Clerk of Council

Mayor Oakes called the meeting to order: Mayor Oakes called this meeting of Staunton City Council to order. Mayor Oakes stated that mask wearing is encouraged for non-vaccinated individuals, not required for vaccinated individuals, and that hand sanitizing stations are placed inside and outside chambers for use.

The Pledge of Allegiance was recited in unison.

The invocation/moment of silence was given by Ms. Amy Darby.

MAYOR'S REPORT

Mayor Oakes gave the State of the City address for the year 2020:

"I began as Mayor in July of 2020, which was a very difficult time for our community and the world due to the pandemic. Everything seemed to be operating differently, budgets were - and still are - strained, and there was a heightened sense of unease. But Stauntonians tapped into our reserves of imagination and resilience, and pulled together as one to get through the challenges. When City Hall and other facilities closed, we found a creative way to continue to communicate personally with the community members to keep them informed of city programs and services. Produced in-house by city staff, a series of videos featured elected officials, City Staff and community partners.

We also launched Shop and Dine Out in Downtown, which continues to be very popular. We distributed over \$4.3 million dollars in CARES funding to schools, non-profits, small businesses, the jail, and others in the community to address the pandemic and offer some relief through small business and non-profit grants and recovery kits, rent/mortgage assistance, gas and electric utilities assistance, childcare assistance, mental health services, and temporary shelter. We could not have done this without our partners at the: Staunton City School Board, Staunton Economic Development Authority, SAW MSA Recovery Task Force, Community Foundation of the Central Blue Ridge, Augusta County, and others.

50
51 It was truly a demonstration of how Staunton pulls together in times of need. We had the
52 opportunity to demonstrate those qualities yet again when Staunton experienced two significant
53 floods in our downtown area. The community rallied around those who were impacted, and again,
54 Staunton kept going. We witnessed significant collaboration among Central Shenandoah Planning
55 District Commission, Community Foundation of the Central Blue Ridge, Staunton Downtown
56 Development Association, Shenandoah Community Capital Fund, and the City. Damage
57 assessment services were provided for businesses and residents. Public Works staff offered extra
58 refuse and large item collection, as well as sandbag distribution. Donation sites were established
59 at the library and downtown to receive cleanup supplies. The landfill opened for additional days
60 and hours to allow debris drop off. And over \$169,000 in flood relief was distributed to small
61 businesses through the Shenandoah Community Capital Fund. An additional \$156,000 was
62 distributed to residents from the Community Foundation of the Central Blue Ridge. I think all of
63 us can agree that Staunton's true character shone bright during that very challenging time and
64 throughout this past year.

65
66 Despite all of these obstacles, we kept a portion of our focus in recovery and continuing our work
67 on the Staunton Crossing Economic Development Business Plan, in an effort to improve the
68 chances of landing a targeted business. No pun intended with the Target business. With three
69 important actions kicking off in the past year: one, the demolition of the existing buildings on the
70 site; two, the design of the primary access road; and, three, leveraging previously procured funds
71 for the demolition to secure additional state funds.

72
73 While phase one of the plan already brings in over a half of a million dollars in taxes during non-
74 COVID years, these items move Staunton Crossing closer to qualifying as a Tier 4 site under
75 Virginia's Business Ready Sites Program, which will make it an even more marketable site, and
76 will further position Staunton as a premier place to bring businesses. In addition to the movement
77 we saw at Staunton Crossing, we also saw : Noteworthy progress along the Richmond Avenue
78 Commercial Corridor; The completion of the second phase of the Staunton Innovation Hub in
79 downtown; The opening of the Blackburn Spa and Conference Center; The award to homegrown,
80 Ryzing Technologies of funding through the Virginia Jobs Investment Program to expand its
81 operations of textile-based engineering solutions right here in Staunton; and, the award of
82 \$300,000 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to help assess, clean up and revitalize
83 former industrial and commercial sites in Staunton's West End.

84
85 Finally, over the past year, the City continued to work in partnership with the state and region, as
86 well as local organizations such as the Shenandoah Capital Community Fund (formerly Staunton
87 Creative Community Fund), Staunton Downtown Development Association, and Staunton
88 Innovation Hub to support local businesses. So many thanks to those partners in assisting with our
89 efforts.

90
91 While tourism was one of the hardest hit industries throughout the pandemic, Staunton remained
92 front of mind for when folks feel safe and ready to travel again. Among others, we were featured
93 in Washingtonian, Strong Towns, Southern Living, USA Today and on MSN and Oprah Daily.
94 Now, you know you have done a good job when Oprah recognizes you.

95
96 There were other meaningful accomplishments that should be recognized over the past twelve
97 months. On November 12, 2020, Rita S. Wilson Council Chambers was dedicated in Staunton
98 City Hall. Ms. Wilson, among other accomplishments, served on City Council from 1991 to 2008,

99 as the first African American female to serve on Council, including a stint as Vice Mayor, and on
100 the Staunton School Board from 1985 to 1989. Ms. Wilson served the community with passion
101 and zeal. She was instrumental in the evolution of her alma mater Booker T. Washington High
102 School into a community center. She tackled community problems through her public service,
103 and worked countless hours with numerous charitable and civic organizations. We are proud to
104 acknowledge those many contributions through the dedication of these chambers and remain
105 grateful for all she did for Staunton.

106
107 On a sad note, the Staunton City Council lost one of their own, with the passing of past
108 Councilmember Bruce Elder. He fought a courageous battle against cancer. But even during this
109 battle, he worked without end to make Staunton a better place to live for all citizens.

110
111 In addition, the Central Avenue streetscape improvement project got started at the end of 2020 and
112 will continue through the summer of 2022. This project will extend the historical character of
113 downtown Staunton, adding the final segment of the unbroken trail of brick sidewalks from Gypsy
114 Hill place all the way to the wharf. The City will also install historic-style streetlights, relocate
115 utilities underground, and repave the roadway. More than 85% of the funding for this project is
116 being provided by federal and state transportation funds, and we look forward with anticipation to
117 its completion.

118
119 In December of 2020, City Council adopted the Staunton Greenways Plan which counters four
120 distinct greenways within the City. The plan will guide construction of additional dedicated paths
121 and infrastructure using a hub and spoke concept with all of the paths originating from downtown
122 and connecting to popular destinations—particularly parks. This plan progresses years of effort of
123 previous Councils and will continue to guide future Councils' strategies for investing in
124 community assets.

125
126 We also had the opportunity to welcome U.S. Senator Tim Kaine in early May, where we discussed
127 the challenges of the past year and got to show off a few of our downtown businesses.

128
129 Just last month, in June, City Council, School Board and Economic Development Authority came
130 together to discuss how they could work together on a facility need that the school district is facing.
131 Together, they agreed to put together a city-school working group to pursue solutions to these
132 challenges and are already making meaningful progress.

133
134 As everyone here likely knows, the city manager is responsible for hiring the majority of the staff
135 at the City of Staunton. However, there are a few positions that City Council appoints directly and
136 we were able to do that twice in the past year. City Attorney, John Blair was brought on board in
137 March of this year, and Clerk of Council Rachael Zinni joined us just last month in June.

138
139 The city also appointed two new directors since July of 2020. Jeff Johnston joined us as the
140 Director of Public Works and Michelle Bixler is the new Communications Manager.

141
142 Welcome to all of you, as well as the others who have joined the Staunton team!

143
144 I'd also like to thank all of our City Staff that retired in the past FY year. We appreciate and thank
145 you for your service to this beautiful city.

146

And speaking of staff, I want to acknowledge a few of the awards and recognitions received by several of our departments. Commissioners of the Revenue Association of Virginia has awarded accreditation to Staunton's office for upholding the statewide standards of performance and service to community. The Access to Justice Commission of the Supreme Court of Virginia issued a commendation and proclamation acknowledging the hard work of the many civil servants during the pandemic, including the clerk's office, judges, their assistants, sheriff's office, and all other professionals who are dedicated to a functioning court system. The City of Staunton Fire and Rescue Department received a 2020 Governor's Fire Service Award for Outstanding Fire Department Response for its work during the flood on August 8, which included responding to an incredible 89 emergency incidents. The Finance Department received the Government Finance Officers Association Distinguished Budget Award and Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. In February, Staunton's PSAP, the "911 center," was the fourth locality in the State to complete migration to Virginia's NG911 ESInet and one of less than 10% of PSAP's in the country to migrate to the NG911 I3 standards. In April, the City received a Tree City USA Award marking 25 years as a Tree City USA. In May, Staunton's Water Treatment Plant received a Gold Award for Performance Excellence from the Virginia Department of Health's Office of Drinking Water for exceeding efficiency and effectiveness goals that go well beyond the regulatory standards. Also, the Staunton Sheriff's Department was gifted a new Deputy canine puppy named Liberty, as a result of the sad death of Cara. Excellent work done by all!

I would be remiss if I didn't take a moment right now to send out a huge thank you to all our staff here at the City of Staunton, who have been right here in the thick of it, the entire time. And beyond staff, there have been countless volunteers from the community working with our non-profits and community organizations, and giving their time to boards and commissions. This has been a particularly difficult year, so let us take a moment right now to express our gratitude for all each of you do every day to make our community a better place.

In closing, I would like to take a moment to thank my fellow Council members. While we welcomed three new elected officials to the dais, Councilor Claffy, Councilor Darby, and Vice Mayor Robertson, all of us certainly had our work cut out for us this year. We have each been through these very difficult times alongside our neighbors and friends. I appreciate what each of you bring to this job, and I look forward to working together over this next year with all of my Council members on our common goals for the betterment of Staunton."

Mayor Oakes commented that she attended the Mayor's Institute the previous week. She stated the Mayors present shared their highs and lows from the past year.

Mayor Oakes mentioned the "West End Road Rally and Scavenger Hunt," which takes place on August 21, 2021, from 11:00a.m. to 2:00p.m. It is sponsored by the Staunton West End Business Association. The meeting place will be at the bandstand at Gypsy Hill Park. Any questions for this even can be directed to the Mayor, Joe Mills, or Kim Harris. The West End Road Rally is in its third year.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS BY MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Ms. Darby stated that "Stuff the Bus" will happen August 6th through August 8th, which benefits school-aged children in Staunton, Waynesboro, and August County Schools.

Ms. Dull welcomed the Boy Scouts in the audience. She discussed John Wesley Cromwell, Junior, and the CPA demographics currently in the workforce nationally.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Ms. Mead moved to approve the Special Meeting Minutes of June 17, 2021 presented.

The motion was seconded by Vice Mayor Robertson and carried as follows:

Mayor Oakes	aye	Mr. Claffey	aye
Vice Mayor Robertson	aye	Ms. Dull	aye
Mr. Holmes	aye	Ms. Darby	aye
Ms. Mead	aye		

Ms. Mead moved to approve the Work Session and Regular Meeting Minutes of June 24, 2021 presented.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Holmes and carried as follows:

Ms. Darby	aye	Vice Mayor Robertson	aye
Ms. Dull	aye	Mr. Holmes	aye
Mr. Claffey	aye	Mayor Oakes	aye
Ms. Mead	aye		

REGULAR MEETING

A. Public Hearing and Consideration of a Request by the City of Staunton to Amend Chapter 18.120, Yard, Building Setback, and Open Space Exceptions, Subsection 18.120.010(4)(f) of Title 18, Zoning, of the Staunton City Code

Mr. Rodney Rhodes, Senior City Planner, summarized the key points of this Agenda item.

Mr. Rhodes elaborated on the history of past practice and the process this amendment has gone through already. He stated that only eight citizens called in voting no, citing that some of the callers vocalized not wanting multi-family homes, townhomes or condos built, which is not what this amendment would allow. Most of the callers were also noted to be from the Powhatan neighborhood. He further stated that if this were to be rejected, that the State of Virginia Code states that variances should not be given if the ordinance can be amended. He advised to Council that if a variance would be given, a \$200 fee would be paid by the property owner and the City would pay \$700 for just the Notice of a Public Hearing for the variance.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Ms. Darby asked if there was data to show the number of parcels this amendment would affect. She also inquired about why there is a street frontage requirement.

Mr. Rhodes stated that there is no easy way to search through the GIS for the data inquired on this matter and that it would be pulling up a physical map and counting by hand. He also stated that

there are no records indicating what parcels, over the last few decades, that would have been in this count from past practices of the City.

Mr. Holmes inquired if the City or the builders would be responsible the sewer and utility fees. He also asked how a driveway or pathway would be made with no street frontage for landlocked properties.

Mr. Rhodes stated that the owners or builders would be responsible for paying those fees. He also answered that an at minimum ten-foot easement would be required for those landlocked properties.

Vice Mayor Robertson voiced his concern about how first responders would be able to answer calls to some of these properties, more specifically for fires.

Ms. Darby called into question why this amendment is just now coming to light. Mr. Rhodes stated that between new City staff and unwritten past practices, he and the City Attorney felt that these procedures should be documented in Code. John Blair, City Attorney, augmented that it would be transparent if this practice were codified.

Ms. Dull commented that this amendment seems more like a housekeeping issue, in keeping Code with practices of Staff. Mr. Rhodes stated that this was the issue at hand, but if the amendment did not pass, the unwritten past practice would not be honored.

Mr. Claffey asked if any developments were turned down based on the previous ordinance. Mr. Rhodes stated that, to his understanding, the permits were issued as long as the other requirements were met in the application. He added that he does not see the applications for this process and did not know if any were denied based on the Ordinance as written.

Ms. Dull asked for clarification on the ramifications of not passing the amendment and what would happen with landlocked properties. Mr. Blair stated that there could be other uses for these landlocked properties based on their location and zoning, but that they are parcel specific. There would just not be a dwelling permitted.

Mayor Oakes inquired about the variance process.

Mr. Rhodes stated that the State of Virginia Code requires that the applications must go through the Planning Commission first, followed by the Board of Zoning Appeals. The process includes the dissemination of notices to adjoining property owners, an advertised notice stating the Public Hearing, City Staff prepare a briefing on the application, a site visit to the property by the Board of Zoning Appeals, and then a Public Hearing occurs during the Board of Zoning Appeals meeting. He stated that the cost for the applicant for the variance is around \$200, while the City's cost would be \$700 just for the notice, not including City Staff's time on the matter. He also mentioned that the board's time would need to be considered in this matter as well.

Mayor Oakes asked if this process has been taking place in the past. Mr. Rhodes stated it has not, but that this procedure will be followed if the amendment is not passed.

Ms. Darby further inquired about how many parcels would be affected by this Amendment to the Ordinance, asking if the data could be presented to Council by City Staff. Mr. Rhodes stated that if it is the Council's pleasure, he could try to get the data requested.

Mr. Holmes asked for the parameters on the need for a Public Hearing. Mr. Rhodes stated that if the amendment were to be adopted, there would just be administrative tasks at hand without a Public Hearing. No Public Hearings would be done, as is practice with a developer building a house in their own right.

Council members did not have any further questions.

Mayor Oakes stated the following:

“In a moment, I will open up the Public Hearing. It is a time that Council sets aside to hear from citizens and others about a specific topic.

We ask that you please give your name, your address, and then keep your remarks at 5 minutes or less. When you reach the 5 minute time limit, I will let you know that your time limit has expired.

For our Zoom participants, please raise your hand now if you wish to speak on this particular Public Hearing. If you raise your hand during this Public Hearing, you also be able to raise your hand during this Council meeting for other Public Hearings and Matters of the Public. Please keep your comments to 5 minutes as well.

Once everyone who wishes to speak has had an opportunity, I will then close the Public Hearing.

I will now open the Public Hearing so if you wish to speak, please approach the podium. And will alternate between individuals physically present and those that have their hands raised via the Zoom platform.”

The public hearing was opened.

Albino Fossa, 401 Bowling Street, inquired about the parcels and what type of housing would be allowed on the parcels in this ordinance.

Mayor Oakes asked for Mr. Rhodes to answer these questions. Mr. Rhodes stated that this Ordinance is city-wide, so the number of parcels is not currently determined and the zoning requirements per parcel varies too. For this ordinance, it pertains to single-family dwellings.

Yvonne Wilson, First Street, sought clarity on citizen engagement on City matters pertaining to Public Hearings in this matter.

Mayor Oakes confirmed with Mr. Blair that any questions should be answered after the Public Hearing process. Ms. Wilson stated she would make her statement during Matters of the Public after the information was answered. Mayor Oakes clarified that any thoughts on this matter needed to be stated at this time.

Ms. Wilson continued that she did not agree with this amendment to the ordinance if it infringed on citizen rights to speak on matters pertaining to the City.

340 Matt Sutton, 1419 Dogwood Road, commented that he was interested in knowing how this matter
341 would affect the schools, first responders, and tax dollars. He encouraged a study for data
342 pertaining to this Amendment.

343
344 Susan Ashby, 917 Powhatan Street, she spoke against this amendment in regards to her
345 neighborhood. She also noted she felt there were discrepancies in information provided on this
346 matter.

347
348 John Darby, 1824 Springhill Road, asked about the potential about a development being made in
349 the neighborhood around Powhatan, based on the information from Ms. Ashby's comments. He
350 supported a study or data be provided by City staff, along with seeing what properties were
351 annexed from the County.

352
353 Jeff Garza, 328 Driscoll Street, commented he was inquiring about what was being built on the
354 three properties in question in the neighborhood near Powhatan. He further commented that there
355 are narrow roads and had some water issues on his property since the development of these
356 properties.

357
358 Phillip Brown, developer on the parcels in the neighborhood near neighborhood of Powhatan,
359 spoke on his experience in the process of developing these four lots. He commented that the issues
360 being raised by previous speakers are not neighborhood specific, but city-wide in narrow streets
361 and concerned for first responder access. He also shared his experience in developing many rental
362 houses in the City, but more specifically on these four parcels, in his continued due diligence in
363 building homes in the City of Staunton.

364
365 Allison Profeta, Farrier Court, encouraged all to take the advice of the City Attorney and pass the
366 amendment.

367
368 Rusty Ashby, 917 Powhatan Street, inquired about how many people would benefit or not if the
369 amendment would pass. He stated that this is not Powhatan specific but for the City, and was
370 against the amendment.

371
372 Joanne Tigert, North Augusta Street, commented that there should be more research on this matter
373 before Council could make a decision.

374
375 Mark Bales, 901 Powhatan Street, voiced concern over an easement on two parcels in the
376 Powhatan neighborhood that were referenced earlier in the Public Hearing. He is against the
377 amendment to this ordinance.

378
379 With there being no one wishing to speak, the public hearing was closed.

380
381 Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

382
383 Ms. Dull stated that the City needs to follow the written ordinance and codes. She asked for further
384 clarification on the multiple discrepancies presented during the Public Hearing.

385
386 Mr. Blair stated that based on the current practice, there would not be a Public Hearing for any
387 parcel without street frontage but had the easement requirements. He further commented that this
388 Amendment would put the current practice in writing to officially codify the practice in place.

Mr. Holmes inquired more about the developer's plan in the neighborhood for Powhatan. Mr. Rhodes stated that the parcel referencing multi-family homes is not in question. The developer was waiting to build on all properties at the same time.

Mr. Claffey asked for more information on the properties involved in the Powhatan Street neighborhood.

Mr. Rhodes stated that he was not prepared to speak on a specific matter, as he is presenting an amendment to the ordinance. He stated that there are two properties behind the property with the required 30 foot street frontage.

Ms. Dull wanted clarification on the accuracy of the easement dimensions provided by the developer in the Public Hearing. Mr. Rhodes stated that those properties would have the proper easement, in essence a driveway concept, and be further back from the road. He also commented that there are many driveways that are difficult for first responders to navigate in the City.

Mr. Holmes asked about the width requirements of the easement. He also commented that single-family dwellings would be able to work on these types of parcels, but not to the degree of apartment complexes. Mr. Rhodes stated that the proposed amendment would require a minimum of ten feet for the easement.

Council members did not have any further questions.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

Ms. Dull moved that Council adopt the ordinance and approve the amendment, as recommended by the Planning Commission.

The motion was seconded by Ms. Mead and failed as follows:

Mr. Holmes	aye	Mr. Claffey	no
Ms. Darby	no	Mayor Oakes	no
Vice Mayor Robertson	no	Ms. Mead	aye
Ms. Dull	aye		

B. Public Hearing and Consideration of an Ordinance to Amend Section 18.215.020, Application, of Chapter 18.215, Amendments, of Title 18, Zoning, of the Staunton City Code to Align with the Code of Virginia

Mr. Rhodes summarized the changes proposed in this Agenda item. He commented that the City Zoning Code does not conform with the State of Virginia Code. This ordinance mainly deals with who can initiate a zoning ordinance amendment or rezoning. Previously, City Council was not included into who can initiate these changes.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

The public hearing was opened.

With there being no one wishing to speak, the public hearing was closed.

Vice Mayor Robertson moved to that Council adopt the ordinance and approve the amendment, as recommended by the Planning Commission.

Ms. Dull commented that both Amendments to Ordinances were approved by the Planning Commission, but disappointed that not both were passed in City Council.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Holmes and carried as follows.

Ms. Darby	aye	Ms. Mead	aye
Mayor Oakes	aye	Ms. Dull	aye
Vice Mayor Robertson	aye	Mr. Claffey	aye
Mr. Holmes	aye		

Ordinance No. 2021 - 21

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING, RESTATING AND REORDAINING SECTION 18.215.020, APPLICATION, OF CHAPTER 18.215, AMENDMENTS, OF TITLE 18, ZONING, OF THE STAUNTON CITY CODE TO ALIGN WITH THE CODE OF VIRGINIA

Recitals

A. Pursuant to Section 15.2-2286 of the Code of Virginia and provisions of Title 18.215 of the Staunton City Code, proposed amendments of zoning regulations or district maps, or for their repeal can be initiated whenever the public necessity, convenience, general welfare, or good zoning practice requires;

B. Section 15.2-2286 of the Code of Virginia permits amendments to be initiated by resolution of the governing body; by motion of the local planning commission; or by petition of the owner, contract purchaser with the owner's written consent, or the owner's agent therefor, of the property which is the subject of the proposed zoning map amendment;

C. The City Attorney has determined that the Staunton City Code merits updating to align with the Code of Virginia;

D. The Planning Commission of the City of Staunton, after study and review, has properly heard the matter and recommended approval of the proposed code amendment on the basis that it would serve the interests of public necessity, convenience, general welfare, and good zoning practice, which City Council affirms based upon its own review;

E. This matter has been properly advertised, heard, and considered; and

F. These recitals are deemed an integral part of this ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Staunton, Virginia, that Section 18.215.020, Application, of Chapter 18.215, Amendments, of Title 18, Zoning, of the Staunton City Code is **HEREBY AMENDED, RESTATED, AND REORDAINED** as follows:

...

18.215.020 Application.

(1) An application for a proposed amendment or rezoning shall be filed with the planning commission.

(2) An application, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, may be ~~instituted~~ initiated by resolution of the governing body; by motion of the local planning commission; or by petition of the owner, contract purchaser with the owner's written consent, or the owner's agent therefor, of the property which is the subject of the proposed zoning map amendment, addressed to the governing body or the local planning commission, who shall forward such petition to the governing body; a property owner or his designated representative or by the planning commission or other appropriate governmental agency other than the council.

(3) An application for conditional zoning may be made by a property owner(s) or his designated representative. Said application shall be in writing, signed by the property owner(s) placing certain conditions and restrictions on the use and development of the property of that property owner(s) in addition to the regulations provided for in the zoning district.

...

In all other respects, the provisions of Section 18.215.020, Application, of Chapter 18.215, Amendments, of Title 18, Zoning, of the Staunton City Code remain the same and are hereby restated, confirmed and reordained.

Introduced: June 17, 2021 to Planning Commission; July 22, 2021 to City Council

Adopted: July 22, 2021

Effective Date: July 22, 2021

/s/Andrea W. Oakes

Andrea W. Oakes, Mayor

ATTEST: /s/Rachael ML Zinni

Rachael ML Zinni, Clerk of Council

C. Consideration of Ordinance to Amend the FY2022 Budget Ordinance for the City of Staunton by Adding Budget Amendment Number One Consideration of City Council Procedure Memorandum No. 3 Amendments

Ms. Leslie Beauregard, Acting City Manager, summarized the budget amendment information for Council.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

Ms. Darby moved to adopt an ordinance amending the fiscal year 2022 budget by adding Budget Amendment Number One, totaling \$7,700,360, as presented

The motion was seconded by Mr. Claffey and carried as follows.

Ms. Dull	aye	Vice Mayor Robertson	aye
Ms. Darby	aye	Mr. Claffey	aye
Mr. Holmes	aye	Mayor Oakes	aye
Ms. Mead	aye		

(SEE ATTACHMENT #1 – FY2022 BUDGET ORDINANCE)

D. Consideration of a Revised Master Plan for the Villages of Staunton

Mr. Rhodes stated that the Council saw the presentation on the Revised Master Plan during the Work Session. He mentioned that Mr. Robin Miller, Co-Owner of Village Associates, was still on-hand to answer any questions that Council may have before voting on this matter.

Mr. Rhodes continued that this property was rezoned in 2005 to traditional Neighborhood Development infill District, which is designed to allow the developer considerable flexibility on a specific site. The Planning Commission reviewed this request on their June 15, 2021, meeting and unanimously recommended approval. The Economic Development Authority recommended at their June 22, 2021, meeting and unanimously recommended approval.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

Mr. Claffey moved that City Council approve the Western State Redevelopment Master Plan dated August 4, 2005, amended March 4, 2015, and further amended May 18, 2021, as recommended by the Planning Commission and the Economic Development Authority.

The motion was seconded by Vice Mayor Robertson and carried as follows.

Ms. Mead	aye	Ms. Darby	aye
Ms. Dull	aye	Mr. Holmes	aye
Mayor Oakes	aye	Vice Mayor Robertson	aye
Mr. Claffey	aye		

E. Consideration of an Ordinance to Amend Section 6.15.040, Notice Required at Place of Sale, of Chapter 6.15, Wild and Exotic Animals, of Title 6, Animals and Fowl, of the Staunton City Code to Conform with Section 6.15.010

Mr. Blair summarized the changes presented to this Ordinance. He clarified that the possession of exotic animals was subject to the permissions of the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources.

Mayor Oakes asked for clarification on the breeding of animals in captivity portion in the Ordinance. Mr. Blair stated that even if the animal is bred in captivity, the wild or exotic animal will still have the permissions of the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources specifications attached to them.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

Mr. Holmes moved that City Council adopt an ordinance amending Section 6.15.040, Notice Required at Place of Sale, of Chapter 6.15, Wild and Exotic Animals, of Title 6, Animals and Fowl, of the Staunton City Code, as proposed, to conform with the language with Staunton City Code Section 6.15.010.

The motion was seconded by Vice Mayor Robertson and carried as follows.

Mr. Claffey	aye	Ms. Dull	aye
Ms. Darby	aye	Vice Mayor Robertson	aye
Mayor Oakes	aye	Mr. Holmes	aye
Ms. Mead	aye		

Ordinance No. 2021 - 23

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING, RESTATING AND REORDAINING SECTION 6.15.040, NOTICE REQUIRED AT PLACE OF SALE, OF CHAPTER 6.15, WILD AND EXOTIC ANIMALS, OF TITLE 6, ANIMALS AND FOWL, OF THE STAUNTON CITY CODE TO CONFORM WITH CHANGES MADE PREVIOUSLY TO SECTION 6.15.010 REGARDING THE DEFINITION OF "WILD OR EXOTIC ANIMAL"

Recitals

A. Pursuant to Staunton City Charter Section 11, Thirteenth, and Section 3.2-6543 of the Code of Virginia, the City Council has the authority to amend provisions of Title 6, Animals and Fowl, of the Staunton City Code (SCC);

B. At its December 10, 2020 regular meeting, City Council amended the definition of "wild or exotic animal" in Section 6.15.010 of the SCC;

C. City Council finds that it is in the interest of the City and its citizens to amend Section 6.15.040 of the SCC to conform with the amendments made previously to Section 6.15.010;

D. This matter has been properly heard, and considered; and

E. These recitals are deemed an integral part of this ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Staunton, Virginia, that Section 6.15.040, Notice required at place of sale, of Chapter 6.15, Wild and Exotic

Animals, of Title 6, Animals and Fowl, of the Staunton City Code be and hereby is amended as follows:

6.15.040 Notice required at place of sale.

Any person who offers for sale a wild or exotic animal as defined by SCC 6.15.010 shall post conspicuously at the place of sale or display the following notice:

No person may lawfully keep or permit to be kept in the city of Staunton any live monkey (nonhuman primate), raccoon, skunk, wolf, squirrel, fox, leopard, panther, tiger, lion, lynx, or any other warm-blooded animal, poisonous snake or tarantula which can normally be found in the wild state or any other member of the crocodilian order, including but not limited to alligators, crocodiles, caimans, and gavials. Animals which have been bred in captivity and which have never known the wild and are lawfully made available for sale or otherwise by a pet shop located and lawfully operating in the corporate limits of the city of Staunton shall be excluded from this restriction.

In all other respects, the provisions of Chapter 6.15, Wild and exotic animals, of Title 6, Animals and Fowl, of the Staunton City Code remain the same and are hereby restated, confirmed and reordained.

Introduced: July 22, 2021

Adopted: July 22, 2021

Effective Date: July 22, 2021

/s/Andrea W. Oakes

Andrea W. Oakes, Mayor

ATTEST: /s/Rachael ML Zinni

Rachael ML Zinni, Clerk of Council

F. Consideration of City Council Procedure Memorandum No. 3 Amendments

Mr. Blair summarized the two changes in the Memorandum including the changes in why a member of Council could participate remotely and that otherwise six meetings can be participated in remotely.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

Vice Mayor Robertson moved to adopt the proposed amendments to Staunton City Council Procedure Memorandum No. 3.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Claffey and carried as follows.

Mr. Holmes	aye	Vice Mayor Robertson	aye
Mr. Claffey	aye	Ms. Mead	aye
Mayor Oakes	aye	Ms. Darby	aye

Ms. Dull aye

MATTERS FROM THE CITY MANAGER

Ms. Beauregard stated that there was information about grants that do not require a local match listed on the bottom of the Regular Meeting Agenda. She welcomed any feedback on other ways to communicate this information as it becomes available to be reported, per Council Memorandum 5.

MATTERS FROM THE PUBLIC

Mayor Oakes read the following statement:

“This part of City Council’s agenda is entitled “Matters from the Public.” It is a time that Council sets aside to hear from citizens and others about a wide variety of subjects. Before we begin, I’d like to share five basic ground rules that we ask you to respect as you make your remarks:

1. Please come to the podium or begin your call, identify yourself, and complete your remarks within 5 minutes. I will let you know when you’ve reached your 5 minutes. We ask that you please give your name, your address, and then keep your remarks at 5 minutes or less. When you reach the 5 minute time limit, I will let you know that your time limit has expired. If you continue to speak, I will ask you to step away from the podium or to end your call. If you continue to speak after I inform you that you have exceeded your time limit, I will, again, ask you to please stop speaking and step away from the podium or end your call. If you still continue to speak, I will ask the City Manager to end your call, and if you continue to speak from the podium you may be charged with disorderly conduct under Virginia Code § 18.2-415(A)(2) . A violation of Virginia Code §18.2-415(A)(2) can result in penalties of up to one year in jail and/or a fine of up to \$2,500.00.

2. This is a time for us as a Council simply to listen to your remarks. In an effort to encourage and maintain orderly conduct, we will not engage in give and take debate. If you are seeking information, you may mention it during your remarks and the City Manager or his staff may get in touch with you in the days ahead.

3. We ask that you direct your comments to Council as a whole and not to identify members of Council or to an individual employee of the City. If you want to take up an issue with an individual member of Council or an employee, please speak with us before or after the meeting. We are also accessible by phone, mail or email. Again, we ask that you direct your comments to the Council as a whole.

4. We expect every speaker to be civil and courteous. Using profanity, making personal attacks on an individual unrelated to the performance of their official duties on behalf of the City of Staunton, and doing anything that is disruptive to the orderly conduct of this meeting will not be tolerated.

5. Finally, as the presiding officer, it is my duty to remind you that if you choose not to abide by these ground rules, I may find that you are out of order and will ask you to withdraw from the podium or to end your call. We certainly do not want to reach that point and even beyond, so we respectfully ask for your full cooperation in observing these guidelines.

If you wish, you may obtain a copy of the ground rules from our Clerk of Council, Ms. Zinni. And now, we welcome all speakers. The podium is now available for matters from the public.”

Albino Fossa, 401 Bowling Street, voiced his displeasure towards the Assessor’s Office for the latest assessment on his residence and the inability to make progress disputing their assessment.

Baldwin Jennings, 332 Sharon Lane, commended the Fire Department in assisting him during a time of medical need recently at his residence. He praised their knowledge and compassion.

Allison Profeta, Farrier Court, encouraged Council to continue to look into the AirBnB matter discussed in the Work Session earlier in the evening. She gave advice on potential data mining topics and to reach out to the community on obtaining affordable housing in the City of Staunton.

There was no one else wishing to speak.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before Council, the meeting adjourned at 9:23 p.m.

Rachael ML Zinni
Clerk of Council

City Council
WORK SESSION
July 22, 2021
5:30 p.m.

Council Members Present: Mayor Oakes, Vice Mayor Robertson, Council Members Claffey, Darby, Holmes, Mead, and Dull.

Mayor Oakes called the meeting to order: Mayor Oakes called the meeting of Staunton City Council to order.

1. Consideration of Work Session and Regular Meeting Agendas

Consistent with Procedural Memorandum No. 3, the agendas were presented for Council consideration.

Vice Mayor Robertson moved to amend the Work Session Agenda Item 4 to discuss and for consideration in Item E only in the Regular Meeting agenda, and approve the Regular Meeting agenda as presented.

Ms. Leslie Beauregard, Acting City Manager, clarified that this move would assist in providing more discussion time for Item 3 on the Work Session Agenda.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Claffey and carried as follows:

Mayor Oakes	aye	Ms. Dull	aye
Vice Mayor Robertson	aye	Ms. Darby	aye
Ms. Mead	aye	Mr. Holmes	aye
Mr. Claffey	aye		

2. Discussion of Homestay Properties/Short-Term Rentals in the City of Staunton

At the request of Councilmembers Mead and Dull, this item has been added to Council's work session agenda for July 22, 2021, for discussion.

Ms. Mead stated that there was a concern from citizens with availability of apartment rentals and affordable housing.

Ms. Dull commented that she encouraged the review of short-term housing data presented and to consider the potential ramifications of these "homestay" and "short-term rentals."

Commissioner of the Revenue Maggie Ragon advises that her office regularly monitors homestay platforms to identify newly listed properties and, if necessary, contacts owners of those properties to ensure proper registration with the City. She also covered the differences in VRBO and AirBnB housing requirements, along with the City of Staunton Code pertaining to these types of housing.

Vice Mayor Robertson inquired on how the City has fewer of these housing types. Ms. Ragon commented that the fewer multi-unit properties could be a reason for the lack of numbers in this type of housing.

50
51 Mayor Oakes clarified that if housing was obtained under homestay/short-term rentals, that after
52 thirty days, a person could essentially vacate for one day and then return for another month rental.
53 Ms. Ragon commented that the properties in Staunton are not seeing that type of activity through
54 the homestay/short-term rentals. If a stay of more than 30 days was required, the property would
55 remove itself from the short-term rental platform(s) and provide long-term housing to not violate
56 the Transient Occupancy Code.

57
58 Mr. Holmes asked about parking requirements. Ms. Ragon said there was not a requirement for
59 off-street parking for short-term rentals.

60
61 Mr. Claffey queried about the annual registration fee and if it is comparable to other localities.
62 Ms. Ragon confirmed that the maximum by Code is charged and it is comparable to other localities.

63
64 Ms. Dull inquired about the short-term housing situation in Virginia Beach, where there has been
65 a discontinuation of some short-term housing. She also asked about the restrictions that Council
66 could potentially dictate on the number of short-term housing properties in a community. She
67 further requested if information was available for density and “what works” for the short-term
68 housing numbers in a community.

69
70 Ms. Ragon stated that the issue from Virginia Beach is mostly over high-priced “party houses” to
71 where they are trying to curb that atmosphere in the community. She also commented that
72 members of the community can go on short-term housing platforms and express any issues or
73 complaints to get a residence “de-listed” from the platform. Finally, there was no data that she
74 was aware of from a density perspective to help in analysis of short-term housing properties.

75
76 Ms. Mead commented that hotels report occupancy levels and wondered how short-term housing
77 platforms were tracked, if at all, and the demand of these types of properties. She also mentioned
78 that, while looking at the rates per night for short-term houses, could we evaluate the demand for
79 these types of housing versus more permanent long-term housing residences.

80
81 Ms. Ragon stated that the host of the short-term rentals are reporting occupancy to the City, not
82 the platforms that they are listing through. She further commented that there was a fluid demand
83 for short-term properties, in that some are rented more frequently and some are not rented at the
84 same level. There was also a brief discussion on popular listings and reasons for why properties
85 are listed and taken off the short-term housing market.

86
87 Mr. Holmes asked for clarification on the Transient Occupancy Tax and the number of lodgers in
88 a residence. Ms. Ragon stated that in the Code, only properties supporting four or more lodgers
89 need to report Transient Occupancy Tax.

90
91 Mr. Claffey inquired if any houses are considered problematic like those of the aforementioned
92 “party houses.” Ms. Ragon stated that she was not aware of any properties that fall into this
93 category.

94
95 Mr. John Blair, City Attorney, answered Ms. Dull’s inquiry about the Virginia Beach short-term
96 housing situation and regulations. He stated that seventy-five (75) percent of property owners in
97 a community could petition their City Council to allow AirBnBs to exist in that community. In
98 response to the regulations question, the Zoning Code and subjected to a Special Use Permit to

allow individualization of conditions for a specific property could be useful for regulations purposes.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

Ms. Dull commented that this topic should be further looked into by Council so that there can be a larger discussion on affordable housing issues the City is facing.

3. Discussion of a Revised Master Plan for the Villages of Staunton

Mr. Rodney Rhodes, Senior City Planner, introduced Mr. Robin Miller, Co-Owner of Village Associates, to present the revision to the Master Plan.

Mr. Miller made a brief presentation on the general overview of the company's accomplishments and finer points of the Master Plan for the Villages of Staunton. He also stated that the original Master Plan for the site was approved in 2005 with a revision in 2015, and is now requesting approval of a second revision for the addition of more residential buildings. He continued that there was not an original plan for Stage Five in this Master Plan, but that has recently changed. The revision includes assigning uses to two existing buildings which were previously not addressed on the Master Plan as well as the construction of five new buildings. All buildings impacted by the revision will be used for residential purposes.

Ms. Mead stated that when talking to citizens who reside in the Bindery, there was some concern about traffic flow in the Villages. Mr. Miller stated there is not a concern with traffic at this time in that section. He followed-up that the City would install a stoplight at Village Drive and Richmond Road, if deemed needed, per a previous agreement.

Mr. Holmes inquired about the rent amounts on the planned apartments. Mr. Miller stated that while the rent has not been officially set, the range would be anticipated from \$300 to \$1,200 and at market rate.

Ms. Dull asked about the bike pedestrian plans and if the bike paths are next to or through the property in the Villages. She also inquired about what would be grown in the hydroponic farming buildings.

Mr. Miller stated that would be in future phases of development, but that it would be most ideal from Statler Boulevard if the City would develop that part of the road. He further commented that hydroponic farming is secondary to keeping the buildings intact and on the property. He welcomed any ideas on what to use the proposed hydroponic farming buildings for if that was not feasible.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

4. Discussion of City Council Procedure Memorandum No. 3 Amendments

Mr. Blair reviewed the amendments to Memorandum 3, due to the State of Virginia Law changing on July 1, 2021. He stated that the medical condition of a family member of a member of City Council is now included for an accepted remote participation excuse. There would also be an allowance of six (6) meetings to participate remotely per scheduled calendar year. Council members would have to vote on the allowance of remote participation, the remote participant would have to state where they are remoting in from, and the remote participant would ask if they could be heard by Council and members of the audience.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

5. Update on the Staunton Crossing Economic Development Business Plan

Mr. Billy Vaughn, Director of Economic Development, provided a brief overview on the updates for Staunton Crossing. He provided greater detail on the demolition, Brownfield's Grant, Crossing Way extension, marketing plan, and lead generations and direct contacts.

Phase One includes commercial development, where restaurant chains have confirmed interest in Staunton Crossing. The contract for demolition began January 4, 2021, with Commonwealth Excavating, and the duration of the demolition is twelve months. Eighteen of the nineteen buildings that will be demolished have been abated and asbestos has been removed. Nine of the nineteen buildings have also been demolished. Sixteen of eighteen tanks have been abated, removed, and disposed of properly. If the demolition exceeds the time limit on the contract, there is a daily monetary penalty for Commonwealth Excavating.

The Brownfield's Grant will allocate \$432,000 to the City when we have met the performance agreement of seventeen demolished buildings, remove nine tanks, and expend \$1.3 million. The deadline for meeting the performance agreement is August 31, 2021, but City staff will be requesting an extension. This grant will assist in reducing the overall \$2.4 million cost for the demolition.

The Crossing Way extension, a new spine road, would provide access to the 275 acres in Staunton Crossing. There are construction plans and are 90% complete, with the City Engineer currently reviewing them for adherence to City Code. From there, those plans would go through the Planning Commission, to the Economic Development Authority, and finally, to City Council for approval. Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) will construct this road, planning to issue an intent to award in the first quarter of 2022, with construction happening in the second quarter of 2022. As these plans progress, the marketing plan is the next step needing attention, to receive bids from companies on this project.

Lead generations and direct contacts are from businesses who are interested in bringing their businesses to Staunton Crossing. Lead generations are calls to request information on this project. Direct contact are companies that have expressed interest through phone calls and conversations their desire to be part of Staunton Crossing.

Vice Mayor Robertson inquired about the guarantee of an extension. Mr. Vaughn stated that the extension had a high probability of having the extension granted.

Ms. Mead asked why some sites are controlled to local governments as opposed to developer owned. Mr. Vaughn stated that local governments tend to look at long-term investments and taxes, where developer owner might go for a high-dollar profit.

Ms. Dull commented that there was a high interest in rail and inquired if there was a way to parcel out access to the rail. Mr. Vaughn stated that a group, like the Timmons Group, could be utilized to assist in this project.

Mr. Holmes asked if the three direct contacts were all food processing related businesses. Mr. Vaughn confirmed they are not all food processing businesses.

Vice Mayor Robertson asked if there was a difference in the lead generation and direct contact inquiries about the million square foot plans. He also commented that it seems to be a high interest in where competing companies or projects seem to be plentiful.

Mr. Vaughn stated that it could be, but that it was not clear; lead generations do not necessarily disclose who is asking, where direct contact discloses who is asking about building in this project.

Mr. Claffey interjected that during the Economic Development Authority meeting earlier in the day this project was discussed, but a closed meeting was not necessary at this time. Mr. Vaughn stated that there was some information redacted to be able to get information to Council at this time, but that nothing more concrete was ready to present.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

6. Discussion of City Council Retreat

Ms. Beauregard stated that Tuesday, August 10 and Wednesday, August 11 are the retreat dates, as a Doodle Poll showed all Council members were available on those dates. Tuesday's schedule would be from lunch time until 6:00p.m., while Wednesday's schedule is 9:00a.m. to 3:00p.m. The facilitators of the retreat, Jack Tuttle and Kim Payne would be reaching out to Council to determine their discussion topics for the retreat. She also stated that the City's website has the ten year plan and that citizens of Staunton can insert comments about the vision on the website to assist Council in their retreat discussion.

Mayor Oakes asked if Council had any questions or comments.

Council members did not have any further questions.

The work session adjourned at 6:55p.m.

Rachael ML Zinni
Clerk of Council

CITY COUNCIL



AGENDA BRIEFING

Staunton, VA

Meeting Date:	August 12, 2021	Staff Members: Rodney Rhodes Tim Hartless
Item #	A	
Ordinance #		
Department:	Community Development — Planning and Zoning	
Council Vision:	Built Environment	
Subject:	Public Hearing and Consideration of a Request by Jonathan Robert Goff to Rezone 814 N. Augusta Street from B-1, Local Business District, to R-2, Low Density Residential District	

Background: Jonathan Robert Goff has requested a rezoning of 814 N. Augusta Street from B-1, Local Business District, to R-2, Low Density Residential District. The stated purpose of the request is to utilize the structure and property for single-family residential purposes. In the B-1, Local Business District, residential use is not a by-right use on the ground or basement levels. The subject property is located on the west side of N. Augusta Street, just north of the intersection with Oakenwold Street. The Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate that the dwelling was constructed between 1929 and 1949. The property consists of 4,800 square feet (0.11 acres) with a structure that is approximately 1,600 square feet. The structure appears to have been built as a single-family dwelling and used for that purpose. The applicant purchased the property in 2020, and would like to construct a deck and pergola on the rear of the dwelling. With the existing B-1, Local Business zoning, a deck and pergola would be considered an expansion of a nonconforming use which could not be permitted. A building permit application was included with the rezoning request (Attachment 1) for informational purposes only. This application has not been submitted to the Building Services Division and is not currently under review.

Analysis: Staff has reviewed the requested rezoning and has not identified any issues. In 2017, the City undertook a mass rezoning of properties in this area. At that time, this property was not identified as a potential candidate for rezoning due to its proximity to businesses.

An attached map (Attachment 3) illustrates the surrounding zoning. The surrounding zoning is a mixture of R-2, Low Density Residential District, and B-1, Local Business District. The *City of Staunton, Virginia, Comprehensive Plan 2018-2040*, Future Land Use Map (Attachment 4), designates this area as Professional. The area to the north and south is designated Professional, to the west is Low Density Residential, and to the east is Neighborhood Residential. While a P-1, Professional zoning would be more consistent with the Future Land Use Map designation, the intent of the applicant is to continue the single-family residential use and a R-2, Low Density Residential zoning is better suited for that purpose. The proposed rezoning is also more consistent with the surrounding residential zoning.

Planning Commission Recommendation: At the July 15, meeting, Planning Commission conducted a public hearing. During the public hearing, no one spoke in opposition to the request. On a 4-0 vote, the Commission unanimously voted to recommend approval of the proposed rezoning.

Attachment:

Attachment 1—Application and Supporting Documents
Attachment 2—Vicinity Map – 814 N Augusta St
Attachment 3—Current Zoning– 814 N Augusta St
Attachment 4—Future Land Use– 814 N Augusta St
Attachment 5—Proposed Rezoning – 814 N August St
Attachment 6—Draft Ordinance of Rezoning

Suggested Motions (to be made after the public hearing is conducted): I move that Council adopt the ordinance and approve the rezoning, as recommended by the Planning Commission.

City Manager: Steven L. Rosenberg



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Planning & Zoning Division

Applicant: Jonathan Robert Goff Date: June 1, 2021
 Address: 814 North Augusta St., Staunton, VA 24401
 Telephone #s: Primary: 434-962-4644 Secondary: 434-962-3589
 Email address: jongoff.nbs@gmail.com

If the applicant is NOT the owner of the property in question, explain. A copy of a pending contract or option agreement shall be attached hereto and made a part of this application.

Name of person to be notified in addition to the applicant and/or property owner:

Name: Marcella Leigh Gates
 Address: 814 North Augusta St., Staunton, VA 24401
 Phone #: 434-962-3589
 Email address: Marciieg88@gmail.com

Location of property: 814 North Augusta St., Staunton, VA 24401

Legal description of property: See attached deed.

Purpose of request: This is a residence. Would like to extend back deck.

Map Provided: YES ☒ NO ☐

Present zoning classification of property: B-1

Requested zoning classification: R2 (low density residential)

List permits pending approval of this rezoning: Building Permit for back deck. (not yet filed. See Attached)

Fee Paid (\$250) YES ☒ NO ☐ *check or cash only

Applicant must provide 19 copies of complete application

Signature of applicant: [Signature]
 (Owner/Agent)

Prepared by:
Bruce K. Tyler, VSB# 16514
P.O. Box 2, Afton, VA 22920

Consideration & Actual Value \$274,500.00
Pin #: 4771 & 1477

THIS DEED, made this 14th day of December, 2020, by and between **MARK CLAYTON CLARK and FRONA TERESA CLARK**, husband and wife, parties of the first part, hereinafter sometimes referred to as "Grantors", and **MARCELLA L. GATES and JONATHAN R. GOFF**, parties of the second part, hereinafter sometimes referred to as "Grantees" whose address is 814 N. Augusta Street, Staunton, VA 24401:

**** WITNESSETH ****

THAT FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00), cash in hand paid by the Grantees unto the Grantor, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt of all of which is hereby acknowledged by the party of the first part, the said **Mark Clayton Clark and Frona Teresa Clark**, husband and wife, parties of the first part, do hereby **GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL and CONVEY with GENERAL WARRANTY and ENGLISH COVENANTS OF TITLE** unto the said **Marcella L. Gates and Jonathan R. Goff**, as joint tenants with full rights of survivorship, as at common law and not as tenants in common, parties of the second part, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Parcel One: All that certain lot or parcel of land, together with all improvements thereon and all appurtenances thereto belonging, situate, lying and being in the City of Staunton, Virginia, fronting 40 feet on the West side of North Augusta Street and running back between parallel lines a distance of 125 feet;

BEING the same real estate conveyed to Mark Clayton Clark and Frona Teresa Clark, husband and wife, by deed dated March 2, 2020, of Kay L. Linnane, Byron L. Lessley, Stacy Lee Lessley, Kelley Suzanne Holland, and Brenda L. Armentrout, which deed is recorded in aforesaid Clerk's Office as Instrument Number 2000000587.

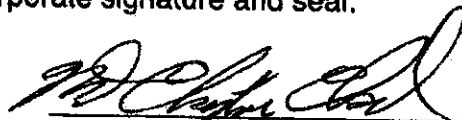
Parcel Two: All of that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the City of Staunton, Virginia, known by present street numbering as 816 Blakemore Street and further described as Lot C on a certain plat of Charles Blakemore's Lots, made by C. G. Irvine, Surveyor, dated April 20, 1937, of record in the City of Staunton land records in Deed Book 45, page 142, and further described on a plat entitled "Plat of the Leonard E. Clerk, et al Property, Staunton, Virginia," made by R. E. Funk, Land Surveyor, dated November 17, 1994, recorded in the City of Staunton land records in Deed Book 356, Page 234;

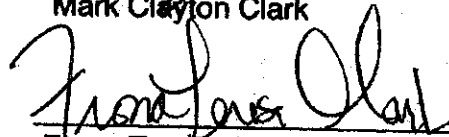
BEING the same real estate conveyed to Mark Clayton Clark and Frona Teresa Clark, husband and wife, by deed dated April 16, 2020, of Byron L. Lessley, by and through Bonnie W. Lessley, his attorney-in-fact, and Bonnie W. Lessley, his wife, which deed is recorded in aforesaid Clerk's Office as Instrument Number 200002242.

Reference to the aforesaid deeds, plats and to the references therein contained, reference is hereby made for a more particular description of the real estate hereby conveyed, as well as derivation of title.

This conveyance is made expressly subject to the easements, reservations, restrictions, and other conditions contained in duly recorded deeds, plats and other instruments constituting constructive notice in the chain of title to the above described property hereby conveyed, which have not expired by a limitation of time contained therein or otherwise ineffective.

WITNESS the following corporate signature and seal:

 (SEAL)
Mark Clayton Clark

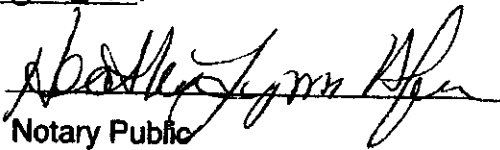
 (SEAL)
Frona Teresa Clark

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
AT LARGE
CITY/COUNTY OF Staunton, TO-WIT:

The foregoing deed bearing date of December 14, 2020, was acknowledged before me this 15 day of December, 2020, by Mark Clayton Clark and Frona Teresa Clark.

My commission expires: Aug 31, 2021.

Registration Number: 7746961


Notary Public



INSTRUMENT 200003544
RECORDED IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF
STAUNTON CIRCUIT COURT ON
DECEMBER 17, 2020 AT 02:21 PM
\$274.50 GRANTOR TAX WAS PAID AS
REQUIRED BY SEC 58.1-802 OF THE VA. CODE
STATE: \$137.25 LOCAL: \$137.25
STACI N. FALLS, CLERK
RECORDED BY: KMV

**BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION**

Date _____

Permit # _____

Is this property located in a historic district?

Yes () No (X)

I am applying for this permit as: (Please check one)

☒ **OWNER**Name Jonathan R. Goff
Mailing address 814 N. Augusta St., Staunton, VA
City/ZIP 24401 Phone _____Affidavit
I Jonathan R. GoffOf (address) 814 N. Augusta St., Staunton, VA 24401

Affirm that I am the owner of a certain tract or parcel located at

814 N. Augusta St., Staunton, VA 24401

And that I have applied for a building permit. I affirm that I am familiar with the prerequisites of section 54.1-111 or the Code of Virginia and I am not subject to licensure as a contractor or sub-contractor and that I accept the responsibility for ensuring that all workmen hired in conjunction with this job are properly licensed, registered or certified with applicable local, state and federal agencies.

Signed and acknowledged by Jonathan Goff (Affiant)In the City of Staunton, VA on the 28th day of May
2021 in the presence of the undersigned witness.

(Witness)

I hereby submit this application for a Building Permit, and acknowledge that the plans, specifications, and other information attached hereto, together with the statements made hereon, are all a part of this application, and acknowledge that I have read these statements and agree, that when the permit herein applied for is issued, that the work will be done as stated or as shown on the attached plans and specifications as required by City Ordinances, and State and Federal Laws and Regulations. Failure to comply with any part or terms of this application shall be sufficient cause to revoke the permit so issued. Any change to the work as shown on the attached plans and specifications must be re-approved. **On completion of this work, I will report the final cost in detail and pay any additional fee as required by law.** I hereby authorize the building inspector or an authorized agent to enter upon my property during normal business hours to inspect the work authorized by this permit. **I understand this permit is not an approval for occupancy and that an occupancy permit must be obtained prior to occupancy for a change in use, a new occupancy, or for occupancy of a structure which has been vacant for six (6) months or more. (Permit void if construction not started within six (6) months of permit issuance.)**

Owner

☐ **CONTRACTOR**Name _____
Mailing address _____
City/ZIP _____ Phone _____
License # _____
Expiration Date _____

I hereby certify that this proposed work will be done with the owner's consent and I acknowledge that I have read this application and the statements printed hereon and agree that the work will be done as stated and subject to the conditions stated herein.

Agent _____
Address _____

Phone: _____

MLA _____ Phone _____

Address _____

Virginia Construction Code Year: _____

Attached Plans

Number and type of plans filed with this application:

4 - Homeowner SketchesPlans prepared by: Jonathan R. Goff**Lot Description**House # 814 Street North Augusta StTax Map 47711111 Block _____ Lot _____

Subdivision _____ Zoning District _____

Number of buildings now on lot 14771 and 1477

Present Use (Dwelling, Apartment, Store, Factory, etc)

If multi-units specify number of units

Primary home / residence**Description of Building**# of Stories 2 # of Rooms 9# of Baths 2 # of Elevators 0Building Area (square footage of work area) 1555 384

(Must include living area, basement, garages, porches and decks)

Height at highest point at front of building line

+/- 30ft**Heating / Air Conditioning**
☐ No Heat ☐ Boiler ☐ Gas Water Heater
☒ Heat Pump ☐ Electric Baseboard ☐ Gas Clothes Dryer
☐ Gas Furnace ☐ Air Conditioning ☐ Gas Fireplace/Logs
Porches: ☐ Enclosed ☒ Deck**Suppression System Type:**☐ Partial ☐ Complete**Alarm System Type:**
☐ Automatic ☐ Manual
☐ Connected to central site
Description of Proposed Work

Kind of work, materials, extent of work

Platform deck + Pergola on back of house. 384 sq ft.**Estimated Total Value of Construction**

Including value of materials and labor

\$ \$5,000.00/00**Approval**

Approved _____ Disapproved _____

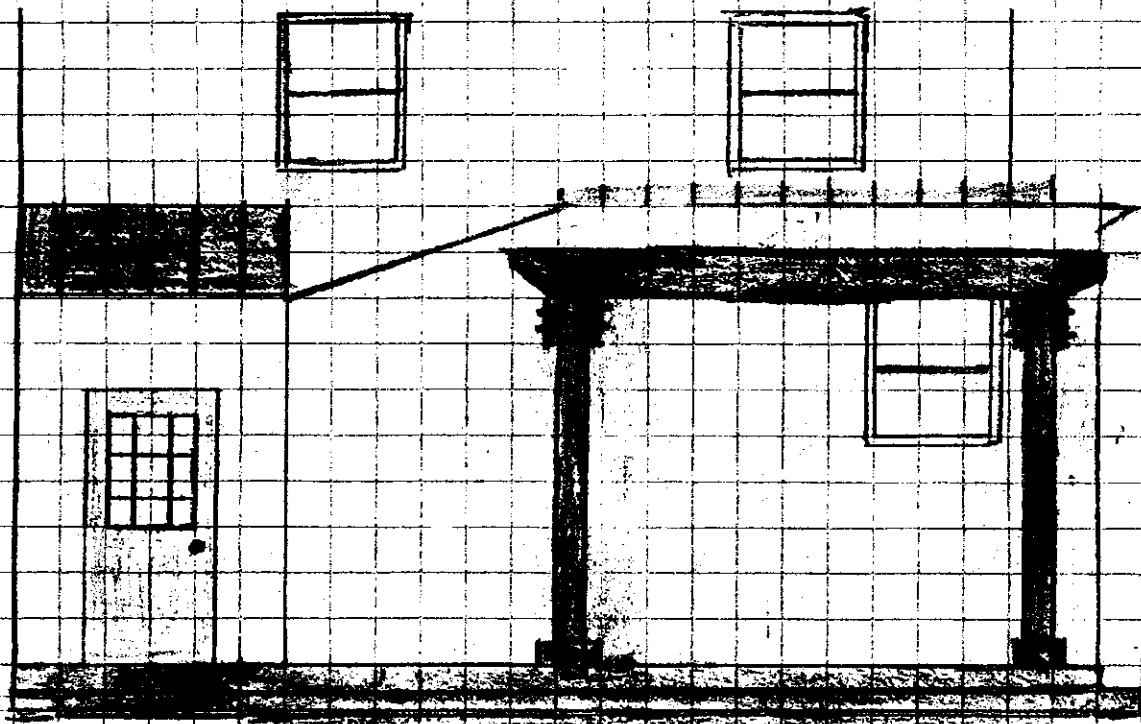
By _____

Building Official

Date _____ Fee \$ 76.50

Remarks _____

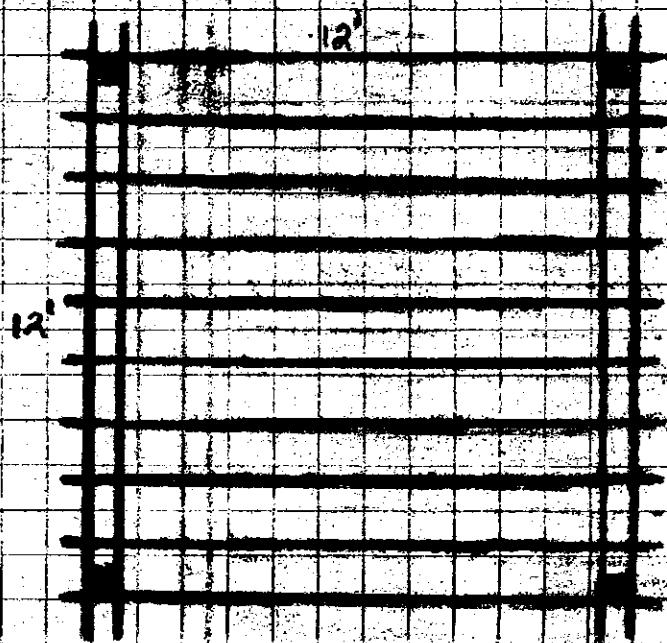
Property Line



24'

814 N. Augusta St.
Staunton, VA 24401

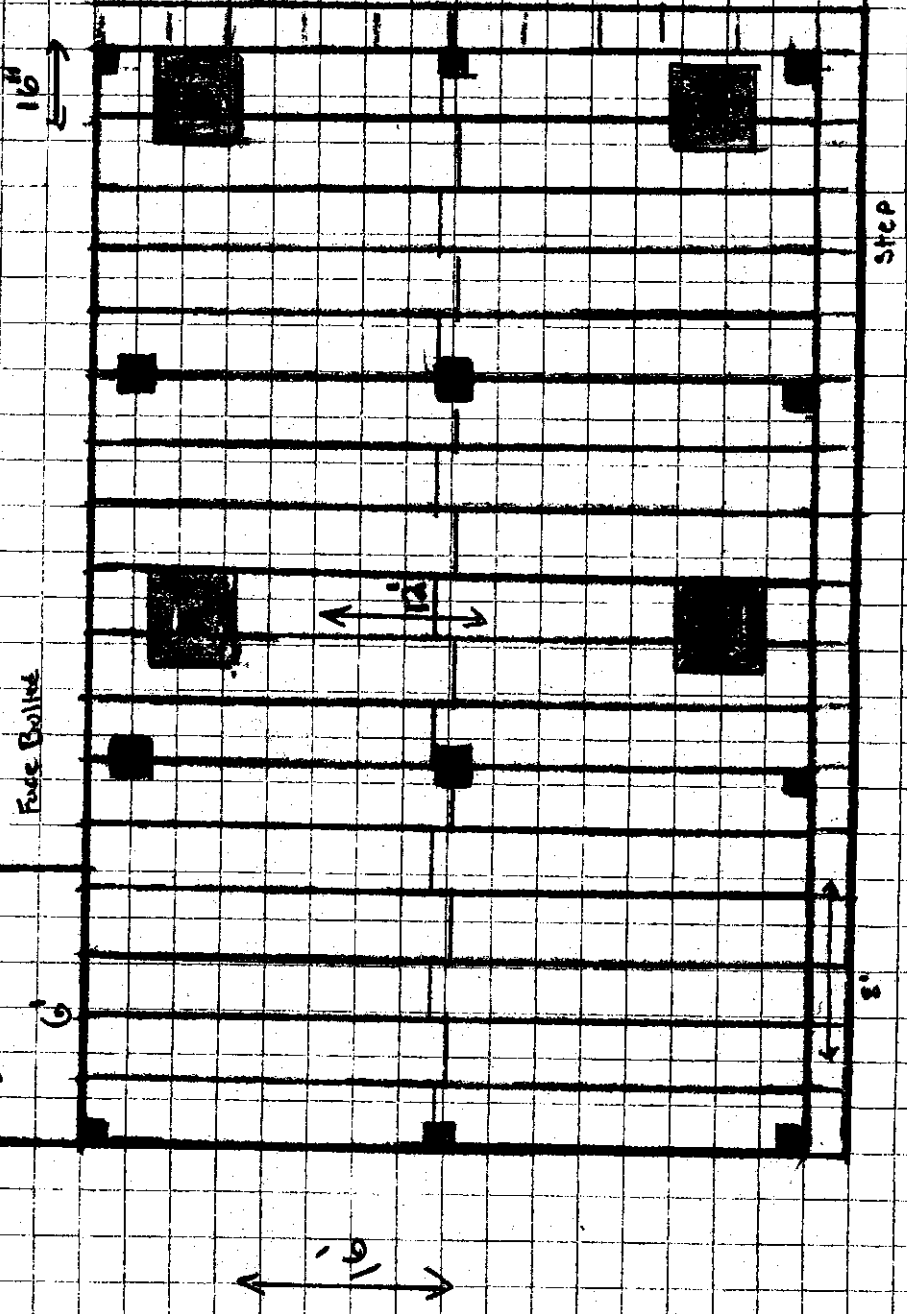
Existing
landing



24'

Existing
Foundation

House



10' Reinforcing 8 215.76
26.97

9" x 8" Tie 34 40.2

25" Decking 99.98

2" x 12" x 16' x 30 73.98 / 2,219.40

Concrete Piers x 4 7.78 / 31.12

6" x 6" x 12' x 6 6 7.98 / 47.88

Bolts Hold on x 8 12.19 / 99.02

2' x 8" x 16' x 10 28.22 / 282.20

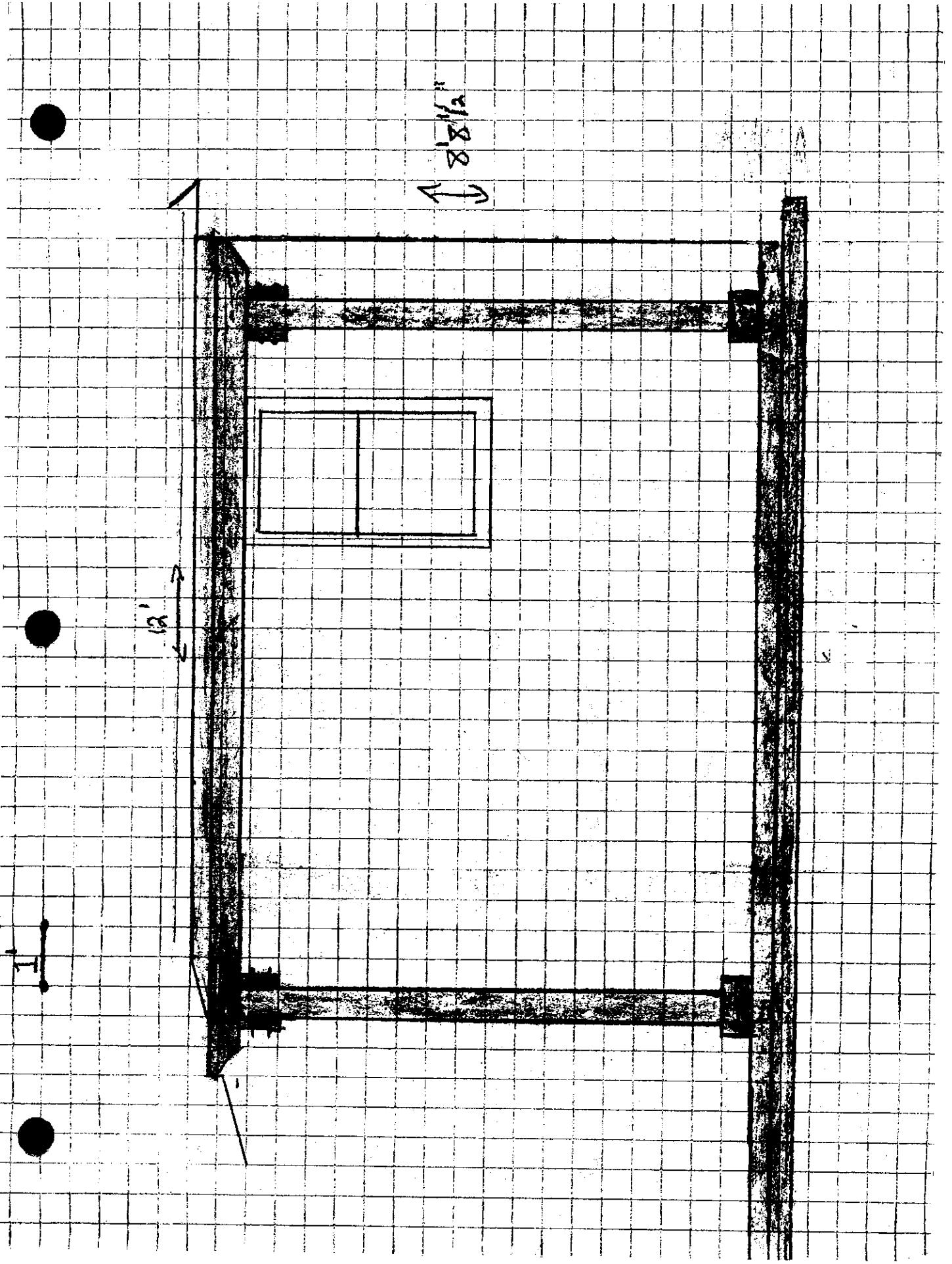
Lay Bolts x 56 2.48 / 138.88

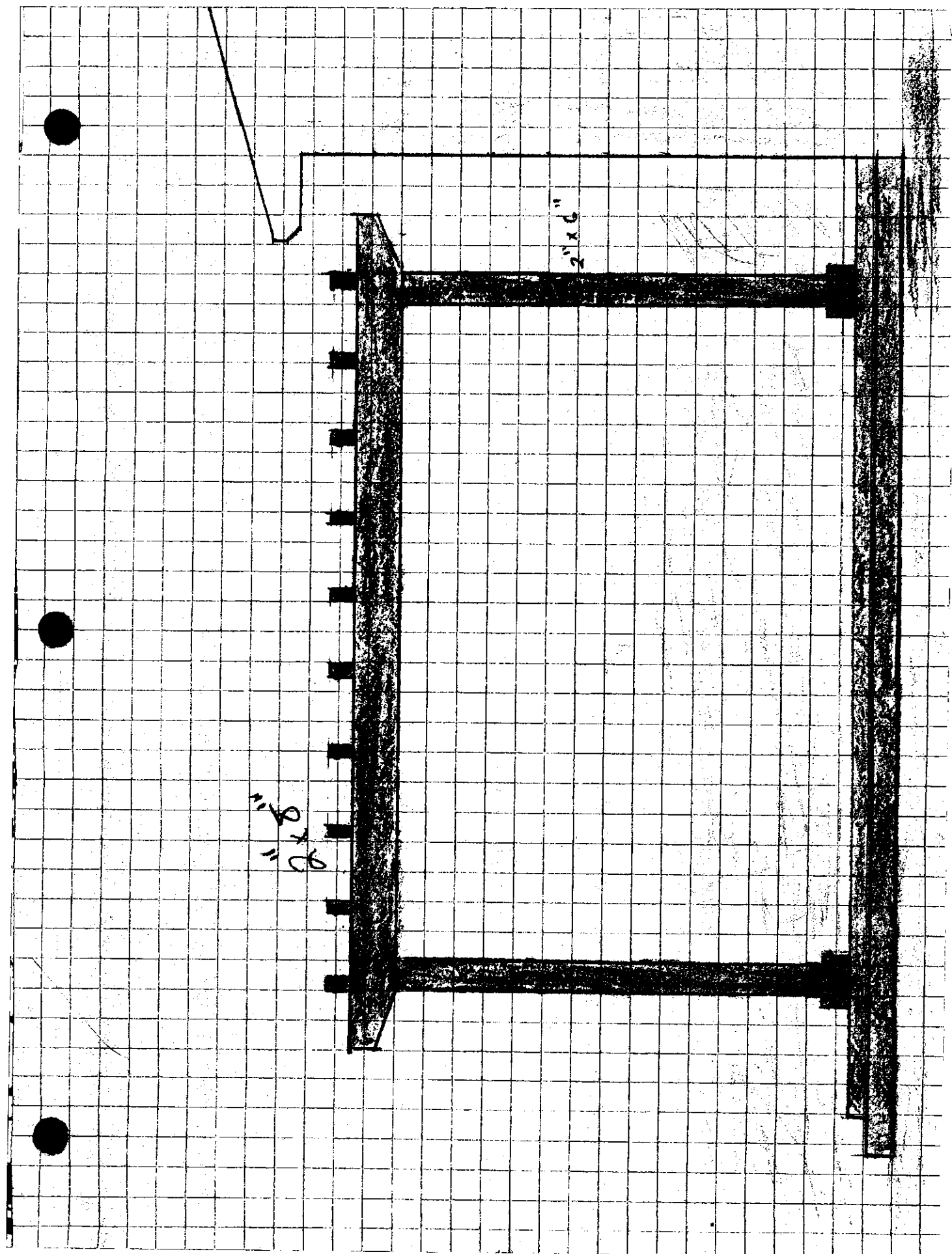
Concrete / bar x 8 5.18 / 45.44

Argula pier concrete x 8 45.44

6" x 16' Decking Bolts 50 15.27 / 763.50

341.537.00



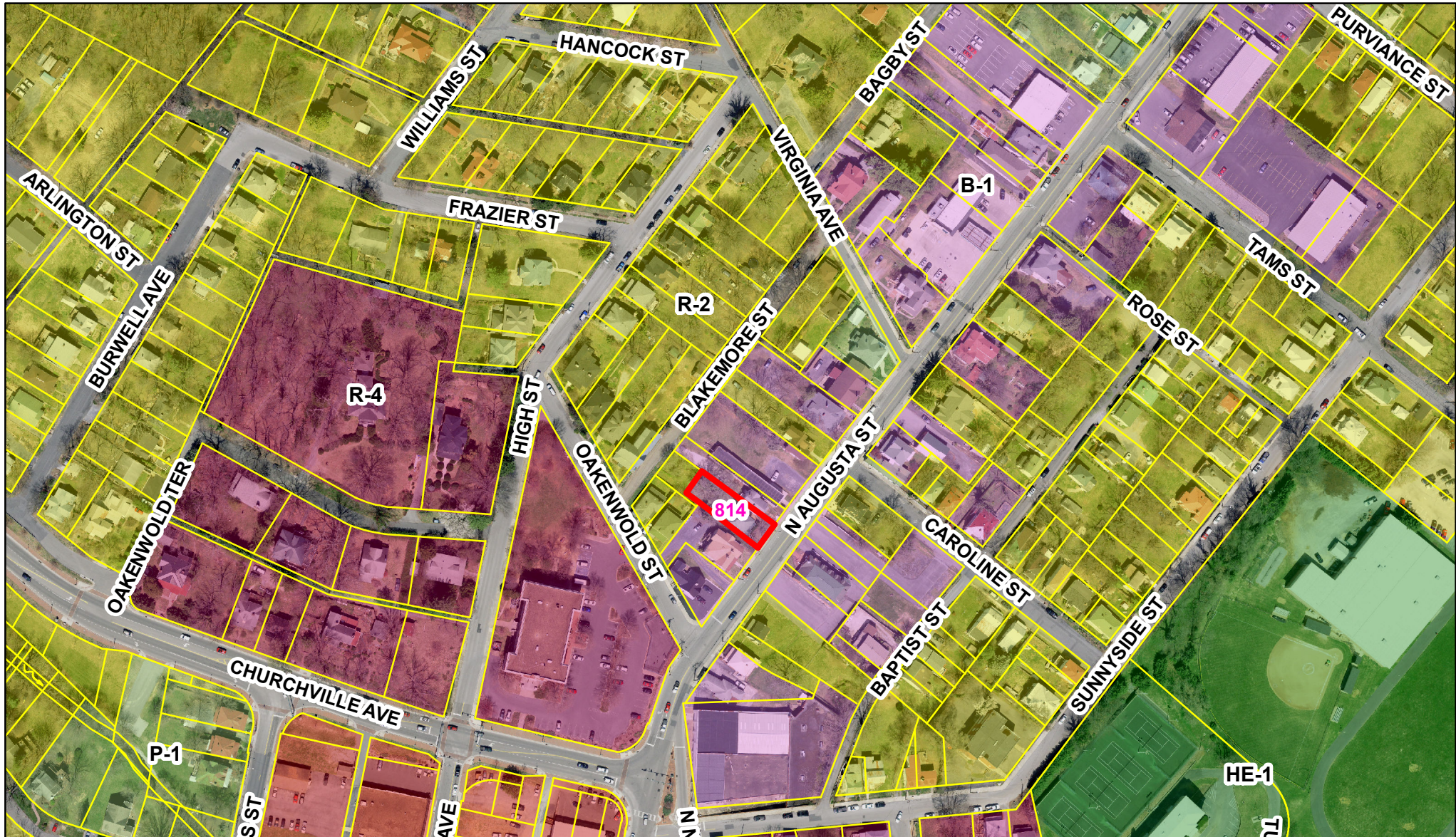


Vicinity Map – 814 N Augusta St



Current Zoning - 814 N Augusta St

Attachment 3



0 100 200 400 ft

Zoning

- B-1
- B-1(conditional)
- B-2
- B-2(conditional)
- B-3
- HE-1
- I-1
- I-1(conditional)
- I-2

B-3

HE-1

I-1

I-1(conditional)

I-2

I-2(conditional)

I-3(conditional)

P-1

P-1(conditional)

R-1

R-2

R-2(conditional)

R-3

R-3(conditional)

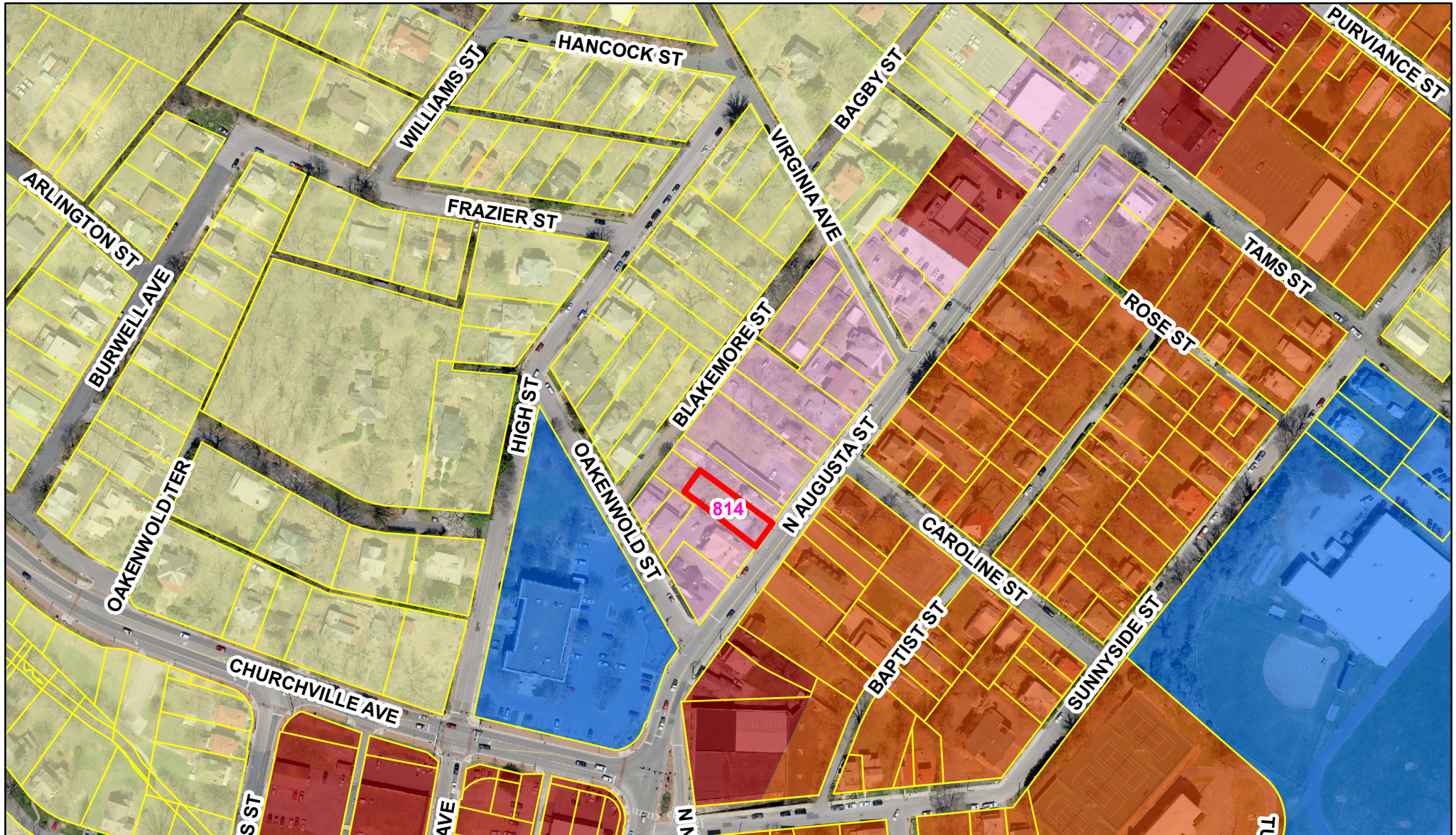
R-4

Additional Layers

- Selected Property
- Lots

Future Land Use - 814 N Augusta St

Attachment 4



Future Land Use

- CONSERVATION/RECREATION/OPEN SPACE
- PLANNED FARM DEVELOPMENT
- PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC

- LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MEDIUM DENSITY PLANNED RESIDENTIAL
- HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

- TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
- LOW DENSITY PLANNED RESIDENTIAL
- NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTIAL
- PROFESSIONAL

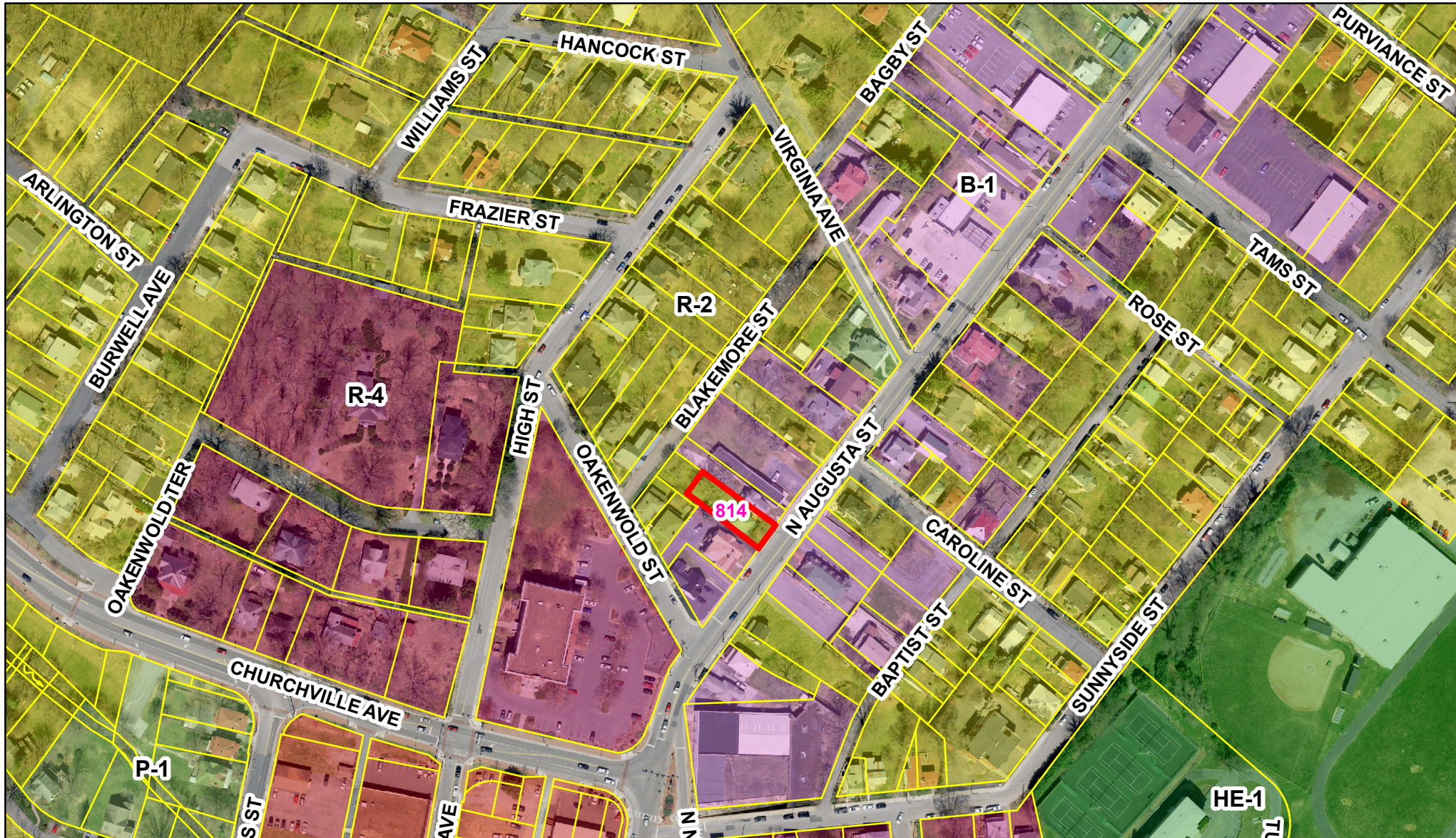
Additional Layers

- Selected Property
- Lots

- PLANNED BUSINESS
- BUSINESS
- PLANNED INDUSTRIAL
- LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
- HEAVY INDUSTRIAL

Proposed Rezoning - 814 N Augusta St

Attachment 5



Zoning

- B-1
- B-1(conditional)
- B-2
- B-2(conditional)

B-3

HE-1

I-1

I-1(conditional)

I-2

I-2(conditional)

I-3(conditional)

P-1

P-1(conditional)

R-1

R-2

R-2(conditional)

R-3

R-3(conditional)

R-4

Additional Layers

- Selected Property
- Lots

Ordinance No. 2021-____

**AN ORDINANCE REZONING
FROM B-1, LOCAL BUSINESS DISTRICT,
TO R-2, LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT,
THAT CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND
LOCATED AT 814 N. AUGUSTA ST. (PID 4771), STAUNTON, VIRGINIA**

Recitals

A. It appears by deed dated December 14, 2020, recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the City of Staunton, Virginia, as instrument number 200003544, that Marcella L. Gates and Jonathan R. Goff acquired the property known as 814 N. Augusta Street (PID 4771), with further description provided in the deed, a copy of which is annexed and incorporated by reference (**Exhibit A**);

B. Jonathan R. Goff has submitted an application for a zoning classification change for the parcel from B-1, Local Business District to R-2, Low Density Residential District, a copy of which is annexed and incorporated by reference (**Exhibit B**);

C. The *City of Staunton, Virginia, Comprehensive Plan 2018-2040*, "Generalized Land Use and Development Guide," designates this area as Professional which includes residential uses; however, the existing residential properties in the area have a R-2 zoning classification and the proposed zoning is consistent with that classification;

D. The Planning Commission of the City of Staunton, after study and review, has properly heard the matter and recommended approval of the proposed rezoning on the basis that the rezoning would serve the interests of public necessity, convenience, general welfare, and good zoning practice;

E. This matter has been properly advertised, heard, and considered; and

F. These recitals are an integral part of this ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Staunton, Virginia, that the property known as 814 N. Augusta Street (PID 4771), in the City of Staunton, Virginia, is **HEREBY REZONED** from B-1, Local Business District to R-2, Low Density Residential District on the basis that the rezoning would serve the interests of public necessity, convenience, general welfare, and good zoning practice.

Introduced:

Adopted:

Effective Date:

Andrea W. Oakes, Mayor

ATTEST: _____
Rachael M. Zinni, Clerk of Council

VIRGINIA LAND RECORD COVER SHEET

FORM A – COVER SHEET CONTENT

INSTRUMENT 200003544
RECORDED IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF
STAUNTON CIRCUIT COURT ON
DECEMBER 17, 2020 AT 02:21 PM
\$274.50 GRANTOR TAX WAS PAID AS
REQUIRED BY SEC 58.1-802 OF THE VA. CODE
STATE: \$137.25 LOCAL: \$137.25
STACI N. FALLS, CLERK
RECORDED BY: KMV

Instrument Date: **12/14/2020**
Instrument Type: **DBS**
Number of Parcels: Number of Pages: **3**
[X] City [] County

STAUNTON

TAX EXEMPT?	VIRGINIA/FEDERAL LAW
☐ Grantor:	
☐ Grantee:	
Consideration:	\$274,500.00
Existing Debt:	\$0.00
Actual Value/Assumed:	\$274,500.00
<i>PRIOR INSTRUMENT UNDER § 58.1-803(D)</i>	

(Area Above Reserved For Deed Stamp Only)

Original Principal: **\$0.00** (Area Above Reserved For Deed Stamp Only)
 Fair Market Value Increase: **\$0.00**
 Original Book Number: Original Page Number: Original Instrument Number:
 Prior Recording At: [X] City [] County

STAUNTON

Percentage In This Jurisdiction: **100%**

BUSINESS / NAME	
1	[] Grantor: MARK CLAYTON CLARK
2	[] Grantor: FRONA TERESA CLARK
1	[] grantee: MARCELLA L GATES
2	[] grantee: JONATHAN R GOFF

GRANTEE ADDRESS:

Name: **Marcella L Gates**

Address: **814 N Augusta St**

City: **Staunton** State: **VA** Zip Code: **24401**

Book Number: _____ Page Number: _____ Instrument Number: _____

Parcel Identification Number (PIN): **4771 & 1477** Tax Map Number: **4771 & 1477**

Short Property Description: **fronting 40 feet on the west side of n augusta st. and 816 blakemore st described as lot c**

Current Property Address: **814 Augusta St**
City: **Staunton** State: **VA** Zip Code: **24401**
Instrument Prepared By: **Bruce K Tyler** Recording Paid By: **Closure Title**
Recording Returned To: **Closure title**
Address: **13 w Beverley St**
City: **Staunton** State: **VA** Zip Code: **24401**

Prepared by:
Bruce K. Tyler, VSB# 16514
P.O. Box 2, Afton, VA 22920

Consideration & Actual Value \$274,500.00
Pin #: 4771 & 1477

THIS DEED, made this 14th day of December, 2020, by and between **MARK CLAYTON CLARK and FRONA TERESA CLARK**, husband and wife, parties of the first part, hereinafter sometimes referred to as "Grantors", and **MARCELLA L. GATES and JONATHAN R. GOFF**, parties of the second part, hereinafter sometimes referred to as "Grantees" whose address is 814 N. Augusta Street, Staunton, VA 24401:

* * W I T N E S S E T H * *

THAT FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00), cash in hand paid by the Grantees unto the Grantor, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt of all of which is hereby acknowledged by the party of the first part, the said **Mark Clayton Clark and Frona Teresa Clark**, husband and wife, parties of the first part, do hereby **GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL and CONVEY** with **GENERAL WARRANTY** and **ENGLISH COVENANTS OF TITLE** unto the said **Marcella L. Gates** and **Jonathan R. Goff**, as joint tenants with full rights of survivorship, as at common law and not as tenants in common, parties of the second part, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Parcel One: All that certain lot or parcel of land, together with all improvements thereon and all appurtenances thereto belonging, situate, lying and being in the City of Staunton, Virginia, fronting 40 feet on the West side of North Augusta Street and running back between parallel lines a distance of 125 feet;

BEING the same real estate conveyed to Mark Clayton Clark and Frona Teresa Clark, husband and wife, by deed dated March 2, 2020, of Kay L. Linnane, Byron L. Lessley, Stacy Lee Lessley, Kelley Suzanne Holland, and Brenda L. Armentrout, which deed is recorded in aforesaid Clerk's Office as Instrument Number 200000587.

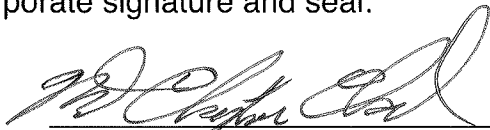
Parcel Two: All of that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the City of Staunton, Virginia, known by present street numbering as 816 Blakemore Street and further described as Lot C on a certain plat of Charles Blakemore's Lots, made by C. G. Irvine, Surveyor, dated April 20, 1937, of record in the City of Staunton land records in Deed Book 45, page 142, and further described on a plat entitled "Plat of the Leonard E. Clerk, et al Property, Staunton, Virginia," made by R. E. Funk, Land Surveyor, dated November 17, 1994, recorded in the City of Staunton land records in Deed Book 356, Page 234;

BEING the same real estate conveyed to Mark Clayton Clark and Frona Teresa Clark, husband and wife, by deed dated April 16, 2020, of Byron L. Lessley, by and through Bonnie W. Lessley, his attorney-in-fact, and Bonnie W. Lessley, his wife, which deed is recorded in aforesaid Clerk's Office as Instrument Number 200002242.

Reference to the aforesaid deeds, plats and to the references therein contained, reference is hereby made for a more particular description of the real estate hereby conveyed, as well as derivation of title.

This conveyance is made expressly subject to the easements, reservations, restrictions, and other conditions contained in duly recorded deeds, plats and other instruments constituting constructive notice in the chain of title to the above described property hereby conveyed, which have not expired by a limitation of time contained therein or otherwise ineffective.

WITNESS the following corporate signature and seal:


_____(SEAL)
Mark Clayton Clark


_____(SEAL)
Frona Teresa Clark

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

AT LARGE

CITY/COUNTY OF Staunton, TO-WIT:

The foregoing deed bearing date of December 14, 2020, was acknowledged before me this 15 day of December, 2020, by Mark Clayton Clark and Frona Teresa Clark.

My commission expires: Aug 31, 2021.

Registration Number: 7746961

Heather Lynn Hafer
Notary Public



INSTRUMENT 200003544
RECORDED IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF
STAUNTON CIRCUIT COURT ON
DECEMBER 17, 2020 AT 02:21 PM
\$274.50 GRANTOR TAX WAS PAID AS
REQUIRED BY SEC 58.1-802 OF THE VA. CODE
STATE: \$137.25 LOCAL: \$137.25
STACI N. FALLS, CLERK
RECORDED BY: KMV



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Planning & Zoning Division

Applicant: Jonathan Robert Goff Date: June 1, 2021
 Address: 814 North Augusta St., Staunton, VA 24401
 Telephone #s: Primary: 434-962-4644 Secondary: 434-962-3589
 Email address: jongoff.nbs@gmail.com

If the applicant is NOT the owner of the property in question, explain. A copy of a pending contract or option agreement shall be attached hereto and made a part of this application.

Name of person to be notified in addition to the applicant and/or property owner:

Name: Marcella Leigh Gates
 Address: 814 North Augusta St., Staunton, VA 24401
 Phone #: 434-962-3589
 Email address: Marciieg88@gmail.com

Location of property: 814 North Augusta St., Staunton, VA 24401

Legal description of property: See attached deed.

Purpose of request: This is a residence. Would like to extend back deck.

Map Provided: YES ☒ NO ☐

Present zoning classification of property: B-1

Requested zoning classification: R2 (low density residential)

List permits pending approval of this rezoning: Building Permit for back deck. (not yet filed. See Attached)

Fee Paid (\$250) YES ☒ NO ☐ *check or cash only

Applicant must provide 19 copies of complete application

Signature of applicant: [Signature]
 (Owner/Agent)

CITY COUNCIL



AGENDA BRIEFING

Staunton, VA

Meeting Date:	August 12, 2021	Staff Member: Phil Trayer
Item #	B	
Ordinance #		
Department:	Finance	
Council Vision:	Responsive, Efficient Government	
Subject:	Ordinance to Amend the FY2022 Budget Ordinance for the City of Staunton by Adding Budget Amendment Number Two	

Background: The second budget amendment for fiscal year 2022 has been prepared for your review and discussion. The total budget amendment equals \$4,831,774. The introduction and public hearing of this ordinance is scheduled for this meeting, and consideration of the ordinance is scheduled for August 26, 2021.

City Budget Amendment - \$194,995

The amendment includes \$73,686 for appropriations associated with additional State Compensation Board funding for the Sheriff's Office, for one additional deputy position for FY2022 and an additional appropriation for part-time wages to assist with increased jury trials in Staunton Circuit Court. The General Fund also includes an additional appropriation of \$21,309 for a grant received by the Library which will be used for computer equipment. Finally, there is a \$100,000 fund balance appropriation for the development of entrance corridor overlay district design guidelines. These funds were originally appropriated via a FY2021 budget amendment. Procurement for the project was well under way when FY2021 ended on June 30. By adding this appropriation, the Planning Division will be in a position to award the contract before Labor Day and proceed as originally planned.

School Budget Amendment—\$4,636,779

The Education Fund amendment totaling \$697,940 appropriates \$6,775 in donations for outdoor gardens at Shelburne Middle School and Staunton High School, and art education supplies for the City's three elementary schools; \$5,000 for a donation to the School Equity Fund; and \$450

from the Staunton Rotary Club for support of Staunton City School libraries. This budget amendment also appropriates a \$216,000 transfer from undesignated CIP line within the School CIP Fund for the purchase of School based computer hardware within the Education Fund. The balance of the appropriation in the amount of \$229,600 is associated with Staunton City School's proposal to use ESSER III Funds for Learning Leaders at Shelburne Middle School, McSwain Elementary School and Ware Elementary School. In addition, the Schools will use \$40,000 to support FY21/22 summer school transportation, and \$50,115 for miscellaneous supplies, maintenance and repairs. Finally, the Schools propose to use \$150,000 of ESSER III funds to support a new website design which will become the school communication hub.

The School CIP appropriation totals \$3,938,839 and includes a \$3,000,000 provision for the renovation at Shelburne Middle School, \$829,215 for Promethean boards, \$45,500 for a boiler replacement, \$50,474 for undesignated CIP provision, and \$13,650 for intercom equipment.

Attachments:

Attachment 1—Budget Amendment Number Two

Attachment 2—Notice of Public Hearing

City Manager's Recommendation: Recommend the ordinance be introduced as presented and that City Council conduct the public hearing.

Suggested Motion (to be made before the public hearing is conducted): I move to introduce an ordinance amending the fiscal year 2022 budget by adding Budget Amendment Number Two, totaling \$4,831,774 and that Council conduct a public hearing of the ordinance.

City Manager: Steven L. Rosenberg

Ordinance No. 2021-
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE FY2022 BUDGET ORDINANCE
FOR THE CITY OF STAUNTON
BY ADDING BUDGET AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO

BE IT ORDAINED, by the City Council of the City of Staunton, Virginia, that the FY2022 Budget is amended as follows:

GENERAL FUND

Anticipated Revenue

General Revenue	\$	100,000
Capital Grants and Contributions		94,995
Total Revenue	\$	194,995

Appropriations

Judicial Administration	\$	73,686
Parks, Recreation, Cultural		21,309
Community Development		100,000
Total Appropriations	\$	194,995

EDUCATION FUND

Anticipated Revenue

General Revenue	\$	228,225
Capital Grants and Contributions		469,715
Total Revenue	\$	697,940

Appropriations

Operations	\$	697,940
Total Appropriations	\$	697,940

SCHOOL CIP FUND- 966

Anticipated Revenue

Capital Grants and Contributions		3,938,839
Total Revenue	\$	3,938,839

Appropriations

Capital Projects	\$	3,938,839
Total Appropriations	\$	3,938,839

GRAND TOTAL BUDGET AMENDMENT NO 2	\$	4,831,774
--	-----------	------------------

INTRODUCED: August 12, 2021

PUBLIC HEARING: August 12, 2021

Public Hearing Advertisement Date: August 4, 2021

Approved this _____ day of _____ 2021

Effective Date: _____

CERTIFIED: _____

ATTEST: _____

Rachael M. Zinni
Clerk of Council

Andrea Oakes
Mayor of Council

FY 2022 BUDGET AMENDMENT NO. 2 SUMMARY

	LEDGER CODE	AMOUNT	
		REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
GENERAL FUND			
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION			
<u>SHERIFF DEPARTMENT</u>			
Comp. Board Reimbursement - Sheriff	11023-45311	\$ 73,686	
Part Time Wages	11022170-51510		\$ 18,890
Constitutional Salaries	11022170-51007		37,500
FICA	11022170-52010		4,313
VRS	11022170-52020		5,730
Health Insurance	11022170-52005		6,750
Group Life	11022170-52001		503
To appropriate additional Commensation Board Reimbursement			
PARKS AND RECREATION			
<u>LIBRARY</u>			
Miscellaneous federal revenue	11001-46250-ARPAL	\$ 21,309	
Non Capital Equipment	11077510-55486-ARPAL		\$ 21,309
To appropriate CAPSAW Library ARPA Funds - Library Computers			
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
Appropriation of Prior Year Fund Balance	11001-41930	\$ 100,000	
<u>Professional Services</u>	11088110-53010		\$ 100,000
<u>To appropriate overlay software</u>			
TOTAL GENERAL FUND		\$ 194,995	\$ 194,995

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

General Revenues

<u>Appropriation of Prior Year Fund Balance</u>	\$ 100,000
Planning & Development	100,000
<u>Non-Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	94,995
Sheriff Department	73,686
Library	21,309

Total General Fund Revenues **\$ 194,995**

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

Judicial Administration	\$ 73,686
Parks, Recreation, Cultural	21,309
Community Development	100,000

Total General Fund Expenditures **\$ 194,995**

CITY GOVERNMENT FUNDS

GENERAL FUND \$ 194,995

TOTAL CITY GOVERNMENT FUNDS **\$ 194,995**

EDUCATION FUND \$ 697,940
SCHOOL CIP FUND 966 \$ 3,938,839

TOTAL EDUCATION FUNDS **\$ 4,636,779**

TOTAL FY2021 BUDGET AMENDMENT NO. 4 **\$ 4,831,774**

**STAUNTON CITY SCHOOLS
FY 2022 BUDGET
AMENDMENT NO. 2**

EDUCATION FUND		REVENUES	EXPENDITURES
STATE AND FEDERAL GRANT REVENUE/PROGRAMS			
Other Federal Funds - ESSR3	900300-43999-ESSR3	\$ 32,311	
Maintenance Service Contracts	97609095-53620-ESSR3		\$ 32,311
Reclass ESSR 3 Funding for software licensing associated with previous ESSR1 hardware purchases			
<u>Special Education Preschool Program</u>			
To appropriate School Improvement Leaders			
Other Federal Funds - ESSR3	900300-43999-ESSR3	\$ 75,763	
Teacher Salaries	91101183-51120-ESSR3		\$ 59,019
VRS	91101183-52020-ESSR3		8,994
Health Insurance	91101183-52005-ESSR3		1,587
FICA	91101183-52010-ESSR3		4,515
Group Life	91101183-52001-ESSR3		791
VRS Health Insurance Credit	91101183-52023-ESSR3		714
Unemployment	91101183-52030-ESSR3		26
Workers Compensation	91101183-52025-ESSR3		116
To appropriate School Improvement Leader - Ware			
Other Federal Funds - ESSR3	900300-43999-ESSR3	\$ 79,223	
Teacher Salaries	91101182-51120-ESSR3		\$ 55,301
VRS	91101182-52020-ESSR3		8,428
Health Insurance	91101182-52005-ESSR3		9,718
FICA	91101182-52010-ESSR3		4,231
Group Life	91101182-52001-ESSR3		741
VRS Health Insurance Credit	91101182-52023-ESSR3		669
Unemployment	91101182-52030-ESSR3		26
Workers Compensation	91101182-52025-ESSR3		109
To appropriate School Improvement Leader - McSwain			
Other Federal Funds - ESSR3	900300-43999-ESSR3	\$ 74,615	
Teacher Salaries	91101187-51120-ESSR3		\$ 56,943
VRS	91101187-52020-ESSR3		8,678
Health Insurance	91101187-52005-ESSR3		3,047
FICA	91101187-52010-ESSR3		4,356
Group Life	91101187-52001-ESSR3		763
VRS Health Insurance Credit	91101187-52023-ESSR3		689
Unemployment	91101187-52030-ESSR3		26
Workers Compensation	91101187-52025-ESSR3		112
To appropriate School Improvement Leader - Shelburne			
Other Federal Funds - ESSR3	900300-43999-ESSR3	\$ 167,804	
Other Operating Supplies	94209099-56014-ESSR3		\$ 7,590
Repairs / Main Shelburne	94209099-56687-ESSR3		5,000
Replace Computer Technology - Web Site	97109095-58107-ESSR3		150,000
Educational Supplies - Comprehensive Instructional Programs	91313195-56013-ESSR3		5,214
To appropriate school website development, Shelburne calming room, water bottle filling stations, instructional programs			
Other Federal Funds - ESSR3	900300-43999-ESSR3	\$ 40,000	\$ -
Transportation Wages	93209096-51170-ESSR3		37,158
FICA	93209096-52010		2,842
To appropriate summer school transportation costs			
TOTAL STATE AND FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS		\$ 469,715	\$ 469,715

STAUNTON CITY SCHOOLS

FY 2022 BUDGET

AMENDMENT NO. 2

EDUCATION FUND		REVENUES	EXPENDITURES
LOCAL GENERAL REVENUE/PROGRAMS			
Fund Balance	900100-49302	\$ 2,500	
Fund Balance	900100-49302	2,500	
Repairs / Main Svs SMS	94209099-53687-SMS21		\$ 2,500
Repairs / Main Svs SHS	94209099-53688-SHS21		2,500
To appropriate Community Foundation grant funds for the Shelburne outdoor learning lab and SHS garden	City Budget Amendment # 2		
Fund Balance	900100-49302	\$ 1,775	
Education Supplies	91101181-56013		\$ 592
Education Supplies	91101182-56013		592
Education Supplies	91101183-56013		591
Appropriate Timothy Alden Edwards Foundation grant, received in FY2021 to be spent in FY2022	City Budget Amendment # 2		
Additional - Computers / Technology	97109095-58207-TBOND	\$ -	\$ 216,000
Transfer from School CIP	900100-49294	\$ 36,000	
Transfer from School CIP	900100-49294	\$ 180,000	
Transfer undesignate CIP appropriation for T Bond Computer Hardware			
Donations Private Contributions	900387-40580	\$ 450	
Books & Subscriptions	91322187-56012		\$ 450
To appropriate Rotary Club donations to support Staunton Schools Libraries			
Donations for Equity Initiatives	900300-40580-EQUIT	\$ 5,000	
Contingency - Equity Funds	91101100-59100-EQUIT		\$ 5,000
To appropriate Poulson Equity Fund Donation			
TOTAL LOCAL GENERAL REVENUE/PROGRAMS		\$ 228,225	\$ 228,225
TOTAL EDUCATION FUND		\$ 697,940	\$ 697,940

STAUNTON CITY SCHOOLS

FY 2022 BUDGET

AMENDMENT NO. 2

SCHOOL CIP FUND 966			
Capital Improvement Projects			
Other Federal Funds - ESSR3	966100-43999-ESSR3	\$ 3,971,150	
Replace Technology Infrastructure	K6809095-58120-ESSR3		\$ 912,000
Construction	K6609087-58360-ESSR3		3,000,000
Replace HVAC / Chiller	K6609087-58104-ESSR3		45,500
Additional Tech Infrastructure	K6609081-58220-ESSR3		13,650
To appropriate ESSR3 for Promethean Boards, Shelburne construction, boiler replacement, and intercom system			
Other Federal Funds - ESSR3	966100-43999-ESSR3	\$ (32,311)	
Replace Technology Infrastructure	K6809095-58120-ESSR3		\$ (32,311)
Reclass ESSR 3 Funding for software licensing associated with previous ESSR1 hardware purchases.			
CIP Undesignated	K9009000-58100-ESSR3		\$ 50,474
Replace Technology Infrastructure	K6809095-58120-ESSR3		\$ (50,474)
Reclass excess Promethian Board provision to undesignated CIP			
Transfer to Education Fund	K8909095-59390		\$ 216,000
Undesignated CIP	K9009000-58100		\$ (216,000)
Transfer undesignate CIP appropriation for T Bond Computer Hardware			
TOTAL SCHOOL CIP FUND 966			\$ 3,938,839
			\$ 3,938,839
GRAND TOTAL BUDGET AMENDMENT NO. 2			\$ 4,636,779
			\$ 4,636,779

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

TAKE NOTICE that on Thursday, August 12, 2021, at the regular meeting of City Council at 7:30 p.m., to be held in the Rita S. Wilson Chambers, First Floor, City Hall, 116 West Beverley Street, Staunton, Virginia, the City Council intends to amend the Fiscal Year 2022 budget and will consider the adoption of the following:

An Ordinance to amend the FY 2022 Budget Ordinance for the City of Staunton, by adding Budget Amendment Number 2

A brief synopsis of the proposed budget amendment is stated below:

General Fund	\$194,995
Education Fund	\$697,940
School CIP Fund	\$3,938,839
Total FY2022 Budget Amendment No. 2	\$4,831,774

The public hearing shall be open to the public. The City Council shall permit persons desiring to be heard an opportunity to present oral testimony within such reasonable time limits as shall be determined by the Mayor. Hearing impaired persons desiring to attend the public hearing should contact the Interim Clerk of Council at ZinniRM@ci.staunton.va.us to request an interpreter.

Rachael M. Zinni
Clerk of Council

Please run this advertisement on Wednesday, August 4, 2021

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Total FY2022 Budget Amendment No. 2	\$4,831,774

The public hearing shall be open to the public. For instructions on how to participate in the Public Hearing visit www.staunton.va.us/council. Hearing impaired persons desiring to attend the public hearing should contact the Interim Clerk of Council at ZinniRM@ci.staunton.va.us to request an interpreter.

Rachael M. Zinni
Clerk of Council

Please run this advertisement on Wednesday, August 4, 2021

CITY COUNCIL



AGENDA BRIEFING

Staunton, VA

Meeting Date:	August 12, 2021	Staff Member: Scott Garber
Item #	C	
Ordinance #		
Department:	Fire and Rescue	
Council Vision:	Responsive, Efficient Government	
Subject:	Resolution of the Council of the City of Staunton Authorizing the Adoption of the Central Shenandoah Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update	

Background: The 2020 update of the Central Shenandoah Hazard Mitigation Plan (Plan) has been completed by the staff of the Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission (CSPDC) and a committee comprising local government staff representing the 21 local jurisdictions in the Central Shenandoah Planning District. The update has been approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), contingent upon adoption by the 21 jurisdictions. CSPDC staff is requesting that staff of each of the jurisdictions have their Board of Supervisors, City Council, or Town Council pass a resolution to adopt the update of the Plan.

The federal *Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000* requires local governments to develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans in order to be eligible to receive certain hazard mitigation grant funds. The Plan was developed originally on a multi-jurisdictional basis. It was first approved by FEMA and adopted by all 21 jurisdictions in the Central Shenandoah Planning District in 2005.

Periodic updates of the Plan are required. The plan was previously updated in 2013. The current update process began in 2019 with meetings of the Plan's Steering Committee comprising local and state government staff, representatives of the public, private, and non-profit sectors and interested citizens. Completed mitigation projects and other activities accomplished by the jurisdictions since original adoption of the Plan and the previous update of

the Plan were also added. As part of the update process, public involvement was also included through an on-line survey as well as engagement at community events (prior to the pandemic). Contents of the update include a ranking of all-natural hazards that impact the region, historical information about specific severe weather events, broad categories of mitigation strategies for each jurisdiction and a regional capabilities assessment.

A resolution to adopt the update is attached. The full version of the update can be viewed at:

Central Shenandoah Hazard Mitigation Plan:

https://www.cspdc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/CSHMP_2020_Final-compressed.pdf

Central Shenandoah Regional Wildfire Protection Plan:

<https://www.cspdc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Central-Shenandoah-Regional-Wildfire-Protection-Plan-compressed.pdf>

City Manager's Recommendation: Recommend adoption of the resolution, as presented.

Suggested Motion: I move that City Council adopt a resolution authorizing the adoption of the Central Shenandoah Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update.

City Manager: Steven L. Rosenberg

J. These recitals are an integral part of this resolution.

47 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Council of the City of
48 Staunton, Virginia, that the Central Shenandoah Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update is
49 hereby approved and adopted for the City of Staunton.

50
51
52 Adopted this ____ day of _____, 2021.

53 _____
54 Andrea W. Oakes, Mayor

55
56
57 Attest: _____
58 Rachael Zinni, Clerk of Council

CITY COUNCIL



AGENDA BRIEFING

Staunton, VA

Meeting Date:	August 12, 2021	Staff Members: Billy Vaughn Amanda DiMeo
Item #	E	
Ordinance #		
Department:	Community Development	
Council Vision:	Built Environment; Responsive, Efficient Government; Inclusiveness	
Subject:	Substantial Amendment to FY2019 Annual Action Plan, Substantial Amendment to FY2020 Annual Action Plan, and FY2021 Annual Action Plan Relating to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program for the City of Staunton as a HUD Entitlement Community	

Background: On February 26, 2019, the City received official confirmation from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) of its designation as an entitlement community. Under this program designation, the City receives annual allocations from HUD. This is the City's third year of such designation. In accordance with the federal regulations, an annual action plan (AAP) must be prepared and adopted by City Council annually. The AAP is a prerequisite to receiving the annual allocation through HUD's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Any proposed changes to approved fund allocations require approval of a substantial amendment.

Proposed Substantial Amendments: The City is proposing substantial amendments to the FY2019 and FY2020 Annual Action Plans. The FY2019 AAP amendment proposes to reallocate \$25,000 from Habitat's *Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation* to its *A Street Aging in Place Project*. The FY2020 AAP amendment proposes the reallocation of \$25,000 from the Valley Supportive Housing project to the Rockway Street Waterline project. In addition, the City will reallocate an additional \$25,000 to Habitat's *A Street Aging in Place Project*.

Proposed FY2021 Annual Action Plan: The proposed FY2021 Annual Action Plan covers the period of October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022. The City anticipates receiving \$344,362 in CDBG funds for the program year. In preparation of the draft AAP, the City utilized an approach that resulted in the prioritization of the needs for low- and moderate-income persons, and continued partnerships in the private and not-for-profit sectors. In doing so, staff sought input from local agencies concerning their potential utilization of HUD funds while achieving CDBG goals. Staff engaged Mullin & Lonergan Associates, Inc., the consultant under contract with the City to provide technical support and guidance services, to vet the proposals to ensure compliance with HUD CDBG guidelines. Based on the findings, the following strategies are recommended for funding:

- Valley Mission, Inc. Initial Housing Support program provides financial support to formerly homeless individuals who move into housing within the City after exiting Valley Mission. They will be assisted with approximately \$500 to \$1,000 each in initial housing support or other funds necessary to facilitate moving into safe, affordable, permanent, and appropriate housing, for 5 persons with a total budget of \$5,000.
- Valley Program for Aging Service (VPAS) Transportation Assistance program provides transportation services to residents 60 years or older, and those under 60 with a disability needing transportation to medical and other life necessary destinations when there is no other reliable or affordable transportation option available to them. Approximately 30 low-income residents will be assisted through this program with a budget of \$10,000.
- Valley Program for Aging Service (VPAS) Meals on Wheels program provides nutritious meals five days a week to frail, older Staunton residents who are at nutritional risk. Approximately 90 seniors will be assisted through this program with a budget of \$10,000.
- Blue Ridge Legal Services provides free legal assistance 12 low-income residents facing legal issues resulting from the pandemic and subsequent economic crisis with a total budget of \$11,654.
- Blue Ridge CASA provides advocacy for abused and neglected children. The proposed activities will directly benefit at least 60 low-income children living in unstable and inadequate housing conditions who have been victims of abuse or neglect and have special needs, with a total budget of \$11,500.
- "A" Street Aging in Place project provides 500 feet of water lines and 300 feet of water lines and road/curbs/gutter with turnaround to increase water capacity to current standards for 23 homes at the end of "A" Street, including water access for 9-15 new units to be built at the end of "A" Street for elderly/special needs housing. Street/curb/sidewalks for new housing units on extended "A" Street. This is a multi-year project with total funding of \$153,836.
- Re-Roofing Staunton project provides roof replacement for low-income, vulnerable homeowners. With a budget of \$30,000, approximately 3 households will benefit from this activity.
- Public Facility Improvements-West Beverly Street Sidewalk project involves replacing 500 linear feet of sidewalk along W. Beverly Street from Grubert Avenue to Dollar General to improve ADA accessibility. Approximately 518 low-income households will benefit from this multi-year proposed project with an additional \$40,000 budgeted.

- CDBG Program Administration funding will be used to support the general administration and planning activities for the Community Development Block Grant Program. The maximum budget is \$68,872.

As required by HUD, public hearings were held on June 7, 2021 and July 12, 2021 to solicit feedback on the draft FY2021 AAP, and proposed substantial amendments.

At City Council's August 12, 2021 regular meeting, Jessica Lurz, Housing and Community Development Specialist with Mullin & Lonergan Associates, Inc. will be in attendance to present an overview of proposed substantial amendments and the draft FY2021 Annual Action Plan.

Attachments:

Attachment 1— Proposed Substantial Amendments to FY2019 Annual Action Plan

Attachment 2— Proposed Substantial Amendments to FY2020 Annual Action Plan

Attachment 3— Draft FY2021 Annual Action Plan

Attachment 4— Draft Resolution Authorizing Adoption of Proposed Substantial Amendments and Draft FY2021 Annual Action Plan

City Manager's Recommendation: Recommend the resolution be adopted, as presented.

Suggested Motion: I move that City Council adopt the attached resolution approving and adopting the FY2019 and FY2020 Substantial Amendments, and the FY2021 Annual Action Plan, and authorizing and directing the City Manager to sign sub-recipient agreements and associated documents with agencies recommended to receive HUD CDBG funds.

City Manager: Steven L. Rosenberg

ATTACHMENT 1

2019-2023

Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan
And Citizen Participation Plan

Community Development Block Grant Program



City of Staunton, Virginia

Substantial Amendment August 2021

The City of Staunton proposing an amendment to current projects in the 2019 Entitlement CDBG allocation. The previously approved Habitat for Humanity project will be cancelled, and the funds will be reallocated to the A Street Aging In Place Project. The project will meet the Con Plan goal Public Facilities and Infrastructure and the priority need of Improving Public Facilities and Infrastructure.

Funds will be used to provide 500 feet of water lines and 300 feet of water lines and road/curbs/gutter with turnaround This will provide water access for no less than 23 new units to be built at the end of A street for elderly/special needs housing. Street/curb/sidewalks for new housing units extended A Street. This is a multi-year project with total CDBG funding allocation of \$271,149.

Reallocated CDBG funds for 2019: \$25,000

Contents

Executive Summary.....	5
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	5
The Process	9
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b).....	9
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)	10
PR-15 Citizen Participation.....	18
Needs Assessment	21
NA-05 Overview	21
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)	22
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	33
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	36
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)	39
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)	41
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)	42
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)	44
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c).....	48
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d).....	52
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)	55
Housing Market Analysis.....	57
MA-05 Overview	57
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2).....	58
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)	60
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a).....	63
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)	67

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)	69
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)	71
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)	73
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)	74
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion	80
Strategic Plan	81
SP-05 Overview	81
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1).....	82
SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2).....	83
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b).....	88
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)SP-35.....	89
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure—91.215(k).....	91
SP-45 Goals Summary—91.25(a)(4).....	95
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)	97
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h).....	98
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d).....	99
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)	101
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)	102
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230	103
Expected Resources	104
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)	104
Annual Goals and Objectives	106
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives.....	107
AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)	109
AP-38 Project Summary	110
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f).....	118

Affordable Housing	119
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)	119
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h).....	120
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i).....	121
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)	123
AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)	124
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)	126

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The City of Staunton is a new federal entitlement community under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As a HUD entitlement community, the City is required to prepare a Five-Year Consolidated Plan (CP) in order to implement any federal programs that fund housing, community development and economic development within the community. The Staunton CP covers the period from FY 2019 through FY 2023 (October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2024).

This CP consolidates into a single document the planning and application requirements for the following federal program:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Funds are provided under the following program:

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG):** The primary objective of the CDBG Program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income levels. Funds can be used for a wide array of activities, including: housing rehabilitation, acquisition of existing housing or land, homeownership assistance, lead-based paint detection and removal, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure, removal of architectural barriers, water and efficiency improvements, abatement of hazards such as lead based paint or asbestos, public services, rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings, and loans or grants to businesses.

Purpose of the Consolidated Plan

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan (CP) is to guide federal funding decisions in the next five years. The CP is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to a community's needs. The goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.
- To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of low- and moderate- income residents throughout the City, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.

- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate- income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

The overall priority for the investment of federal funds is to increase self-sufficiency and economic opportunity for lower income residents and individuals with special needs so that they can achieve a reasonable standard of living.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The Strategic Plan provides a framework to address the needs of the City for the next five years using approximately \$354,433 annually in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The three overarching objectives guiding the proposed activities are:

- Providing Decent Affordable Housing
- Creating Suitable Living Environments
- Creating Economic Opportunities

Outcomes show how programs and activities benefit low- and moderate- income areas of a community or the people served. The three outcomes that will illustrate the benefits of each activity funded by the CDBG program are:

- Improve Availability/Accessibility
- Improve Affordability
- Improve Sustainability

All future activities funded in the next five years will support at least one objective and one outcome. The City's framework for realizing the objectives and outcomes include the following goals:

- Provide Decent, Affordable Housing
- Provide a Suitable Living Environment
- Increase Homeownership

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Staunton is a newly designated federal entitlement community, and therefore, no evaluation of past performance is available.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Public Hearings – Public hearings were held on June 4 and August 8, 2019 to solicit public feedback on the Plan development. The first was a general hearing to solicit input from the public on the needs and priorities for the City. Approximately 25 members of the public attended and identified needs ranging from public infrastructure improvements to the creation of affordable housing units. The second hearing was a presentation to City Council to present the draft Consolidated Plan and make a recommendation the Council adopt it. Both hearings were advertised in the *News Leader* and on the City's website and social media accounts in accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

The first public hearing specifically for the Con Plan was held on June 4, 2019. A final public hearing was held on August 8th, at the culmination of the 30-day public comment period. City Council considered the Con Plan and FY19 Annual Plan for approval at its regular meeting on August 8, 2019.

For the substantial amendment, on XXX a public hearing was held to review the proposed amendments. The revised annual action plan was placed on public display June 22, 2021 for 30 days. City Council considered the substantial amendment for approval at its regular meeting on August 12, 2021.

Stakeholder Interviews – From June 4th through 5th, 2019, a series of stakeholder interviews and consultations were conducted for the Consolidated Plan. Over the course of these two days, approximately 20 individuals from organizations whose mission involves housing, community and/or economic development in one facet or another provided feedback. Individuals representing government and policy makers, nonprofit organizations, affordable housing providers, and other interested parties were invited to participate to ensure that as many points-of-view as possible were heard. A complete summary is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

Web-based Citizen Surveys – Two web-based surveys, one for the general public and one for other interested stakeholders, were distributed via email, public meeting agenda, via news outlets and posted on the City's website, as well as publicized on the City's social media pages. Each stakeholder who was invited to participate in an interview was also encouraged to share the survey with their colleagues, clients or constituents, and any other network of contact they deemed appropriate. During the month that the surveys were active, 25 responses were received.

See the Citizen Participation Appendix for a detailed report of both surveys.

All sign-in sheets, advertisements, and comments received are included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

5. Summary of public comments

Many of the comments received were related to needs that the City needs to address with this five-year plan. Those needs include affordable housing, housing and services for the homeless and folks with

special needs, public facility (ADA) improvements, and public infrastructure (sidewalks) improvements. A complete summary of comments received is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

No comments were not accepted. A complete summary of comments received is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	City of Staunton, VA	Department of Community and Economic Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City, a newly designated HUD entitlement grantee, is required by HUD to prepare a Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan that meets the Consolidated Plan regulations in order to receive grant program funds. The lead agency responsible for overseeing the development of these plans and reports is the City's Community and Economic Development Departments.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Mr. William L. Vaughn, Director

Community and Economic Development Departments

116 W. Beverly Street

Staunton, VA 24401

Office: 540.332.3869

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l)).

As a new Entitlement grantee, the City encouraged a high level of public communication and agency consultation when developing this plan to demonstrate its commitment to identifying priority needs and engaging the participation of citizens, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations in a positive and collaborative manner. A list of stakeholders was developed for the purpose of developing the Plan, and included affordable housing providers, public agencies and private nonprofit organizations whose missions include the provision of affordable housing and human services to LMI households and persons. These stakeholders were invited to participate in group interviews held to develop the Con Plan.

The City plans to continue this level of engagement with all interested parties beyond the consolidated planning process, enhancing general coordination of the service delivery system throughout the year and for each Annual Plan.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The City participates in the Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC), and is a member of one of twelve local planning groups. This group encompasses the City of Staunton, Augusta County, the City of Waynesboro, Highland County, the City of Lexington, the City of Buena Vista, and Rockbridge County. Members of the CoC were consulted during the development of the Con Plan to understand how to best address the needs of homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness. Through its cooperation with the CoC, the City will seek to identify ways to enhance coordination among the assisted housing providers and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies.

The City anticipates continuing its coordination of human service funding with other social service agencies and charitable organizations to better target the limited amount of human service dollars available in the community.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

City staff will continue to work with the local planning group of the Balance of State CoC to undertake the establishment of performance measurements for homeless programs. Members of the CoC provided

valuable input during public outreach, plan drafting, and project selection process of the Con Plan. The CoC administers the local HMIS.

The City's Citizen Participation Plan allows for citizens, community agencies, and the local CoC to provide input on the use of all funding. Notifications of the public hearings are published in Staunton's newspaper of largest distribution, the *News Leader*. Information is also made available at the City's office of Community Development and is displayed on the City's website.

The City does not receive ESG funds.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Several housing and social service agencies participated in the two-day stakeholder meetings and the public need hearing. Groups representing the homeless, housing rehabilitation programs, elderly populations and those with mental health and other special needs provided feedback to inform the Plan. Needs arising from these meetings include the creation of new, affordable units for the homeless and/or folks with mental health and/or drug/alcohol disabilities and the rehabilitation of existing units to ensure decent, safe and sanitary housing, particularly for those aging in place.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way Greater Augusta
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Several housing and social service agencies participated in the two-day stakeholder meetings and the public need hearing. Groups representing the homeless, housing rehabilitation programs, elderly populations and those with mental health and other special needs provided feedback to inform the Plan. Needs arising from these meetings include the creation of new, affordable units for the homeless and/or folks with mental health and/or drug/alcohol disabilities and the rehabilitation of existing units to ensure decent, safe and sanitary housing, particularly for those aging in place.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Staunton Redevelopment & Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	In person meeting and multiple emails were exchanged to identify current housing needs in Staunton, including Public Housing needs.

3	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity SAW
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Habitat for Humanity Staunton Augusta Waynesboro attended both the public needs meeting as well as a stakeholder interview specifically focused on affordable housing. Habitat identified the types of services they provide as well as unmet needs they see in the community as well as how to meet those needs moving forward.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Renewing Homes Greater Augusta
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Renewing Homes Greater Augusta attended a stakeholder interview specifically focused on affordable housing. Renewing Homes identified the types of services they provide as well as unmet needs they see in the community as well as how to meet those needs moving forward.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Foundation of Central Blue Ridge
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Foundation

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Several housing and social service agencies participated in the two-day stakeholder meetings and the public need hearing. Groups representing the homeless, housing rehabilitation programs, elderly populations and those with mental health and other special needs provided feedback to inform the Plan. Needs arising from these meetings include the creation of new, affordable units for the homeless and/or folks with mental health and/or drug/alcohol disabilities and the rehabilitation of existing units to ensure decent, safe and sanitary housing, particularly for those aging in place.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Valley Community Services Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	VCSB attended a stakeholder workshop focused on health and human services, as well as homeless needs. VCSB serves as the CoC representative and the HMIS lead for the Local Planning Group of the VA Balance of State Continuum of Care.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Valley Supportive Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Valley Supportive Housing attended a stakeholder workshop focused on health and human services, as well as homeless needs. Valley Supportive Housing provides permanent supportive housing and services to homeless individuals and families.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Valley Mission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Valley Mission attended a stakeholder workshop focused on health and human services, as well as homeless needs. Valley Supportive Housing provides emergency shelter and services to homeless individuals and families.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Blue Ridge CASA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services - Victims Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Blue Ridge CASA attended a stakeholder workshop focused on health and human services, as well as homeless needs. CASA provides special advocacy services for at-risk children and families.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Valley Program for Aging Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	VPAS attended a stakeholder workshop focused on health and human services, as well as homeless needs. VPAS provides services for the elderly and disabled, including transportation, meals on wheels, and other aging in place services.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Staunton
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other Government-Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City staff, including public works, parks and recreation, economic development, planning/zoning/codes, and emergency management attended a stakeholder workshop focused on the non-housing community development needs of the City.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

All entities were considered for consultation.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
ALICE Report	United Way Greater Augusta	The ALICE Report was developed to identify challenges faced by the "working poor," those who are employed and/or have income, are above the federal poverty guidelines, but still have difficulty achieving basic needs. The goals of the Strategic Plan are aligned with the goals of ALICE, to improve access to opportunity for Staunton residents.
Capital Improvement Plan	City of Staunton	The City's Capital Improvement Plan, updated in 2018, informed the Strategic Plan sections aimed at public infrastructure improvements.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))**

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.100(4), the City will notify adjacent units of local government of the non-housing community development needs included in its Con Plan. The City will continue to interact with public entities at all levels to ensure coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Con Plan and thereby maximize the benefits of the City's housing and community development activities for the residents being served.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Public Hearings – Public hearings were held on June 4 and August 8, 2019 to solicit public feedback on the Plan development. The first was a general hearing to solicit input from the public on the needs and priorities for the City. Approximately 25 members of the public attended and identified needs ranging from public infrastructure improvements to the creation of affordable housing units. The second hearing was a presentation to City Council to present the draft Consolidated Plan and make a recommendation the Council adopt it. Both hearings were advertised in the *News Leader* and on the City’s website and social media accounts in accordance with the City’s Citizen Participation Plan.

The first public hearing specifically for the Con Plan was held on June 4, 2019. A final public hearing was held on August 8th, at the culmination of the 30-day public comment period. City Council considered the Con Plan and FY19 Annual Plan for approval at its regular meeting on August 8, 2019.

For the substantial amendment, on XXX a public hearing was held to review the proposed amendments. The revised annual action plan was placed on public display June 22, 2021 for 30 days. City Council considered the substantial amendment for approval at its regular meeting on August 12, 2021.

Stakeholder Interviews – From June 4th through 5th, 2019, a series of stakeholder interviews and consultations were conducted for the Consolidated Plan. Over the course of these two days, approximately 20 individuals from organizations whose mission involves housing, community and/or economic development in one facet or another provided feedback. Individuals representing government and policy makers, nonprofit organizations, affordable housing providers, and other interested parties were invited to participate to ensure that as many points-of-view as possible were heard. A complete summary is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

Web-based Citizen Surveys – Two web-based surveys, one for the general public and one for other interested stakeholders, were distributed via email, public meeting agenda, via news outlets and posted on the City’s website, as well as publicized on the City’s social media pages. Each stakeholder who was invited to participate in an interview was also encouraged to share the survey with their colleagues, clients or constituents, and any other network of contact they deemed appropriate. During the month that the surveys were active, 25 responses were received.

See the Citizen Participation Appendix for a detailed report of both surveys.

All sign-in sheets, advertisements, and comments received are included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The first public meeting held on June 4 was a general hearing to solicit input from the public on the needs and priorities for the City. Approximately 25 members of the public attended and identified needs ranging from public infrastructure improvements to the creation of affordable housing units.	Needs identified during the first public meeting ranged from public infrastructure improvements to the creation of affordable housing units. A complete summary of comments received is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.	No comments were not accepted.	
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The second hearing was held on August 8 to present the final plan and budget to City Council.	A complete summary of comments received is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.	No comments were not accepted/	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Two web-based surveys, one for the general public and one for other interested stakeholders, were distributed via email, public meeting agenda, via news outlets and posted on the City's website, as well as publicized on the City's social media pages. Each stakeholder who was invited to participate in an interview was also encouraged to share the survey with their colleagues, clients or constituents, and any other network of contact they deemed appropriate. During the month that the surveys were active, 25 responses were received.	A complete report of the survey results is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.	No comments were not accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Based on U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data (2011-2015) and analysis included within this section of the Strategic Plan, in addition to interviews and group discussions held with service providers, the following conclusions relative to housing needs in the City of Staunton for all household types, income groups and racial/ethnic groups can be made.

Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionate *housing problems* as defined by HUD include housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities, overcrowding (more than 1.5 person per room), and/or cost burden greater than **30%** include the following:

Housing Problems

- Black households earning 31-80% of AMI
- Asian households earning 0-30% of AMI (very small sample size).
- Hispanic households earning 0-30%, 51-80%, and 81-100% of AMI (very small sample size).

Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionate *housing problems* defined as housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities, overcrowding (more than 1.5 person per room), and/or cost burden greater than **50%** include the following:

Severe Housing Problems

- Black households earning 0-30% of AMI
- Asian households earning 0-30% of AMI (very small sample size).
- Hispanic households earning 0-30% of AMI (small sample size).

Housing Cost Burden

Asian households in Staunton experienced severe cost burden at a disproportionate level using the HUD definition as defined above (note: very small sample size). Also, the data shows that a large number of Blacks, 425, have a cost burden over 30%.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment is based on data provided by HUD through the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, with supplemental data used when available. Although the CHAS data is somewhat dated, it provides a glimpse of the housing needs within the City. This data, in combination with supplemental data and interviews with agencies and housing providers in the City, can provide a snapshot view of the housing needs.

Lower-income households in the City have been greatly impacted by high housing costs, which reduce economic opportunities and access to prosperity. Real incomes in the area have declined while housing costs have risen, resulting in an increase in the need for affordable housing options. Between 2000 and 2015, median income for City residents *declined* by almost a third (29.7%) after adjusting for inflation, while median rent *increased* by 28% and median home values *increased* by 7%.

Median income decreasing while median home values and rents continue to rise contributes to a diminished ability for households to reside in the City. Given an inadequate supply of decent, affordable housing options, the area's lower-income households often face a choice between substandard housing and housing cost burden.

As the data below show, the most significant housing issue identified is cost burden, defined as spending over 30% of household income on housing costs, such as mortgage and rent payments. According to CHAS data, 31.3% of households in the City are cost burdened. Similarly, severe cost burden is defined as spending over 50% of household income on housing. In Staunton, over 15.89% of households are severely cost burdened.

Renter and owner households:

- Large number of households between 0-30% of AMI with housing cost burden greater than 50%

Households by Household Type

Renter households paying more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs:

- All households between 0-30% of AMI.

Owner households paying more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs:

- Elderly households between 31-50% of AMI.

Renter households paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs:

- All households between 0-30% of AMI.

Owner households paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs:

- Elderly households between 0-30% of AMI

Demographic indicators are essential to understanding a community's housing needs. The data provides a snapshot of the City's growth and highlights the ongoing increase in population and households.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	23,739	24,195	2%
Households	9,909	10,385	5%
Median Income	\$42,713.00	\$40,842.00	-4%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Housing Costs Table (SUPPLEMENTAL)

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	\$155,200 <i>(\$210,969 in 2015 dollars)</i>	\$165,400	+7% <i>(-21.6% adjusted)</i>
Median Contract Rent	\$510 <i>(\$693 in 2015 dollars)</i>	\$655	+28% <i>(-5.5% adjusted)</i>

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

The following are HUD-generated tables using 2011-2015 CHAS data that are part of the Consolidated Plan tool. These tables are automatically generated when creating the Consolidated Plan. Please note that HAMFI refers to "HUD Adjusted Median Family Income," which is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes such as a simple Census number due to a series of adjustments that are made.

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,260	1,560	1,660	1,145	4,760
Small Family Households	290	230	440	265	2,440
Large Family Households	35	125	10	60	295
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	195	360	265	375	1,075
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	255	410	550	140	355
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	135	215	125	120	455

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	70	45	0	0	115	0	0	0	25	25
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	35	30	10	4	79	0	0	0	10	10
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	580	400	120	15	1,115	150	185	15	15	365

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	55	355	330	60	800	75	35	250	195	555
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	140	0	0	0	140	80	0	0	0	80

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	685	475	130	20	1,310	150	190	15	50	405
Having none of four housing problems	130	635	720	285	1,770	75	260	790	790	1,915
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	140	0	0	0	140	80	0	0	0	80

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

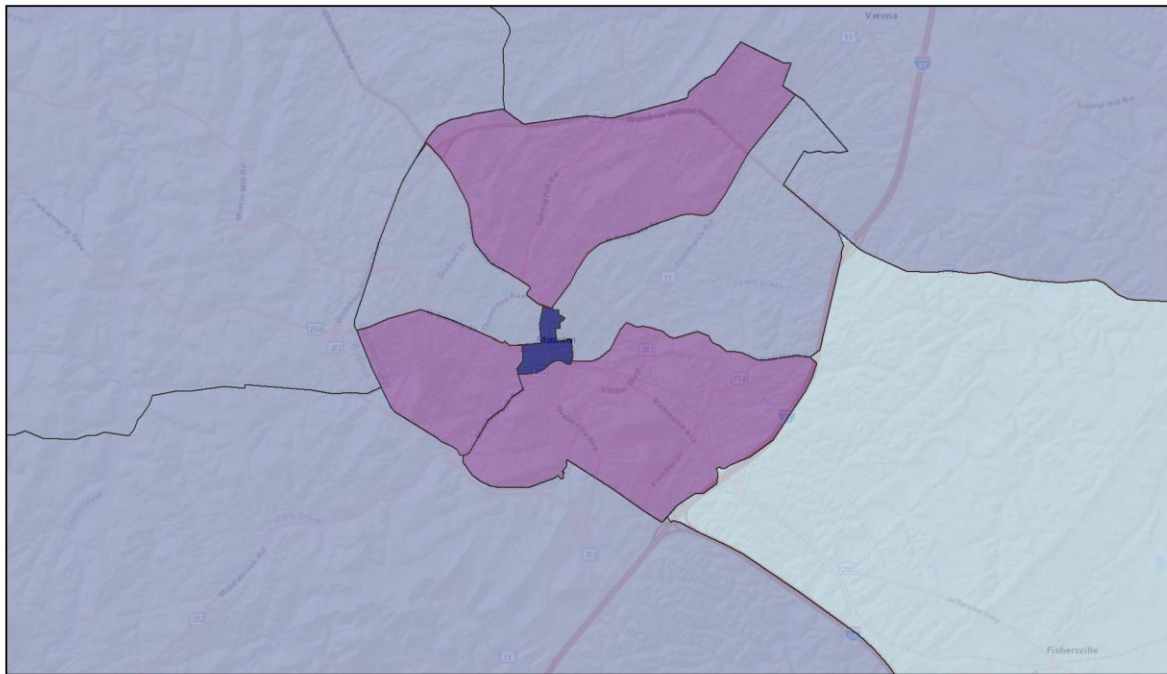
3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	210	115	160	485	20	45	160	225
Large Related	25	90	0	115	0	0	0	0
Elderly	205	210	130	545	165	155	64	384
Other	295	390	160	845	45	15	45	105
Total need by income	735	805	450	1,990	230	215	269	714

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Staunton - Housing Cost Burden Paying >30% -



May 24, 2019
HousingCostBurden
B25106_CB_PCT
 10-20% Paying>30%
 20-30% Paying>30%
 30-40% Paying>30%
 >40% Paying>30%

1:96,936
 0 0.75 1.5 3 mi
 0 1.25 2.5 5 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Cost Burden >30%

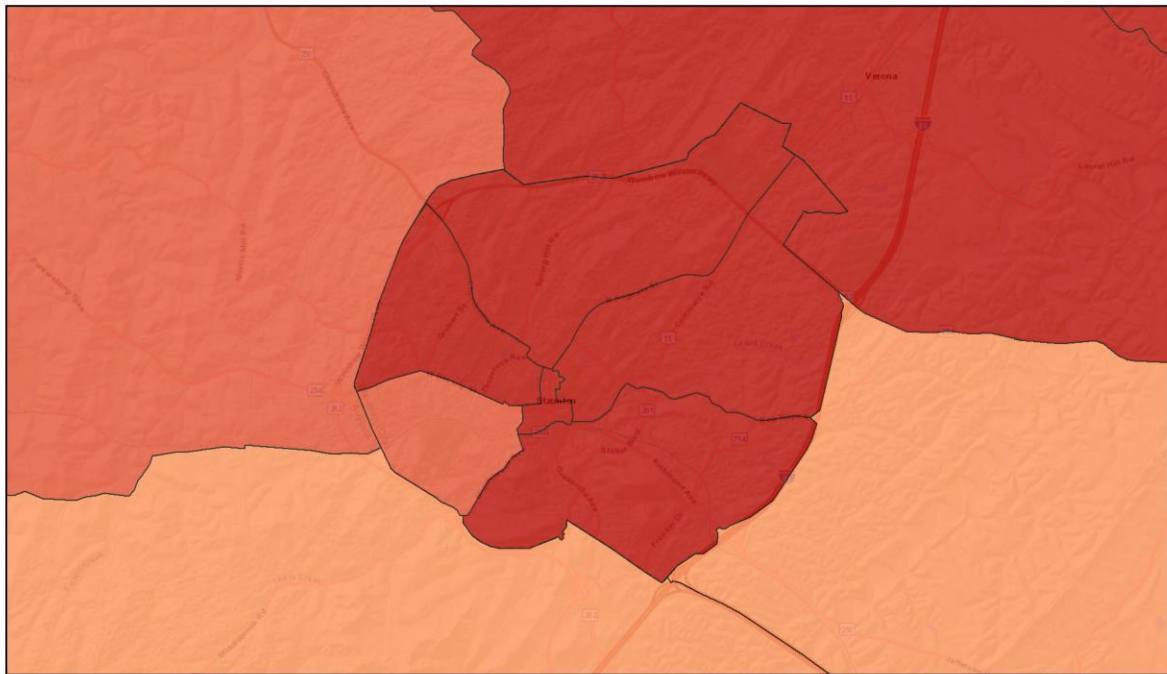
4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	210	35	0	245	20	45	10	75
Large Related	25	55	0	80	0	0	0	0
Elderly	165	90	70	325	115	120	10	245
Other	265	260	50	575	20	15	0	35
Total need by income	665	440	120	1,225	155	180	20	355

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Staunton - Housing Cost Burden - - Low Income Households Paying >50%



May 24, 2019
 LIHHWithCostBurden
 T8_LE50_CB50_PCT
 20-30%
 30-40%
 >40%

1:96,936
 0 0.75 1.5 3 mi
 0 1.25 2.5 5 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Cost Burden >50%

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	20	30	0	4	54	0	4	0	10	14
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	35	30	10	4	79	0	4	0	10	14

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to CHAS data, there are 4,600 single person households in Staunton, 46.04% of which are cost-burdened. This is higher than the citywide rate of household cost burden (33.63%), which means households comprised of single persons in general have more difficulty in affording housing costs than larger households. When considering tenure, about 33.71% of single person homeowners are cost-burdened, compared to 54.92% of single person renters.

According to 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data, there are 3,854 householders living alone in Staunton, 667 of which (17.3%) have income below the poverty level. This is higher than the citywide rate of household poverty (7.9%), which means households comprised of single persons have more difficulty in affording housing costs than larger households.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

In 2017, 3,544 individuals in Staunton, or 15% of the population, reported a disability. About 48.4% were over the age of 65. Across the City, approximately 30% of persons with a disability also live in poverty. Median earnings for people with a disability were \$14,552, compared to \$28,760 for earners without a disability. These figures underscore the struggle that many Staunton households that include a person with a disability experience in finding and maintaining suitable affordable housing.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem in Staunton is cost burden, especially for renters. There are 1,009 renter-occupied households with housing costs greater than 50% of their income. Additionally, 21.93% of renter households are severely cost-burdened, compared to 6.3% of owner-occupied households.

Repeatedly during the public outreach process the poor condition of existing housing stock was also identified as a concern, particularly among the elderly who lack the financial resources to maintain their property.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

“Other” renter households are the largest cost-burdened category, with these 845 households accounting for 42% of all cost-burdened households.

Severe cost burden follows a very similar distribution, although “other” households (both renters and homeowners) are slightly more affected by severe cost burden (46% of severely burdened households) than regular cost burden (39%).

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

No data exists that would specifically enumerate or describe the at-risk population within the City’s jurisdiction.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

No estimate of at-risk populations in Staunton is currently available.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Staunton's high housing costs, evident through the CHAS estimate that 73.7% of all households earning less than 50% of AMI are cost-burdened, make it difficult for low-income individuals and families to maintain a stable household. According to 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 13.3% of the City's population lives below poverty level and 2.4% of the population is unemployed. Inability to obtain stable employment and earn sufficient wages make it extraordinarily difficult to obtain and maintain stable housing.

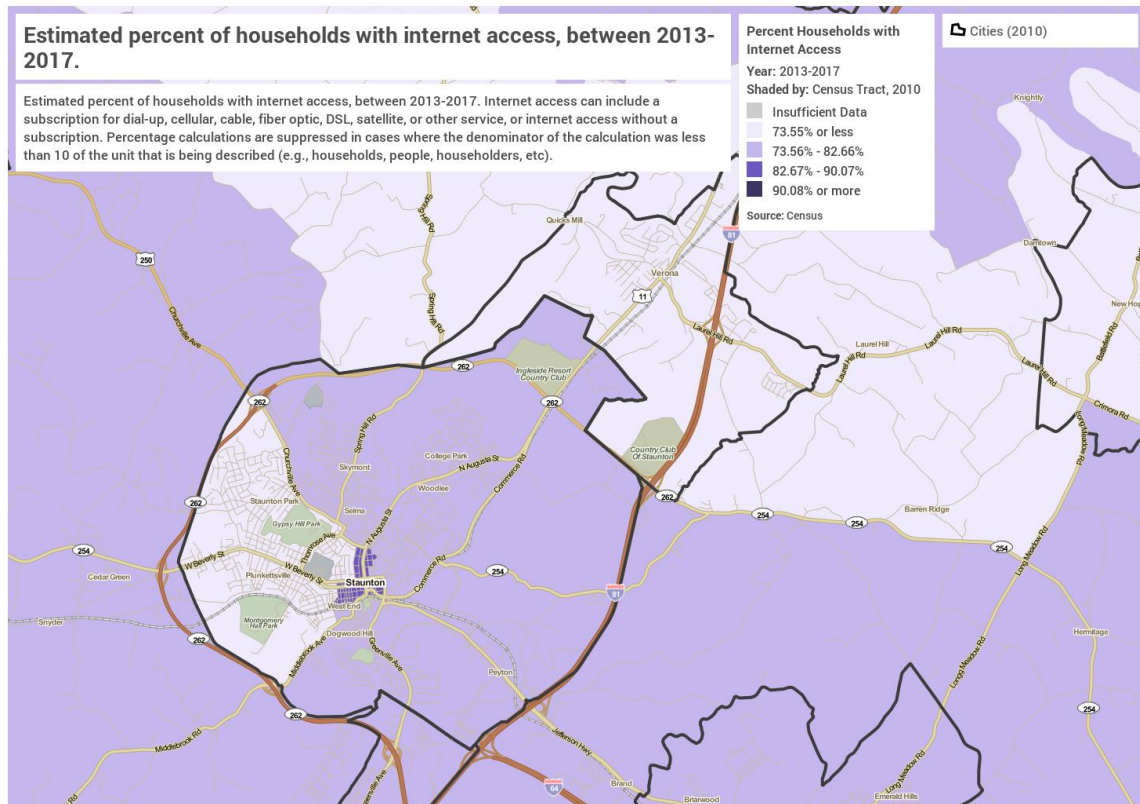
Discussion

The following section, Narrowing the Digital Divide, is now required by HUD to be included in the Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Planning process serves as the framework for a community-wide dialogue to identify housing and community development priorities that align and focus funding from HUD's formula block grant programs. This rule amends HUD's Consolidated Plan regulations to require that jurisdictions, including Staunton, consider two additional concepts in their planning efforts: Narrowing the Digital Divide and Natural Hazard Risk. Note: the Natural Hazard Risk section is in MA-20: Housing Market Analysis-Condition of Housing.

Narrowing the Digital Divide (91.210(a)(4))

Per FCC data on residential wired broadband access provided by PolicyMap, there are a few small areas through-out the City with limited access to broadband internet, indicated by the lighter colored areas in the map on the following page. The areas with more limited broadband access are the western neighborhoods of Staunton, which also tend to be low- and moderate income (LMI) areas. The downtown area appears to have the highest level of broadband internet access.

Narrowing the Digital Divide (91.210(a)(4))



NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. The bullet points below summarize the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) levels. Where the HUD tables below report AMI, they refer to HAMFI. Housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
- Housing costs greater than 30% of income (i.e., cost burden)

In general, the percentage of households with a housing problem is higher for the lowest income brackets (0-50% AMI) and decreases as income increases. According to the above definitions, three racial/ethnic groups in Staunton experience one or more housing problems at a disproportionate level:

- Black households earning 31-80% of AMI
- Asian households earning 0-30% of AMI (very small sample size).
- Hispanic households earning 0-30%, 51-80%, and 81-100% of AMI (very small sample size).

Given the very small number of Hispanics included in the data, results for this group are likely highly error-prone.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	865	210	170
White	660	155	110
Black / African American	170	55	50
Asian	10	0	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	25	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionately greater housing problems are noted in bold with a frame around the data:

Disproportionate Housing Problems

	0-30% AMI	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more housing problems			
White	81.0%	62.1%	38.2%	26.2%
Black/ African American	75.6%	98.0%	53.8%	21.9%
Asian	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	80.5%	67.0%	38.8%	26.3%

Source: CHAS 2011-2015

Calculations Mullin & Lonergan Associates

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,025	505	0
White	820	500	0
Black / African American	200	4	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	630	995	0
White	585	945	0
Black / African American	35	30	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	0	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	305	855	0
White	275	775	0
Black / African American	14	50	0
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	0	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. The data table below, based on 2011-2015 CHAS data, summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing severe housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) levels. Where the HUD tables below report AMI, they refer to HAMFI. Housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than 1.5 people per room)
- Housing costs greater than 50% of income (i.e., severe cost burden)

In general, the percentage of households with a housing problem is higher for the lowest income brackets (0-50% AMI) and decreases as income increases. The following racial/ethnic groups in Staunton experienced one or more housing problems at a disproportionate level:

- Black households earning 0-30% of AMI
- Asian households earning 0-30% of AMI (very small sample size).
- Hispanic households earning 0-30% of AMI (small sample size).

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	620	460	170
White	425	390	110
Black / African American	160	70	50
Asian	10	0	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	25	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	370	1,160	0
White	335	985	0
Black / African American	35	170	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	170	1,460	0
White	160	1,370	0
Black / African American	10	55	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	10	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	19	1,140	0
White	15	1,035	0
Black / African American	4	65	0
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	15	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Disproportionate Severe Housing Problems

	0-30% AMI	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more severe housing problems			
White	52.1%	25.4%	10.5%	1.4%
Black/ African American	69.6%	17.1%	15.4%	5.8%
Asian	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	57.4%	24.2%	10.4%	1.6%

Source: CHAS 2011-2015

Calculations: Mullin & Lonergan Associates

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. Cost-burdened is defined as paying 30-50% of the household income to housing, and severely cost burdened is defined as paying greater than 50% of the household income to housing. The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing cost burden at various levels.

Asian households in Staunton experienced severe cost burden at a disproportionate level using the HUD definition as defined above (note: very small sample size). Also, the data shows that a large number of Blacks, 425, have a cost burden over 30%.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,635	1,960	1,139	170
White	6,095	1,690	895	110
Black / African American	455	220	205	50
Asian	30	0	10	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	40	25	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Disproportionate Housing Cost Burden

	Less than 30% (No Cost Burden)	30-50%	More than 50%	No/ negative income (not computed)
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with housing cost burden			%
White	65.1%	15.6%	19.3%	2.6%
Black/ African American	53.9%	20.0%	26.0%	2.4%
Asian	45.7%	16.5%	37.8%	43.3%
American Indian, Alaska Native	64.9%	22.7%	12.3%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	58.6%	23.5%	17.9%	1.2%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	60.5%	18.8%	20.7%	2.8%

Source: CHAS 2009-2013

Calculations: Mullin & Lonergan Associates

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

The impact of housing problems in Staunton varies primarily by income level. However, the following groups within an income tier and race/ethnicity category experienced problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the City as a whole:

Housing Problems

- Black households earning 31-80% of AMI
- Asian households earning 0-30% of AMI (very small sample size).
- Hispanic households earning 0-30%, 51-80%, and 81-100% of AMI (very small sample size).

Severe Housing Problems

- Black households earning 0-30% of AMI
- Asian households earning 0-30% of AMI (very small sample size).
- Hispanic households earning 0-30% of AMI (small sample size).

Cost Burden

Asian households in Staunton experienced severe cost burden at a disproportionate level using the HUD definition. Also, the data shows that a large number of Blacks, 425, have a cost burden over 30%.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

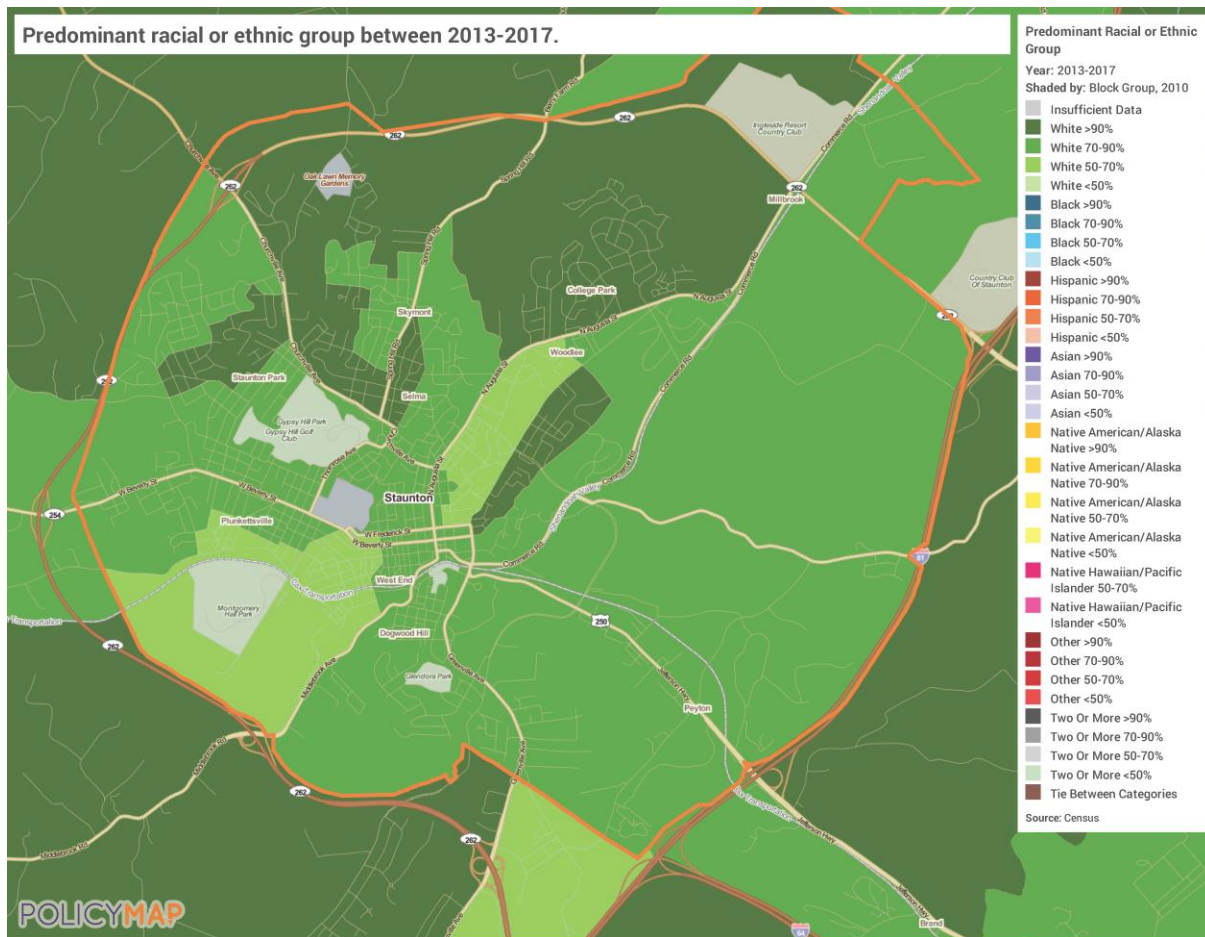
The needs among races/ethnicities are indicated above. Households in the lower income categories have more general needs, as described in NA-10 and the Housing Market Analysis.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

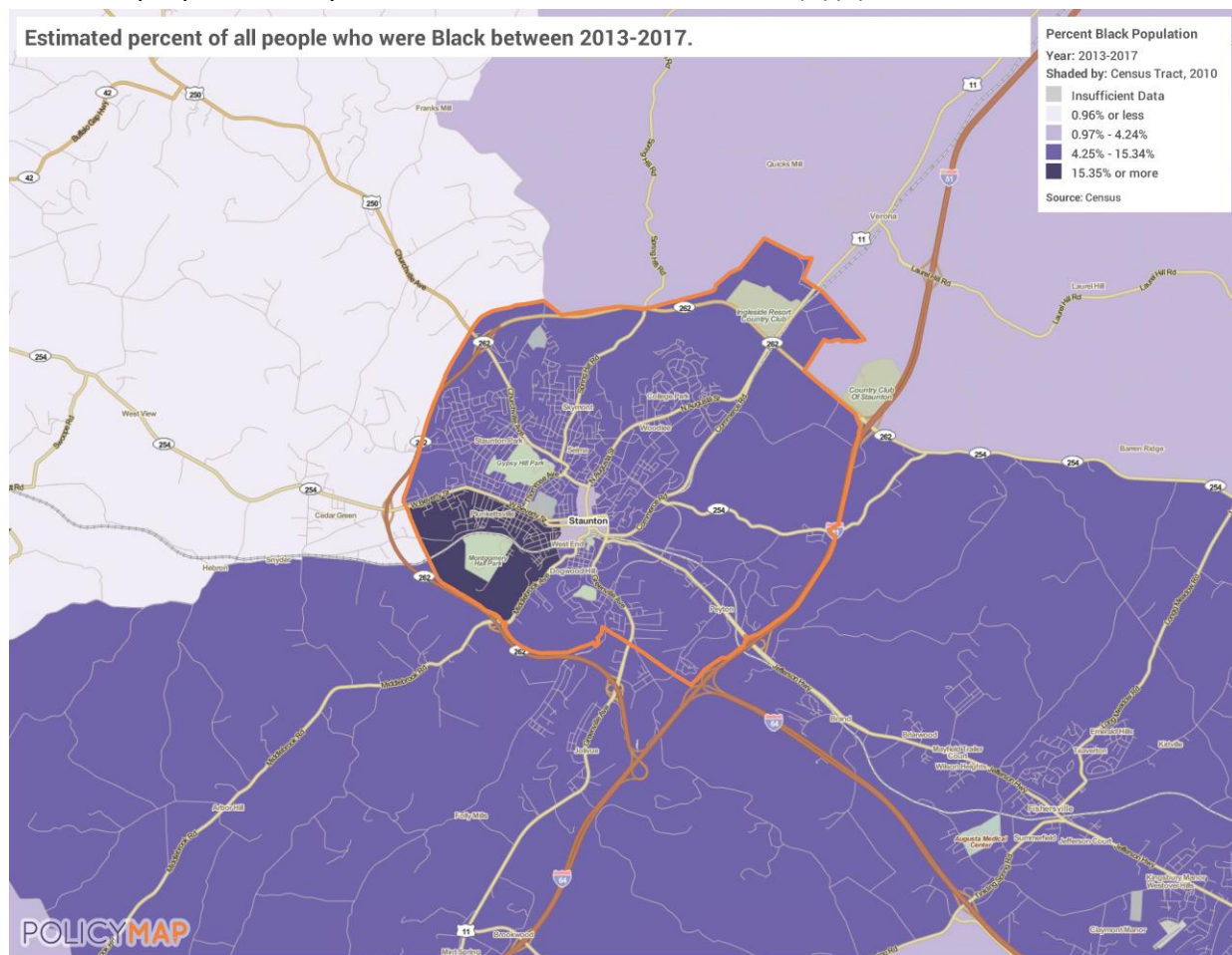
For the purposes of this Consolidated Plan, concentration is defined by a census tract where a minority group's population is ten percentage points higher in that census tract than its proportion in the City's population. For example, Black residents comprise 11.2% of Staunton's population. An area of concentration of Black residents will be any census tract that is at least 21.2% Black.

In Staunton no census tracts meet this definition. Census Tract 2 has the closest concentration with 19.6% of its residents identified as Black. This is in the southwestern area of Staunton, which is also predominately an LMI area.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)



NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)



NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

As of 2016, Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA) converted all of its public housing units into multifamily units under the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program. SR&HA currently owns and manages a total of 150 residential units including 50 units for elderly and disabled. The units range from one bedroom to five bedroom townhouses. Rent is based on income and utilities are included.

The data in this plan is provided by HUD and the SR&HA.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	142	207	0	207	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: SR&HA

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,165	12,046	0	12,046	0		0
Average length of stay	0	0	5	4	0	4	0		0

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	29	36	0	36	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	43	57	0	57	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	146	198	0	198	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	225	244	0	244	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	87	222	0	222	0	0	0

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: SR&HA

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	24	25	0	25	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	299	477	0	477	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: SR&HA

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

Based on information provided by the Staunton Redevelopment & Housing Authority (SR&HA), there are few requests for reasonable accommodations when it comes to accessibility. When a household with a disability approaches the top of the waiting list for Public Housing, the SR&HA addresses their needs and identifies a unit that will meet the requirements of the household.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The greatest needs of households currently living in publicly supported housing continue to be stable, decent living conditions and access to opportunity, in the form of employment, education, or transportation connections to neighborhood amenities. SR&HA continues to address the most immediate needs of its residents by keeping the maximum number of housing units available and in good condition.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The population at large includes households that share the needs of SR&HA residents and voucher holders because the resources available to SR&HA are insufficient to meet local need. Until a unit or voucher becomes available, the households on SR&HA's waiting list continue to subsist on extremely low incomes in housing conditions that are likely unaffordable, inadequate, or both.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The City participates in the Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC), and is a member of one of twelve local planning groups. This group encompasses the City of Staunton, Augusta County, the City of Waynesboro, Highland County, the City of Lexington, the City of Buena Vista, and Rockbridge County, for which raw data was provided following the 2019 Point in Time Survey. The data indicates that only three unsheltered adult individuals were identified in the City of Staunton. (Note that the sheltered numbers reported below represent household/individuals whose previous residence was the City of Staunton; the only emergency shelter serving the City is located in neighboring Augusta County).

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	3	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	3	16	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population Has No Rural Homeless
is:

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

Shelters serving the City of Staunton have seen an increase in family homelessness, particularly single fathers with one or more children, but also among the elderly who are not able to get disability assistance but are too young for assisted living facilities. Shelters see a 17% recidivism rate, meaning 17% of folks who exit the shelter are back within a year. Chronic homelessness was not reported as a major problem in Staunton; however, transition-age youth are a growing population of homeless. Organizations like Blue Ridge Court Appointed Special Advocates are working to prevent youth aging out of the foster care system into homelessness.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	12	3
Black or African American	7	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	19	3

Data Source

Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Only two unsheltered households (three individuals) were identified in the City of Staunton during the 2019 Point in Time Count. No unsheltered households contained children, and one head of household indicated he was a Veteran. Only one sheltered household identified contained children; no households contained Veterans. (Note that the sheltered numbers represent household/individuals whose previous residence was the City of Staunton; the only emergency shelter serving the City is located in neighboring Augusta County).

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

Seven of the City's 19 sheltered homeless individuals are Black/African American (37%). No individuals identified as Hispanic. (Note that the sheltered numbers represent household/individuals whose previous residence was the City of Staunton; the only emergency shelter serving the City is located in neighboring Augusta County).

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

An overwhelming majority of the 22 persons surveyed in the 2019 Point in Time count (PIT) were sheltered. Only three of those individuals did not have shelter at the time of the survey, and only one unsheltered individual was a Veteran.

Discussion:

Homelessness in the City of Staunton is not widespread, likely due to the fact that services and shelter are located in neighboring Augusta County. Nevertheless, the City recognizes the need to coordinate and support services for homeless individuals and families and those at-risk of becoming homeless.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly; persons with mental health, intellectual/developmental and physical disabilities; persons suffering from drug and alcohol addiction; and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Individuals who have special needs are typically extremely low income and face tremendous challenges finding housing that they can afford. Individuals with special needs also require supportive services in addition to housing that they can afford. Public and private sources have much smaller funds available for these purposes, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to develop and operate housing and supportive service programs.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

Elderly persons are more likely to live on fixed, very low incomes and/or require special supportive service to complete their daily routines. This means elderly residents especially need access to affordable housing options and easy access to service providers. In addition, the elderly are more likely to encounter physical disabilities and require either accessible units or access to resources to help make their home more accessible. The elderly are also less likely to be able to earn sufficient income to be able to financially support improvements to their home to ensure it remains in decent, safe and sanitary condition.

According to CHAS data, 15.9% of City households contain at least one person age 65 or over. Eighteen percent of these households are living below the poverty level. In addition, the Census reported that 41.4% of persons 65 years and over had at least one disability in 2015.

People Living with Disabilities

There were 9,260 persons with disabilities in Staunton in 2015, representing 16.7% of the population. The most common disabilities reported were ambulatory; independent living difficulties; and cognitive, meaning difficulties with various types of mental tasks. Individuals with ambulatory disabilities generally require accessible housing units, and individuals with independent living and cognitive disabilities may require assisted living facilities. Approximately 33% of persons with a disability also live in poverty.

Individuals with a mental health or intellectual/developmental disability represent 5.9% of the population of Staunton. Often, this population faces barriers to affordable housing including criminal history, poor landlord history, poor credit history and stigma associated with a mental health diagnosis.

Substance Abuse and Addiction

The Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) issues a Report on Substance Abuse Services every two years. According to the 2015 report, alcohol is both the most used and most abused drug in the state. In Virginia, the rate of alcohol use (55.15%) is slightly higher than the nation's (52.13%).

In addition, more than 6% of Virginia's youth engaged in binge drinking the month prior to the survey, and more than 40% of those between 18 and 25 drank to this excess. For those who are 26 and older, more than one in five engaged in binge drinking in the month prior to the survey. Young adults in Virginia exhibit higher rates of alcohol dependence than in the general population. Those same age groups also have higher rates of needing but not receiving treatment.

When viewed by age group, the incidence of current illicit drug use is significantly higher than that of alcohol dependence in Virginia. Whereas around 20% of Virginians ages 12-25 are currently abusing or dependent on alcohol, almost 30% are illicit drug users.

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner 2013 Annual Report indicates that the number of drug-caused deaths since 2010 has increased 31.8%.

Individuals served by publicly funded substance abuse services were predominantly male (63%). The average age for service recipients was 34. Forty percent of these individuals were in the 26 to 40 age range. Most individuals served reported their race as White (61%), with 28% reporting their race as Black/African American. The most common sources of referral were from components of the criminal justice system (39%), which along with self-referrals (29%), accounted for over half of the individuals served. Almost 35% of service recipients reported alcohol as their primary drug of abuse. Marijuana/Hashish (21%) and Heroin/Methadone/Other Opiates (21%) were the second and third most commonly reported drugs.

Specific data regarding substance abuse and addiction rates in Staunton are unavailable.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Summarizing the above estimates and input received during stakeholder interviews held in preparing the Five Year Consolidated Plan, the most significant needs for these populations are:

- Access to medical care, including substance abuse and psychiatric care
- Access to transportation to major community facilities and employers to get to employment opportunities
- Assistance for housing accessibility modifications by homeowners, especially elderly homeowners

- Rental and utility assistance payments
- Creation of new, quality affordable rental units

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

According to the Virginia Department of Health, as of December 31, 2014, there were 24,962 persons, or about one in 334 Virginia residents, who were living with HIV. Males represent 74% of the total HIV-positive population. Between the years of 2005 and 2014, males were almost three times more likely to be living with HIV disease than females. As of December 31, 2014, males were living with HIV disease at a rate of 452 per 100,000, with females at a rate of 152 per 100,000.

By December 31, 2014, nearly three-quarters of persons living with HIV disease were ages 40 and older. Age distribution rates were highest among the 50-54 age group at 733 per 100,000, followed by the 45-49 age group at 721 per 100,000. As medical treatment continues to improve, individuals are living longer with HIV.

Approximately 60% of all persons living with HIV disease as of December 31, 2014 were Black, non-Hispanic, followed by White, non-Hispanic persons living with HIV/AIDS at 30%. Black, non-Hispanic persons were almost 7 times more likely to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2014 than White, non-Hispanic persons. Hispanic persons were 2 times more likely to be living with HIV disease as White, non-Hispanic persons.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Through CDBG funds, Staunton can fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public facilities. Eligible public facilities include neighborhood facilities (such as educational centers, parks, recreation centers, and libraries) and facilities for special needs populations (such as homeless shelters, elderly facilities, or centers for disabled persons).

Public Facilities needs include:

- Improved park and recreational amenities, specifically ADA accessibility to park amenities
- Improved ADA access to public buildings

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a series of stakeholder interviews, public meetings and online surveys to determine the needs of the community. In addition, the City prepares and updates annually a five-year Capital Improvement Plan.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Through CDBG funds, the City can also fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public improvements. Public improvements include, but are not limited to, street and sidewalk improvements, water and sewer installation, and maintenance and ADA compliance construction and rehabilitation.

Public Improvements needs include:

- Accessibility improvements to curbs, sidewalks
- General improvements to City infrastructure, including streets, water/sewer lines
- Other improvements as identified in the City's Capital Improvement Plan

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a series of stakeholder interviews, public meetings and online surveys to determine the needs of the community. In addition, the City prepares and updates annually a five-year Capital Improvement Plan, which identifies several of the above-mentioned needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Through CDBG funds, Staunton can fund an array of public services. Eligible public services include, but are not limited to, homeless services, education and workforce development programs, homebuyer counseling, elderly care and programs, and child care and health services.

Public Services needs include:

- Increased transit service to employment opportunities and major community amenities
- Transportation for elderly and LMI residents
- Services for elderly and persons with disabilities (physical, mental health, ID)
- Services for at-risk youth
- Assistance with rental and utility payments
- Services for homeless individuals/families

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a series of stakeholder interviews, public meetings and online surveys to determine the needs of the community. In addition, the City prepares and updates annually a five-year Capital Improvement Plan, which identifies several of the above-mentioned needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This analysis identifies the need to preserve existing affordable housing opportunities while advancing efforts to create a diverse supply of additional affordable units. Ultimately, the City is working to ensure that a mix of housing types exists within all areas to accommodate households of all types and at all places across the income spectrum. The City's housing strategies will be especially informed by the increasing mismatch between incomes and housing costs, the shortage of affordable housing, and the specific accommodations necessary to ensure that special needs populations have adequate affordable housing options with appropriate supportive services where needed.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The housing stock in Staunton is mostly single-family (70%) and owner-occupied (57.5%). The majority of multi-family units are located in medium-sized structures (2 to 19 units). Given the number of households that are cost burdened, as described in the Needs Assessment, and the length of the Housing Authority's waiting lists, it is clear that the number of affordable units in the City is insufficient to meet the level of demand. With 13.3% of the City's population living in poverty, the need for more affordable housing, both owner- and renter-occupied, is strong throughout the community.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	8,055	68%
1-unit, attached structure	195	2%
2-4 units	1,300	11%
5-19 units	1,315	11%
20 or more units	865	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	55	0%
Total	11,785	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	40	1%	140	3%
1 bedroom	45	1%	1,110	25%
2 bedrooms	985	17%	1,830	41%
3 or more bedrooms	4,830	82%	1,405	31%
Total	5,900	101%	4,485	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

The City is committed to allocating funds that serve the needs of the lowest-income and most disadvantaged residents. Households with incomes less than 80% of the area median income, particularly those with extremely low incomes (less than 30% of area median income), are priorities.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

According to HUD's Multifamily and Section 8 database on expiring project-based rental assistance (PBRA), which includes project-based Section 8, Section 202, Section 811, RAP, LIHTC, and HOME, there are no actively subsidized units in the City at-risk for conversion to market-rate units within the next ten years. However, looking longer term, there are 391 units at-risk for conversion in the next twenty years, 110 of which could occur within 15 years. In the absence of intervention to preserve the affordability of these units, conversion would occur as the rental assistance or affordability periods expire and these units would be lost from the affordable housing inventory. The following is a table of units expected to be lost from the inventory based on HUD's database.

Property Name	Subsidy End Date	Total Subsidized Units
Willow View Townhome Apts.	2032	110
Gypsy Hill House	2044	100
Frontier Ridge	2037	100
Valley View Seniors	2038	71
Plaza Apartments	2038	110

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

The current availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the population. The Staunton Redevelopment & Housing Authority (SR&HA) has a waiting list of 162 families for its Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program and 483 for public housing. This aligns with the nationwide trend of communities experiencing a significant shortage of affordable and available rental units for extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income households. There is also a concern for providing housing for lower income renters as federal housing subsidies expire.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There is a need for safe, sanitary, accessible, and affordable housing throughout the City. Specifically, there is a strong need for housing affordable to households earning less than 50% of the median income, and practical options are needed to ensure the availability of accessible units for the elderly and people with physical disabilities.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Housing costs in Staunton have increased since 2009, while median incomes decreased in the same time period. The HUD-provided table below indicates the number of affordable units available to households with various income levels. The 1,315 rental units identified as costing \$500 or less account for nearly 30% of the inventory. There are only 215 rental units affordable to those earning up to 30% of HAMFI.

In the City of Staunton, the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment in 2019 is \$875. The annual income required to make this rent affordable (no more than 30% of monthly income) is \$35,000. In order to keep a two-bedroom apartment at the FMR affordable, a household would have to earn at least \$2,916 per month, or \$16.82 per hour. At the minimum wage working 40 hours a week this would require 2.3 workers. The monthly rent affordable at minimum wage for a 40-hour work week in the City is \$375, about 40% of the actual two-bedroom Fair Market Rent.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	155,200	165,400	7%
Median Contract Rent	510	655	28%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,315	29.3%
\$500-999	2,540	56.6%
\$1,000-1,499	260	5.8%
\$1,500-1,999	180	4.0%
\$2,000 or more	200	4.5%
Total	4,495	100.2%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	215	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,100	204
80% HAMFI	2,645	1,149

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,964
Total	3,960	3,317

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	657	661	875	1178	1183
High HOME Rent	657	661	875	1165	1183
Low HOME Rent	606	649	778	900	1003

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. The table above shows that there is insufficient housing for extremely low- and low-income households in the City. According to CHAS data analyzed in the Needs Assessment, there are 2,820 households earning between 0% and 50% of the median family income. However, there are only 1,315 housing units affordable to these households, accommodating less than half (46%) of this population.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

According to the table above, between 2009 and 2015 the median home value and median contract rent in Staunton increased by 7% and 28%, respectively, after adjusting for inflation. Over the same time period, the median household income has decreased in terms of real dollars by nearly 30%. This means that housing has become less affordable overall during the past ten years. If these trends continue, then housing affordability will become an even higher barrier for most City residents, particularly affordability for renters as rents continue to rise while income decreases.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

The City's Fair Market Rent (\$875) is equal to the High HOME rent for a two-bedroom apartment. This means that the HOME rents are roughly aligned with what's available in the market; anecdotally, however, the stakeholder interviews revealed that market rents are significantly higher, causing an affordable housing challenge to ensure sufficient units for the low- moderate-income population.

This also does not mean that the supply of median priced homes is sufficient to satisfy everyone receiving a subsidy. In fact, stakeholders described a situation in which residents have a difficult time securing affordable housing for a number of reasons, including rents that are higher than fair market standards, criminal backgrounds, poor credit, lack of transportation, poor quality of housing, etc.

As detailed above, housing costs in the City are increasing at much faster rates than incomes. As housing construction and rehabilitation costs rise, it will be increasingly difficult to produce much needed affordable housing.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The following data provides an overview on the condition of housing in Staunton, particularly as it relates to housing that is or is in the process of becoming unsafe or obsolete. The data below indicate significant inventory of older housing stock (built before 1979). Feedback garnered through the stakeholder interview process indicate that there is a significant number of housing units, both owner- and renter-occupied that require substantial improvements to be code-compliant. Although both owner and rental units may require rehabilitation from normal wear and tear, the need is slightly greater for renter-occupied units. This does not reflect on the affordability or availability of housing, however, especially given the City's rapid population growth.

Definitions

Standard Condition: No major structural defects; adequate plumbing and kitchen facilities; appearance which does not create a blighting influence; and the house meets additional, more stringent, local standards and building codes, including lead-based paint clearance.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation: The nature of the substandard condition makes rehabilitation both financially and structurally feasible.

Housing Conditions: Condition of units is assessed using the same criteria as in the Needs Assessment. This includes: 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, 4) cost burden (amount of income allocated to housing) is greater than 30%, and 5) complies with applicable building code standards.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,255	21%	2,005	45%
With two selected Conditions	0	0%	80	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	85	2%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	4,645	79%	2,315	51%
Total	5,900	100%	4,485	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	615	10%	820	18%
1980-1999	635	11%	1,120	25%
1950-1979	3,110	53%	1,410	31%
Before 1950	1,545	26%	1,135	25%
Total	5,905	100%	4,485	99%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	4,655	79%	2,545	57%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	550	9%	235	5%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Older housing typically requires more continual maintenance. In the absence of routine maintenance, older housing can quickly become substandard. A common age threshold used to signal a potential deficiency is around 50 years or more. The age of the housing stock in Staunton is slightly younger than the U.S. overall. Over 19.3% of the nation's overall housing stock was built before 1950; for Staunton, 26% of owner-occupied units were built before 1950, and 25% of rental units were built in the same timeframe. A need heard repeatedly throughout the stakeholder interview process was rehabilitation of existing housing stock, for both homeowners and renters.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Lead-based paint was banned from residential uses in 1978. All houses constructed before 1978 are, therefore, considered at risk for containing lead-based paint.

According to 2011-2015 CHAS data for Staunton, 264 low- and moderate-income households (80% HAMFI and below) with at least one child age 6 or younger live in housing units built before 1980. These households, 2.5% of all households, are at risk for lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

Based on feedback received in stakeholder interviews, public meeting and online survey, a consistent identified need was assistance for property owners to help improve the condition of their buildings. This was primarily identified as a need among the elderly, who lack financial resources to keep up with regular and routine maintenance on an aging home, but was also identified among renter households. Units that are deemed affordable are often in poor condition, while units in good condition are well outside the price range of low-moderate income households.

The following section, Natural Hazard Risks, is now required by HUD to be included in the Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Planning process serves as the framework for a community-wide dialogue to identify housing and community development priorities that align and focus funding from HUD's formula block grant programs. This rule amends HUD's Consolidated Plan regulations to require that jurisdictions, including Staunton, to consider two additional concepts in their planning efforts: Natural Hazard Risk and Narrowing the Digital Divide. Note: the Narrowing the Digital Divide section is in NA-10: Needs Assessment.

Natural Hazard Risks (91.210(a)(5))

According to Staunton's Office of Emergency Management, a Regional All Hazard Plan was completed in 2013, with an update planned for 2021. The Central Shenandoah Valley All Hazards Mitigation Plan includes mitigation planning for natural disasters, terrorism, hazardous materials, flood management.

Flooding is considered a significant risk for the Valley, including Staunton

- As of 2011, seven declared disasters have affected Staunton, the most recent being a severe winter storm in December 2009. An update to this figure is expected with the next iteration of the All Hazard Plan.
- 9,676 housing units in the City of Staunton are at risk of flood hazards (approx. 2% of the housing stock)
- Staunton has low drought vulnerability given that more than half of the residents are on public water systems

- Staunton is low-risk for snow and ice vulnerability
- A majority of Staunton sits on karst geology, increasing its risk for sink holes. Per the 2013 hazard plan, the last sink hole was in 2001

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			150	234			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

As of 2016, Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA) converted all of its public housing units into project-based Section 8 units under the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program. SR&HA currently owns and manages a total of 150 residential units including 50 units for elderly and disabled. The units range from one bedroom to five bedroom townhouses. Rent is based on income and utilities are included.

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

The units owned and managed by SR&HA are in good condition; only 20 units required rehabilitation during the RAD conversion process, per the SR&HA Executive Director.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Elizabeth Miller Gardens	57

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

The units owned and managed by SR&HA are in good condition; only 20 units required rehabilitation during the RAD conversion process, according to the SR&HA Executive Director.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

The SR&HA will continue to pursue capital funds to improve the physical condition of the units it owns and manages.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The City participates in the Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC), and is a member of one of twelve local planning groups. This group encompasses the City of Staunton, Augusta County, the City of Waynesboro, Highland County, the City of Lexington, the City of Buena Vista, and Rockbridge County. This CoC promotes a Housing First approach, which means that priority is placed on getting someone into permanent housing as quickly as possible, and then wraparound supportive services, such as substance abuse treatment, employment, supportive living, etc are provided to encourage stability in housing.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	125	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	32	18
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

The following is a summary of the targeted and main-stream services available to homeless persons in the Staunton Area. Note most providers cover the Staunton, Augusta, Waynesboro region:

- Blue Ridge Legal Services - free legal assistance to low-income residents.
- Valley Supportive Housing-provides housing and supportive services for those with mental illness, intellectual disabilities or substance abuse issues
- United Way Greater Augusta- administers the Emergency Food and Shelter Board federal funds which provide emergency rental and mortgage assistance for persons facing eviction.
- Staunton Augusta Church Relief Association-provides emergency financial assistance for rental and utilities, evictions, medications and food
- Valley Community Services Board - mental health, intellectual disability, and substance abuse services and case management.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

The following is a summary of the targeted and main-stream services available to homeless persons in the Staunton Area. Note most providers cover the Staunton, Augusta, Waynesboro region:

- Blue Ridge Legal Services - free legal assistance to low-income residents.
- Valley Supportive Housing-provides housing and supportive services for those with mental illness, intellectual disabilities or substance abuse issues
- Boys & Girls Club of Waynesboro, Staunton, Augusta - youth development programs including homework help and tutoring, alcohol and drug abuse prevention, teen pregnancy prevention, conflict resolution, juvenile delinquency prevention, athletics, cultural enrichment, citizenship and leadership
- Blue Ridge CASA-identify neglected and abused children and place them in safe, stable housing situation
- United Way Greater Augusta- administers the Emergency Food and Shelter Board federal funds which provide emergency rental and mortgage assistance for persons facing eviction.
- Staunton Augusta Church Relieve Association-provides emergency financial assistance for rental and utilities, evictions, medications and food
- Valley Community Services Board - mental health, intellectual disability, and substance abuse services and case management.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

Various supportive housing needs of the non-homeless have been identified by service providers who were interviewed during the Consolidated Plan process. Identified housing needs include home repair and maintenance for the elderly; accessibility improvements to enable people with disabilities to remain in their homes; housing for the mentally disabled; and affordable housing for all sub-populations.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Supportive housing is defined as living units that provide a planned services component with access to a wide range of services needed for the resident to achieve personal goals and stability in housing. Various populations with special needs require supportive housing. The specific needs of local special needs subpopulations are described in NA-45, Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment.

In general, stakeholders interviewed expressed an overall shortage of various types of permanent supportive housing, but particular gaps were identified for the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless, adults with mental disabilities, and elderly homeowners wishing to retain independent living. The Valley Community Services Board does have 30 scattered site beds available for permanent supportive housing, 21 of which are occupied. A proposal for ten additional units is being prepared for funding under the Continuum of Care program, but even if awarded, it is still insufficient to meet the need; stakeholders indicated, for example, that 48 households are on the discharge list from the state hospital, but cannot be discharged without a place to live. Another particular service that was identified as lacking was workforce and job training for these populations.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

There is a lack of resources available to persons returning from institutions. There is no HUD Section 202 (supportive housing for low-income elderly persons) or Section 811 (supportive housing for persons with disabilities) As mentioned previously, 48 households are on the discharge list from the state hospital, but there are not units available that are affordable to the individual and that also provide the necessary supports. Staunton will continue to aid special-needs populations by supporting public, private, and non-profit housing and service providers who serve special needs clients.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City plans to fund the following activities that align with the one-year goals and address special housing and supportive needs:

- Goal: Provide public services
 - VPAS - Meals on Wheels
 - VPAS-Transportation Services
 - Blue Ridge CASA-Advocate Training
- Goal: Improve access to and quality of housing
 - City-Wide-Homeowner occupied housing rehabilitation
 - Valley Supportive Housing-acquisition for purpose of creating new units

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The City plans to fund the following activities that align with the one-year goals and address special housing and supportive needs:

- Goal: Provide public services
 - VPAS - Meals on Wheels
 - VPAS-Transportation Services
 - Blue Ridge CASA-Advocate Training
- Goal: Improve access to and quality of housing
 - City-Wide-Homeowner occupied housing rehabilitation
 - Valley Supportive Housing-acquisition for purpose of creating new units

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City will conduct a full Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in a coming program year. Anecdotally, however, non-profit housing providers have indicated some challenges presented by the City's zoning ordinance restricting the type of units that are often best for special needs populations (single room occupancy versus how the ordinance defines family).

Other barriers identified over the course of the outreach for the development of this Consolidated Plan, include lack of assistance available for elderly and LMI residents for major home repairs (foundation, roof, septic, HVAC, etc.) and emergency home repairs that would allow them stay in their homes.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

In determining priorities for the allocation of federal funds, the City has recognized the need to foster a competitive local economy that expands economic opportunities for current and future residents. This section describes the local workforce, the nature of current employment, and activities that coordinate economic development activities across local and regional agencies.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	61	3	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,351	1,563	16	17	1
Construction	450	266	5	3	-2
Education and Health Care Services	1,766	2,367	21	26	5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	349	475	4	5	1
Information	188	124	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	1,105	524	13	6	-7
Other Services	397	608	5	7	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	666	793	8	9	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,433	1,912	17	21	4
Transportation and Warehousing	459	308	5	3	-2
Wholesale Trade	337	298	4	3	-1
Total	8,562	9,241	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	11,970
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	11,295
Unemployment Rate	5.65
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	14.80
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.99

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,315
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	525
Service	1,529
Sales and office	2,710
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	780
Production, transportation and material moving	630

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	8,165	76%
30-59 Minutes	2,375	22%
60 or More Minutes	200	2%
Total	10,740	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	545	105	505

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,460	165	1,245
Some college or Associate's degree	2,490	65	560
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,420	30	710

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	40	0	20	240	410
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	135	255	170	475	625
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	850	905	1,120	1,870	1,425
Some college, no degree	1,125	505	480	1,235	930
Associate's degree	50	370	165	365	235
Bachelor's degree	170	995	510	1,065	650
Graduate or professional degree	105	365	200	1,025	570

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	23,533
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,155
Some college or Associate's degree	30,546
Bachelor's degree	36,500
Graduate or professional degree	46,531

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The largest employment sectors in Staunton in terms of worker share are Education and Health Care Services (20%); Retail Trade (16%); Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodation (15%); Education and Health Care Services (15%); and Manufacturing (12%).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The Staunton Crossing site is currently being developed into hotel, retail and restaurant space. In addition, the City hopes to recruit light manufacturing and employers with high-paying jobs. This will require site development to include roadway infrastructure, demolition, relocation of existing resources to attract development. In addition, the City has identified developing incentives for local businesses as a priority to attract and retain existing businesses that pay sustainable wages.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Continuous population growth has brought economic opportunities to the region alongside challenges for local governments and service providers tasked with accommodating it. As development of the Staunton Crossing site continues to progress, the need for workers in the hotel, retail, manufacturing and logistics industries will continue to grow. The need for workforce training to increase the skills of these residents and open new employment opportunities to them will only become more important in the future.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

A skillful and well-educated workforce is essential to attracting and retaining employers and growing the City's economy. According to ACS data, the City's unemployment rate in 2017 was 3.9%. This is significantly lower than the unemployment rate in 2012, which was 5.65%.

Residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to be unemployed or not in the labor force than residents with less educational attainment. Residents without a high school diploma or those with only a high school diploma or equivalent were more likely to be out of the labor force altogether.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Workforce pipelines are an essential part of recruiting, preparing, and placing Staunton-area residents in good-paying jobs through partnerships with employers, community colleges, and other community-based partners. The City's community colleges and universities collaborate closely with local employers to develop responsive workforce training programs. Local technical training programs currently include:

- Mechatronics
- Bioprocessing
- Aviation Power Plant Maintenance
- Packaging
- Welding
- Commercial Driving
- Hospitality

Further, the following local community partners operate workforce training programs:

- The Shenandoah Valley Workforce Development Board (SVWDB) was established in 2000 to provide oversight and administration of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) in the Shenandoah Valley. Adult career seekers and those who have been laid off can find a wide range of services to improve job readiness, education, and job searching skills through Virginia Career Works networks. All career seekers may participate in workshops, classes, and events offered through Virginia Career Works free of charge. Other specialized services are based on eligibility.
- Blue Ridge Community College in Weyers Cave, VA offers career training, certification/licensure prep, and professional development in programs including health care, business, commercial driving, manufacturing, and trades.
- The Virginia Employment Commission (VEC), a partner in the Virginia Workforce Network (VWN), is the public employment service established to assist employers in finding qualified workers and to assist workers in finding suitable jobs. There are no fees charged to the employer or applicant for services. VEC staff will assist employers by screening and referring applicants to job openings, providing critical labor market information for business and economic planning, and coordinating statewide Employer Advisory Committee activities.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes. Staunton is part of the Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission (CSPDC), which prepares a CEDS for a region of five counties, five cities, and eleven towns.

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Staunton is part of the Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission (CSPDC), which prepares a CEDS for a region of five counties, five cities, and eleven towns. There are a number of strategic initiatives described in detail in the 2015 CEDS that are directly supported by the goals contained in this Consolidated Plan, including:

- Support enhancement of regional multimodal transportation planning efforts that will provide adequate regional mobility and accessibility.
- Support measures that provide reliable and efficient sewer and water systems and anticipate future capacity needs.
- Develop a regional plan and program that integrates affordable workforce housing within urban and rural areas of the region to meet employment needs, reduce personal travel expense and balance the cost of providing services to the workforce and their families.
- Seek ways to support and utilize to the greatest extent the increasingly growing senior population segment in the central Shenandoah Valley.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

For the purposes of this Consolidated Plan, concentration is defined by a census tract where a minority group's population is ten percentage points higher in that census tract than its proportion in the City's population. Sixty to seventy percent of households earning below 30% of the AMI and living in the north, east and southeastern parts of the City experience one of the severe housing conditions (cost burden, severe cost burden, overcrowding, substandard housing). African American, Asian and Hispanic households experience these conditions at disproportionate rate.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

For the purposes of this Consolidated Plan, concentration is defined by a census tract where a minority group's population is ten percentage points higher in that census tract than its proportion in the City's population. For example, Black residents comprise 11.2% of Staunton's population. An area of concentration of Black residents will be any census tract that is at least 21.2% Black.

In Staunton no census tracts meet this definition. Census Tract 2 has the closest concentration with 19.6% of its residents identified as Black.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

Census Tract 2 contains two block groups that are LMI. In these block groups, there is a high concentration of households that are cost burdened where more than 30% of residents are paying more than 50% of their income toward rent.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Montgomery Hall Park, a large community facility is located in this neighborhood and provides significant recreation opportunities for the neighborhood, the City and the region.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Based on feedback received during stakeholder interviews, there are some improvements that can be made to ADA accessibility at the Montgomery Hall Park, located in this neighborhood.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to guide the use of CDBG funds in Staunton over the next five years.

The principal goals of Staunton's CDBG program is to:

- provide safe, decent, sanitary, and affordable housing
- create and maintain a suitable living environment
- create or expand economic development opportunities for residents

Staunton will fund eligible projects that meet the needs of low- and moderate-income residents. Progress in meeting the housing and community development needs of the City will be made by ensuring that partnerships are formed with other governmental entities, community based, and faith based organizations, and local nonprofit housing developers, who can contribute funds, expertise, and experience that address the priorities set by the City.

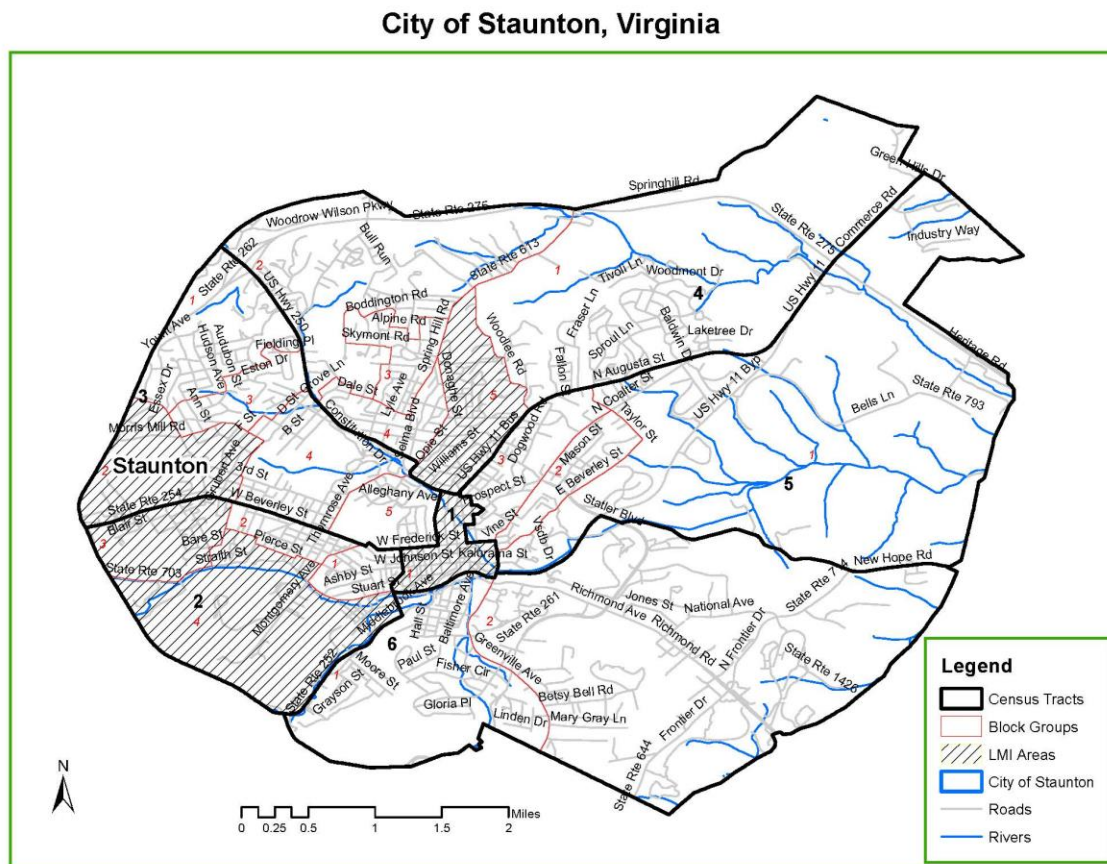
The strategies set forth in this plan also work towards furthering the City's goal of affirmatively furthering fair housing.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

Federal funds are intended to provide low- and moderate-income (LMI) households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities. Staunton's programs focus on growth and development in areas where at least 51% of the population are LMI persons. According to the most recent American Community Survey data, there are five block groups where 51% or more of the population earns below 80% of Area Median Income. Census Tract 2, Block Group 4 is the nearest to a racially concentrated area of poverty as defined in the Market Analysis section of this Plan.



Low Mod Income Areas

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Increase Access to Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve Access to and Quality of Housing
	Description	New construction and preservation of quality affordable housing
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City places a high priority on the development and maintenance of affordable housing in the community. This need was identified during the development of the housing market analysis, identified as a high priority in the resident and stakeholder surveys, and in discussions with area affordable housing stakeholders.
2	Priority Need Name	Housing and Services to Decrease Homelessness
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Provide Public Services
	Description	Provide support for facilities and services that are targeted at those experiencing homelessness and/or at risk of homelessness
	Basis for Relative Priority	Homeless shelters, transitional living centers and permanent supportive housing have been given a high priority based on the needs identified by the Valley Mission, Valley Supportive Housing and Valley Community Services Board, the data in the Point in Time count and the Housing Inventory, and the results of the resident and stakeholder surveys and interviews.
3	Priority Need Name	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Description	Improvements to public facilities and infrastructure and facilities that deliver public services. Infrastructure improvements include: flood drains, water/sewer, streets, sidewalks, lighting, neighborhood facilities, and parks and recreational facilities. Examples of public facilities include parks, facilities that serve seniors and youth/children, abused and neglected children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a need to make improvements, particularly in low- and moderate-income areas. Outdated and deteriorating infrastructure needs to be repaired or replaced, and existing public facilities are in need of upgrading and expansion.
4	Priority Need Name	Provide Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Families with Children Persons with Physical Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Provide Public Services

	Description	Delivery of public services for seniors, persons with disabilities, youth, victims of domestic violence, abused and neglected children as well as childcare services, health and mental health services, transportation, non-homeless special needs and employment training.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A variety of public services are needed including services for seniors, youth and children, those needing mental health services, health services, services for persons with disabilities, services for victims of domestic violence and non-homeless special needs. Public transportation is a significant need to enable individuals to access services.
5	Priority Need Name	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Choice
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Improve Access to and Quality of Housing
	Description	Provide education and outreach to the community regarding fair housing laws
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is the continued need for education and outreach for the general public, those in the real estate industry, landlords and property managers regarding fair housing laws.
	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Economic Development
	Description	Economic development activities for job creation and business development.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic development through direct technical and business assistance are the catalyst for the retention and creation of new jobs. Specific job readiness and training is a high priority to move people from being working poor into self-sufficiency. Resident and stakeholder surveys rated workforce development and vocational training programs as a high priority.
7	Priority Need Name	Planning and Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Planning and administration
	Description	Administrative and planning costs to operate the CDBG program successfully.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Effective and efficient implementation of CDBG funding requires adequate resources for program planning and administration.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	As shown in the Needs Assessment and Market Assessment, there is need for rental housing assistance throughout the City. The Staunton housing market does not provide a sufficient amount of affordable housing to meet the needs of all the households that require it.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	When faced with other daily costs – essential services such as health care and medical costs, transportation, and even basic nutrition - many persons with special needs in the City depend on rental assistance to afford decent, accessible housing.
New Unit Production	There is a substantial need for affordable housing for renter households in Staunton. The City will support efforts to increase the supply of single family and multi-family affordable housing units by both private sector and public sector entities.
Rehabilitation	Owner-occupied rehabilitation assistance is an effective way to preserve the City's affordable housing inventory, and also encourages aging in place. Renter-occupied rehabilitation assistance can be effective in ensuring low-income households have an affordable, decent, safe and sanitary place to live.
Acquisition, including preservation	There is a substantial need for affordable housing for renter households in Staunton. The City will support efforts to increase the supply of single family and multi-family affordable housing units by both private sector and public sector entities. Acquisition of existing units for this purpose can be more cost effective than building new, dependent upon the condition of the existing stock.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)SP-35

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	354,433	0	0	354,433	1,417,732	The estimated expected amount available for the remainder of the Con Plan is four times the 2019 annual allocation.

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Over the next five years, Staunton will attempt to leverage its CDBG allocations with federal and other public resources, as well as private sector funding sources, to address the City's housing and community development needs. The City will continue to partner with other public agencies and non-profit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in providing the housing and supportive services needs of the community.

The City annually provides general fund dollars to organizations that provide housing and/or supportive services to area residents, including LMI households. The City will continue this practice to maximize its CDBG investments.

The non-profit organizations funded through the CDBG program have additional financial capacity through foundations, fundraising campaigns, and other grants. The City's allocation of federal funds provide these organizations with the opportunity to expand their services to benefit more low- and moderate-income persons.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The Staunton Crossing redevelopment site is publicly owned and could potentially be used to address economic development and infrastructure needs identified in the Plan. Some of the needs identified that are needs of this particular site, but also the City as a whole, that can be addressed by the continued development of the site include infrastructure improvements and workforce development needs/middle-high paying jobs.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure—91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Staunton	Government	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homelessness Non-Homeless Community Development Needs Planning	City-wide

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City manages its CDBG allocation within the City Manager’s Office, which, as the lead entity/agency, will be responsible for the implementation of the Consolidated Plan. The City Manager’s Office coordinates with many other City departments and agencies in assessing need and implementing projects, including the Department of Planning and Community Development, Department of Economic Development, Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Transportation, Department of Public Utilities, Public Works Department, Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority, and others.

In addition to the state and local government agencies, an important part of the institutional structure for affordable housing and community development in Staunton is represented by a core group of concerned residents, non-profit organizations, service providers, government agencies, and other parties who are deeply committed to improving the quality of life for LMI persons in the City. The City currently works with many community-based organizations, including:

- Blue Ridge CASA
- Blue Ridge Legal Services
- Community Action Partnership of Staunton-Augusta-Waynesboro
- Community Housing Partners
- Greater Augusta Wellness Partnership
- Habitat for Humanity of Staunton-Augusta-Waynesboro
- Renewing Homes of Greater Augusta
- Shenandoah Valley Workforce Investment Board
- Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority

- The Community Foundation
- United Way of Greater Augusta
- Valley Community Services Board
- Virginia Department of Health
- Valley Mission
- Valley Program for Aging Services
- Valley Supportive Housing

Strengths

One key strength is that the City is committed to continuing its participation and coordination with federal, state, county, and local agencies, as well as with the private and non-profit sectors, to serve the needs of low- and moderate-income individuals and families. The City Manager's Office continues to strengthen its working relationships with the agencies listed above. In particular, the City's strong working relationship with SR&HA continues to benefit both organizations and serve the needs of the City's LMI households well.

Gaps

The primary gaps in the City's housing and community development delivery system are due to inadequate financial resources. Stakeholder interviews also revealed regulatory and operational challenges to collaboration with other governmental entities.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics		X	
Other Street Outreach Services		X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		

Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		
Other			
	X		

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The City participates in the Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC), and is a member of one of twelve local planning groups. This group encompasses the City of Staunton, Augusta County, the City of Waynesboro, Highland County, the City of Lexington, the City of Buena Vista, and Rockbridge County. The CoC operates a Coordinated Entry System as a central point of entry for households in the area experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness. The following is a summary of the traditional services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons in the Staunton Area:

- Blue Ridge Legal Services - free legal assistance to low-income residents.
- Valley Supportive Housing-provides housing and supportive services for those with mental illness, intellectual disabilities or substance abuse issues
- Boys & Girls Club of Waynesboro, Staunton, Augusta - youth development programs including homework help and tutoring, alcohol and drug abuse prevention, teen pregnancy prevention, conflict resolution, juvenile delinquency prevention, athletics, cultural enrichment, citizenship and leadership
- Blue Ridge CASA-identify neglected and abused children and place them in safe, stable housing situation
- United Way Greater Augusta- administers the Emergency Food and Shelter Board federal funds which provide emergency rental and mortgage assistance for persons facing eviction.
- Staunton Augusta Church Relieve Association-provides emergency financial assistance for rental and utilities, evictions, medications and food
- Valley Community Services Board - mental health, intellectual disability, and substance abuse services and case management.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

Strengths

The Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care is an active network of homeless and special needs service providers in the region. The City is very supportive of and maintains strong working relationships with the CoC. The CoC does not have a 10-year plan to end homelessness, but it does establish priorities in its by-laws for eliminate chronic homelessness and reduce overall homelessness in the City.

Gaps

One of the goals of the CoC is to create permanent supportive housing as a solution to chronic homelessness. The CoC, and the stakeholder interviews conducted during development of this Plan, noted that the homeless often face multiple barriers to housing stability, including mental disabilities, chemical dependencies, and other chronic health conditions. Further, criminal histories, poor credit history and poor rental history often prevent the homeless from returning to stable housing.

There are social service agencies in the Staunton area that provide the services required by the homeless; what is needed is the development of more permanent supportive housing units. The participating agencies of the CoC will continue to look for additional agencies with which to form partnerships to facilitate the creation of new permanent housing beds.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The City will continue to support the CoC in their efforts to improve the service delivery system by identifying gaps in services, duplication of services, and coordinating homeless service providers to more efficiently serve the homeless population

SP-45 Goals Summary—91.25(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve Access to and Quality of Housing	2019	2023	Affordable Housing Public Housing	Citywide	Increase Access to Affordable Housing Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Choice	CDBG: \$375,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
2	Provide Public Services	2019	2023	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Housing and Services to Decrease Homelessness Provide Public Services	CDBG: \$265,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 595 Persons Assisted
3	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$777,730	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 17000 Persons Assisted
4	Economic Development	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development		
5	Planning and Administration	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Planning and Administration	CDBG: \$354,435	Other: 1

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve Access to and Quality of Housing
	Goal Description	Includes rehabilitation and preservation of quality affordable housing as well as increasing access to homeownership through City initiatives and partnerships with SR&HA.
2	Goal Name	Provide Public Services
	Goal Description	Expand and continue non-housing community development supportive services, including services for the homeless, mental health, elderly and other special needs populations.
3	Goal Name	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Continue and expand public facility improvements and improve and maintain infrastructure servicing households in low-income areas.
4	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Provide loan and technical assistance to small businesses to promote the creation and retention of jobs in the City of Staunton.
5	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Includes administration of the CDBG program, planning activities and activities to affirmatively further fair housing choice.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Over the course of the next five years, it is expected 100 households will benefit from the creation of new or preservation of existing affordable housing units.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

Not Applicable

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA) has a resident council that participates in meetings and events. The Council was particularly active during the conversion of the units to project based vouchers under the Rental Assistance Demonstration program in 2016.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable, as SR&HA is not troubled.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City will conduct a full Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in a coming program year. Anecdotally, however, non-profit housing providers have indicated some challenges presented by the City's zoning ordinance restricting the type of units that are often best for special needs populations (single room occupancy versus how the ordinance defines family).

Other barriers identified over the course of the outreach for the development of this Consolidated Plan, include lack of assistance available for elderly and LMI residents for major home repairs (foundation, roof, septic, HVAC, etc.) and emergency home repairs that would allow them stay in their homes.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City will conduct a full Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in a coming program year, and with it develop an action plan for overcoming those impediments.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Individuals and families can access support services either by self-presenting at most of the shelter facilities or through referrals. Regional emergency shelters refer participants to agencies that will assist them in obtaining mainstream resources so that they will have the financial ability to start along the road to self-sufficiency. Transitional housing programs generally refer participants to permanent housing programs/locations and provide the assistance necessary in obtaining resources to be successful when they make this transition.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Each year, the CoC conducts a Point-in-Time count of the persons residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities and places not meant for human habitation. This information is used to understand the emergency needs of homeless persons so that they can be addressed adequately and efficiently. The City plans to continue to fund non-profit organizations such as Valley Mission and Valley Supportive Housing who provide housing and supportive services to homeless individuals and families.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Increasing the inventory of permanent housing with supportive services is a priority for the City. The majority of chronically homeless persons have severe mental illness and/or substance abuse issues. They require long-term, affordable housing options with supportive services to make the transition to residential stability. In addition to permanent affordable housing, the City's strategy for ending chronic homelessness addresses each of the issues that most often cause this problem:

- The high prevalence of substance abuse among chronically homeless individuals
- Inadequate education and/or job skills among many homeless persons
- The shortage of affordable rental housing in Staunton

The City will maintain coordination and collaboration with local non-profit agencies serving the homeless population. The City will continue to use its CDBG funds to assist non-profit organizations that serve homeless individuals and families in the region.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Virginia has in place policies to ensure that individuals discharged from state mental health facilities and state mental retardation training centers are not discharged into homelessness. Policies are developed by the Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS). Policies (entitled "Discharge Protocols for Community Services Boards and State Mental Health Facilities" and "Admission and Discharge Protocols for Persons with Mental Retardation Served in State Mental Retardation Facilities") are available at the agency's website. Local implementation of these policies is the responsibility of Valley Community Services Board (CSB). CSB case managers and discharge liaisons work closely with Western State Hospital and Central Virginia Training Center to ensure that individuals who are clinically ready for discharge are provided opportunities for safe, affordable housing that meets their unique needs. Individuals are not discharged without such planning. While discharge planning is a statutory responsibility of the CSB, discharge planning is most effective when carried out as a collaborative effort of both CSB and state facility staff.

The City of Staunton plans to use a portion of its CDBG funding to indirectly provide assistance to persons who are at risk of homelessness and/or homeless. The City's funds help support community based organizations that provide rental assistance and essential services to the homelessness.

The CoC encourages its agency partners, the local Department of Social Services (DSS), Staunton City, as well as United Way, to follow the service plan policy developed by the Virginia Department of Social Services for youth aging out of foster care.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The City seeks to reduce the hazards associated with lead-based paint as much as possible. The City will work with other parties to achieve cost effective methods for controlling these hazards through the following:

- As part of its code enforcement efforts, Staunton’s building code department will continue to educate City residents about lead paint hazards.
- Properties will be made lead safe during renovation of older residential units.
- The City will continue to monitor Virginia Department of Health reports regarding Staunton children with elevated blood lead levels.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

While the City does not have the resources to ensure that lead risk is eliminated from the entirety of housing stock within its borders, it is compelled by federal and state regulations to ensure that its programs are carried out in ways that protect program participants, especially low income families with children, from exposure.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

Lead abatement in housing, especially units occupied by LMI households, is integrated into the City’s affordable housing policies and programs. This involves first and foremost those projects applying for City funding for rehabilitation of units built before 1978. This includes a requirement that a provision be made for lead testing and, if necessary, proper abatement will be a condition for funding. For new construction on vacant lots, proper environmental testing is required and approved remedial action must be taken before construction of the new units.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

In July 2017, the United Ways of Virginia released the ALICE Report (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed), which describes the financial hardships faced by Virginians earning above Federal Poverty Guidelines, but still less than is necessary to afford the basic costs of living (housing, child care, food, transportation and health care). The Report indicated that 46% of Staunton residents are considered ALICE, compared to 39% of Virginia households considered poverty-level and ALICE. Women, LGBT individuals, people of color, those with disabilities, those with the least education, young veterans, formerly incarcerated and immigrants facing language barriers are all more likely to be ALICE households.

The Report's Economic Viability Dashboard presents variables that ALICE households must navigate. The three indices focus on housing affordability, job opportunities and community resources. Index scores range from 1 (worse) to 100 (better), and are meant for comparison among Virginia households only. For the three indices, Staunton achieved index scores of 64, 41 and 47, respectively.

The City recognizes the best way to assist people in improving their economic positions is to provide employment opportunities, and this is reflected in the City's Economic Viability score of 41 for job opportunities. Through its policies and planning, the City will continue to encourage business growth and the availability of workforce training and educational opportunities in the community. It will also continue to encourage agencies that provide services to LMI persons to reduce poverty and create job opportunities for themselves. These programs will assist City residents with services such as job searching, resume creation, and interview skills.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

Households are often forced to choose between affordable housing and a desirable location (low-crime, close to employment and other amenities). This typically results in housing cost-burden; households paying low-rent in a less desirable area far from jobs, grocery stores, public transportation, and childcare; or households living in substandard conditions. In all of these instances, other basic needs suffer. As noted in the Needs Assessment of this Consolidated Plan, cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income for housing) is the most common housing problem for low- and moderate-income residents and is especially common among extremely low-income residents. Staunton will continue to support organizations that provide supportive services to encourage local economic development, and to preserve and improve affordable housing options as part of its strategy to prevent and alleviate poverty. By combining job creation, workforce development, and other income-raising activities with efforts to increase the supply of affordable housing, fewer residents will experience housing cost burden.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

As a new Entitlement grantee, the City will develop a plan and process for monitoring all CDBG activities to ensure appropriate use of funds.

Each subrecipient of City CDBG funds will be required to maintain records of all project expenses, activities, correspondence, and other information as requested by the City, for a period of no less than five years from the date of the final project report. All documentation is maintained in the City's CDBG files.

Additionally, the City may make site visits to inspect the progress of each project and review subrecipient records.

During each fiscal year, the City will track efforts made to achieve its Strategic Plan goals relative to their individual metrics and milestones. These accomplishments will be described through the narrative included in each annual CAPER.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	354,433	0	0	354,433	1,417,732	The estimated expected amount available for the remainder of the Con Plan is four times the 2019 annual allocation.

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Over the next five years, Staunton will attempt to leverage its CDBG allocations with federal and other public resources, as well as private sector funding sources, to address the City's housing and community development needs. The City will continue to partner with other public agencies and non-profit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in providing the housing and supportive services needs of the community.

The City annually provides general fund dollars to organizations that provide housing and/or supportive services to area residents, including LMI households. The City will continue this practice to maximize its CDBG investments.

The non-profit organizations funded through the CDBG program have additional financial capacity through foundations, fundraising campaigns, and other grants. The City's allocation of federal funds provide these organizations with the opportunity to expand their services to benefit more low- and

moderate-income persons.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The Staunton Crossing redevelopment site is publicly owned and could potentially be used to address economic development and infrastructure needs identified in the Plan. Some of the needs identified that are needs of this particular site, but also the City as a whole, that can be addressed by the continued development of the site include infrastructure improvements and workforce development needs/middle-high paying jobs.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve Access to and Quality of Housing	2019	2023	Affordable Housing Public Housing		Increase Access to Affordable Housing Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Choice	CDBG: \$50,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit
2	Provide Public Services	2019	2023	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Housing and Services to Decrease Homelessness Provide Public Services	CDBG: \$53,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 119 Persons Assisted
3	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development		Increase Access to Affordable Housing Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$180,546	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,116 Persons Assisted
4	Planning and Administration	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development		Planning & Administration	\$70,887	Other

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve Access to and Quality of Housing
	Goal Description	Includes rehabilitation and preservation of quality affordable housing as well as increasing access to homeownership through City initiatives and partnership with SR&HA.
2	Goal Name	Provide Public Services
	Goal Description	Expand and continue non-housing community development supportive services, including services for the homeless, mental health, elderly and other special needs populations.
3	Goal Name	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Continue and expand public facility improvements and improve and maintain infrastructure servicing households in low-income areas.
4	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Includes administration of the CDBG program, planning activities and activities to affirmatively further fair housing choice.

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following project information for FY 2019 provides a comprehensive overview of CDBG activities.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Blue Ridge CASA
2	Acquisition - Valley Supportive Housing-PSH
3	VPAS - Transportation Assistance
4	VPAS - Meals on Wheels
5	Valley Mission – Financial Assistance
6	Public Facility Improvements -
7	Re-Roofing Staunton
8	~~Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation~~
9	Administration
8	A Street Aging in Place Project

Table 55 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The City of Staunton has directed its FY 2019 CDBG activities to low/moderate income neighborhoods where concentrations of poverty, deteriorated infrastructures and community facilities, and poor housing conditions are most prevalent.

The following are obstacles to meeting underserved needs in the City:

- The reduction of funding at the local, state, and federal levels will significantly limit the resources available to meet the needs of low and moderate income residents. With declining resources from various sources, the City and non-profit organizations will be unable to serve all persons who are in need of services.

As the population of Staunton continues to grow, continuing limitations on affordable housing will become a major barrier.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Blue Ridge CASA
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Activity will provide services to abused and neglected children.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The proposed activities will directly benefit at least 70 low-income children living in unstable and inadequate housing conditions who have been victims of abuse or neglect and have special needs. The proposed activities will also directly benefit up to 35 adults who volunteer to be trained as Advocates and assigned a case.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Recruit, select, and train 7 new Advocates
2	Project Name	Valley Supportive Housing-PSH
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing/services for the Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000

	Description	Valley Supportive Housing will use CDBG funding to replace the metal roof at an 8-unit supportive housing development for formally homeless individuals with mental health disabilities. \$10,000 previously awarded to purchase a four-unit structure for formally homeless individuals with mental health disabilities.
	Target Date	04/01/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Target minimum number of individuals to be served in the program year = 8 homeless individuals.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Valley Supportive Housing will use CDBG funding to replace the metal roof at an 8-unit supportive housing development for formally homeless individuals with mental health disabilities.
3	Project Name	VPAS - Meals on Wheels
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide public services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	This program provides a nutritious hot meal delivery to frail, older Staunton residents who are at nutritional risk. Individualized plans of care are developed following comprehensive in-home assessments. Additionally, clients receive disease prevention, health promotion, and public information education and support.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Target minimum number of individuals to be served in this program year = 50 low-income seniors.
	Location Description	Citywide

	Planned Activities	This program provides a nutritious hot meal delivery to frail, older Staunton residents who are at nutritional risk. Individualized plans of care are developed following comprehensive in-home assessments. Additionally, clients receive disease prevention, health promotion, and public information education and support.
4	Project Name	VPAS – Transportation Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide public services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	VPAS' Senior Transportation Program (STP) provides Staunton residents 60 years and older and those under 60 with a disability transportation services to medical and other life necessary destinations when there is no other reliable or affordable transportation option available to them. Almost all VPAS riders are unable to use public transportation for a variety of reasons including needing hand held, door through door assistance, or having cognitive impairments that prevent them from successfully navigating public transportation on their own.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Target minimum number of individuals to be served in this program year = 40 low-income seniors.
	Location Description	City-wide
5	Planned Activities	Transportation vouchers or services will be provided to seniors with disabilities to help them get to medical appointments and other destinations.
	Project Name	Valley Mission-Financial Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide public services

	Needs Addressed	Public Services Homeless Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	This program will be used to provide financial and utility assistance to low- to moderate-income individuals exiting a transitional or emergency shelter.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Target minimum number of individuals to be served in the program year = 3 to 6 new low- to moderate-income individuals
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	This program will be used to provide financial and utility assistance to low- to moderate-income individuals exiting a transitional or emergency shelter.
6	Project Name	Public Facility Improvements-Rockway Street Waterline
	Target Area	Rockway Street
	Goals Supported	Improve public facilities and infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$125,796
	Description	This project will provide funding for approximately 810 lf of waterline along Rockway Street from Lambert Street.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Target minimum number of individuals to be served in the program year = 40 low income households

	Location Description	Rockway Street from Lambert Street in the City
	Planned Activities	This project will provide funding for approximately 810 lf of waterline along Rockway Street from Lambert Street.
7	Project Name	ReRoofing Staunton
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The scope of this project would include roof replacement for low-income homeowners (primarily seniors).
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 10 households will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	The scope of this project would include roof replacement for low-income homeowners (primarily seniors).
8	Project Name	~~Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation-Critical Home Repair~~
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	~~CDBG: \$25,000~~
	Description	~~This project will provide critical home repair (roof, electrical, foundation, HVAC) to low-income homeowners.~~

	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 10 households will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	City-wide; West End
	Planned Activities	This project will provide critical home repair (roof, electrical, foundation, HVAC) to low-income homeowners.
9	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Planning and administration
	Needs Addressed	Planning and Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$70,887
	Description	This funding will be used to support the general administration and planning activities for the Community Development Block Grant Program.
	Target Date	09/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	This funding will be used to support the general administration and planning activities for the Community Development Block Grant Program.
10	Project Name	Public Facility Improvements-West Beverly Street Sidewalk
	Target Area	West Beverley

	Goals Supported	Improve public facilities and infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,750
	Description	Project involves replacing 500 linear feet of sidewalk along W. Beverley Street from Grubert to Dollar General to improve ADA accessibility.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 518 low income households will benefit from proposed project
	Location Description	West Beverley from Grubert Westward to Dollar General
8	Project Name	A Street Aging in Place Project
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Provide 500 feet of water lines and 300 feet of water lines and road/curbs/gutter with turnaround. Project will provide water access for no less than 23 new units to be built at the end of A street for elderly/special needs housing. Street/curb/sidewalks for new housing units extended A Street. This is a multi-year project with total funding \$271,149.
	Target Date	06/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	23 households

	Location Description	A Street from Hickory SE
	Planned Activities	Infrastructure Improvements

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Funds will be directed city-wide.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100%

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Staunton does not allocate funds by target areas. Rather, the City allocates funds based upon the priorities that have been identified by citizens participating in the public input process and through the regular planning contacts made with elected officials and staff. The City will use CDBG funds throughout the jurisdiction to serve low and moderate-income persons.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City will use its federal funds to provide affordable housing by providing funds to rehabilitation existing units and create new affordable units for individuals with special needs.

The special needs population will be served through grants to local service providers. The homeless population will be served through assistance grants to local service providers. The following estimates have been based on the information in SP-45.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	10
Non-Homeless	
Special-Needs	110
Total	120

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	4
Rehab of Existing Units	10
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	14

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA) has a resident council that participates in meetings and events. The Council was particularly active during the conversion of the units to project-based vouchers under the Rental Assistance Demonstration program in 2016.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

The PHA is not designated troubled.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

As a participant in the Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC), the City is a partner in addressing homelessness and the priority needs of homeless individuals and families, including homeless subpopulations.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The Balance of State Coordinated Entry System offers a central point of entry for households experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness. During an initial phone call, a housing counselor asks questions that will help determine eligibility for services with local agencies.

Each January, the CoC conducts a Point-in-Time (PIT) count of the City's sheltered and unsheltered homeless to ascertain the number and characteristics of the homeless population and to assess their needs. Staunton's continued participation in the PIT study will give the City the ability to collect information to be used in setting priorities, written standards, and performance measures for the area.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

During 2019, the City's federal funds will support the Valley Mission and Valley Supportive Housing Program. The former offers emergency shelter and services for homeless individuals and families while the latter provides permanent supportive housing and wraparound services for the same population.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The City will maintain coordination and collaboration with local non-profit agencies serving the homeless population. The City will continue will use its entitlement grant funds to assist non-profit

organizations that serve homeless individuals and families in Staunton.

During FY 2019, the City's federal funds support the following affordable housing programs:

- Valley Mission
- Valley Supportive Housing Program

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The City recognizes a need for neighborhood-based homelessness prevention programs, such as crisis response and stabilization, street outreach, housing search and placement specialists, and increased employment opportunities that provide temporary rental assistance and other services.

During FY 2019, the City's federal funds support the following supportive service programs

- VPAS - Meals on Wheels
- VPAS-Transportation Services
- Blue Ridge CASA-Advocate Training
- Valley Mission-case management services
- Valley Supportive Housing-acquisition for purpose of creating new units

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The City will conduct a full Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in a coming program year. Anecdotally, however, non-profit housing providers have indicated some challenges presented by the City's zoning ordinance restricting the type of units that are often best for special needs populations (single room occupancy versus how the ordinance defines family).

Other barriers identified over the course of the outreach for the development of this Consolidated Plan, include lack of assistance available for elderly and LMI residents for major home repairs (foundation, roof, septic, HVAC, etc.) and emergency home repairs that would allow them stay in their homes.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The following information illustrates other actions that Staunton will take to address its priority needs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The primary impediment to the City's ability to meet underserved needs is the limited amount of funding to address identified priorities. The City will continue to seek public and private resources to leverage its entitlement funds in assisting with implementation of policies and programs.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will continue to support its goals of maintaining and expanding affordable housing. In FY 2019 the City will allocate CDBG funds for rehabilitation of homeowner-occupied units and acquisition for development of new affordable units for individuals with special needs.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will work with other parties to achieve cost effective methods for controlling these hazards through the following:

- As part of its code enforcement efforts, Staunton's building code department will continue to educate City residents about lead paint hazards.
- Properties will be made lead safe during renovation of older residential units.
- The City will continue to monitor Virginia Department of Health reports regarding Staunton children with elevated blood lead levels.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will collaborate with human service, social service, and economic development agencies and organizations to facilitate their efforts and maximize their resources to provide quality services to low-income residents to help them improve their incomes. In addition, the City will work with these agencies to further the goals and address the challenges identified in the 2017 United Way ALICE Report.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Although the City feels that the existing institutional structure is sufficient for carrying out activities to address identified community development needs, the City Manager's Office plans to continue to strengthen its working relationships with local social service agencies. Public and non-profit agencies that are critical to the institutional structure must work cooperatively, and agency staff have the ability

and expertise to deliver services efficiently and effectively, often with years of expertise in their respective fields.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The City plans to improve coordination among its partners to promote a broadly shared understanding of community needs, collaborative and complementary approaches to addressing needs, and responsiveness to changes in conditions.

The City anticipates coordination of human service funding with other social service agencies and charitable organizations to better target the limited amount of human service dollars available in the community. The City will also continue to coordinate its housing efforts with the Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA).

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	0.00%

Because Staunton is a new Entitlement, there is no program income carried over from the previous program year and there are no Section 108 loan payments. The City has not identified urgent need activities for the program year.

ATTACHMENT 2

CITY OF STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

2020 Annual Action Plan

The City of Staunton proposing an amendment to current projects in the 2020 Entitlement CDBG allocation. Funds in 2019 to accommodate the increased funding for the Valley Supportive Housing Roof project, the City reduced funds for the Rockway Street Waterline so that the more immediate need to fully fund the Valley Supportive Housing project could be completed. The Rockway Street Waterline project is a multi-year project that will be completed in a future funding year. To accommodate the reduction, the City proposes funding the project in FY2020 to make up the funding difference. The additional funding allocation for the Rockway Street Waterline project for the FY2020 AAP is \$25,000. The total allocation for the multiyear project is \$160,796 (FY19 \$125,796; FY20 \$35,000).

In addition, The City of Staunton proposing an amendment to the previously approved Habitat for Humanity project. This project will be cancelled, and the \$25,000 funds will be reallocated to the A Street Aging In Place Project. The project will meet the Con Plan goal Public Facilities and Infrastructure and the priority need of Improving Public Facilities and Infrastructure.

Funds will be used to provide 500 feet of water lines and 300 feet of water lines and road/curbs/gutter with turnaround This will provide water access for no less than 23 new units to be built at the end of A street for elderly/special needs housing. Street/curb/sidewalks for new housing units extended A Street. This is a multi-year project with total CDBG funding allocation of \$271,149 (FY 19 \$25,000, FY 20 \$92,313, FY 21 \$ \$153,836.00).

Reallocated CDBG funds for 2020: \$25,000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
AP-05 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	3
PR-05 LEAD & RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES – 91.200(b)	7
AP-10 CONSULTATION – 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)	8
AP-12 PARTICIPATION – 91.105, 91.200(c)	14
EXPECTED RESOURCES	16
AP-15 EXPECTED RESOURCES – 91.220(c)(1,2)	16
ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	18
AP-20 ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	18
PROJECTS	20
AP-35 PROJECTS – 91.220(d)	20
AP-38 PROJECT SUMMARY	22
AP-50 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION – 91.220(f)	31
AFFORDABLE HOUSING	32
AP-55 AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.220(g)	32
AP-60 PUBLIC HOUSING – 91.220(h)	33
AP-65 HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS ACTIVITIES – 91.220(i)	34
AP-75 BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.220(j)	37
AP-85 OTHER ACTIONS – 91.220(k)	40
PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS	42

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AP-05 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - 24 CFR 91.200(C), 91.220(B)

1. Introduction

The City of Staunton is a federal entitlement community under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As a HUD entitlement community, the City is required to prepare Annual Action Plans related to the most recent Five-Year Consolidated Plan (CP) in order to implement any federal programs that fund housing, community development and economic development within the community. The Staunton Annual Action Plan covers the period from FY 2020 (October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021).

This Annual Action Plan outlines the planning and project requirements for the following federal program:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Funds are provided under the following program:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The primary objective of the CDBG Program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income levels. Funds can be used for a wide array of activities, including: housing rehabilitation, acquisition of existing housing or land, homeownership assistance, lead-based paint detection and removal, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure, removal of architectural barriers, water and efficiency improvements, abatement of hazards such as lead based paint or asbestos, public services, rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings, and loans or grants to businesses.

2. Summarize the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

The Strategic Plan provides a framework to address the needs of the City for the next four years. The Three overarching objectives guiding the proposed activities are:

- Providing Decent Affordable Housing
- Creating Suitable Living Environments
- Creating Economic Opportunities

Outcomes show how programs and activities benefit low- and moderate- income areas of a community or the people served. The three outcomes that will illustrate the benefits of each activity funded by the CDBG programs are:

- Improve Availability/Accessibility
- Improve Affordability
- Improve Sustainability

All future activities funding in the next four years will support at least one objective and one outcome. The City's framework for realizing the objectives and outcomes include the following goals:

- Provide Decent, Affordable Housing
- Provide a Suitable Living Environment
- Increase Homeownership

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Staunton was designated a federal entitlement community in Program Year 2019, which ends on September 30, 2020, therefore there is no evaluation of past performance available at this time. The City has offered trainings to subgrantees on the basics of CDBG record keeping and will continue to offer on going trainings on topics such as Environmental Reviews.

4. Summary of Citizen Participation Process and consultation process

During April 2020, the City of Staunton updated the Citizen Participation Plan to include information on how the City will collect citizen participation in the event of an emergency. During the development of the Annual Action Plan, the state of Virginia was under stay at home orders and could not hold public hearings. The City of Staunton conducted public hearings virtually, utilizing video conferencing software that had the ability to allow live questions be asked and comments in real time.

Public Hearings—A virtual public hearing was held on June 9, 2020 to solicit feedback on the Annual Action Plan development. This hearing was to solicit input from the public on the needs and priorities for the City. One person was in attendance.

A second public hearing was held virtually on July 9, 2020 during a City Council meeting. This hearing was a presentation to City Council to present the draft Annual Action Plan and make a recommendation the Council adopt it. Both hearings were advertised in the *News Leader* and on the City's website in accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

City staff presented the draft Annual Action Plan to City Council on July 23, 2020. City Council unanimously agreed to the adoption of the 2020 Annual Plan.

For the substantial amendment, on XXX a public hearing was held to review the proposed amendments. The revised annual action plan was placed on public display June 22, 2021 for 30 days. City Council considered the substantial amendment for approval at its regular meeting on August 12, 2021.

5. Summary of public comments

During the June 9, 2020 public meeting held through a virtual platform, which allowed for live questions and comments, the City presented an overview of the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan goals, eligible activities, 2020 funding allocation and timeline for the 2020 Annual Action Plan. There was one participant on the call. The participant stated she joined the meeting to hear what others had to say.

M&L staff provided a presentation of the overall purpose of the public hearing, a general review of the 5-year Consolidated Plan process, eligible activities under CDBG, the National Standards, Fiscal Year 2020 funding, proposed 2020 Annual Action Plan projects and the proposed schedule for adoption and submission of the 2020 Plan to HUD.

Following the presentation, the meeting was opened for public comments by those in attendance. The following items/needs/issues were stated by the meeting attendees:

- Janice Gentry of Valley Programs for Aging Services thanked the City of Staunton for their support of the Meals on Wheels and Senior Transportation programs. Ms. Gentry noted these services have seen an increase in demand as a result of the pandemic.
- Lance Barton of Habitat for Humanity introduced himself and asked if he could connect with the team offline to discuss the Critical Rehab Program.

There were no further comments. The meeting was adjured at 2:35pm.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments were accepted. A complete summary of comments received is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

7. Summary

The City of Staunton continues to use CDBG funding to support at least one objective and one outcome. The City's framework for realizing the objectives and outcomes include the following

goals, provide decent, affordable housing, provide a suitable living environment and/or increase homeownership.

1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan

Describe the agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	City of Staunton, VA	Department of Community and Economic Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative (optional)

The City, a relatively new designated HUD entitlement grantee, is required by HUD to prepare an Annual Action Plan that meets the Consolidated Plan regulations in order to receive grant program funds. The lead agency responsible for overseeing the development of these plans and reports is the City's Community and Economic Development Departments.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Mr. William L. Vaughn, Director
 Community and Economic Development Departments
 116 W. Beverley Street
 Staunton, VA 24401
 Office: 540.332.3869

1. Introduction

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l))

As a new Entitlement grantee, the City encouraged a high level of public communication and agency consultation when developing the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan to demonstrate its commitment to identifying priority needs and engaging the participation of citizens, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations in a positive and collaborative manner. A list of stakeholders was developed for the purpose of developing the Plan, and included affordable housing providers, public agencies and private nonprofit organizations whose missions include the provision of affordable housing and human services to LMI households and persons. In line with the process during the Consolidated Plan, these stakeholders were invited to participate in group interviews held to develop the 2020 Annual Action Plan.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness.

The City participates in the Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) and is a member of one of twelve local planning groups. This group encompasses the City of Staunton, Augusta County, the City of Waynesboro, Highland County, the City of Lexington, the City of Buena Vista, and Rockbridge County. Members of the CoC were consulted during the development of the Con Plan to understand how to best address the needs of homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness. Through its cooperation with the CoC, the City will seek to identify ways to enhance coordination among the assisted housing providers and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies.

The City anticipates continuing its coordination of human service funding with other social service agencies and charitable organizations to better target the limited amount of human service dollars available in the community.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards for and evaluate outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the operation and administration of HMIS

City staff will continue to work with the local planning group of the Balance of State CoC to undertake the establishment of performance measurements for homeless programs. Members of the CoC provided

valuable input during public outreach, plan drafting, and project selection process of the Con Plan. The CoC administers the local HMIS.

The City's Citizen Participation Plan allows for citizens, community agencies, and the local CoC to provide input on the use of all funding. Notifications of the public hearings are published in Staunton's newspaper of largest distribution, the *News Leader*. Information is also made available at the City's office of Community Development and is displayed on the City's website.

The City does not receive ESG funds.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Renewing Homes Augusta
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Low-income Households
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of Greater Augusta
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	STAUNTON REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Staunton - Parks & Recreation Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This municipal department was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Staunton – Community and Economic Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This municipal department was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	VPAS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Valley Community Services Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Staunton Augusta Waynesboro Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Low-income Households
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Foundation of Central Blue Ridge
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Foundation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Valley Supportive Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Blue Ridge CASA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

All entities were considered for consultation. The City of Staunton attempted to reach out to broadband providers. Data was collected using Federal Communications Commission data. Hazard mitigation information was collected from the Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission's website.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
ALICE Report United Way	United Way Greater Augusta	The ALICE Report was developed to identify challenges faced by the "working poor," those who are employed and/or have income, are above the federal poverty guidelines, but still have difficulty achieving basic needs. The goals of the Strategic Plan are aligned with the goals of ALICE, to improve access to opportunity for Staunton residents.
Capital Improvement Plan	City of Staunton	The City's Capital Improvement Plan, updated in 2018, informed the Strategic Plan sections aimed at public infrastructure improvements.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

During April 2020, the City of Staunton updated the Citizen Participation Plan to include information on how the City will collect citizen participation in the event of an emergency. During the development of the Annual Action Plan, the state of Virginia was under stay at home orders and could not hold public hearings. The City of Staunton conducted public hearings virtually, utilizing video conferencing software that had the ability to allow live questions to be asked and comments in real time

Public Hearings—A virtual public hearing was held on June 9, 2020 to solicit feedback on the Annual Action Plan development. This hearing was to solicit input from the public on the needs and priorities for the City. 1 person in attendance and no comments were made.

A second public hearing was held on July 9, 2020 during a City Council meeting. This hearing was a presentation to City Council to present the draft Annual Action Plan and make a recommendation the Council adopt it. Both hearings were advertised in the *News Leader* and on the City's website in accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

The City underwent extensive citizen participation in the development of the Consolidated Plan in 2019, which included stakeholder meetings, public hearings and an online survey. Results from this process outlined the five-year strategic goals for the City of Staunton. These were used in the creation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan.

For the substantial amendment, on XXX a public hearing was held to review the proposed amendments. The revised annual action plan was placed on public display June 22, 2021 for 30 days. City Council considered the substantial amendment for approval at its regular meeting on August 12, 2021.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	1 participant	No comments	All comments accepted.	
2	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Annual Action Plan was uploaded on the City's website during the 30-day public comment period.	n/a	n/a	https://www.ci.staunton.va.us/departments/community-development/development-block-grant/notice-of-public-needs-hearing
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	2 participants	See Appendix	All comments accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

EXPECTED RESOURCES

AP-15 EXPECTED RESOURCES – 91.220(C)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Staunton will utilize the CDBG allocation for Program Year 2020 for Acquisition, Admin and Planning, Economic Development, Housing, Public Improvements, and/or Public Services.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public-federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$352,891			\$352,891	\$1,058,673	The estimated expected amount available for the remainder of the Con Plan is three times the 2020 annual allocation

Table 5 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Over the next four years, Staunton will attempt to leverage its CDBG allocations with federal and other public resources, as well as private sector funding sources, to address the City's housing and community development needs. The City will continue to partner with other public agencies and non-profit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize

outcomes in providing the housing and supportive services needs of the community.

The City annually provides general fund dollars to organizations that provide housing and/or supportive services to area residents, including LMI households. The City will continue this practice to maximize its CDBG investments.

The non-profit organizations funded through the CDBG program have additional financial capacity through foundations, fundraising campaigns, and other grants. The City's allocation of federal funds provides these organizations with the opportunity to expand their services to benefit more low- and moderate-income persons.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The Staunton Crossing redevelopment site is publicly owned and could potentially be used to address economic development and infrastructure needs identified in the Plan. Some of the needs identified that are needs of this particular site, but also the City as a whole, that can be addressed by the continued development of the site include infrastructure improvements and workforce development needs/middle-high paying jobs.

ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

AP-20 ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve access to and quality of housing	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$50,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 housing units
2	Provide public service	2019	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services	CDBG: \$65,000	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 230 persons
3	Improve public facilities and infrastructure	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$167,313	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 558 persons Public Facility or Infrastructure for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 households
4	Planning and Administration	2019	2023	Other	Citywide	Economic Development	CDBG: \$70,578	Other: 1 Other

Table 6 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

	Goal Name	Improve access to and quality of housing
	Goal Description	Includes the rehabilitation and preservation of quality affordable housing as well as increasing access to homeownership through City initiatives and partnerships with SR&HA.
	Goal Name	Provide public services
	Goal Description	Expand and continue non-housing community development supportive services, including services for the homeless, mental health, elderly and other special needs populations.
	Goal Name	Improve public facilities and infrastructure
	Goal Description	Continue and expand public facility improvements and improve and maintain infrastructure servicing households in low-income areas.
	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Provide loan and technical assistance to small businesses to promote the creation and retention of jobs in the City of Staunton.
	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Includes administration of the CDBG program, planning activities and activities to affirmatively further fair housing choice.

PROJECTS

AP-35 PROJECTS – 91.220(D)

Introduction

The following project information for the FY2020 provides a comprehensive overview of CDBG activities.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Program Administration
2	Valley Mission, Inc Initial Housing Support Program
3	VPAS Senior Transportation Program (STP)
4	VPAS Meals on Wheels
5	Blue Ridge Legal Services
6	Blue Ridge CASA
7	ReRoofing Staunton
~~8~~	~~Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation-Critical Home Repair~~
9	A Street Aging in Place
~~10~~	~~Valley Supportive Housing~~
11	Public Facility Improvements-West Beverly Street Sidewalk
12	Public Facility Improvements-Rockway Street Waterline

Table 7 - Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The City of Staunton has directed its FY 2020 CDBG activities to low/moderate income neighborhoods where concentrations of poverty, deteriorated infrastructures and community facilities, and poor housing conditions are most prevalent.

The following are obstacles to meeting underserved needs in the City:

- The reduction of funding at the local, state, and federal levels will significantly limit the resources available to meet the needs of low- and moderate- income residents. With declining resources from various sources, the City and non-profit organizations will be unable to serve all persons who are in need of services.

As the population of Staunton continues to grow, continuing limitations on affordable housing will become a major barrier.

AP-38 PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG Program Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Planning and administration
	Needs Addressed	Planning and Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$70,578
	Description	This funding will be used to support the general administration and planning activities for the Community Development Block Grant Program.
	Target Date	9/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Other
	Location Description	Citywide
2	Planned Activities	This funding is used to support the general administration and planning activities for the Community Development Block Grant Program.
	Project Name	Valley Mission Inc., Initial Housing Support Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide public services

	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	Formally homeless individuals who move into housing within Staunton City limits after exiting Valley Mission will be assisted with approximately \$500 to \$1,000 each initial housing support or other funds necessary to facilitate moving into safe, affordable, permanent and appropriate housing.
	Target Date	09/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5 persons
	Location Description	City Wide
	Planned Activities	Subsistence payments to assist formally homeless individuals more into safe housing. Payments will be made to the landlord or utility company directly.
3	Project Name	VPAS Senior Transportation Program (STP)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	VPAS' Senior Transportation Program (STP) provides elderly Staunton residents and those under 60 with a disability transportation services to medical and other life necessary destinations when there is no other reliable or affordable transportation option available to them.
	Target Date	9/30/2022

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	40 people
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Funding will pay for an additional part-time driver.
4	Project Name	VPAS Meals on Wheels
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Meals on Wheels (MOW) program provides a nutritious hot meal five days per week to frail, older Staunton residents who are at nutritional risk.
	Target Date	9/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	90 people
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provides nutritious hot meal five days per week to elderly (62 or older) Staunton residents who are at nutritional risk.
5	Project Name	Blue Ridge Legal Services, Inc.
	Target Area	Citywide

	Goals Supported	Provide public services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	BRLS will use CDBG funding for FY20 to sustain the costs of the staff attorney position we will be adding to meet the increased level of need created by the COVID-19 crisis. Legal services will focus on eviction prevention and housing cases caused by COVID-19, and civil matters such as unemployment claims, debt, and collection related issues, which has been identified as increased areas of need due to the crisis
	Target Date	09/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	25 people
	Location Description	City Wide
	Planned Activities	Salary for FTE attorney
6	Project Name	Blue Ridge CASA
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide public services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000

	Description	Provide advocacy for abused and neglected children. The proposed activities will directly benefit at least 70 low-income children living in unstable and inadequate housing conditions who have been victims of abuse or neglect and have special needs.
	Target Date	09/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	70 people
	Location Description	City Wide
	Planned Activities	Funding for Program Assistant.
7	Project Name	ReRoofing Staunton
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve Access to and quality of housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The scope of this project would include roof replacement for low-income homeowners (primarily seniors).
	Target Date	09/31/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 10 Homeowners served
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	The scope of this project would include roof replacement for low-income homeowners (primarily seniors).
8	Project Name	~~Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Critical Home Repair~~
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	~~This project will provide critical home repair (roof, electrical, foundation, HVAC) to low-income homeowners~~
	Target Date	~~09/31/2021~~
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 10 households will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	Citywide, primarily the West End area.
	Planned Activities	~~This project will provide critical home repair (roof, electrical, foundation, HVAC) to low-income homeowners.~~
9	Project Name	A Street Aging in Place Project
	Target Area	Citywide

	Goals Supported	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$92,313
	Description	Provide 500 feet of water lines and 300 feet of water lines and road/curbs/gutter with turnaround. Project will provide water access for no less than 23 new units to be built at the end of A street for elderly/special needs housing. Street/curb/sidewalks for new housing units extended A Street. This is a multi-year project with total funding \$271,149.
	Target Date	06/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	23 households
	Location Description	A Street from Hickory SE
	Planned Activities	Infrastructure Improvements
10	Project Name	Valley Supportive Housing PSH
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing/services for the Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: \$
	Description	Valley Supportive Housing will use CDBG funding to replace the metal roof at an 8-unit supportive housing development for formally homeless individuals with mental health disabilities. \$10,000 previously awarded to purchase a four-unit structure for formally homeless individuals with mental health disabilities.
	Target Date	04/01/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Target minimum number of individuals to be served in the program year = 8 homeless individuals.
	Location Description	Citywide

	Planned Activities	Valley Supportive Housing will use CDBG funding to replace the metal roof at an 8-unit supportive housing development for formally homeless individuals with mental health disabilities.
11	Project Name	Public Facility Improvements-West Beverly Street Sidewalk
	Target Area	West Beverley
	Goals Supported	Improve public facilities and infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000
	Description	Project involves replacing 500 linear feet of sidewalk along W. Beverley Street from Grubert to Dollar General to improve ADA accessibility.
	Target Date	09/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 518 low income households will benefit from proposed project.
	Location Description	West Beverley from Grubert Westward to Dollar General
	Planned Activities	Project involves replacing 500 linear feet of sidewalk along W. Beverley Street from Grubert to Dollar General to improve ADA accessibility
12	Project Name	Public Facility Improvements-Rockway Street Waterline
	Target Area	Rockway Street
	Goals Supported	Improve public facilities and infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$35,000
	Description	This project will provide funding for approximately 810 feet of waterline along Rockway Street from Lambert Street.
	Target Date	09/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Target minimum number of individuals to be served in the program year = 40 low income households
	Location Description	Rockway Street from Lambert Street in the City
	Planned Activities	This project will provide funding for approximately 810 feet of waterline along Rockway Street from Lambert Street.

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed**Geographic Distribution**

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100%

Table 8 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Staunton does not allocate funds by target areas. Rather, the City allocates funds based upon the priorities that have been identified by citizens participating in the public input process and through the regular planning contacts made with elected officials and staff. The City will use CDBG funds throughout the jurisdiction to serve low and moderate-income persons.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

AP-55 AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.220(G)

Introduction

The City will use its federal funds to provide affordable housing by providing funds to rehabilitation existing units.

The special needs population will be served through grants to local service providers. The homeless population will be served through assistance grants to local service providers.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	5
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	225
Total	230

Table 9 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	26
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	26

Table 10 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Introduction

As of 2016, Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA) converted all of its public housing units into project-based Section 8 units under the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program. SR&HA currently owns and manages a total of 150 residential units including 50 units for elderly and disabled. The units range from one bedroom to five-bedroom townhouses. Rent is based on income and utilities are included.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

SR&HA converted all of its public housing units into Section 8 units under the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA) has a resident council that participates in meetings and events. The Council was particularly active during the conversion of the units to project-based vouchers under the Rental Assistance Demonstration program in 2016.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

SR&HA is not designated as troubled.

Introduction

As a participant in the Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC), the City is a partner in addressing homelessness and the priority needs of homeless individuals and families, including homeless subpopulations.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC) has an established Coordinated Entry System, which offers a central point of entry for households experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness. During an initial phone call, a housing counselor asks questions that will help determine eligibility for services with local agencies. The BoS CoC uses two assessment tools for prioritization of services. Prevention assessment: The BoS created a prevention prioritization tool that includes both homeless vulnerability and housing barriers. Once a household's housing crisis is triaged and it is determined that the household is at imminent risk of homeless (14 days or less), then the coordinated entry staff will conduct the prevention prioritization assessment. Based on eligibility and assessment score prevention providers are guided on service needs of households. The BoS CoC uses the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as the common standardized assessment tool for those who are literally homeless. This assessment is conducted no more than 3 to 5 days after the household has been referred to shelter or once an outreach worker is able to establish rapport with an unsheltered or un-engaged household.

Each January, the CoC conducts a Point-in-Time (PIT) count of the City's sheltered and unsheltered homeless to ascertain the number and characteristics of the homeless population and to assess their needs. Staunton's continued participation in the PIT study will give the City the ability to collect information to be used in setting priorities, written standards, and performance measures for the area.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

During 2020, the City's federal funds will support the Valley Mission and Valley Supportive Housing Program. The former offers emergency shelter and services for homeless individuals and families while the latter provides permanent supportive housing and wraparound services for

the same population.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The City will maintain coordination and collaboration with local non-profit agencies serving the homeless population. The City will continue will use its entitlement grant funds to assist non-profit organizations that serve homeless individuals and families in Staunton. During 2019, the City awarded CDBG funds for the creation of permanent supportive housing units, which serve chronically homeless individuals with a mental health disability.

Valley Mission was also awarded CDBG funds for the use of financial and utility assistance for low to moderate income households exiting transitional housing or emergency shelters.

During PY2020 Valley Mission will be awarded funds to assist formally homeless households' transition into safe, permanent housing. Blue Ridge Legal Services will also receive funding to assist households with free legal services to reduce the threat of homelessness in the City by using the courts to prevent evictions and keep City residents in their homes.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

The City will maintain coordination and collaboration with local non-profit agencies serving the homeless population. The City will continue will use its entitlement grant funds to assist non-profit organizations that serve homeless individuals and families in Staunton.

The City utilized federal CARES Act funds support the following homeless shelter and

prevention programs:

- Valley Mission
- Salvation Army Homeless Prevention
- Community Foundation of Blue Ridge Homeless Prevention

Introduction:

The City of Staunton has prepared an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice to satisfy requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in 2020. This act requires that any community receiving Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds affirmatively further fair housing.

A summary of the impediments to fair housing choice that emerged from the data analysis, public engagement initiatives, and policy review were identified. They are the results of primary and secondary research that define the underlying conditions, trends, and context for fair housing planning in Staunton. The impediments were assigned three priority levels based on the amount and strength of the supporting evidence that initially identified the factor:

- High – factors that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity, as well as other factors that are urgent or establish a foundation for future actions
- Medium – moderately urgent or building on prior actions
- Low – limited impact on fair housing issue

Factor	Priority	Responsible Parties	Discussion
Access to community assets and opportunities	High	City	Community assets such as public transit and jobs can improve access to opportunities, especially for lower income households and persons with disabilities. While the City has adequate coverage regarding public transit in R/ECAPs, these areas have poor access to the City's employment centers and higher performing schools. Expanding the public transit system to higher opportunity areas could increase opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents.
Location and type of affordable housing	High	City, SRHA, Private Sector	Providing more housing choices in more areas across the City could increase the accessibility and affordability of housing in Staunton. The majority of Staunton's housing stock is single-family housing (67.1%). Conversely, multi-family units comprised 32.8% of the total housing stock in Staunton. Multi-family housing can be a more affordable housing option that provides members of the protected classes access to other parts of the City that are otherwise unaffordable. Minority households are more likely to have four or more members in the household, requiring larger units. In order to house larger families, a sufficient supply of larger dwelling units consisting of three or more bedrooms is necessary. There has been a decrease in the number of 4-and 5-bedroom units in Staunton since 2010. Homeownership is also lower among non-white residents in Staunton.

Land use and zoning	Medium	City	The City of Staunton's zoning ordinance is at moderate risk relative to discriminatory provisions for housing members of the protected class. One concern with Staunton's zoning ordinance is the lack of a Reasonable Accommodations provision. Reasonable accommodation is a change in rules, policies and practices that enables persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.
Creation of Policy and Procedures related to Fair Housing	High	City	The City of Staunton is a new CDBG entitlement community and should develop several policies and procedures to support initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing.
Fair Housing Education and Outreach	High	City	There are many strategies that local governments can employ to increase fair housing choice for residents in their jurisdictions. Several best practices can help to ensure that residents are educated about their fair housing rights and that municipal officials and staff are aware of their fair housing responsibilities. Municipalities should make consumer information regarding fair housing rights available to their constituents.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment.

Impediment	Action	Measurable Benchmarks	Timeframe
Location and type of affordable housing	The City and other local organizations should address the diverse housing needs for the City's various subpopulations, including low-and moderate-income households, persons with disabilities, and large families.	Continue investing in housing in a wide geographic area throughout the City. Number of affordable units created/rehabilitated by location and unit type.	Ongoing

	The City should expand affordable housing in areas of higher opportunities.		Ongoing
Lack of policies and procedures related to fair housing.	The City should create an Anti-Displacement and Relocation Plan in accordance with the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended; and HUD regulations at 24 CFR 42.325	Adoption of Anti-Displacement and Relocation Plan	2020
Fair housing education, outreach and enforcement	The City should include information about fair housing, including HUD's fair housing logo, and information such as: • What is fair housing? • What is housing discrimination? • Who is protected under fair housing laws (all levels of jurisdiction)? • What are some examples of housing discrimination? • How do I file a complaint? The website should also include the name and contact information of the City's designated Fair Housing liaison. Designate a City department/staff liaison for Fair Housing and provide its contact information on the Fair Housing webpage.	Completion of new, fair housing webpage on City's website. Designation of Fair Housing liaison, with contact info displayed on City's new Fair Housing webpage.	2020-2021 2020-2021

Introduction:

The following information illustrates other actions that Staunton will take to address its priority needs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The primary impediment to the City's ability to meet underserved needs is the limited amount of funding to address identified priorities. The City will continue to seek public and private resources to leverage its entitlement funds in assisting with implementation of policies and programs.

Programs funded through the CDBG program will assist the elderly and children living in unstable and inadequate housing conditions, who have been victims of abuse or neglect.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will continue to support its goals of maintaining and expanding affordable housing. In FY 2020 the City will allocate CDBG funds to increase access to and the creation of affordable housing.

The City will utilize CDBG funds to complete the necessary infrastructure to accommodate the construction of 9 ADA units for elderly in the community. As part of a partnership with Habitat for Humanity, DHCD and VHDA.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will work with other parties to achieve cost effective methods for controlling these hazards through the following:

- As part of its code enforcement efforts, Staunton's building code department will continue to educate City residents about lead paint hazards.
- Properties will be made lead safe during renovation of older residential units.
- The City will continue to monitor Virginia Department of Health reports regarding Staunton children with elevated blood lead levels.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will collaborate with human service, social service, and economic development agencies and organizations to facilitate their efforts and maximize their resources to provide

quality services to low-income residents to help them improve their incomes.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Although the City feels that the existing institutional structure is sufficient for carrying out activities to address identified community development needs, the City Manager's Office plans to continue to strengthen its working relationships with local social service agencies. Public and non-profit agencies that are critical to the institutional structure must work cooperatively, and agency staff have the ability and expertise to deliver services efficiently and effectively, often with years of expertise in their respective fields.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The City plans to improve coordination among its partners to promote a broadly shared understanding of community needs, collaborative and complementary approaches to addressing needs, and responsiveness to changes in conditions.

The City anticipates coordination of human service funding with other social service agencies and charitable organizations to better target the limited amount of human service dollars available in the community. The City will also continue to coordinate its housing efforts with the Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA).

PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

The City of Staunton has been an Entitlement Community for one year. There is no program income carried over from the previous year and there are no Section 108 loan payments.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0.00
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan	0.00
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0.00
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.	0.00
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0.00
Total Program Income	0.00

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.	70%

ATTACHMENT 3

***CITY OF
STAUNTON,
VIRGINIA***

2021 Annual Action Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Executive Summary</i>	2
AP-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	2
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies – 91.200(b)	5
AP-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)	6
AP-12 Participation – 91.105, 91.200(c)	12
<i>Expected Resources</i>	14
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)	14
<i>Annual Goals and Objectives</i>	16
<i>Projects</i>	18
AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)	18
AP-38 Project Summary	19
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)	27
<i>Affordable Housing</i>	28
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)	28
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)	29
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)	30
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)	32
AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)	35
<i>Program Specific Requirements</i>	37

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AP-05 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - 24 CFR 91.200(C), 91.220(B)

1. Introduction

The City of Staunton is a federal entitlement community under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As a HUD entitlement community, the City is required to prepare Annual Action Plans related to the most recent Five-Year Consolidated Plan (CP) in order to implement any federal programs that fund housing, community development and economic development within the community. The Staunton Annual Action Plan covers the period from FY 2021 (October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022).

This Annual Action Plan outlines the planning and project requirements for the following federal program:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Funds are provided under the following program:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The primary objective of the CDBG Program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income levels. Funds can be used for a wide array of activities, including: housing rehabilitation, acquisition of existing housing or land, homeownership assistance, lead-based paint detection and removal, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure, removal of architectural barriers, water and efficiency improvements, abatement of hazards such as lead based paint or asbestos, public services, rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings, and loans or grants to businesses.

2. Summarize the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

The Strategic Plan provides a framework to address the needs of the City for the next four years. The Three overarching objectives guiding the proposed activities are:

- Providing Decent Affordable Housing
- Creating Suitable Living Environments
- Creating Economic Opportunities

Outcomes show how programs and activities benefit low- and moderate- income areas of a community or the people served. The three outcomes that will illustrate the benefits of each activity funded by the CDBG programs are:

- Improve Availability/Accessibility
- Improve Affordability
- Improve Sustainability

All future activities funding in the next four years will support at least one objective and one outcome. The City's framework for realizing the objectives and outcomes include the following goals:

- Provide Decent, Affordable Housing
- Provide a Suitable Living Environment
- Increase Homeownership

3. Evaluation of past performance

This is an evaluation of past performance that helped lead the grantee to choose its goals or projects.

The following evaluation of past performance is from the Program Year 2019 (January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019) Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation (CAPER) report.

CDBG funds were used to fund public services that are directed to seniors, youth, disabled populations and persons who are homeless and are presumed to serve low-income people.

During FY 2019 the City of Staunton completed the following activities that were considered high priority

- Persons benefiting from Public Services: 197 persons served: Of those 119 were seniors or persons with disabilities who benefited from the Meals on Wheels program, 840 one-way rides were provided to 37 Staunton residents age 62 or older who did not have access to other forms of transportation; 12 individuals experiencing homelessness were assisted with security deposits or first month's rent to move into permanent housing, and 29 youth were assisted with advocacy services.
- Housing Units identified for rehabilitation: 6 homes identified
 - 3 homes pending crew scheduling
 - 1 home pending roof assessment
 - 2 homes pending application

During 2019, the City of Staunton received CARES Act funding for the prevention of, preparation for and response to coronavirus. The City of Staunton allocated CARES Act funds to address 4 main objectives:

- Providing emergency payments for rental, mortgage, and utility assistance to low-to-moderate income households.
- Provide funding for additional emergency shelter staffing due to the increased shelter space needs resulting from social distancing.
- Provide food assistance to low to moderate income households.
- Increase outreach and education to underserved populations to provide prevention messaging in socially vulnerable areas, as identified by CDC social vulnerability index maps, of the City.

4. Summary of Citizen Participation Process and consultation process

Public Hearings—A public hearing was held on June 7, 2021 in Council Chambers 116 W Beverley St, Staunton VA 24401 at 2:00pm to solicit feedback on the Annual Action Plan development. This hearing was to solicit input from the public on the needs and priorities for the City.

A second public hearing was held on [date]. This hearing allowed for the public to review the proposed projects in the 2021 Annual Action Plan. Both hearings were advertised in the *News Leader* and on the City's website in accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

City staff presented the draft Annual Action Plan to City Council on August 12, 2021.

5. Summary of public comments

[completed after public hearings]

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments were accepted. A complete summary of comments received is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

7. Summary

The City of Staunton continues to use CDBG funding to support at least one objective and one outcome. The City's framework for realizing the objectives and outcomes include the following goals: provide decent, affordable housing, provide a suitable living environment and/or increase homeownership.

1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan

Describe the agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	City of Staunton, VA	Department of Community and Economic Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative (optional)

The City, a relatively new designated HUD entitlement grantee, is required by HUD to prepare an Annual Action Plan that meets the Consolidated Plan regulations in order to receive grant program funds. The lead agency responsible for overseeing the development of these plans and reports is the City's Community and Economic Development Departments.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Mr. William L. Vaughn, Director
 Community and Economic Development Departments
 116 W. Beverley Street
 Staunton, VA 24401
 Office: 540.332.386

1. Introduction

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I))

As a new Entitlement grantee, the City encouraged a high level of public communication and agency consultation when developing the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan to demonstrate its commitment to identifying priority needs and engaging the participation of citizens, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations in a positive and collaborative manner. A list of stakeholders was developed for the purpose of developing the Plan, and included affordable housing providers, public agencies and private nonprofit organizations whose missions include the provision of affordable housing and human services to LMI households and persons. In line with the process during the Consolidated Plan, these stakeholders were invited to participate in public meetings held to develop the 2021 Annual Action Plan.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness.

The City participates in the Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) and is a member of one of twelve local planning groups. This group encompasses the City of Staunton, Augusta County, the City of Waynesboro, Highland County, the City of Lexington, the City of Buena Vista, and Rockbridge County. Members of the CoC were consulted during the development of the Con Plan to understand how to best address the needs of homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness. Through its cooperation with the CoC, the City will seek to identify ways to enhance coordination among the assisted housing providers and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies.

The City anticipates continuing its coordination of human service funding with other social service agencies and charitable organizations to better target the limited amount of human service dollars available in the community.

The City continues to fund non-profit organizations that provide services to person's experiencing homelessness.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards for and evaluate

outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the operation and administration of HMIS

The City does not receive ESG funds.

City staff will continue to work with the local planning group of the Balance of State CoC to undertake the establishment of performance measurements for homeless programs. Members of the CoC provided valuable input during public outreach, plan drafting, and project selection process of the Con Plan. The CoC administers the local HMIS.

The City's Citizen Participation Plan allows for citizens, community agencies, and the local CoC to provide input on the use of all funding. Notifications of the public hearings are published in Staunton's newspaper of largest distribution, the *News Leader*. Information is also made available at the City's office of Community Development and is displayed on the City's website.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Renewing Homes Augusta
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Low-income Households
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of Greater Augusta
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	STAUNTON REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Staunton – Public Works-Engineering Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This municipal department was consulted through a one-on one meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Staunton – Community and Economic Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This municipal department was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	VPAS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Staunton Augusta Waynesboro Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Low-income Households
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Foundation of Central Blue Ridge
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Foundation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Valley Supportive Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Blue Ridge CASA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through a stakeholder meeting and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Blue Ridge Legal Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through public meetings and brought several community needs to the attention of City staff that have been incorporated into the plan.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

All entities were considered for consultation. The City of Staunton attempted to reach out to broadband providers. Data was collected using Federal Communications Commission data and the Brookings Institute *Closing the digital and economic divides in rural America*. Hazard mitigation information was collected from the Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission's website.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
ALICE Report United Way	United Way Greater Augusta	The ALICE Report was developed to identify challenges faced by the "working poor," those who are employed and/or have income, are above the federal poverty guidelines, but still have difficulty achieving basic needs. The goals of the Strategic Plan are aligned with the goals of ALICE, to improve access to opportunity for Staunton residents.
Capital Improvement Plan	City of Staunton	The City's Capital Improvement Plan, updated in 2018, informed the Strategic Plan sections aimed at public infrastructure improvements.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation**Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

During April 2020, the City of Staunton updated the Citizen Participation Plan to include information on how the City will collect citizen participation in the event of an emergency. During the development of the Annual Action Plan, the state of Virginia was under stay at home orders and could not hold public hearings. The City of Staunton conducted public hearings virtually, utilizing video conferencing software that had the ability to allow live questions to be asked and comments in real time

Public Hearings—A public hearing was held on June 7, 2021 to solicit feedback on the Annual Action Plan development. This hearing was to solicit input from the public on the needs and priorities for the City. No one from the public was in attendance and no comments were made.

A second public hearing was held on [date]. This hearing presented the draft Annual Action Plan for public comment. Both hearings were advertised in the *News Leader* and on the City's website in accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

The City underwent extensive citizen participation in the development of the Consolidated Plan in 2019, which included stakeholder meetings, public hearings and an online survey. Results from this process outlined the five-year strategic goals for the City of Staunton. These were used in the creation of the 2021 Annual Action Plan.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	0 participants	n/a	All comments accepted.	
2	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Annual Action Plan was uploaded on the City's website during the	n/a	n/a	https://www.ci.staunton.va.us/departments/community-development/hud-community-development-block-grant/notice-of-public-needs-hearing

			30-day public comment period.			
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	[complete after 2 nd PH]	See Appendix	All comments accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

EXPECTED RESOURCES

AP-15 EXPECTED RESOURCES – 91.220(C)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Staunton will utilize the CDBG allocation for Program Year 2021 for Admin and Planning, Housing, Public Infrastructure Improvements, and/or Public Services

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public-federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$344,362	\$0	\$0	\$344,362	\$688,724	The estimated expected amount available for the remainder of the Con Plan is two times the 2021 annual allocation

Table 5 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Over the next three years, Staunton will attempt to leverage its CDBG allocations with federal and other public resources, as well as private sector funding sources, to address the City's housing and community development needs. The City will continue to partner with other public agencies and non-profit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize

outcomes in providing the housing and supportive services needs of the community.

The City annually provides general fund dollars to organizations that provide housing and/or supportive services to area residents, including LMI households. The City will continue this practice to maximize its CDBG investments.

The non-profit organizations funded through the CDBG program have additional financial capacity through foundations, fundraising campaigns, and other grants. The City's allocation of federal funds provides these organizations with the opportunity to expand their services to benefit more low- and moderate-income persons.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The Staunton Crossing redevelopment site is publicly owned and could potentially be used to address economic development and infrastructure needs identified in the Plan. Some of the needs identified that are needs of this particular site, but also the City as a whole, that can be addressed by the continued development of the site include infrastructure improvements and workforce development needs/middle-high paying jobs.

ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve Access to and Quality of Housing	2021	2022	Affordable Housing	City Wide	Increase Access to Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$30,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3 households
2	Provide Public Services	2021	2022	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City Wide	Provide Public Services	CDBG: \$51,654	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 197 persons. Public Service activities Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5 households
3	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2021	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$193,836	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 541 persons
4	Planning and Administration	2021	2022	Other	City Wide	Planning and Administration	CDBG: \$68,872	Other: 1 Other

Table 6 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

	Goal Name	Improve access to and quality of housing
	Goal Description	Includes the rehabilitation and preservation of quality affordable housing as well as increasing access to homeownership through City initiatives and partnerships with SR&HA.
	Goal Name	Provide public services
	Goal Description	Expand and continue non-housing community development supportive services, including services for the homeless, mental health, elderly, and other special needs populations.
	Goal Name	Improve public facilities and infrastructure
	Goal Description	Continue and expand public facility improvements and improve and maintain infrastructure servicing households in low-income areas.
	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Provide loan and technical assistance to small businesses to promote the creation and retention of jobs in the City of Staunton.
	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Includes administration of the CDBG program, planning activities and activities to affirmatively further fair housing choice.

PROJECTS

AP-35 PROJECTS – 91.220(D)

Introduction

The following project information for the FY2021 provides a comprehensive overview of CDBG activities.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Program Administration
2	Valley Mission, Inc Initial Housing Support Program
3	VPAS Senior Transportation Program (STP)
4	VPAS Meals on Wheels
5	Blue Ridge Legal Services
6	Blue Ridge CASA
7	A Street Aging in Place
8	Public Facility Improvements-West Beverly Street Sidewalk
9	Re-Roofing Staunton

Table 7 - Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The City of Staunton has directed its FY 2021 CDBG activities to low/moderate income neighborhoods where concentrations of poverty, deteriorated infrastructures and community facilities, and poor housing conditions are most prevalent.

The following are obstacles to meeting underserved needs in the City:

- The reduction of funding at the local, state, and federal levels will significantly limit the resources available to meet the needs of low- and moderate- income residents. With declining resources from various sources, the City and non-profit organizations will be unable to serve all persons who are in need of services.

As the population of Staunton continues to grow, continuing limitations on affordable housing will become a major barrier.

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG Program Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Planning and administration
	Needs Addressed	Planning and Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$68,872
	Description	This funding will be used to support the general administration and planning activities for the Community Development Block Grant Program.
	Target Date	9/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Other
	Location Description	Citywide
2	Planned Activities	This funding is used to support the general administration and planning activities for the Community Development Block Grant Program.
	Project Name	Valley Mission Inc., Initial Housing Support Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide public services

	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	Formally homeless individuals who move into housing within Staunton City limits after exiting Valley Mission will be assisted with approximately \$500 to \$1,000 each initial housing support or other funds necessary to facilitate moving into safe, affordable, permanent, and appropriate housing.
	Target Date	09/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5 persons
	Location Description	City Wide
	Planned Activities	Subsistence payments to assist formally homeless individuals more into safe housing. Payments will be made to the landlord or utility company directly.
3	Project Name	VPAS Senior Transportation Program (STP)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	VPAS' Senior Transportation Program (STP) provides elderly Staunton residents and those under 60 with a disability transportation services to medical and other life necessary destinations when there is no other reliable or affordable transportation option available to them.

	Target Date	9/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30 people
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Funding will pay for outreach activities and develop multi-passenger ride scheduling.
4	Project Name	VPAS Meals on Wheels
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Meals on Wheels (MOW) program provides a nutritious hot meal five days per week to frail, older Staunton residents who are at nutritional risk.
	Target Date	9/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	95 people

	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provides nutritious hot meal five days per week to elderly (62 or older) Staunton residents who are at nutritional risk.
5	Project Name	Blue Ridge Legal Services, Inc.
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide public services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,654
	Description	BRLS will use CDBG funding for FY21 to provide free legal assistance to low-income Staunton residents facing civil legal issues as a result of the pandemic and subsequent economic crisis.
	Target Date	09/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	12 people
	Location Description	City Wide

	Planned Activities	Funds will cover the costs of providing free civil legal assistance to approximately 12 residents of Staunton facing critical legal issues, with a special focus on those facing eviction or foreclosure.
6	Project Name	Blue Ridge CASA
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide public services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,500
	Description	Provide advocacy for abused and neglected children. The proposed activities will directly benefit at least 60 low-income children living in unstable and inadequate housing conditions who have been victims of abuse or neglect and have special needs.
	Target Date	09/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	60 people
	Location Description	City Wide
	Planned Activities	Funding for Program Engagement Manager.
7	Project Name	A Street Aging in Place Project
	Target Area	Citywide

	Goals Supported	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$153,836
	Description	Funding will be used to develop streets, gutters, sidewalks and water lines for no less than 23 new homes at the end of A Street in Staunton, Virginia.
	Target Date	09/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	23 households
	Location Description	A Street from Hickory SE
	Planned Activities	Infrastructure Improvements
8	Project Name	Public Facility Improvements-West Beverly Street Sidewalk
	Target Area	West Beverley
	Goals Supported	Improve public facilities and infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000

	Description	Project involves replacing 500 linear feet of sidewalk along W. Beverley Street from Grubert to Dollar General to improve ADA accessibility. Requesting additional funding for an existing project previously funded by CDBG in FY20.
	Target Date	09/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 518 low-income households will benefit from proposed project.
	Location Description	West Beverley from Grubert Westward to Dollar General
	Planned Activities	Project involves replacing 500 linear feet of sidewalk along W. Beverley Street from Grubert to Dollar General to improve ADA accessibility
9	Project Name	Re-Roofing Staunton
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve Access to and quality of housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000
	Description	The scope of this project would include roof replacement for low-income homeowners (primarily seniors).
	Target Date	09/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type	Approximately 3 Homeowners served

	of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	The scope of this project would include roof replacement for low-income homeowners (primarily seniors).

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

The City will use CDBG funds throughout the jurisdiction to serve low and moderate-income persons.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100%

Table 8 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Staunton does not allocate funds by target areas. Rather, the City allocates funds based upon the priorities that have been identified by citizens participating in the public input process and through the regular planning contacts made with elected officials and staff. The City will use CDBG funds throughout the jurisdiction to serve low and moderate-income persons.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

AP-55 AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.220(G)

Introduction

The City will use its federal funds to provide affordable housing by providing funds to rehabilitation existing units.

The special needs population will be served through grants to local service providers. The homeless population will be served through assistance grants to local service providers.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	5
Non-Homeless	3
Special-Needs	0
Total	8

Table 9 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	5
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	3
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	8

Table 10 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Valley Mission will receive \$5,000 to provide subsistence payments to assist 5 formally homeless individuals more into safe housing. Re-Roofing Staunton will receive \$30,000 to provide roof replacement for approximately 3 low-income homeowners.

Introduction

As of 2016, Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA) converted all of its public housing units into project-based Section 8 units under the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program. SR&HA currently owns and manages a total of 150 residential units including 50 units for elderly and disabled. The units range from one bedroom to five-bedroom townhouses. Rent is based on income and utilities are included.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

SR&HA converted all of its public housing units into Section 8 units under the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA) has a resident council that participates in meetings and events. The Council was particularly active during the conversion of the units to project-based vouchers under the Rental Assistance Demonstration program in 2016.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

SR&HA is not designated as troubled.

Introduction

As a participant in the Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC), the City is a partner in addressing homelessness and the priority needs of homeless individuals and families, including homeless subpopulations.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC) has an established Coordinated Entry System, which offers a central point of entry for households experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness. During an initial phone call, a housing counselor asks questions that will help determine eligibility for services with local agencies. The BoS CoC uses two assessment tools for prioritization of services. Prevention assessment: The BoS created a prevention prioritization tool that includes both homeless vulnerability and housing barriers. Once a household's housing crisis is triaged and it is determined that the household is at imminent risk of homeless (14 days or less), then the coordinated entry staff will conduct the prevention prioritization assessment. Based on eligibility and assessment score prevention providers are guided on service needs of households. The BoS CoC uses the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as the common standardized assessment tool for those who are literally homeless. This assessment is conducted no more than 3 to 5 days after the household has been referred to shelter or once an outreach worker is able to establish rapport with an unsheltered or un-engaged household.

Each January, the CoC conducts a Point-in-Time (PIT) count of the City's sheltered and unsheltered homeless to ascertain the number and characteristics of the homeless population and to assess their needs. Staunton's continued participation in the PIT study will give the City the ability to collect information to be used in setting priorities, written standards, and performance measures for the area.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

During 2021, the City's federal funds will support Valley Mission, which offers emergency shelter and services for homeless individuals and families. Valley Mission will receive \$5,000 to provide subsistence payments to assist 5 formally homeless individuals more into safe housing.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that

individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The City will maintain coordination and collaboration with local non-profit agencies serving the homeless population. The City will continue will use its entitlement grant funds to assist non-profit organizations that serve homeless individuals and families in Staunton.

During PY2021, Valley Mission will be awarded funds to assist formally homeless households' transition into safe, permanent housing. Blue Ridge Legal Services will also receive funding to assist households with free legal services to reduce the threat of homelessness in the City by using the courts to prevent evictions or foreclosures and keep City residents in their homes.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

The City will maintain coordination and collaboration with local non-profit agencies serving the homeless population. The City will continue will use its entitlement grant funds to assist non-profit organizations that serve homeless individuals and families in Staunton.

The City utilized federal CARES Act funds support the following homeless shelter and prevention programs:

- Valley Mission
- Salvation Army Homeless Prevention
- Community Foundation of Blue Ridge Homeless Prevention

Introduction:

The City of Staunton has prepared an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice to satisfy requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in 2020. This act requires that any community receiving Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds affirmatively further fair housing.

A summary of the impediments to fair housing choice that emerged from the data analysis, public engagement initiatives, and policy review were identified. They are the results of primary and secondary research that define the underlying conditions, trends, and context for fair housing planning in Staunton. The impediments were assigned three priority levels based on the amount and strength of the supporting evidence that initially identified the factor:

- High – factors that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity, as well as other factors that are urgent or establish a foundation for future actions
- Medium – moderately urgent or building on prior actions
- Low – limited impact on fair housing issue

Factor	Priority	Responsible Parties	Discussion
Access to community assets and opportunities	High	City	Community assets such as public transit and jobs can improve access to opportunities, especially for lower income households and persons with disabilities. While the City has adequate coverage regarding public transit in R/ECAPs, these areas have poor access to the City's employment centers and higher performing schools. Expanding the public transit system to higher opportunity areas could increase opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents.
Location and type of affordable housing	High	City, SRHA, Private Sector	Providing more housing choices in more areas across the City could increase the accessibility and affordability of housing in Staunton. The majority of Staunton's housing stock is single-family housing (67.1%). Conversely, multi-family units comprised 32.8% of the total housing stock in Staunton. Multi-family housing can be a more affordable housing option that provides members of the protected classes access to other parts of the City that are otherwise unaffordable. Minority households are more likely to have four or more members in the household, requiring larger units. In order to house larger families, a sufficient supply of larger dwelling units consisting of three or more bedrooms is necessary. There has been a decrease in the number of 4-and 5-bedroom units in Staunton since 2010.

			Homeownership is also lower among non-white residents in Staunton.
Land use and zoning	Medium	City	The City of Staunton's zoning ordinance is at moderate risk relative to discriminatory provisions for housing members of the protected class. One concern with Staunton's zoning ordinance is the lack of a Reasonable Accommodations provision. Reasonable accommodation is a change in rules, policies and practices that enables persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.
Creation of Policy and Procedures related to Fair Housing	High	City	The City of Staunton is a new CDBG entitlement community and should develop several policies and procedures to support initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing.
Fair Housing Education and Outreach	High	City	There are many strategies that local governments can employ to increase fair housing choice for residents in their jurisdictions. Several best practices can help to ensure that residents are educated about their fair housing rights and that municipal officials and staff are aware of their fair housing responsibilities. Municipalities should make consumer information regarding fair housing rights available to their constituents.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

Impediment: Location and type of affordable housing

The City and other local organizations should address the diverse housing needs for the City's various subpopulations, including low-and moderate-income households, persons with disabilities, and large families. They will do so by Continuing to invest in housing in a wide geographic area throughout the City. This will be measured by the number of affordable units created/rehabilitated by location and unit type. The City should expand affordable housing in areas of higher opportunities.

During FY2020, the City's federal funds supported A Street Aging In Place to develop infrastructure that benefited 25 households. The City will continue to fund this project in FY2021 and develop infrastructure for a minimum of 23 new homes. The A Street project is located in Census Tract 3, which is within one of the Lowest Opportunity tracks, however it is directly bordering Census Tract 4, which is the only "Higher Opportunity" track in the City.

Impediment: Lack of policies and procedures related to fair housing.

During FY2020, the City created an Anti-Displacement and Relocation Plan in accordance with the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended; and HUD regulations at 24 CFR 42.325.

Impediment: Fair housing education, outreach, and enforcement

During FY2021, the City will work toward designating a Fair Housing liaison and adding a new fair housing page to the City's website.

Introduction:

The following information illustrates other actions that Staunton will take to address its priority needs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The primary impediment to the City's ability to meet underserved needs is the limited amount of funding to address identified priorities. The City will continue to seek public and private resources to leverage its entitlement funds in assisting with implementation of policies and programs.

Programs funded through the CDBG program will assist the elderly and children living in unstable and inadequate housing conditions, who have been victims of abuse or neglect.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will continue to support its goals of maintaining and expanding affordable housing. In FY 2021, the City will allocate CDBG funds to increase access to and the creation of affordable housing.

The City will utilize CDBG funds to complete the necessary infrastructure to accommodate the construction of a minimum of 23 ADA units for elderly in the community. As part of a partnership with Habitat for Humanity, DHCD and VHDA.

In 2021, the Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SRHA) is accepting proposals from developers to provide affordable, permanent new construction housing for families within the City of Staunton. SRHA anticipates awarding a maximum of 23 projects to one or more developers under this RFP.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will work with other parties to achieve cost effective methods for controlling these hazards through the following:

- As part of its code enforcement efforts, Staunton's building code department will continue to educate City residents about lead paint hazards.
- Properties will be made lead safe during renovation of older residential units.
- The City will continue to monitor Virginia Department of Health reports regarding Staunton children with elevated blood lead levels.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will collaborate with human service, social service, and economic development agencies and organizations to facilitate their efforts and maximize their resources to provide quality services to low-income residents to help them improve their incomes.

The Community Action Partnership of Staunton, Augusta, and Waynesboro (CAPSAW) is the community action agency designated in July 2009 by Virginia's governor to serve the citizens of Augusta County, the City of Staunton, and the City of Waynesboro. CAPSAW administers funds made available annually to designated community action agencies through the Federal Community Services Block Grant, the State Community Services Block Grant, and Federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds, along with required match funds provided by each of three localities. In 2020, CAPSAW worked across all three communities to provide financial and technical support to partner agencies directly responding to the devastating impact of the pandemic and will continue to do so moving forward. In 2020, 64% of the 4,036 families served were low-income families.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Although the City feels that the existing institutional structure is sufficient for carrying out activities to address identified community development needs, the City Manager's Office plans to continue to strengthen its working relationships with local social service agencies. Public and non-profit agencies that are critical to the institutional structure must work cooperatively, and agency staff have the ability and expertise to deliver services efficiently and effectively, often with years of expertise in their respective fields.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The City plans to improve coordination among its partners to promote a broadly shared understanding of community needs, collaborative, and complementary approaches to addressing needs, and responsiveness to changes in conditions.

The City anticipates coordination of human service funding with other social service agencies and charitable organizations to better target the limited amount of human service dollars available in the community. The City will also continue to coordinate its housing efforts with the Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SR&HA).

In January 2020, the Staunton City Schools received a donation of 200 hotspots to help improve internet access for families during the school year. There are now a total of 400 hotspots that are in the area to help reduce the digital divide.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0.00
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan	0.00
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0.00
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.	0.00
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0.00
Total Program Income	0.00

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.	70%

**RESOLUTION
OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STAUNTON, VIRGINIA
AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF FY2019 SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT;
FY2020 SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT; AND THE FY2021 ANNUAL ACTION
PLAN FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE CITY OF STAUNTON AS A HUD ENTITLEMENT COMMUNITY**

A. On February 26, 2019, the City of Staunton (City) received official confirmation from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that it had been designated as a new entitlement community starting with the federal fiscal year 2019;

C. This is the City's third year of such designation and in accordance with the federal regulations at 24 CFR Part 91, an annual action plan (AAP) must be prepared and adopted by City Council;

D. The AAP is a prerequisite to receiving the annual allocation through HUD's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, and its purpose is to describe the goals and objectives for the year and to detail how funds will be spent in the current program year;

F. At its regularly scheduled meeting July 23, 2020, City Council adopted the FY2020 AAP;

G. The City of Staunton has prepared substantial amendments to the Community Development Annual Action Plans for FY2019 & FY2020 and has prepared the FY2021 AAP;

H. The FY2019 AAP amendments propose reallocation of \$25,000 from the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation to the A Street Aging in Place Project;

I. The FY2020 AAP amendments propose reallocation of \$25,000 from the Valley Supportive Housing project toward the Rockway Street Waterline. In addition, the City will reallocate an additional \$25,000 to the A Street Aging In Place Project;

46 J. The City anticipates receiving three-hundred forty-four thousand three
47 hundred sixty-two dollars (\$344,362) in CDBG funds for the program year beginning
48 October 1, 2021 and an AAP has been drafted;

49
50 K. The City intends to submit all necessary documents to HUD on or before
51 August 15, 2021;

52
53 L. This matter has been properly advertised, heard and considered;

54
55 M. These recitals are an integral part of this resolution.
56

57 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Council of the City of
58 Staunton, Virginia, that the amendments to the FY2019 and FY2020 Annual Action
59 Plans, and the FY2021 Annual Action Plan for the Community Development Block
60 Grant Program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the City
61 of Staunton as a HUD Entitlement Community are hereby **APPROVED** and
62 **ADOPTED**.

63
64 City Council further **AUTHORIZES** and **DIRECTS** the City Manager to execute
65 any sub-recipient agreements and associated documents with agencies recommended to
66 receive HUD Community Development Block Grant Program funds.

67
68 Adopted this ____ day of ____, 2021.

69 _____
70 Andrea W. Oakes, Mayor
71

72
73 Attest: _____
74 Rachael Zinni, Clerk of Council
75
76