

Great Futures Start Here:

A Whitepaper Addressing Risk Factors Facing Youth in
Staunton, Waynesboro, and Augusta County

Prepared for: Boys & Girls Club of Waynesboro, Staunton, and Augusta County

Introduction:

Every child deserves a great future, yet America’s kids are in crisis. Consider these alarming facts: the U.S. ranks 22nd in high school completion among 28 countries; three out of 10 kids are obese or overweight; and one in five youths live in poverty. Nationally, these issues have economic implications, costing as much as \$209 billion in lost taxes and higher government expenditures over the lifetimes of those who fail to graduate. Healthcare costs to treat health issues related to childhood obesity are \$14.1 billion annually. States spend an average of \$7.1 million a day locking up youth in juvenile justice facilities.

There’s an often overlooked, yet essential, component to transforming kids’ lives: out-of-school time. Every day, 15 million (one of four) kids nationwide leave school with no place to go, putting them at risk of being unsupervised, unguided, and unsafe. During the summer, an alarming 43 million (three out of four) American kids lack access to summer learning programs, increasing their risk of learning loss and putting them at a disadvantage before the school year starts. (Source: Boys & Girls Club of America).

Sadly, here in our local community, the statistics are just as alarming. This paper was prepared for our local Boys & Girls Club in an effort to raise community awareness about several risk factors impacting the youth in this region. Much of the data for this report was taken from public sites such as www.vaperforms.virginia.gov and the Virginia Department of Health and the Department of Education. The reader should not assume a cause and effect relationship between the all the data presented, but rather use this report to identify possible solutions to the issues.

Suppose a brother or a sister is without clothes and daily food. If one of you says to them, “Go in peace; keep warm and well fed,” but does nothing about their physical needs, what good is it? In the same way, faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead. James 2:15-17.

The Issues:

Food insecurity – Food insecurity is defined by the USDA as a socioeconomic condition of limited or uncertain access to enough food to support a healthy life. According to the Blue Ridge Area Food Bank, the annual Map the Meal Gap study results show that food insecurity continues to remain high in the Blue Ridge area. According to the newly released data, nearly 10 percent of people in the area are food insecure, including more than 51,000 children. In Virginia, 12.1 percent of the population is food insecure.



The study revealed 12 localities in the Blue Ridge Area Food Bank's service area with food insecurity rates exceeding the state average including City of Waynesboro at 14% (or 2,930 individuals) and the City of Staunton at 13.6% (or 3,840 individuals). Augusta County's average was below the state average at 8.6%, but that figure represents approximately 6,320 individuals. In all, the region (Waynesboro, Staunton, and Augusta County) has over 13,000 people considered food insecure, of which over 5,000 are children.

Obesity – According to Virginia Performs, a healthy community is one in which individuals adopt healthy behaviors such as eating nutritious foods and being physically active, both of which can prevent or control the devastating effects of obesity. Obesity often results in lost workdays, lower productivity, and negative health outcomes, including diabetes and depression; it also strains private and government health care programs.



The 2011 National Survey of Children's Health found that just under 30 percent (29.8%) of Virginia's 10-to-17-year-olds were overweight or obese, a decrease since 2007 of 1.2 percentage points. This figure puts Virginia below the national average of 31.3 percent and ranks the state 23rd highest in the country for percentage of overweight or obese children. (Virginia Department of Health). In

2012, the overall rate in Virginia dropped to 27.4%. Although obesity rates have dropped in most regions, the Valley region (which includes Waynesboro, Staunton and Augusta County) saw their rates rise from 30% in 2011 to 32% in 2012.

Of the nine widely accepted Obesity-Related Standards in School, Trust for America's Health's 2012 study found that Virginia met only four (after having added standards in 2009 and 2010):

- nutritional standards for competing foods such as vending machines (added in 2010)
- physical education
- health education
- farm-to-school programs (programs which encourage the supply of fresh local produce to schools; added in 2009)

It did not meet the standards for:

- school meals meeting the latest nutritional standards
- limited access to competing foods (e.g., vending machines)
- physical activity
- collection of BMI or health information
- diabetes screening

Teen pregnancy – According to the Virginia Department of Health, teen pregnancy is a critical public health issue that affects the health and educational, social, and economic future of the mother and child. Teen pregnancy is also a significant factor in numerous other important social issues: Welfare dependency, out-of-wedlock births, responsible fatherhood, and workforce development are all of particular concern.

In our region, the 2012 teen pregnancy rate was 14.9 per 1,000 females in Augusta County, 23.1 in Waynesboro, and 26.3 in Staunton, compared to the overall state rate of 16.9 / 1,000 females. In all, teen pregnancies occurred in 131 young women in 2012 in this region.

Several factors influence teen pregnancy rates. Young women may be at higher risk for teen pregnancy if they:

- Use alcohol and/or other drugs, including tobacco products.
- Drop out of school.
- Lack a support group or have few friends.
- Lack involvement in school, family, or community activities.
- Perceive little or no opportunity for success.
- Live in a community or attend a school where early childbearing is common and viewed as the norm rather than as a cause for concern.
- Grow up under impoverished conditions.
- Have been victims of sexual abuse or assault.
- Have a mother who was aged 19 or younger when she first gave birth.
- Begin dating early: Dating at age 12 is associated with a 91 percent chance of being sexually involved before age 19, and dating at age 13 is associated with a 56 percent probability of sexual involvement during adolescence.

Table 1: On-time graduation rate – Percent of students enrolled in ninth grade in 2009, graduating in 4 years:

District	% of all students	% of econ disadvantaged
Waynesboro	83.6	82.4
Staunton	87.4	82.3
Augusta County	93.7	86.9
Virginia	89.2	83.1

Table 2: Post-secondary enrollment (any higher education institution within 16 months from HS diploma – 2013)

District	% of all students	% of African American
Waynesboro	39	22
Staunton	43	38
Augusta County	36	25
Virginia	49	43

According to the Virginia Department of Education, nearly half of all Virginia high school graduates go on to some form of post-secondary education within 16 months of completing high school. However, in Waynesboro, only 39% do. Further, roughly one in five African American students in Waynesboro enroll in a post-secondary institution, compared to 43% statewide.

Substance abuse - Most people use drugs for the first time when they are teenagers. There were just over 2.8 million new users of illicit drugs in 2012, or about 7,898 new users per day. Half (52 percent) were under 18. Illicit drug use among teenagers remains high, largely due to increasing popularity of marijuana. Marijuana use by adolescents declined from the late 1990s until the mid-to-late 2000s, but has been on the increase since then. In 2013, 7 percent of 8th graders, 18 percent of 10th graders, and 22.7 percent of 12th graders used marijuana in the past month. This is an increase from 5.8 percent, 13.8 percent, and 19.4 percent respectively in 2008.

Daily use has also increased; 6.5 percent of 12th graders now use marijuana every day, compared to 5 percent in the mid-2000s. The growing perception of marijuana as a safe drug may reflect recent public discussions over “medical marijuana” and movements to legalize the drug for adult recreational use in some states (Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse).

According to the 2012 Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Waynesboro Schools (http://officeonyouth.com/files/ooy/upload/web_2012_staunton_youth_risk_behavior_survey.pdf) as student age increases, students endorse the belief that there is less risk associated with marijuana use. Overall, local students believe cigarette smoking to be riskier than using either alcohol or marijuana. From that same report, 28% of 11th graders report smoking on a daily basis in the past 30 days. Additionally, 41% of 11th graders had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month. For both Waynesboro and Staunton schools:

Over half of high school student respondents report using a cell phone for 5 or more hours per day.

For parental approval questions, as age of student increases, perception that parents would think behavior (smoking, alcohol use, marijuana use) is “very wrong” decreases. For all three substances, a low percentage of respondents indicated that their parents would regard their children’s usage as “Not at all wrong.”

The proportion of 9th graders indicating they have seriously considered committing suicide is much higher than for the other grades (18-20 percent, vs. 11-12 percent).

This group also reports the highest suicide attempt rate.



Table 3: Summary of all youth risk factors

Region	Free & reduced lunch % (2013-2014)	% of total population below poverty line 2013	Teen pregnancy rate in 2012 / 1,000 females	Food Insecurity Rate %	Childhood obesity rate %	On time graduation %	Post Secondary Enrollment %
Waynesboro	57.46	18.3	23.1	14.0	32	83.6	39
Staunton	55.45	15.3	26.3	13.6	32	87.4	43
Augusta Co	40.11	9.3	14.9	8.6	32	93.7	36
Statewide	41.19	11.1	16.7	12.1	27.4	89.2	49

The Resources:

There are many organizations including the Boys & Girls Club, attempting to address these youth issues. The Boys & Girls Club serves about 400 youth each day from its five Waynesboro locations and two Staunton units. BGC includes core programs specifically targeting these risky behaviors during its after school hours:

Character & Leadership Development - Empowers youth to support and influence their Club and community, sustain meaningful relationships with others, develop a positive self-image, participate in the democratic process, and respect their own and others’ cultural identities.

Education & Career Development - Enables youth to become proficient in basic educational disciplines, apply learning to everyday situations and embrace technology to achieve success in a career. One program offered at the Club takes middle school aged youth on a week-long trip visiting college campuses in the region. This trip marks the first time many of these youth have visited a college campus, and the first time many have left the area. This program begins to plant the seed in young people’s minds about their future.

Health & Life Skills - Develops young people’s capacity to engage in positive behaviors that nurtures their own well-being and helps them set personal goals and live successfully as self-sufficient adults.

The Arts - Develops their creativity and cultural awareness through knowledge and appreciation of the visual arts, crafts, performing arts, and creative writing.

Sports, Fitness, & Recreation - Develops fitness, positive use of leisure time, skills for stress management, appreciation for the environment, and social skills.

With the assistance of staff, youth work on their homework for the first hour of each day at the club. Staff often coordinate and communicate with teachers to ensure the homework is being done. In addition to these services, the youth are given a snack each day and fed dinner at the club each night, as many fall into the aforementioned “food insecure” category. However, as evidenced by the figures, these services are not enough: the Boys & Girls Club serves only a fraction of the school aged youth in our region (about 2.5%) and an even smaller percentage of teen agers despite offering these services at a reduced fee that does not cover The Club’s costs. The Club generates additional revenue from grants and personal donations to offset the remaining costs.

Other programs and services available in the region include:

Central Shenandoah Valley Office on Youth –The Central Shenandoah Valley Office on Youth (OOY) is a regional government agency serving Staunton, Waynesboro, and Augusta County. The OOO has been a stable presence in the community since 1977 and is committed to providing resources and services to area youth and their families. The OOO has two locations; one each in Waynesboro and Staunton. The mission of the Central Shenandoah Valley Office on Youth is to develop positive connections between youth, their families, and communities to build a strong foundation for a successful future. The agency receives funding from various sources including government, United Way, Augusta Health, and the Community Foundation and offers programs for (among other issues) teen pregnancy and substance abuse.

YMCA – the local YMCAs (Waynesboro and Staunton) offer a variety of youth activities and sports programming including basketball, swimming, and martial arts. While many of these activities require a monthly fee or membership, the Y does provide scholarships. According to their site, the Waynesboro Y provided over \$130,000 in financial assistance for children, youth and families. The Waynesboro YMCA serves over 2200 members – over a third of which are youth and their families. The YMCA provides a wide range of activities to foster healthy, productive children including swim programming, youth sports, childcare, family fitness nights, and gang prevention programs. All youth activities incorporate the YMCA Core Values of caring, honesty, respect, and responsibility.

Additionally the Waynesboro Y is one of the largest providers of affordable childcare in the community, offering high-quality child care to working families regardless of their ability to pay. One out of every two kids served in childcare receives some form of subsidy. The Staunton Y offers a teen center, gymnastics camp, and volleyball programs among other services.

CAPSAW - 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. It has been likewise designated by the City Councils of Staunton and Waynesboro, and the Board of Supervisors of Augusta County, through a Memorandum of Agreement.

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. The federal and state funds made available to CAPSAW are administered through the Virginia Department of Social Services. In Fiscal Year 2013 (July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013) over \$200,000 was distributed to programs providing services to over 3,000 individuals coming from 2,500 families. 44 percent of those served were children aged 17 and under. 20 percent of the funding comes from local governments with 80 percent match from federal agencies.

Community Foundation – This local non-profit includes Youth Philanthropy Grants. The Youth Philanthropy Council (YPC) is a youth-focused and youth-administered committee operating as a grant-making board, under the direction of the Community Foundation. Students from each area high school (Staunton, Waynesboro, Augusta County & Highland County) with potential

leadership skills and an interest in community service are selected by their principals and/or guidance counselors.

The Youth Philanthropy Council was established in the fall of 2008 after it was noted that 63 percent of the Community Foundation's annual competitive grants were awarded to youth programs. The initial goals were and continue to be:

- Promote youth development and empowerment through experiences of philanthropy.
- Encourage and support community initiatives about which youth care, recognizing youth as a community resource.
- Engage youth and adults in partnership through giving and serving for the common good.

United Way – The local United Way has three focus areas, including “Education: Helping children and youth achieve their potential.” One of the most popular programs aimed at youth offered by the United Way is the annual “Stuff the Bus” campaign: Back to school can be a tough time for many families in our community. Children need pens, pencils, folders, backpacks, and much, much more. For a family struggling to put food on the table, these expenses can pose a big problem. The United Way of Greater Augusta will once again partner with Wal-Mart and the area schools systems to "Stuff the Bus" to collect truckloads of back to school items for students in need. Last year United Way collected over \$58,000 in supplies for children in the community.

Schools, Colleges, and Universities – Our teachers and school administrators are on the front line of shaping our youth on a daily basis. But often due to mandates and policy decisions formulated at the state and federal levels, teachers have little time to actually develop relationships or even ask how a child's day went. School employees are expected to achieve certain goals with their students despite the fact that many students are coming to school hungry, or didn't have a parent at home to help with homework. Teachers should be able to motivate, inspire, and instill confidence and hope in our children – not simply help them remember facts for an upcoming test.

Community & Religious Organizations - There are many other non-profit and community groups interested in helping the youth. For example, groups like the Rotary Club regularly raise funds for youth programs. Churches are also key stakeholders in the community and often are seeking programs in the community to support and with which to get involved.

Business Community – The business community has a huge vested interest in youth development, as these children will soon be customers and employees. Many businesses generously donate to numerous organizations on a regular basis, but far too many act as if it is not their problem. As customers, we should reward good corporate citizens with our business even if it costs a few dollars more.

The Solutions:

The statistics shown in this report should alarm every parent, teacher, school administrator, public official, and business owner, as these youth are our future customers, employees, and leaders. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list of solutions, but rather a starting point for discussing all possible solutions. Certainly, the local governments in the region need to work together in an effort to attract new economic and employment opportunities that would help alleviate some of these issues.

Funding priorities:

Funding focused on youth development should be a high priority. Budgeting to meet all of a community's needs is a challenge tasks often requiring tradeoffs. However, concerned citizens should not allow elected officials to cut funding to youth support services without making their voices heard. The City of Waynesboro's most recent budget (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015) included \$300,000 of local funds for youth and family services fund, and \$10,500 for teen pregnancy prevention. As the fiscal agent for many state and federal programs, often these programs receive matching funds equal to or in excess of local funds allocated.

The Office on Youth receives approximately 40 percent of its funding from local sources (the City of Waynesboro, the City of Staunton, and Augusta County) with the remaining 60 percent of its budget being comprised of grant awards, donations, and fees for services. The work of the Office is divided into multiple program divisions, including: Crime Control, Gang & Substance Abuse Prevention, Parent Education & Support, Supplemental Education, and Teen Pregnancy Prevention. For the most recent budget, this program received a 3.88 percent cut amounting to a \$41,556 reduction in funding for the year.

CAPSAW funds several programs and agencies that help address the issues identified in this report. CAPSAW has funded the Blue Ridge Area Food Bank, the Boys & Girls Club and several other programs aimed at alleviating poverty related issues. As such, one possible recommendation is to maximize local funding for CAPSAW in order to maximize the federal match. The City of Waynesboro historically has funded CAPSAW at a level of \$15,000-\$25,000 annually.

The involvement of parent/teacher organizations (PTOs) and parents willing to volunteer in the classroom have a significant impact on the students and teachers. But often, the schools and classrooms that need this support the most are the ones not getting it for a variety of reasons. There needs to be a serious discussion about how to provide additional resources (beyond a request for more funding) to schools to address some of these issues.

Better Collaboration Among Agencies:

There are several non-profit organizations in the region, often with overlapping or competing missions. Donations are critical to the long term success of these organizations. Often these groups target a similar donor base and do not work together in an efficient manner.

For example, the Boys & Girls Club has a unit location at the Nelson Street Teen Center in Staunton, as does the Office on Youth. Both programs offer teen pregnancy prevention and target the same demographic. Additionally, the Staunton Y offers a "teen center" at its facility. While there is some communication between these groups, there needs to be a better working relationship and leveraging of resources among these groups.

Additionally, there are several organizations set up to fund other non-profits. The Boys & Girls Club has received funding from the Community Foundation, United Way, and CAPSAW. Each has its own unique application process and reporting requirements, creating more administrative work for the recipient. The Community Foundation's Youth Philanthropy Council should consider working more with the OOO and BGC on programs, services and issues going forward. There are several other possible arrangements that would allow for a better leveraging of resources that should be explored as well.

Stronger Partnerships:

The Boys & Girls Club currently has a location within each of Waynesboro's four elementary schools as well as one teen center, and two non-school locations in Staunton. The school locations reach the greatest number of youth, in part due to the convenience and logistics. The BGC currently has two school personnel from Waynesboro serving on its board, but could benefit by having a rep from each participating school serving at least in an advisory capacity to the Club.

Often times Club services, events, and financial decision are made without a great deal of input from the school, and vice versa. We need to realize that we are serving the same youth and have similar goals. Greater collaboration and better communication might improve program outcomes.

There are also multiple organizations offering sporting programs, essentially competing for participants. Competitive soccer and swim leagues are great opportunities for youth to become more physically fit and be a part of a team. But in many cases, these programs are out of reach for the average BGC member due to either prohibitive costs and/or practice and meet travel requirements. There is a huge potential for these programs to offer entry level "feeder" programs to expose more youth to sports and fitness and reach a wider audience.

Better Utilization of Assets:

The City of Waynesboro owns the Rosenwald Community Center on Port Republic Road as well as the War Memorial Pool. These assets falls under the management of the City's Parks & Rec. Department, which has an approximate \$2 million annual operating budget. The P&R Department also offers sports program, educational programs, and special events. The Community Center houses the Department of Parks and Recreation's administrative offices, public meeting rooms, gymnasium, arts and crafts rooms, preschool rooms, dance room, and exercise room.

The City also funds the Office on Youth Program and makes annual contributions to the CAPSAW program which in turn, funds some community and youth related programs. It is quite possible that reviewing all youth related funding and services from the City and partnering with other local agencies, the community as a whole might be better served.

Likewise, the City of Staunton owns the aforementioned Nelson Street Center as well as the Booker T. Washington Community Center. Staunton, too, funds the CAPSAW program.

Facilities in Augusta County, such as the Woodrow Wilson School area offers an ideal opportunity for expanding youth oriented programming and service.

Personal Involvement:

We cannot rely on government to solve all of our societal issues and cannot expect the various non-profits to fill the gaps if we are not willing to make a personal commitment to support these groups.

Mother Teresa is often cited as having said “if you can’t feed a hundred people, then just feed one.” The Blue Ridge Area Food Bank (BRAFB) estimates that it can provide four meals for every dollar donated. A donation of \$91.50 to the BRAFB would provide one meal a day for an entire year for one child. The Boys & Girls Club has plans to expand programming in its core service areas to retain its current members and reach more youth. The BGC has set a goal of raising \$60,000 this fall to meet these needs. Without the help of individuals, businesses and other community partners, the club will fall short of this goal.

There are opportunities to volunteer with organizations such as the Valley Mission on Staunton serving meals to the most needy, or United Way’s Stuff the Bus Campaign. Spending time at one of the BGC clubs assisting with homework is an excellent way to give back and let a young person know someone cares about their future. Often times, that is all it takes to help keep a child on track.

Citizens should also make it a habit to let their elected policy makers know how they feel on important issues. Far too often, people assume that politicians won’t listen to them because their opinions don’t matter. Even worse, in many cases these candidates run for office unopposed. Register to vote, let elected officials know your positions, and hold them accountable for their actions (or inactions). See the appendix for a list of local public officials.

Finally, parents need to do a MUCH BETTER JOB of communicating to their children the risks of drug, alcohol, and tobacco usage, as well as other risky behaviors such as unprotected sex. For whatever reason, young people are not getting the message that substance abuse is wrong and dangerous from their parents. This could be directly contributing to lower academic success, higher teen pregnancy rates, and high rates of youth considering suicide.

Consider a major highway with no lane lines, no mile posts, no exit signs, or even no speed limits. Drivers would wander back and forth not knowing where they are or where they were going, and the whole journey might seem a bit pointless. There would likely be a few accidents along the way as well. That is what a child’s development looks like with no boundaries, guidelines, or limits. Children need some degree of structure in their life and it’s the parents’ responsibility to set those boundaries. Cut back on the screen time, cut back on the Mountain Dew, and require some daily amount of time for reading and physical exercise.

About the Author:

Hardiman-Williams, LLC (HW) is a locally owned and operated management company specializing in improving the operations of non-profit organizations. HW founding member, Tom Hardiman serves on the board of directors of the Boys & Girls Club of Waynesboro, Staunton, and Augusta County. He can be reached via email at tom@hardimanwilliams.com.

Appendix – List of City Council Members, County Supervisors, and School Board members

Waynesboro

City Council Member	District/Ward	Phone	Email
Bruce Allen, Mayor	Ward B	540-451-0217	allenb@ci.waynesboro.va.us
Frank Lucente	At large	540-949-6186	flucente@ntelos.net
Timothy Williams	Ward A	540-942-3471	williamstd@ci.waynesboro.va.us
Jeff Freeman	Ward C	540-476-3264	jfcitycouncil@gmail.com
Alvin “Pete” Marks	Ward D	540-949-8509	marksab@ci.waynesboro.va.us
Mike Hamp	City Manager	540-942-6600	hampmg@ci.waynesboro.va.us
Julie Bortle	Clerk	540-942-6669	bortleje@ci.waynesboro.va.us
School Board			
Doug Norcross	Ward A		dnorcross@waynesboro.k12.va.us
Melinda Ferguson	Ward B		mferguson@waynesboro.k12.va.us
William Foster	Ward C		wfoster@waynesboro.k12.va.us
Kathe Maneval, Chair	Ward D		kmaneval@waynesboro.k12.va.us
Linda Schorsch Jones	At large		lsjones@waynesboro.k12.va.us
Dr. Jeffrey Cassell	Superintendent	540.946.4600	jcassell@waynesboro.k12.va.us

City Council meets on the second and fourth Monday of each month. School Board meets on the Second Tuesday of each month.

Staunton

City Council Member	District/Ward	Phone	Email
Carolyn Dull, Mayor		540.886.6610	dullcw@ci.staunton.va.us
Ophie Kier, Vice Mayor		540.886.4902	kieroa@ci.staunton.va.us
James Harrington		540.885.4643	harringtonjj@ci.staunton.va.us
Erik Curren		540.466.6128	currened@ci.staunton.va.us
R. Terry Holmes			holmesrt@ci.staunton.va.us
Walter Obenschain			obenschainwj@ci.staunton.va.us
Andrea Oakes		540- 886-0098	oakesaw@ci.staunton.va.us
Stephen Owen, City Mgr.		540-332-3812	Owensf@ci.staunton.va.us
School Board			
Robert Boyle		886-7034	rboyle@staunton.k12.va.us
Amy Darby		885-3515	adarby@staunton.k12.va.us
Joel Grogan		290-9580	jpgrogan@staunton.k12.va.us
Laura Kleiner		540-330-2962	awhitesell@staunton.k12.va.us
William Lobb		885-2131	wlobb@staunton.k12.va.us
Ronald Ramsey, Chair		255-2988	rramsey@staunton.k12.va.us
Dr. Linda Reviea	Superintendent	540- 332-3920	lreviea@staunton.k12.va.us

Council meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month. School Board meets second Monday of each month.

Appendix continued – List of City Council Members, County Supervisors, and school board members

Augusta County

County Supervisors	District/Ward	Phone	Email
David Karaffa	Beverly Manor	255-2883	DavidKaraffa@comcast.net
Larry Willis	Middle River	457-1222	ljenew@aol.com
Marshall Pattie	North River	292-5243	marshall@marshallpattie.com
Tracey Pyles, Jr.	Pastures	337-7010	tcpylesjr@hotmail.com
Michael Shull	Riverheads	377-6650	
Carol Bragg	South River	337-4681	cbraggsrdistrict@yahoo.com
Jeffrey Moore	Wayne	241-0235	jmoorevalley@gmail.com
School Board			
Elizabeth Godfrey			godfrey.ep@augusta.k12.va.us
David Shiflett			drshiflett@augusta.k12.va.us
Nicholas Collins			ntcollins@augusta.k12.va.us
John Ocheltree			jlocheltree@augusta.k12.va.us
Dana Sensabaugh			sensabaugh.dm@augusta.k12.va.us
Timothy Quillen			trquillen@augusta.k12.va.us
Tim Swortzel			swortzel.tz@augusta.k12.va.us
Dr. Eric Bond	Superintendent	245-5100	

Virginia State Representatives:

House of Delegates

Richard "Dickie" Bell
 (540) 448-3999
DelDBell@house.virginia.gov

Steve Landes
 (540) 255-5335
DelSLandes@house.virginia.gov

Senate

Emmett Hanger
 (540) 885-6898
district24@senate.virginia.gov

U.S Congressional Representatives:

Congressman Bob Goodlatte
 (540) 885-3861 – Staunton office
<http://goodlatte.house.gov/contacts/new>

Senator Tim Kaine (D-VA)
 388 Russell Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510
 (202) 224-4024
 Contact: www.kaine.senate.gov/contact

Senator Mark Warner (D - VA)
 475 Russell Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510
 (202) 224-2023
 Contact: www.warner.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=Contact